Executive Summary



REPORT ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA 2019

southsouth



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southsouth





South-South Cooperation after BAPA+40: necessary alliances and complex challenges

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- → The current context: global challenges with Ibero-American features
- → What lies ahead: new horizons, more partners
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- → Triangular Cooperation and Sustainable Development Goals

Foreword

South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation have significantly evolved in recent years together with the global context of cooperation for development. This has been a particularly dynamic process in our region, as outlined in this twelfth Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, which registers a significant increase in the number of stakeholders that take part in south-south cooperation, a diversification of the areas of action on which exchanges are focused, and a proliferation of its implementation instruments.

Undoubtedly, the United Nations Conference commemorating the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA+40), which Outcome Document acknowledges the importance of SS and Triangular Cooperation as a means to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, has been an essential milestone in this evolution. With it, the international cooperation community has consensually recognized this new and more horizontal approach to cooperation for development. SEGIB and the Ibero-American space has substantially influenced this perspective, through its analytical and conceptual contributions, its institutional innovations, its concrete practice and the generation of information and evidence as a result of many years of dedication and collective efforts.

In light of the above, it is always important to emphasize that our cooperation for development's substantial progress results from Ibero-American countries' multilateral work. This process has been based on south-south and triangular cooperation developed through the countries' competent national institutions, and on collaboratively designed instruments which are politically relevant and technically effective to regionally articulate our cooperation. These instruments are, in addition to our Annual Reports on SSC in Ibero-America, the Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SIDICSS by its Spanish acronym), which currently registers

almost 8,500 projects, and the Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS by its Spanish acronym), which this year already celebrates a decade strengthening institutions' capacities and their teams to develop more and improved cooperation.

Our region has not walked alone in this process. We have been accompanied by strategic partners and by other regions of the world, at all times. In this sense, we want to celebrate the publication in 2019 of the First African South-South Cooperation Report, partly based on our methodology, developed by UNDP and NEPAD through a process of fruitful inter-institutional cooperation that we will continue to support. On the other hand, it is also worth noting that, at the recent Ibero-American Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held last November in Andorra, an agreement was signed with the European Commission for the joint development of triangular cooperation, promoting, among other aspects, new insights and specific instruments related to the SDGs, with a greater degree of decentralization in terms of triangular cooperation, and with a greater level of approach to different vulnerable groups such as indigenous populations.

Finally, as every year, the twelfth edition of our Report features news regarding information management and its presentation. Among other innovations, we have added an annex with statistical and methodological details on the analysis of the association between Ibero-American countries' SSC projects and their alignment with the SDGs. In addition, we have developed a new, more environmentally friendly on-demand printing system, being more effective in copies' distribution and adapting the website to improve data visualization.

We hope this Report is of your greatest interest and value, and that it accounts for the important progress achieved.

Herein ennispan

Rebeca Grynspan
IBERO-AMERICAN SECRETARY GENERAL

M17

María Andrea Albán SECRETARY FOR IBERO-AMERICAN COOPERATION

Executive Summary

The 2019 edition of the Report of South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America is special, as it coincides with the 40th Anniversary of one of South-South Cooperation's founding milestones: the celebration of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on this modality, better known as BAPA+40. In this sense, the commemoration of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) and, through this, the international community's reaffirmed commitment to South-South and Triangular Cooperation as a means to progress towards the effective achievement of the 2030 Agenda, influences each of the five chapters of this twelfth edition of the SSC Report, in different ways.

As in previous editions, the first chapter of the report features a consensual and collective reflection in charge of Ibero-American countries' Heads of Cooperation. Specifically, it analyzes how SS and Triangular Cooperation can continue to respond to development challenges and complexities in a context determined by the emergence of new stakeholders and by the establishment of new and diverse associations. The next three chapters systematize, in each case, Ibero-American countries' SSC in each of the three modalities that are recognized in this space (bilateral, triangular and regional). The fifth and last chapter is dedicated to SSC in which Ibero-America participated together with other region's developing countries. As in the previous edition, the report ends with each of the Ibero-American countries' Factsheets, which detail the most relevant data on South-South Cooperation in which they participated in 2017.

