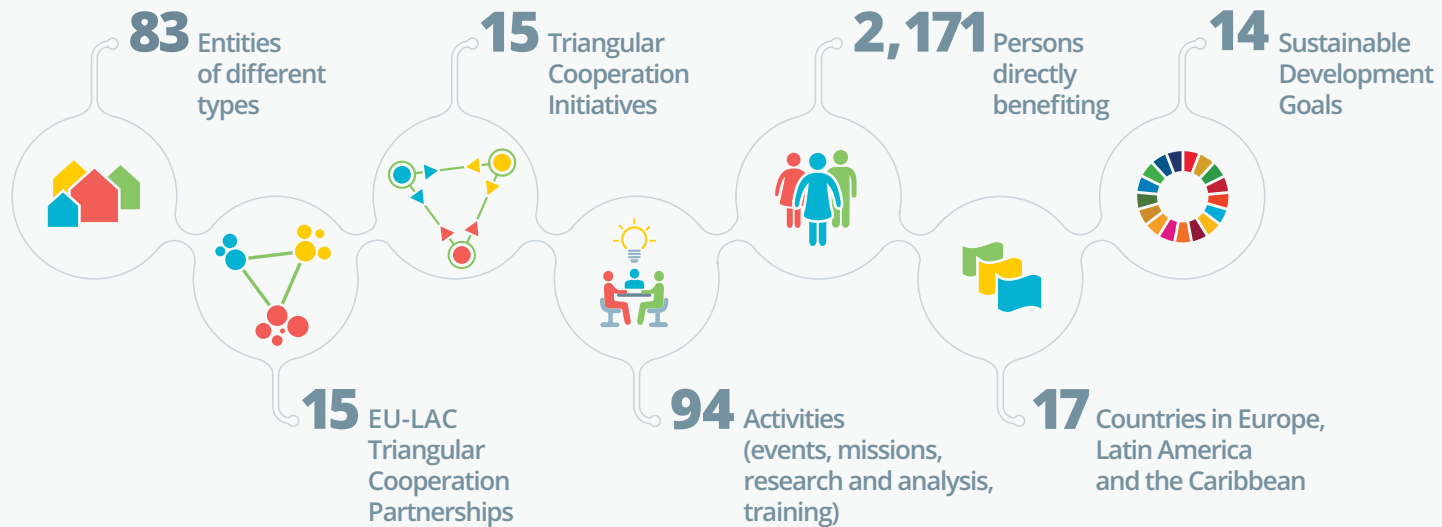


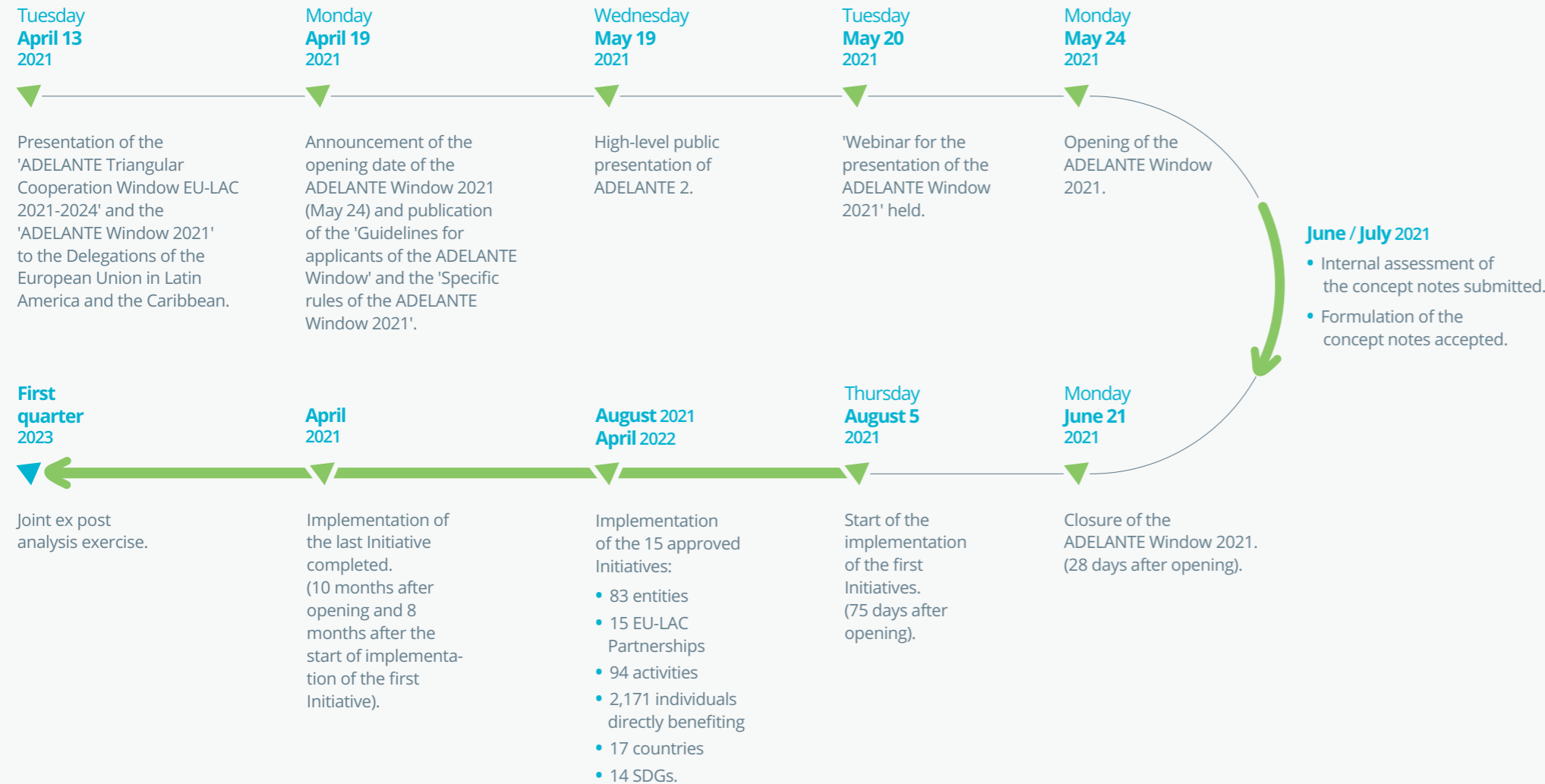
AdelanteWindow2021

S U M M A R Y R E P O R T



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For more information about the timeline of the ADELANTE Window 2021: <https://www.adelante2.eu/en/adelante-window-2021>

The 15 Triangular Cooperation Initiatives co-financed within the framework of the ADELANTE Window 2021

- Biomass recovery model in the forestry sector
- Comprehensive care for Chagas disease
- Contributing to the digital transformation of manufacturing SMEs
- Contributing to the social inclusion of the deaf
- Contribution to sustainable rural production through a Gender-sensitive and Cultural Approach
- Increasing competitiveness through an innovation-driven local agenda
- Innovative Laboratory for Reciprocal Entrepreneurship in the Social Economy (LIDERES)
- Public policies to promote Responsible Business Conduct at the local level
- Quinoa Initiative
- Smart Cities
- Soft Landing COxDE for Colombian impact-driven start-ups
- Strengthening value chains and their contribution to the SDGs
- Telemedicine for social inclusion
- Training in Restorative Justice and Therapeutic Jurisprudence
- Workshop schools for employment and entrepreneurship

For more information, you can consult the minisite of each Initiative: <https://www.adelante2.eu/en/initiatives-list>

The 15 Triangular Cooperation Partnerships of the ADELANTE Window 2021

83 entities were involved in the ADELANTE Window 2021. Of these 83 entities, 68 have acted as Partnership members entities and 15 as collaborating entities. The statistical data in this document refers to the Partnership member entities.

