

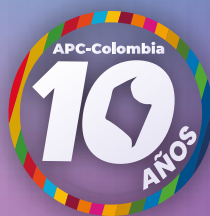
Dynamics analysis  
report of **South-South  
Cooperation**  
coordinated by  
**APC-Colombia** in

2020



El futuro  
es de todos

APC Colombia  
Agencia Presidencial de  
Cooperación Internacional



Cooperación para la  
**EQUIDAD**



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# Abbreviations

## **AUDA-NEPAD**

African Union Development Agency

## **AGCED**

Global Alliance for Effective Development Cooperation

## **ALyC**

Latin America and the Caribbean

## **ODA**

Official Development Assistance

## **AP**

Pacific Alliance

## **ASEAN**

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

## **CSS**

South-South Cooperation

## **CTr**

Triangular Cooperation

## **CTel**

CTel Science, Technology and Innovation

## **ENCI**

National Strategy for International Cooperation

## **ICBF**

Colombian Institute of Family Welfare

## **FOCAI**

Fund for International Cooperation and Assistance

## **MCAV**

Quantification and Value Aggregation Model

## **SDG**

Sustainable Development Goals

## **PABA+40**

Second United Nations Summit on South-South Cooperation on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action

## **SENA**

National Learning Service of Colombia

## **SHC**

Know How to do Colombia

## **SEGIB**

Ibero-American General Secretariat

## **TIKA**

Turkish Agency for Cooperation and Coordination

# A WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR



The year 2020 changed our way of relating in a dizzying and drastic way due to a pandemic of global magnitude, and the relationship for cooperation purposes was not immune to this unexpected need to change and adapt. Digital tools usually related to our professional work became an indispensable element of our daily life to continue under this new reality that continues with us today.

This situation was faced with proactivity and dynamism so that the cooperation initiatives that had been carried out in previous years did not falter in their purposes and bets while other ways were sought and agreed to generate negotiation spaces for new cooperation projects with our partners of the Global South. For this, a close relationship was essential, an understanding of the particular situation of our partners and of the participating or interested technical entities, as well as the possibility of adapting the projects from the methodological point of view, always guided by the principle of horizontality and solidarity.

The holding of Mixed Commissions with Latin American countries from virtuality, the redirection of funds for the creation of strategic alliances aimed at helping to overcome the effects of the pandemic as well as the generation of collaborative spaces for strengthening with our partners such as the Dialogues of the Sur and the allocation of greater resources to international assistance are just some of the milestones that I highlight as an opening to this report.

This report reaffirms the commitment of the APC-Colombia in terms of information transparency and open access to data, we hope that it will be of interest to partners and allies in international cooperation issues and that it allows us to continue contributing to the construction of knowledge in this matter.

**Ángela Ospina de Nicholls**  
General Director

# Introduction

In 2020 we as humanity face a global health crisis unprecedented in recent times. Our way of life was put to the test by a global threat, which affected all spheres of community and personal life and confronted us with ethical questions about the conditions of economic growth at the expense of environmental well-being that humanity has promoted in the last century. Our fragility in the face of a pandemic aggravated by social and environmental conditions that have created and widened numerous gaps in our societies became evident.

International cooperation was not exempt from the profound changes that began to take place after the response that as a society we were forced to give to this pandemic situation. For APC-Colombia, the numerous challenges posed by 2020 represented the confirmation of the values that as an entity in charge of international cooperation we promote with all our partners: solidarity work and mutual benefit, as well as being an imperative call to action to seek the health and well-being of our communities through international cooperation.

As an agency, we maintained the decision to continue promoting cooperation actions that would respond to the urgent call of the entities in charge of managing the pandemic, but also that they were adaptive models to these new conditions that came to change the traditional forms of relationship in our societies. Moments like the current ones represent a unique opportunity to rethink strategies that allow us to give new impetus to work between partners within the framework of this great tool such as South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

For this reason, in this report we present the actions carried out in 2020 by APC-Colombia and our partners, as a result of the commitment to increase the impact of South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (CTr), especially in current conditions. In this new reality, virtual media represented the possibility of democratizing access to events that under normal conditions would have taken place before a more limited audience, the technical teams in charge of the projects carried out an even more committed work to, despite the physical distance, creating the conditions that would ensure an exchange of knowledge that would make us feel close, we had to improve in a short time many skills that the management of technologies requires to comply with projects already agreed between countries, and going even further, New opportunities for cooperation were identified and negotiated, especially within the framework of the bilateral Joint Commissions. All this demonstrates the value that as practitioners of South-South Cooperation drives us and moves us to adapt and continue cooperating, because that is precisely what is needed at the present time.

# Introduction

The first chapter of the report presents examples of actions that implied an adaptation in the way of carrying out SSC in the face of the pandemic and generating spaces for dialogue that would allow us to better understand the role of this type of cooperation in the current situation.

The second chapter presents the details of the CSS and CTr initiatives in 2020, identifying variables that allow us to have a more complete comparative analysis between regions. The third chapter analyzes the development of SSC within the framework of multilateral and regional mechanisms as a strategy to promote projects of greater scope within the framework of SSC.

The fourth chapter reviews the adaptation during 2020 of the SSC dynamics in times of pandemic, especially with regard to prospecting missions for the initiation of projects, development of joint commissions, strategic alliance agreements with partners from the South. global and international humanitarian assistance actions that had a particular dynamic due to the pandemic.

The last chapter reviews the contribution that APC-Colombia makes to the monitoring and evaluation of SSC, especially through participation in the Global Alliance for Effective Development Cooperation (AGCED) and the application of the Quantification and Aggregation Model of Value in projects that are formulated with partner countries and entities.

On the 10th anniversary of APC-Colombia that we celebrate in 2021, we highlight the progress in the registration and analysis of SSC and CTr through this report, improving the detail of the registered initiatives to generate an analysis aimed at strengthening international cooperation as a country. . We believe that these reflection processes in the midst of a global crisis situation such as the one we are facing are totally necessary and help us find ways to reinforce more solidarity actions, decisively direct our efforts and resources in search of greater equity and shorten the technological and knowledge gaps that are evident in our societies. We trust that this is a contribution from APC-Colombia so that together we can continue to build a Cooperation for Equity.

## **Chapter 1.**

# **The adaptability and innovation capacity of CSS and CTr in times of pandemic**

**1.1** South-South Cooperation Day: Expanding South-South Cooperation in an Interdependent World

**1.2** Dialogues of the South, Colombia's practices of attention to COVID-19 for the Global South

**1.3** Colombia Parallel Event at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2020: Dialogues of the Global South - Science and Innovation for a Post-COVID Sustainable Development

In 2020 we witnessed drastic changes generated by the pandemic situation before which the CSS had to show a rapid process of adaptation to respond to the unexpected phenomenon that touched all spheres of public and private life globally.

From the moment the Government's response to the pandemic situation began, which included mandatory preventive isolation and the closure of air borders, a logic of mutual collaboration emerged among those in charge of carrying out SSC projects that it led us to make use of creativity and non-traditional means to carry out cooperation exchanges.

This challenge not only implied transferring the face-to-face activities of CSS to the virtual format, but also changing the paradigms of work and exchange of experiences through the sending and receiving of technical missions that were traditionally used in this modality of cooperation. This meant making important efforts both in the implementation of intensive use of information and communication technologies, as well as in the management and transfer of knowledge remotely.

The decision of APC-Colombia was not to stop its work; On the contrary, it decided to carry out various actions in record time to find ways to make the various actions and projects viable, both in progress and those in the planning phase. But additionally, possibilities, mechanisms and strategies were evaluated to generate new spaces for strengthening SSC, such as those presented below.

## 1.1. South-South Cooperation Day: Expanding South-South Cooperation in an Interdependent World

The United Nations has declared September 12 as the day of South-South Cooperation in order to commemorate the date of adoption of the principles that govern this cooperation and highlight the joint work carried out by all partners in the South to strengthen the development of communities through them. This commemoration makes it possible to pause to review the economic, social and political advances of the countries of the global South, highlighting the progress in the exchanges of technology and specialized knowledge that arise thanks to SSC processes.

For three years, APC Colombia has joined this commemoration as a way of recognizing and celebrating the spirit of solidarity that underpins the CSS. In 2020, there were innumerable challenges that required our countries to share knowledge quickly to facilitate a prompt adaptation and solutions to the multiple challenges faced, and there were also great possibilities to generate innovation and expand the level of dialogue between countries in a more democratic and inclusive.



Giving response to these particular global conditions, APC Colombia organized the commemoration of this date under the motto: Expanding South-South Cooperation in an interdependent world. Through two virtual days of reflection, it was sought to highlight the fact that the pandemic led countries to activate international cooperation with greater force, in order to fill the gaps in capacities and address the difficult situation facing the entire world; The decision to share knowledge and lessons learned has been fundamental to face the different challenges of the last year and has reinforced the positive message of the fundamental role that SSC plays in the midst of adversity.

This dialogue forum raised the discussion of how the CSS should adapt to respond to the social, economic, fiscal and urban challenges arising from the “new normal”. A dialogue was generated around SSC as an essential policy component in multilateral efforts towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda and qualitatively differentiated from other types of cooperation. It was highlighted that the concept of solidarity characteristic of the CSS takes on special importance in the current context, when profound changes are being demanded that will surely help us to emerge stronger as a society. As an aspect to highlight, the event had participants from Latin America, Asia and Africa, as well as representatives of development banks, which allowed a broader and more varied vision of the topics discussed in the discussion panels.

By raising issues that have not usually been addressed in spaces related to SSC, such as: cross-border cooperation, global professional networks and SSC in relation to trade and investment, the field was opened for reflection on their evolution in the context of the new conditions of a highly interconnected and changing world. As a result of this fruitful dialogue between SSC practitioners, the following aspects are highlighted:

- The pandemic situation highlighted the need to implement a global systemic approach based on comprehensive interdependence that implies a new way of relating for the countries of the Global South through a new dialogue that brings critical issues to the table for these countries . Interdependence gives Southern actors the option of finding common but differentiated objectives and methodologies, which allow them to initiate much more coordinated and collaborative collective actions.

- International cooperation can be strengthened by the opportunities that this new global situation has brought. If the medium and small countries of the South are ready to take on this task, the voice of the South could be strengthened in the international arena and the role of these actors could be strengthened in determining solutions to global issues that directly affect their development. From this point of view, the creation of a new, innovative and more inclusive governance framework, punctuated by new emerging leaderships from the South, could lead to rethinking the existing rules of the game.
- Through experiences presented in the panels, relevant aspects of various projects and initiatives that address common challenges in regions that share similar characteristics, but which may also present disparate historical evolutions, were discussed. This made it possible to verify that the search for a harmonious development of cross-border territories requires a joint planning process with a strategic perspective, which is usually facilitated through the CSS. In the specific case of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), it was pointed out that “technical cooperation has a pragmatic nature that has made it possible to overcome political and economic problems, which represents an important differentiating element.”
- Faced with the experiences of practices carried out by professional networks in various regions, it was identified that these include different actors such as government, private sector, civil society and academia, which requires an important work of permanent coordination and communication and they face challenges to carry out projects, For example, the lack of access to better sources of information and more interconnected systems, which is why digital tools facilitate the closing of communication gaps, although the importance of closeness and physical contact is maintained to establish more lasting relationships.
- A general call was made to maintain a balance between global development agendas with those that address issues and sectors of local relevance, highlighting the special work expected of the CSS to highlight these issues by supporting the organization of countries and networks global organizations tackling critical problems for humanity.
- Faced with issues related to trade, investment and technology, interesting issues and questions were raised that open up new options for the CSS to provide assistance and open fields of action that have not yet been explored with that vision of the South, which can precisely provide a better balance in international relations of various kinds.

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<sup>1</sup> Alexandra Moreira López, Organization of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACTO). International Day of South-South Cooperation 2020 “Expanding South-South Cooperation in an interdependent world”. Internal memoirs document. APC Colombia. 2020.

As discussed during this seminar, CSS is called to be a highly adaptable tool not only in the face of global conditions but also in local development contexts. It is necessary to continue working on the realization of a dynamic SSC and for this it is necessary to put on the table issues that allow us to address and overcome obstacles and take advantage of the new opportunities that arise in a changing world, in such a way that collective action strengthens this alliance in search of the construction of inclusive societies and more prepared to face situations that put them to test.

## 1.2. Dialogues of the South, Colombia's practices of attention to COVID-19 for the Global South

As a way to publicize outstanding practices in the approach to the COVID-19 pandemic, APC Colombia devised and carried out the "Southern Dialogues" in 2020, a series of six webinars in which Colombia shared the measures and actions of public policy adopted to mitigate the effects of the pandemic in the country by various entities of the national order. This initiative had the purpose of exchanging experiences and strengthening the dialogue around responses that were being effective and could generate exchange processes within the framework of the CSS.

For this, three themes were selected around which the dialogues revolved: social, economic and cultural measures; measures for public health through ICT; and education measures. All the experiences presented contributed to the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda, especially in the SDGs related to health, reduction of inequalities and education (SDG 3, SDG 16 and 4, respectively).

### 1.2.1. Social, economic and cultural measures.

The entities that presented their experiences were the Ministry of Culture, the National Planning Department and the Department for Social Prosperity.

Alternatives for economic reactivation of the cultural sector were presented, identifying public policy approaches such as mitigating the economic impact with relief for artists, producers, promoters and cultural managers; the ease of access for citizens to culture through inclusive digital platforms and the creation of digital culture catalogs; spaces for participation with a differential approach that allow the consolidation of culture as a key factor of resilience and social transformation.

In this component, the Sales Tax (VAT) refund program was presented, which is being carried out by the Government of Colombia as an effective compensation mechanism that seeks to correct the imbalance of the tax system. Among the reactivation initiatives, the experience of cash transfers to vulnerable families was shared as a tool that made it possible to cover minimum expenses for families during the period of mandatory isolation generated in response to the pandemic.

### 1.2.2. Measures to improve public health through ICT

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of Colombia participated in this component.

Telehealth and telemedicine strategies applied to facilitate access to health services through technological platforms were presented, allowing to reduce costs and time of care for patients, doctors and health institutions.

The experience of the CoronaApp application was shared as a tool developed to learn about the epidemiological foci of the virus and its evolution in Colombia. In addition to registering user symptoms, the App allows access to statistics on the pandemic, to know ICU availability and to provide information on home care and mental health alerts and services. This mechanism facilitates the real-time monitoring of data collected by the Emergency Operations Center of the National Institute of Health (INS), to act quickly in the event of alerts and make decisions in coordination with local, departmental and national authorities.

### 1.2.3. Education Component

The Ministry of National Education and the RTVC –System of public media participated. In this component, two practices and public policy measures related to education were presented: i) the Learning Digital initiative, designed by the Ministry of National Education to support academic work at home, of children, adolescents and young people from the urban sector and rural country. This platform brings together in the same place, quality digital educational content, from allies of the public and private sector, for all areas of knowledge, aimed at students of all school grades, teachers, parents and / or caregivers; and ii) The “Profe en tu casa” Convergent initiative for radio and television, which consists of programs broadcast on television and radio through national and regional channels, which makes it possible to reach rural and more remote areas of the country. The audience is made up of mostly boys and girls between 7 and 13 years old.

Thanks to the use of technological tools and the translation services provided by APC-Colombia, these spaces allowed the participation of people from all regions of the world, making it possible to generate more information on initiatives that demonstrated adaptation to change as a way to mitigate negative effects. of the pandemic.

As a result of these dialogues around good practices in public policy to address situations arising from the pandemic, expressions of interest are highlighted to initiate exchange through CSS processes, by Trinidad & Tobago (Telehealth and Tele-education) ; Paraguay (Tele-education) and Peru (Tele-education) that are being explored with the aim of generating exchange initiatives.

### 1.3. Colombia Parallel Event at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2020: Dialogues of the Global South - Science and Innovation for a Post-COVID Sustainable Development

APC-Colombia seeks to promote spaces for dialogue around SSC in international settings and for this reason it has participated in the preparation and holding of parallel events that the Government of Colombia organizes each year within the framework of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development convened by the United Nations. This Forum has become the central platform for monitoring and reviewing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, facilitating the participation of all member states of the United Nations and representatives of specialized agencies.

In 2020, APC-Colombia assumed the organization of the parallel event on behalf of the Government of Colombia, with the aim of discussing the contribution that CSS makes to education, science and innovation in the current context, addressing the issue from the point of view of the different regions of the global South through panelists from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This event took place virtually and drew attention to the importance of the dissemination of science and technology in promoting development to address the difficult situation faced by the countries of the world due to the COVID-19 pandemic. And although the advantages offered by remote access and the different current connection options have made it possible to overcome the problems that arose from mobility restrictions, it is also true that this situation revealed the large access gaps to these technologies that exist especially in less developed countries and that were even deepened by current conditions.

The role that the CSS is called upon to play in this context is fundamental, since in addition to building on what is advanced, it requires the dissemination and adaptation of good practices at a higher speed than normal, identifying and promoting in a special way those that are generated in developing countries.

To discuss the role and progress that CSS is making in this context, questions were raised based on the recommendations that emerged at the 2019 PABA + 40 Conference, related to the strengthening of public policies on science, technology and innovation and access to institutions in this sector through grants and joint research and development programs. It also investigated how the pandemic situation accelerated the digitization of goods and services, for example, through teleworking, telemedicine, e-learning, e-shopping, etc. from the point of view of each country and entity participating in the panel.

The participants drew attention to the role that international cooperation entities have in ensuring that the sustainable development approach is preserved, warning about the risk that it is put aside for pursuing an accelerated economic recovery once the pandemic is controlled. Similarly, the idea was raised that science and technology are already considered a global need and in the current situation it is pertinent to discuss the need to classify them as a global good.

In the case of Colombia, it was highlighted that APC-Colombia tries to implement in exchanges a broad concept of science, technology and innovation (Ctel) that is open access and includes access to the internet and digital services, the promotion of networks research, food security, artistic creation, economic inclusion and entrepreneurship Ctel. For this reason, CSS projects focused on strengthening administrative records, productivity in microenterprises and educational environments, transformation plans in productivity and competitiveness, and handling of the apostille and online legalization, among others.

The event led to the presentation of cases that demonstrate the role of the CSS to promote exchanges in the science, technology and innovation sector from the experience of entities from Latin America, Asia and Africa:

### **1.3.1. National Institute of Statistics of Chile (INE):**

Actively participated in SSC projects such as: i) Mexico-Chile Cooperation Fund, which seeks to improve informed economic decision-making; ii) System of Statistical Registers for the Exploitation of Administrative Data in the National Statistical Institutes of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Chile, which consolidates the conceptualization of the base statistical registers, their interrelation with the base population and real estate registers and functional articulation for the conformation of the integrated system of registries; iii) Measuring the Digital Economy using Big Data, a project led by ECLAC with the participation of Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico; which seeks to measure the progress of the digital economy in different countries from different technological aspects related to the registration of economic activities online and Master Business Mark (MME) mainly.

### **1.3.2. National Institute of Industrial Technology of Argentina (INTI):**

It develops various projects with African and Latin American partners on food, metalworking, textile industry, management technologies and metrology. i) The project with the Antioquia / Colombia Science and Technology Center (CTA) to promote a culture of productivity in microenterprise and educational environments was highlighted; ii) In the last year, it opened access to its virtual courses, which made it possible to reach people from different countries of the world through these digital training tools; iii) Cycle of virtual training for SMEs "Undertaking Kaizen, Essential Tools to Implement Continuous Improvements in Companies", a project that is in line with the Industry 4.0 paradigm promoted by INTI among SMEs in Argentina as an orientation for economical reactivation and recovery.

### **1.3.3. Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT):**

In this case, the creation of the African Forum for South-South Cooperation was highlighted, developed with the support of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the United Nations South Center and the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT), which seeks to close gaps between countries through a reliable mechanism for SSC made up of a set of national, regional and international ecosystems. The medium-term objectives of the Forum are: to build capacities with a special focus on science, technology and innovation, to promote sustainable development initiatives, and to position and make Africa visible in SSC initiatives, through various priority work areas, such as: water, climate change, natural resources, renewable energy, health, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), legislation on SSC mechanisms and instruments and crisis management.



### **1.3.4. Data Center of the Indonesian Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS):**

The Pulse Lab Jakarta initiative was presented within the framework of the Global Pulse initiative. This project is basically a real-time information laboratory for decision-making, especially in the face of crisis scenarios, recognizing that digital data makes it possible to monitor the impacts of crises and the effects of implemented policies.

This initiative has made it possible to apply data science to analyze responses to disasters and climate change, urban dynamics, food security and agriculture policies, financial inclusion and other aspects of strategic exploration. Its infrastructure has made it possible to respond to the pandemic through online education programs, monitoring of health indicators and provision of social protection to vulnerable communities.

Based on these experiences, the relevance of TCr and CSS was highlighted as scenarios to coordinate the joint progress of the countries in the face of the challenge of digitization that has accelerated in the last year and ensure that no country is left behind by new gaps in growth. Similarly, it was highlighted that access to technology is essential for sustainable development and that SSC can help accelerate its assimilation through the construction of country networks that reduce exchange costs, promoting innovation in the implementation of cooperation programs and the exchange of good practices that promote the use of technology and data to accelerate the provision of services to vulnerable populations through digital access.

As part of the closing of this event, the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation of Colombia, Mabel Torres, invited to reflect on the need to promote scientific and technological sovereignty, which allows our countries to use CTel in the creation of goods and services that strengthen the capacity for local responses to the pandemic. He ratified that one of the challenges, which also extends to the entities that promote CSS and CTr, is to promote a Fourth Industrial Revolution with connection of feelings, that is, the need to generate knowledge that promotes social appropriation to generate empathy and connectivity with people's hearts.



## Chapter 2.

# The South-South and Triangular Cooperation of Colombia in 2020

- 2.1** Analysis of SSC with Latin America and the Caribbean
- 2.2** Analysis of SSC with Africa
- 2.3** Analysis of the CSS with Asia
- 2.4** Triangular Cooperation Analysis
- 2.5** Strategic alliances with Latin America and the Caribbean

In 2020, the dynamics of the CSS and CTr of Colombia was affected by the events of a global order that have already been mentioned. Maintaining contact with cooperation partners through virtual means of connection was one of the main axes of activities in the first months of the declaration of a pandemic in the same way as the continuation of negotiations already programmed or identified in the first part of the year, which allowed us to continue in contact with our links in the different countries, to find out about the progress of the situation in each country and in a timely manner to plan a redefinition of projects and actions in order to ensure maintenance of commitments that could not be suspended during that year.

In this chapter we are going to analyze precisely the results of those negotiations that resulted in the execution of cooperation exchanges, not only focused on the management of the pandemic, but also on the development of activities and projects already agreed. The analysis basis for this report is taken from the information of the records made by the collaborators of the APC Colombia Supply Directorate in the Monitoring Matrix for the execution of initiatives, as an internal planning and monitoring tool that is applied in this Directorate of the Agency.

This Matrix is an Excel document filled out by the links of each partner and country, who periodically and updated detailed information on the initiatives through 30 variables that allow the descriptive and statistical analysis contained in this chapter to be carried out. The main variables identified in the programming matrix of the Supply Department for this analysis are the following:

- Type of initiative: Cooperation initiatives refer to specific cooperation projects and actions, bearing in mind that APC-Colombia welcomes the concepts of project and specific action proposed by the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB).

