

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION OF ARGENTINA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship
Secretariat of Coordination and International Cooperation
General Directorate of International Cooperation

Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation (FO.AR)

"To release the voices", Perez Celis



**200 AÑOS
BICENTENARIO
ARGENTINO**



Ministry of
Foreign Affairs,
International Trade and Worship
Argentine Republic





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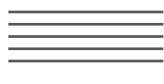
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SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION OF ARGENTINA



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COOPERATION POLICY OF THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY IN THE BICENTENARY

■ **Héctor Marcos Timerman**
Foreign Minister

Reviewing Argentina's experience in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in a time in which we celebrate the Bicentenary of the heroic deed which was the May Revolution—a year in which a number of other countries on this continent celebrate their own independence—leads us to reflect on the contribution of this line of action in foreign policy to the achievement of the great objectives that our forefathers dreamed of for our region and on its projection in the international context.

The dream of a *Patria Grande* (Greater Motherland) was always on the minds and in the hearts of the founding fathers of the nations of our continent: men such as Simón Bolívar—who in his Jamaica Letter announced his plan to form the whole of the new world into a single nation—, Andrés Bello, Francisco de Miranda, Bernardo O'Higgins and, of course, José de San Martín, the leader of our own liberation movement. Bernardo Monteagudo, San Martín's principal adviser, in 1824 proposed the setting up of a general federation of Spanish American states. They all echoed the desire for integration that was continuously present in our peoples over these two centuries and which has been central to the thought and action of popular movements, pushing through with important achievements which the Argentine government has sought to consolidate and deepen.

In the presentation of the central program for the Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the May Revolution, President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner proposed that it be developed around three central themes: an independent and sovereign country through the development of knowledge, science and innovation, the need to promote the construction of a more federal and participative country and the deepening of Argentina's belonging to Latin America.

The political will to consolidate a common approach to the region's position in the international context has been demonstrated, once again, by the support offered in various forums by Latin American countries for Argentina's position in defense its legitimate rights over the Malvinas and South Atlantic islands.

In the nineteenth century our founding fathers built the new nations of the continent in just a few years. Between the May Revolution of 1810 and the Declaration of Independence of 1816 the foundations of the Argentine nation were laid. Two centuries later we are presented with the challenge of honoring the memory of these great men by setting ourselves goals for the period 2010-2016 of sufficient magnitude and audacity to be worthy of that legacy, goals with the capacity to mobilize the energy of our peoples towards achieving higher levels of welfare and equity.



The present scene shows us the reality of a process of integration which, regardless of its difficulties, has not experienced reverses. In the immediate geographic area MERCOSUR has taken significant steps forward and not only in economic terms but also in the social, cultural and educational areas. At the same time new opportunities are starting to appear to establish joint development policies and activities that bring together forces, capacities and experience in initiatives in which South-South Cooperation is of growing importance.

For its part the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) is a new regional body which has created possibilities for coordination not only of social policy and in the areas of infrastructure and energy —something which has allowed the nations of the region to deal with the profound international crisis from a position of greater strength— but also and more importantly it has become an undeniably effective forum for the settlement of significant intraregional disputes. UNASUR has proved capable of resolving conflicts where pre-existing multilateral bodies have failed.

Argentina has assumed its commitments to the United Nations through the strengthening of the capacity of nations to sustainably achieve their de-

velopment objectives, largely framed in terms of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard it has channeled its South-South and Triangular activities through the Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation (FO.AR) as one of its foreign policy priorities. It also actively participates in regional and international forums that seek to promote action and develop mechanisms for more effective international cooperation efforts.

By its very definition, South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a mechanism of integration of special relevance for the aims already mentioned. Since the use of the concept became widespread internationally, in the context of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), it has included the idea of joint action carried out in the form of an exchange between peers, rather than a flow of aid, or “help”. This kind of international cooperation sees development as a task for partner countries based on their own resources and as a relationship of mutual benefits without preset conditions.

The states which work together through SSC face similar development challenges at both the local and global levels, which facilitates the shaping of measures to common needs and perspectives. Also, at the regional level, developing countries share

THE COOPERATION POLICY OF THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY IN THE BICENTENARY



common aspirations and experiences regarding the construction and development of the nation, cultural similarities and historical links. Both of these contexts are conducive to mutual understanding and allow for the sharing of management models already implemented by the countries of the South and the improvement in the effectiveness of projects. The same occurs with regard to the exchange of locally developed technologies designed to meet the requirements of our own capabilities and production systems, technologies that can be adapted to simplify their utilization, maintenance and conservation by cooperating countries of the South.

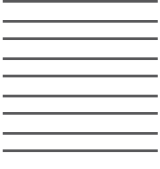
This approach has been maintained and improved by nations, like Argentina, that seek to combat poverty and build a more just international order, using cooperation as an essential policy to achieve this end. Our country thus seeks to play an increasingly active role in the various regions of the world in which the experience of its organizations, professionals and specialists can help improve the quality of life and provide peoples with new opportunities for development. An example of this is the cooperation that has been carried out with Haiti regarding food security and the strengthening of its institutions.

The Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation

(FO.AR) has worked intensely in this direction over the eighteen years of its existence throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. But it has also reached out to —and it is anticipated that in the coming years this aspect of its work will be extended— other regions such as Asia and Africa. To the various work missions that have been conducted in the latter region, others are expected to be added soon, through SSC and Triangular Cooperation mechanisms.

Argentina has facilitated the strengthening of multilateralism in the discussion forums on international cooperation, seeking to harmonize positions to ensure more effective North-South cooperation in harmony with the objectives of developing countries, as well as a fully recognized and strengthened South-South Cooperation with a growing role in the New Architecture of Cooperation.

The Argentine government thus reaffirms its commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals for the construction of a more equitable and fairer world by providing the necessary support for the talent and technological expertise of our country to play an increasingly important role in this effort.



ARGENTINA AND ITS SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION STRATEGY: TWO YEARS OF DEVELOPMENTS (2009-2010)

■ **Julia Levi**

Director General for International Cooperation

As was highlighted in the previous issue of this publication, the Argentine Foreign Ministry believes that South-South Cooperation (SSC) is both part and parcel of the country's international technical cooperation strategy and a fundamental part of Argentina's foreign policy. The main feature of the government's orientation on this matter is the active pursuit of relationships based on long-term programs, closely linked to the national strategies of partner countries, rather than a focus on fragmented and isolated activities. This is based on the belief that cooperation is a continuous process of learning together and cumulative effect, similar in this regard to education.

Argentina's experience and that of the traditional "donor" countries shows that —faced with an international panorama marked by a growing scarcity of funds and the pursuit of efficiency and tangible results— a new approach to cooperation is required and this has been the focus of discussions and proposals of particular value in recent times. Argentina has tried to have a presence and voice in all forums that have addressed these issues, agreeing positions with other countries that are consistent with the perspective on development and the interests of the region.

Since the beginning of this decade a series of events have occurred on the international stage that have

contributed to establishing a new place on the political agenda for, and contributing a new impetus to international cooperation. They have also raised new issues for discussion about mechanisms to improve implementation and effectiveness. At the Millennium Summit of 2000, the international community for the first time first agreed on a set of quantifiable development goals —the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) — and indicators for their monitoring and evaluation.

The International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD) of 2002, the outcome of which is known as the Monterrey Consensus, when it dealt with the question of financing the MDGs so as to ensure their achievement by 2015, recognized the worry present in the international community concerning the declining availability of resources in support of development. The Conference stressed that the achievement of development goals requires a new partnership between countries and among all organizations, agencies and public and private institutions related to finance, trade and international development. At that meeting, the traditional "donor" countries reaffirmed their commitment to allocate at least 0.7% percent of their GDP to meet the objectives set by the MDGs. With a few exceptions, it appears that this commitment has not been met.



At the 2005 United Nations World Summit the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was mandated to conduct annual ministerial reviews to evaluate national progress and difficulties in achieving the MDGs and the holding of a Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) every two years. That same year, with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (AE), member countries of OECD / DAC initiated a series of actions inspired by the same general concern.

In the follow-up meeting on Aid Effectiveness in 2008 in Accra, Ghana, that originated the “Agenda for Action”, one of the most significant advances was the mention of SSC. However, this was only instrumental in nature as it was made in the context of the development of the new architecture of cooperation and without adequate regard for the contribution it makes, based on the experience of carrying it out, to each of the objectives set in the Agenda.

A key driver to boost development is the SSC that so-called middle-income countries associates—with their technical capital and other expertise—to others that have achieved lesser or similar stages of relative development, in a process of mutual cooperation. The goals of “consensus” and “horizontality” set out by the OECD / DAC are the basic axes of this modality of cooperation. The principle that is now called “appropriation” by the recipient has been, from the start of SSC, the framework for collaboration between our countries, which share common experiences and traditions.

Arising from the foregoing, Argentina considers that a new approach to international technical cooperation should completely abandon the existing concept of “aid” and redefine cooperation as a partnership to achieve a shared goal of mutual benefit. Furthermore, it holds that the methodology set out in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action should also be adopted by the countries of the OECD.



Argentina has consistently maintained this approach in all the areas and regional and international forums in which it participates, and this same approach has constituted the framework for the definition of its objectives and policy priorities and actions in the area of cooperation. Its SSC strategy is based on strengthening the Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation (FO.AR) as an instrument of foreign policy, taking into account that Argentine cooperation seeks to create partnerships for development with the countries it works with, and so overcome the traditional approach based on supply and demand.

This has helped significantly increase the amount of SSC activity in recent years, with a doubling of the funds available for it since 2008.

Moreover, the General Directorate of International Cooperation (DGCIN) of the Argentine Foreign Ministry has, over the period 2008-2009, been making efforts to revise and update its approach, structure and procedures aimed at optimizing the performance of its assigned role in Argentina's foreign policy.

In the complex current strategic environment, and given the characteristics of the new architecture of international technical cooperation—in which South-South Cooperation projects have an increasingly prominent place—important challenges present themselves for the design of policies and mechanisms of cooperation that can give timely and effective responses to the demands of development, anticipate risks and expand the possibilities of exploiting the opportunities offered by the international context.

In the global context, there has been an increasing tendency to direct the flow of Official Development Assistance (ODA) mainly to the less developed countries at the expense of countries categorized as middle income (MIC), a category to which the countries in our

region belong. This classification was developed by the World Bank and is also used by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; it is based on one indicator only, "income per capita".

As indicated in the previous issue of this publication, Argentina has stated in all regional and international forums, that the use of this sole indicator is inappropriate and inadequate to evaluate the development of nations and, consequently, cooperation needs each of them because it cannot account either for the asymmetries that exist between the different MICs or for those within them. Moreover, it is based on an old conception of development, that focused only on economics.

Leaving the MICs out of ODA amounts to penalizing them for the levels of development already achieved and blocks the possibility to use their potential as partners for development, through participation in joint efforts with less developed countries, in times of urgent demands with sharp limits on the possibility of satisfying them. Furthermore, the DGCIN considers that cooperation, like education, must be ongoing, with programs sustained over time, with strong monitoring processes to ensure the impact and sustainability of the activities.

Argentina adheres to the Paris Declaration, and agrees with its objectives and principles which hold that the OECD countries must seek to maximize the impact of the North-South Cooperation they carry out. However, it believes that these OECD / DAC criteria are not of equivalent validity for South-South Cooperation, which has been based on a paradigm of equity since its formulation. Concepts such as "appropriation", "alignment" and "mutual accountability" have been basic to SSC, understood from the beginning by our countries in terms of dialogue and joint construction between peers. Our view is that a productive interaction be-



tween the two approaches to cooperation precludes any claim of dependency, subordination or complementariness between one paradigm and another.

In its focus on the current context, the strategic guidelines of the DGCIN determine the areas where actions are targeted but also define a collaborative approach based on the autonomous development of partner countries as part of the cooperative effort, and aim to create synergies by harmonizing and complementing them with other partnerships, and through mechanisms such as South-South and Triangular cooperation.

In accordance with this approach its aims are to:

- a. Define jointly the conditions of these partnerships, building consensus for the key issues for each country (through joint committees, FOAR seminars, bi-national commissions, and other mechanisms).
- b. Put aside the aid perspective, understanding that cooperation should be part of development policies defined by each country independently.
- c. Carry out the agreed actions based on a planning approach—with the participation of the countries involved—defining programs with the capacity to sustain themselves over time and achieve verifiable results.

One of the challenges that have been taken up is to consolidate a working approach that facilitates the achievement of policy objectives through the tools of participatory strategic planning and management for results. Attending to the many demands in the different fields of cooperation, sometimes working with very general guidelines and usually with limited time and resources, can lead to a dispersion or atomization of force, with a loss of ef-

fectiveness relative to the main development objectives of countries to which it is addressed.

Consequently, with its growing capacity for the strategic planning of its activities, the DGCIN seeks to consolidate a true network of international technical cooperation based on joint work—both with other areas of the Foreign Ministry and with Argentine diplomatic missions abroad—and so strengthen opportunities for analysis and definition of agreements with partner countries and continually keep updated a series of relationship aims with other relevant actors in development.

Inside Argentina, the strategic guidelines define a federal approach to cooperation, which seeks to bring its benefits to all regions of the country, as well as to complement other types of cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, which exist. Argentina has a rich and rewarding experience of participation in SSC with organizations from various regions of the country (universities, research centers, government agencies both centralized and decentralized, and others), which has enabled these organizations both to put their abilities at the service of other countries and enrich themselves with the input of their partners.

In this regard, the DGCIN has strengthened its ties with the key figures and focal points of the various agencies and networks, and has increased its outreach and training efforts, revitalizing the coordinating bodies and existing media of dissemination, like this publication. It is also incorporating new training resources, seeking to consolidate a practice of continuous training and capacity building, both for the benefit of the members of the DGCIN and cooperative units in the provinces and organizations related to cooperation.

ARGENTINA AND ITS SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION STRATEGY: TWO YEARS OF DEVELOPMENTS (2009-2010)

The success of these actions will require a complete and up-to-date information base. In this regard, the process of reviewing the information base of the FO.AR project is underway and it is expected that it will soon have two new sources of information for decision-making. One of them is a catalog of the capabilities of Argentine organizations with the possibility to meaningfully participate in SSC projects and so enable the identification and dissemination of these specialties to potentially interested countries and organizations. The other source is the construction of an Argentine Cooperation Map that will allow for specifying the nature, extent and distribution of the different kinds of cooperation activity in the country, as well as the South-South and Triangular cooperation being carried out abroad.

The improvement activities in train are included in the DGCIN's Plan of Action, which involves the review of its structure and functions as well as its management and control mechanisms.

Furthermore it should be noted that Argentina is actively collaborating with the initiatives put forward by the General Secretariat (SEGIB) in the framework of the Ibero-American Programme for Strengthening South-South Horizontal Cooperation adopted at the XVIII Summit in San Salvador in October 2008, which aims to improve the information systems of the countries, the training of teams and the construction of a Bank of Good Practice.

DGCIN's aforementioned Plan of Action, which arises from Strategic Planning involves:

- Structure, processes and procedures
- Federal, Regional, Sectoral and Multilateral Plans
- Round tables, Mixed Commissions and Forums
- Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

• Communication and Dissemination

Within this framework of organizational improvement, the DGCIN seeks to strengthen the Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation as a powerful instrument for South-South cooperation. In order to do this the FO.AR has extensive and successful experience of joint initiatives to promote technical cooperation with other countries through mechanisms of partnership, collaboration and mutual support, which has projected a strong and positive presence in Argentina in the international arena.

In the nearly eighteen years of its existence it has been involved in around five thousand technical cooperation activities in fifty five countries. The scope of these projects has been very diverse: agriculture, livestock, food security, health, education, labor, production, management and governance and human rights have all been involved and all efforts have been aimed at achieving objectives related to the MDGs from a Southern perspective.

The strategic planning approach and concerted action with partner countries which the DGCIN has adopted also implies new technical and management challenges, and this raises the need for a comprehensive review of the procedures used by the FO.AR.

Progress in the conceptual and methodological aspects central to the development of South-South and Triangular Cooperation presents significant challenges, since —as noted above— it is based on a paradigm of cooperation substantially different from the traditional North-South one. The construction and improvement of this new paradigm requires the establishment of a close relationship and mutual feedback with the emerging contributions of the academic production on these issues,



which are achieving remarkable vigor in the South and in some institutions in the North, with the lessons that have emerged in practice from the growing cooperation between our peoples.

This conviction has led the DGCIN to encourage exchanges with universities and academic centers at home and abroad working on issues of South-South Cooperation. This fruitful relationship has led to the holding of seminars and the production of publications to be disseminated in the course of the year such as one made with the Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

The general framework of SSC, characterized by the growth in the urgency and diversity of needs and the simultaneous limitation of available resources, presents a major challenge to countries that have committed themselves to work together to build a fair

international order.

Argentina believes that the answer to this challenge is to be found in the search for increasingly effective strategies for working collaboratively, mobilizing and using existing resources creatively with a focus on constantly improving the quality and effectiveness of actions, and learning from them.

To this end is aimed the effort being undertaken by the DGCIN to develop its own organizational capacities and that of other cooperation partners, and to promote synergies with the various areas of the Foreign Ministry, with other national, provincial and municipal government agencies, universities, research institutes and with development agencies and NGOs. And it seeks to extend the scope and optimize performance of the SSC that Argentina carries out.

THREE AXES OF ACTION

The reviews and opinions offered in this issue of this publication reflect the most important aspects of the activity of the Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation in the two years from April 2008 until April 2010.

Its content has been organized around the axes of three main program areas which the Foreign Ministry has prioritized for its activities in accordance with its policy of horizontal cooperation.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

South-South Cooperation's activities in this field sought to support the efforts of state institutions to recover, consolidate and broaden the management capacity of their structures, by strengthening the capacities of their staff and promoting a continual increase in the participation of various social ac-

tors in making decisions about public policy. In this area profitable partnerships for development have been generated, with significant potential for deepening, between applicants and cooperating organizations in Argentina, which cover a wide spectrum of sectors.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Since the restoration of democracy in our country, this area has become a state policy based on four pillars: memory, truth, justice and reparation. It has also become a basic element of our foreign policy. The level of technical development achieved in the field

by Argentine professionals and organizations is well recognized, and has enabled SSC to provide technical assistance to several peoples who have seen their rights violated in similar political processes to those that occurred on other parts of the world.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This theme is one that has most tradition and development in the program. The base of SSC technical cooperation aims to promote the productive development of the agro-industrial and services sectors that promote the preservation of natural resources without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It also aims to ensure that in the agencies assisted the installed

capacity is provided to ensure continuity to this approach to development. As in the reporting period of the previous issue of this publication, in the period under review SSC activities have enabled Argentina's experience in this area to develop, ensuring a direct effect on the quality of life of communities in partner countries.

Informations and opinions contained in this Journal about projects and issues belong to cooperating organizations and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the General Directorate for International Cooperation (DGCIN) of the Secretariat for Coordination and International Cooperation of the Ministry of External Relations, International Trade and Worship.

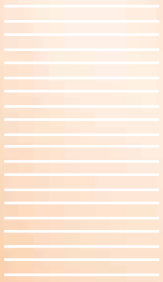
FOUR REGIONS WHERE ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE

During the period 2008-2010 the FO.AR focused on “strengthening South-South and Triangular cooperation, both in terms of modalities of cooperation aimed at promoting and activities actually concerned with: the deepening of South-South Cooperation with neighboring countries from the perspective of the integration of MERCOSUR, with the removal of asymmetries as a central goal, the promotion of jointly developed

links especially with Haiti, combined with a strategic perspective towards the countries of the Anglophone Caribbean, the future development of cooperation with Africa especially with sub-Saharan countries, as well as countries involved in SSC in Asia”. The map below identifies the main areas of focus of the activities presented:



Countries where activities have been carried out, colored
Robinson Projection



ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

STRATEGIC LINES OF COOPERATION:

- Increase State management capacities to direct and foster development.
- Broaden social participation in decision making at all levels.

▶ PARAGUAY 

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

MEDICINE QUALITY CONTROL

In 2009 Argentine specialists worked with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Paraguay to improve the quality control, safety and efficacy of medicines, and help shape common practices in these areas for MERCOSUR.

Arising from a fact-finding mission by technical staff from the Argentine National Administration of Drugs, Food and Medical Technology (ANMAT) to Paraguay in November 2008, a project was developed to strengthen the Health Surveillance Authority of Paraguay. This project continued throughout 2009.

The Paraguayan authorities' objective was to optimize medicine management in order to ensure access by the population to affordable, quality medicines.

Implementation began with the completion of a series of workshops and training courses in both countries.

A total of 81 people were first trained in Argentina. 16 of these came from two bodies which form part of the Paraguayan Ministry of Health and Social Welfare: the National Health Surveillance Directorate (DNVS) and the Department of Supervision of Health Centers and Related Institutions (DCPYES).

Training courses were later conducted in Paraguay for 65 more people from other bodies concerned with the same issues.

These activities helped to revise the focus of health surveillance and to reach agreement on new procedures and inspection criteria. Thus, it was possible to optimize the use of existing infrastructure in both agencies, and the adequacy of administrative procedures to better assist the citizen.

Arising from this change of focus, the Paraguayan authorities began a series of consciousness raising activities



ANMAT, A LEADER IN ITS FIELD ON THE CONTINENT

The National Administration of Drugs, Food and Medical Technology (ANMAT) is a decentralized organism of the National Public Administration and was founded in 1992. Its function is to help protect human health by ensuring the quality of medicines, food, household products and medical and diagnostic products throughout the country. To carry out this function it has a staff of professionals and technicians working on the authorization, registration, standards, monitoring and control of those products. In December 2009, after an exhaustive evaluation process, the Pan American Health Organization certified ANMAT as the first Medical Regulatory Authority of Reference of the Americas.



and joint efforts with actors in the pharmaceutical sector, such as government agencies responsible for monitoring and combating counterfeit medicines (Police, Customs, and Attorney General of the Nation), manufacturers and importers of medicines and universities.