In terms of the type of entity

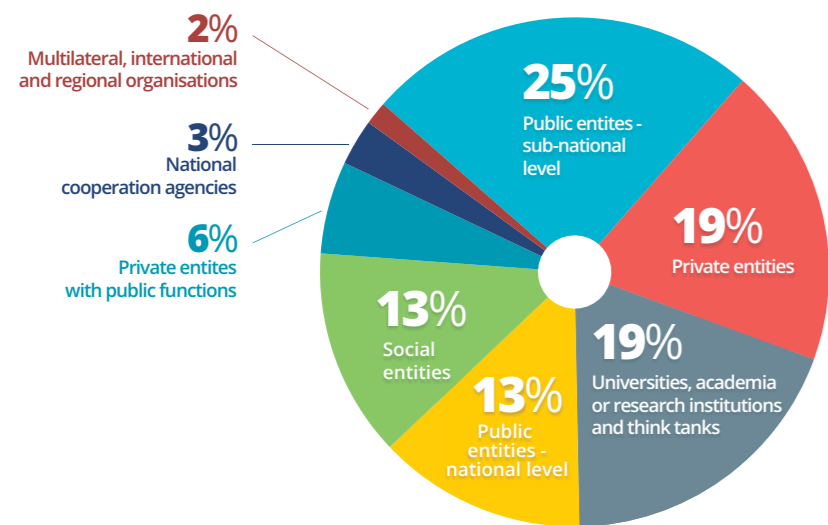
The public entities - sub-national level (17), together with the public entities - national level (9) and national development agencies (2), demonstrate that **the public sector continues to be interested in Triangular Cooperation.**

This interest is also being met by the private sector, including private entities (13), private entities with public functions (4) and social entities (9), as well as by universities, academic entities, research institutions and think tanks (13), which highlights **a growing interest in Triangular Cooperation among the less traditional actors.**

In addition, only 2 Partnerships are comprised exclusively of the same type of actors, while 5 Partnerships are made up of 4 or more types of actors, which underscores **the impressive capacity of Triangular Cooperation to facilitate collaboration and joint work among different types of actors.**

A detailed analysis of the success of the Initiatives driven by 'multi-stakeholder' Partnerships, and in some cases 'multi-level' Partnerships, will provide evidence on the balance between transaction costs and the contribution to development. So far, the internal assessment made and shared by the Partnerships is highly positive. At the same time, it is worth noting that in the case of Partnerships with actors of the same type, there is strong complementarity, which should also be considered an added value of Triangular Cooperation.

Of the 10 types of entities included in the ADELANTE Window, only 'trade unions' and 'international financial institutions or for development' have not been featured.



European Union countries.

20 entities from 4 European Union countries took part, in which the participation of entities from Spain (15) stands out compared to those from the other countries: Germany (2), Italy (2) and Austria (1). This high level of participation from a single country demonstrates that the **various actors in Latin America and the Caribbean continue to be interested in Triangular Cooperation with Spain.**

At the same time, it poses a challenge for the ADELANTE Window when it comes to encouraging the participation and commitment of more entities from a greater number of European countries, without losing sight of the demand-driven approach. In addition, these 20 entities belong to different categories, all of which respond to and contribute to the 'multi-stakeholder' and 'multi-level' approach described in the previous point.

[The case of Spain: universities (6), private entities (4), social entities (2), public entities - national level (1), public entities - sub-national level (1) and national cooperation agencies (1)].

Also worth highlighting is the participation of 1 European entity in 2 Partnerships, which has been facilitated under the ADELANTE Window by allowing the Partnerships to have a 'temporary alliance' approach, that may or may not have legal personality, in order to generate agile and flexible collaboration spaces.

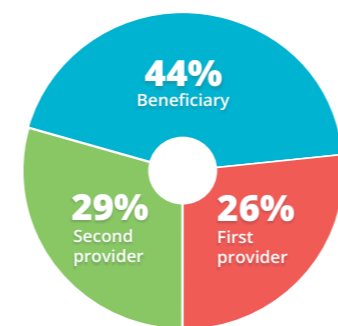
The detailed study during the joint ex post analysis exercises on the success of the Initiatives, in which this entity is participating, will provide evidence on the suitability of this option. So far, the internal assessment made and shared by the Partnerships concerned is highly positive.