Chapter I

reflects on SS and
Triangular Cooperation's challenges after BAPA+40,
especially in terms of the need to work with new
stakeholders and develop complex alliances with
them. In fact, these partnerships for development,
outlined in SDG 17, refer to this collaborative work
for the achievement of Sustainable Development
through the exchange of knowledge, experiences,
technologies and different types of resources.

Given the aforementioned, the first chapter begins with a brief historical review - since the Bandung Conference (1955) until BAPA+40 itself (2019) - that reveals the way in which the different stakeholders have been participating in cooperation for development. As a result, new areas of action are established to respond, through SS and Triangular Cooperation, to four main stakeholders: decentralized governments (sub-national and local), organized civil society, academia and the private sector. Each of these have an acknowledged ability to contribute, through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, together with the States and according to their different potentials, to an effective and sustainable resolution of development challenges and goals.



Bilateral SSC project "Platform to consolidate beekeeping as a development tool in Latin America and the Caribbean" between Argentina, as provider, and Costa Rica as recipient.

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION INITIATIVES IN WHICH IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES PARTICIPATED. 2017

In units

MODALITIES

		Bilateral SSC	Triangular Cooperation	Regional SSC	Total
INSTRUMENTS	Programs	n.a	n.a	55	55
	Projects	869	136	50	1,055
	Actions	161	39	n.a	200
	Total	1,030	175	105	1,310

 $Note: n.a.\ Not\ applicable.\ Source:\ SEGIB\ based\ on\ Agencies\ and\ General\ Directions\ for\ Cooperation.$

Then, the Report on SSC in Ibero-America 2019 systematizes and analyzes South-South Cooperation in which the region participated in 2017. This exercise is developed considering the 1.310 initiatives that were implemented during that year, as a result of the exchanges between Ibero-American countries and between these and other regions' developing countries. The following table distributes these 1.310 initiatives in terms of the modality (bilateral, triangular and regional) and the instrument though which they were executed (actions, projects and programs). Through its interpretation, and based on an aggregated analysis of the four chapters, it is possible to describe SSC in 2017. In addition, the historical accumulation of 10 years' data also enables a chronological analysis of past and recent events, identifying trends and behaviors that contribute to a better understanding of the current situation.

Itaipú hydroelectric power plant which illustrates Bilateral SSC between Paraguay (provider) and El Salvador (recipient) for the construction and maintenance hydroelectric projects. Author: Santiago Carneri.

Chapter II

unveils this

systematization exercise by focusing on the 733 Bilateral SSC projects and 160 actions that were exchanged in 2017 between the Ibero-American countries which participate in this modality. These two figures are slightly higher than those registered the year before. Among the conclusions that resulted from this analysis, the following should be highlighted:

a) On the one hand, Mexico was the country which in 2017 acted as Bilateral SSC provider in most cases (158 projects, corresponding to 21.5% of the total). Chile, Argentina and Brazil followed, with an aggregated share of 44.4%. Meanwhile, Colombia, Cuba, Uruguay and Peru added up to slightly more than a fourth part (27.5%). The remaining 6.7% was explained by 8 countries: Costa Rica, Paraguay and Ecuador, each of them participating in more than 10 projects; together with Bolivia, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, all of them with more specific interventions (between 2 and 6 projects). In addition, during 2017, only 3 countries (Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela) did not participate in Bilateral SSC as providers.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION PROJECTS, BY ROLE. 2017

By provider



Source: SEGIB based on Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION PROJECTS, BY ROLE. 2017