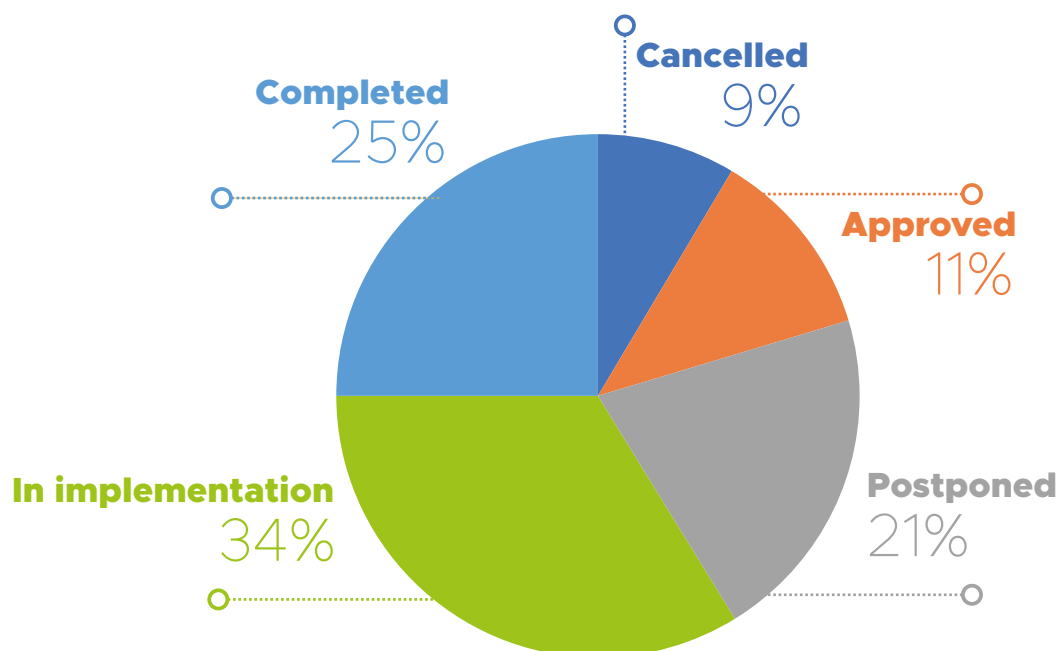
A project is understood to be the set of interrelated actions that seek to fulfill a common objective, are directed at a specific recipient and comply with a series of methodological measures that allow the identification of objectives, results, activities, budget and sustainability actions, among other things.

On the other hand, specific action is understood as an initiative that is executed only once through tools such as virtual meetings, exploratory visits, information exchange, etc.

- Geographic region: separate analysis is included for the regions with which Colombia conducts SSC exchanges: Latin America, which includes a disaggregated analysis for the Caribbean region; Africa and Asia.
- Cooperation channel: understood as the role that Colombia plays in a particular exchange that may be Demand: it applies to those official cooperation initiatives that arose from the particular and manifest needs of a Colombian entity or organization; Two-way: applies to those official cooperation initiatives in which the participating countries exercise both the role of provider (s) and recipient (s); and Offer: applies to those official cooperation initiatives to which Colombia responds as an offeror.
- Cooperation modality: refers to the way in which Colombia carries out exchanges with partner countries to carry out cooperation projects that generate value and provide tangible benefits for the achievement of the SDGs. The Modalities of cooperation adopted by APC Colombia based on the definitions established by SEGIB, are:
  - Bilateral: Set of SSC projects and / or activities agreed between two countries that occurs within the framework of a Cooperation Framework Agreement or other cooperation instrument (APC-COLOMBIA, s.f.).
  - Triangular: Cooperation project whose "actors share the exercise of three roles: first provider, recipient and second provider (developing country, developed country, regional or multilateral organization, or some association of them) (APC-COLOMBIA, s.f.).
  - Regional: "SSC modality whose objective is the development and / or integration of a region, understanding with this that the countries that comprise it (a minimum of three developing countries) share and agree on said objective" (EUROSOCIAL, 2016, p. 25)"

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In 2020, 173 initiatives were reported between projects and specific actions of CSS and CTr. Of these, 102 are completed or under execution and, due to the situation generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, 52 were canceled or postponed.



**Illustration 1.** Number of CSS and CTr initiatives according to their stage in the Life Cycle. 2020

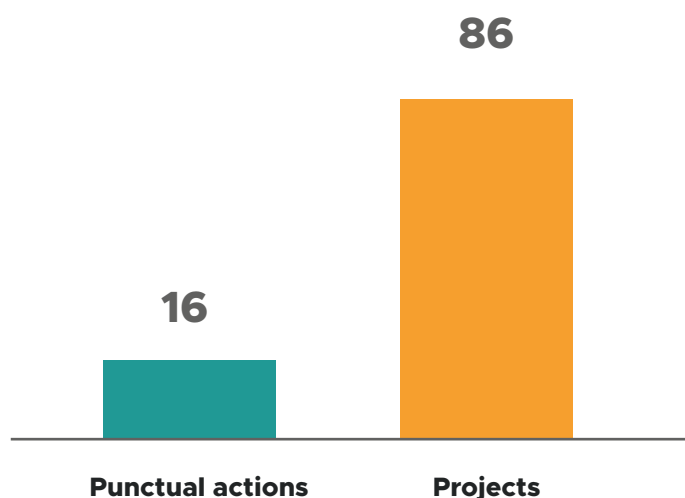
For this report, the statistical analysis focuses on the 102 CSS and CTr initiatives that carried out activities during 2020, understanding those that are recorded in the states in execution and completed in the matrix. The details of the canceled and postponed initiatives can be found in Annex 1.

Based on this clarity, by 2020 APC-Colombia advanced in the execution of 102 CSS and CTr initiatives with the following characteristics:

## According to type of initiative:

One of the variables that are identified in the programming matrix of the Supply Department is the type of initiative. It should be remembered that APC-Colombia welcomes the concepts of project and specific action proposed by the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB). Therefore, it is understood that a project is a set of interrelated actions, which seek to meet a common objective, is directed to a specific recipient and complies with a series of methodological measures that allow identifying objectives, results, activities, budget and actions of sustainability, among other things. On the other hand, specific action is understood as an initiative that is executed only once through tools such as virtual meetings, exploratory visits, information exchange, etc.

In the first place, it should be noted that the professionalization of SSC that is managed by APC-Colombia continues to advance since the prevalence of the project approach (84%) is again registered before specific actions (16%) in the promotion of this type of cooperation taking into account that in the immediately preceding year the percentage of projects compared to specific actions was 79% and 21% respectively.



**Illustration 2.** Punctual actions vs. Projects. 2020

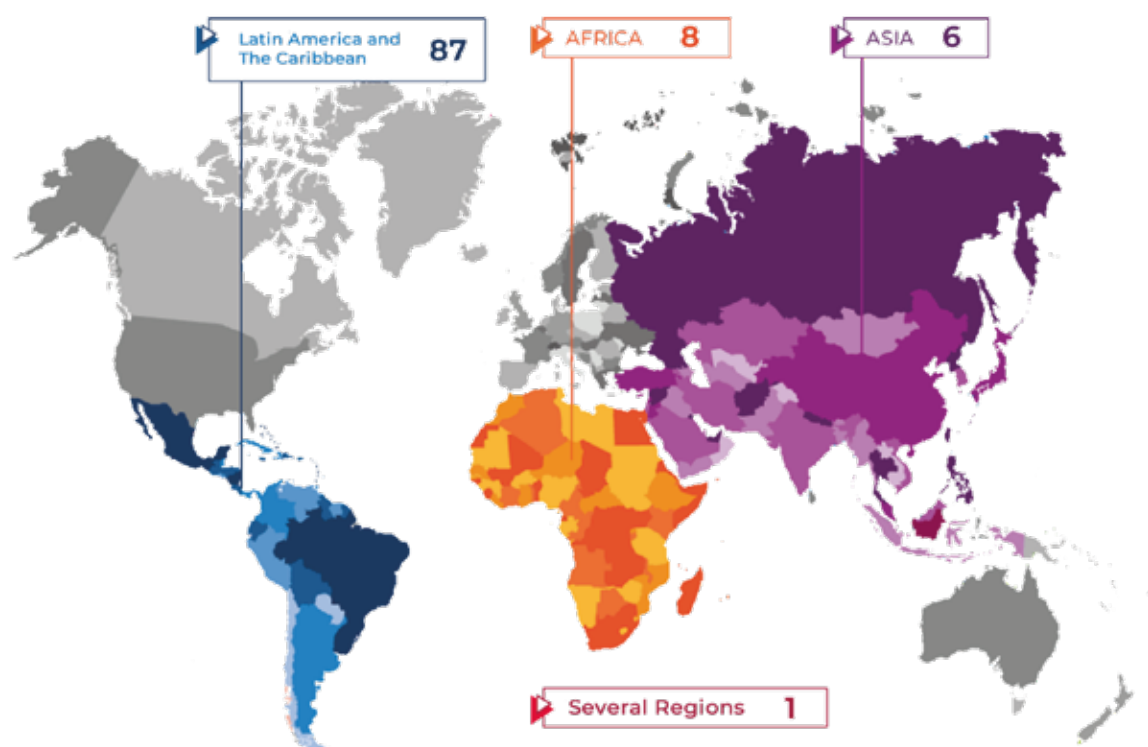
Of the 16 specific actions registered in 2020, 8 were carried out with partners in Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 were with partners in Africa. In addition, it includes the registration of the regional initiative Courses of Spanish as a foreign language for diplomats and officials from countries in various developing regions. The specific actions this year were carried out through videoconferences for the exchange of information and documentation on various topics, such as strengthening of health sector entities, expansion of business models, improvement of public policies, capacities to strengthen agroforestry systems and also preparatory meetings and rapprochement between entities participating in the projects identified in the framework of the Joint Commission held with Morocco, among other issues.

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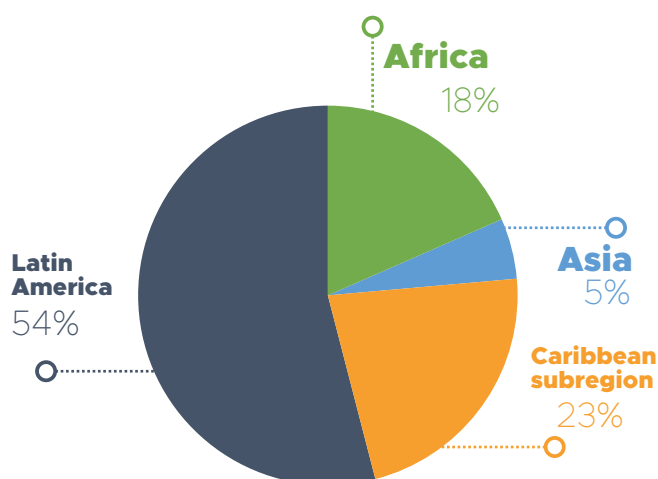
### By geographic region

The analysis of initiatives by regions indicates that Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) continues to present the highest number of projects and specific actions that are in execution or have already been completed (87), while in Africa 8 are reported, in Asia 6 and 1 specific action that targeted countries in various regions. Comparatively, the completion status of projects is high in the LAC and Africa regions, totaling 42 initiatives in the year analyzed.

**Illustration 3 .** Initiatives by region in execution and completed. 2020



**Ilustración 4.** Nuevas iniciativas por región. 2020



In 2020, despite the difficult conditions registered, Colombia maintained the decision to promote knowledge exchanges as a commitment to the well-being and economic recovery of the country and its partners in the South. In this way, it managed to negotiate 39 new CSS and CTr initiatives, of which 25 (64.1%) are projects and the remaining 14 are specific actions. Regarding the geographical region, these initiatives were identified with Latin America (21), the Caribbean (9), Africa (7) and Asia (2).

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These new initiatives were aimed at strengthening in other countries technical capacities for security and the fight against transnational organized crimes, sustainable tourism management, promotion of industries associated with culture, strengthening of productive chains and business sectors, promotion of traditional trades and training services for work, among others.

In addition, thanks to the efforts to promote SSC among Colombian entities, initiatives were demanded to diversify the productive sector in Colombia, as well as to strengthen capacities in national entities for the management and protection of cultural heritage and recovery of cultural assets, design of business models for small cocoa producers and strengthening of agroforestry systems for cocoa production.

**Tabla 1.** Fase de ejecución nuevas iniciativas de cooperación. 2020

	APPROVED AND DID NOT START EXECUTION	APPROVED AND EXECUTION BEGAN	APPROVED AND EXECUTION COMPLETED
AFRICA		1	6
ASIA	1	1	
CARIBBEAN	9 <sup>2</sup>		
LATIN AMERICA	12	2	7
TOTAL	22	4	13

If we look at the execution phase in which these new initiatives are located, it can be seen that 22 were approved, but due to various issues, mostly explained by the fact that they are initiatives that must be carried out in person, they registered delayed execution this year. In comparison, 13 initiatives in Africa and Latin America were approved and completed execution that same year and 4 were approved and began execution.

### By way of cooperation

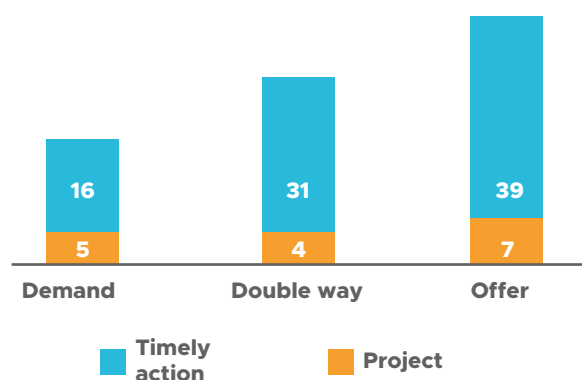
Now, when analyzing the variable Via of cooperation, understood as the role that Colombia plays in a particular exchange, it is observed that Colombia at a general level continues to be characterized as a country that offers SSC, since, of the 102 initiatives registered in 2020 46 are initiatives in which the country offers its knowledge and technical expertise to countries that request it, this represents 45% of the total registered initiatives.

It should be noted that the percentage of initiatives classified as offering from Colombia fell slightly compared to that registered in 2019 (49%) and this variation yielded to two-way initiatives, which in 2019 represented 29% of the total and in 2020 they represent 34%. The percentage of demand initiatives from the country to other partners remained at a level similar to that of 2019 (21% compared to 22%).

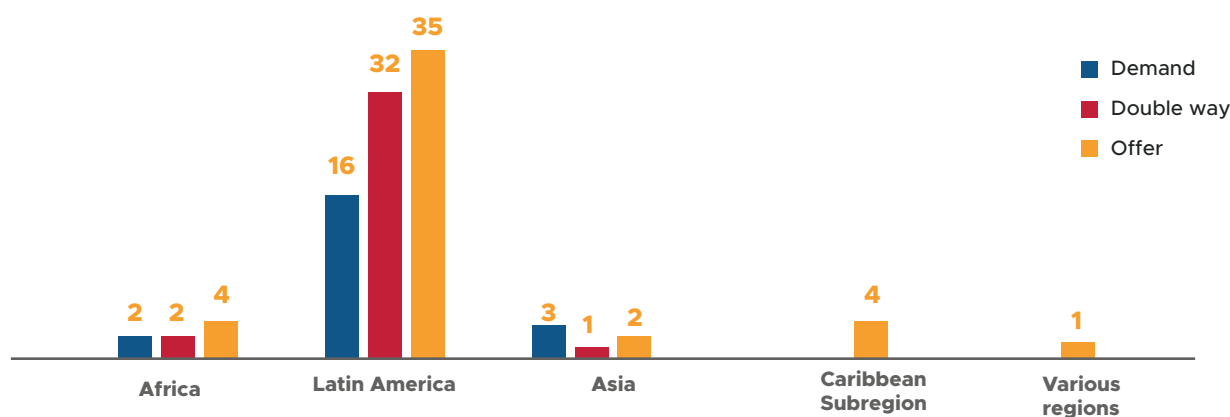
<sup>2</sup> Nota técnica: Aquí se encuentra registrada la Acción puntual “Taller de retroalimentación entre los sectores de cooperación establecidos en la subcomisión de cooperación técnica y subcomisión de cooperación en educación, cultura y deportes en el marco de la IX reunión de la comisión de vecindad entre la República de Colombia y la República de Jamaica” cuya observación para el cierre del año 2020 indica que debido al aplazamiento de la Comisión Mixta con Jamaica, esta iniciativa se aplaza para 2021 sin fecha programada aún.

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**Illustration 5.** Way of cooperation Vs. Type of initiative. 2020



In this section, an analysis will be carried out based on the crossing of two variables: Type of initiative, which in the case of APC-Colombia refers to specific projects or actions, and the variable Via of cooperation. When comparing them, it is observed that the project approach has prevailed in the three cooperation channels; However, this trend is observed very clearly in the case of two-way initiatives, possibly because this type of negotiation arises when there is greater knowledge of the capacities of the partners involved and the identification of a structured project through a methodological process. more rigorous allows to clearly identify the scope of cooperation for each of them.

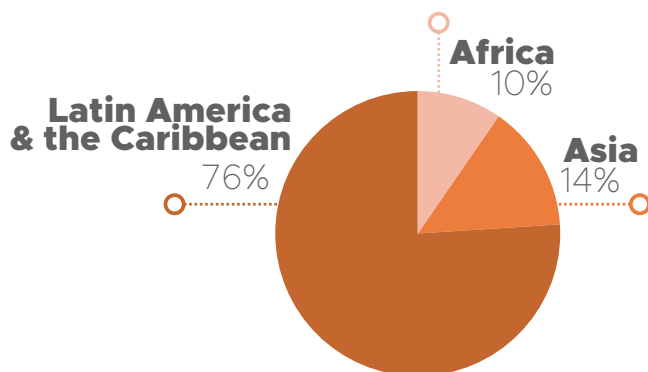


**Illustration 6.** Way of Cooperation Vs Geographic Region. 2020

When comparing the Cooperation Pathway with the geographic regions with which SSC initiatives are executed, we observe that Colombia stands out as a provider of cooperation in the regions of Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa. In Asia, the three cooperation channels are similar, but the initiatives where Colombia played the role of requesting cooperation are slightly higher this year. In general, compared to what was registered in 2019, although the number of SSC initiatives executed is lower in all regions in 2020 (except in Africa where one initiative increased), it is observed that the role of Colombia is maintained as a partner of the offering SSC or demanding in the regions mentioned.

**Demand Initiatives:** In 2020, Colombia demanded 21 SSC initiatives from Latin America (16), Asia (3) and Africa (2). In Latin America, 4 specific actions and 12 projects were requested on various topics, among which stand out those of entrepreneurship and strengthening of leadership capacities in young people, promotion of ethno-tourism and gastronomic and nature tourism, strengthening of agricultural sector associations, strengthening family in indigenous communities and strengthening of specific technical capacities, not only of national entities but also of territorial or local entities in the departments of Amazonas, Boyacá, Vaupés and Tolima.



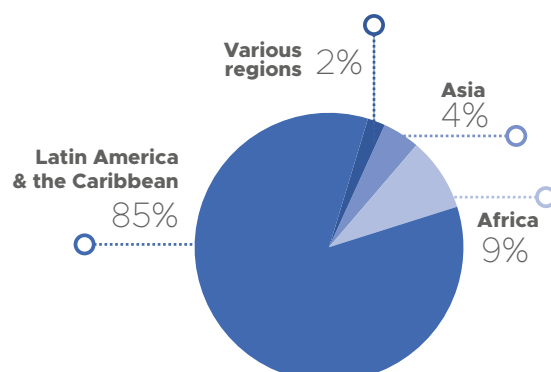


**Illustration 7.** Regions to which Colombia sued CSS. 2020

In the case of Asia, Colombia's demand projects were aimed at strengthening business with a focus on Orange Economy, health and wellness tourism, and strengthening the cultivation of pomegranate in Colombia. Similarly, Colombia demanded specific actions from African countries to strengthen capacities aimed at the recovery of cultural assets and the management and protection of cultural heritage.

**Supply Initiatives:** The region to which SSC projects were offered the most by Colombia in 2020 was Latin America and the Caribbean (39). This region is the one that has the most and best knowledge of the cooperation options that can be proposed to Colombia and, as analyzed in the 2019 report, it is with the one with the most varied negotiation spaces that facilitate this approach to specify projects or cooperation actions.

This is reflected in the fact that this year 35 initiatives were registered to supply Colombia to these countries on various issues such as implementation of document management systems, banking, archival management, online apostille and document legalization, capacity building in sectors. production, creation of entrepreneurship centers, food security, innovative financial mechanisms, policies and initiatives for the inclusion of people with disabilities, policies for early childhood care and work with a differential approach, management experiences in cultural and artistic fields, and management of cooperation methodologies. As we will see later, in this region initiatives are being carried out with several countries and also with regional mechanisms that allow consolidating this diverse cooperation agenda.

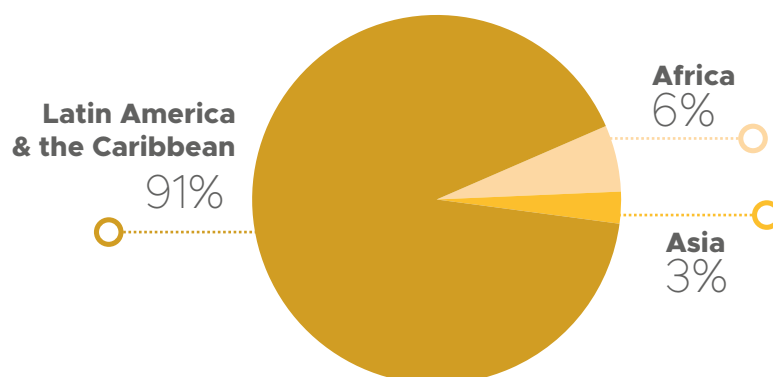


**Illustration 8.** Regions to which Colombia offered CSS. 2020

Colombia's offer to African countries was related to the strengthening of cooperation in sanitary and phytosanitary control measures, development of capacities to strengthen production chains and improvement of agricultural techniques and the fight against international drug trafficking. With the Asian region, the offer was aimed at exchanging methods of caring for premature and low-birth-weight babies and opportunities for training in creative economies.

In this way, it is verified that Colombian entities have developed capacities in various sectors and respond positively to demands from other countries, which allows meeting these requests even with a pandemic situation that crossed the entire execution of the CSS in 2020. The APC-Colombia's mediation and coordination work ensures the effective crossing between the demands of other countries with the offer of Colombian entities that can respond effectively in terms of technical assistance and knowledge exchange.

**Two-way Initiatives:** These initiatives are being consolidated in the CSS portfolio of Colombia. This year they were carried out almost entirely with the Latin American and Caribbean region (91% of the 35 initiatives), and in a smaller percentage with Africa and Asia, which together represented 9%.

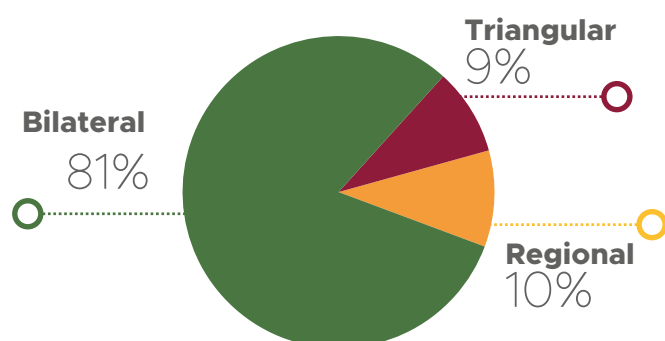


**Illustration 9.** Regions with which Colombia carried out two-way initiatives. 2020

These initiatives addressed various sectors, although close to 40% were aimed at strengthening public institutions and policies, other services, and social and environmental policies. Among them are identified projects aimed at the application of technological tools, development and strengthening of environmental impact assessment systems, development of micro-business ecosystems, pedagogical processes to strengthen education entities, exchange of good practices to care for specific population groups, security and control of transnational organized crime, sustainable agricultural production, environmental monitoring systems, strengthening of regional initiatives in sustainable use and management of marine biodiversity, and strengthening of specific capacities for entities in the health sector.

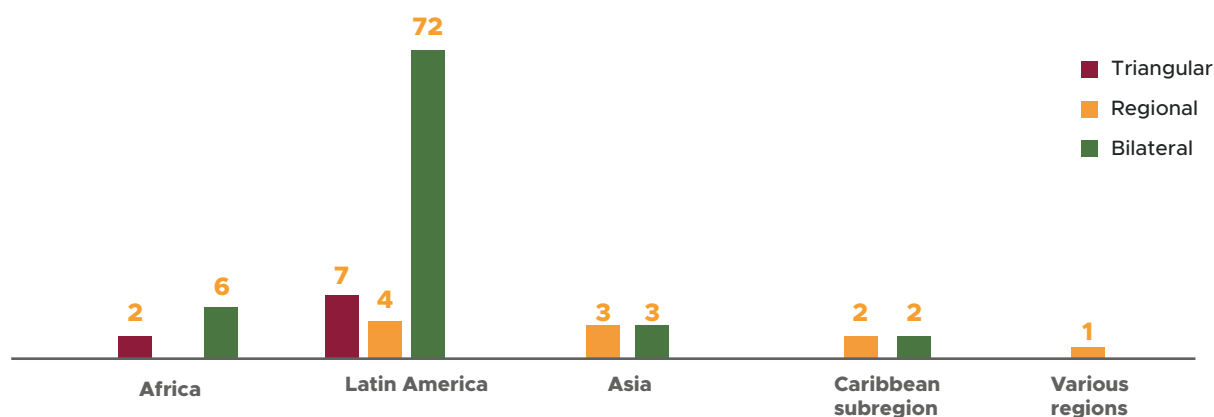
## According to cooperation modality

The Cooperation Modality variable refers to the way in which Colombia conducts exchanges with partner countries to carry out cooperation projects that generate value and provide mutual benefits. The analysis of this variable reflects that the one most used in the negotiation of SSC projects is bilateral (83 of the 102 initiatives), followed by regional initiatives (10) and triangular ones (9), similar to the behavior registered in 2019.