In terms of the roles of the entities:

Of the 68 entities, 30 have assumed the role of Beneficiary, 18 the role of First provider and 20 the role of Second provider.

The majority of the Second provider entities are non-public entities: universities (6), private entities (6) and social entities (4), as compared to development agencies (1), public entities - national level (1), public entities - sub-national level (1) and international organisations (1).

The same is true for First provider entities: private entities (5), universities (4) and social entities (2), as compared to public entities - national level (3), public entities - sub-national level (3) and development agencies (1).



The trend is the opposite for the Beneficiary entities, among which public entities - sub-national level (13) and public entities - national level (7) are in the majority, compared to private entities (4), universities (4) and social entities (3).

The data highlights **the importance of Triangular cooperation in bringing together all types of actors in all types of roles, fostering non-traditional Partnerships in international cooperation for development.**

The countries with the largest number of Beneficiary entities are Cuba (7/7), Paraguay (6/6) and Argentina (4/6), while the countries with the largest number of First provider entities are Mexico (6/9), Colombia (3/6), Chile (2/2) and Argentina (2/6). In the case of Argentina (4+2), Brazil (1+1), Colombia (3+3), Costa Rica (1+1) and Mexico (3+6), there is an interesting 'dual role' of Beneficiary country and Provider country, which highlights **the ability of Triangular Cooperation to respond to the most modern approaches in terms of cooperation with and between middle-income countries.**

In terms of the premises of the Partnerships:

The 15 Partnerships have addressed all the theoretical premises established in the Triangular Cooperation narrative and envisaged in the ADELANTE Window.

- Existing North-South ties that have broadened their scope by reaching more Beneficiaries in Latin America and the Caribbean, responding to 'requests for support to address a development challenge, providing their knowledge and expertise, as well as financial resources in certain cases,' thus able to contribute to more development challenges and enable existing 'Southern' entities to make the transition from beneficiaries to providers: 6 Partnerships.
- Existing South-South ties that have been strengthened by the addition of one or more EU partners that 'contribute to strengthening the Partnership and support it by lending their knowledge, expertise and financial resources', therefore increasing the number of entities contributing to development challenges: 3 Partnerships.

- Previous partnerships that had already met the criteria and definition of Triangular Cooperation: 3 Partnerships
- Existing North-South ties that have been strengthened by the inclusion of a new provider from Latin America and the Caribbean, 'which has experience in responding to the same development challenge in a similar context to that of the Beneficiary, and shares its knowledge and expertise and, in certain cases, financial resources with the partnership', thus increasing the number of entities contributing to development challenges and the number of 'Southern' entities acting as cooperation providers: 2 partnerships.
- Partnerships formed as a result of the ADELANTE Window: 1 Partnership.

These data highlight **the ability of Triangular Cooperation to trigger processes in which previous relationships evolve towards more open models, allowing the potential of more actors from different nationalities and backgrounds to be fully maximised.**

Within this perspective, the detailed study during the joint ex post analysis exercises on the success of the Initiatives will provide evidence on the strongest and weakest scenarios for the effectiveness of Triangular Cooperation and for the consolidation of these relationships in the future. Likewise, it will provide us with elements to guide the ADELANTE Window in order to maximise the greatest potential from all the scenarios.

In terms of the collaborating entities

Finally, of the 15 collaborating entities, it is worth noting that 12 are from Latin America and 3 are from the European Union, which highlights **the capacity of Triangular Cooperation to maximise the knowledge and expertise from all areas and not only from traditional providers.**

Of the 12 collaborating entities from Latin America, the majority are from Argentina (5), followed by Costa Rica (2), Uruguay (2), Colombia (1), Mexico (1) and Paraguay (1). The 3 representing the European Union are from Spain (2) and Italy (1). In both cases, the geographical scope is highly aligned with the countries of origin of the Partnership member entities.