By recipient



Source: SEGIB based on Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

No projects registered

Between 0.1% and 2.5%

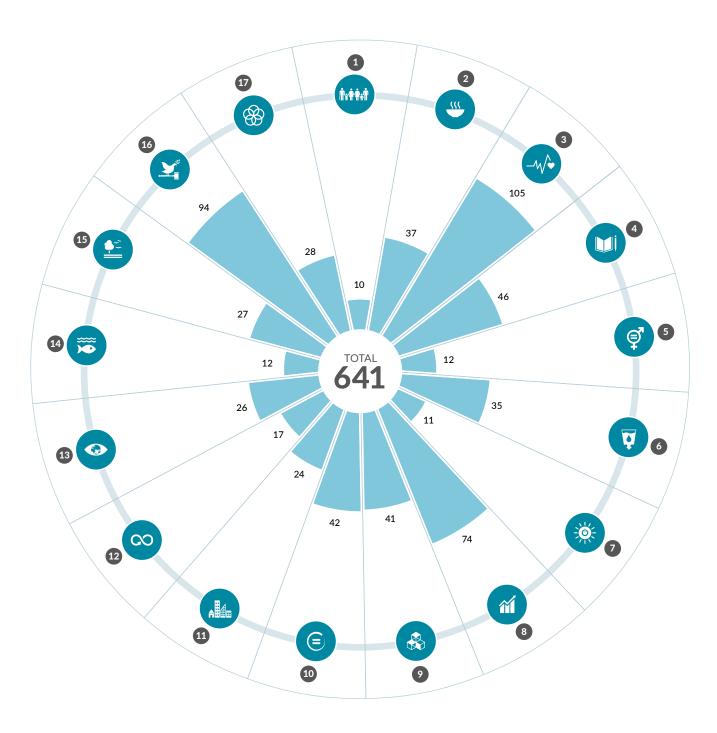
- b) On the other hand, in terms of recipients, El Salvador's 82 projects explained 11.2% of the 733 projects that were under execution in 2017. Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina followed. These four countries participated in between 63 and 58 projects each, and aggregately explained a third of that year's total exchanges. Meanwhile, Honduras, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Chile acted as recipients in basically 3 out of 10 projects (between 40-50 exchanges, respectively). Another fifth part was explained by the participation of Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Ecuador, while Nicaragua, Venezuela and Brazil accounted for the remaining almost 5%.
- C) Moreover, the majority of Bilateral SSC projects that were under execution in 2017 (35.5%) contributed to capacity strengthening in the Social area. Another third part (34.0%) addressed economic issues. Among these, however, those which aimed at strengthening Productive sectors, clearly tended to prevail (more than 150, corresponding to 24.4%) over the generation of Infrastructure and economic services (an aggregated total close to 10%). In terms of relative importance, more than one hundred projects destined to Institutional strengthening (16.1% of the total) are also worthy of note. The remaining 14.1% was explained by the aggregated contribution of projects which addressed areas such as Environment (8.1%) and Other areas (5.9%).
- d) In line with the former, the activity sector with which more Bilateral SSC projects were associated in 2017 was Health; more than one hundred projects, corresponding to 15.8% of the total. In terms of relative importance, Agriculture and livestock followed, sector in which almost 75 projects were classified (more than a tenth part of 2017 total exchanges). Strengthening institutions and public policies and Environment were other two relevant sectors (around 45 projects in each case). The latter deserves special attention, since the analysis from a chronological perspective reveals that those exchanges which specifically focused on nature's care and preservation registered the highest increase.

e) Finally, and in line with the Ibero-American space's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, it is estimated that, in 2017, 4 out of 10 projects could have contributed to advance in the achievement of three Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 3 on Good health and well-being (105 projects), SDG 16 dedicated to Peace, justice and strong institutions and SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth (94 and 75 exchanges, respectively). Another 30% could have been dedicated to support the achievement of up to five different SDGs: SDG 2 Zero hunger; SDG 9 on Industry, innovation and infrastructure; SDGs 4 and 10, relative in each case to Quality education and Reduced inequalities; and SDG 6 on Clean water and sanitation. Finally, the remaining 30% of Bilateral SSC projects exchanged by the countries of the region throughout 2017 would be destined to advance in the achievement of the other 9 Goals, among which, those related to environmental aspects should be highlighted (SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, 13 Climate action and 15 Life on land).