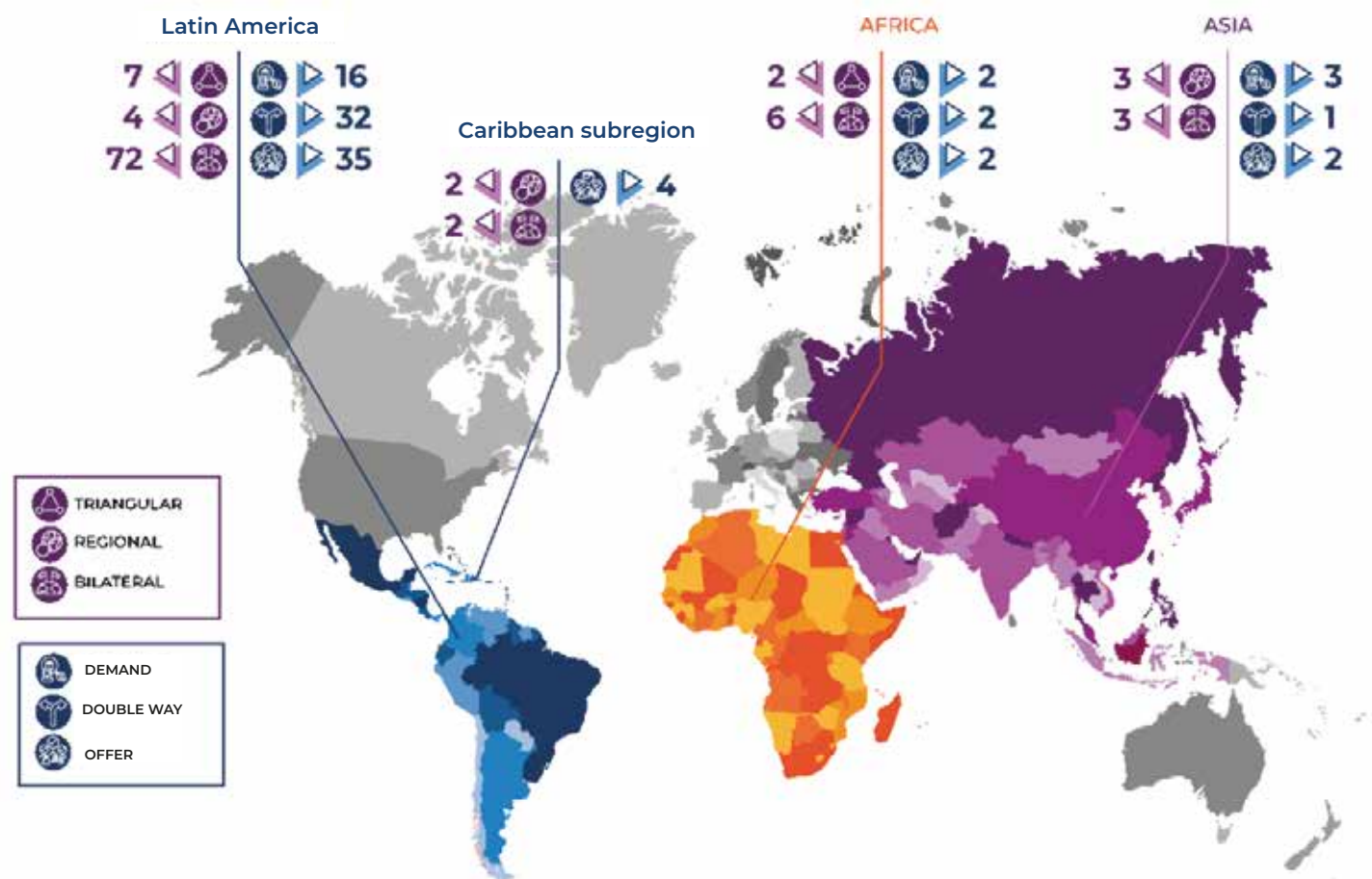
From the geographical point of view, Latin America explains 81.4% of this distribution, while Asia, Africa and the Caribbean together explain the remaining 17.6%.

**Illustration 10.** Modality of SSC initiatives. 2020



**Illustration 11.** Cooperation modality vs. Geographic region. 2020

When crossing the variables Cooperation route and cooperation modality, it is observed that, of the 46 cooperation offer initiatives, 80% are executed bilaterally, 11% of them regionally and 9% through the triangular mode. Regional projects or actions, in which several countries participate, are carried out equally through bidding projects and two-way projects. Regarding triangular initiatives, there are 4 two-way projects and 4 supply projects and only one demand initiative. The bilateral modality in all cooperation channels is the one that prevails, and regional initiatives together with triangular ones account for around 18% of the total initiatives registered in 2020.

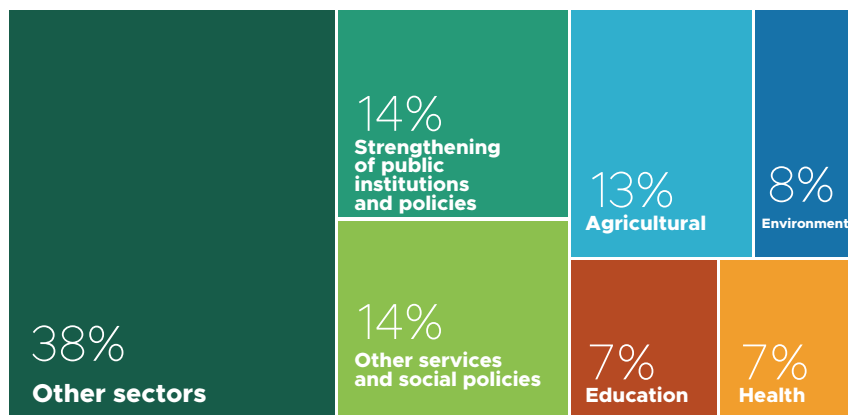
**Illustration 12 .** Way of cooperation vs. Cooperation modality by geographical region. 2020

## Sectoral alignment

In these CSS analyzes, the decision was made to include an analysis of the sectoral alignment recorded by the initiatives since this allows us to observe if there is any specialization in terms of thematic in the SSC initiatives and analyze which sectors the exchanges are contributing to. Colombia performs. The list of sectors that the SEGIB agreed with the countries in the process of preparing their reports is taken as a basis in the registration of sector alignment of the CSS and CTr initiatives in the programming matrix of the Supply Directorate, as it is a standardized classification and with which APC-Colombia generates the reports requested by SEGIB in this information gathering effort (Annex 2)

In 2020 a multisectoral approach is generally registered and thus we find that of the total registered initiatives of CSS and TCr, 48% were aligned to four specific sectors: Strengthening of institutions and public policies, Other services and social policies, Agriculture and Environment. 38% of the initiatives were registered in a scattered manner among other sectors such as: science and technology, culture, employment, tourism, legal and judicial development and human rights, banking and finance, etc.

Ilustración 13. Alineación sectorial de iniciativas de CSS. 2020



When reviewing the sectoral alignment in terms of the cooperation channel, it is observed that a third of the projects that are developed through demand are oriented to the agricultural sector (7 out of 21 initiatives) with Honduras as the main partner in this sector.

Of the 35 dual-track initiatives, 15 are aligned with the sectors Strengthening institutions and public policies, Other services and social policies, and the Environment were developed with Chile and Peru as the main partners in these sectors. Finally, 45% of supply projects in Colombia are concentrated in 4 sectors: Other services and social policies (7), Strengthening of institutions and public policies (6), Agriculture (4) and Employment (4).

When disaggregating the data by region, it is observed that the projects and specific actions in Latin America explain the general sectoral alignment and present the same distribution mentioned above.

The exchanges that are aligned with the sector of Strengthening of institutions are mainly directed to administrative management and the exchange of experiences or the generation of capacities in public entities of the national order. For their part, those aimed at the Other services and social policies sector are aimed at exchanging experiences to strengthen, improve or complement existing public policies in partner countries. It should be noted that some of these initiatives are oriented towards specific population groups, among which are Boys, Girls and Adolescents and ethnic communities.

The Caribbean presented initiatives similarly distributed among the Agricultural, Tourism and Industry sectors. Of the initiatives developed with African countries, the majority were developed in the Agricultural and Culture sectors and were aimed at strengthening production chains, while in Asia they were evenly distributed among the Agricultural, Environment, Culture and Employment sectors. The detail of this sectoral alignment by geographic region will be analyzed in the following sections.

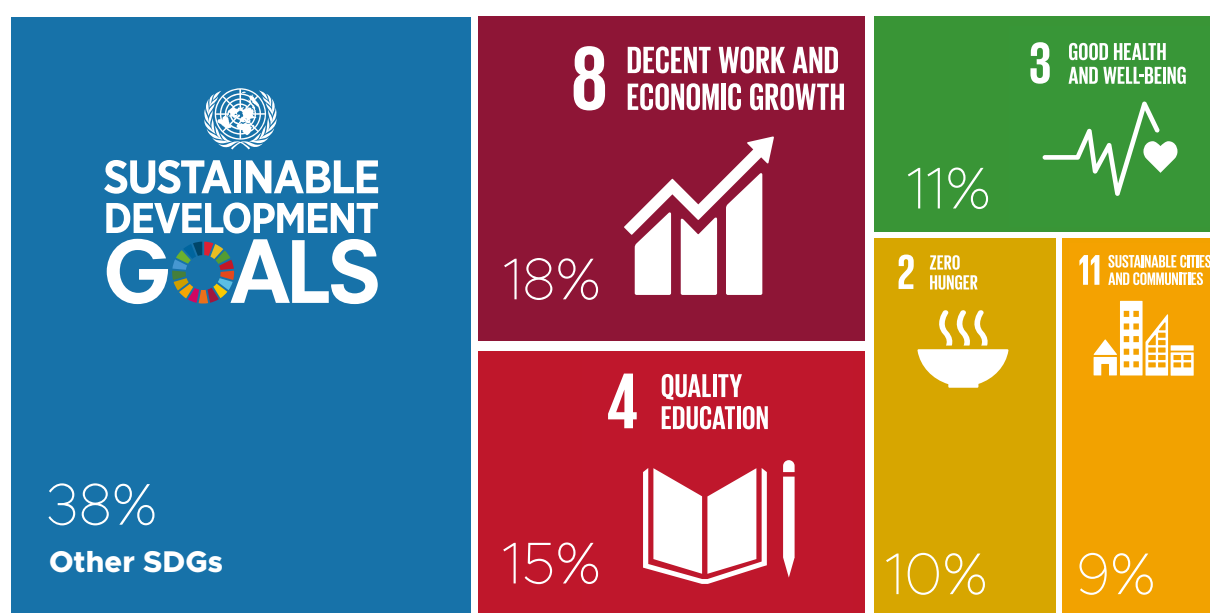
## Alignment with the 2030 Agenda

In response to the call to action for the achievement of the SDGs from APC-Colombia, an effort has been made to align the projects and actions to the achievement of this Agenda. Taking into account the great challenges for their compliance, the CSS and the CTr are tools that must be put at the service of the most vulnerable communities to reduce the impact of the risks they face mainly under the current circumstances and seek progress towards the achievement of sustainable development.

In order to identify the contribution made by SSC projects to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Monitoring Matrix for the execution of the initiatives allows identifying the relationship of the initiatives with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at two levels: main and secondary SDG, as well as identifying the goal to which the main SDG is associated.

In 2020, the CSS of Colombia, carried out through projects and specific exchange actions, made a contribution to the advancement of the commitments with this Agenda. Taking into account the main SDG registered for the initiatives, it is observed that 62% of them are mainly aimed at five SDGs: 8, 4, 3, 2 and 11, related to factors that help to overcome situations of poverty and inequity such as decent work, quality education, health and sustainable cities and communities.

**Ilustración 14.** Alineación de las iniciativas de CSS con los ODS. 2020



The SSC projects and actions aimed at SDG 8, Decent work and economic growth, were developed with countries in Latin America, Asia and Eurasia and were related to the strengthening of the construction sector, the improvement of banking and financial management, the development of environments conducive to entrepreneurship in urban and rural areas, productive and competitive systems, the strengthening of the sustainable and community tourism sector, the development of green businesses, the digital economy and the development of youth entrepreneurship networks, demonstrating the variety of topics related to this objective.

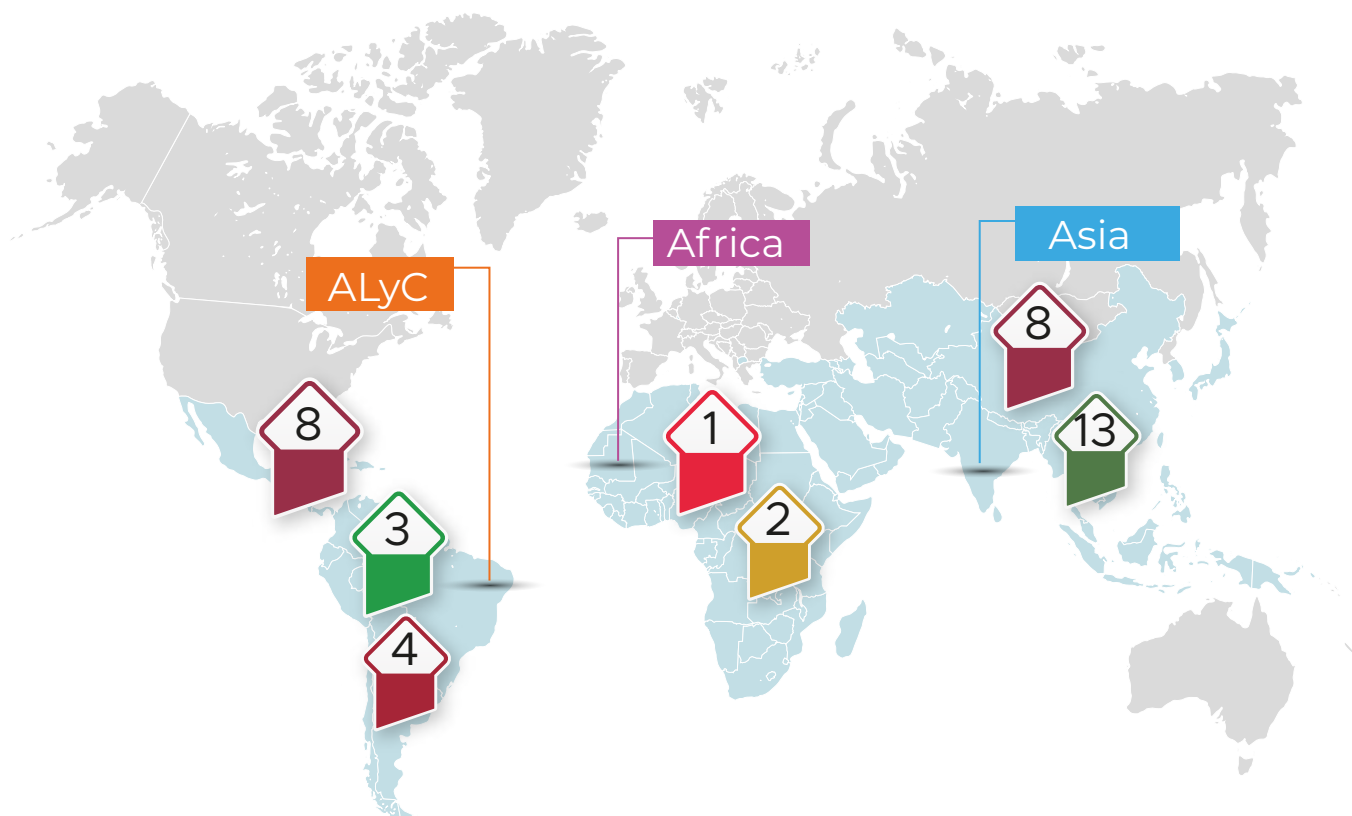
Initiatives aligned with SDG 4, Quality Education, were carried out with Latin American and Caribbean countries. These projects or actions were aimed at exchanging experiences on certification processes, promoting a culture of productivity based on training, offering virtual training environments, strengthening higher education associations and entities, and initiatives aimed at building academic offer in cultural subjects and transfer of models that allow determining the demand for professional training, among other subjects.

SDG 3, Health and well-being, was addressed through exchanges with Latin American and Asian countries on various topics such as the strengthening of health service providers and regional health systems, projects related to guaranteeing sexual and reproductive rights and early childhood care and reduction of neonatal mortality, and in general they favored the implementation of health programs and improvement in patient care services. On the other hand, if we disaggregate the data by geographical regions, we observe that 87% of the initiatives in Latin America are aimed at SDG 8, SDG 4 and SDG 3. The largest number of initiatives is aimed at SDG 8 and in that sense it was possible to negotiate projects to strengthen workers' capacities, as well as those capacities related to the development and improvement of entrepreneurship environments, strengthening of micro-entrepreneurs, sustainable tourism initiatives and support for youth entrepreneurship networks for the generation of employment, among the most significant.

With Africa, initiatives were directed especially to SDG 1, SDG 2 and SDG 11, covering issues related to strengthening productive chains and agricultural techniques, while, with Asian countries, a greater number of initiatives were registered in SDG 8 including projects related to sustainable and community tourism issues.



**Illustration 15.** Map. Alignment of SSC initiatives with the SDGs by geographic region. 2020



## National executing entities of the CSS in 2020

The 102 initiatives carried out in 2020 had the participation of 64 entities between public (51) and private non-profit (13) from Colombia.

**Illustration 16.** Top national entities that participate in SSC projects. 2020

ENTITY		INITIATIVES
1	National Learning Service (SENA)	9
2	Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF)	8
3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5
4	APC Colombia	4
	Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute (IGAC)	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	
	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MCIT)	
	Special Administrative Unit for the Management of Restitution of Dispossessed Lands (URT)	



The entities that most participated as partners in SSC exchanges in 2020 were: i) The National Learning Service (SENA), participated with initiatives aimed at training for employment, strengthening training actions for the agricultural sector, as well as strengthening of capacities in the sectors of industry and tourism; ii) The Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) develops projects focused on strengthening employment, health and other service sectors and social policies through themes aimed at developing resources and capacities to manage entrepreneurship in the beneficiary population of the institute, guarantee sexual and reproductive rights and family strengthening of indigenous communities, among others; iii) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries out initiatives related to strengthening institutions and public policies, science and technology, culture and other services and social policies through projects such as the exchange of knowledge for the electronic issuance of apostilles and legalization of documents, recovery of cultural assets and cultural diplomacy and promotion of creative industries, among others.

The Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute (IGAC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MCIT) and the Special Administrative Unit for the Management of Restitution of Dispossessed Lands (URT), all entities of the national order. Its initiatives are aimed at strengthening themes around sectors: agriculture, Science and technology, Construction, Employment, Business and Tourism.

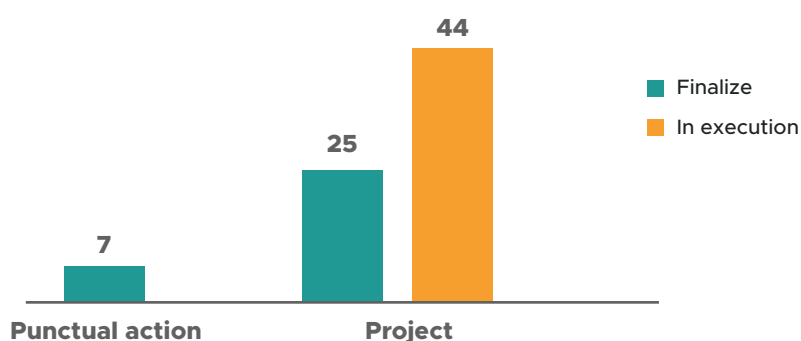
The 13 private non-profit entities registered as members of CSS in 2020 develop initiatives especially related to the agricultural sector, other services and social policies, strengthening of institutions and public policies and health. These entities include the Caldas Family Compensation Fund, union organizations such as CONALGODÓN and Fedecacao, universities and social and business foundations such as Universidad de la Sabana, National Federation of the Deaf of Colombia (FENASCOL), Fundación Corona, Fundación Madre Canguro and Red ADELCO, among others.

The identification of these partners in SSC initiatives is a positive signal towards the inclusion of actors who have not traditionally been involved in SSC and who have the expertise, knowledge and availability to participate in exchanges and raise the quality of these. It seeks to encourage the collaboration of various types of actors and open broader cooperation spaces to achieve effective alliances in the achievement of sustainable development. By facilitating a technical link per country from the APC-Colombia Supply Directorate, an incentive is generated for these actors by having a partner who, in addition to providing financial resources, provides knowledge of the cooperation processes of partner countries and facilitates effective spaces. negotiation and project agreement.

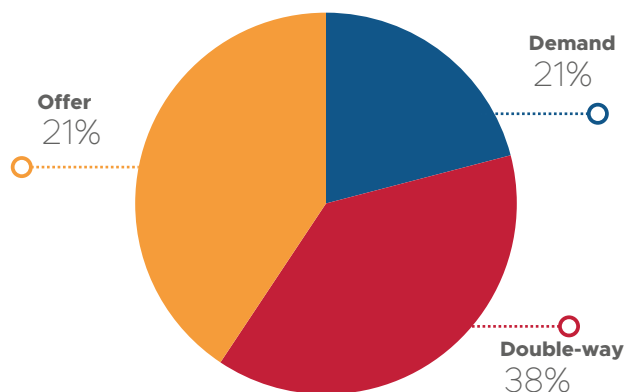
## 2.1. Analysis of SSC with Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America, 76 initiatives were carried out which, in accordance with the commitment to promote the professionalization of CSS, report a greater number of projects (69) compared to 7 specific exchange actions. There is a decrease of close to 50% compared to the initiatives registered in 2019. This is because the pandemic situation required a period of negotiation of virtual activities to replace the face-to-face ones in the case of projects where it was possible to do so and make an analysis and reformulation of all the exchanges that were in progress.

**Ilustración 16.** América Latina. Iniciativas de CSS por tipo. 2020



The specific actions consisted especially in videoconferences to learn about the experience of Honduras in cocoa agroforestry systems, preparation of fertilizers, biofactories and review successes and learnings in genetic materials and germplasm bank for agricultural production. A virtual meeting was also held to strengthen exchange activities with the regional initiative Mesoamerica Project.



**Ilustración 17.** Way of Cooperation Latin America. 2020

The highlights of the CSS that Colombia carries out in Latin America are the Offer and Double Track; Together they represent 79% of the 76 initiatives developed in 2020. The remaining 21% is carried out through demand from Colombia to other countries in the region.

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 3 for details on the projects.

**Illustration 18.** Latin America. Countries to which Colombia advanced CSS as an offeror. 2020



It is then observed that the country continues to position itself as a supplier of SSC in Latin America. In 2020 it developed 30 projects and a one-off offer action to Latin American countries. The countries that most demanded CSS from Colombia in the year of analysis were Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and El Salvador. Cooperation was also offered to Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Panama and Costa Rica. The projects were especially aimed at strengthening issues in the sectors: Health, Employment, Strengthening institutions and public policies, and Other services and social policies.

**Table 3** Latin America. Alignment via supply with SEGIB and SDG sectors. 2020

SEGIB SECTOR	TOTAL INICIATIVES	SDG			
AGRICULTURAL	1	9			
COMMERCE	1	8			
CONSTRUCTION	1	10			
ENERGY	1	7			
EXTRACTIVES	1	7			
OTHER SECTORS	1	3			
BANKING AND FINANCES	2	1	8		
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	2	4	8		
LEGAL, JUDICIAL AND HHRR DEVELOPMENT	2	16			
EDUCATION	2	4			
ENVIRONMENT	2	13			
HEALTH	2	3			
EMPLOYMENT	3	8			
STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES	5	4	11	16	17
OTHER SERVICES AND SOCIAL POLICIES	5	3	8	10	16

In the sector of Strengthening of institutions and public policies, the exchange for the implementation or improvement of administrative processes in State entities stands out, such as the improvement of document and archival management, electronic apostille, cooperation methodologies, strengthening of entities. related to the artistic, cultural and sports sector among other topics.

