




Michael Porter:

¿Por qué las empresas pueden resolver problemas sociales?

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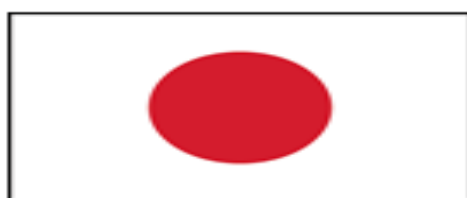
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DE COOPE

DE COOPERACIÓN

Cooperantes tradicionales: Cooperación Norte-Sur

Países y agencias de países:



OF INTEREST

Traditional Cooperators: North - South Cooperation

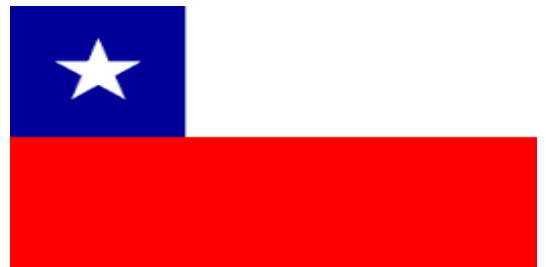
Multilateral Organizations:

- European Union: a particular case
- United Nations Agencies:
- Multilateral Banking:

OF INTE

Horizontal Cooperation: South-South Cooperation (CSS)

Countries and country agencies (CoMixtas):



OF INTE

Horizontal Cooperation: South-South Cooperation (CSS)

Multilateral Organizations:

- Regional Integration and Coordination Mechanisms
 - Pacific Alliance
 - Ibero-American General Secretariat
 - Organization of American States OAS
 - Community of Latin American and Caribbean States CELAC
 - Andean Community CAN
 - Cooperation Forum of Latin America and the Caribbean FEALAC
- CSS Financing Funds:
 - South – South Facility Exchange of t
 - IDB Funds
 - Regional funds
- Regional Strategies (From Colombia):
 - Colombia's cooperation strategy wi
 - Regional Cooperation Program with

- Regional strategies for Asia, Africa and Latin America

DEFINITION

TECHNICAL COOPERATION is the aid that is delivered through the transfer of technology, know-how and experience between countries and multilateral organizations, in order to support the socioeconomic development of the recipient countries.

FINANCIAL COOPERATION is offered by some sources, through the allocation of funds to support development projects. It is divided into refundable and non-refundable.

- Reimbursable consists of soft loans and is developed under management contracts.
- The non-reimbursable is the cooperation offered by some sources, through the allocation of funds to support development projects or activities.

HUMANITARIAN AID is the set of actions, measures and programs, whose function is to help people in need and to protect the life and dignity of people and communities affected by natural disasters or conflicts.

FOOD ASSISTANCE consists of the contribution of food products to developing countries, to ensure food security, as the basis of their development process.

CULTURAL COOPERATION is the aid destined to carry out activities in some cultural material, training and exchanges; and scholarships, whose objective is to contribute to the training of officials who can play an important role in developing countries, through their

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

1. Economic cooperation
2. Debt conversion for sustainable development projects/projects
3. Sectoral Strategic Plans or Programs
4. Subregional, regional or continental projects
5. Trade and industrial cooperation
6. Border cooperation
7. International security cooperation
8. International cooperation for fiscal stabilization
9. Sectorial cooperation
10. Cooperation for the formulation of public policies
11. Concessional loans
12. Inter-agency cooperation
13. Basket bottoms

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OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

1. Economic cooperation:

Transfer between economic agents to
POTENTIAL, OPENING OF MARKETS. M
economic. It is difficult to differentiate
Public sphere: eg. Technical assistance
regulations.

Private area: eg. Producer associations
joint ventures.

OF INTEREST

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

Conversion of debt for projects/Development
Sustainable:

Debt-for-nature swap. The donor forgives debt for the recipient country executing development projects on environmental issues.

2. **Sectoral Strategic Plans or Programs:**
Support for sector programs in a coherent and coordinated manner. Among these modalities are:

OF INTE

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

3. **Subregional, regional or continental projects:**
Sensitive or strategic issues are identified and occur in areas of integration such as CA. Projects are carried out in the country directly between the cooperating agency or countries.
4. **Trade and industrial cooperation:**
Dynamics of cooperation for the entry into global markets. They must be accompanied by the equitable distribution of benefits, the highest foreign investment income is a

OF INTE

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

5. **Border cooperation:**

It is mainly presented from the South-South perspective. It is addressed from the security and stability of the region, the cohesion of the populations in such a way that various processes are sought. They are rather p

6. **International security cooperation:**

It is highlighted after the attacks of September 11, 2001. The cooperation of countries such as the United States and the focus is the prevention of terrorism. The areas addressed by this cooperation

OF INTER

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

Support for structural stability

- Deterrence
- Deny individuals or groups terrorist a
- Permanent collaboration within the attack terrorism.