Throughout 2017, the 19
Ibero-American countries
which participate in a Bilateral
South-South Cooperation
modality, exchanged 733
projects and 160 actions

DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS, BY THE SDG WITH WHICH THEY COULD POTENTIALLY BE ALIGNED. 2017

In units



Methodological note: Unlike what occurs in the analysis by evolution or by country, in the sectoral analysis and in the analysis by SDG, "bidirectional" projects - those in which both countries simultaneously participate under the recipient and the provider role - are only considered once. This explains the difference between the total considered under execution in 2017 (733) and the total considered for this analysis (641).

Source: SEGIB based on Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation





Triangular Cooperation project dedicated to "Water sowing and harvesting" in which Perú (first provider), the European Union (second provider) and Costa Rica (recipient) participate.

Chapter III

is dedicated to the 127 Triangular Cooperation projects and 37 actions in which Ibero-American countries participated in 2017. The total figure (164 initiatives) suggests a 13.6% growth compared with the previous year. Analysis of this information reveals that:

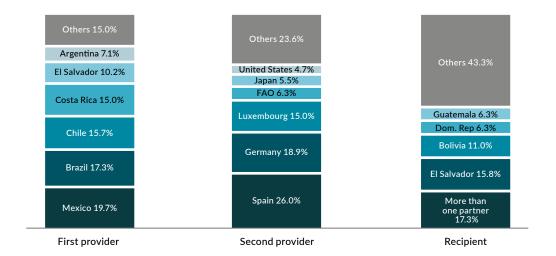
- a) During 2017, up to 12 Ibero-American countries transferred capacities to other partners, as Triangular Cooperation first providers. Mexico stood out as the country that was active in a higher number of cases: 25, which explain close to 20% of the 127 final projects. Brazil, Chile and Costa Rica followed, each one with around 20 projects. Altogether, these four countries aggregately accounted for two thirds of 2017 Triangular Cooperation projects. El Salvador and Argentina were other two relevant countries, with an aggregated contribution of 12.6%. Meanwhile, within the remaining 15% of the projects, it is worth highlighting the participation of countries such as Ecuador, Uruguay, Cuba, Colombia and Peru, which was more specific.
- b) Meanwhile, 4 Ibero-American countries (Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and Spain), 14 countries from other regions and 13 intergovernmental organizations acted as second providers. Spain's role was decisive, since it participated as second provider in 33 Triangular Cooperation projects in 2017, corresponding to more than a fourth part of the total. Another third was explained by Germany and Luxembourg which respectively participated in 24 and 19 projects. Three out of 4 of the 127 Triangular Cooperation projects registered in 2017 are explained when adding the participation of FAO, Japan and the United States. Finally, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the European Union had more specific interventions (6 and 4 projects).

- c) In addition, in terms of the exercise of the recipient role and, as in previous editions, the most common situation was that several countries simultaneously participated in that role: specifically, in 22 occasions, which explain 17.3% of the 127 projects that were executed in this modality. In order to illustrate, partnerships were much diverse: between two partners, between border countries or between countries of the same sub-region. Individual interventions by El Salvador and Bolivia followed. As recipients, these two countries accounted for more than 25% of all exchanges.
- d) Regarding strengthened capacities, one half of Triangular Cooperation projects in which Ibero-America participated in 2017 were dedicated to support Social and Environment areas (33 and 32 projects, respectively). The other half is explained by efforts focused on the Economic dimension (another fourth part of total projects, in a proportion of 3 to 1 between Infrastructure and economic services and Productive Sectors); Institutional strengthening (20.5%) and Other areas of action, in which only 4 projects were executed (barely 3.1%).
- e) In addition, five activity sectors explained 6 out of 10 of the 127 Triangular Cooperation projects executed in 2017: Environment (1 out of 5 projects); Agriculture and livestock (12.6% of the total); Other services and social policies (8.7%) and Health (around 9-11% in each case, evenly corresponding, in aggregated terms, to another 20%). In this sense, it is once again definitely important to highlight the increase of the Environment sector's relative importance between 2007 and 2017. This can only confirm the region's commitment to add efforts and progress towards sustainable development.
- In line with the 2030 Agenda commitments, it is estimated that one third of the 127 Triangular Cooperation projects that were under execution in 2017 could be aligned with SDG 13 Climate action (almost 20% of the total) and SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions (around 20 projects, corresponding to another 15.7%). Another third part of the projects is explained by the potential alignment with SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth, SDG 13 Good health and well-being and SDG 2 Zero hunger (with participations in each case of 11% and 8%); as well as SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production, Goal which 7 projects could be addressing (5.5%). Eight out of 10 projects can be explained when results associated with SDG 15 Life on land, SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation and SDG 10 Reduced inequalities, are added. The remaining 20% is explained by projects which aimed at some of the other SDGs, with the only exception of SDG 4 on Quality education, which was not associated with any project in 2017.