Of the 31 initiatives, 8 are aimed at sectors or activities that directly impact people's well-being, such as: Agriculture, Health, Education and Employment. There were also various exchanges oriented to trade, education, science and technology, banking and finance, and specific social policies to address issues such as job creation, sustainable tourism, and attention to the population with an inclusive approach.

**Illustration 19.** Latin America. Countries to which Colombia advanced CSS as demanding. 2020

The 12 projects and the 4 specific actions of demand in Colombia were carried out with Paraguay, Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica and Chile in various sectors such as Environment, Employment, Banking and finance, Agriculture, Health, Strengthening of institutions and public policies, among others.

**Table 4.** Latin America. Alignment of initiatives via demand with SEGIB and SDG sectors. 2020

SEGIB SECTOR	TOTAL INICIATIVES	SDG	
BANKING AND FINANCES	1	8	
EMPLOYMENT	1	8	
ENVIRONMENT	1	8	
HEALTH	1	2	
TOURISM	1	11	
OTHER SERVICES AND SOCIAL POLICIES	2	10	11
STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES	3	10	17
AGRICULTURAL	6 <sup>3</sup>	2	8

<sup>4</sup> It concentrates 4 specific actions from Honduras to transfer technical knowledge in the management of the cocoa production chain..

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When reviewing the detail of the SEGIB sectors with which the projects and specific actions of demand from Colombia to the Latin American region were aligned, it is observed that the Agricultural sector groups several of them, bringing together initiatives oriented towards the transfer of good practices and knowledge in order to strengthen internal production processes. For example, initiatives to strengthen productive capacities in the chain of bees and beekeeping in regions of Boyacá (Colombia), exchanges for pest management, experiences in business models of small cocoa producers, design of cocoa agroforestry systems, are highlighted. use of organic fertilizers and genetic materials that allowed to improve and complement the work carried out by Colombian entities.

Regarding the projects oriented to the public sector (institutions or public policies), 3 of the 5 projects are aimed at recognized population groups under the differential approach. These are projects related to the strengthening of experiences in promoting child and adolescent participation, exchange for the strengthening of indigenous communities in the department of Vaupés (Colombia) and promotion of the participation of boys, girls, youth, women, indigenous people and LGTBI population.

**Illustration 20.** Latin America. Countries to which Colombia advanced CSS as a two-way partner. 2020



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The two-way projects were carried out with Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, Panama, Paraguay, Chile, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, and included initiatives that brought together several countries in the region. The topics of exchange were varied and work was strengthened in sectors such as science and technology, education, health, culture, strengthening of institutions and public policies. In the execution of this type of projects, the knowledge and expertise of the different entities of the participating countries are recognized, reaching a mutually beneficial relationship that allows identifying good practices and adapting development solutions depending on the context of each participant.

14% of the two-way exchanges that Colombia develops in Latin America consist of initiatives that cover several countries in the region and are aimed at favoring social sectors to strengthen public policies, health and strengthening institutions. The main partner countries in this case are Mexico, Uruguay and Peru, which bring together about 50% of the two-way initiatives developed in the region and include exchange projects to strengthen education systems, environmental assessment methodologies, more effective application of public policies with a differential approach and strengthening of institutions in the education, health and security sectors, among others.

**Table 5.** Latin America. Alignment of two-way initiatives with SEGIB and SDG sectors. 2020

SEGIB SECTOR	TOTAL INICIATIVES	SDG			
AGRICULTURAL	1	12			
LEGAL, JUDICIAL AND HHRR DEVELOPMENT	1	16			
EMPLOYMENT	1	8			
CULTURE	2	11			
ENVIRONMENT	2	13	15		
OTHER SECTORS	2	1	3		
HEALTH	3	2	8		
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	4	3	9	11	
EDUCATION	4	4			
STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES	5	4	8	17	
OTHER SERVICES AND SOCIAL POLICIES	5	3	4	8	17



## Chapter 2.

### PROJECT

Strengthening of care strategies for the elderly in Colombia and Mexico

### SDG

10. Reduction of inequalities

### EXECUTING ENTITIES

Ministry of Labor (Colombia); National Institute for Older Adults - INAPAM - (Mexico)

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is committed to strengthening the care strategies of the Elderly population in Colombia and Mexico through the exchange of experiences and the generation of public guidelines for their application.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

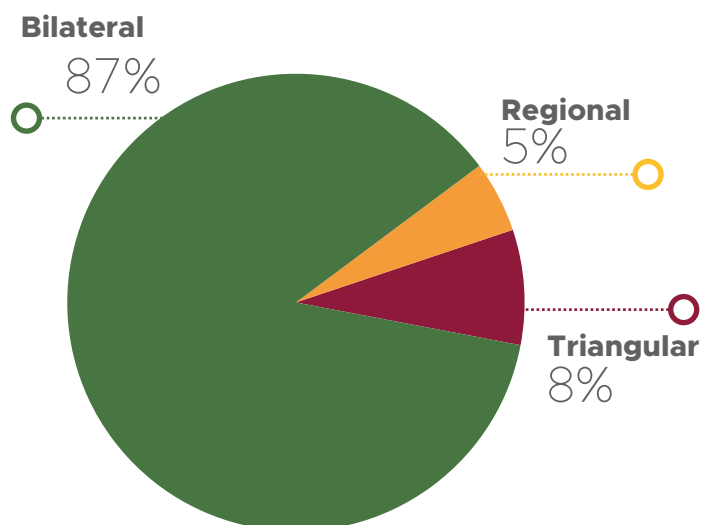
- 1.Establishment of policy guidelines from the elaboration of a diagnosis.
- 2.Formulation and development of a training course aimed at professionals who work in physical activity with older adults

### EXECUTION DATE

2018 – 2020

**Illustration 21.** . Latin America. Important project 2020

Regarding the variable Cooperation modality, of the 83 initiatives developed with the Latin American region, 87% (72) were developed through the bilateral modality, 8% through triangular projects and 5% through of regional initiatives. Among the main bilateral partners of Colombia in Latin America, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay and Guatemala stand out in 2020, which together managed 57% of the projects negotiated under this modality.



**Illustration 22.** Latin America. Cooperation Modality. 2020



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The activities identified and executed within the framework of the SSC initiatives facilitate the success of the exchange by ensuring the achievement of the results and objectives proposed within the framework of a project or a specific action. Hence the importance of choosing the most appropriate instrument or tool to ensure adequate learning and transfer of knowledge. In the moments of planning activities and specific actions, the APC-Colombia team accompanies the entities that carry out the exchange in order to guide said choice, based on a set of formats and methodological procedures developed and consolidated by the agency in the called Toolbox .

**Table 6.** Latin America. Exchange instruments. 2020

<b>INSTRUMENT</b>	<b>DEMAND</b>	<b>DOUBLE WAY</b>	<b>OFFER</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>COURSE</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTATION EXERCISE</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>FORUM</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>INTERNSHIP</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>MEETING</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>CONFERENCE</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>KNOWLEDGE FAIR</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>LEARNING PATH</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TECHNICAL VISIT</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>EXPERT VISIT (S)</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>FIELD VISIT</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>WORKSHOP</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>WEBINARY</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>VIDEOCONFERENCE</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>

<sup>5</sup> Ver <https://www.apccolombia.gov.co/sites/default/files/manualcss.pdf>

## Chapter 2.

Due to the pandemic situation, in 2020 virtual exchange tools such as videoconferences, webinars and workshops were privileged to carry out activities within the framework of projects and specific actions.

Videoconferences as a virtual means of work allowed entities to carry out the activities of the cooperation initiatives, betting mainly on two types of activities: team meetings (see illustration 22) and technical assistance (illustration 23).

Virtuality responded to the need to rethink the activities proposed as face-to-face in such a way as to allow them to continue with processes already started in previous years or to initiate new initiatives. In addition, for the preparation and execution of these activities, APC-Colombia has a toolbox that allows them to be carried out in a more standardized way with agendas and reports that facilitate the identification of the results of each activity at a technical level.

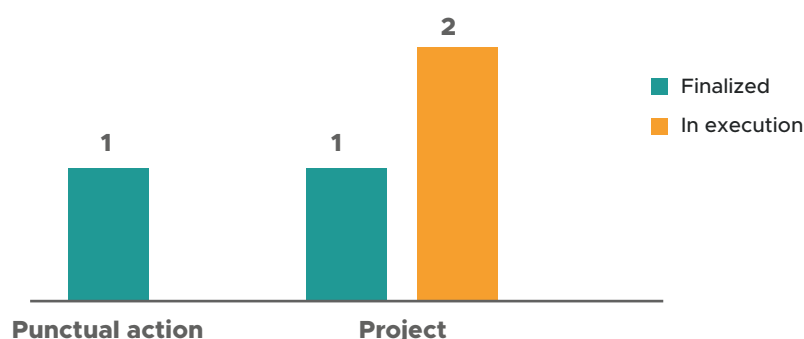


**Illustration 23.** Latin America. Activities and products carried out through instruments of virtual cooperation. 2020

### 2.1.1. Analysis of SSC with the Caribbean

In the case of SSC with Caribbean countries, three projects and one specific action were registered in 2020 (see Annex 4). There is a noticeable decrease in exchanges with this region compared to 2019, when there were 17 exchanges, a situation explained especially because the countries turned their efforts and resources to attend to the pandemic during this year.

**Illustration 24.** Caribbean. CSS initiatives by type. 2020



The 4 CSS initiatives were carried out as an offer from Colombia, two through the bilateral modality to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Curaçao, and two initiatives in the regional modality that covered several countries: Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Granada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

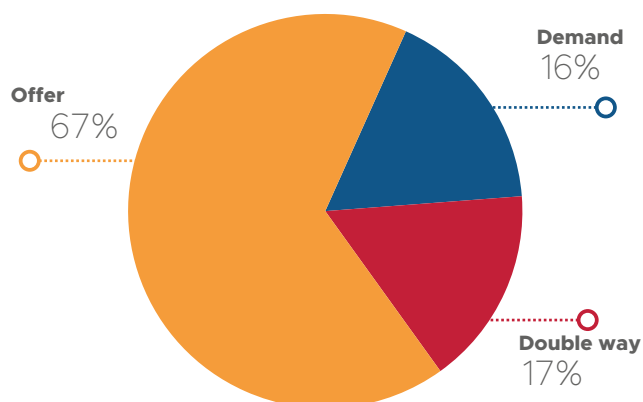
The three registered projects, two bilateral and one regional, were carried out in the tourism, industrial and agricultural sectors; On time, exchanges were carried out for training on ecotourism and agroforestry conservation, exchange on technical education for agro-processing of products and production of vegetables using soilless cultivation. With regard to the 2030 Agenda, these projects are aimed at meeting three SDGs: SDG 1, End of poverty, SDG 2, Zero hunger and SDG 4, Quality education.

The specific action was carried out with several countries in the region and consisted of a virtual workshop to monitor and generate feedback between cooperation sectors established from the first Summit of Ministers of Foreign Affairs between Colombia and the Community of Caribbean Countries, especially on issues related to the Tourism sector.

Regarding the instruments used for the exchange, the activities were carried out through virtual workshops, courses, technical meeting and visit of experts to Curaçao and training to San Vicente that were carried out before the declaration of a pandemic in March 2020.

## 2.2. Analysis of SSC with Africa <sup>6</sup>

In 2020, 6 initiatives were registered with African countries (see Annex 5), compared to 9 registered in 2019. Of the 2020 initiatives, five were specific actions and one was developed as an exchange project. The prevalence of specific actions over projects is explained because in 2020 the Mixed Commission with Morocco was held and preparatory videoconferences of the projects that were identified in that negotiation space had to be carried out.



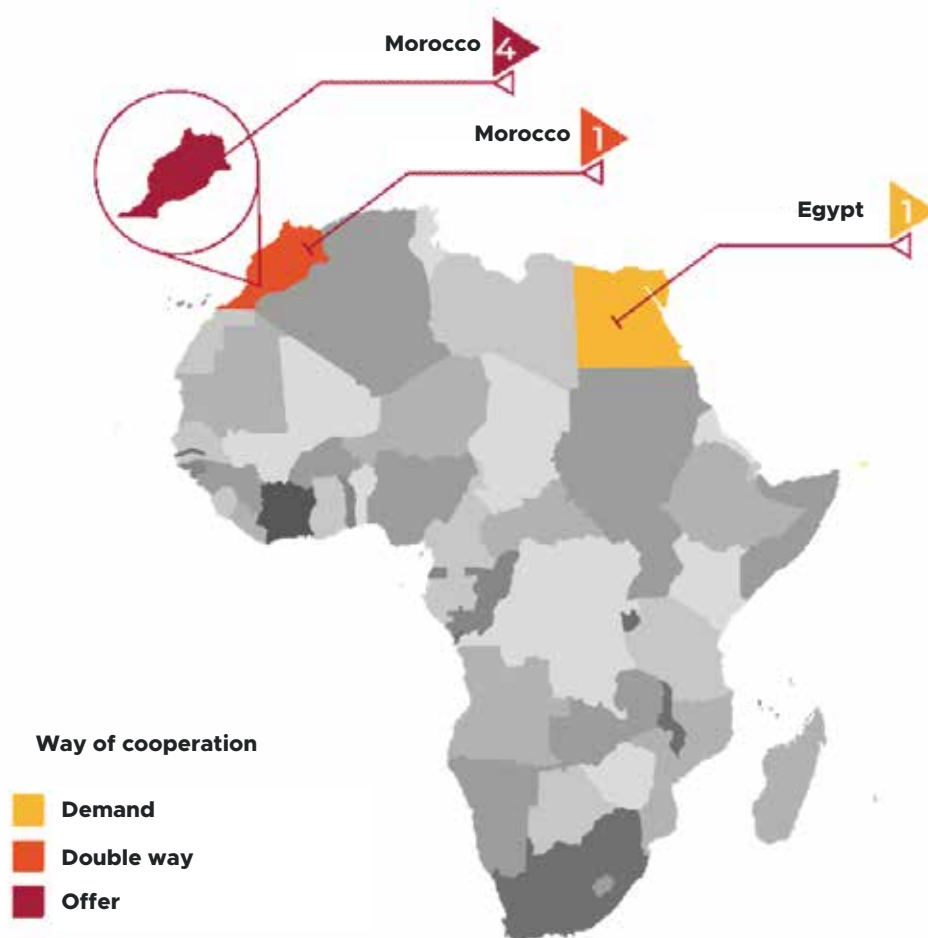
**Illustration 25** Africa. Initiatives through cooperation. 2020

Colombia continues to stand out as a supplier of CSS in this region. Among the four supply initiatives, there is a project to strengthen the productive chains for the improvement of agricultural techniques in Morocco based on the experience of Colombia. The other initiatives refer to preparatory actions for the bilateral projects identified with that same country in matters of sanitary and phytosanitary cooperation, strengthening of agricultural production chains and technical exchange to strengthen capacities in the fight against international drug trafficking.

Colombia's demand this year was made through a videoconference with the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities to strengthen capacities of Colombian entities in the recovery of cultural property.

The two-way action also arose within the framework of the bilateral Joint Commission with Morocco and is aimed at strengthening capacities for the protection, management and communication of cultural heritage in the two countries.

<sup>6</sup> Technical note: This section does not include the Composting Baths project carried out with Ghana. Although it was reported in the 2019 report as being executed, it was closed that same year. Therefore, this note fulfills the function of updating and amending the data reported in the 2019 report.

**Illustration 26** Africa. Countries with which Colombia carries out SSC initiatives according to Way of cooperation. 2020

Initiatives to offer SSC to this region were aligned with the agricultural sector (2), strengthening of institutions (1) and public policies, and peace, public security and defense (1). The SDGs related to these sectors and initiatives are SDG 1 End poverty, SDG 2 Zero hunger and SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions. For its part, the demand from Colombia to Egypt and the two-way initiative are aligned with the Culture sector and SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities.

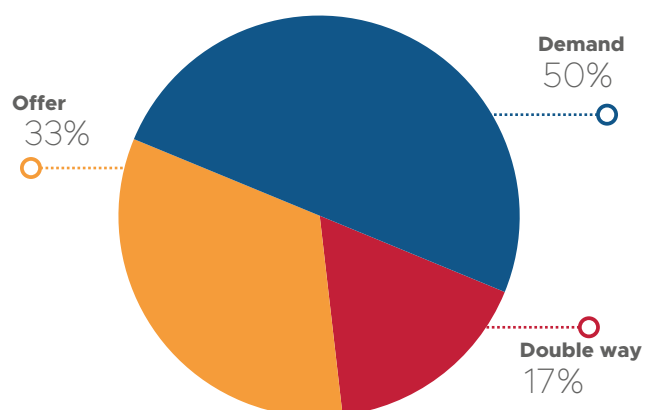
**Illustration 27** Africa. Outstanding project. 2020

<b>PROJECT:</b>	Strengthening of productive chains for the development and improvement of agricultural techniques
<b>SDG:</b>	Sustainable consumption and production
<b>EXECUTING ENTITIES:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia; Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Weighing, Rural Development and Waters and Forests
<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b>	This project is part of the experience of the Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia in organic agriculture issues. Hence, the objective is for Morocco to learn about Colombia's experience in the production, certification and marketing of organic products.
<b>EXPECTED RESULTS:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Publicize the production and certification systems of organic products in Colombia</li> <li>2. Preparation of recommendations to the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture for the development of organic agriculture processes based on exchanges of knowledge and agreed field visits.</li> </ol>
<b>EXECUTION DATE:</b>	2020 – 2021

## 2.3. Analysis of the CSS with Asia

In 2020, 6 projects were registered in execution with Asian countries and the Eurasia subregion (see Annex 5) compared to 14 initiatives registered in 2019. With this region, it is worth highlighting the effort to frame all cooperation actions that are identified with partner countries within the framework of projects and not specific actions, which was achieved this year.

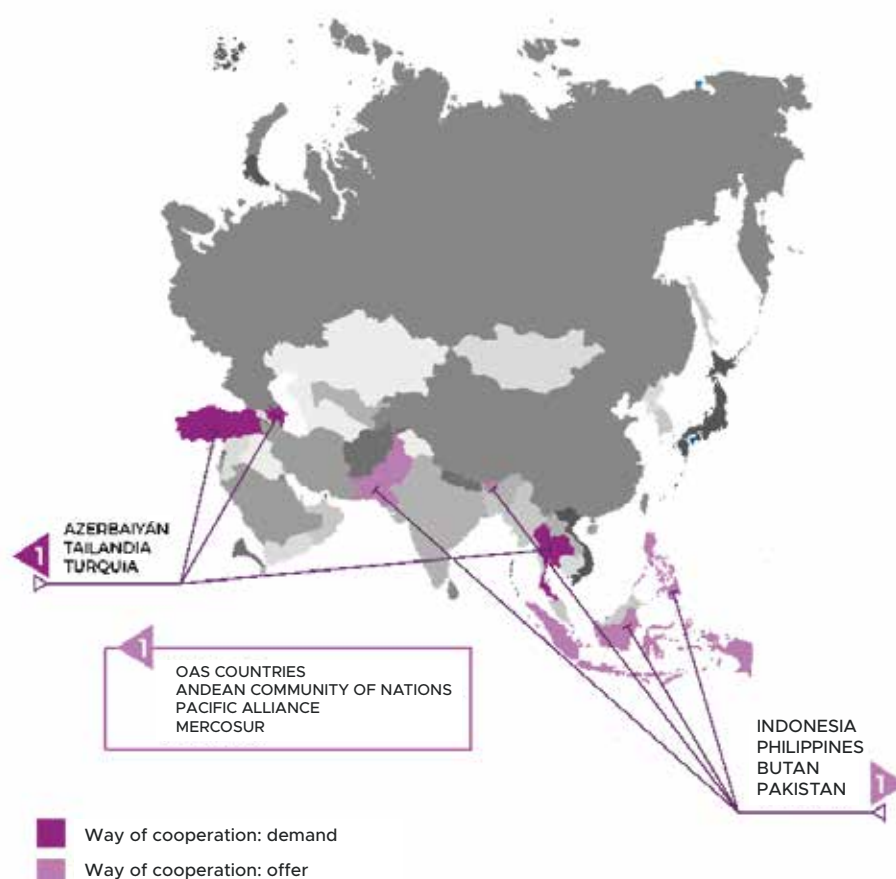
Of the 6 projects, three were carried out bilaterally and 3 were identified with the participation of various countries in the region, as the rapprochement with Asia is also carried out through regional initiatives or they are identified, as in the case of the project for attention of premature or low-birth-weight babies, a common demand for several countries, which makes it possible to further enrich the exchange with the experiences of the region's partners.



**Illustration 28.** Asia. Initiatives through cooperation. 2020

In this case, 3 projects represented demands from Colombia served by Azerbaijan, Thailand and Turkey in the sectors: agriculture, tourism and companies and aligned with SDG 8 and 17. These projects are aimed at strengthening the business fabric with a focus on creative economies and sustainability environmental, technical exchange on issues of promotion of health and wellness tourism and the development of capacities and exchange to develop the cultivation of pomegranate in Colombia.

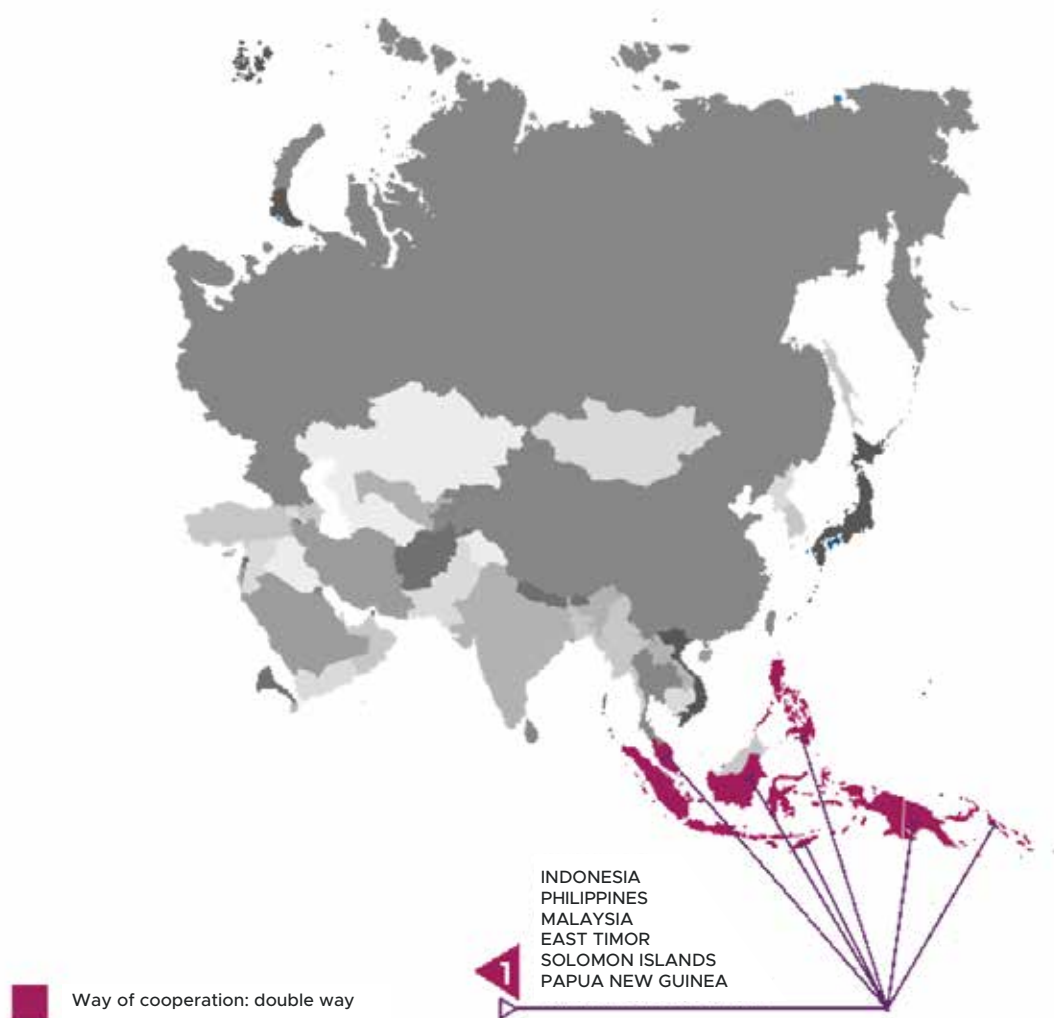
**Illustration 29.** Asia. Countries to which Colombia offers and demands SSC initiatives. 2020



## Chapter 2.

Colombia's offer and the two-way exchange project (see details in illustration 30) were carried out through initiatives that had a regional scope. With Asia, the regional approach is a way that has been explored and consolidated in order to maximize the scope of cooperation resources allocated to this region, benefiting several countries and promoting a joint exchange of knowledge that benefits all participants.