Throughout this process the National University of Asunción was a strategic ally. In parallel with project's activities, it adapted the curriculum for training its students to the changes introduced by the authorities and even developed an initiative to promote good practice in pharmacies.

In the future the project aims to improve the bioequivalence and bio-exemptions studies. This will open a new field for medicine in Paraguay through a multidisciplinary approach. It also hopes to strengthen the communication of the DCPYES and DNVS with the community in order for the public to achieve a better understanding of their roles and responsibilities in the authorization, registration, regulation, monitoring and control of health products.

▶ PARAGUAY

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

PUBLIC MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY

Specialists from Argentina and Paraguay contributed to the creation of an official news agency, which will strengthen the public media system in Paraguay.

By Decree 111/2008, the Government of Paraguay created the Department of Information and Communication Technology for Development (SICOM), an agency of the Presidency that controls government information and communication and is aimed at strengthening the relationship of the government with the community.

Since then Radio Nacional de Paraguay and Radio Carlos Antonio López de Pilar have become the key instruments of an emerging Paraguayan public media system which aims to contribute to social inclusion, communicate and disseminate government activities, promote social dialogue and development, and encourage transparent and participatory communication management.

In this context, the Government of Paraguay requested, by way of the FO.AR, the cooperation of Télam, the National News Agency of Argentina, with the aim of creating a similar agency.

This gave rise to a new experience in cooperation between public media in the Southern Cone in which Argentina played its part by sending nine specialists to Asunción where they collaborated in the institutional, technological and journalistic setting up of IP Paraguay.

The new official news agency has won a significant place in the communications field in Paraguay and is currently a source of information for many commercial media.



Testimony

“When we started to set up this project, we realized that we obviously needed technical cooperation. We needed to consider whatever ideas we could get on what to do and how to do it and in this regard the roles of the FO.AR, Argentine Cooperation, and especially Télam were crucial, of fundamental importance because Télam is now a model news agency in Latin America”.

Omar Sostoa | Director of IP Paraguay | Paraguay

PUBLIC POLICIES FOR THE ELDERLY

Specialists from Argentina and Paraguay implemented a project for a new approach to the problems of the elderly in Paraguay, eradicating prejudice and conceiving elderly people as subjects of law.



Throughout 2009 and in the context of cooperation between Argentina and Paraguay on social policies, a group of specialists from the Department of Elderly People in Argentina and the Department of Elderly People and the Directorate of Social Welfare and Development Human in Paraguay developed a project to contribute to conceiving of elderly people as subjects of law, capable of autonomy and a with range of their own resources.

In what came to be seen as a first phase of a longer-term collaboration, a series of workshops were organized in Paraguay, which included not only officials but also older adults who were trained to exercise their rights. Thus, the resulting debate became a key input for the design of sustainable public policies in relation to this sector.

Among the problems the program made it possible to identify, one of the most important was the lack of coordination among agencies concerned with policies for the elderly in Paraguay. In this regard, experts drew up recommendations, such as promoting lifelong learning, expanding policies towards the elderly, forming interdisciplinary teams, and setting up a social policy for older adults based on the progressive model of care.

The achievements in this first stage of the project al-

lowed for an opening up of new readings on the question of the elderly, possible scenarios for changing that reality and innovations to the social policies developed. Consequently, it is expected that in future phases of the project advances will be made in the shaping of a public policy that strengthens the perspective of the rights of the elderly as active subjects.



DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL OF INTERCULTURAL GOVERNANCE

After the creation of the first Diploma in Intercultural Public Management in 2008, experts from both countries have expanded their cooperation by incorporating training in political analysis. In this way, it is expected to continue the development and consolidation of a governance model that incorporates the perspectives and needs of indigenous communities and peoples, aiming to extend the training to local governments in Bolivia, and if required, of other neighboring countries.



The first phase of this project which began in 2006 with this aim —and which linked the National Personnel Management Service (SNAP) in Bolivia with the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) of Argentina— had results that were considered very satisfactory by both countries. After a series of seminars that allowed them to share work experiences and methodologies, the creation of a Diploma in Intercultural Public Management became possible, a diploma designed to promote intercultural and inter-regional public administration able to articulate the two ways of conceiving public administration that have traditionally coexisted in Bolivia: the original, based on the principle of reciprocity, and the Western European, focusing on the ideas of equality and representation.

Argentine cooperation workers participated actively with their Bolivian counterparts in the joint identification of themes and content and the monitoring of courses which, to date, have trained 2,500 public officials and have led to the publication of four books, books required for the carrying out of the first part of the Diploma course.

During 2009 cooperation between both countries was aimed at strengthening the capacities of public officials and community leaders in the field of political analysis and forming and strengthening socio-political analyst teams composed of officials and representatives of social movements. In this way it sought to consolidate what had been achieved over previous years and have a program of

action to generate interventions at the local level and in other countries.

In this regard, a text book was produced containing the core content of a “Training Program in Political Analysis, Forecasting and Strategic Planning”, and 60 people were trained using it in three seminars: one for analysis of the political situation, another on building strategic and political scenarios and a third consisting of an introduction to planning and building strategic agendas. In addition, two separate work teams in analysis and planning were set up in the Ministry of Planning, in the Ministry of Rural Development and the SNAP.

Work is also underway to strengthen the Diploma and Training Program in Analysis and Planning, in order to be able to carry out more extensive training activities both at the local and national level. It is also expected that the materials that formed the conceptual basis of the courses



PLURINATIONAL GOVERNANCE

In 2009 the Bolivian Government established the first School of Plurinational Public Management. This new decentralized public entity replaced the old National Personnel Management Service (SNAP). The school works under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, in La Paz, and has jurisdiction throughout the Bolivian State, through various programs for different levels of government. The new school aims to “contribute to the construction and consolidation of the new management of the State, through the training of public servants”.

It seeks to incorporate intercultural and community practices into the management of the state apparatus. In this regard, the new training center will organize various programs, from workshops and seminars to master's and doctoral degrees, including in all of these the learning of the official languages established the Constitution (CPE).

will be brought together in a book. Furthermore, it is expected to start expanding the design and contents of the current course to create a Regional Diploma in Intercultural Public Management, which may be offered to local officials in other countries in the region.

Parallel to these activities and in order to contribute to the search for basic political elements for the construction of a new form of democratic governance in Bolivia, it was agreed that an INAP specialist would coordinate field research to bring together experiences and ideas on com-

munity governance from the community itself, mainly through the views expressed by its members.

This experience of the implementation of a methodology of intercultural knowledge management, which allows for the development of new forms of governance, has resulted in the mutual enrichment of participating organizations from both countries, and the results produced by it open up possibilities for innovative contributions to the development of governance in our region.

Testimony

“The School represents a change in the conception of public administration as its aim is to decolonize it. What do we mean by ‘colonization’? We might begin by saying that what we are trying to do is remove all its inheritance, all of the existing colonial machinery. Decolonization includes the dismantling of the colonizing modernities that impede development”.

Raúl Prada | Director General of Public Management Standards | Bolivia

▶ PARAGUAY

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

DOCUMENTS FROM THE PAST TO CONSTRUCT OUR COMMON HISTORY

Since 2006, the FO.AR has been working with Paraguay to recover and disseminate as widely as possible the work of John O’Leary, intellectual, bibliophile and an important link in the network of American intellectuals of the 20th century. Thanks to him, much of the correspondence of Juan Bautista Alberdi has been preserved.

Since the return of democracy in 1989, one of the key elements of the cultural policy of the Government of Paraguay has been to recover its historical and archival heritage.

To support this policy, four years ago a historian from the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the Catholic University of Rosario in Argentina began work on the cataloging and restoration of John O’Leary’s papers, one of the most important collections in the National Library of Paraguay, a collection which covers an important part of the history of both our countries and contains, among other materials, some of the letters of Juan Bautista Alberdi.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PARAGUAY

Founded in 1887, it is the most important bibliographical archive in the country and is tasked with compiling the nation’s entire production of books and other publications with the purpose of constructing its written memory. It also houses an important collection of personal papers, among them those of Enrique Solano López, Juan Silvano Godoy, Eduardo Víctor Haedo and the Argentine Enrique de Gandía.



After the death in 1969 of Paraguayan historian John E. O'Leary—one of the fathers of historical revisionism in his country and a writer who helped restore the reputation of Marshall Francisco Solano López—his books and papers were sent to the Colegio Nacional in Asunción, where he had been a teacher for several years.

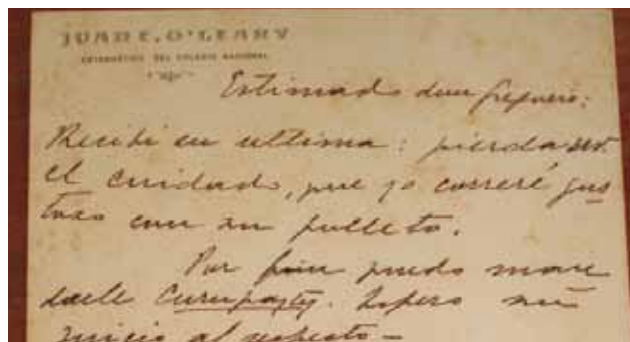
The books and documents were moved to a number of different places before finally ending up in the National Library in 1997.

By that time much of the collection was in a poor state due to the effects of humidity and for other causes. Among its treasures is the correspondence between 1864 and 1882 of the Paraguayan diplomat Gregorio Benites and his dear friend, Juan Bautista Alberdi.

With the support of the FOAR, in 2006 a project began to restore and preserve this valuable collection of documents.

Activities began with a first stage in which O'Leary's papers were organized and classified. The 16 volumes of his "Diary" were ordered chronologically and digitized. Also, the 70 folders and 14,000 documents comprising his "Public and Private Correspondence"—which contains letters to politicians and diplomats of the Rio de la Plata, the rest of America and Europe—were classified and ordered chronologically.

This initial stage of work on O'Leary's papers permitted the identification of letters of great interest for the common history of Argentina and Paraguay, among them ones by Ernesto Quesada, Fermín Chávez, and Ramón J. Cárcano. Forgotten photographs were also discovered, among them those in the "Album" given as a gift by the people of Buenos Aires to Paraguay in gratitude for the mediation of Marshall Francisco Solano López between the State of



Buenos Aires and the Confederation, which eventually led to the signing of the Pacto de San José de Flores

With the papers catalogued and in order, the next step was to provide wider access to them even though their state of preservation meant that they could only be directly consulted by researchers, but not by university lecturers, students or the public in general.

To this end the documents were digitized and a heuristic aid developed to make it easier to search the archive and locate individual documents. Among the documents preserved in this manner are the letters from Juan Bautista Alberdi to Gregorio Benites.

Furthermore, an open day was held to disseminate knowledge on the work done on the O'Leary Collection, with the support of the FOAR, among educational and research bodies and the media.

As a result of all this, the National Cultural Fund of the Republic of Paraguay became interested in the project and the restoration it was carrying out and decided to partially fund the transcription and publication of a book entitled "Epistolario Juan Bautista Alberdi - Gregorio Benites" [The Letters of Juan Bautista Alberdi and Gregorio Benites] (2007).

The restoration, enhancement and dissemination of the O'Leary archive has considerable importance for relations between Argentina and Paraguay, as it shows the historical links that both countries have through their intellectuals and politicians, and helps to form a collective consciousness favorable to processes of integration, for example, contributing to the harmonization of the contents of textbooks for the teaching of history to allow the construction of a common history for the MERCOSUR region.

Testimony

“The conservation of and democratic access to documentary heritage is of importance with regard to the knowledge it provides about intersocietal relationships in Argentina and Paraguay. A society never discovers itself as well (ad intra and ad extra) as when it projects its own image behind itself. People not only live but remember what they have lived and sometimes move from remembering to writing. In this vein, documentary heritage (history can hardly be fixed and transmitted by means other than writing) constitutes evidence and the expression of a specific cultural or social group”.

Liliana Brezzo | Catholic University of Rosario | Argentina

PARAGUAY



NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE PROMOTION OF ORGAN DONATION

Based on an agreement between the agencies responsible for coordinating organ transplants in Argentina and Paraguay, specialists from both countries worked in 2008 and 2009 on the development of a system designed to streamline and make more transparent the connection between patients and donors.

Since the development of organ transplants in the late 1970s, with the discovery of immunosuppressive drugs that reduced the risk of rejection, and especially after the consolidation and expansion of this medical practice in 1990s, the implementation of measures to generate greater awareness of it in the population and to overcome cultural and psychological barriers to organ donation has become a central element of health policy in many countries.

In Argentina INCUCAI, the official body which coordinates transplants nationwide has reported a significant increase in donation rates starting from 2005, thanks to the adoption of a new transplant law, which introduced for the first time the concept of ‘presumed consent’.

In Paraguay, the trend in organ donation has followed a similar pattern. As a result of intensive work by INAT, the official body which coordinates transplants, which since 1998 has sought to create an open and transparent system in order to generate a positive attitude towards organ donation in the Paraguayan population, the number of people willing to donate their organs has increased significantly.

In this context, and in order to strengthen the policy of promoting organ donation, INAT sought the cooperation of Argentina to train Paraguayan professionals in liver transplantation and to install a computer system that would



evaluate and monitor transplant activity in a fair and transparent manner.

The aim was that INAT would have real time access to all records of waiting lists and records of hemodialysis patients and volunteer donors. This was expected to con-

Testimony

“We have systematically and continually attempted to have transplants carried out in the public sector in Paraguay and in this regard the collaboration provided by the government of Argentina, provided by way of INCUCAI, must be highlighted. We were received with open arms and received all the support of the workers in the health sector to the benefit of many Paraguayan citizens”.

Dra. Esperanza Martínez | Minister of Health and Social Welfare | Paraguay

tribute to developing the flexible and transparent management and allocation of organs and tissue for implantation in Paraguay.

In order to put this cooperation into practice in 2009 — and on Donor's Day in Paraguay— agreements were signed between INCUCAI and INAT in Asunción covering technical assistance and cooperation between the two organizations.

The purpose of the agreements was to begin designing a series of training projects and projects relating to planning and development of research activities and records, aimed at institutional strengthening in the areas of the regulation and supervision of transplant activity.

Thus, during the second half of 2009 a series of training courses on information management of transplants were held in Asunción. It is expected that these will continue in Argentina, where doctors designated by INAT will work with INCUCAI physicians.

Similarly, it is anticipated that the liver transplant team of INCUCAI will travel to Paraguay to conduct a sur-

vey of the infrastructure, equipment and human resources available to INAT, with a view to forming a liver transplant team to be trained in Paraguay in a center authorized for this purpose and also in Argentina.

Testimony

"Sometimes transplants are associated with the spectacular and we do not like that much, although it has elements of that, besides its complexity. However, we understand that this is an urgent health problem in need of solutions, because for example, chronic renal failure is a major public health problem (...). We are happy to be here because we believe that this exchange and cooperation will help to strengthen the transplant system, we have enormous resources and most importantly, we have the political will directed to the health service".

Dr. Carlos Sorati | President of INCUCAI | Argentina

► BRAZIL

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE COMMON BORDER

Specialists from Argentina and Brazil in 2008 finished an exchange of experiences, begun a year earlier, to build capabilities in protected area management.

This FO.AR Project has its origins in the Agreement on Environmental Cooperation signed in 1996 between the two countries with the aim of strengthening bilateral ties and contributing to regional integration. In the context of this agreement, the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, part of the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil, in 2007 expressed interest in joint technical training with the National Parks Administration (APN) Argentina, in the management of protected areas.

The geographic area chosen to implement the 15 month long work plan was the Iguazu region, it being a

border area which has an important tourism sector and significant industrial activity and one in which both countries have been working together for several years.

Activities were initiated in November 2007 with a binational workshop which allowed for the carrying out of a joint and coordinated review of management plans for the Iguazu and Iguaçu National Parks, with special emphasis on the public use of the waterfalls.

In 2008 a second workshop was held, which aimed to deepen the exchange and fine tune those aspects of it that could lead to better coordination in the management of



both parks. Thus progress was made on issues such as the identification and implementation of conservation corridors on the basis of common criteria.

Over the course of the second year specialists from the APN provided training for their Brazilian colleagues in the development of human resources for the management of protected areas and the training of park rangers, as well as

the management of protected marine areas and the management of forests for sustainable use.

This exchange of experience and training, involving more than 20 technicians of both countries allowed common standards to be established for the licensing and authorization of services in conservation areas.

THE NATIONAL PARKS ADMINISTRATION OF ARGENTINA (APN)

The APN is the organism that plans and carries out, at the national and international level, the conservation of cultural and biological diversity in the protected areas under its jurisdiction. By way of its system of National Parks, Argentina protects extensive and representative areas of its native biosystems. This allows it to preserve its variety of flora and fauna and the natural systems that give rise to them.



► PERU

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

CAPACITY BUILDING IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Throughout 2008 and 2009, the DGCIN continued its dissemination activities of its experience in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. In this context, specialists from the Directorate conducted a course on Project Cycle Management (PCM) in conjunction with the Peruvian International Cooperation Agency (APCI).

For more than five years, the Directorate General of International Cooperation (DGCIN) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina has been promoting training activities in PCM in conjunction with many countries, with the aim of strengthening capacity in a key area to optimize the effectiveness of development activities carried out by local and international actors, including those carried out within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

Thus, in July 2008, the newly created APCI invited an Argentine team to travel to Peru to give a workshop on Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects with PCM methodology. A stated goal of the Peruvian authorities was to equip the staff of its cooperation agency with a common language for the administration and management of projects, which would also allow it to address future training activities at the local level in Peru on the same topic. The workshop featured the participation of 22 professionals from the APCI and several officials of ministries and decentralized agencies in Peru.

With this type of activity the organizers hope to obtain new resources to optimize the quality of projects presented by Peruvian organizations to sources of funding, have appropriate tools and uniform mechanisms for the moni-



toring and evaluation of cooperation projects and make available clear and accurate information on the results achieved and progress made, all of which will also have favorable effects on the South-South Cooperation which Peru itself is involved in.

► COLOMBIA 

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

FOOD SECURITY

In 2009 a meeting between officials of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina and the Food Security Network (ReSA) of Colombia, helped to promote the exchange of experiences on policies and food security projects in both countries.

Argentina and Colombia have for many years been carrying out programs directed to the food security of the most vulnerable sectors of their populations.

In Argentina, the Ministry of Social Development since 2003 has been running the National Plan for Food Security and Nutrition, which articulates a series of initiatives designed to improve the medium and long-term health and nutrition of the most disadvantaged. In some cases long-standing initiatives are involved such as the Pro Huerta [Pro vegetable and fruit garden] program, which has been run by the INTA in Argentina since 1992 and currently reaches about 3.5 million people, 9% of the total national population.

Since 2004 Colombia has been running a Food Security Network Program (ReSA), aimed at small farmers vulnerable to or affected by violence. This is a population that mostly lives in urban settlements and in areas inhabited by people displaced by violence. Its aim is to encourage better eating habits and the use of local or indigenous products, which means it seeks a "change of attitude" to the question of food security among families in rural areas and settlements at the edge of cities, through projects co-financed by the Colombian government and non-profit organizations.

On the basis of these experiences, a group of experts from both countries met in the Argentine provinces of Jujuy and Buenos Aires in November 2009 with the aim of sharing what they had learned. The meeting led to, among other things, a review of the update of the Argentine legislation that had occurred since the first visit by Colombian



experts in 2006.

The Colombian experts were briefed on the monitoring and tracking systems of the Pro Huerta program, its role in the development of seed production and plant material, its links with other initiatives of the National Plan, the organization of fairs and family meetings, the rescue of tastes and knowledge, and income generation projects and marketing that it promotes.



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

A group of specialists from Argentina traveled to Mexico in late 2009 to share experiences on the preparations for the national Census of Population and Housing which both countries carried out in 2010, and to find out about the distance learning system of that country's INEGI statistics agency.

National censuses generate basic information of paramount importance for understanding the present situation and the evolution of a country, and are the primary source of data for economic and social planning and policy-making, decision-making in the public and private spheres and much else besides. Due to the sensitivity and the impact of their results and the complexity and breadth of their implementation process, the preparations required prior to carrying them out take a lot of time and involve many sub-processes. To carry them out properly the knowledge produced by experience and practice is of great value.

In view of all of this and with the support of the FO.AR, two specialists from the National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC) of Argentina travelled to Mexico City in November 2009 to exchange experiences with colleagues from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of that country, related to the preparations for the implementation of the respective censuses to be carried by the two countries during the course of 2010.

Activities carried out included a review of the training processes undertaken in 2000 for the previous Census of Population and Housing of Mexico with the aim of identifying problems that might arise in conducting the census in Argentina. Both sides reviewed the experience of the population count held in Mexico in 2005, and the evaluation of the final pilot test for the 2010 Mexican census. Finally, a thorough analysis of the methodological guidelines of the National Census of Population and Housing



2010 in Mexico was carried out.

Thanks to this exchange, technical staff from INDEC had the opportunity to understand more fully the technological platform for distance education—known as the Integrated Training System (SYCAP)—used by INEGI in Mexico. Knowledge of the various issues that guided the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SYCAP will be applied in the future to develop a distance education project by INDEC.