In Triangular Cooperation,
Mexico stood out as first provider
and Spain in the role of
second provider

TRIANGULAR COOPERATION PROJECTS MAIN STAKEHOLDERS, BY ROLE. 2017

In percentage



Note: The category referred as "more than one partner" is used when more than one stakeholder exercised the same role. The category "others" refers to the rest of the partners which participated in Triangular Cooperation but are not explicitly mentioned.

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

TRIANGULAR COOPERATION ACTIONS MAIN STAKEHOLDERS, BY ROLE. 2017

In percentage

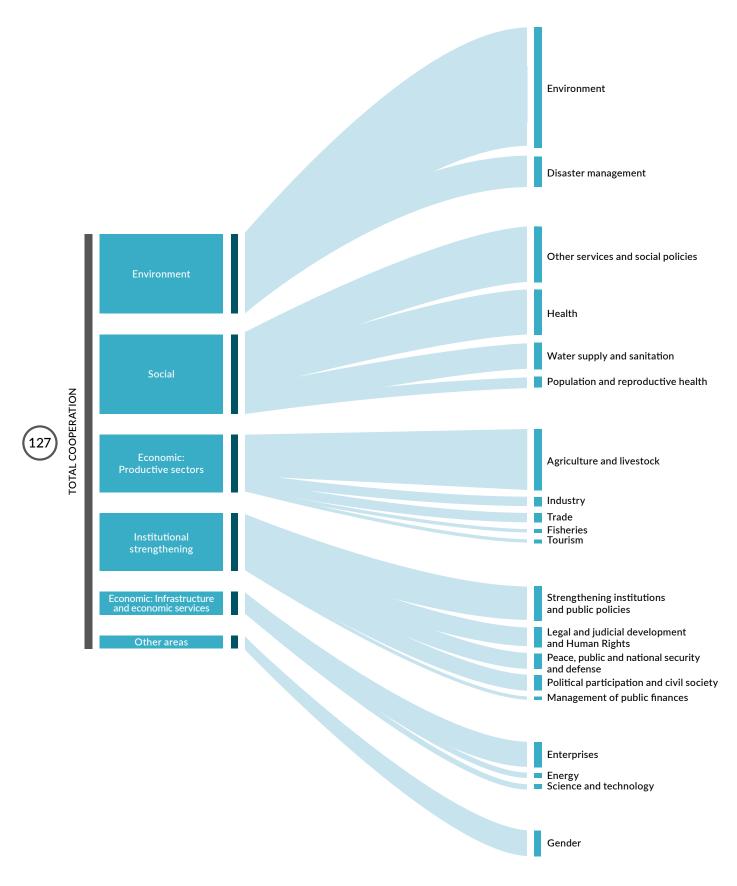


Note: The category referred as "more than one partner" is used when more than one stakeholder exercised the same role. The category "others" refers to the rest of the partners which participated in Triangular Cooperation but are not explicitly mentioned.