**Illustration 30.** Asia. Countries to which Colombia executes SSC initiatives in two ways. 2020





Colombia's supply projects were aimed at strengthening the culture and health sectors, the first one, through the creation of an international school of orange economy with the aim of training leaders on the subject and generating a network to strengthen capacities and skills in creative economy and the second through the transfer of quality kangaroo mother care for the care of premature and low birth weight babies. The SDGs that are contributed through these projects are SDG 4, Quality education, and SDG 3, Health and well-being.

With the accompaniment of the national partners, it was possible to quickly identify virtual options that allowed the projects to advance in 2020 and the following tools were applied: courses through virtual media, preparation of documents, knowledge fair, workshop and videoconferences.

The two-way project was carried out among the regional initiatives of the "Marine Corridor of th

The two-way project was carried out among the regional initiatives of the "Marine Corridor of the Eastern Tropical Pacific (CMAR)", which aims at the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources of the Eastern Tropical Pacific of four countries: Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador and Panama and the initiative "Coral Triangle on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, Food Security of Southeast Asia (CTICFF)", in which Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, East Timor and the Solomon Islands participate. This project included two different components, the first is sustainable fishing and the second is the management of marine protected areas. In a new phase, which is under development, the exchange will be extended to a third component related to the management of community and sustainable tourism in coastal areas and protected areas.

**Illustration 31.** Asia. Outstanding project. 2020

<b>PROJECT</b>	Joint work between CMAR and the Coral Triangle (CTICFF) to strengthen them as regional initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
<b>SDG</b>	14. Vida submarina
<b>EXECUTING ENTITIES</b>	National Natural Parks of Colombia; Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Improvement of the management of the CMAR and the Coral Triangle -CTICF- as homologous regional initiatives for the conservation and environmentally sustainable use of the marine and coastal biodiversity of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean, and Southeast Asia.
<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build the roadmap for the regional analysis of the management and effectiveness of monitoring in MPAs</li> <li>2. Build the battery of regional sustainable fishing indicators in the CMAR and identify possible pilots by country, based on the experience of the CTICFF (demand).</li> <li>3. Build the sustainable tourism improvement plan for CMAR and CTICFF</li> </ol>
<b>EXECUTION DATE</b>	2018 – 2020

## 2.4. Triangular Cooperation Analysis

Like the agendas of other cooperation modalities, that of Triangular Cooperation was strongly affected by the adjustments implemented by countries around the world to contain the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This required adjusting methodologies to transfer the work plans of ongoing projects to the virtual environment and establishing dialogues on potential new projects while clarifying the health and financial landscape in the region.

Regarding ongoing projects, they were able to reschedule to virtual dynamics and six projects were effectively completed. Additionally, two specific actions were carried out aimed at identifying thematic consensus for the eventual formulation of triangular projects (see Annex 6):

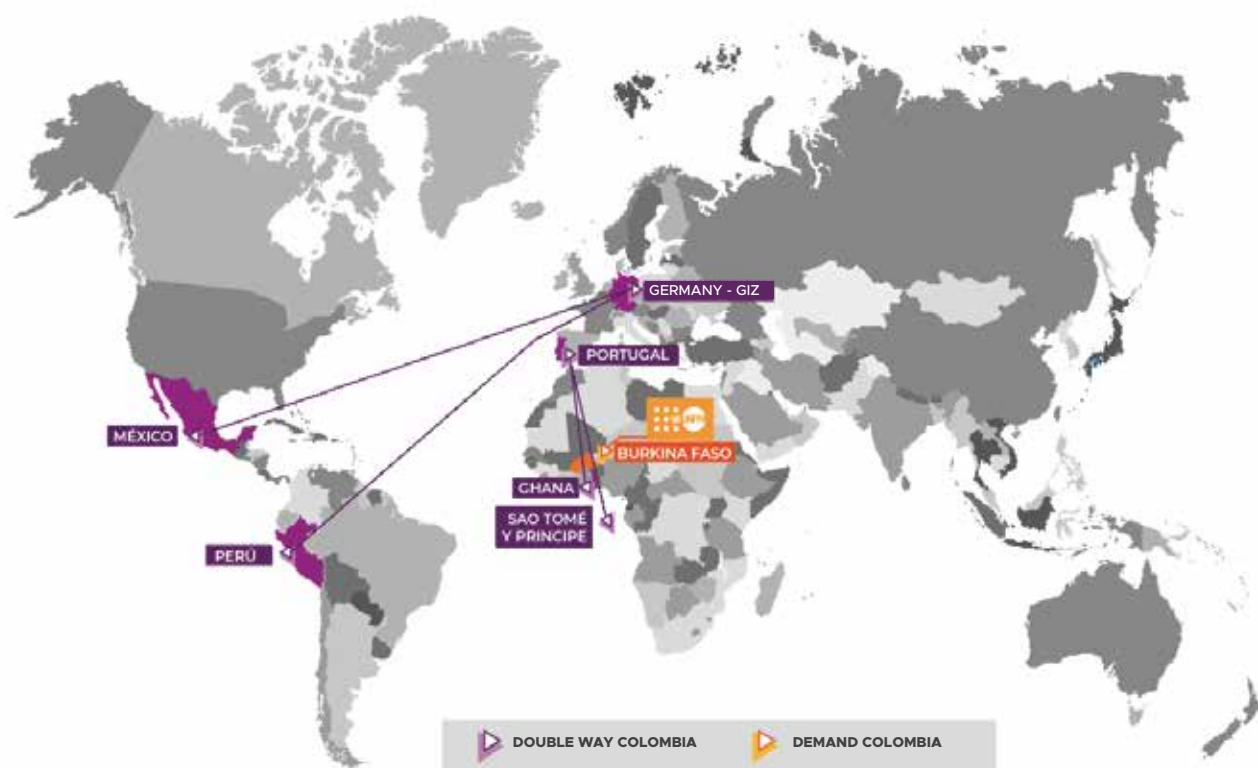
- A Workshop between Colombia, Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe on inter-institutional strengthening of the cocoa production chain.
- B Workshop between Colombia, Honduras and the Geneva Center for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) on gender self-assessments in Colombian and Honduran police forces.

**Table 7** Triangular cooperation. Initiatives by type and state. 2020

	IN EXECUTION	FINALIZED
<b>SPECIFIC ACTION</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

In geographical terms, the composition of partners in triangular projects reflects the same trends in bilateral projects, with Latin American partners pre-eminent over those from other regions. However, it is noteworthy that for the first time it was possible to establish a work agenda with Burkina Faso, with the support of the UNFPA and UNICEF agencies, for the statistical characterization and management of policies for the prevention of Female Genital Mutilation in Colombia.

**Illustration 32.** Triangular cooperation. Second bidders and recipient countries, Directionality: demand and double way. 2020



**Illustration 33.** Triangular cooperation. Second bidders and recipient countries, Directionality: offer. 2020



The themes of the projects and actions carried out reflect those in which Colombia is recognized as an international benchmark, such as agriculture, education, employment, energy, environment, social policies, and peace and security. The work was supported in good relations with Latin American countries such as Chile, Honduras, Mexico and Peru, with some pioneering efforts with Burkina Faso and São Tomé and Príncipe. In the role of second bidders, we have the support of Germany, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations (UNFPA and UNICEF), Portugal, and the organizations DCAF and Swisscontact.

Regarding new projects, strategic dialogues were established with potential partners to identify job opportunities while closely monitoring the evolution of the pandemic and the budgetary and mobility constraints caused by it. As a result of these dialogues, the following projects were agreed to start in 2021:

- 1 World Bank - Strengthening capacities between Colombia and the Dominican Republic within the framework of the Cocoa, Forests and Peace program.
- 2 USAID Honduras - Strengthening the capacities of the Honduran Chambers of Commerce based on the Comprehensive Business Services Model developed by the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce.
- 3 Stockholm Environmental Institute - Support for the bioeconomy strategy and just transitions of the Ministry of Sciences, Technology and Innovation of Colombia, with information and good practices developed in Estonia and South Africa.

Regarding TCr calls, APC-Colombia supported the formulation and presentation of projects before the Regional Triangular Cooperation Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean of Germany, as well as the Costa Rica-Spain Triangular Cooperation Program. Both instances selected projects whose execution will begin in 2021.

Regarding the Regional Fund of Germany, it substantially modified its working mechanism in the face of the pandemic and made a call in August 2020 to which APC-Colombia presented seven proposals for triangular projects, resulting in the selection of the “Triangular Cooperation Project for to have a proof of concept in the development of interactive maps of potential in renewable energies (Biomass and Solar) to promote their use and subsequent application in projects in Chile and Colombia ”between the Ministry of Energy of Chile, the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia, the University of the Andes of Colombia, the University of Chile and the Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) of Colombia.

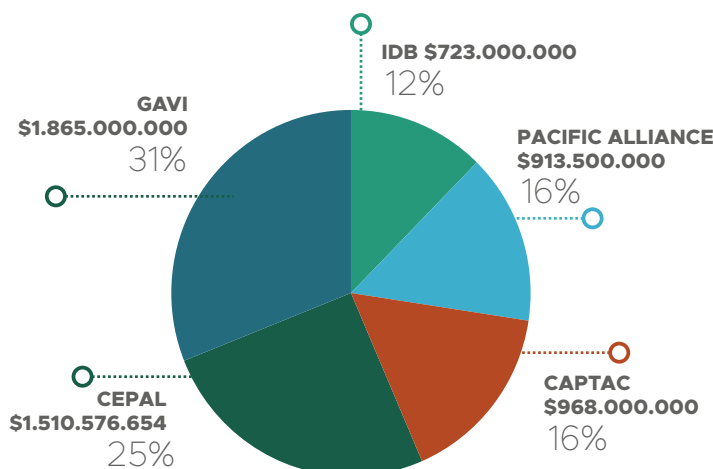
Regarding the Costa Rica - Spain Triangular Cooperation Program, APC-Colombia supported the formulation and presentation of the project Transfer of knowledge in risk management at the community level between the Municipality of Quibdó in Colombia and the Municipality of Escazú in Costa Rica.

## 2.5. Strategic alliances with Latin America and the Caribbean

APC-Colombia has identified that in order to include a greater number of results and countries participating in SSC projects, it is necessary to establish strategic alliances that allow the potential financial and human resources available, as well as include topics that have not traditionally been worked on in the country through the CSS.

Starting in 2020, APC-Colombia reactivated a process that it had already carried out in previous years, which consists of identifying allies, mainly International Organizations, regional integration mechanisms, private sector, academia and / or civil society, leaders in different themes that contribute to strengthening SSC projects.

This year, financial contributions were made within the framework of Strategic Alliances amounting to \$ 8,037. 637.900 COP to the following partners in the Latin America and Caribbean region: The Regional Technical Assistance Center of the International Monetary Fund Panama and the Dominican Republic (CAPTAC-DR), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Pacific Alliance, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and GAVI Alliance for Vaccination.



**Illustration 34** Strategic alliances. 2020

### 2.5.1. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

In 2018, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) presented APC Colombia with a project proposal to complement an exercise to strengthen the use of administrative records in four Latin American and Caribbean countries, the first phase of which had been financed by the Regional Public Goods Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

In order to technically strengthen the proposal, APC-Colombia made a Strategic Alliance with ECLAC who, through its Statistics Division and the Technical Secretariat of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (CEA - ECLAC), have been supporting the Strengthening of the National Statistical Systems of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly in the area of administrative records, as a complementary source of information for measuring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Under this framework, in 2020 APC Colombia made a new financial contribution to the Strategic Alliance with ECLAC for a value of USD \$ 396,061 to finance the second phase of the Project System of Statistical Records for the Exploitation of Administrative Data in the National Institutes of Statistics for Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Peru. With these resources, progress is being made in the creation of a technological platform for the use and production of statistical information in the region.

### 2.5.2. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Since 2016 APC-Colombia has been supporting the execution of Cooperation projects with IDB resources to accompany the International Paralympic Committee in strengthening the National Committees of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. This exercise has facilitated joint work between these committees and the private sector to encourage the practice of adapted sports both at an informal level and in high-performance athletes.

Taking into account the above, in 2020, APC-Colombia decided to advance a Strategic Alliance with the IDB allocating resources worth USD \$ 200,000 for the Paralympic Sport project: Latin Americans and Caribbean Together for Inclusion, through which it is promoted the inclusion of the population with disabilities and is contributed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from the strengthening of the institutional framework of adapted sport in Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago.

The main objective of this project is to promote more inclusive societies for people with disabilities in Latin America and the Caribbean by promoting adapted sport in the beneficiary countries, through the institutional strengthening of national organizations that support Paralympic sport and the generation of Knowledge exchange spaces between participating countries on good practices and lessons learned on this topic.

### 2.5.3. Regional Technical Assistance Center for Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CAPTAC-DR)

The Regional Technical Assistance Center for Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CAPTAC-DR) is a regional technical assistance center in macroeconomic management advised by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which was created at the request of the macroeconomic institutions of the countries of the Central American region. The Center was inaugurated in 2009 in Guatemala to strengthen capacities of the seven member countries (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) in tax, customs and statistical matters.

At the end of 2019, due to the recognition that Colombia has among the Central American countries as a model of good practices in matters of fiscal and macroeconomic policy thanks to the work carried out by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, at the request of the member countries of CAPTAC-DR, through its Steering Committee, Colombia was invited to cooperate with this initiative.

As a result of this, in 2020 APC-Colombia decided to establish an alliance with CAPTAC-DR in order to foster integration in the region and promote inclusive business growth, for which it allocated resources worth USD \$ 250,000. Thus, this initiative contributes to the financing of the third phase of the training program for capacity building in the design of macroeconomic and fiscal policies in Central America.



## **Chapter 3.**

# **South-South Cooperation within the framework of regional cooperation mechanisms**

**3.1** Regional mechanisms with Africa: African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)

**3.2** Cooperation Mechanisms in Latin America and the Caribbean



Following the foreign policy guidelines of the national government, APC-Colombia has promoted the development of the SSC within the framework of multilateral mechanisms as a strategy for relations with various regions of the world. In the field of international cooperation, this implies understanding that solidarity between nations must begin by recognizing that the effects and responses of developing countries are different from those seen in developed countries, and are due to particular situations that they face. This is especially important if one takes into account the great diversity of actors and approaches to development that are applied even among countries that are part of the same region. In this context, the approach to SSC through multilateral mechanisms broadens the spectrum of the effect that SSC can have and favors the inclusion of a greater number of countries that may benefit from exchanges

### **3.1. Regional mechanisms with Africa: African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)**

In the case of Africa, there is a multiplicity of dynamics and ways of assuming the socioeconomic challenges that, in turn, determine the needs and opportunities reflected in the SSC and TCr processes carried out by countries on this continent. For Colombia, the implementation of cooperation projects and initiatives with this region has represented a challenge that arises from the moment of project negotiation because it implies not only reconciling language and time differences, but also understanding the various dynamics of African partners that represent idiosyncrasies and approaches to the negotiation and implementation of projects that often differ from the cooperation practices registered in Colombia.

Thus, the methodologies that have traditionally been used in the management of SSC with neighboring countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are not fully applicable in the case of new partners from this continent. Proof of this is that the Mixed Cooperation Commission mechanism was applied only with one African country -Morocco- and it was put into practice in 2020, after carrying out a negotiation process with the participating entities that took a significant time. The difference in the understanding of the process of formulating a project should be highlighted above all, which does not apply the same methodology in African countries as in Latin American and Caribbean countries. This, in addition to enriching the dialogue between our country and said region, has led us to be more resourceful in identifying and activating negotiation tools that allow for the enhancement of dialogue and trust, necessary to undertake any SSC initiative.

In this context, in October 2020, the contacts with the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) continued, beginning with a high-level meeting where the roadmap was drawn up to establish the identification of areas of common interest for both agencies. These were consigned in a Memorandum of Understanding that is in preparation and will be reinforced by Colombia with a financial contribution to structure and implement projects with a scope that will be significant in the coming years to deepen cooperative relations between Colombia and Africa.

As a partner of CSS AUDA-NEPAD, it has technical experience and specialized personnel in subregional and continental development programs and projects and has achieved an important position and articulation capacity with all African countries. Its mandate is to promote regional integration and contribute to the fulfillment of the goals outlined in Agenda 2063, an ambitious long-term development strategy for the region.

This alliance represents an opportunity of mutual benefit for the two agencies, in terms of expanding exchanges of experiences and knowledge, which is expected to materialize through SSC projects of supply, demand and two-way. For APC Colombia, this alliance strengthens the approach to multilateralism in compliance with the country's foreign policy and allows greater knowledge and scope in the identification and implementation of actions with the different actors of a region as wide and diverse as Africa.

### **3.2. Cooperation Mechanisms in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Regarding regional cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, during 2020 the technical and financial support provided by APC Colombia on an annual basis for the promotion of cooperation projects through the Pacific Alliance (AP) stands out. The Agency allocated the resources to finance the quota that the country must contribute to the PA Cooperation Fund, which finances cooperation projects between member countries and given the situation generated by COVID-19, in 2020 it prioritized initiatives conducive to economic reactivation.

This year APC-Colombia also continued to support the student mobility program among AP member countries, which was partially executed in person during the first semester of the year and had to cancel the execution during the second semester due to the situation of health emergency.

It should be noted that the work through the PA contributes to the achievement of common objectives established within the framework of this integration mechanism and allows joining efforts towards the development of member countries. Likewise, as a result of the work carried out within the Technical Groups that comprise it, specific products are obtained that, in addition to strengthening the capacities of the entities of the partner countries, are also shared with other integration mechanisms.

Continuing with the joint work between the Mesoamerica Project regional mechanism and APC-Colombia, in 2020 the use that would be made of the remaining resources of a contribution made by the Agency in 2019 was reviewed in order to identify initiatives that would respond to the emerging needs. of the world situation. It was agreed with the Executive Directorate of the mechanism that resources would be allocated for the creation of a virtual learning platform, through which short courses would be offered to contribute to the strengthening of capacities in compliance with the Mesoamerican Agenda, as a reflection of the sheet priority route agreed by the countries within the framework of this mechanism.

As a result of this, in 2020 progress was made in the design of a virtual training platform and the first courses to be offered through it. This platform will be launched in the second quarter of 2021 with the first offer of courses under the name Coopera Sur.

## **Chapter 4.**

# **Dynamics in the management of South-South Cooperation in times of pandemic**

### **4.1** Prospecting Missions - Mixed Commissions

### **4.2** Specific CSS actions to respond to the pandemic: Humanitarian Assistance and Donations

At the level of Latin America and the Caribbean, which, as the figures in this report show, is the region with the highest number of initiatives, the first challenge that had to be faced in terms of SSC in the context of the pandemic was to guarantee the execution of current cooperation projects, most of which had been formulated under the logic of execution of face-to-face activities.

From APC-Colombia, an awareness-raising work was carried out with the technical entities responsible for the execution of the projects, with the aim of insisting on the importance of continuing with their execution in a virtual way, because although there is no responded directly to the crisis generated by COVID, were projects that had been identified as a priority at the time and that in one way or another would contribute to mitigating the consequences of the pandemic on issues such as education, tourism, social welfare, among others.

Once, the commitment of the entities was achieved to give continuity to the projects in a virtual way, the second challenge was to accompany the reformulation of the activities with the aim of guaranteeing that even though they were virtual, they met the established objectives and mainly They will contribute to the strengthening of capacities through the exchange of knowledge. It was in this framework that APC-Colombia identified the need to offer a tool to strengthen the virtual exchange of knowledge and began to work on the proposal of a Knowledge Hub for South-South Cooperation, which will be launched in the year 2021.

Although some initiatives had the intention of the entities to continue with their execution, the decision was made to postpone them to the following year due to the fact that the mobility of technical personnel and experts is essential for the transfer of knowledge and the development of skills (71%) while in others the entities stated that their priority was to attend to the pandemic (16%). On the other hand, the decision was made to cancel 10% of the total initiatives registered in 2020, among other reasons because there was difficulty in adapting the activities already planned to a virtual methodology or due to the impossibility of any of the participating technical entities to attend the project since they had to devote their cooperation resources to meet the needs of their countries arising from the pandemic.

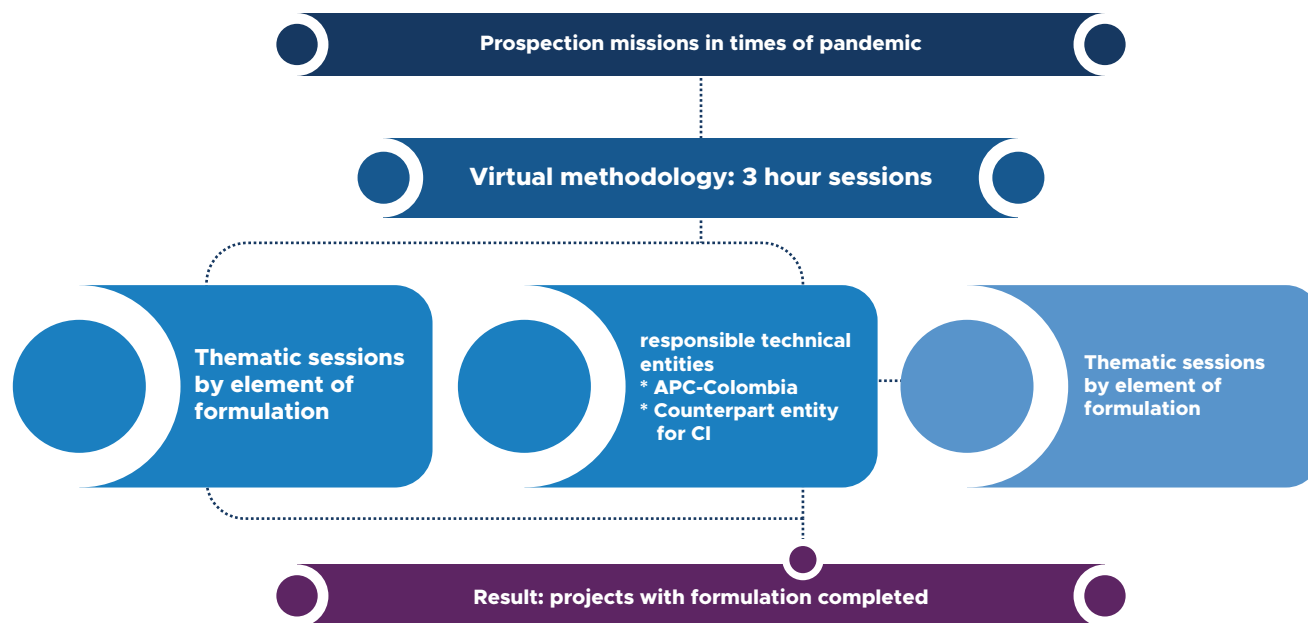
## 4.1. Prospecting Missions - Mixed Commissions

One of the challenges that had to be faced in the framework of the year 2020 was the process of negotiating new Cooperation programs, which in the Latin American region are negotiated mainly through the mechanism of Mixed Cooperation Commissions (Comixtas).

The first reaction to the situation that was occurring was to postpone the holding of these Comixtas. For the Agency it was very important to carry out these, not only to give continuity to the SSC exercises in the region, but to test two new methodologies that the Agency defined for this mechanism during 2020, the open call for the SSC application and the Project Formulation Missions.

The open call consisted of the publication on the APC Colombia website of the terms for requesting cooperation from the countries with which a new cooperation program was being negotiated, in the case of 2020 and due to the pandemic, it was only possible to specify this negotiation with Chile and the Dominican Republic. This exercise allowed both national and territorial entities, public and private entities, civil society and academia to present their requests for cooperation to the countries mentioned above.

In relation to the Formulation Missions, which are based on the Prospecting Missions model carried out by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, they were to be implemented in person during 2020, with the aim of technically contributing to the process of formulating the project. However, due to the situation, these missions had to be rescheduled in a virtual way, establishing a work methodology through which in virtual sessions of a maximum of three hours, the technical entities responsible for the formulation and execution of the project, with the accompaniment of APC - Colombia and its counterpart in the partner country, they carried out the formulation of the project. In each work session some of the formulation issues were addressed, such as the identification of the problem, the objective of the project, the activities, the expected results, the budget, etc. As a result of this exercise, 100% formulated projects were obtained, with clear objectives and results.