EXCHANGE ON FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS: FROM NATIONAL TO LOCAL

In 2009 a group of specialists from Mexico carried out a working visit to the National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC) of Argentina as part of a Project related to the production of foreign trade statistics broken down by state in Mexico.

When it comes to quantifying and classifying foreign trade in Mexico one of the problems currently faced by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of that country is that it only has information at the level of

the whole country. The information collected at Customs posts does not include data on the origin and destination of exports and imports at the local level, which means that it is impossible to know how these are distributed among

the states that make up Mexico.

In the light of this, in July 2009, two Mexican experts from INEGI conducted a working visit to the INDEC to learn directly about the methods used in Argentina to collect this information.

During their stay they examined at a theoretical level the mechanisms and definitions related to the generating of foreign trade statistics at the national level and in theoretical and practical form they examined the stages of the process used by INDEC for the generation and dissemination of foreign trade statistics in Argentina broken down by province.



Also, an analysis was carried out of the workings of the systems and information technology used by INDEC for the treatment, validation and analysis of information from Customs records and secondary data sources and the survey structure implemented to capture complementary information, as well as the systems used for the dissemination of all the information so generated.

Both parties agreed that the results of the activities carried out were positive, which led to a consideration of their being continued in 2010.



► COSTA RICA

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

COOPERATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CITIZEN SERVICES

In 2009 the Public Management Secretariat (SGP) of Argentina shared its experience with the “Letter of Commitment to the Citizen” Program, aimed at promoting better relations between public bodies and citizens, with officials of the Government of Costa Rica.

The “Letter of Commitment to the Citizen” program was created in Argentina some years ago to drive democratization of public administration. Its objective was to allow citizens to become actively involved in the process of the implementation of public policies carried out by service agencies.

On the initiative of the Government, the program was promoted by the Public Management Secretariat (SGP), a public body under the orbit of the Cabinet Chief’s office.

Participating government bodies began by developing a series of activities to explain to citizens not only their mission and objectives but also the citizens’ rights and obligations as users or beneficiaries of services, and the requirements and procedures needed to access those services. Furthermore, they established mechanisms to monitor the quality of services provided and made commitments for improvements to be implemented in the future under the program. With regard to this latter, the participating



bodies began to specify deadlines, quality standards and mechanisms for citizen participation.

The results achieved by the program interested the government of Costa Rica, and with support from FO.AR, two officials from its Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN) traveled to Argentina to learn at first hand about Argentina's experiences in this area through dialogue with officials of the SGP who presented the positive results of the Program and the specifics of its operation.

The Costa Rican officials also held meetings with those

responsible for managing the program in various public bodies in Argentina, such as the National Teacher's Library, the Sub-Secretariat for the Defense of Consumer and, at the local level, the Directorate of Quality of Services and Evaluation of Management of the Municipality of Tigre.

As a final product of the exchange a report was drawn up with recommendations to be implemented in Costa Rica's National State Quality and Harmonization Plan, based on Argentina's experience but with the necessary adaptations to the reality of state agencies in that country.

► EL SALVADOR

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

PREVENTION OF RISKS IN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

In 2008 and 2009, three Argentine specialists, together with local colleagues, visited the dams on the Río Lempa. The aim of the visit was to develop preventive measures against earthquakes, floods and other natural hazards.

The Río Lempa basin covers 70% of the surface area of El Salvador and has tributaries from the neighboring republics of Honduras and Guatemala. Its features make it particularly suitable for the construction of hydroelectric dams. Since the middle of the 20th century four of these have been built: "Cerron Grande", "5 de noviembre", "15 de septiembre" and "Guajoyo". All are operated and managed by a public body, the Executive Hydroelectric Commission of the Río Lempa (CEL).

Although the existing plants cover 53% of El Salvador's energy requirements, the increased demand in recent years prompted the CEL to plan their expansion and the construction of two more: "Cimarron" and "El Chaparral".

In this context, the CEL requested the support of the FO.AR to obtain collaboration from three experts from the Regulatory Body for the Safety of Dams (ORSEP) of Argentina in the carrying out of an inspection and a preliminary diagnosis designed to monitor and verify the condition and structural safety elements of the existing hydroelectric plants and evaluate the plans for those to be built in the future.

It should be noted that ORSEP, which comes under the orbit of Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services of Argentina, is the only public institution in Latin America that specifically focuses on the question of dam safety.

Thus, in November 2008, ORSEP sent a commission of experts to El Salvador which conducted a visual inspection of the hydroelectric plants, and participated with local experts in an exchange of information and technical documentation on the safety of dams as well as an analysis of the design and plans of the new power stations.

The Argentine experts were also able to learn about



technical and environmental studies and consultations carried out for CEL by other private and public agencies regarding the integrated management of hydroelectric power.

This FO.AR Project had a second stage, in July 2009, in which a multidisciplinary team of experts conducted a comprehensive assessment of the state of conservation, environmental and structural safety of the existing hydroelectric power stations.

Thus, Argentina contributed to strengthening the energy resources of El Salvador, one of the key pillars of its economic development.

SYSGEP: COOPERATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT

With support from the FO.AR, Argentine specialists collaborated with a Haitian team (established in 2008 in the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation of Haiti) in the adaptation and installation of a computer system from Argentina, for the recording of public investment projects.

In recent years, the Haitian government has made significant efforts to improve its planning and management capacity, particularly regarding the management of the national budget, both with regard to investment projects financed its own funds and those supported by international aid, which the government estimates to amount to more than half the country's GDP.

Since 2006 Argentina has been developing the Technical Cooperation Program in Economics and Planning (PCTEP), an initiative to support the Haitian government in its quest for greater technical capacity to manage its economy. Under the auspices of this program the FO.AR Project "Strengthening the National System of Public Investment in Haiti – SYSGEP" a South-South Cooperation project between Argentina and Haiti was started in 2007.

In the first phase of the project a team of five Haitian officials was formed and trained, a team which would form the basis of a new Directorate of Public Investment (DINV) created in the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation of Haiti (MPCE).

During 2008 several workshops were held to learn the requirements and adapt to Haitian needs the Bank of Investment Projects (BAPIN), an Argentine government computer system that allows for the recording and management of all public investment projects in the country and that was donated for this purpose. Thus was born the Système de Gestion de Projets (SYSGEP), an entirely Haitian program with its own manuals and related material which



was installed on the servers of the MPCE and the offices of the Prime Minister of Haiti.

In 2009, during a visit by Secretary of Coordination and International Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry of Argentina, a demonstration of the system was carried out with the loading of 700 investment projects.

Thereafter began the third and final phase of the project, involving the training of officials of various ministries responsible for the data entry of investment projects on a national scale.



COOPERATION IN THE PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT

In order to share the experience of Argentina in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects, two specialists from the Foreign Ministry held a workshop in Luanda for officials from Angola.



In the framework of the Program for Strengthening Project Cycle Management Methodology developed by the General Directorate of International Cooperation (DGCIN) of the Foreign Ministry of Argentina a workshop was held at the Hotel Forum in Luanda on the planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

The activity was attended by 26 officials from the Ministry of Science and Technology of Angola, both from its headquarters in Luanda and its provincial offices in Cunene, Namibe, Huila, Huambo, Benguela, Bengo, Lunda

Sul, Moxico and Kwanza Sul.

During the closing ceremony, the Angolan Minister of Science and Technology seminar highlighted the significance of bilateral cooperation, and the Director of Training and International Cooperation of the Ministry stated that the workshop has been the first of its kind held in Luanda and that all the participants in it had found it to be a very satisfactory experience.





HUMAN RIGHTS

STRATEGIC LINES OF COOPERATION:

- Collaborate with governments and social organizations of the region in their search for truth, justice and reparation for the cases of human rights violations.
- Promote the development and implementation of non-discrimination policies and human rights protection.

BOLIVIA

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

ACCOMPANYING THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, MEMORY AND JUSTICE

Argentine forensic experts have continued to support the Bolivian authorities in the reconstruction of the truth and historical memory, and in seeking justice for victims of forced disappearances in recent decades.

Since 2006, the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF) has assisted the government of Bolivia in identifying the skeletal remains of victims of state terrorism during the military dictatorships of the 1960s and 1970s.

This cooperation arose from a request from the Association of Relatives of Detainees, Disappeared and Martyrs for National Liberation (ASOFAMD) and the Interagency Council for the Clarification of Forced Disappearances (CIEDEF). In the first instance, technical assistance was consolidated through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministries of Justice of Argentina and Bolivia, which allowed for the co-financing of the tasks by the FO.AR.

On this basis work began on a number of issues, such as research into the ASOFAMD Mausoleum, the events related to the Teoponte guerilla movement, the discovery of remains at the Ministry of the Interior and the Pando massacre. This latter investigation was carried out at the request of a Commission of Inquiry convened by UNASUR.

In parallel to all this, an agreement was signed for technical training in the field of genetic identification between the EAAF-LIDMO (Immunogenetics and Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory) and the Institute of Forensic Research Bolivia (IDIF).

This has given rise to close links between the EAAF and the FO.AR, on the one hand and the Bolivian authorities on the other, in their search for evidence to investigate and document human rights violations, restore remains to their families and accumulate information for a historical reconstruction of these events

Thus, Bolivia will be able to comply fully with the international obligations it took on by ratifying the Inter-American Convention on the Forced Disappearance of Persons and the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, enacted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 47/133 of December 2002.

THE ASOFAMD MAUSOLEUM

The first instance of technical assistance provided by



the EAAF was in the case of the ASOFAMD Mausoleum. Here the Argentines experts made a considerable contribution, as they managed to exhume and anthropologically analyze the remains of 19 individuals. Subsequent genetic analysis allowed the identity of five of these to be established (one of whom was an Argentine citizen) as victims of forced disappearance.

Recently, skeletal re-association work has been carried out on commingled remains with three sets of re-associated remains being officially recognized.

THE TEOPONTE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT

Since 2008 the EAAF has provided technical assistance in the case of the dead of this movement that emerged in July 1970 as a Guevarist guerrilla organization in the jungles of the north of the Department of La Paz. The group consisted of 42 Bolivian, Argentine, Chilean, Colombian



and, Brazilian activists along with one American. During the group's 100 day fight with the armed forces, almost all of its members were killed and buried where they fell without proper identification. Some of these bodies were recovered by their relatives but around 26 fighters remained in their original burial place.

With the assistance of the FO.AR and in coordination with the Swedish Embassy in Bolivia, an EAAF expert team has been working with the Bolivian authorities in the investigation of these cases and the returning of the remains to their families.

The excavation and recovery of skeletal remains was carried out in two stages and focused on 13 sites. At 6 of these the possibility of continuing to search for remains was exhausted.

In addition, graves were excavated at sites which, according to historical records, were the burial sites of 11 other individuals. At 4 of these sites remains were found of a total of 9 individuals.

According to the EAAF experts, the remains found are greatly lacking in bone substance and mainly consist of fragments of long bones (upper and lower limbs), fragments of skull and teeth. Along with the skeletal remains, clothing and personal effects were recovered, and in some cases it was possible to find ballistics evidence.

All recovered remains and evidence were taken to the Forensic Research Institute (IDIF) in La Paz, where they were analyzed to establish their biological profile and individual characteristics, as well as clues to the cause of death.

On the basis of work carried out directly with the families of the victims, historical information and physical data were collected. Blood samples for genetic studies to allow identification of the remains were also taken.

All of this has allowed for the remains of five individuals to be identified and returned to their families at a public ceremony. Results for other cases are still pending.

UNASUR COMMISSION - PANDO

In mid-October 2008, two members of the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF), with the assistance of the FO.AR, carried out a preliminary mission to Pando, Bolivia. The Argentine experts traveled at the request of the Commission set up by the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) to ascertain the facts regarding the violent events that occurred in Pando on the 11th and 12th of September, 2008; a massacre that occurred in the district of Pacífico, perpetrated by sectors loyal to the local leader Leopoldo Fernández, against peasants loyal to the government of President Evo Morales.

The Commission requested technical assistance from the EAAF in order to deal with complaints received about possible burial sites of missing persons and those killed in the massacre in the best possible way.

During the course of this mission, the two Argentine experts visited the crime scenes and interviewed legal officials and technical staff involved in the investigation.

The contributions made by two members of EAAF were included in the Report of the UNASUR Commission on the Pando Events, which was delivered in December 2008 to the Pro-Tempore Presidency of UNASUR, which at that time was held by Chile.

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

During the early months of 2009, renovation work taking place in the basement of the Ministry of the Interior building in the city of La Paz led to the discovery of abandoned cells, covered with debris and dust, which contained documents and possible human skeletal remains.

According to existing reports these cells had been used for the illegal detention and torture of political activists, during the dictatorship of Hugo Banzer (1971-1978), not only Bolivians but from neighboring countries as well under the terms of the under the so-called "Plan Cóndor."

The Ministry of the Interior of Bolivia and the prosecutor in charge of the investigation requested technical support from Argentina's EAAF to determine whether the bones found on the site were human remains. With support from the FOAR, two Argentine experts conducted an examination of the material in the National Police Academy (Anapol) and were able to rule out the possibility of it being human remains.

THE ASOFAMD MAUSOLEUM

In the ASOFAMD Mausoleum lie the skeletal remains of missing activists from the early 1970s. The remains were recovered from the General Cemetery of La Paz in 1984 at the request of the National Commission for the Investigation of Forced Disappearances. At that time they could not be identified scientifically, so they were moved by ASOFAMD to a mausoleum built for that purpose in the same cemetery. Only 20 years later, after a ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, was it possible to carry out the exhumation that allowed for progress to be made in the investigation. In 2007, the prosecutor of La Paz, Eduardo Morales appointed members of the EAAF as the official experts on the case.

A SPECIAL AWARD

The Foreign Ministry of Argentina awarded the Emilio Mignone Prize to the Association of Relatives of Detainees, Disappeared and Martyrs for National Liberation (ASOFAMD). As its cooperation project ASOFAMD chose the holding of an International Seminar against Impunity, financed by the FOAR and with the presence of distinguished Argentine personalities.

The two members of the EAAF toured the site where the material had been found and assisted in planning a strategy to recover all the evidence that might be present in the clandestine detention and torture center and preserve the site itself. In addition, they provided advice regarding the obtaining of witness statements and archival sources regarding how the center functioned, with the aim of eventually turning it into a museum.



▶ PARAGUAY 

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

COMMITMENT TO THE TRUTH, MEMORY AND JUSTICE

An interdisciplinary team from Argentina visited Paraguay to share Argentina's experience in the investigation of historical truth and the trial and punishment of those responsible for serious crimes. It also helped with excavations in an area where clandestine burials have occurred.

In a context marked by similar viewpoints among Latin American governments on human rights, Argentina and Paraguay have been working together to solve cases of serious human rights violations that occurred under military rule.

In October 2005 a project was initiated whereby Argentine FO.AR specialists began to provide technical assistance for the organization of investigations into forced disappearances and extrajudicial killings in Paraguay between 1954 and 1989.

The project has provided the experience of the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF) and the Human Rights Secretariat (SDH) of Argentina, both to Paraguay's legal system and its Commission for Truth, Justice and Reparation of the Ombudsman of the People of Paraguay.

Among the goals set for the FO.AR's cooperation with Paraguay of particular note are work on forensic anthropology techniques, the systematization of the information obtained and the building of appropriate databases as well as a review of the legal aspects of the work of the Truth and Justice Commission (CVyJ), which under President Lugo became the new Directorate of Truth, Justice and Reparation (DVJR). Finally, the project also aims to support the Directorate in bringing cases to court and monitoring their progress.

Throughout 2009, the Argentine team participated in excavations on the premises of the special groups of the National Police, the former Batallón 40 and Guardia de Seguridad located in the city of Asunción.

In this area, and more precisely, on a number of sites



separated by various buildings and geographical features, there occurred, according to a number of witnesses, a number of episodes of clandestine burials during the thirty five year period under investigation by the DVJR.

The task to be carried out was to conduct interviews with witnesses, make systematic soundings and organize a plan of excavation activities to be carried out by Paraguayan professionals, in order to do everything possible to recover remains from the site.

In January 2010, EAAF researchers directed the exhumation, laboratory tests and transport to a genetic laboratory of material recovered from the sites.

To these important initial steps can be added the joint design of training programs for Paraguayan researchers, with a view to the eventual formation of a local team of researchers.

▶ EAST TIMOR 

BEYOND THE REGION

THE CEMETERY OF SANTA CRUZ

Argentine and Australian forensic anthropologists cooperated in the identification of the bodies of victims of the Santa Cruz cemetery massacre in East Timor.

During the past two years, experts from the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF) with support of the FO.AR and the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine (VIFM) of Australia have provided training and technical

support for the East Timor National Police (PNTL), prosecutors and hospital personnel to assist in the identification and recovery of bodies in the context of the investigation into the Santa Cruz cemetery massacre of 1991.

This tragic event took place in Dili, capital of East Timor, when the Indonesian army opened fire on three thousand unarmed civilians who were marching towards the Santa Cruz cemetery to commemorate the death of a pro-independence activist who had been killed two weeks earlier by Indonesian troops. The incident left between 50 and 200 people dead and their families unable to recover their remains.

In the first instance, the excavations were focused on Tibar, a place near the city of Dili, where some of the victims were supposed to have been buried, based on statements collected in 2006. However, the work was terminated without success, as no human remains were found.

Subsequently, in March 2009, the Argentine experts conducted a second mission to continue their investigations, this time in the cemetery of Hera, also on the outskirts of Dili, where they finally found clandestine burial sites.

Dental and bone samples from the remains of 16 individuals were recovered from this site. At the same time researchers collected 183 blood samples from 46 relatives of the victims, so as to be able to conduct DNA testing. All the samples were transported to the VIFM and the Laboratory of Immunogenetics and Molecular Diagnostics (LIDMO) in Argentina, for final analysis.

The remains of three people were thus identified with DNA testing, identifications supported by the anthropological findings and association with clothes or objects found in the clandestine graves.

A few months later, in August 2009, the Argentine anthropologists made a third visit to present the results of their tests to police and morgue personnel.

Although East Timor lacks adequate facilities to conduct the analyses, the Argentine experts gave the necessary explanations to Timorese officials to enable them to understand the basis on which their studies had been carried out.

Finally, a representative each from the VIFM and the

EAAF met with relatives of the victims identified and gave them a report on the findings of the investigation, written in English and Tetum, the latter one of the country's official languages. Later a meeting was held with relatives of unidentified victims.

To date, the work of EAAF has led to the training of 10 police officers and 5 health and morgue workers in East Timor in human identification techniques.

This process began with preliminary theoretical training in the classroom and was supplemented with extensive practice in the field and in the laboratory, on topics ranging from the search for and collection of evidence to the reporting of results to families. Among the notable aspects of the training is the preparation of a training manual on basic aspects of forensic anthropology as a basis for future training.

It is hoped that the technical assistance provided will provide the basis for the autonomous development of the capabilities provided by the cooperating countries and contribute to the training of police committed to defending democracy and human rights.

In this regard, and in collaboration with the Attorney General of Timor and other authorities, consideration is being given an assessment of the forensic studies capacity of Timor and the measures needed to respond to the necessities it would demonstrate, from the point of view of infrastructure and the scientific training of local police.

Also, in collaboration with Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão consideration is being given to EAAF participation in a scientific survey of the Tacitolo area on the outskirts of Dili. In that area, a private firm from Singapore plans to build East Timor's first five star Hotel and the government and relatives of victims want to carefully survey the area prior to construction because they suspect that it may be possible to recover bodies from clandestine graves there.





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC LINES OF COOPERATION:

- To promote a sustainable economic and productive regional development.
- To contribute to the increase in quantitative and qualitative terms of the productive capacity so as to enhance the life of the communities involved, the complementarity and the competitiveness required by regional and world integration processes.
- To ensure that in the agencies assisted the installed capacity is provided to ensure continuity to this approach to development.

► PARAGUAY 

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

FISH FARMING AND BORDER INTEGRATION

Since 2007 technical experts from the province of Misiones have been sharing their knowledge and experience in fish farming with farmers from Itapúa Department, thus helping to strengthen ties between Argentina and Paraguay.

This FO.AR Project has its roots in an experience of knowledge transfer developed informally by the Argentine town of Campo Viera and Cambyretá in Paraguay. Later, with the support of the Ministry of Cooperatives, Commerce and Integration of the Government of the Province of Misiones, both municipalities decided to institutionalize and strengthen this spontaneous cooperation. Thus arose the Cross-Border Technical Cooperation Programme in Fish Farming, better known as CARPA, a name that alludes not only to 'Cooperation Argentina-Paraguay', but also the Spanish name of the species with which the training began: the goldfish.

The first step in implementing the project included carrying out a survey of the state of fish farming in the area and forming an institutional network linking farmers and governmental actors (municipalities, departments and the state) to serve as a support for the implementation of activities and ensure the future sustainability of the project in order to allow its expansion to department level. The Paraguayan cities of Encarnación, San Juan, Nueva Esperanza, Nueva Alborada, Capitán Miranda, Obligado and Bella Vista soon joined the project and, as a result, in December 2008 a General Agreement between the Itapúa Department of Paraguay and the Argentine Province of Misiones was signed.

Later on, in a second phase, Argentine specialists conducted training and provided technical assistance to farm-



ers and groups in Itapúa Department concerned with the construction, operation, maintenance and stocking of ponds for breeding, fattening and harvesting fish and their subsequent marketing. The first to be trained were the coordinators and technicians who would carry out monitoring and local technical assistance and this was followed by holding of workshops for farmers.

The third phase, carried out in 2010, aimed to provide technical advice for the construction, operation and maintenance of fish ponds. In 2010, 78 ponds were constructed, modified or assisted under the auspices of the program, 32



of which were planted.