7. **International cooperation for fiscal stab**
Cooperation between the tax administr
that globalization generates a great and

8. **Sector cooperation:**
Support from public policy and not spec
intervention in a wide field to obtain re

OF INTER

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

9. **Cooperation for the formulation of public policy:**
Support to developing countries for the formulation of a coherent public policy that includes a clear national strategy for the eradication of extreme poverty.
It is granted to governments, directly, and through intermediaries, for these actions.
10. **Concessional loans:**
Loans under special conditions, for those countries with low income, can access financing from international organizations on terms between 17 and 30 years. The projects are especially intended for: social infrastructure, health, education, etc.

OF INTER

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION:

11. **Inter-agency cooperation:**

Cooperation involving two or more cooperating countries, oriented to large medium and low income countries, with a high budget allocation, following the principles of the Paris Declaration (2005).

12. **Basket funds:**

Joint financing modality, executed by various countries within their general budget.

Different countries contribute within this modality.
E.g.: Project for the Promotion of Coexistence in Colombia, financed by Spain, Norway, Belgium, etc.

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

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1. Principles based on AID EFFECTIVENESS (Paris Declar

Did recipients formulate their own stra

- Do recipients coordinate their own co

- Is there transparency between recipie

Is there mutual trust?

- Are the cooperating workers adapting

- Is there help tied?

- Does the cooperation strategy make u

- Does cooperation generate local insta

- Are there joint monitoring and evalua

- Is there coherence between the coop

- Does cooperation generate and levera

- Has the debt burden of the recipients

cooperating?

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- ACTION WITHOUT DAMAGE:
- DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH:
- APPROACH BASED ON HUMAN RIGHTS:
- FRIENDLY IMPACT WITH THE ENVIRONMENT:
- INCOME GENERATION:
- PEACE-BUILDING:

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- NO EXACERBATION OF CONFLICTS:
- MAINSTREAMING (TRANSVERSALIZATION OF CLIMATE C

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- ACTION WITHOUT DAMAGE:

Harm: Rupture, limitation or injury to well-being of human being individually and collectively, in its complexity.

Given this, an action is proposed based on the principle of PRIMUM NON NOCERE, "do no harm", as a moral reflection, on what is going to be done, on "what" principles, consequences and impacts.

- Optimize local capacities
- - Reveal the autonomy of the communities
- - Evaluate the GOOD before the goal
- - Dignity, autonomy and freedom.

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH:

- Gender Equality and Genders: Empowerment o

Equity: search for decent
without
no type of differentiation
in the differences between
to projects that highlight
any of these causes.

Ethnic groups: D
other cultures, e
at risk their cultu

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- APPROACH BASED ON HUMAN RIGHTS:

- Poverty is not so much lack of resources but
-
- - Part of the vision of citizenship, its social r
- in promoting the dignity of the individual a
-
- - It is perfectly articulated with the concept
-
- - What are human rights?
-
- - What types of human rights are there?
-
- - How the Approach is applied in Developm

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- FRIENDLY IMPACT WITH THE ENVIRONMENT:
 - Responsible relationship with the environment vision of exploitation, production and consumption
 -
 - It focuses as a pillar on sustainable management and holistic relationship with the environment, approached with an economic vision but from the social, political and also economic.

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- INCOME GENERATION:

It is very important to generate sustainable income to combat and eradicate poverty and situations of

- Pursue material well-being and spiritual development. Every human being has a right to.

It has clear guidelines to generate autonomous individuals and their communities, insert them in the formal economy, access the financial system, access to credit, generate permanent, generate decent living conditions

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PAZ

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PAZ:

Conflict prevention, crisis management, conflict resolution

- Peacebuilding and permanent maintenance of peace

- It is an intersection of world agendas that include human rights, international peace.

- Colombia is going through a decisive moment in its history. The framework already been established for the post-conflict i
If the Peace Process is finalized and made official

ENFOQUES ACTUALES PA

2. Nuevos Principios de aplicación:

- NO EXACERBATION OF CONFLICTS:

- Humanitarian aid for armed conflicts and natural disasters.
-
- Minimization of conflicts and crisis.
-
- Decrease in assistance.
-
- Installation of development capabilities.
-
- Work hand in hand with differential approaches.

- **MAINSTREAMING (TRANSVERSALIZATION OF CLIMATE**

prehensive and planetary strategy for adaptation to climate change and development dynamics.

resses dimensions such as climate change, adaptation and development

its to integrate concepts of economic, sustainable and local development, technology and innovation.

of the assessment of climate risk and the vulnerability of communities

s through the review of policies, strategies and projects and programmes

time the changes and resilience in this regard