**Illustration 35.** Prospecting missions in the Latin American region in times of pandemic. 2020

## 4.2. Specific CSS actions to respond to the pandemic: Humanitarian Assistance and Donations

### 4.2.1. Humanitarian Assistance

Colombia has the International Cooperation and Assistance Fund (FOCAI), administered by APC-Colombia, which allows resources to be allocated to provide cooperation under the modality of international assistance to those countries that have been affected by different types of catastrophes.

The COVID-19 pandemic again demonstrated the need to resort to the principle of solidarity, which is also one of the fundamental principles of the CSS, to support each other between countries in these moments of global crisis, within our possibilities and in accordance with the resources we have.

Colombia, responding to international calls received through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, allocated FOCAI resources to attend during the first half of 2020 requests for assistance related to the emergency caused by the pandemic and during the second half of the year, to respond to situations of emergencies generated by climatic phenomena.

The following describes the requests for assistance managed by APC-Colombia with FOCAI resources in the context of the pandemic emergency:

- Support for the value of USD \$ 75,000 to the Government of Costa Rica, to support the guarantee of access to drinking water to vulnerable communities.
- Support for the value of USD \$ 150,000 to Ecuador for the purchase of medical supplies in the Province of Guayas.
- Assistance to El Salvador for USD \$ 75,000 to support the purchase of medical supplies.
- Response to the request of the Dominican Republic to strengthen the capacities of the health sector through the purchase of medicines, equipment and medical supplies, with a contribution of USD \$ 75,000.
- Assistance to Guyana for USD \$ 80,000 and to Honduras for USD \$ 75,000 to support the purchase of protective equipment for frontline personnel and the purchase of medical supplies.
- Support to Vietnam for USD \$ 50,000 to attend the emergency generated by COVID-19.
- Assistance to Haiti for USD \$ 100,000 to strengthen the scientific team of the Ministry of Public Health.
- Support worth USD \$ 100,000 to support Guatemala in the framework of the State of Public Calamity, decreed by the emergency of COVID-19.

Regarding the requests for Humanitarian Assistance to attend emergencies generated by climatic phenomena, during 2020 the following FOCAI resources were allocated:

- Assistance to El Salvador in the amount of USD \$ 100,000 to support attention to social damage, housing and public infrastructure, generated by the passage of Tropical Storm Amanda.
- Support to Honduras for USD \$ 115,000 to help mitigate the damages caused by the passage of the Tropical Depression ETA.
- Assistance to Guatemala for USD \$ 45,000 to support the attention to the population affected by the passage of the Tropical Depression ETA in the Departments of Petén, Quiché, Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Chiquimula, Zacapa, Jutiapa, El Progreso, Santa Rosa and Huehuetenango.

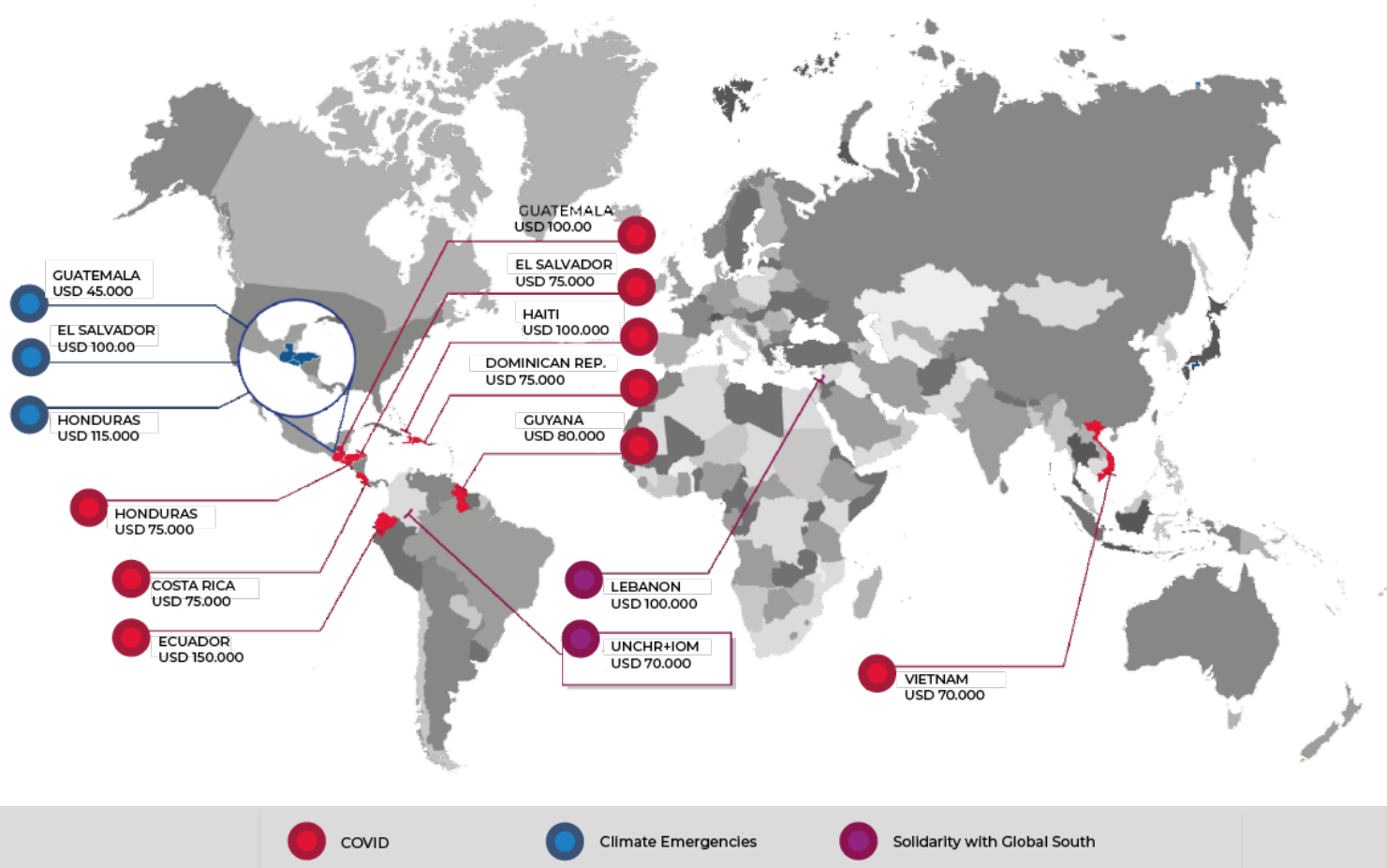


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Finally, it should be noted that in the framework of solidarity with the other countries of the Global South, in 2020 the following specific International Assistance was also supported with resources from the Fund:

- Support for the Regional Response Plan for refugees and emigrants from Venezuela executed by UNHCR and IOM for USD \$ 70,000.
- Support for USD \$ 100,000 to the emergency generated by the explosion in the city of Beirut in Lebanon.

**Illustration 36.** Mobilized international assistance. 2020



## 4.2.2. Donations received by Colombia 2020 to face COVID-19

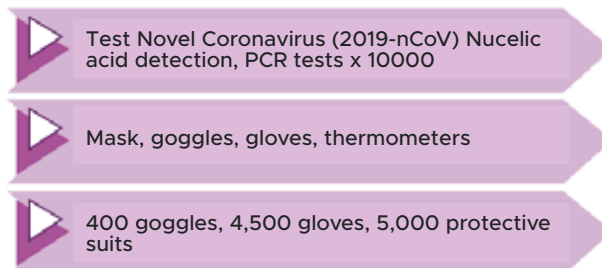
In the framework of the health emergency, many countries in the Global South allocated cooperation resources through donations to meet the needs generated by the pandemic. Solidarity processes began between the countries that mobilized supplies and medical machinery necessary to meet the growing and unexpected demand faced by hospitals and health centers. In this process, APC-Colombia and the Foreign Ministry carried out a coordinated action that allowed receiving and distributing donations in a timely manner in Colombia.

In this way, various entities and regions of the country received donations from China, Turkey and Vietnam, which completed the Government's efforts to respond to the demands of the entities and territories to strengthen the response to the pandemic.

### 4.2.2.1. Donations from China

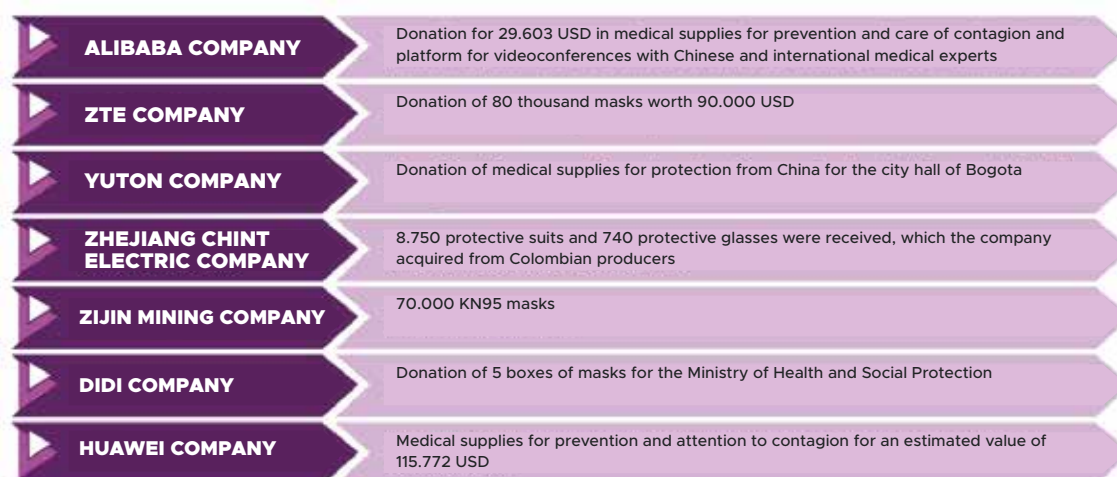
Colombia received various donations from the Government of China from the Central Government, Provinces, companies and the colony of the Chinese community in Colombia.

Donations included medical supplies, protective suits, financial resources, video conferencing platforms, and medical staff with remote assistance.



The central government received a donation of USD 386,186 in medical supplies and tests:

Thanks to the coordination with Chinese companies and business foundations, the following inputs were received:



The following donations were received from the provincial governments:

<b>CHONGQING, SICHUAN</b>	1605 units Dupont Tyvek 500 Xpert, 5,000 units of N95, 20,000 units 3PLY disposable surgical masks
<b>NANJING, JIANGSU</b>	10 boxes of masks
<b>QINGDAO</b>	Donation of gloves and face masks for the city of Cartagena
<b>XIAN</b>	Donation of medical supplies for the city of Neiva
<b>SUZHOU</b>	Donation of medical supplies for the city of Cartagena
<b>NINGXIA</b>	Donation of 32 boxes of EPP supplies for Casanare
<b>CHENGDU</b>	Donation of 5 boxes of masks for the Ministry of Health
<b>GUANGZHOU</b>	50,000 surgical masks and 200 thermometers (Includes shipping to Colombia, does not include nationalization)

The Chinese Community in Colombia joined the Help Does US Good Campaign led by the Office of the First Lady with a donation of COP 148,900,000. This campaign collected financial and in-kind donations from various Colombian companies, banking groups, foundations and civil society organizations to provide assistance to people in situations of vulnerability caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### 4.2.2.2. Donations from Turkey

The government of Turkey contributed various donations to Colombia, both at the national level and for several of the country's territories. Among the support provided, there are hospital prevention and protection kits, basic markets, mechanical ventilators and thermal cameras, with the following details:

<b>DONATIONS FROM TURKEY</b>
Endowment to the Transitory Hospital Center of Bogota through the Mayor's Office of Bogota
Distribution of Food and Hygiene Kits for vulnerable families in the Department of Cundinamarca, through the Comprehensive Development Action Support Command (CAAIS) of the Colombian National Army.
Market baskets in Maicao/Guajira through the Mosque of Omar Ibn Al-Khattab.
Strengthening the health infrastructure in Colombia, through the donation of mechanical fans and a set of thermal cameras. This donation was coordinated through the Vice Presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and APC Colombia.
Set of thermal cameras to the Government of Bolivar.
Air compressors as complementary help to the use of fans through the Government of Quibdo, Choco.

### **4.2.2.3. Donation from Vietnam**

The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam donated 50,000 masks to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. This donation represents a gesture of solidarity and priority in the relationship between both countries and is a sign of cooperation between partners from the global South.

### **4.2.3. Specific donations made by Colombia: PAHO and COVAX-AMC**

In addition, Colombia contributed FOCAI resources to strengthen international organizations and alliances aimed at supporting the effective and prompt response of the countries of the global South to the pandemic situation. In this way, the contributions that strengthened the production and distribution of vaccines against COVID-19 were prioritized, through mechanisms that ensure compliance with the guiding principles of the CSS, such as solidarity, and that seek to counteract the gaps in access to the poorest countries, which began to be identified in the global vaccine distribution process.

#### **4.2.3.1. Contribution Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)**

Due to the situation generated by the COVID-19 Pandemic and taking into account the start of vaccination processes in Latin American countries, in the last quarter of 2020, within the framework of the Pro Tempore Presidency of the Andean Community (CAN) exercised by Colombia at that time, a contribution of USD \$ 500,000 was announced on behalf of the CAN countries to support the technical assistance provided by PAHO. Financial contributions were made to support the technical assistance provided by PAHO in the planning, preparation, and promotion of access to vaccines against COVID-19 in indigenous communities in the countries of the region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru). to face the health crisis caused by COVID-19.

#### 4.2.3.2. Financial contribution to the COVAX-AMC mechanism

Among the possibilities for cooperation at a global level that were identified by APC Colombia in 2020 to face the challenges of COVID-19, the Anticipated Market Commitment (COVAX-AMC), which is part of the Alliance, was chosen. GAVI. This is a global public-private partnership whose objective is to improve access to vaccination against preventable diseases in developing countries and which complies with principles consistent with those of the CSS.

The COVAX initiative brings together governments from developing countries and traditional donors, United Nations agencies (such as the World Health Organization-WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank), civil society organizations, vaccine producers, and technical agencies. and scientific research that share the principles on which it was founded: global access, results orientation, transparency, complementarity with other mechanisms of cooperation and solidarity and collective appropriation.

APC-Colombia decided to make a contribution of USD \$ 500,000, through FOCAI, to support the availability and equity of access to COVID-19 vaccines among the economically less favored countries belonging to the global South. Among the goals proposed with the different contributions of the countries and allies of COVAX-AMC, the one to provide two (2) billion doses of approved vaccines against COVID-19 by the end of 2021 among the prioritized countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa.

The commitment to an innovative mechanism in the face of the growing challenges presented to face the pandemic is one of the ways in which the Agency sought adaptability to different alternatives in the midst of the health emergency situation. In this sense, the COVAX-AMC, in addition to being a strategic ally that represents a mutual benefit for both contributors and beneficiaries, also encourages the development of various vaccines against COVID 19 and guarantees a minimum demand for their manufacturers, motivating creating higher production volumes.

This contribution from Colombia joins an important collaborative scheme in which the efforts of CSS partners are brought together and that seeks to optimize the resources allocated by the different actors to finance access and distribution of vaccines with a concept of equity and solidarity.

## **Chapter 5.**

# **Contributions of APC-Colombia to the monitoring and evaluation of South-South Cooperation**

- 5.1** Global Alliance for Effective Development Cooperation (AGCED)
- 5.2** Application of the Quantification and Value Adding Model in some projects completed in 2020
- 5.3** CSS initiatives with a gender perspective

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### 5.1. Global Alliance for Effective Development Cooperation (AGCED)

The Global Alliance for Effective Development Cooperation (AGCED) is a multi-stakeholder initiative that emerged from the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Busan, South Korea, in November 2011. Its function is to promote and coordinate efforts to increase effective cooperation for development, defined as one that respects four fundamental principles: Appropriation of processes by the countries involved; focus on results; transparency and shared responsibility; and inclusive alliances.

One of the key initiatives of the AGCED is a monitoring exercise of the effectiveness of cooperation carried out in 86 countries around the world, to measure progress in the implementation of the principles of effectiveness in international cooperation. After three successful rounds of monitoring in 2014, 2016 and 2018, the Alliance is reviewing its work processes during the 2018-2022 period, forming working groups focused on the following topics:

**Illustration 37.** Themes AGCED working group



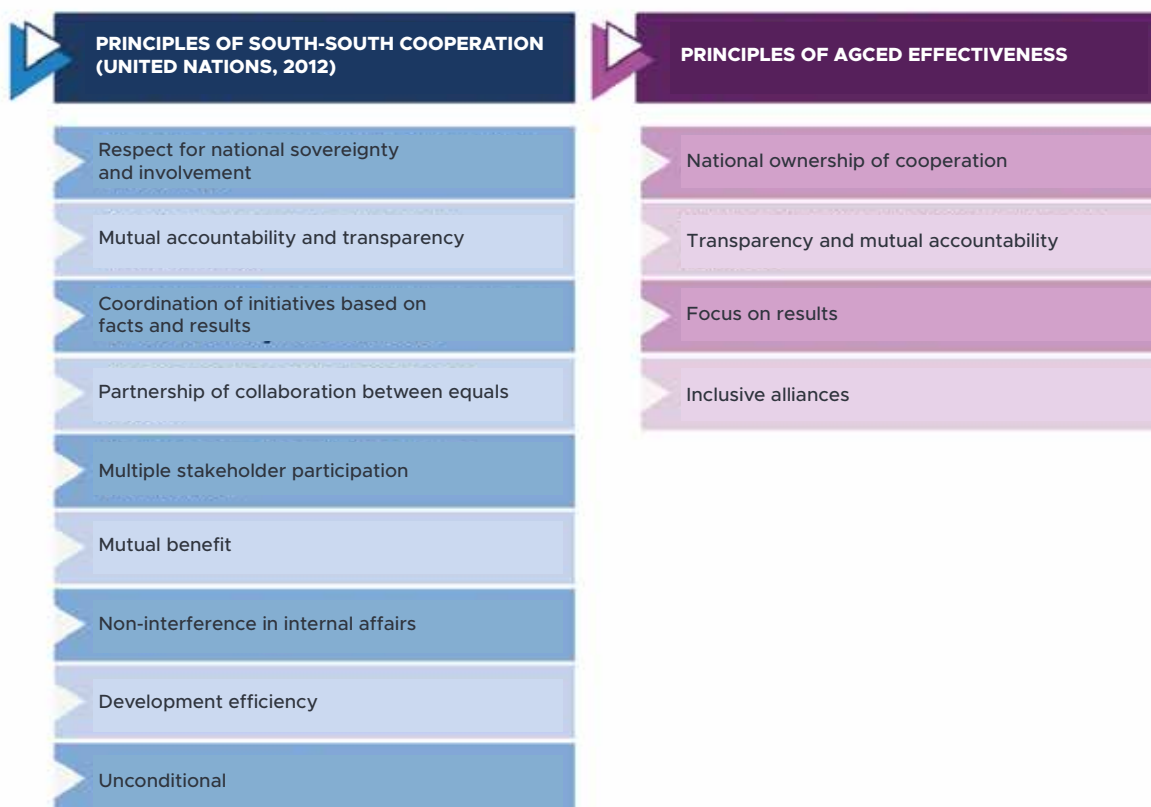
Within the framework of this review, in December 2019 APC Colombia was invited to lead the Working Group on the Effectiveness of South-South Cooperation. Working in conjunction with teams from the OECD and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), APC-Colombia designed a plan to involve partners from the Global South to examine how the principles of effectiveness could be applied to the context of South Cooperation. -South, to maximize the impact on the SDGs.

#### 5.1.1. APC Colombia Leadership of the Working Group on the Effectiveness of South-South Cooperation

Generally speaking, AGCED monitoring focuses on the effectiveness of Official Development Assistance (ODA), with a strong focus on financial flows from developed to developing countries. However, APC-Colombia considers that the principles of SSC, initially outlined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action of 1978 and sanctioned by the United Nations General Assembly in the framework of operational guidelines for United Nations support to the 2012 South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are fully consistent with the four principles of effectiveness.



**Illustration 38.** Comparison between the principles of South-South Cooperation (United Nations) and those of the AGCED effectiveness agenda



Based on this hypothesis, the objective of the Working Group on the Effectiveness of South-South Cooperation is to invite partners around the world to promote SSC as a valuable contribution of the Global South to Sustainable Development, aligned with the principles of effectiveness and with the SDGs. To achieve its objective, the Working Group works on two lines of action:

- Creation of knowledge on the effectiveness of South-South Cooperation. By conducting research on how providers from the South promote the effectiveness of their cooperation, examining the data systems that collect information on their SSC activities and conducting national monitoring pilots, the results of which will be compiled in a synthesis report.
- Promotion of dialogue on the effectiveness of the CSS. Through multi-stakeholder events to share perspectives on different aspects of the effectiveness of SSC and build a broader consensus on its effective management.



Regarding the line of action on knowledge creation, APC-Colombia is working with partners in Colombia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico and Rwanda to pilot national monitoring processes of this type of cooperation based on a battery of indicators. , the results of which will be presented to the AGCED and will form a proposal for a CSS module for the AGCED monitoring program as of 2022.

Regarding the line of action on promoting dialogue, APC-Colombia will promote exchanges between countries such as Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Georgia, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Mexico and Rwanda, together with non-state actors such as the UNDP Seoul Policy Center, the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), to explore specific themes of the effectiveness of South-South Cooperation that allow the identification of good practices that can be replicated throughout the Global South.

The work in the AGCED is a strategic bet of APC-Colombia to demonstrate how the CSS, as a modality of joint work of the Global South with more than 50 years of history, contributes to the 2030 Agenda.

## 5.2. Application of the Quantification and Value Adding Model in some projects completed in 2020

APC-Colombia has been designing, reviewing and applying the Quantification and Value Added Model (MCAV) in recent years as one of the evaluation tools for CSS and CTr projects. This model seeks to determine the benefit that Colombian and international society obtain from the CSS in terms of contributions to development.

With regard to Value Aggregation, the model focuses on assessing the following dimensions:

1. The relationships and alliances that result from the projects
2. The generation of knowledge
3. Visibility of project achievements
4. Their degree of alignment with the SDGs
5. Their linkage of population groups within the framework of the differential approach.

Table 8. MCAV Dimensions

DIMENSION	DESCRIPTION
Knowledge	It refers to the knowledge that was transmitted by one or more of the partners of a CSS project and assimilated and implemented by another or other of the project partners. As a tangible result of this exchange of knowledge, methods and methodologies can be obtained, among others.
Relational	It is the generation of relationships and synergies between the participants of a CSS project, which can result in the creation of formal networks such as collaborative models or communities of practice or informal networks such as WhatsApp groups or other digital platforms and social networks, to through which there is continuity to the exchange of knowledge and the implementation of the knowledge exchanged through the CSS.
Visibility	Its objective is to measure the spaces in which the execution and results of a South - South Cooperation project are visible. The objective of this category is to present CSS projects in environments in which there are entities that may be interested in implementing a similar project.
Alignment with the SDGs	It seeks to assess the contribution of the project to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
Differential focus	Its objective is to assess whether within the framework of the development of the project different populations were served in a differentiated way.

The application of this Model requires technical monitoring and coordination of the teams involved in the exchanges, since the idea is to hold mid-term and at the end of the intervention meetings where a review and measurement of the scope achieved by the project is made. versus what was raised at the time of formulation. The accompaniment by the APC-Colombia liaisons ensures that the projects are properly monitored and closed.

This section presents an analysis of the results of the application of the MCAV in 11 projects reported as completed at the end of 2020 and that applied this model, of which one belongs to the Asia region and the others to the Americas region. latin. To organize the analysis, it was taken into account that each dimension can obtain a maximum of 9 points, for a total of 45 and the projects were classified into three groups: greater than or equal to 40 points, between 35 and 39 points and less than or equal to 34 points.