Since its inception, the CARPA project's main objective was the production of fish for consumption by the farmers themselves. At present, in order to quickly incorporate protein into the family diet, it has developed sufficient technical capacity for these farmers to sell their surplus production by the side of the pond.

To this end the project has encouraged cooperation between producers to finance the construction of ponds and the purchase of inputs. The project has also promoted the creation of a Department of Aquaculture in the Production and Development Secretariat of the government of Itapúa Department.

In 2010 almost 400 people, of whom 150 were local farmers participated in the project. It is expected that once the project concludes district technicians trained by it will become the people to go to at the local level for technical assistance. This is particularly important because of the interest in the project has produced among farmers and nearby municipalities, who have begun to demand their inclusion in it.

An example of this "spillover effect" is the program drawn up by the town of Obligado to improve the use of bodies of water through the training, development and

production of fish farming. The program aims, first, to select producers that will join the CARPA Project, on the basis of a socio-economic study prepared by the Municipality. It then aims to enable participants to gain access to credit to enable them to build ponds and plant fry.

Testimony

"Overall, the project brought about the creation of a human group, a work team (with the district technicians) which broke absolutely with the mistrust between Paraguay and Argentina, which so often stains relations between them. Today we speak frankly to solve problems, solutions are sought through consensus and agreed times and ways of doing things are respected mutually".

Héctor Furst | Fish farming technician | Argentina



FIRST REGIONAL FISH FARMING FESTIVAL

On November 21, 2009, the Municipality of Obligado organized the "First Regional Fish Farming Festival – Central Itapúa Department" at the German Club of Lapachal. The event was attended by technicians from Argentina, local, departmental and national leaders from Paraguay and farmers from the districts of Cambyretá, Encarnación, San Juan del Paraná, Nueva Alborada, Capitán Miranda, Bella Vista and Obligado. During the celebrations a training activity was held for farmers related to the preparation of dishes from fish meat produced in CARPA project ponds.



COOPERATION IN SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL METROLOGY

Experts from Argentina's National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) visited their Paraguayan counterpart agency to assess its capabilities in chemical metrology and provide ideas for strengthening it.



The use of chemical measurement systems is of great importance to our daily lives, because it offers the possibility to measure (and hence control) a large number of variables, such the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and food we eat. Thus, health care, maintaining public safety and protecting the environment require decisions that rely heavily on the quality of chemical measurements.

In the industrial sector, chemical metrology enables the development of quality standards for the manufacture of chemical products and pharmaceuticals. Without the possibility of globally accepted and comparable chemical measurement systems international trade in these prod-

ucts would be virtually impossible, given the impossibility of certifying quality.

With the aim of collaborating with Paraguayan colleagues in capacity building in this area, in early 2009 a team of specialists from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Metrology of the INTI —Argentina's benchmark organization in this area— visited Paraguay and called on various public institutions to evaluate their measurement capabilities and identify those that may become metrology laboratories.

Activities carried out included interviews with officials from the laboratories of the National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology (INTN), the National Institute of Food and Nutrition (INAN), the Sanitary Services Company of Paraguay (ESSAP), the National Seeds and Plant Health Service (SENAVE), the Multidisciplinary Center for Technological Research of the National University of Asunción (CEMIT), the National Animal Quality and Health Service (SENACSA), the Díaz Gill Laboratory, the Central Laboratory of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, and the Paraguayan Petroleum Company.

With the information gathered during the execution of this project, the INTN will begin work on drawing up of a strategic plan for the development of chemical metrology in Paraguay.

One of the immediate results of this cooperation was the participation of six public and private Paraguayan laboratories, coordinated by the INTN, in INTI's "Inter-laboratory Water Testing - Basic Parameters" event in 2009.



COOPERATION IN DESIGN AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

Argentine and Paraguayan specialists exchanged ideas on design as a way of reflecting the cultural identity of a country and as a source of added value for its national production.

The textile and clothing sector contributes 3% to the GDP of Paraguay. According to a report of the “PR100 Program” of that country’s Ministry of Industry and Trade (2005), the production of clothing is one of its main manufacturing industries, employing around 26,000 people between micro, small, medium and large enterprises.

The main external markets for Paraguayan apparel are the MERCOSUR countries, particularly Argentina and Brazil, followed by Mexico, the USA and Spain.

The Paraguayan apparel manufacturing industry dates back to around 1930, with the rise of the industrial production of textiles. After long decades of growth, the sector reached its point of greatest development height in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Since that time, the industry has suffered from competition with used and contraband garments and this has produced a decline of up to 60% in formal activity in the area.

One of the problems the sector has to address in this difficult context is the lack of development in design and the limited availability of trained professionals in the field.

This is the context for the appearance of a project called “Strengthening the Design Sector in Paraguay”, a joint initiative of the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Arts (FADA) at the National University of Asunción and the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) of Argentina. Its central objective is to strengthen the management and dissemination of design, and improve links between universities and enterprises in the area of textile and clothing design sector. To this end, the project carries out activities that include training and the transfer of technical assistance methods to manufacturers, similar to those INTI carries out in Argentina.

The project began with a diagnosis mission by an Argentine expert to Paraguay and continued with a visit by specialists from Paraguay to INTI’s Design Program, to see



firsthand how it promotes design in Argentina and transfers its knowledge to the production sector. Tools to develop strategies for linking the university and the company were analyzed, tools which could be used in the framework of policies, plans and programs of development of Paraguay. Furthermore, possibilities of joint activities were explored and this led to the initiation of a series of activities to integrate Argentina with Paraguayan design.

Subsequently, Argentina specialists visited Asunción to present “Fashion Trends Circuit 16” of the INTI-Textiles Trends Observatory. This event was attended by over 150 people, including entrepreneurs, micro-entrepreneurs, designers and students of courses in design. In addition, a Local Fashion Design workshop was organized in which INTI professionals presented the Map of Argentine Design and three Paraguayan designers presented their experience as independent entrepreneurs.

Both events were supported by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Paraguay, the Paraguayan Industrial Union and the Paraguayan Garment Industry Association and sought to support and raise awareness in the clothing industry of the importance of establishing a trends observatory in Paraguay to provide services to the industry related to new trends in design and fashion.



► BRAZIL 

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

COOPERATION IN GEOLOGY

A group of Argentine and Brazilian geologists met to initiate activities that will, in the not too distant future, produce maps that reflect the geology of frontier areas.

A geological map is a key tool for productive development, as it contains data on minerals useful not only for the mining industry, but also for agriculture. For example, such maps identify different soil types and, thus, may help identify opportunities for small and medium-sized farmers.

In addition, the geological knowledge contained in these maps allows better management of resources, thus contributing to the preservation of the environment and, ultimately, to improving the quality of life in the regions they cover.

For these reasons, in early 2008 the Argentine Mining Geology Service (SEGEMAR) and the Geological Survey of Brazil (CPRM) signed a joint agreement to produce maps that would enable them to identify the mineral resources of the border regions between the two countries.

The initiative so interested both the FO.AR and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) that they decided to fund a joint project for both institutions to undertake exchanges on Mapping Techniques, Geographic Information Systems and Databases, and courses on the use of maps for land management and planning.

Later, in the framework of this project, experts from both countries conducted survey missions in border areas to coordinate data, using the cities of Puerto Iguazú in Argentina and Foz do Iguaçu in Brazil as support bases.

This Argentine-Brazilian experience will contribute to the development of a detailed geological map of South



America, a prelude to the realization of the ambitious project of the world geological map (One Geology Project), promoted by many international organizations in the context of the International Planet Earth Year.

► ECUADOR 

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

STRENGTHENING AN INTERCULTURAL AUDIOVISUAL INDUSTRY

In early 2009 the INCAA taught courses to train future Ecuadorian audiovisual producers in developing scripts for journalism and fiction.

One of the goals of the National Plan for Living Well (2009-2013) of the Government of Ecuador is to strengthen the audiovisual industry in order to generate a civic culture capable of recognizing the country's multicultural nature and able to express itself internationally with a voice of its own.

To achieve this goal, a public policy that has begun to be implemented is to promote the professionalization of

producers, who are often also managers, writers and directors of their work as well. This is expected to encourage the development of new content of better quality, reflecting the peculiarities of the country and the complexity of its cultural fabric.

In support of this policy and as requested by the post-graduate department of the Faculty of Communication

at the Central University of Ecuador, in 2009 the FO.AR funded two workshops run by script specialists designated by the National Institute of Audiovisual Arts and Sciences (INCAA) of Argentina.

The workshops were titled: "Narrative in broadcast journalism. How are stories told?" and "Script writing techniques for the production of comedy programs and sitcoms". Both lasted two weeks and 45 professionals from the audiovisual, radio and film in Ecuador participated in them.

These workshops sought to offer those attending them tools to help with the development and production of audiovisual material and training in news production, the dramatic structure of scripts and the visualization of action.



► PERU

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

CHEESE PRODUCTION WITH A SOCIAL FOCUS

A project supported cooperation to improve cheese production in the Altiplano Department of Peru, as a way to combat poverty and increase job creation.

The Department of Junín is located in central Peru and has a population of approximately 1.2 million inhabitants. Of these, 35% live in rural areas and nearly half are below the poverty line. According to data from the Poverty Map drawn up by the Fund for Cooperation and Development, Junín is now the sixth poorest department of Peru.

Given the area's livestock tradition, the Peruvian Government has been pursuing policies to promote productive activities in this area as a way of improving the situation of the population.

The aforementioned tradition includes the so-called "Latin American model of high-altitude livestock raising", a system developed in Junín over the last century, with farms that together managed about 65,000 head of cattle and 500,000 head of sheep, at an altitude of 4,000 meters above sea level. This significant level of development provided milk, meat and meat products to the Peruvian market and wool for export, as well as employment for many local people.

One sector that the Government of Peru sought to energize was the raising of sheep, for which Junín enjoys excellent conditions. The Department has 105,000 hectares suitable for the raising of sheep and other animals, 80,000 hectares of natural grassland and 5,000 hectares suitable for sowing with grasses improved for the high Andes. Furthermore, the market for sheep milk cheese forms part of the broader one for gourmet products, with customers who are willing to pay high prices, and are demanding in terms of quality.

Thus in 2008 a FO.AR project was able to link the Uni-



versity of Villa María in Córdoba, Argentina, with Peruvian state-owned "Sierra Exportadora" company and three local private companies, in order to evaluate improvements in processes and methods of cheese production. The first task for the Argentine specialists was to visit the "Sierra Exportadora" sheep milk cheese plant and analyze the techniques being employed for the production of Manche-

go, Feta and Camembert varieties. They also held a demonstration of alternative cheese making techniques and a seminar on good practices in cheese production, involving about a hundred people.

During its second visit the team carried out field work and training with technical personnel from the Sierra Exportadora firm in the Chongos Altos district and ran a workshop for a large group of peasants, local leaders and technical staff from local companies.

The training activities generated a new outlook among the businessmen who attended them and led them to acquire new equipment to improve the three major types of sheep milk cheese suitable for industrial production in the area. It was thus possible to broaden the range of products produced in order to take advantage of the comparative advantage of entering the gourmet market, especially in terms of ice cream and dulce de leche.

By stimulating the production of sheep milk the intention is to rebuild the economy of the region, and reach the levels of employment in the region previously generated by the wool production for export industry.



PARTS INVOLVED IN THIS COOPERATION

The project involved collaboration between specialists from the Institute of Basic and Applied Sciences, National University of Villa Maria, Argentina, the Peruvian state in the shape of the Sierra Exportadora firm and the local private sector represented by the companies Láctea Andina and Láctea S.A. The private firms make an important contribution to consolidating a project for the production of sheep milk and sheep milk cheese, allowing Peru to capture 1.5% of the U.S. market. The Láctea S.A company set up a cheese manufacturing plant that receives sheep milk from local producers. The Peruvian government, through the Sierra Exportadora company provides technical assistance at various stages of the project and also covers some of operating expenses during development. Rural communities provide land for the development of the project on the basis of a commitment not to use it for other purposes for a period of not less than 6 years.

► COLOMBIA

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

COOPERATION ON FORAGE RESOURCES IN TROPICAL AREAS

A program of scientific and technological exchange between INTA and CORPOICA opens the door to a better understanding of tropical forage in Colombia.

In Argentina the movement of livestock to non-traditional areas as a result of the extension of the agricultural frontier has led to a noticeable demand for feed resources suitable for these new conditions. This requires both forage and cultivated plant species that are adapted to and productive in non-conventional areas and that are appropriately selected and evaluated to support better production models.

To obtain these new varieties it is necessary to adequately evaluate the main characteristics of the different



forage grasses. With these results it is possible to define strategies for the introduction and use of feed resources and to review livestock production patterns against factors that affect crop yield, such as temperature, humidity, mineral nutrition, pests, diseases and weeds.

In response to this redefinition of the cattle raising frontier in Argentina, the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) has among its priorities research and development into the planting and care of pastures and tropical and sub-tropical forage, an area in which Colombia has also achieved significant progress due to the characteristics of its climate.

In this context, the FO.AR and the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation co-funded an exchange of experiences between INTA and the Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation (CORPOICA). The project includes visits to experimental stations and centers and the conducting of training courses and workshops



in both countries, and the exchanging of seeds.

The direct beneficiaries of the project are livestock producers and other participants in the beef value chain from both countries (workers and suppliers of inputs and services), who enjoy the benefits of increased activity in their sector.

► COLOMBIA

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

AGRICULTURAL RISK MITIGATION

In 2009 a project was carried out with Argentine and Colombian technical experts for the purpose of strengthening the agricultural sector in Colombia.

The agricultural sector has always faced many risks of various kinds. The most common are associated with the weather, but to these must be added variables related to the market, in all its aspects. In Colombia, much of the agricultural sector is composed of small farmers. Unlike large industries, they lack the financial capacity to deal with these risks, and are often located in adverse environments, with frequent landslides, earthquakes, and floods.

The Government of Colombia aims to facilitate access by farmers to tools to mitigate risks, and one of the public policies it uses for this purpose is crop insurance, which in the Colombian context operates not only as an agricultural policy tool, but also as a tool of social policy.

By covering per hectare production costs against frost, excess or shortage of rain, hail, floods, high winds, landslides and avalanches, agricultural insurance helps to stabilize the income of farmers against the consequences of uncontrollable risks and promote continuity in the production cycle. Given its importance, the Colombian Government turned to Argentine Cooperation to support its continuous improvement.

Thus, in 2009 the first stage of a joint project between the two countries to strengthen agricultural insurance was carried out. This stage involved three officials from the Department of National Planning (DNP) of Colombia

who made a working visit to the Office of Agricultural Risk (ORA) of Argentina, during which they examined the workings of crop risk insurance and identified several institutional weaknesses that need to be addressed.

During that same year, a second stage of the project permitted an exchange of experiences between the ORA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the DNP of Colombia. The aim was to help in the optimization and institutional strengthening of agricultural insurance as a mechanism for risk management for adverse weather events. Among the highlights of this second stage are, first, a seminar/workshop on Weather Risk Management and Agricultural Risk run by ORA officials. In addition, a group of Argentine insurance companies made a series of presentations to familiarize the Colombian experts with their approach to agricultural insurance.

Later a visit to the province of Mendoza was made to learn about its experience in weather risk management in agriculture through its Department of Agriculture and Weather Contingencies. A visit was also made to Tunuyán Station, which centralizes the coordination of information from the three weather radars Mendoza possesses.

Throughout these activities the need for active state participation to achieve the sustainable development of the agricultural insurance market was highlighted, given

the failures it suffers from in Colombia, which prevent it from developing in this direction on its own. This involvement, which among other things implies subsidies for the purchase of insurance must be monitored continuously and focus maintained on key issues such as establishing clear policy guidelines, an appropriate regulatory framework, coordinating the actors involved, channeling their needs, expectations and concerns and acting as a provider of unified and relevant information to identify and measure risks.

This last point is particularly important because information systems, the existence of which to a large degree requires the involvement of the public sector, are an important element required for the proper development of the agricultural insurance market. Thus, it is not only important to be able to collect primary information, but also have to have the institutional capacity to articulate the information in the possession of various entities, both public and private, and channel it into agricultural development.

Looking towards the future, it has been agreed to evaluate the knowledge that exists about the impact of extreme weather events on agricultural production, as well as the feasibility of implementing early warning systems for extreme event decision making and policy measures.



► PANAMA

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

51

SPECIAL ROAD SURFACES FOR THE TROPICS

Specialists from the National Technological University (UTN) of Argentina visited Panama to hold discussions with experts and local leaders about the types of road surface best suited to the tropics.

Road infrastructure is a key element in development, and developing countries seek to maintain a network of roads in good operating condition without excessive cost. This is particularly so when the country concerned is an international communications node, as is the case of the Republic of Panama.

The asphalt used to construct the roads contains a significant quantity of tar, which is mixed with other materi-

als (small stones, for example) to produce a firmer surface. In hot weather the tar melts and roads with high tar content often deform, especially those used by a lot of vehicles or heavy trucks. In addition, the water, another factor common in tropical areas, also damages roads, causing cracks and leaks. All of this generates very high maintenance and repair costs, which rise even higher when repaving is required.



So it was that in 2009 the Highway Research Center of the UTN continued a project that had been initiated at the request of the Ministry of Public Works of Panama to incorporate new technologies in the production of road surfaces so as to produce more durable roads in tropical areas. This FO.AR project, which was run by the UTN with Panamanian technical staff, sought to use local materials to add to the surface material as well as certain polymers to help the road surface to become more permeable and not deform so quickly in hot weather.

Thus, UTN specialists exchanged knowledge with their

Panamanian counterparts on human resources training, visited construction sites in different regions of the country, analyzed their errors and studied the equipment plans, standards and library of the Ministry of Public Works of Panama. This exchange allowed attending Panamanian specialists to be helped with their knowledge of the design of asphalt mixtures and the study of soils. A training course on these questions for officials of the Directorate of Inspection of the Ministry of Public Works of Panama also contributed in this regard.

► NICARAGUA

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

TRAINING OF TRAINERS IN SUSTAINABLE FISHING TECHNIQUES

In 2009 the National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development (INIDEP) of Argentina provided theoretical and practical training to Nicaraguan instructors, with the aim of spreading sustainable fishing techniques and improving the quality of life of fishermen.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Nicaragua fisheries and aquaculture constitute an important resource that generates foreign exchange and jobs, especially for women, who play a significant role in these activities.

For many fishing families in Nicaragua, the catching of shrimp or prawns is their only means of access to better living conditions as it allows them to diversify their daily diet and generate income. However, traditional techniques and methods used often do not encourage sustainable resource use.

Therefore, the Government of Nicaragua has begun a policy of strengthening fishing by way of the National Technological Institute of Nicaragua (INATEC) and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA).

One of the key planks of this policy is the production of appropriately qualified human resources that contribute to achieving the objectives of the sector and encouraging the rational and sustainable exploitation of aquatic resources without damaging the environment. This is not easy because the country lacks a specialized center for training people involved in this area. Consequently, most of those working in companies and institutions linked to fisheries and aquaculture are trained abroad or by transfer of knowledge from people with experience.

This is the context in which, with support from the FO.AR, the INIDEP signed an agreement with the INATEC to provide training in education in fishing techniques. The agreement is part of a policy of cooperation which the IN-

IDEP has had in place with several Latin American countries such as Cuba, Panama, Ecuador and Peru for several years.

The courses offered in Nicaragua included the presentation of the definitions of 'trawl', i.e. that kind of fishing done with large net shaped like a bag that is dragged along, either on the seabed, on the surface or at a certain depth. For each case, the kind of net normally used with this fishing technique was identified and fishermen were trained in the calculation of relevant variables for the design and use of these nets, such as, for example, the drag that a bottom trawl has, or the working of hydrodynamic trawl opening devices, which keep the mouth of the net open in the desired direction.

During the practical training, the Argentine specialists focused on the design and cutting of mesh for fishing nets,



how they are held together and how to put them together by weight and buoyancy and the construction of two flat rectangular doors, to be used in low-power boats. There were also practice sessions at sea in which course participants performed maneuvers in a variety of fishing conditions, with catches of shrimp, halibut, ray and sea bass.

The training of trainers offered by INIDEP experts ensures the reproduction of the fishing capacity developed, as the INATEC will disseminate the training received among Nicaraguan workers in the sector and adapt it to the particular conditions of the region.

ALSO IN PANAMA...

Since 2007, experts from the INIDEP have been working with the Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama (ARAP) in the development, evaluation and training in the use of fishing gear for the catching of blue species.

The Government and the fishing communities of Panama have a strong interest in the use of new fishing gear to improve the quality and selectivity of their catch.

Therefore, the training that was provided to each of the groups of fishermen was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the fishing communities and based on the technological resources of INIDEP. Fishermen organized in cooperatives are aware of the need to produce products with higher added value, which would afford greater participation for women.

THE INIDEP

In Argentina, the National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development (INIDEP) works with the aim of encouraging responsible fishing through efficient fishing methods, to facilitate the rational capture of target species, where possible without harm to the environment or other organisms.

Since the inception of the Fishing Skills Group, the INIDEP has conducted research on the integration and adaptation of technologies designed for this purpose.



► MEXICO

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES TO BENEFIT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

An exchange between the INTA and the Autonomous University of Chiapas permitted an examination of how to improve the quality of woven textiles and the performance of agricultural production, using techniques indigenous to the region of Chiapas (Mexico) and Neuquén (Argentina).

Throughout 2009 a joint project was carried out between the Institute of Indigenous Studies at the Autonomous University of Chiapas (IEI-UNACH), the University Center for Research and Technology Transfer of the UNACH and the Agricultural Experimental Station of INTA in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina.