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRIANGULAR COOPERATION PROJECTS. 2017

In units



 $Source: SEGIB\ based\ on\ Cooperation\ Agencies\ and\ General\ Directions\ for\ Cooperation$

Chapter IV

is dedicated to the 102
Regional SSC initiatives in which Ibero-America
participated in 2017, implemented, in very similar
proportions, through 50 projects and 52 programs.
From its analysis, it should be highlighted that:

- a) In 2017, Costa Rica, Mexico and Colombia were the most dynamic countries in terms of this South-South Cooperation modality. They participated in 63 programs and projects in each case. Panama and Guatemala, together with Argentina and Brazil, followed, which participated in a lower number of initiatives, but still over 50. The most common case, however, was that shared by nine countries which participated in between 40 to 49 initiatives. These countries were, on the one hand, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, and, on the other hand, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Other six countries registered lower and more disperse participations: Bolivia and Venezuela participated in 33 and 23 Regional SSC initiatives; Cuba in slightly more than 20 initiatives; while Spain was active in 25 initiatives, Portugal in 12 and Andorra in 2.
- b) Meanwhile, basically 3 out of 10 Regional SSC initiatives included the participation of some Ibero-American multilateral stakeholder (the case of the Ibero-American General Secretariat - SEGIB). Almost another fifth part of the initiatives (19) is explained by the active participation of Central-American organizations (the Central-American Integration System -SICA by its Spanish acronym- and the Regional Center for the Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises - CENPROMYPE by its Spanish acronym). MERCOSUR was the third multilateral organization that participated in a larger number of Regional SSC initiatives in 2017 (11). Finally, one third of the initiatives counted with the participation of up to 20 different organizations, among which the Pacific Alliance (PA), the Economic Commission for Latin-America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the Union of South-American Nations (UNASUR by its Spanish acronym), stood out.

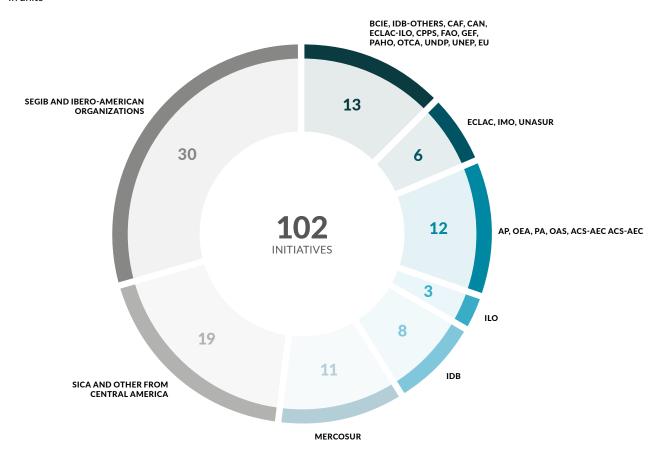
Triangular Cooperation project to promote "Coffee's sustainable development in Gorongosa National Park", in which Brazil (first provider), Portugal (second provider) and Mozambique (recipient) participate.

In 2017, Culture was the activity sector under which a higher number of Regional SSC initiatives were classified (18.6%). The second most remarkable sector was Environment (8.8%)



MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL SSC INITIATIVES. 2017

In units



 $Source: SEGIB\ based\ on\ Cooperation\ Agencies\ and\ General\ Directions\ for\ Cooperation$

- c) In addition, 2017 Regional SSC showed a significantly disperse profile in terms of the different areas of action. Thus, 25% of the 52 Regional SSC programs and 50 projects that were under execution aimed at solving problems of a Social nature; a slightly higher proportion than that of the initiatives which were, in identical proportions, dedicated to Infrastructure and economic services and to Other areas of action (20.6% in each case). The remaining set of Regional SSC initiatives was destined to Environment (14.7%), Institutional strengthening (11.8%) and, once again from the Economic perspective, to support several Productive sectors (7.8%).
- d) In terms of activity sectors, the significant relative importance of Other areas is explained by one of its sectors' outstanding results: Culture. In 2017, the majority of Regional SSC initiatives was associated with this sector: 19, corresponding to 18.6% of the total. Environment followed, as the second most outstanding sector in 2017, with 8.8% of all Regional SSC initiatives. In addition, it is important to highlight that more than 15% of the total of programs and projects in which Ibero-America participated in 2017 addressed problems relative to Education and Health, while around 5% was explained by the outstanding role of Strengthening institutions and public policies (6 initiatives).