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### 5.2.1. 40 to 45 global points

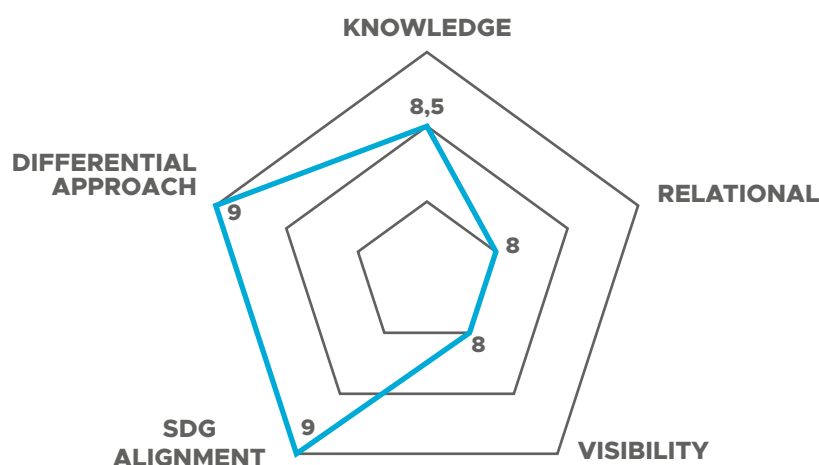
In this group there are 2 projects:

**Table 9.** Completed projects with a score on the MCAV greater than 40 points. 2020

NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	PARTNER COUNTRY	MAV
<b>Strengthening financial services for agricultural credit for rural producers and microentrepreneurs in Paraguay</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Strengthening of the productive capacities of the chain of bees and beekeeping in the regions of the Tenza and Lengupá valley of the department of Boyacá</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>43</b>

These stand out for having obtained the maximum score in three of the five dimensions and 8 out of 9 points in the two remaining dimensions.

**Illustration 39.** Projects completed with a score on the MCAV greater than 40 points.



Radial per dimension. 2020

#### Knowledge:

Both projects gave rise to the acquisition of new skills or capacities in their participants and developed booklets with the content addressed, which were considered as one of the actions for the replicability of the project.

#### Relational:

The participating entities created a network of work and fluid communication while establishing new contact with more than 3 technical entities in their territories.

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### Visibility:

The execution of the project and its results were widely disseminated in various media, including social networks as well as a publication in a specialized medium.

### Alignment with the SDGs:

the projects jointly target SDGs 1, 5, 8 and 17, with 8 (Decent work and economic growth) being the main one in both, specifically targeting targets 8.2 and 8.6. Both projects were proposed to strengthen capacities and / or services that would contribute to the technical improvement of the focus economic activity and the transfer of knowledge to the population directly linked to it under conditions of mutual benefit between the partners. Given the population targeting of both projects, one with women and the other with indigenous communities, both contributed to the implementation of actions aimed at reducing multidimensional poverty rates, which are especially high in each of these groups.

### Population differential focus:

The projects incorporated the population of indigenous communities and / or women as part of their direct beneficiaries.

## 5.2.2. 35 to 29 global points

Three projects in this group obtained an average of 37 points:

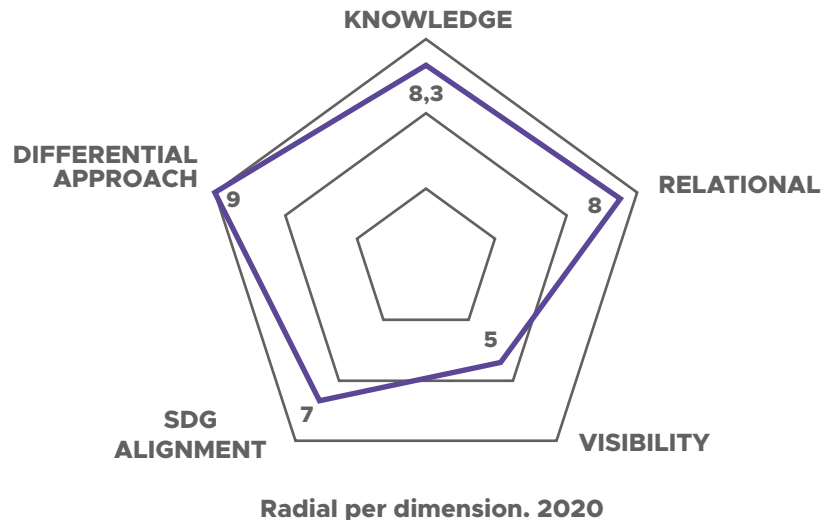
**Table 10.** Completed projects with a score on the MCAV between 35 and 39 points. 2020

NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	PARTNER COUNTRY	MAV
<b>Restructuring strategies and implementation of policies to overcome poverty for Colombia and Paraguay. Phase II</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Educommunicators without borders: exchange of student experiences</b>	<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Exchange of experiences with Paraguayan entities for family strengthening in indigenous communities of the department of Vaupés, Colombia</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>37</b>

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As a generality, they obtained the maximum score in 2 of the 5 dimensions evaluated.

**Illustration 40.** Projects completed with a score on the MCAV between 35 and 39 points.



### Knowledge:

the projects stand out for the application of methodologies and the development of learning products with technical and methodological orientations on the topics addressed for their replication in other spaces and/or similar contexts.

### Relational:

among the tools used to establish and maintain contact between participants and technical entities, WhatsApp, Facebook and Google Drive were used.

### Visibility:

they score low because none of the projects carried out dissemination in learning communities about the specific topic they address. Although all made pieces of communications in mass media and networks.

### SDG alignment:

the three projects are directly linked to between 3 and 5 SDGs. Although SDG 10 (Reduction of inequalities) and target 10.1 is common to all three projects, it is not the main alignment of all. Another of the bets of these 3 projects is the reduction of structural inequalities by promoting participation and inclusion.

### Differential approach:

obtaining the maximum score in this dimension for the three projects is due to the participation of young people (2 projects) and indigenous communities (1 project) with a representation of more than 25% among all participants

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### 5.2.3.34 or less overall points

Ten projects are located in this group:

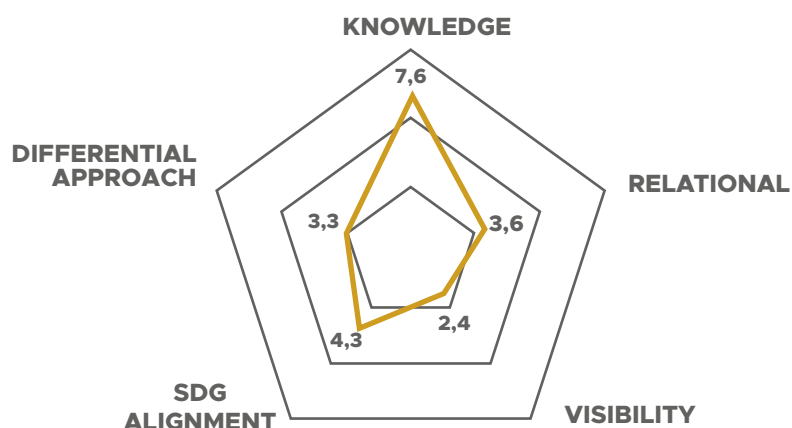
**Table 11.** Projects completed with a score on the MCAV equal to or less than 34 points. 2020

<b>NAME OF THE INITIATIVE</b>	<b>PARTNER COUNTRY</b>	<b>MAV</b>
<b>Development and strengthening of the national plan for productive transformation and competitiveness</b>	<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Design, preparation, application and analysis of the food intake component in the national food and nutrition survey of Paraguay</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Strategies for the implementation of good practices to overcome poverty and early childhood in Colombia and Uruguay</b>	<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Strengthening of the management of international cooperation of the cooperation agencies of Chile and Colombia, based on the exchange of experiences in the field of characterization of the offer and management of short courses</b>	<b>Chile</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Strengthening of care strategies for the elderly in Colombia and Mexico</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Strengthening of systems for monitoring changes in marine-coastal and mangrove ecosystems for Colombia and Mexico</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Strengthening the cultivation of pomegranate in Colombia from the experience of Azerbaijan</b>	<b>Azerbaiyán</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights of NNA, and the prevention of pregnancy in adolescence in Colombia and Uruguay</b>	<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Implementation of the online apostille and legalization service in the Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Immersive rehabilitation system for therapeutic adherence in Colombia and Mexico</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>11</b>

The projects obtained an average of 20 points, although it should be noted that 3 of the projects obtained an overall score lower than 15 points, which lowers the average by 5 points. As a generality, the best rated dimension for all was knowledge.



**Illustration 41.** Projects completed with a score on the MCAV equal to or less than 34 points.



Radial per dimension. 2020

### **Knowledge:**

the projects of this group were oriented to the strengthening of capacities and / or tools, the implementation of strategies or the design of tools or strategies within the framework of already established social services, for which they obtained the highest score in terms of acquisition of skills or competencies by the participants, and they complied with the development of at least one knowledge product.

### **Relational:**

in this dimension, most of the projects met with the establishment of new contacts with other technical entities while the majority did not manage to comply with the formation of communities of knowledge and learning. Regarding the development of networks, the majority turned to WhatsApp or Facebook.

### **Visibility:**

: it is the dimension with the lowest score since 8 of the 10 projects only met one of the three indicators, and the remaining two did not meet any of them. Almost all the projects disseminated the project on the website and networks of the participating technical entities.

### **SDG alignment:**

6 of the 10 projects reported alienation with at least 4 goals in different SDGs, while 1 reported not being aligned with any particular goal. SDG 8 (target 8.3) and 17 (target 17.9)

### **Differential approach:**

6 of the projects obtained 0 in this dimension, while only 2 obtained the maximum score as they were focused on children and adolescents.

The more varied a project is in terms of dimensions of value addition, the higher the score it will obtain and the larger the area registered in the radial graph will be; However, some projects have specificities that allow them to achieve more noticeable results in some dimensions according to the identified indicators, for which they obtain higher scores in those areas and low scores in others, this does not indicate that their effect is less, if not that affect fewer dimensions of value addition according to the indicators established for this model.

As a generality, all the projects reported in this section register a high score in the Knowledge dimension, that is, an important part of the results of these exchanges were reflected in the strengthening of capacities, knowledge and / or abilities of the beneficiaries. This is noteworthy since CSS is the quintessential tool for sharing and creating new knowledge, implementing new methodologies, and developing tools in order to address specific problems among the countries of the South.

The second best valued dimension was the Relational dimension to the extent that all the projects made it possible to establish new contacts with technical entities of interest for the continuity of the initiative in their countries, as well as to create interaction networks generated from the project as an exchange tool. of knowledge and practices, among others.

On the contrary, the dimension that obtained the lowest score on average was Visibility, explained mainly by the scarce dissemination of the results of the projects in specialized media that address the subject or the specific area of incidence of the cooperation project.

Finally, regarding the differential approach, although it is possible to identify those projects that include the participation of specific population groups contemplated in the differential approach, the model remains on the surface in terms of a clear measurement compared to a differential approach applied from the formulation of the project. Hence, it is worth thinking ahead to review the indicators that are applied in each dimension, including this one, to carry out a more comprehensive analysis on the application of these approaches in CSS projects.



### 5.3. CSS initiatives with a gender approach

The APC-Colombia has decided to make visible the historical inequalities present in the lives of women and girls due to gender and from this visibility to formulate projects and initiatives of South-South and Triangular Cooperation that contribute to the reduction of said inequalities, in the framework of compliance with the 2030 Agenda and the Equity Pact for Women of the National Development Plan of Colombia 2018-2022.

To implement the above, and within the framework of the APC-Colombia Value Added Model, it is necessary that by 2020 in three (3) of the eleven projects with the Value Added Model there was a participation of women by above 20%, these projects were:

1. Guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights
2. Educommunicators without borders: exchange of student experiences
3. Strengthening of financial services for agricultural credit for rural producers and microentrepreneurs in Paraguay.

Of the three mentioned, only one of them has incorporated the gender approach from the design of the project: Guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights of boys, girls and adolescents and the prevention of adolescent pregnancy in Colombia y Uruguay.

This project fostered technical exchange for the approach, promotion and guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights, the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and the understanding of its associated social determinants in the departments of Guainía, Sucre and Magdalena.

To address this need, the experience of Uruguay in the design and implementation of an intersectoral strategy for the prevention of unintentional pregnancy in adolescents was used.

Through this project, it contributed to the strengthening of the ICBF for the improvement of the services provided in terms of promoting the sexual and reproductive rights of boys, girls and adolescents, non-hegemonic masculinities and co-responsible.

Also during 2020, the execution of three other projects with a gender focus began:

1. Triangular Project on Prevention and Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). This project arises as a demand from Colombia within the framework of cooperation between the Government and the United Nations System for the achievement and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and particularly indicator 5.3.2.

Recognizing Burkina Faso's experience and progress in the eradication of FGM for more than two decades, developing intervention instruments and legal tools to achieve this end, a project was formulated those points to the following results:

- I Learn about Burkina Faso's experience in developing and implementing a measurement system for indicator 5.3.2 of the SDGs.
- II Develop and pilot a strategy with a community approach and political advocacy for the prevention and elimination of the practice of FGM from the intersectionality between gender and ethnicity located in the Colombian context.
- III Create a route for the reporting, prevention and care of FGM cases that articulates entities of the National Family Welfare System.

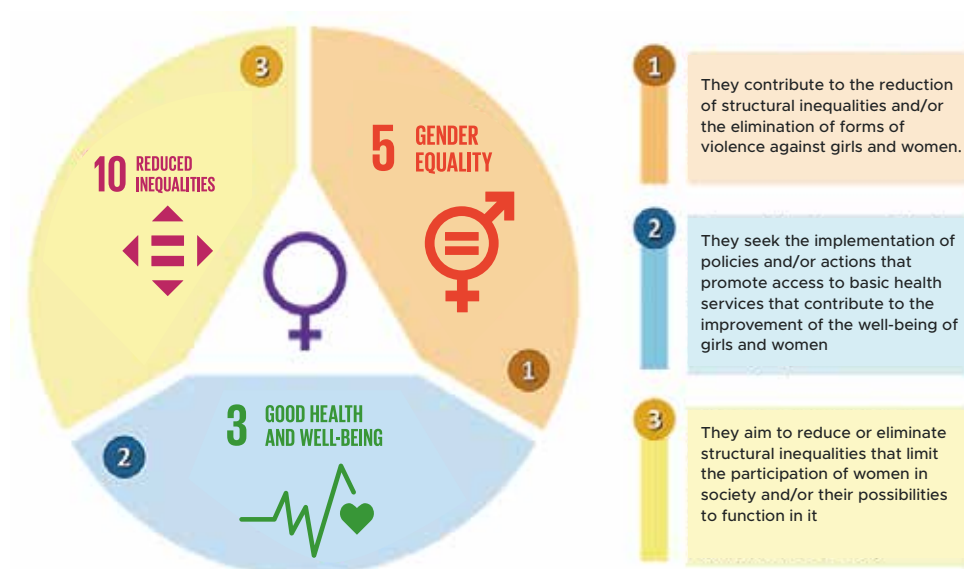
2. Visible participation of boys, girls, youth, women, indigenous people and the LGBTI community. This two-way project with Peru starts from the recognition that women, among other population groups, face greater disadvantages when exercising their political rights based, among other things, on the difficulties in acquiring basic knowledge about citizen participation and exercising it.

In this context, this exchange is aligned with SDG 5, gender equality, by contributing to specific goals aimed at promoting participation and eliminating discriminatory practices against women and girls.

For the development of this project, the following results have been proposed to be achieved:

- I Exchange of knowledge, experiences and practices between the participating technical entities of each country that give rise to a virtual platform on Active Democracy.
  - II Design of the contents and the methodology for the development and launch of a virtual course on democratic participation.
  - III Design and preparation of a primer for the promotion of rights in electoral matters, democracy and civic values
3. Strengthening the associative schemes of rural women entrepreneurs in Duitama, Boyacá. This two-way project with Guatemala starts from the recognition of two situations: first, peasant women face more barriers to access tools and services for the development of productive activities. Second, the development of economic activities under associative schemes is of great importance and value both for women and for their communities to the extent that it fosters not only their economic empowerment but also the strengthening of the social fabric. That is why, based on the experience of Guatemala, this exchange is committed to implementing the training program for the selected organizations on issues of productive organization, associativity, commercialization, added value and export of artisan products, as well as personalized support in the design of the plan. organizational improvement.

**Illustration 42.** Alignment of cooperation projects with a gender perspective in relationship with the SDGs. 2020



In conclusion, by 2020 there were few South-South Cooperation projects with a gender perspective, so by 2021 we are working on projects that from the beginning include this approach, for this in the formulation stage of the Projects are reviewing the available information disaggregated by sex and, based on this information, propose actions differentiated by sex in which the equality of women and girls is promoted.

## **Chapter 6.**

# **Conclusions and recommendations**

## **Capacity for innovation and adaptation at the pandemic:**

1. The decision to seek alternative means to share knowledge and lessons learned by Colombia in 2020 through the CSS has been a fundamental impulse not only to face the multiple challenges brought by the time of the pandemic but also to reinforce the role that this pandemic plays. type of cooperation in the recovery of the stability and well-being of our societies. The pandemic showed us that we are in an interdependent world and that therefore to common problems we can also share solutions to these problems in real time. For this, the Colombian Supply Directorate devised novel spaces such as the southern dialogues, a space that allowed sharing the responses that Colombia gave to the pandemic at the time.
2. Current times demand a high capacity for adaptation of the SSC to give effective responses to new global conditions and local development contexts. In the case of APC-Colombia, this has implied creating new communication channels with our partners and generating new forms of negotiation and execution of initiatives, using virtual means and ensuring platforms that include simultaneous translation services to facilitate access to a large number of participants from the Global South. In this way, the opportunities that arise in a changing world are taken advantage of, seeking to overcome obstacles to promote collective action from the SSC aimed at building inclusive and resilient societies.
3. Taking into account that the current situation has shown that science and technology are basic global goods to ensure development, CSS and CTr must become powerful tools to accelerate digitization processes and ensure the shortening of gaps in developing countries, promoting more equitable access to technology and ensuring faster assimilation of it.

## The CSS and CTr of Colombia in 2020

1. The professionalization of CSS that is managed by APC Colombia continues to strengthen and this is observed in the prevalence of the project approach in the initiatives registered during 2020 (84% compared to 16% in specific actions). This approach allows the generation of planned interventions, with clearly identified results and with follow-up and closure tools that ensure not only the quantification but also the identification of the added value of the SSC carried out by Colombia.
2. During 2020, the CSS negotiation adapted the processes that had been carried out or had been proposed to be carried out in person. Virtuality allowed exploring options to negotiate projects such as virtual formulation missions and the open call to present cooperation proposals that allowed identifying new exchange options this year.
3. In 2020, Latin America and the Caribbean registers the highest number of projects and specific actions of the SSC carried out by Colombia with a reduction in the number of activities compared to the previous year due to the pandemic situation. Initiatives with Africa and Asia remain relatively stable.
4. Although in 2020 there was a decrease in the number of SSC and TCr initiatives, mainly explained by the pandemic situation, Colombia maintained the decision to continue and adapt projects and actions aimed at supporting the recovery and stabilization of the country and the partner countries, managing to negotiate new initiatives with all regions: Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia.
5. With 45% of initiatives classified as offering cooperation to other countries, in 2020 Colombia continues to be characterized as a country offering SSC, especially with Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa. This year, the two-way initiatives were also strengthened, showing an increase of five percentage points compared to what was registered in 2019. These initiatives are being consolidated in the CSS portfolio of Colombia, in accordance with the proposed mega goals For the management carried out by APC-Colombia, in this way in 2020 two-way projects were identified with countries from all regions, but especially with Latin America and the Caribbean. This cooperation channel will continue to be strengthened to the extent that Colombia and different partners from the Global South have knowledge and technologies that are of mutual interest and the CSS favors this type of exchange that generates favorable situations in all the countries that participate in it.

6. Although in 2020 there is a multisectoral SSC, 48% of the initiatives were aligned with four specific sectors: Strengthening of institutions and public policies, Other services and social policies, Agriculture and the Environment. A large part of the SSC offer in Colombia is concentrated in 4 sectors: Other services and social policies, Strengthening of institutions and public policies, Agriculture and Employment.
7. In the decade of action to achieve the SDGs, the CSS of Colombia contributes especially to those objectives related to factors that help to overcome situations of poverty and inequity such as decent work, quality education, health and cities. and sustainable communities
8. Latin America and the Caribbean is the region with the largest number of SSC initiatives in 2020, followed by Africa and Asia. Despite the fact that the pandemic situation reduced the number of initiatives compared to those developed in 2019, new projects and actions were negotiated with countries in these regions.
9. The projects executed in South-South Cooperation during 2020, contributed to the achievement of the APC-Colombia megagoals through the execution of 3 cooperation projects with a technological approach (that is, exchange of technology, methods and methodologies), 7 Double-track Cooperation projects with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Projects in which Colombia was both a supplier and a requestor for Cooperation) and 7 projects identified with new Partners from Africa and Asia.

### Triangular cooperation

1. Triangular cooperation projects also needed to readjust to the virtual context of the pandemic, fortunately with success for ongoing projects. In total, two specific triangular cooperation actions were carried out during the year and seven project activities were carried out, six of which were completed. The process of exploring new projects was affected, especially in the first half of the year, while work criteria were redefined around the world. All in all, the foundations were laid to work with the World Bank, the Stockholm Environmental Institute, and USAID.



2. Regarding international calls, the Regional Triangular Cooperation Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean of Germany selected the “Triangular Cooperation Project to have a proof of concept in the development of interactive maps of potential in renewable energies (Biomass and Solar) to promote its use and subsequent application in projects in Chile and Colombia ”between the Ministry of Energy of Chile, the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia, the University of the Andes of Colombia, the University of Chile and the Unit of Mining and Energy Planning (UPME) of Colombia; while the Triangular Cooperation Program Costa Rica - Spain selected the project "Transfer of knowledge in risk management at the community level" between the Municipality of Quibdó in Colombia and the Municipality of Escazú in Costa Rica.

## **SSC within the framework of regional cooperation mechanisms and new dynamics in times of pandemic**

1. APC-Colombia has applied the promotion and direct support of SSC processes through multilateral mechanisms as a strategy to expand the effect of this development tool and apply a more inclusive vision. Thanks to this approach, various cooperation projects have been launched in the Latin American and Caribbean region and Africa.

Likewise, the strategic alliances made in 2020 with partners from Latin

2. America and Africa made it possible to include a greater number of countries and expand the results of the SSC, enhancing the resources allocated for the promotion and creation of knowledge among partners from the South. Global. Through these alliances, strategic issues were addressed that strengthened the countries that are part of multilateral mechanisms to which Colombia belongs, positioning good practices that Colombian entities have developed, such as the alliances developed with CAPTAC-DR and IDB. For its part, the alliance made with ECLAC made it possible to strengthen the National Statistical Systems of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as a contribution to information sources for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

3. The contributions made during 2020 by APC-Colombia, contributed to the strengthening of Colombia's dual role, that is, as a country that still receives but also offers international cooperation, an issue that is relevant considering that the country is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a space in which most member countries are cooperation providers. These initiatives made it possible to continue strengthening the country's positioning before multilateral organizations, that is, United Nations Agencies, Multilateral Banking, etc. since Colombia is identified as a viable partner to contribute technically and financially to large initiatives such as those established to stop the pandemic (COVAX - AMC y OPS).

## **Contributions of APC Colombia to the monitoring and evaluation of SSC**

1. Within the framework of the Global Alliance for Effective Development Cooperation (AGCED), APC-Colombia is leading a working group to analyze how the principles of effectiveness of international cooperation apply to South-South Cooperation. This work, whose recommendations will be incorporated into the general monitoring process of the AGCED in 2022, is carried out with the support of El Salvador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico and Rwanda, together with multilateral partners around the world.
2. In 2020 APC-Colombia continued to apply the Quantification and Value Adding Model in the projects that ended that year and that applied the model since its formulation. As a proposal to identify the benefit that Colombian and international society obtain from the CSS in terms of added value of the projects that are developed through this cooperation modality, the model allowed us to observe that all the projects that applied the model register a score high in the Knowledge dimension, that is, an important part of the results of these exchanges were reflected in the strengthening of capacities, knowledge and / or abilities of the beneficiaries and in second place the Relational dimension stood out, thanks to the networks and contacts that arose from these exchanges.