Its aim was to promote bilateral cooperation between Mexico and Argentina on a project that would improve the understanding of traditional farming systems, raise the level of appreciation of the value of indigenous breeds of sheep and chicken, and consider the adoption of appropri-

ate technologies for their propagation.

The project began with a visit by experts from both countries to various indigenous communities in the Mexican municipalities of San Cristobal and Larráinzar. The experts were able to see great advances in the appreciation and incorporation of the experience of women in the process of selection and breeding of livestock.

The visit of the specialists from the INTA, demonstrated that, as in Argentina there exists in Mexico a greater level of participation and commitment among groups made up of women in comparison with groups made up of men.



This can be noted from the regularity of their participation in group meetings and the fidelity with which they make repayments on the micro-credits they receive for the purchase of inputs. This lesson proved very important for the continuity of the rescue plans for Pampa and Linca sheep in the Argentine provinces of Río Negro and Neuquén.

In addition, other projects were examined that combine research with extension, such as the production of organic fertilizer through vermiculture, organic vegetable production and advances in production of fodder to be used for animal nutrition.

To disseminate the experiences and ways of working in Argentina, the visiting experts made use of broadcast radio time available to the UNCAH. Activities were also con-

ducted in other indigenous communities in Mexico where work was done on the exchange of spinning and weaving techniques, contrasting the similarities and differences with the ways of doing them in Argentina.

By means of a workshop organized for the purpose, with the use of photographic material and the help of an interpreter with knowledge of the indigenous language, Argentina and Mexico shared information on the progress of the projects underway in Neuquén and Río Negro provinces (Argentina) concerning native sheep and goats. The method of selection of animals in Mexico is similar to that used in Patagonia and this favors the adoption and adaptation of techniques and methodologies developed by working groups of both countries.

► JAMAICA

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

INTA WORKS TO STRENGTHEN THE JAMAICAN DAIRY INDUSTRY

In 2009, a group of specialists from the National Institute of Agricultural Technology of Argentina (INTA) worked with their Jamaican peers in the analysis of options for the island's dairy industry.

In 2009 a mission of INTA experts worked with local colleagues to conduct a study of current state of the dairy industry in Jamaica. The result of this collaboration was a report submitted to the entity responsible for the development of dairying in the island state, the Jamaica Dairy Development Board. It made several recommendations, not only with regard to the island reaching self-sufficiency, but also with regard to boosting exports.

The first part of the study consisted of an analysis of the current situation of the livestock sector, which provides a key input to the dairy industry. It found that on most small farms there was a low level of livestock nutrition. One of the reasons identified was the low-protein forage grasses preferred because there is no need to replant them.



The second part of the report focused on domestic demand, which is shrinking, a factor that discourages production. In the past 15 years, meat and milk production in Jamaica has declined significantly (by 63% in 18 years) due to the inability of the domestic market to compete with the prices of imported products. This has caused a loss of 17,000 dairy and beef producers since 1990, with the consequent loss of jobs in the sector.

As a result, liquid milk consumption has been largely replaced by the consumption of powdered milk and its derivatives. The daily consumption of dairy products per capita in 2007 was 25.5% lower than the minimum recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). On average, 40% of the population consumes only 15% of the minimum recommended by the WHO.

Although the basic needs of small dairy farmers are

different from those of larger one, the general situation described suggests a specific demand for training and technical assistance particularly in the field of embryo transfer and software for genetic evaluation. To this must be added training in the use of records and the processing and use of information. This is because one of the problems identified was the inadequate number and quality of farmers' records, which creates difficulties for work in breeding and reproduction and health management.

One of the suggestions made in the report is to implement a national animal identification and traceability system for animal health surveillance.

In the opinion of the INTA specialists the degree of openness and high level of education of the farmers augured well for the future of this project.

THE SITUATION OF SMALL FARMERS

One of the visits carried out by the INTA experts was to the Rhymesfield Dairy Cooperative, located at Clarendon in the May Pen region. This Cooperative receives milk from small producers in the area with payment being made by volume and not quality. The cooperative produces fluid milk, flavored milk and fruit juices for the local market. It is supplied by 12 dairy farms with a total volume of milk processed of 2,000 liters per day.

In 2007, the company received the milk of 56 dairy farms. Currently, only 12 suppliers send it their milk. One reason for this decline is the disappearance of 17 small-scale establishments.

► BARBADOS

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

PRECISION AGRICULTURE WITH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

In 2008, INTA specialists collaborated with officials from Barbados in the design of a Geographic Information System (GIS) for Agricultural Applications. The project covers aspects of infrastructure, training and organization.

In recent years, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have become a key tool for public policy development in the agricultural sector.

By integrating statistical data with satellite images and aerial photographs, GIS can provide information to describe the central features of soils, to analyze the dynamics of their use, plan the rational use of the environment and land management.

As part of its policy of promoting agricultural production and the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources in order to reduce food imports, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) of Barbados began implementing the use of a GIS in its Agricultural Information Services Unit and requested the cooperation

of Argentina to assess its operations, train Ministry staff and propose areas of future cooperation.

To this end, two specialists from the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina gave a seminar in Barbados, which highlighted the importance of using new software tools in the management of data related to agriculture and natural resources. The Argentine technical experts dealt with themes such as the identification of seeds and weather risks, hail damage, the monitoring of changes in forestry, and the application of high-definition satellite images for the purpose of precision agriculture.

A visit to rural areas of Barbados was also carried out in order to find out about its geomorphology, erosion risks, and opportunities for efficient planting according to the



characteristics of the soils. Barbadian officials noted the potential of GIS in the prevention of natural disasters and in pest control, especially with regard to the giant African snail. Also noted was the need to start promoting the devel-

opment of local human resources capable of data entry and handling for the various programs and projects underway. In this task, INTA may play an important role in the future.

► CUBA

OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

COOPERATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN POTATO PRODUCTION

Agricultural research institutes in Argentina and Cuba are carrying out a joint program to complement their research on the development of potato cultivation. In this way they hope to achieve advances that allow greater production volume and better quality.

The potato is essential to the diet of the Cuban people because of its high energy content and nutritional value. However, Cuba has to import seed potatoes from Canada and the Netherlands, mainly because of the agro-climatic characteristics of the island, which make it difficult to maintain crop health for more than a generation. This leads to a higher cost of crop production, since it is based on cultivars that are very susceptible to disease.

For this reason, the Government of Cuba has initiated a crop improvement program, which aims to develop varieties resistant to pests and with better performance. However, these new types of potatoes still need to be tested on a larger scale, which is why more seed production is necessary.

With the support of the FO.AR, the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina made several varieties of potato that are characterized by their resistance to viral disease and fungal infections available to its Cuban counterpart, the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences (INCA). Once evaluated under Cuban growth conditions, they could be used as progenitors.

In the first stage of the project, Argentine technical experts visited the INCA in Cuba and taught a total of five courses on subjects such as potato breeding, the ecophysiology of the crop in high temperature conditions, disease

management, the industrial quality of the potato, methods for assessing the quality of potato chips and crisps, the quality required for boiling and seed production.

The INTA engineers also participated in the Eighth Workshop on Potato Production in the Tropics, held on the premises of the INCA, and transferred a viral cleaning protocol. They also provided ideas for improvements to the local laboratory and made representations to Plant Quarantine officials aimed at facilitating the introduction of new potato varieties to Cuba. The second stage of the project moved in the opposite direction: this time it was the Cuban specialists who traveled to Argentina to continue to exchange knowledge and experiences regarding the potato crop.



PROTECTING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY IN HAVANA

Argentine specialists from the INTI visited Cuba several times in 2009 to meet with their Cuban counterparts and provide training in the evaluation of materials for the restoration and enhancement of the architectural heritage of Cuba.



In 2009, INTI officials coordinated various training courses with the Materials Protection Group of the National Center for Scientific Research (CNIC) in Havana. The resulting seminars and laboratory practices were aimed at transferring technology and methods of testing and diagnosis in order to study and evaluate materials, as well as assist in the restoration of buildings with heritage value in the city of Havana.

As part of this assistance field visits were made to the Basilica and Convent of San Francisco de Asís, and buildings of Old Havana that were being restored or are already restored, such as the Almacenes San José, the current home of the city's craftsmen. Arising from those visits technical meetings were held in the CNIC to exchange experiences and to adapt the methods transferred in accordance with the circumstances of the places visited.

According to the experts, the knowledge transfer for the restoration of Cuban heritage buildings will have a multiple impact on the architecture, culture, society and tourism of the city. In architecture this is because the buildings in question were declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. In cultural terms it is so because these buildings constitute the identity of the City of Havana. The impact on so-

ciety will come from the improvement that will be made on the quality of life of the population. On the Malecón, for example, many buildings to be restored are homes and their restoration will make for better and more secure living conditions. The transferred knowledge will also have an impact on tourism and, therefore, an economic impact as well because this activity is one of the sources that generate the most income for Havana and the country.

Upon completion of the project, the CNIC will have sufficient knowledge to provide technical assistance to various agencies of the Cuban state. On this basis it is hoped that, Argentina's cooperation efforts will have a multiplier effect.

In addition, the training and collaboration provided by the INTI in the context of this FO.AR project will conclude with activities aimed at integration. The installation of an ornamental rock laboratory and a paints, lacquers and varnishes laboratory will allow the CNIC to become a center of reference and advice for the various technical services and institutions of Cuba.

The experts maintain that technology transfer, optimizing the evaluation of materials and processes, makes more effective use of technical, economic and financial resources.

Testimony

"In addition to the restitution of that which has damaged or attacked by time, the work of the Office of the Historian attends to the need for beauty, believing that it will reinsert into the community a new dimension in the development of history. Beyond the material effort involved in restoration, there is also the social aspect to the work, connected with the return of the living habits of the family, the symbolic and exemplary value of the school and home, that connected directly to the culture which binds itself into the community. This consists of the museum, libraries, art galleries, theaters and concerts and everything that promotes spiritual enrichment, especially among the most vulnerable social groups."

Office of the Historian of the city of Havana | Cuba



► MOZAMBIQUE

BEYOND THE REGION

VALUE ADDED FOR MINING EXPANSION

Since the signing of an agreement between the current Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and its Mozambican counterpart, scientists from that country have made five working visits to Argentina to improve their knowledge of bentonite, a major mineral resource in Mozambique.

Mozambique has vast mining potential, and according to the experts, an important part of this potential consists of bentonite. This type of clay is used as a lubricant for drilling in the oil industry, it also has applications in medicine, can be used to make ceramic molds for use in foundries and can also be used as an additive in plastics manufacturing.

To add value to this and the other mineral resources mined in Mozambique requires a deep understanding of the characteristics of the materials concerned.

Thus, between 2008 and 2009, Mozambican experts in geology visited Argentina to receive training in the context of various activities organized by the SEGEMAR on the basis of an agreement between the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of Argentina and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Mozambique.

The activities included courses, visits to mining sites in Argentina and exchanges with Argentine scientists with experience in the mining and processing of minerals.

In this way the Mozambican engineers and geologists were able to improve measurement techniques to better understand the material obtained from extraction. During one of these visits, the experts studied techniques of laboratory testing and treatment to improve the quality of the mineral and the properties of bentonite.



Testimony

“...The knowledge, materials and skills acquired during the training course held in Argentina will serve as a support base in the field of research. This will contribute to an improvement in the quality of betonite products, which will increase their added value both in the domestic and international market”.

Francisco Sacama | A Mozambican expert who visited Argentina

▶ ALGERIA

BEYOND THE REGION

GENERATING LINKS TO BOOST AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Two Argentine specialists visited the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA) in Algiers to discuss possible areas of cooperation to enable Algeria to increase agricultural production and reduce food imports.

Algeria is the second largest country in Africa but only 7% of its surface area is suitable for cultivation, the remainder being occupied by the Sahara desert. As a result, the country's food balance sheet has tended to show deficits, and currently 60% of the food consumed by its population is imported.

In the context of the Fourth Joint Commission on Economic, Science and Technology Cooperation held in Algiers in 2008, two specialists from the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) traveled to Algeria with the support of the FO.AR to visit the facilities of National Institute of Agronomic Research of Algeria (INRAA) and therefore have the opportunity to examine potential areas of cooperation.

Thus was it that specialists from both countries discussed the possibility of cooperation in two specific projects. One related to strengthening the dairy value chain, a very important issue for Algeria and another to supporting research on molecular tools to detect genes resistant to certain pests in potatoes and various cereals.

As a continuation of the work initiated by the Argentine specialists during their visit to Algeria in 2008, in 2009 the INTA welcomed, with the support of the FO.AR, a delegation of experts from the INRA. During the meetings held as part of the visit areas of common interest were identified such as bovine milk production and biotechnology.

In addition, a project profile was developed for the area of biotechnology on the use of assisted selection molecular markers for the creation of new bread wheat varieties resistant to soybean rust. The activities included the preparation of a definitive research program and the training of participants.

For its part, the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI), with support from the FO.AR, received a visit from Algerian experts from their country's Livestock Technical Institute (ITELV), who visited facilities of the institu-



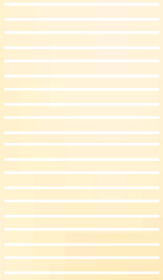
tion in Argentina.

Given the main objective of the ITELV and the situation of the dairy industry in Algeria, the visitors visited the facilities of the Centre for Dairy Research and Development of the INTI, where they familiarized themselves with the laboratories and their equipment.

The ITELV delegation also visited the INTA's experimental dairy herd in Rafaela, (Province of Santa Fe) as well as the INTI's Dairy Center in the same area. Worthy of particular note was ITELV's interest in developing projects and programs through technology transfer from the INTI and development of know how.

In this context, ITELV undertook to evaluate model programs and projects presented (such as the Typical Productive Unit Program and the Sustainable Local Development Programme), with a view to developing inter-institutional relations.

Thus, the FO.AR supports the creation of links between the scientific sectors of Algeria and Argentina, in order to be able to address larger projects in future cooperation activities.



SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

NEW AREAS FOR TRAINING

As part of their Triangular Cooperation Programme, Japan and Argentina have in recent years identified two new projects on which to work together with Paraguay, one on fish farming and the other on family farms.

In the past two years, **Argentina** and **Japan** have continued their already extensive work in the framework of their Partnership Program (PPJA), through which they support projects that contribute to the development of third countries.

In this context there ended, in late 2008, a partnership driven by both countries with **Bolivia**, the aim of which was to generate statistical information for monitoring progress towards of the Millennium Development Goals.

In the same year, Argentina and Japan began a dialogue with **Paraguay** to identify possible joint activities.

Thus arose the first project proposal on Strengthening Rural Fish Farming, which aims to establish this activity as a way to diversify the production of small farmers, improve the nutrition of their families and provide them with a higher income.

The initiative will be undertaken by the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the National University of Asunción in conjunction with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) and the Bureau of Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, of Argentina.

This dialogue between Argentina, Japan and Paraguay has also created a second project, which will be carried out in partnership with the Deputy Ministry of Agriculture of Paraguay, as well as the Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic and the Agricultural Credit Bank (CAH).

It aims to strengthen, with a local focus, the structures and socio-productive system of family farms in order to help reduce rural poverty in the departments of Alto Paraná and Itapúa.

As part of the drawing up of this project, officials of Argentina's INTA have already carried out various preliminary assessment, analysis and coordination missions. This has allowed for the construction of a project in accordance with the needs of Paraguay. Subsequently, officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay traveled to Argentina to evaluate alternatives and confirm the scope of the project.

Finally, apart from the typical activities of PPJA projects, such as the sending of Japanese and Argentine experts to third countries and the receiving of visits from local project staff of those countries, training courses have



continued for third country personnel in the region, with 53 professionals in various fields being trained in 2008.

Thus, many Latin American technicians were trained in the processing of satellite topography data, biomass, rock composition and surface temperatures, obtained from ASTER (Advanced Space-borne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) for application in the field of sustainable mining.

In addition, the Latin American Course in Producing One's Own Food, Food Security and Local Development has continued to be run. In this course every year professionals are trained on the basis of the Argentine Pro Huerta [Pro vegetable and fruit garden] Program and National Food Security Plan.

Finally, Argentina and Japan have organized courses for park rangers with the aim of promoting the training of professionals in the Management of Protected Areas in Latin America and the Caribbean and in the area of viral plant diseases. The aim is to contribute Argentina's experience in the biological, serological and molecular structural characterization of vegetable viruses and mollicutes, as well as the understanding of the epidemiological principles of these diseases and the application of appropriate techniques to deal with them.

“PRO-HUERTA HAITI”: EXPANSION TO THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Arising from the success achieved by this initiative, which promotes food security through self-production of fresh food, and which has expanded into six departments of Haiti, the possibility of expanding it in the coming years to reach one million people is being evaluated.

In recent years, the “Pro Huerta – Haiti” program has become one of the pillars of Argentina’s cooperation policy with Haiti, a policy which seeks to strengthen the social fabric of Haiti and to strengthen the capacities of the state.

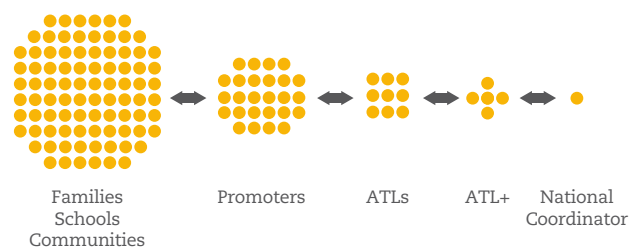
This program is based on a similar one which has been run for the last 20 years in Argentina by the Ministry of Social Development and the National Institute of Agricultural Technology and which since 2003 has formed part of the country’s National Food Security Plan.

It aims to promote the self-production of fresh food in organic gardens and so complement the diet of urban and rural populations with unmet basic needs.

Today in Argentina the “Pro Huerta” program covers more than 600,000 family gardens, 7,000 in schools and 8,000 in various communities. This has helped improve the food consumed by more than 3.5 million Argentines, or almost 9% of the population.

“Pro Huerta - Haiti” began in 2005 with a pilot project in the city of Gonaïves —headquarters of the Argentine contingent of MINUSTAH— with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of Haiti (MARNDR).

The network approach used by the program allowed it to be quickly accepted in a context such as the Haitian countryside, which has many social organizations, includ-



ing women’s, farmers’ and church associations etc .

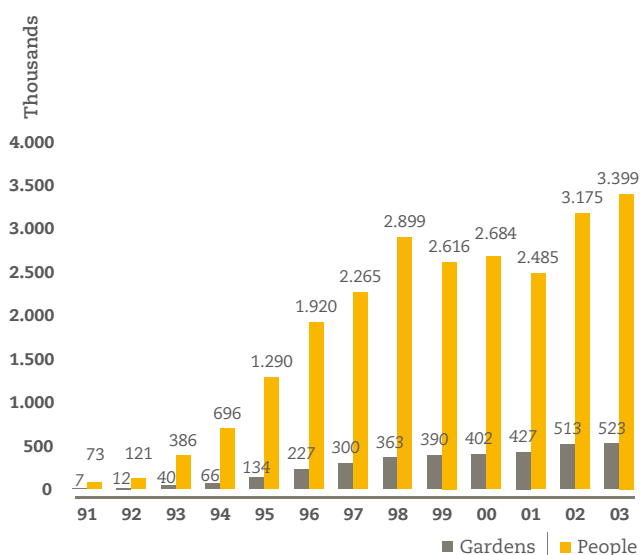
These associations work at the local level, linking networks that provide the program with voluntary promoters who receive the necessary training to teach families how to run their gardens and multiply the effects of the program.

These promoters, true community leaders, are trained by a technical team of 23 Haitian agronomists, led by a National Coordinator, also Haitian, who liaises with officials and specialists from the MARNDR. Both the National Coordinator and the technicians are trained by Argentine INTA experts who travel frequently to the country and in various workshops held during visits to Argentina.

However, “Pro Huerta – Haiti” has not only produced synergy among civil society organizations in Haiti, it also has driven complex institutional coordination in Argentina to support the growth of the program. The National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) provides experts that initiate the chain of training. The National Ministry of Social Development provides the seeds, a key input in this phase of the program, which it is hoped to replace with local production in the coming years. The Defense Ministry provides the international transport of the seeds. And finally, the Foreign Ministry covers the travel costs, living expenses and medical insurance of Argentine experts from INTA, the international freight costs of certain inputs and the fees of the Haitian National Coordinator.

The focus on networks also functions at the international level generating South-South and Triangular cooperation plans schemes which have been critical for the expansion of the project.

The first of these triangular partners, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IAICA), has participated in the “Pro Huerta – Haiti” Program from the





outset. Already in 2005 this international incorporated gardens in its “Pwotokol” Project in the south of Haiti. Since then the IAICA has always supported the program with logistic support and daily advice.

The incorporation of Brazil in (2006) and the American NGO National Democratic Institute (NDI) in the same year has permitted an initial expansion towards the Center Department of the country. The partnership with Project “Araucaria XXI” of Spain (2006) led to an expansion of activities in the southeast of the country and the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 2007 allowed for the covering of some areas left vacant by the withdrawal of the NDI.

By August 2008, “Pro Huerta – Haiti” had reached more than 4000 school and community gardens that benefited 30,000 Haitians.

On 24 September of that year an agreement was reached to include Canada as a new partner in the Program and launch an unprecedented expansion of its activities with a global budget of 7.7 million USD. By 2013 it aims to achieve near nationwide coverage through 26,400 gardens that will provide quality food to 181,500 participants.

Hurricanes Gustav and Ike that same year showed that the main asset of the program is not the gardens, but rather the social networks that run them. Despite having lost everything during the storms, by early 2009 the work of promoters, technicians and families led to a full recovery and even an increase in the number of gardens.