- e) Regarding the region's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, more than 30% of the Regional SSC initiatives aimed at achieving targets associated with two SDGs: SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities (18 programs and projects that explain 17.6% of the total) and SDG 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure (14 initiatives that account for another 13.7%). Two out of 3 of that year's initiatives are explained when the relative shares of initiatives that could be potentially aligned with SDG 13 Climate action, SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions, SDG 3 Good health and well-being and SDG 4 Quality education, are added. The remaining third could be aligned with up to 9 different SDGs.
- Finally, analyzes
 South-South Cooperation in which IberoAmerica participated in 2017 together with
 other region's developing countries: a total of
 319 actions, projects and programs, mainly
 implemented under the bilateral and triangular
 modalities and exchanged with the non-IberoAmerican Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Oceania
 and the Middle East. Its systematization and
 analysis enable the following statements:
- a) In more than 40% of the initiatives, lbero-America's partners belonged to the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, aspect that can be closely linked to geographical proximity. Africa followed, region with which Ibero-America developed basically 30% of 2017 exchanges. In addition, 90% of the 319 programs, projects and actions executed with other regions' developing countries in 2017 are explained when exchanges with Asia are added (20%). Meanwhile, exchanges with Oceania and the Middle East were more specific.

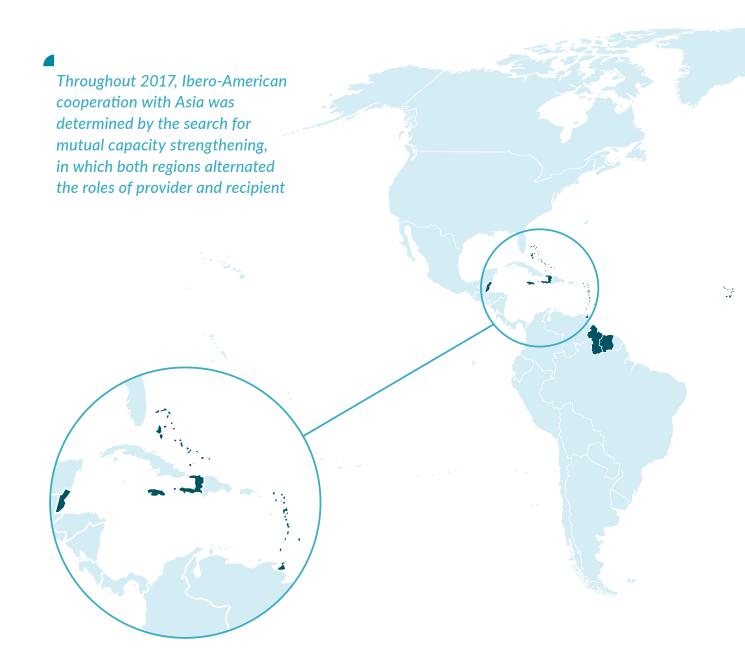
IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL, TRIANGULAR AND REGIONAL SSC INITIATIVES WITH OTHER REGIONS. 2017