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## ANNEX 1. Initiatives canceled and postponed

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	ROUTE OF COOPERATION	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	STATE
Project	Wisdoms & knowledge accreditation for tertiary education phase II	Offer	Uruguay	Canceled
Project	Adaptation of the electronic document management (EDM) model from Argentina to Colombia	Demand	Argentina	Postponed
Punctual action	Support the internationalization process of Colombian educational entities in line with the national bilingualism policy	Demand	India	Canceled
Project	Search, location and identification of missing persons	Demand	Argentina	Postponed
Project	Competitiveness and sustainability in tourist cities and neighboring cities, through the training and entrepreneurship of their inhabitants	Offer	Guatemala	Postponed
Project	Microbial consortia and sustainable management for the recovery of degraded soils in southwestern Brazil and in the department of Cundinamarca Colombia	Demand	Brazil	Postponed
Project	Curriculums and vocational training SAO	Offer	Suriname	Postponed
Project	Capacity building in comprehensive action against mines through training and good practices in demining techniques, quality management, information management and senior management for the coordination of interventions in AICMA	Offer	Ghana	Postponed
Project	Development of capacities in alternatives of public space and healthy life habits in Africa through the implementation of bicycle lane programs, considering the Colombian experience	Offer	Kenya	Postponed
Project	Rural livelihood development and productive inclusion	Offer	Suriname	Postponed
Project	Spaces for local and community development	Offer	Argentina	Postponed
Project	Effective management strategies for existing, created or expanded marine protected areas (MPAs) in the Pacific of Costa Rica and Colombia.	Double way	Costa Rica	Postponed
Project	Promotion and agro-industrialization of cocoa cultivation in Guatemala. Second stage	Offer	Guatemala	Postponed

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	ROUTE OF COOPERATION	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	STATE
Project	Training for the social appropriation and management of the cultural heritage of Granada	Offer	Granada	Postponed
Project	Strengthening of experiences through the exchange of knowledge between foundations allied in animal protection	Demand	Argentina	Postponed
Project	Strengthening of artisanal activity in women from the urban and rural sector of the department of Amazonas, Colombia	Demand	Guatemala	Postponed
Project	Strengthening the regulatory capacity of health agencies in the Latin American and Caribbean region in pre-market and post-market surveillance of devices	Offer	Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Chile, Honduras, Panama, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Belize, Argentina, Jamaica, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, El Salvador	Canceled
Project	Strengthening the environmental and social management of solid waste in the Mancomunidad of the south eastern basin of Arequipa	Double way	Peru	Postponed
Project	Strengthening of institutional capacities for the implementation of the High Performance Center project in the municipality of La Paz	Offer	Bolivia	Postponed
Project	Strengthening the technical capacities of ANVISA of Brazil and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Colombia on sanitary surveillance measures for tobacco control	Double way	Brazil	Postponed
Project	Strengthening the technical capacities of the superintendency of health in the construction of strategic and management indicators, and the strengthening of the supplementary health agency of Brazil in the control of spending	Double way	Brazil	Postponed
Project	Strengthening the associative schemes of rural women entrepreneurs in Duitama, Boyacá	Demand	Guatemala	Postponed
Project	Strengthening of early warning systems for extreme events between Colombia and Uruguay	Offer	Uruguay	Canceled
Project	Strengthening tourism products and experiences associated with traditional music and drinks: a strategy of the orange economy	Double way	Jamaica	Postponed

## Annexes

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	ROUTE OF COOPERATION	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	STATE
Project	Strengthening of the construction process of the National Museum of Memory of Colombia - Phase III	Double way	Chile	Canceled
Project	Strengthening tourism through the international exchange of experiences between the municipality of Rionegro, Colombia and the provincial municipality of Chachapoyas, Peru	Double way	Peru	Postponed
Project	Sports strengthening in event organization and preparation for high performance	Offer	Paraguay	Postponed
Project	Institutional strengthening in a comprehensive approach to problematic substance use and incarceration alternatives	Offer	Argentina	Canceled
Project	Implementation of the "culture of peace" toolbox in Central American workshop schools, for the peaceful coexistence and socio-labor insertion of young people at risk of exclusion	Double way	El Salvador	Postponed
Project	Exchange of good practices to strengthen the memory museum of Colombia	Demand	Argentina	Postponed
Project	exchange of experiences in matters of security, coexistence and violence prevention policies with the mayor of Cali, Colombia.	Double way	El Salvador	Postponed
Punctual action	Exchange of experiences between Colombia and Indonesia on reducing illegal fishing - technical visit to Indonesia to identify exchange topics on control and reduction of illegal and unregulated fishing	Double way	Indonesian	Canceled
Punctual action	Exchange of experiences between SENA and SERIS- implementation conference of photovoltaic solar energy projects applicable to Smart Cities	Demand	Singapore	Canceled
Project	Exchange of experiences to develop a process of transformation of the child and adolescent population in the face of their environmental environment and climate change	Double way	Panama	Canceled
Project	Technical exchange to increase cocoa production and productivity in Cundinamarca and Tolima	Demand	Honduras	Postponed
Project	Operational management of urban emergencies in Colombia and Brasilia	Offer	Brazil	Postponed



## Annexes

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	ROUTE OF COOPERATION	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	STATE
Project	Mapping the culinary universe of Afro-descendants in Panama and Colombia	Double way	Panama	Postponed
Punctual action	Mission of experts from Singapore to Colombia for the visit of the energy node of the Colombian-German national center	Demand	Singapore	Canceled
Project	Prevention and control of fire storms in Chile and Colombia	Double way	Chile	Postponed
Project	Comprehensive regional security cooperation program with the caribbean - prevention and control of criminal phenomena component	Offer	Antigua y Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belice; Curazao; Dominica; Granada; Guyana; Jamaica; San Cristóbal y Nieves; Santa Lucía; San Vicente y Las Granadinas; Surinam; Trinidad y Tobago	Canceled
Project	Comprehensive regional security cooperation program with the caribbean - anti-drug component	Offer	Antigua y Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belice; Curazao; Dominica; Granada; Guyana; Jamaica; San Cristóbal y Nieves; Santa Lucía; San Vicente y Las Granadinas; Surinam; Trinidad y Tobago	Canceled
Punctual action	CSS regional program in seismic risk management for Latin America and the Caribbean - component 1. Strengthening inter-institutional coordination	Offer	Mexico, Peru, Chile	Postponed
Punctual action	CSS regional program on seismic risk management for Latin America and the Caribbean - component 2. Seismological networks	Offer	Ecuador	Postponed
Punctual action	CSS regional program in seismic risk management for Latin America and the Caribbean. Component 3. Comprehensive risk management	Offer	Ecuador	Postponed

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	ROUTE OF COOPERATION	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	STATE
Punctual action	CSS regional program in seismic risk management for Latin America and the Caribbean. Component 4. Seismic hazard	Offer	Ecuador	Postponed
Project	Recovery of degraded soils through the use of biotechnological tools in the department of Cundinamarca	Demand	Mexico	Postponed
Project	Multidimensional poverty reduction in Grenada	Offer	Granada	Canceled
Punctual action	Meeting of the working group of Colombia and Indonesia for the preparation of the workshop on crops for peace	Demand	Indonesian	Canceled
Punctual action	Virtual preparatory meeting for the crops for peace workshop	Demand	Indonesian	Canceled
Project	Food security, sufficiency and sovereignty in west africa through the strengthening of the value chain in the rice production system	Offer	Ivory Coast; Ghana	Postponed
Punctual action	Feedback workshop between the cooperation sectors established in the technical cooperation subcommission and the education, culture and sports cooperation subcommittee within the framework of the IX meeting of the neighborhood commission between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Jamaica	Double way	Jamaica	Postponed
Project	Transfer of knowledge and technology to introduce the SENA model in Curaçao	Offer	Curaçao	Postponed



## ANNEX 2. LIST OF SEGIB SECTORS

AREA	SECTOR	DESCRIPTION
SOCIAL	Education	Strengthening of Education at all levels, from basic to university, as well as professional training. It affects educational plans and policies, curricular programs, construction and rehabilitation of schools and other associated infrastructures, training and education of teachers and other professionals in the sector, among others.
	Health	Strengthening of general and basic health, through actions on health policy, medical services, basic health care, medical research, the fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases, the development, quality and surveillance of drugs and vaccines, post-reproductive health, basic nutrition, health infrastructure, health education, and training of health personnel, among others.
	Population and reproductive health	Programs and policy on population, migration and migration policy, reproductive health care, family planning, fight against STDs and specific training, among others.
	Water supply and sanitation	Policy and management of water resources and waste, access to water, supply and purification, sanitation, sewerage, development of river basins and specific training, among others.
	Other services and social policies	Strengthening of social services and policies in general, housing policy, policies that pursue non-discrimination, care and social inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, indigenous people, Afro-descendants, children, youth and the elderly, to name a few.
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC SERVICES	Energy	Strengthening of policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions related to the generation and supply of energy from both renewable and non-renewable sources, as well as its greater sustainability (gas and hydrocarbons, water, sun, wind and biofuels, among others).
	Transport and storage	Strengthening of policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions related to transport and storage policy, as well as to the improvement and sustainability of transport in general or by any of its means (road, rail, maritime, river and air).
	Communications	Support for policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions related to communication, in any of its media and formats (telecommunications, radio, television, press, information technology and communications, among others).
	Science and Technology	Development of policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions that promote Science and Technology with results of general application (not sectoral) to the economy. It also includes everything related to the transfer of the resulting knowledge, the reinforcement of the scientific system and the socialization and universalization of access to technology, among others.
	Banking and finances	Support for the financial resources management capacities of companies, organizations and small producers, preferably when this in turn contributes to strengthening the local economy. It includes training and education in financial services, development and implementation of microcredit programs, as well as

PRODUCTIVE SECTORS		support for banks when their activity coincides with these purposes.
	Employment	Support for policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions that facilitate and promote the generation and access to employment, as well as more specific training and professional training actions that respond to this same purpose.
	Companies	Support for policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions for the promotion of companies, especially of micro, small and medium size, as well as the strengthening of competition processes.
	Extractive	Strengthening the exploration and extraction of mineral and energy resources (coal, oil, gas), as well as the treatment of their waste, especially through planning instruments, management and mining legislation.
	Agricultural	Policy development and support for institutions related to agriculture and livestock. It includes matters related to land use, arable land, seed management, agrarian reform, food sovereignty, phytosanitary and animal and plant health issues, promotion of family producers and support for agricultural cooperatives, to name a few.
	Forestry	Policy development and support for institutions dedicated to forestry and forest management, as well as everything related to the commercial use of wood.
	Fishing	Policy development and support for institutions related to aquaculture and fisheries. It includes support for artisanal fishing production, phytosanitary issues and nutritional and food security, among others.
	Construction	Policy development and support for the construction and infrastructure sector.
	Industry	Policy development and support to institutions linked to the promotion of industry in general and by sectors. It includes the strengthening of any phase that affects the transformation process from production to final distribution.
	Tourism	Policy development and support for institutions linked to the tourism sector.
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	Commerce	Policy development and support for institutions that promote trade and the final distribution of products at the local, national and international levels. It also affects regional and multilateral trade agreements and negotiations.
	Strengthening of institutions and public policies	Strengthening of the public sector, its institutions and its policies. It affects any level of government, therefore it includes support for decentralization processes (political, administrative and fiscal) and support to and between regional and local governments. It also includes matters relating to cooperation (as public policy) and the generation of statistics and indicators whose purpose is to guide decision-making on policies and public management.
	Public finance management	Budget and public expenditure management; of income (especially the tax and tax system), as well as the improvement of financial management systems, fiscal policies, public audits, public debt, control and management of public companies, measurement of their performance, among others.
	Legal and judicial development and Human Rights	Strengthening of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations, as well as of justice institutions, systems and procedures, also of those practices (traditional, indigenous...) that are outside the legally contemplated system; and support for the defense and extension of human rights, especially civil and political

		rights. It includes the fight against impunity and protection of minorities of any kind (ethnic, religious, linguistic, sexual, emigrants, children, victims of trafficking and torture ...).
	Political participation and civil society	Strengthening political participation, electoral processes and democracy, and civil society, as well as actions that improve citizens' control over their representatives.
	Peace, public and national security and defense	Peace processes and conflict resolution, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into civil life. Support for public security (aimed at the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes against people - criminal codes, law enforcement agencies, police, prisons ... -) and national and defense security (fight against corruption, money laundering and drug trafficking, military training, arms control ...).
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	Environment	Policy development and support for institutions dedicated to environmental protection, sustainability in the management of natural resources, waste treatment, pollution reduction, the fight against climate change, and the preservation of biodiversity, among others.
	Disaster management	Support for all operational interventions carried out in the different stages of disaster management, considering within these those related to prevention, preparation, mitigation, emergency aid, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
<b>OTHERS</b>	Culture	Policy development and support for institutions linked to culture in all its forms (also traditional and oral), as well as to the performing arts, in any of its disciplines (architecture, dance, scene, sculpture, music, painting and literature) , as well as popular crafts, libraries, museums, others.
	Gender	Policy development and support for institutions that promote programs and projects that relate women and development, promote their economic empowerment and fight against violence against them, among others.
	Others	Promotion of alternative development models, rural, urban, social and communal economy, among others.



### ANNEX 3. EXCHANGES OF CSS WITH THE LATIN AMERICAN REGION IN 2020

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
Project	Fire analysis through remote sensing	In execution	Double way	Uruguay	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Project	Technical advice for the implementation of document management systems	In execution	Offer	Honduras	16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Project	Advice and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of workers linked to the construction sector	In execution	Offer	Peru; SWISSCONTACT	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Technical assistance in bank management	Finalized	Offer	El Salvador	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Training of public officials of Paraguay in archival	Finalized	Offer	Paraguay	4. Quality education
Project	Training in pedagogical methodologies and instruments for the strengthening of ICH in Mexico	In execution	Double way	Mexico	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Project	SBDC (Small Business Development Center) certification for INTECAP entrepreneurship centers	In execution	Offer	Guatemala	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Triangular cooperation to strengthen the implementation of the EITI in Colombia and Peru	Finalized	Double way	Peru	7. Affordable and clean energy
Project	Culture of productivity in micro-business fabrics and educational environments	In execution	Double way	Argentina	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Project	Alternative development in Alto Huallaga through ecological tourism	In execution	Offer	Peru	16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Project	Capacity development in the hydrocarbon sector of Honduras	In execution	Offer	Honduras	7. Affordable and clean energy
Project	Development of competencies to strengthen environmental impact assessment systems (SEIA) in Peru and Colombia	In execution	Double way	Peru	13. Climate action
Project	Development of resources and capacities for the management of entrepreneurship in the ICBF population	In execution	Demand	Honduras	8. Decent work and economic growth

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
Project	Development and strengthening of the National Plan for Productive Transformation and Competitiveness	Finalized	Offer	Uruguay	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Boost the ethno-tourism of gastronomy and nature of the department of the Amazon of Colombia	In execution	Demand	Peru	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Design, preparation, application and analysis of the food intake component in the national food and nutrition survey of Paraguay	Finalized	Offer	Paraguay	3. Health & Wellness
Project	Educommunicators without borders: Exchange of student experiences	Finalized	Double way	Uruguay	4. Health & Wellness
Project	Electronic issuance of apostilles and legalization of documents in Honduras	In execution	Offer	Honduras	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Project	Strategies for the implementation of good practices to overcome poverty and early childhood in Colombia and Uruguay	Finalized	Double way	Uruguay	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Restructuring strategies and implementation of policies to overcome poverty for Colombia and Paraguay (Second phase)	Finalized	Double way	Paraguay	1. End of poverty
Project	Promotion of financial mechanisms aimed at green businesses	In execution	Offer	Honduras	8. Decent work and economic growth
Specific action	Strengthen virtual tools for technical exchange and capacity building activities within the framework of SSC among the countries of the Mesoamerica project. Mesoamerica project - contribution agreement 2018	Finalized	Double way	Belice, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua	17. Partnerships to achieve the objectives
Project	Strengthen knowledge transfer within the framework of satellite technologies between IGAC and CONIDA	In execution	Double way	Peru	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Project	Strengthening agricultural sector associations in rural savings banks and marketing	In execution	Demand	Honduras	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Strengthening foundations for the future implementation of the national communications center program for deaf people	In execution	Offer	Bolivia	10. Reduction of inequalities

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
Project	Capacity building in inclusive and intercultural higher education in Colombia and Mexico	In execution	Double way	Mexico	4. Quality education
Project	Strengthening capacities in surveillance and control, as well as in sustainable production systems in the border protected areas of Colombia and Peru (La Paya National Natural Park and Amacayacu National Park - Colombia and Güepi-Sekime National Park and Yaguas - Perú reserved area)	In execution	Double way	Peru; Germany	15. Terrestrial ecosystem life
Project	Strengthening of capacities for the safeguarding, preservation, dissemination and practice of traditional cuisine in Mexico and Colombia	In execution	Double way	Mexico	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Project	Capacity building to measure the effectiveness of drug policy monitoring and control measures, based on the experiences of Colombia and Peru	In execution	Double way	Peru	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Project	Strengthening of the management of international cooperation of the cooperation agencies of Chile and Colombia, based on the exchange of experiences in the field of characterization of the offer and management of short courses	Finalized	Double way	Chile	17. Partnerships to achieve the objectives
Project	Strengthening the management of international cooperation of the cooperation agencies of Uruguay and Colombia based on the exchange of experiences	In execution	Double way	Uruguay	17. Partnerships to achieve the objectives
Project	Strengthening of sustainable cotton production in the Tolima, Ibagué and Espinal regions of Colombia	In execution	Double way	Uruguay	12. Responsible consumption and production
Project	Strengthening of cancer rehabilitation in the Costa Rican social security fund	Finalized	Offer	Costa Rica	3. Health & Wellness
Project	Strengthening the institutional capacities of the province of Buenos Aires based on the col-col experience of APC Colombia	In execution	Offer	Argentina	17. Partnerships to achieve the objectives

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
Project	Strengthening of the productive capacities of the chain of bees and beekeeping in the regions of Valle de Tenza and Lengupá of the department of Boyacá	Finalized	Demand	Paraguay	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Strengthening of care strategies for the elderly in Colombia and Mexico	Finalized	Double way	Mexico	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Strengthening financial services for agricultural credit for rural producers and microentrepreneurs in Paraguay	Finalized	Offer	Paraguay	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Strengthening of systems for monitoring changes in marine-coastal and mangrove ecosystems for Colombia and Mexico	Finalized	Double way	Mexico	15. Terrestrial ecosystem life
Project	Strengthening policies and instruments for land use planning and sustainable housing development (ECOCASA).	In execution	Double way	Mexico; Germany	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Project	Strengthening access to justice by implementing new alternative methods for conflict resolution in the judicial body of Panama	In execution	Offer	Panama	16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Specific action	Strengthening of the Mesoamerican Health System. Mesoamerica project - contribution agreement 2018	Finalized	Double way	Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua	3. Health & Wellness
Project	Strengthening and exchange of experiences to promote child and adolescent participation in Peru and Colombia	In execution	Demand	Peru	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Project	Institutional strengthening in two ways through the exchange of experiences on cultural diplomacy and the promotion of creative industries	In execution	Double way	Panama	4. Quality education
Project	Technical strengthening in the management of HLB, XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA and NYLANDERIA FULVA	In execution	Demand	Costa Rica	2. Zero hunger

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
Project	Sustainable livestock	In execution	Offer	Bolivia	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Project	Guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights of NNA, and the prevention of pregnancy in adolescence in Colombia and Uruguay	Finalized	Double way	Uruguay	3. Health & Wellness
Project	II Project phase of the comprehensive care strategy for early childhood	Finalized	Offer	Dominican Republic	3. Health & Wellness
Project	Implementation of the online apostille and legalization service in the Dominican Republic	Finalized	Offer	Dominican Republic	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Implementation and updating of training programs and curricula based on the exchange of knowledge and good practices between SENA and INADEH	In execution	Double way	Panama	4. Quality education
Project	Increase in the regional capacities of Latin America and the Caribbean in information systems on biodiversity, through the strengthening of Bolívar	In execution	Offer	Bolivia	13. Climate action
Project	Social innovation 2030: Co-building sustainable futures for Colombia and Chile	In execution	Double way	Chile	17. Partnerships to achieve the objectives
Project	Exchange of good practices for training in civic and democratic values in teachers, youth, women and the Afro-descendant population	Finalized	Double way	Panama	4. Quality education
Project	Knowledge exchange to update the methodology for the determination of homogeneous geoeconomic zones	In execution	Offer	Guatemala	10. Reduction of inequalities
Project	Exchange of experiences with Paraguayan entities for family strengthening in indigenous communities of the department of Vaupés, Colombia	Finalized	Demand	Paraguay	10. Reduction of inequalities
Project	Exchange of experiences in prevention and reduction of child malnutrition in Colombia and Peru	In execution	Demand	Peru	2. Zero hunger
Project	Exchange of experiences between Colombia and Chile on the transition from an upper-middle-income country	In execution	Demand	Chile	17. Partnerships to achieve the objectives



TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
	(PRMA) to a high-income country (PRA)				
Project	Exchange of experiences for local institutional strengthening in tourism in the municipality of Melgar (Tolima) based on the Costa Rican experience	Finalized	Demand	Costa Rica	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Project	Exchange for the construction of an academic offer in cultural management and creative economy in Honduras	In execution	Offer	Honduras	4. Quality education
Project	Reciprocal guarantee as an instrument of inclusion through innovative financial products with technological components	In execution	Offer	Honduras	1. End of poverty
Project	Solidarity leaders 2019 second edition, transformers for a Colombia in peace	Finalized	Demand	Chile	10. Reduction of inequalities
Specific action	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism of Colombia shared the presentations on the sustainable tourism policy and the circular economy policy to the Technical Institute of Training and Productivity of Guatemala	Finalized	Offer	Guatemala	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Modernization and updating of binational training programs and curricula based on the exchange of experiences between SENA and UNICARIBE	Finalized	Double way	Dominican Republic	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Visible participation of boys, girls, youth, women, indigenous people and the LGTBI community	In execution	Demand	Peru	10. Reduction of inequalities
Project	For the lives of the CAN	In execution	Double way	Bolivia; Ecuador; Peru	3. Health & Wellness
Project	Technical assistance project in the artistic, cultural and sports-recreational field Guatemala Colombia	In execution	Offer	Guatemala	4. Quality education
Project	Educational cooperation project in science and technology between the National Secretariat of Science and Technology and the National Council of Science and Technology of the Colombian Fund -Colciencias	In execution	Offer	Guatemala	4. Quality education
Project	Project to strengthen patient safety in the hospitals of the	Finalized	Offer	Dominican Republic	3. Health & Wellness

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
	Dominican Republic public network				
Project	Project for the exchange of experiences in mining formalization, use of mercury and clean technologies	In execution	Offer	Bolivia	7. Affordable and clean energy
Project	Youth entrepreneurship networks for job creation	In execution	Offer	Guatemala	8. Decent work and economic growth
Project	Replicate the Colombian model of the programs: 1) indigenous firefighters and 2) Amazonian world park, learn not to lose in the departments of: Huehuetenango, Totonicapán, San Marcos, Alta Verapaz and Petén, of Guatemala	In execution	Offer	Guatemala	13. Climate action
Project	Integration route for peace	Finalized	Double way	Paraguay	
Project	Accusatory system, protection of victims, witnesses, accused	In execution	Offer	Argentina	16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Project	Statistical records system for the exploitation of administrative data	In execution	Double way	Chile; Peru; Bolivia	17. Partnerships to achieve the objectives
Project	Immersive rehabilitation system for therapeutic adherence in Colombia and Mexico	Finalized	Double way	Mexico	3. Health & Wellness
Project	Regulatory system for medical devices and the implementation of the national techno-surveillance-reagent-surveillance program in El Salvador, based on the experience of Colombia	In execution	Offer	El Salvador	3. Health & Wellness
Project	Knowledge transfer and construction of a model for anticipating the demand for vocational training at the INA	In execution	Double way	Costa Rica	4. Quality education
Specific action	Videoconference by FUNDER Honduras on the design of agroforestry systems in cacao and a virtual visit to learn about the plantation and agroforestry systems of cocoa	Finalized	Demand	Honduras	2. Zero hunger
Specific action	Videoconference by FUNDER Honduras on the design of agroforestry systems in cacao and a virtual visit to learn about the plantation and agroforestry systems of cocoa	Finalized	Demand	Honduras	2. Zero hunger

## Annexes

TYPE OF INITIATIVE	NAME OF THE INITIATIVE	STATE	ROUTE	PARTNER COUNTRY (S)	RELATED MAIN SDG
Specific action	Videoconference by FUNDER Honduras on genetic materials with a better profile for Honduran producers, successes and lessons learned in national production and virtual visit to the nursery and germplasm bank	Finalized	Demand	Honduras	2. Zero hunger
Specific action	Videoconference by FUNDER Honduras on business models with small cocoa producers in Honduras and a virtual visit to the post-harvest process of cocoa in cooperatives	Finalized	Demand	Honduras	2. Zero hunger



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