Thus, by late 2009, the program had 1843 promoters, 11,465 gardens and over 80,000 participants.

The earthquake of January 12, 2010, which particularly affected Port-au-Prince, has caused a significant population shift to areas where the program is functioning, particularly the Artibonite and Centre Departments.

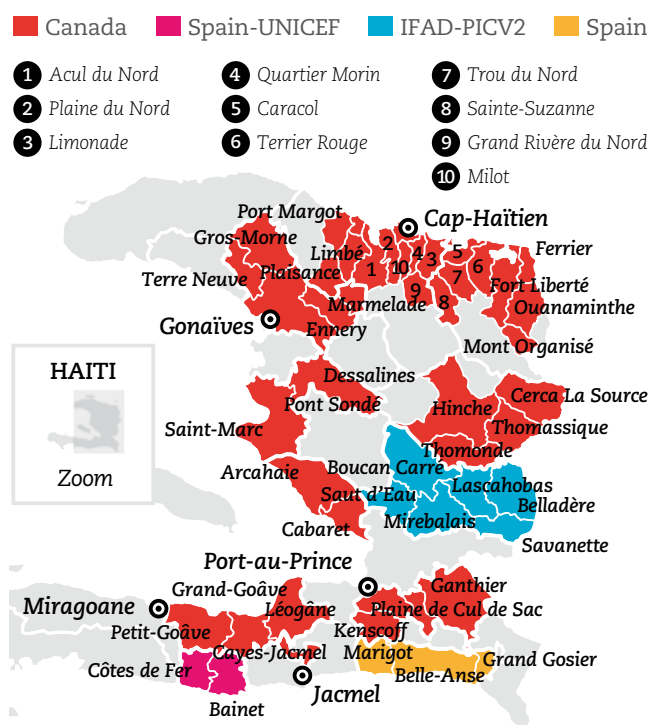
In the light of all of this, Argentina and Haiti have concluded that the consolidation of the social network that has been built in the course of the development of the program is key, as this is one of the forms of social organization that will be required for the refounding for Haiti on the basis of equity and the participation of its citizens.

Accordingly, immediately after the earthquake the two

countries decided to strengthen the provision of seeds, sending more than 40 tonnes of this input to meet the needs of the displaced in rural areas. Looking ahead to the long term, a search was begun for triangular partners to reach one million participants by 2019, at an approximate cost of 35 million USD.

Work is also being carried out on the diversification of the diet offered by the program by adding beekeeping and poultry raising components, and incorporating elements related to nutrition and health, with a view to generating a real social safety net.

Finally, it should be noted that these developments are part of a broader policy by which Argentina and Haiti seek to launch projects that go beyond food security and tend towards the forming a social safety net. In this regard, when the situation permits, preparations are expected to be resumed for a multidisciplinary mission to explore projects in health, education, employment and justice.



THE FINANCIAL EFFORTS OF A STATE TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

With support from UNICEF, in 2009, Haitian officials and FO.AR experts carried out a South-South and Triangular cooperation project to develop a methodology to estimate the level of public expenditure on children in Haiti.

The passage of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Millennium Declaration (2000) spurred many countries to try to evaluate public policies aimed at improving the living conditions of children and adolescents.

One way to carry out this evaluation is to establish what amounts of public resources are allocated to policies focused on this the sector. Thus, not only can the state's commitment to children's rights be measured, but also the allocation of money and public policy decisions improved.

Therefore, in 2002 with Argentina and UNICEF collaborated to develop a methodology to quantify this spending over several years, which was applied in several Latin American countries.

Based on this experience and in the framework of the Technical Cooperation Programme in Economics (PCTEP) run by Argentina and Haiti to improve the management capacity of the Haitian Government with regard to the country's economy, there arose a project called Public Expenditure Quantification Associated with Childhood. This was run throughout 2009 by the Directorate of Public Expenditure Analysis and Social Programs (DAGPyPS) of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance (MECON) of Argentina with support from the FO.AR and UNICEF.

The project was aimed, thus, at strengthening the economic policy tools of the Haitian state by strengthening the work of various Haitian government agencies involved in the process of generation, validation and dissemination of statistics on public spending.

Its execution involved Haitian officials of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) and the Min-



istry of Economy and Finance (MEF) of Haiti and consisted of three phases: the first of adaptation of the methodology, the second of training of Haitian officials, and a final one of surveying and estimating expenditure.

During the first phase of the project, Argentine experts adapted, in collaboration with an ad hoc Haitian team, the methodology developed by Argentina and UNICEF to the particular case of Haiti.

Subsequently, this allowed for the training of other officials specifically involved in the project, but key to processing budget information.

And finally, towards the closing months of 2009, a survey began of budget information for the fiscal years 2006/7 and 2007/8 and information regarding the investment projects financed by international aid.

Unfortunately, the earthquake of January 12, 2010 interrupted activities, but after a mission was sent to Haiti in March this year to examine the damage caused it was concluded that it would be possible to continue the program and finalize the quantification of spending, in the course of the coming months.



COMMON REGULATIONS FOR MEDICINES FOR THE ANGLOPHONE CARIBBEAN

On the basis of a triangular agreement between Argentina, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), possible areas of cooperation with CARICOM countries in medical regulation have been assessed.



As part of the South-South and Triangular cooperation activities carried out by Argentina, in January 2008 an agreement was signed between the Foreign Ministry of Argentina, PAHO and WHO to promote projects of South-South and Triangular cooperation with Caribbean countries.

From this there emerged the possibility of setting up a program aimed at strengthening health regulations and, more specifically, the regulation of medicines in the CARICOM countries, with support from Argentina's experience in the area with the ANMAT, its National Medicine Regulation Agency.

Talks continued in November of that year, during a work meeting on pharmaceuticals with CARICOM countries on the occasion of the Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean. The PAHO, the WHO, the ANMAT and the Ministry of Health of Argentina also participated.

On that occasion, CARICOM raised specific necessities it had and interests it wanted to share on this subject, which is an essential part of public health policies and a basic responsibility of any country. The aim of this exchange was to contribute to the harmonization of drug regulations and the strengthening of capacity in terms of infrastructure and human resources to achieve compliance with these rules.

As a result of the talks, a first project was carried in September 2009. It consisted of sending an expert Argentine mission from the ANMAT to provide a regional seminar in Jamaica focused on Anglophone countries.

Both the seminar and the various meetings of experts from the ANMAT with the authorities of the CARICOM countries were of great interest with regard to the institutional strengthening of the integration process of Caribbean countries. Among the topics of interest identified were institutional strengthening, regulatory agencies, combating counterfeit medicines, pharmacovigilance and clinical trials.



SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation (FO.AR) is the instrument of Argentina's foreign policy through which it promotes joint South-South Cooperation initiatives with other countries of lower or equal relative economic and social development through partnership arrangements, collaboration and mutual support. It is a good expression of the guidelines of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action established three decades ago by the international community to promote Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

HOW ARE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE FO.AR?

In accordance with the characteristics requirements and priorities of the partnerships established with other countries, the modalities of exchange to be used by participating organizations are the following:

- The sending of experts from Argentine cooperating organizations to assist in the technical field with local organizations.
- The receiving of visits from technical staff from partner countries in Argentine organizations, in order for the visitors to be able to acquire knowledge of processes, practices and specific experiences of possible utility for their own organizations.
- The preparation and holding of FO.AR seminars in countries that request them on specific topics of interest to its development strategy.

THE METHODOLOGY OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

Public institutions and NGOs in applicant countries must complete the "Application Form for FO.AR Technical Assistance" and submit it to the local authority responsible for international cooperation, who forwards it to the Argentine Embassy. After an initial evaluation, the embassy sends it to the Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina.

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The DGCIN is responsible for final approval of projects, it coordinates the request with the cooperating Argentine institutions and their professionals. In the context of these discussions the organizations designate their participating experts.

Once designated these contact, through the DGCIN/FO.AR, their counterparts in the country concerned to draw up a work schedule. The getting under way of the mission is coordinat-

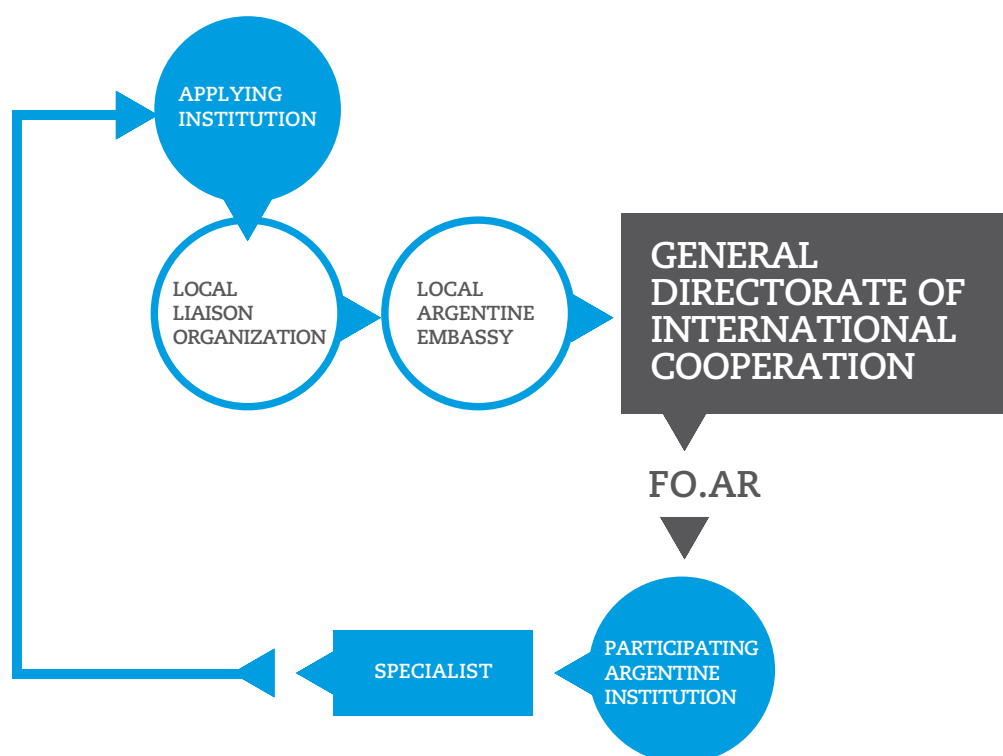
ed by the DGCIN/FO.AR, which handles ticketing, medical coverage and payment of travel expenses.

It should also be noted that the DGCIN/FO.AR works with Argentine institutions and their counterparts in the cooperating countries in the formulation and preparation of requests for cooperation.

Upon completion of the project, the Argentine specialists present a report to their partner institution, with an analysis of the tasks performed and their recommendations. The partner institutions, in turn, present an evaluation report on the outcomes and impact of the activi-

ties carried out in order to assess the value of the technical assistance received.

Working within the concept of management by results and in order to assure the maximum degree of transparency and effectiveness in the cooperation undertaken, great importance is attached to the evaluation of activities on the basis of reports made by the participating experts on finalizing their activities, interviews with heads of the organizations involved and participants in the activities, as well as other mechanisms for evaluating results, such as performance indicators, appropriate use of resources, etc.



THE FUNDING OF THE FO.AR

The budget for the FO.AR is provided by the Foreign Ministry of Argentina. In its implementation are involved the Organization of American States (OAS) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which provide operational support for ticketing, payment of travel expenses, payments for supplies and health insurance, all of which supports the journeys of Argentine specialists abroad and those of visitors coming Argentina.

Furthermore, the important contribution made by the cooperating organizations in Argentina should be noted, as these maintain the employment conditions of their staff members during the periods in which they carry out FO.AR missions. It should be further noted that these participating staff members receive no extra payment for their activities.

WHAT ARGENTINE INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATE WITH THEIR COOPERATION?

Governmental and non-governmental organizations participate in the Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation by placing professional staff members at the disposition of the South-South Cooperation for the carrying out of projects in countries that request them and by organizing all the activities of foreign specialists who visit Argentina in the context of

the FO.AR's activities.

It should be noted that the selection of these organizations is made taking into account, among other criteria, experience in the specific field for which cooperation is requested, the trajectory of the organization, its demonstrated capacity to collaborate on joint projects, its staffing level and quality of resources human

THE EMBASSIES OF ARGENTINA: AN INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT NETWORK FOR COOPERATION

Argentina's embassies play a key role in the putting into practice of South-South Cooperation.

DISSEMINATION: Local authorities can obtain from them all the information they require to participate in FO.AR funding.

EVALUATION: Their deep and fluent contact with the reality of the countries where they are located allows them to make an initial evaluation of applications and prioritize them according to the strategies of the country concerned.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT: They are the link between the Argentine Foreign Ministry/DGCIN and local institutions for the integral management of the cooperation project.



APPENDIX: PROJECTS AND COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
ANGOLA		
5496	Presentation mission for the Pro Huerta [Pro Fruit and Vegetable Garden] program at a meeting of the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (ZPCAS)	Government of Angola
5506	Seminar - Workshop on the formulation and evaluation of projects	National Directorate of Training and International Cooperation, Ministry of Science and Technology of Angola
SAUDI ARABIA		
5484	Exploratory mission for the development of dairy production in Saudi Arabia	Technology City King Abdulaziz
5488	Exploratory mission in agricultural biotechnology	Technology City King Abdulaziz
ALGERIA		
5485	Exploratory mission for the development of milk production in Algeria from cattle, sheep, etc.	Technological Institute for the Development of Agronomy
5487	Exploratory mission in agricultural biotechnology	Technological Institute for the Development of Agronomy
5498	Trends in official health inspection systems	Technological Institute for the Development of Agronomy
5734	Cooperation between the Algerian INRAA and ITELV institutes and INTA and INTI	Technological Institute for the Development of Agronomy
BARBADOS		
5323	Geographic Information Systems	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
5870	Workshop on Regulation of Medicines in Anglophone Caribbean Countries	Caribbean Community
BOLIVIA		
5070	Management and control of pests of economic importance for peanut cultivation in the valleys of Bolivia	Foundation for Agricultural Technology Development in the Valleys. (Fdta-Valles)
5216	Technical assistance in health care for the Republic of Bolivia	Ministry of Health and Sports MSyD
5220	Institutional strengthening of public administration and management of the Republic of Bolivia	National Personnel Administration Service (SNAP) / Vice Ministry of Government Coordination
5221	Technical assistance program in educational issues with the Republic of Bolivia	Ministry of Education and Cultures
5267	Program of technical assistance in labor issues with the Republic of Bolivia	Ministry of Labor and Employment of Bolivia
5269	Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team assistance	Ministry of Justice / Association of Relatives of Prisoners and of Martyrs for National Liberation / Association of Relatives of Disappeared People - ASOFAMD / Ministry of Justice of the Prefecture of the Department of Tarija
5313	Organization and operation of the association of producers and irrigators of the San Jacinto project and areas of influence	Prefecture of the Department of Tarija / Vice Ministry of Government Coordination
5316	Diagnosis of vegetable production potential in the valleys of Bolivia	Foundation for Agricultural Technology Development in the Valleys (Fdta-Valles)

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Díaz, Daniel
Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs	De Fornasari, Andrea Cecilia; Falótico, María Laura
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Calvinho, Luis Fernando
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Rios, Raúl Daniel
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Calvinho, Luis Fernando
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Rios, Raúl Daniel
National Agricultural Food Quality and Safety Service	Malvestiti, Leonardo Jorge
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Feliachi, Kamel; Laouar Abelguerfi, Meriem; Nekkab, Djamal; Ouakli, Khalissa; Rezzoug, Abderralmame; Mokrani, Hafnaoui
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Mercuri, Pablo Alberto; Hartmann, Tomas Alejandro
	Torres, Cristina Beatriz, Mocchetto, Rodolfo Hugo
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Pedelini, Ricardo Raúl; De Simone, Mario Eduardo
Ministry of Health	Pedroni, Elena Rosa; Hertlein, Christian; Madera, Sergio Andrés; Goya, Facundo Daniel; Orellano, Pablo; Ferrer, Gustavo Manuel; Antman, Julián G.
Public Administration Secretariat - National Institute of Public Administration (INAP)	Rauber, María Isabel; Castronovo, Lidia Raquel; Falivene, Graciela Mónica; Vallarino, María Andrea
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	Jiménez Villa, Nogardo; Cartagena Vega, Juan; Catari Condori, Simar; Mita Cahuaya, Willy; Yujra Quispe, Fernando Reynaldo; Montalvo Zarate, Freddy Mauricio; Mamani Vilelo, Gladys; Huarachi Lobera, Oscar; Valda Pereira, Cirilo; Romero Salvador, Omar Franz; Benavides Vargas, Alcides; Silvestri, Mónica Liliana; Acosta Guzman, Elmer; Andia Alacoria, Freddy; Bozzo, Antonio Freddy; Caceres Rivera, Alfredo; Condori, Flores Lidio; Heredia Durán, María del Carmen; Apolinari Jiménez, René; Mamani Duran, Freddy Eloy; Mejia Soliz, Eulogio; Ocampo Alborno, Hugo; Sainz Cardona Jose Hernán N.; Peltzer, Gustavo Felipe; Fariña, Claudio Gabriel
Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security	Apaza Larico, Patricia; Gonzales Puquimia, Teclo; Rueda Cuellar, Lupita
Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)	Turner, Silvana; Vullo, Carlos María Alfredo
Cuyo National University (UNCUYO) / Irrigation Consortium of the Los Pericos Valley	Llop, Armando; Abihaggle, Carlos Enrique; Bermejillo de Salcedo, Adriana Inés
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Guida, Guillermo Alfredo; Pechuan, Arturo Antonio

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5408	Training program for the Navy.	General Directorate of Harbormasters
5409	Technical assistance with the slaughtering process in the municipal abattoir of Achachicala	Municipal System of Regulation and Supervision
5541	Cooperation between diplomatic academies	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Diplomatic Academy of Bolivia
5572	Recovery, analysis and identification of remains of missing persons killed during the period of activities of the Teoponte guerilla movement	Interagency Council for the Investigation of Forced Disappearances / Ministry of Justice
5581	International seminar against impunity	Association of Relatives of Prisoners and of Martyrs for National Liberation
5592	Anthropological research assistance on the Pando events	Ministry of Justice
5617	Postgraduate course at the Andean University "Simón Bolívar", (Main Campus, Sucre, Bolivia) on the theme: "May 25th, 1809, Origins, Circumstances and Consequences."	Andean University "Simón Bolívar"
5690	Technical assistance for the implementation of the "Bank of Public Investment Projects" IT system	Ministry of Development Planning
5735	Technical assistance by the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team for the study of remains found at the Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of the Interior
5736	International theater festival for the Bicentenary, La Paz, Ibero-American Cultural Capital. Training in contemporary theater	Municipality of La Paz
5742	International theater festival for the Bicentenary, La Paz, Ibero-American Cultural Capital. Illumination	Municipality of La Paz
5872	Cooperation program for canoeing and triathlon	Departmental Sports Service, Tarija
BRAZIL		
5634	Exchange of methodologies relating to information systems on underground water	Companhia de Pesquisa e Recursos Minerais
5731	Development of capacity in the area of management of water resources	Secretariat of Water Resources and the Urban Environment (SRHU) – National Water Agency (ANA)
5791	Strengthening of labor inspections at sea and river ports	Ministry of Labor and Employment of the Republic of Brazil
5806	Geological map of mineral resources in the Argentina-Brazil frontier area	Companhia de Pesquisa e Recursos Minerais
5827	Collective bargaining: Data management. and systematization	
5851	Distance Education - Open source software	Instituto de Tecnologias da Informação
5881	Transfer of cultivars and management techniques to improve potato production	EMBRAPA
5892	Social, educational and technological inclusion of diversity	Instituto de Tecnologias da Informação
5893	Interoperability for e-government	Secretariat of Logistics and Information Technology
5915	Structuring of a technology transfer program for the production of ethanol from sugar cane in Argentina	National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
Argentine Naval Prefecture	Kiferling, Néstor Alberto; Gorostegui, Gustavo Horacio; Dos Santos, José Fernando
National Agricultural Food Quality and Safety Service	Barrientos, Gregorio Jorge; Calvari, Juan Carlos Francisco, Viizio, Ernesto Americo; Conitzer Mejia Marc, Jorge Ariel C.; Gomez Fernandez, Jorge Ignacio; Polo Sanchez, Marcelo Edmundo
Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Corani Huallpa, René Siles; Gutiérrez, Patricia Pamela Hermosa
	Argañaraz Fochi, Diego Sebastian, D'Amelia, Viviana, Ghidini, Gabriela; Gonzalez Simonetto, Analía Andrea; Molina, Luciano Rodrigo; Turner, Silvana
Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, La Plata / CELS / Save The Children, Canada / Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Vedio, Marta Lidia; Varsky, Carolina; Erb, Patricia; Corani Huallpa, René Siles; Ravenna, Horacio
Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)	Nieva, Miguel; Turner, Silvana
National Archives	Serulnikov, Sergio Esteban
Ministry of the Economy and Public Finances	Escobari Quiroga, Gabriel Max; Puñi Condori, Samuel; Rodríguez Tellez, Harley Jesús
Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)	Perosino, María Celeste; Turner, Silvana
External Consultant	Aldaburu, María Inés
External Consultant	Sendón, Matías Alejo
National Sports Secretariat	Schmidt, German Ismael; Pernicano, Horacio Juan
National Sub-Secretariat of Water Resources	Raggio, Gabriel María; Tejedo, Alejandra Graciela; Valladares, Andrea Isabel; Shullz, Carlos Juan; Statkiewicz, Juan Antonio
National Sub-Secretariat of Water Resources	Ciappesoni, Héctor Horacio; Engler, Nadia Soledad; Millon, Jorge Eudardo; Pascuchi, Francisco Javier; Sanguinetti, José Antonio; Sosa, Olga Mariana; Vives, Luis Sebastián; Raggio, Gabriel María; Soler, Roger Hernán; Abdel Masih, Jorge Armando; Agostinelli, Sergio Ricardo; Baldasso, Rolando Daniel; Paivonskis, Pablo Gustavo; Federico, Antonio Pedro; Bertoni, Juan Carlos; Maza, Jorge Rodolfo; Morisoli, Juan Pablo; Paoli, Carlos Ubaldo; Rodríguez, Andrés; Silva, Rafael Antonio; Tamburo, Lucio Mario
Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security	Biurrun, Paula; Saucedo, Susana Griselda; Polverigiani, Rubén Alejandro; Tujague, Daniela
Argentine Mining Geology Service	Ardolino, Alberto Amadeo; Etcheverría, Mariela Patricia; Franchi, Mario Raúl; González, Martín Ricardo; Marengo, Hugo Guillermo; Chávez, Silvia Beatriz; Ferpozzi, Federico Javier; Asato, Carlos Gabriel; Tejedo, Alejandra Graciela; Gambandé Alvarez, María Liliana
	Mutto, Gloria; Heredia, Florencia Silvia; Etchevers, Carlos Sebastián
National Information Technology Office	Deasti, Silvia Marisa; Etcheverry, Pablo Javier; Greco, Mariano
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Huarte, Marcelo
National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI)	Cabezas, Jorge
Secretariat for Public Management (ONTI)	Greco, Mariano
Inter-university Network for the Development of the Sugarcane and Alcohol of Brazil (RIDESA)	Valeiro, Alejandro Héctor