In units

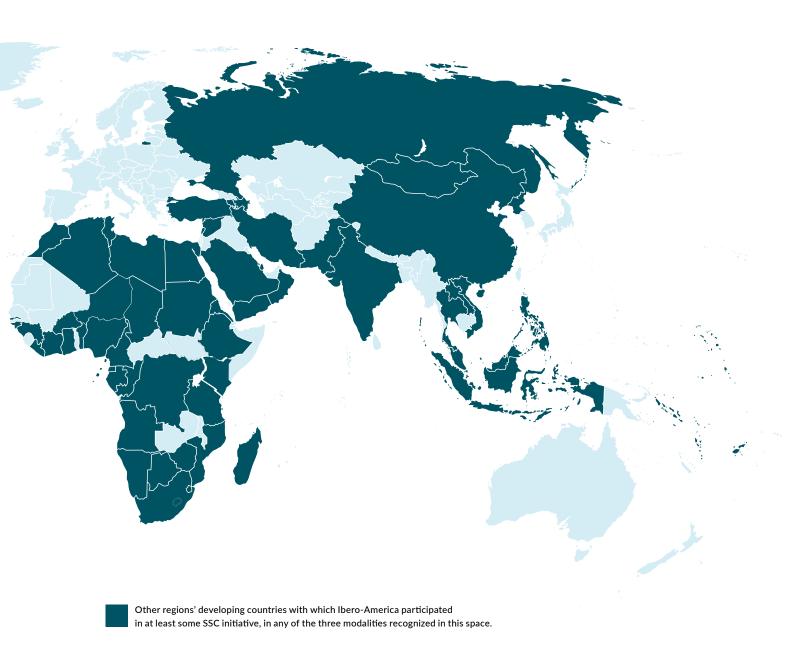
	MODALITY				
REGION	BILATERAL SSC	TRIANGULAR COOPERATION	REGIONAL SSC	TOTAL	
Africa	83	8	2	93	
Asia	60	0	0	60	
Non-Ibero-American Caribbean	89	15	33	137	
Oceania	8	0	0	8	
Middle East	19	0	0	19	
More than one region	2	0	0	2	
TOTAL	261	23	35	319	

 $Source: SEGIB\ based\ on\ Cooperation\ Agencies\ and\ General\ Directions\ for\ Cooperation$

OTHER REGIONS' DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH WHICH IBERO-AMERICA EXCHANGED SSC. 2017



- b) By region, cooperation executed with the nonlbero-American Caribbean was predominantly bilateral and lbero-America acted as provider. In this sense, Haiti was the country which received more cooperation within this region. Jamaica, Belize, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines also stood out as recipients. In addition, the main lbero-American partners were Cuba, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia which, together with other lbero-American countries, mainly strengthened capacities in the Social area (more than 60% of exchanges).
- c) Part of the previous pattern was replicated in terms of SSC with Africa. Once again, bilateral exchanges prevailed (basically 90% of the initiatives in which both regions participated). The rest is explained by Triangular Cooperation (8.6%) and Regional SSC (barely 2.2%). Once again, Ibero-America acted as provider in almost all of these exchanges, contributing to strengthen knowledge and varied capacities, among which, however, those related to the Social area stood out (Bilateral SSC), as well as to Productive sectors (Triangular).



d) Throughout 2017, Ibero-American cooperation with Asia was only executed through the Bilateral SSC modality, and was implemented through 50 projects and 10 actions. In this case, however, this cooperation was determined by mutual capacity strengthening, in which both regions alternated the roles of provider and recipient in very similar proportions. In this sense, the third part of the initiatives in which Ibero-America acted as recipient contributed to strengthen Productive sectors, while 25% addressed Social issues, due

to the contribution of partners such as China and Vietnam. In addition, Argentina and Cuba stood out as providers in terms of cooperation with this region, promoting the Social area and the Agriculture and livestock sector.



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IBERO-AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (PIFCSS)

General Direction for Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina, Presidency Daniel Castillo, Technical Secretary

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Front cover photo: Itaipú hydroelectric power plant. It depicts SSC projects through which Paraguay transfers El Salvador its experience in the construction and maintenance of dams, as well as in the management of its environmental and social aspects. (Author: Santiago Carneri)

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After twelve years of uninterrupted editions, the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2019* not only consolidates as an essential instrument for our region's South-South and Triangular Cooperation's visibility and management, but also as an international benchmark to know and understand Ibero-America's role in the evolution of South-South Cooperation.

This twelfth edition also coincides with the celebration of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), a historic event that has enabled the international community to reaffirm its commitment to SS and Triangular Cooperation in order to progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this sense, each of the chapters of this 2019 edition, as well as the factsheets that summarize data on each of the 22 Ibero-American countries, is influenced by this commitment to the 2030 Agenda in order to "leave no one behind".

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