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5953	Capabilities Development in Protected Areas Management	National Directorate for the Preservation of Protected Areas, National Parks Administration (APN)
CHILE		
5434	Training workshop on responsible whale watching tourism and tourism promotion	National Tourism Service
COLOMBIA		
5495	XXI International Dairy Course for Latin American professionals	Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia
5645	Establishing and implementing of a national forest fire prevention and control strategy in Colombian National Parks and the training of staff in the National Environment and Fire Management System	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development
5746	Traceability of measurement, training in the areas of industrial and chemical metrology. Technical assistance on issues related to control and surveillance of technical regulations and monitoring of product in the market. (To be unified)	Superintendency of Industry and Commerce
5749	Cooperation project for the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the National Department of Planning in the management of risk in the agricultural sector caused by adverse weather events (2nd Stage)	National Department for Planification
5758	Programmes to promote design and training in clothing production as a tool for improving competitiveness and social inclusion	National Learning Service
5762	Exchange of experiences in the development and getting underway of programs in food security for vulnerable communities in Colombia and Argentina	Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation
5764	Research and development for the paper industry	CENPAPEL
5765	Production of tropical forage species	CORPOICA
5766	Exchange on technological development for the cotton industry (2nd stage)	CORPOICA
COSTA RICA		
5166	Strengthening and establishment of a failure analysis laboratory.	National University of Costa Rica
5337	Working visit on competitive electricity markets	Costa Rican Electricity Institute
5476	Advice for the drawing up of a development master plan for the San Juan de Dios hospital group	Social Security Fund of Costa Rica
5489	Training program for football coaches	Costa Rican Institute of Sport and Recreation
5504	State of cetacean research in Costa Rica	Ministry of the Environment and Energy of Costa Rica
5586	Exchange of experiences regarding the "Letter of Commitment to the Citizen" program	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy
5586	Exchange of experiences regarding the "Letter of Commitment to the Citizen" program	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy
5637	Development of a complaints system for the postal service of Costa Rica	Costa Rican Postal Service
5639	Training in temperature and dimensional metrology	Costa Rican Electricity Institute
CUBA		
4930	Influence of organic coatings on the protection of steel reinforcement in concrete in areas of high aggressiveness	National Center for Scientific Research

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservacao da Biodiversidade, Ministério do Meio Ambiente	Bardanca, Juan Pablo; Calvi, Mariano; Rusak, Sergio Nicolás; Rosso, Pablo Ariel; Buria, Leonardo Mario
CETHUS Foundation	Iñiguez, Miguel
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Garzón Contreras, Jorge Luis
National Parks Administration (APN)	Henriquez Soleno, Ricardo Antonio; Arias Sierra, Milton Henry; Cobo García, Alberio Ferney; Lizarazo, Miguel Angel
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Puglisi, Celia
Ministry of Agriculture	Canizales, Samuel Zambrano; Guerra Charry, Maria Fernanda; Isoldi, Alma Beatriz Sonia; Miguez, Daniel Fernando; Ramirez Roldan, Juan Manuel
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Perez Zelaschi, Marina Luisa; Tofe, Horacio Sergio
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Gonzalez Montoya, Jaime; Zuluaga Giraldo, Ramon Dario
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Priet Muriel, Andres; Torres Sanchez, Jairo
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Burghi, Victor Hugo; Montalvo, Pedro Jose Ángel
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Bonilla Buitrago, Ruth Rebeca; Tcach, Mauricio Alfredo
National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)	Katchadjian, Pablo; Scopelliti, José Domingo
Electricity Regulatory Body	Artavia Sibaja, Claudio
University of Buenos Aires (UBA)	Sandoval, Ana María; Debuchy, Astrid María
National Sports Secretariat	Lescurieux, Luis Eduardo; Hrabina, Enrique Oscar
CETHUS Foundation /Whale Commission	Iñiguez, Miguel; Gasparrou, Cecilia
Public Service Secretariat	Chaverri Tapia, Adela; Ulate Sancho, Angie; Sequeira Gutierrez, Maribel
Public Service Secretariat	Rajher, Gustavo Alejandro; Halliburton, Eduardo
Argentine Postal Service	Giuseppucci, Maxiliano
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Piotto, Flavio
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Niño Gómez, Alicia Cristina; Berardo, Liliana Noemi; Luna, Fabio Sergio; Castañeda Valdes, Abel; Dolmann, Ines

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5325	Scientific and technical cooperation between Argentina and Cuba in the preparation of ceramic microfiltration membranes from aluminum silicates for water and wastewater treatment	Research Center for Mining Metallurgical Industry
5326	Applied statistics for agricultural science. Their contribution to scientific research	Havana University
5327	Proposal of strategies and alternatives for the environmental improvement of the district of Cojimar, Havana	Institute of Tropical Geography
5330	Nuclear Energy and Advanced Technologies Agency	Nuclear Energy and Advanced Technologies Agency (AENTA)
5331	Staff training in the area of nondestructive testing of metals	CEADEN
5332	Scientific and technical cooperation between Argentina and Cuba in the preparation of ceramic microfiltration membranes from aluminum silicates for water and wastewater treatment	Research Center for Mining Metallurgical Industry (CIPIMM)
5333	Support for the National Training Center of MINVEC	Ministry for Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation
5494	XXI International Dairy Course for Latin American professionals	National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)
5530	Cloning research into plant immersion systems	Ciego de Avila University
5591	Meeting for a review of international cooperation projects of the 2007 joint committee	Ministry for Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation
5689	Huanglongbing: symptoms according to species, advances in molecular techniques for detection and studies of the vector <i>Diaphorina citri</i> .	Tropical Fruit Research Institute
5694	Organization of urban agriculture and food security	Institute of Fundamental Research in Tropical Agriculture
5695	Synthetic gene expression with applications in the development of vaccines of veterinary importance	Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
5701	Wetland risk assessment	Institute of Tropical Geography
5707	Exchange of potato cultivation technology between Argentina and Cuba	National Institute for Agricultural Science
5713	Applied statistics and agricultural science. Their contribution to teaching, research and knowledge transfer	Agrarian University of Havana
5714	Description of bioactive ceramic layers deposited on titanium	National Center for Scientific Research
5716	Support and training for the development of sericulture in Cuba	
5720	Construction and improvement of ionospheric sounding station	Ministerio Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente
5724	Estudio de biodiversidad del ganado criollo cubano y comparación con otras razas criollas americanas, a través de marcadores moleculares autosómicos, del ADN mitocondrial y del cromosoma Y	Ministry of Education
5725	Improving reproductive efficiency in dairy cattle herds	Ministry of Higher Education - National Center for Agricultural Health - CENSA
5727	Simultaneous production of microbial protein, b-catoena and biodiesel from <i>Rhodotorula</i> SPP yeast propagated in ethanol distillation residues	Cuban Sugar Derivatives Research Institute
5874	Support for the development of fish farming in the San Pablo, Exiamas Abel Ituttalde Province in the Department of La Paz	Community of San Pablo

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
San Luis National University (UNSL)	Figueredo Frias, Marcela de los Angeles
Lomas de Zamora National University (UNLZ)	Abbiati, Nidia Nora; Pereyra, Ana María
San Luis National University (UNSL)	Tognelli, Gabriel Cayetano
National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)	Pirez, Carlos José; Soto, Pedro Graciano
National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)	Desimone, Carlos Alberto
San Luis National University (UNSL)	Delgado Diez; Marchese, José
Institute of Public Administration (INAP)	Taladrid Suarez, Raúl; Montano Godniz, Alejandro.
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Insua, Daniel Alfonso
San José Obrero Agricultural Technology Institute	Rosso, Carlos Alberto
Ministry for Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation	Gustavo Conosciuto
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Aguirre, Maximo Raul Alcides; Rivadeneira, Monica; Wagner, Maria Fernanda
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Castro, Diego; Del Valle Ledesma, Sandra Elizabeth
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Ceballo Camara, Yanaysi
San Luis National University (UNSL)	Barbosa, Osvaldo Andrés; Capezio, Silvia; Castillo Hernandez, Juan; Salomon Diaz, Jorge Luis
Balcarce Agricultural Experiment Station	
Lomas de Zamora National University (UNLZ)	Calzadilla Pereira, Josefina; Fernandez Chuairey, Lucia
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Gonzalez Ruiz, Jesús; Ybarra, Gabriel Omar
University of Buenos Aires (UBA)	Pelicano, Alicia Estela
Universidad Nacional de Tucumán (UNT)	Cabrera, Miguel Angel
La Plata National University (UNLP)	Giovambattista, Guillermo
La Plata National University (UNLP)	De la Sota, Rodolfo Luzbel
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Alvarez Delgado, Amaury; Otero Rambla, Miguel Angel
	Delgado Vargas, Edgar; Mamami Choquehuanca, Pablo

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
ECUADOR		
5235	Seminar-Workshop for the development of scripts for the production of television sitcoms and comedy shows	Central University of Ecuador
5436	Exchange of experiences in security and the training of personnel involved in the Tourism Security Police and the secure points of the Quito metropolitan district	Metropolitan District of Quito, the Mayor's Office and General Administration
5437	Institutional strengthening program for the National Autonomous Institute of Agricultural Research (INIAP)	Institutional strengthening program for the National Autonomous Institute of Agricultural Research (INIAP)
5439	Training for the improvement of livestock in the province of Pichincha	Honorable Provincial Council of Pichincha
5529	International disaster charter. Space and major disasters	National Commission for Space Activities
5622	International seminar: The State and Social Transformation.	Honorable Senate of the Province of Buenos Aires
EL SALVADOR		
5288	Tourism security course	National Academy of Public Security
5372	Forensic science. Documentology	National Civilian Police
5383	Training for monitoring and surveillance of water quality	National Water and Sewerage Administration
5385	Wastewater treatment plants	National Water and Sewerage Administration
5394	Waste management in ports	National Ports Authority
5490	XXI International Dairy Course for Latin American professionals	National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)
5510	Technical assistance for the inspection and diagnosis of security issues in dams and complementary works	Río Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL)
5828	Inspection and diagnosis of security issues in dams	Río Lempa National Commission
5852	Technical assistance for the inspection and diagnosis of security issues in dams and complementary works	Río Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL)
5882	Forensic anthropological recovery of victims of armed conflict	The Archdiocese of San Salvador
5883	Exploratory mission to improve the competitiveness of Salvadorian dairy industry	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
GUATEMALA		
5491	XXI International Dairy Course for Latin American professionals	National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)
5517	Strengthening of internal control of the Guatemalan public sector	Comptroller General's Office
5593	Project to train firefighters to rescue people about to commit suicide by jumping from heights	Volunteer Fire Service of Guatemala
5594	Project to train firefighters to deal with dangerous materials	Volunteer Fire Service of Guatemala
5626	Sustainable food security in the Departments of Alta and Baja Verapaz	National Fund for Peace
5702	Plan for the training and professionalization of civilian intelligence officers and their superiors	General Intelligence Directorate
HAITI		
5215	Self-production of fresh food- Pro Huerta [Pro Fruit and Vegetable Garden]	Haitian Government / Ministry of Agriculture

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
National Institute of Cinema and Audiovisual Arts	Batlle, Nicolás Daniel; Venergo, Marcelo
Tourism Security Police	Lotocki, Gustavo Gabriel; Meregalli, Javier Alfredo
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Roig, Carlos Alberto; Brarda, René Eduardo
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Mancuso, Walter Alberto; Rearte, Daniel Horacio
National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)	Jurado Rodríguez, Miguel Víctor
Honorable Senate of the Province of Buenos Aires	Lastra Andrade, Alexandra
Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights. Tourism Security Police	Meregalli, Javier Alfredo; Lotocki, Gustavo Gabriel
Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights. Federal Police	Pereyra, Lucio Hernán; Toscano, Susana Eugenia
National University of the Littoral (UNL)	Mayol, Carlos
Water Institute	Higa, Luis
Argentine Naval Prefecture	Martin, Fracisco Javier; Cerdeira, Mario Eduardo
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Palacios Pérez, Domingo
Dam Safety Regulatory Authority	Bravo, Oscar; Yema, Carlos Alberto; Quiroga, Eduardo Daniel
Dam Regulatory Body (ORSEP)	
Dam Safety Regulatory Authority	Bravo, Oscar; Mutto Quiroga, Eduardo; Yema, Carlos Alberto
Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)	González Simonetto, Analía Andrea; Varela Istueta, Selva; Turner, Silvana
Villa Maria National University (UNVM)	Berra, Carlos
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	De la roca Guerrero, Isaac
Comptroller General's Office	Cainzos, Marcelo; Miner, Walter
Fire Service Superintendency of the Federal Police	Brantel, Segio Gustavo; Delor, Matias Abel; Sariego Sierra, Guillermo; Ubal, Miguel Luis
Fire Service Superintendency of the Federal Police	
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Díaz, Daniel
Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights	Corti, Diego; Zlatanoff, Edgardo
Ministry of Social Development / National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) / National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Díaz, Daniel; Ghetti, Roberto; Zelaya, José Francisco; Arias Paz, Angel David; Fenelón, Emmanuel; Dolce, Jean Hughes; Audate, Jean Charles; Goldberg, Andrea Silvana; Neuvieme, Gerald; Laforest, Stephany; Rafart Antón, José Francisco; Canet, Zulma Edith; Bedascarrasbure, Enrique Luciano; Daniel Osvaldo, Bedotti

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5246	Technical cooperation in planning, economics and finance	Government of Haiti Ministry of Economy and Finance / Office of the Prime Minister - Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
5492	Technical Assistance from SENASA to Haiti's animal health and food safety services	Haitian Ministry of Agriculture
5584	Seminar: "Slavery, religion and memory"	Institut Interuniversitaire de Recherche
5590	Quantification of public spending directed at children	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
5606	Self-production of food course, food security and local development	Ministry of Agriculture
5737	Diagnostic mission of the Ministry of Social Development	Haitian Executive
JAMAICA		
5575	Cooperation between diplomatic academies	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5807	Survey and diagnostic mission of the state of the dairy sector	Ministry of Agriculture
5884	Seminar for the prevention and fight against counterfeit medicines	World Health Organization
MEXICO		
5528	International disaster charter. Space and major disasters	National Commission of Space Activities
5768	Assessment of indigenous breeds of fiber producing livestock and traditional farming systems in Chiapas (Mexico) and Neuquén (Argentina)	Chiapas Autonomous University
5796	Foreign trade statistics in Mexico by state	National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Technology (INEGI)
5797	Transfer of experiences from INEGI on distance education programs	National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Technology (INEGI)
5798	Sampling frames for housing and address registries	National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Technology (INEGI)
MOROCCO		
5840	AGPyA, INTA and SENASA technical mission to Morocco	National Institute for Research in Agronomy
MOZAMBIQUE		
5428	Training and strengthening of human resources in the science and technology system of Mozambique in the area of environmental engineering	Ministry of Mineral Resources
5429	Training and strengthening of human resources in the science and technology system of Mozambique in the area of mining engineering applied to the activation of bentonite for the refining of oils	Unidade de Implementacao do Plano de Formacao e Desenvolvimento de Recursos Humanos
NICARAGUA		
5257	Training in organizational development with emphasis on municipalities	Mayor of Managua's Office
5482	Passive fishing systems for fishing communities in Nicaragua	National Technology Institute

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
Ministry of the Economy - Sub Secretariat of Economic Coordination	López Accotto, Alejandro; Villalpando, Federico Agustín; Bonari, Damián; Valcin, Wilner; Silin, Jean Michel; Grand Pierre, Francois Marie Claude; Cappello, Gustavo; Ensínck, Marcelo; Rivas, Diego Carlos; Dovenna, Claudia Elvira; Jackson, Robert; Bien Aime, Magaly Beatrix Camilien; Justafort, Henry; Depré, André Emmanuel; Anestil, Marie Mylande Alkéna; Bastien, Frantz; Mesidor, Jean Frantz; Montero, Maria Elena; Mettelus, Ernst Yves Mario; Marcel, Chenet;
National Agricultural Food Quality and Safety Service (SENASA)	Amelia, Bernardelli; Cedolini, Miguel René; Caría, Daniel Alejandro
Tres de Febrero National University (UNTREF)	Hurbon, Laennec
Ministry of the Economy and Production	Bercetche, Maria; Goldschmit, Ariela; Robba, Manuela; Augustin, Dady; Belinette, Jean Eick; Bonari, Damian Pablo; Celestin, Dario Styve; Curcio, Javier; Fenelon, Patrick; Laleau Anglade, Marie France; Maurival, Lorrol; Moreno, Federico Julian; Prophete, Duquesne; Sainvilus, Emmanuel; Langsam, Martín
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Jery Widy, Jean-Louis; Jean, Jackinston; Pierre Louis Chery, Maude Rachelle
Sub-Secretariat of Food Policy	Gamarra, María Liliana; Paiva, Luisa de las Mercedes
Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Lewis, Shae Alicia
National University of the Littoral (UNL)	Candioti, Francisco; Thomas, June Allison
National Drug, Food and Medical Technology Administration	Derecho, Maximiliano; Sanchez, Maria Jose
National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)	Quaas Weppen, Roberto; Zepeda Ramos, Oscar
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Reising, Carlos Aden; Rodríguez Galván, María Guadalupe; Martínez, María de Lourdes, Pérez Grovas Garza, Raúl Andrés
INDEC	Lopez Galan, Osvaldo; Belfiglio, Adrián Francisco; Caño, Adela Norma; Monzon, Marcelo Eduardo
INDEC	Padin, Maria Sol; Valdivia, Irene Ines
INDEC	Landeros Dias, Ana Maria; Vicencio Acevedo, Cecilia
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Catalano, Jose Alberto
Argentine Geological Mining Service (SEGEMAR) and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation	Taimo, Suzete Marina Cristiano
Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation	Sacama, Francisco Domingo
Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat of Municipal Affairs	Rodríguez Tornquist, Rodrigo
INIDEP	Bartozzetti, Juan Daniel; Izzo, Alfonso

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5493	XXI International Dairy Course for Latin American professionals	National Technology Institute
5577	Training of trainers in fishing gear and techniques	National Technology Institute
5632	Training of trainers in artisanal fishing gear and techniques	

PANAMA

5130	Development of artisanal fishing gear and integrated utilization of catches	Panama Maritime Authority
5146	Making an interactive wind map of the Republic of Panama, using three dimensional models of terrain and wind	Technical University of Panama
5411	Advice on techniques and processes in Photogrammetry and digital mapping processes	Ministry of Public Works
5412	Asphalt mixes with polymer modified asphalt, its monitoring, behavior and identification of deficiencies	Ministry of Public Works
5425	Implementation and development of quality management systems ISO 9001:2000 in organizations that design and administer policies for science, technology and innovation	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
5443	Strengthening agricultural development through agro-tourism	Ministry of Agricultural Development
5578	Technical assistance by the Argentina Nuclear Regulatory Authority for the eventual creation of a nuclear regulatory body in the Republic of Panama	Ministry of Health
5854	Improvements with the emphasis on training in the biology, conservation and sustainable use of cetaceans and a seminar training workshop for fishermen and tourism operators in the communities of the archipelago of Las Perlas	International Maritime University of Panama

PARAGUAY

5074	Technical assistance and organization of research into detainees - disappeared people and / or extrajudicial killings in Paraguay during the 1954-1989 dictatorship, as mandated by the Law 2.225/03 created by the JTB	Truth and Justice Commission of the Republic of Paraguay
5087	Preservation of correspondence between Juan Bautista Alberdi and Gregorio Benitez and related documentation, which are contained in the National Library	Vice Minister of Culture
5402	Assistance to Paraguay in the matter Dengue and Yellow Fever	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
5405	Cooperation between diplomatic academies	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5413	Paraguayan dairy sector Improvement	Paraguayan Dairy Industry Chamber
5440	Technical cooperation program on cross-border fish farming	Cambyretá Municipality
5441	Training and specialization of staff of the National Police, assigned to the role of Tourist Police	National Tourism Secretariat

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Cajina, Ariel
National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development	Izzo, Alfonso; Bartozzetti, Juan Daniel
National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development	Bartozzetti, Juan Daniel; Izzo, Alfonso
National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development	Roth, Roberto Ricardo; Salvini, Luis Alberto; Manca, Emilio Aldo
Regional Centre for Wind Energy	Mattio, Héctor Fernando
Military Geographic Institute “Tommy Guardia”	Suarez Benito, Amador; Candía, José Antonio
Ministry of Public Works / National Technological University (UTN)	Botasso, Hugo Gerardo
Cordoba Science Agency	Dagliano, Ana Corina
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Montenegro, María Inés
Nuclear Regulatory Authority	Terrado, Carlos Alberto; López Vietri, Jorge Rodolfo; Menossi, Carlos Alberto; Bruno, Héctor Alberto
CETHUS Foundation	Iñiguez, Miguel
Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)	Bustamante, Daniel Ramón; Nieva, Miguel; Olmo, Dario Mariano; Ibáñez, Nélica Alejandra; Castillo, Marcelo Pablo; Mariezcurrena, Javier, Segura, Mariana Alejandra, Annicchiarico, Ciro; Nieva, Miguel Angel; Condomí, Jorge Humberto
Argentine Catholic University (UCA)	Brezzo, Liliana María
Ministry of Health	Balbuena, Karina Gabriela; Hertlein, Christian; Goya, Facundo Daniel; Pedroni, Elena Rosa
Argentine Foreign Ministry	Bogarín, Alfonso Jorge Luis; Montero Knoop, Desiree; Encina Franco, Elvira Celeste Concepción; Morel Benitez, Romina
Integral Dairy School Foundation (FUNESIL)	Cherubini, Gustavo Marcelo; Mellano, César
Campo Viera Municipality / Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce and Integration / State Secretariat for Cooperation, Commerce and Integration	Amarilla Leguizamón, Luis Walter; Areco González, Milciades Antonio; Bado Benítez, Luis Angel; Bogado Amarilla, Lázaro Misael; Boreiro Morel, Albino; Candía del Balletbó, María Laura; Chaparro Salinas, Francisco Javier; Curtido Bareiro, Diosnel; Hinterleitner, Ademar; Mereles Sosa, Mario; Muller de Vega, Lourdes María; Ortiz Fernández, Juan Carlos; Orue, Nelson Ariel; Furst, Hector Raul Marcelo; Ojeda Areco, Cristian; Sykora Kressin, David Martin; Cardozo, Aldo Marino; Furst, Héctor Raúl; Frank, Rolando Fabián; Scarpellini, Jorge Héctor; Conde, Sergio Gustavo; Bridier, Ángela Beatriz; Ramírez Fonseca, Jorge Raúl
National Tourism Secretariat	Meregalli, Javier Alfredo; Sotz, Fernando

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5473	Training course and working visit in mediation	Supreme Court
5502	Quality assurance for microbiology trials and classification of isothermal media and traceability of temperatures	National Institute of Technology and Standards
5582	Institutional strengthening of the employment offices	Vice Ministry of Labor
5583	High-level consultation meeting on international cooperation issues	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5620	International seminar: "The State and Social Transformation"	Secretariat of the Civil Service
5627	Strengthening the Paraguayan textile-clothing value chain and design improvements in several areas	Asunción National University
5633	Institutional strengthening of Paraguayan National Radio	National Radio
5635	Habeas data from Operation Condor. Paraguayan documents	Justice Museum
5636	Medicines Management	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
5644	Conference on saving lives in fires and similar emergencies	National Emergency Ministry
5648	Promotion and strengthening of the National Information Agency - Capacity building for the evaluation and planning of a digital terrestrial television system, DDT	Ministry of Information and Communication for Development
5665	Strengthening the technical capacities of the Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
5666	Institutional strengthening with a focus on social and human development for the social and human inclusion of the Paraguayan people	Secretariat of Social Action
5669	Production of vegetables and fruits with emphasis on good agricultural and manufacturing practices	Ministry of Agriculture Directorate of Planning, REDIEX
5671	Survey of demand for chemical metrology	National Institute of Technology and Standards
5672	Development of Paraguay's productive road network	Ministry of Public Works and Asunción National University

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
Notaries Association of Buenos Aires - First Institutional Mediation Center	Guffanti, Nilda Mabel; Braschi, Agustín Oscar; Salaberren, Rubén Gregorio; Colomer, Raquel; Campisi, Silvina; Pérez Fleming, Graciela; Basilico, Ricardo Angel; Norro, Hernán Gonzalo
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Rubino Andretich, Guillermo Jorge
Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security	Fariña de Machuca, Basilia Salvadora; Vera Quinonez, Carlos Alfredo; Liker, Daniela; Berra, Claudia; Catelotti, Paola Gabriela; Albornoz, Mario Alejandro; Fernández, Gabriel Omar; García Zárate, Carmen Smith, Carolina; Rojas Galeano, Gladys Raquel; Duarte Garay, Luz Marlene; Rivero, Claudia Rosana
Secretariat of Human Rights/ National Agricultural Food Quality and Safety Service. (SENASA) National Tourism Secretariat./ National Culture Institute/ Argentine Institute of Standardization and Certification (IRAM) / National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) /National Technological University (UTN)	Gras, Martín Tomás; Mustafá, Alí José; Astibia, Oscar Rafael; Schiappapietra, Gabriela; Rodríguez, Marcos; Cipolla, Ana Libertad; Botasso, Hugo Gerardo
Honorable Senate of the Province of Buenos Aires	Soto, Lilian
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Marino, Patricia; Lopez Moreira Paredes, Víctor; Puhl, Julieta; Nupieri, Natalia; Barreto, Eduardo; Torales, Zotelo; Rodríguez, Sebastián
Argentine National News Agency (TELAM)	Ramírez, Lourdes; Vera de Birbaumer, Judith María
Space of Memory Institute	Lenci, María Laura; Calloni, Stella
National Drug, Food and Medical Technology Administration	Torres, Cristina Beatriz; Vedoya, Gabriela Silvia
Argentine Institute of Standardization and Certification (IRAM)	Insaurralde Morel, Ofelia Noemí; Benítez Morel, Antenor Alfonso
Argentine National News Agency (TELAM)	Carabajal, Gonzalo; Fernández Novoa, Eduardo Sergio; Maiolo, Nicolás Andrés; Peralta, Sebastián; Romero, Juan Manuel; Serrat, Oscar
Drug, Food and Medical Technology Administration	Armoa Garcia, Luis; Cardozo Baruja, Jose Maria; Correa Almiron, Mirma Doricel; Drucaroff, María Alejandra; Galeano Sanchez, Angela Raquel; Mas de Torres, Bernarda R.; Mocchetto, Rodolfo Hugo; Paredes Miranda, Cesar Cirilo; Petracca, Antonia; Rivarola Nuñez, Alva Elena; Torres Giménez, Mirtha Beatriz; Gollan, Daniel Gustavo; Gollan, Daniel Gustavo; Almada Adorno, Gustavo Adolfo; León Ayala, Soledad; Derecho, Maximiliano; Diaz Trinidad, Cynthia Ramona; Ise, Elina; Maidana de Zorrilla, Mirtha; Sanchez, Maria Jose; Torres Gimenez, Mirtha Beatriz; Troche Zaracho, Maria Ignacia; Franco de Gould, María Teresa; Torres, Cristina; Bergman, Maximiliano; Bignone, Inés; Mariani, Paola; Albelo, Cristina
Ministry of Social Development	Alvarez, Julio; Benitez, Gerardo; Cortes, Ana Maria; Ghatti, Roberto; Houdin, Victor; Linari, Pablo; Molina, Maria Gabriela; Paez D'Alessandro, Ines; Paola, Jorge Pedro; Sancha de Diego, Jose Felix; Gamarra, Maria Liliana; Cardozo Gimenez, Dora Liz; Del Bono, Cecilia; Estigarribia, Maximiliano; Fassio, Adriana Norma; Iacub, Ricardo; Kobylanski, Silvia Leticia; Lezcano, Víctor Hugo; Quiñonez Caceres, Jose Javier; Roqué, Mónica Laura; Toselli, Gabriel Alberto; Zehentner, Ana Grethel
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), SAGPYA, National Agricultural Food Quality and Safety Service (SENASA), Argentine Institute of Standardization and Certification (IRAM)	Cosenzo, Eduardo Luis; Fuxman, Amanda Noemi; Gomez, Sebastian Ariel; Kurinic, Enrique Martin; Schweid, Laura Elena; Troilo, Liliana Graciela
National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI)	Puglisi, Celia
National Technological University (UTN) - La Plata Region	Botasso, Hugo Gerardo; Marranghello, Horacio Patricio; Rivera, José Julián; Sighel, Aldo Jose; Venier, Leonardo Pedro

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5684	Strengthening of logistics in the management of drugs	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
5700	Train teachers of the Faculty of Dentistry at the ANU in order to promote counseling service in forensic and legal dentistry	Faculty of Dentistry, Asunción National University
5704	Exchange of experience and regulatory frameworks regarding the fight against human trafficking with an emphasis on children and adolescents	National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents
5708	Ministry of Social Development	Vice Ministry of Youth
5743	Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Justice and Labor of Paraguay in social and labor aspects of MERCOSUR	Ministry of Justice and Labor
5802	Institutional strengthening of the Secretariat of the Civil Service in the areas of Human Resource Management, Training and Organizational Development	Secretariat of the Civil Service
5805	Institutional strengthening of Paraguay's Pro Tempore Presidency of MERCOSUR in the area of health	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
5815	Strengthening the social security system	Ministry of Justice and Labor
5829	Multiculturalism, gender and governance	Secretariat of Women, Presidency of the Republic
5853	Strengthening the capacity of the Ablation and Transplant Institute (INAT) of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare in relation to the locating removal and transplantation of organs and tissues	National Institute of Ablation and Transplantation
5871	Implementation of ISO 6888 (Part 1 and 2) for the detection and typing of Staphylococcus Aureus in cheeses made in Paraguay. Toxin production in strains isolated in the dairy product matrix	National Animal Health Service
5880	Technical assistance to support the organization of research into the disappeared and / or executed for political reasons in Paraguay during the period of state terrorism	Directorate General of Truth, Justice and Reparation
PERU		
5069	Strengthening of the General Directorate for Children and Adolescents of the Ministry of Women and Social Development as the executing agency of the Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction: Second Phase	Ministry of Women and Social Development
5273	Improving the feeding process and dairy herd management in the Majes Irrigation Project	Central Association of Milk Collection Centers of the Majes Irrigation Project. Cals Central
5277	Implementing high quality seed program vine (Vitis vinifera) with virus-free mother plants derived from biotechnology	National Development Institute. Special Project Jequetepeque Zaña
5304	Fractomechanical behavioral assessment of welded joints of pipelines lines to transport natural gas (NG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) in service	Academic Unit: Welding Engineering, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP)
5349	Technical assistance and training to companies in the dairy sector (2nd Stage)	National Work Training Service (SENATI), Zonal Directorate of Arequipa-Puno of SENATI
5442	Technical assistance for the development and implementation of the production of cheese from the milk of sheep, in the department of Junín (2nd Stage)	Sierra Exportadora
5444	Technical assistance in food and cattle management	National Project on Watershed Management and Soil Conservation
5447	Diagnostic methods for Campylobacter spp	Ministry of Agriculture
5448	Complementing of diagnostic methods for mycobacteria	Ministry of Agriculture

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare	Borba Vargas, Julio Cesar; Duarte Caceres, Laura Marias; Flecha de Chaves, Miryan Beatriz
Córdoba National University (UNC)	Fonseca, Gabriel Mario
Ministry of Social Development	Bonatto, Gloria
National Youth Directorate	Gras Biscetto, Mariana; La Blunda, Andres
Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security	Corres, Gerardo; Vaudagna Varela, Marisa Marina
Secretariat of Public Management	Baez Jara, Rossana Magdalena; Fleitas, Raquel Elizabeth Iglesias; Florentin, Maria Victoria Ledesma; Kathia, Floris Coronel; Ferreira Melgarejo, Ana María
Ministry of Health	Borensztejn, Cora; Madera, Sergio; Benítez Cañisa, María; Aguilera Ayala, Nilda; Pereira Duarte
Ministry of Labor	Biasutti, Alexandra; Del Valle Salinas, Teresa; Obdulio Costa, Juan Carlos
Governance and Cabinet Secretariat	Rauber, María Isabel
INCUCAI	Barone, Maria Elisa; Bisigniano, Liliana; Soratti, Carlos Alberto; Torres, Martin Alejandro
La Plata National University (UNLP)	Vigo, German Blas
Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)	Bustamante, Daniel Ramon; Ibañez, Nelida Alejandra; Nieva, Miguel Angel; Olmo, Dario Mariano; Segura, Mariana Alejandra
Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Abrevaya, Sergio Fernando; Rodríguez Querejazu, María Gabriela
Comprehensive Dairy College	Ferrero, José Luis; Monge, Juan Leandro
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Tamayo, María Inés; Gómez Talquenca, Gonzalo
Materials Science and Technology Research Institute (INTEMA), Mar del Plata National University	Chapetti, Mirco Daniel
Dairy College Foundation (FUNESIL) / Comprehensive Dairy College	Berra, Carlos
Villa María National University	Sosa, Jorge Luis; Berra, Carlos Luis; Borri, Richard Oscar
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Hofer, Claudio César
Veterinary Science Faculty of La Plata National University (UNLP)	Giacoboni, Gabriela
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Paolicchi, Fernando Alberto; Zumárraga, Martín José

COUNTRY NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION
5451	Technology for productivity and competitiveness in dairy industrialization in the Department of La Libertad	Regional Government of La Libertad
5454	Local food production education in rural education networks, stages II and III	Office of Management and Support of Education
5459	Tourist safety program	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru
5461	Training and advice to increase the competitiveness of exporting agribusiness firms of the northern regions of Peru	National Work Training Service in Industrial Work
5462	Training and technical assistance for the development of organic wines and pisco (2nd Stage)	Ministry of Health
5464	Modernization of regional and local public management	Huancavelica Regional Government
5466	Analysis and review of the curriculum of the veterinary medicine course, "Micaela Bastidas" National University in Apurimac (1st and 2nd. Stage)	"Micaela Bastidas" National University in Apurimac
5509	Course on international cooperation project appraisal	Peruvian International Cooperation Agency
5526	International disaster charter. Space and major disasters	National Commission of Space Activities
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
5241	Technical strengthening of the Bureau of Meteorology (ONAMET) through training of technical personnel to perform maintenance and repairs to conventional and automatic meteorological instrumentation	National Meteorology Service
5280	Winemaking training and application of appropriate technology for the cultivation of grapes	Secretariat of State for Agriculture
5416	Safety and quality of food consumed and traded in the Dominican Republic	Secretariat of State for Public Health
5508	Development of a platform for building a virology and molecular biology laboratory	Dominican-Japanese Friendship Medical Education Center
SOUTH AFRICA		
5873	Technical assistance in the genetic improvement of the soybean crop in South Africa	National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) together with the Protein Research Foundation (PRF)
EAST TIMOR		
5732	Technical training and training of the National Police of East Timor, prosecutors and hospital staff in the field of human identification and recovery of bodies from crime scenes "Humanitarian Research into the Santa Cruz Massacre."	
VENEZUELA		
5574	Cooperation between Diplomatic Academies	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela



APPENDIX: PROJECTS AND COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS

COOPERATING INSTITUTION	EXPERTS
Comprehensive Dairy College	Maino, Jorge Daniel; Coschica, Jorge Germán Adrián
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Parés, Gonzalo Daniel
Tourist Police	Meregalli, Javier Alfredo; Lotocki, Gustavo Gabriel
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Pozzolo, Oscar Rubén; Vranic, María Laura
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Moron Guillen, Manuel Fernando; Paredes Tuesta, Pablo Javier
Governance and Cabinet Secretariat	Della Busca, Enrique Fidel
Veterinary Science Faculty of La Plata National University (UNLP)	Arias, Daniel Osvaldo; Pons, Eduardo Rafael
Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs	De Fornasari, Andrea Cecilia; San Nicolás, Alicia Susana; Mazzaglia, Mónica Adriana
National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)	Henríquez Camacho, Gustavo
National Meteorology Service	Flores, Alberto
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Battistella, Maximiliano; Sari, Santiago
National University of the Littoral (UNL)	Aringoli, Ester Elena; Zannier, Mirta Silvia
National Administration of Laboratories and Health Institutes “Dr. Carlos G. Malbrán”	Beltre Ramírez, Vianney Manuela
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Salines, Luis Alberto
Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)	Segura, Mariana Alejandra; Fonderbrider, Luis
National Foreign Service Institute (ISEN)	García Rodríguez, Alejandra; Brito Camacho, Patricia

ACRONYMS

- ABC** | Brazilian Cooperation Agency.
- AE** | Aid Effectiveness.
- AECID** | Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development.
- ANAPOL** | National Police Academy of Bolivia.
- ANMAT** | National Administration of Drugs, Food and Medical Technology of Argentina.
- APCI** | Peruvian International Cooperation Agency.
- APN** | National Parks Administration of Argentina.
- ARAP** | Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama.
- ASOFAMD** | Association of Relatives of Detainees, Disappeared and Martyrs for National Liberation of Bolivia.
- BAPIN** | Bank of Investment Projects of Argentina.
- CARICOM** | Caribbean Community.
- CEL** | Executive Hydroelectric Commission of the Río Lempa in El Salvador.
- CEMIT** | Multidisciplinary Center for Technological Research of the National University of Asunción.
- CIDA** | Canadian International Development Agency.
- CIEDEF** | Interagency Council for the Clarification of Forced Disappearances of Bolivia.
- CNIC** | National Center for Scientific Research of Cuba.
- CORPOICA** | Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation.
- CPRM** | Geological Survey of Brazil.
- CVyJ** | Truth and Justice Commission of Paraguay.
- DAC / OCDE** | Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- DAGPyPS** | Directorate of Public Expenditure Analysis and Social Programs of Argentina.
- DCPYES** | Department of Supervision of Health Centers and Related Institutions of Paraguay.
- DGCIN** | General Directorate of International Cooperation.
- DNP** | Department of National Planning of Colombia.
- DNVS** | National Health Surveillance Directorate of Paraguay.
- DVJR** | Directorate of Truth, Justice and Reparation of Paraguay.
- EAAF** | Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team.
- ECOSOC** | Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
- ESSAP** | Sanitary Services Company of Paraguay.
- FADA** | Faculty of Architecture, Design and Arts at the National University of Asunción.
- FFD** | Financing for Development.
- FIDA** | International Fund for Agricultural Development.
- FO.AR** | Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation.
- IAICA** | Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.
- IDIF** | Institute of Forensic Research Bolivia.
- INAN** | National Institute of Food and Nutrition of Paraguay.
- INAP** | National Institute of Public Administration of Argentina.
- INAT** | National Institute of Ablation and Transplant of Paraguay.
- INATEC** | National Technological Institute of Nicaragua.
- INCA** | National Institute of Agricultural Sciences of Cuba.
- INCAA** | National Institute of Audiovisual Arts and Sciences of Argentina.
- INCUCAI** | Central National Institute for Coordination of Transplants and Ablations of Argentina.
- INDEC** | National Statistics and Census Institute of Argentina.
- INEGI** | National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico.
- INIDEP** | National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development of Argentina.
- INRAA** | National Institute of Agronomic Research of Algeria.
- INTA** | National Institute of Agricultural Technology of Argentina.
- INTI** | National Institute of Industrial Technology of Argentina.
- INTN** | National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology of Paraguay.
- ITELV** | Livestock Technical Institute of Algeria.
- LIDMO** | Immunogenetics and Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory.
- MADR** | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia.
- MARD** | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- MARENA** | Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Nicaragua.
- MARNDR** | Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of Haiti.
- MDGs** | Millennium Development Goals.
- MECON** | Ministry of Economy and Public Finance of Argentina.
- MEF** | Ministry of Economy and Finance.
- MERCOSUR** | Common Market of the South.
- MICs** | Middle Income Countries.
- MIDEPLAN** | Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica.
- MINUSTAH** | United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti.
- MPCE** | Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation of Haiti.
- NDI** | National Democratic Institute.
- ODA** | Official Development Assistance.
- OMS** | World Health Organization.
- OPS** | Pan American Health Organization.
- ORA** | Office of Agricultural Risk of Argentina.
- ORSEP** | Regulatory Body for the Safety of Dams of Argentina.
- PCM** | Project Cycle Management.
- PNTL** | East Timor National Police.
- PPJA** | Partnership Program Japan Argentina.
- ReSA** | Food Security Network of Colombia.
- SDH** | Human Rights Secretariat of Argentina.
- SEGEMAR** | Argentine Mining Geology Service.
- SEGIB** | Iberic-American General Secretariat.
- SENACSA** | National Animal Quality and Health Service.
- SENAVE** | National Seeds and Plant Health Service.
- SGP** | Public Management Secretariat of Argentina.
- SICOM** | Department of Information and Communication Technology for Development of Paraguay.
- SNAP** | National Personnel Management Service of Bolivia.
- SSC** | South-South Cooperation.
- SYSGEP** | Système de Gestion de Projets d'Haïti.
- TCDC** | Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.
- UNACH** | Autonomous University of Chiapas in Mexico.
- UNASUR** | Union of South American Nations.
- UNICEF** | United Nations Children's Fund.
- UTN** | National Technological University of Argentina.
- VIFM** | Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine de Australia.





ARGENTINE FUND FOR HORIZONTAL COOPERATION (FO.AR)

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