The 15 participating entities also represent different types of actors, reinforcing the 'multi-stakeholder' and 'multi-level' approach.

In terms of the entities' countries of origin:

Latin American and Caribbean countries:

48 entities from 13 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean participated. Worth noting is the presence of entities from Mexico (9), Cuba (7), Argentina (6), Colombia (6) and Paraguay (6). Of the remaining 8 countries, there are between 1 and 3 entities per country.

In addition, these 48 entities belong to different categories, both as a whole and within each country, all of which respond to and contribute to the 'multi-stakeholder' and 'multi-level' approach described in the previous point.

[The case of Mexico: 'private entities' (4), 'universities' (2), 'public entities - national level' (1), 'public entities - sub-national level' (1) and 'social entities' (1)].

With regard to the Caribbean, only Cuban entities (7) participated. This consolidation in a single country poses a challenge for the ADELANTE Window, in order to encourage the participation and engagement of a larger number of entities from a larger number of Caribbean countries, without affecting the demand-driven approach.

1 - According to the Guidelines for applicants, these collaborating entities have the capacity and willingness to make a specific contribution of their knowledge and expertise in order to achieve the Initiative's objectives, with a strong added value, but without this contribution necessarily implying that they are members of the Partnership. This figure aims to maximise the knowledge and experience of certain entities without entailing the implications envisaged in the Guidelines for the Partnership member entities. Collaborating entities will not be considered Partnership member entities in any case. This is not a compulsory function or figure.

The 15 Triangular Cooperation Initiatives of the ADELANTE Window 2021

94 activities

The 'events' were the most popular group of activities, which included workshops (24), seminars (18) and congresses (3). Also worth highlighting are the number of study visits (17) and internships (1) within the 'missions' group. These figures show that **this type of activity genuinely reflects the spirit and definition of Triangular Cooperation in terms of 'sharing knowledge and experience,' and has been at the centre of the Window 2021.**

It is also worth mentioning the set of consultancies (18) and studies (10), which are complementary activities alongside the core processes of knowledge building within the framework of the Initiatives; most of which have yielded products that serve as inputs or outcomes of the events and missions, thus reinforcing the scope and quality of the Initiatives.

With regard to the courses (3), it seems that these could be maximised even more, especially as the ADELANTE Window provides for 'the possibility to design and organise a newly created training experience, oriented towards the objectives of the Initiative', as well as the express invitation for third parties to participate. This openness to third party participation in the courses and the congresses provides the opportunity to increase the direct impact of the Initiatives, without detracting from the triangular approach.

The ADELANTE Window 2021 has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has led to more hybrid and virtual activities than initially planned. In addition, as a result of the wave of infections that took place during the months of December and January, in the midst of implementing the activities of the ADELANTE Window 2021, many had to be reformulated, including those in very advanced stages of organisation. However, despite the necessary adjustments to some of the work plans, the final conclusions point to a high number of insights gained in each Initiative.

All of the face-to-face activities took place in the countries of origin of the Partnership member entities. As can be seen below, there is a strong link between the nationality of the Partnerships and the geographical scope of the ADELANTE Window.

2,171 individuals directly benefiting

For the ADELANTE Window, direct beneficiaries are all individuals (natural persons) participating in the activities of the Initiatives.

Due to the type of activities of the ADELANTE Window, the vast majority (about 80%) of the direct beneficiaries are part of or are associated with the Partnership member entities. This demonstrates **the potential of Triangular Cooperation to bring together teams and get them involved, and moreover to foster capacity building among the entities by harnessing knowledge and insights.**

In addition, some activities that were designed as 'open', such as courses and congresses, also have the potential to connect the entities' teams with third party specialists and experts, which is a strong added value.

It is worth noting that the final beneficiaries of the ADELANTE Window are the persons or groups of persons (natural persons) who will benefit from a development process, enabled by applying the knowledge generated. These will be addressed in future reports on the ADELANTE Window 2021.

Looking to the future: networks and models

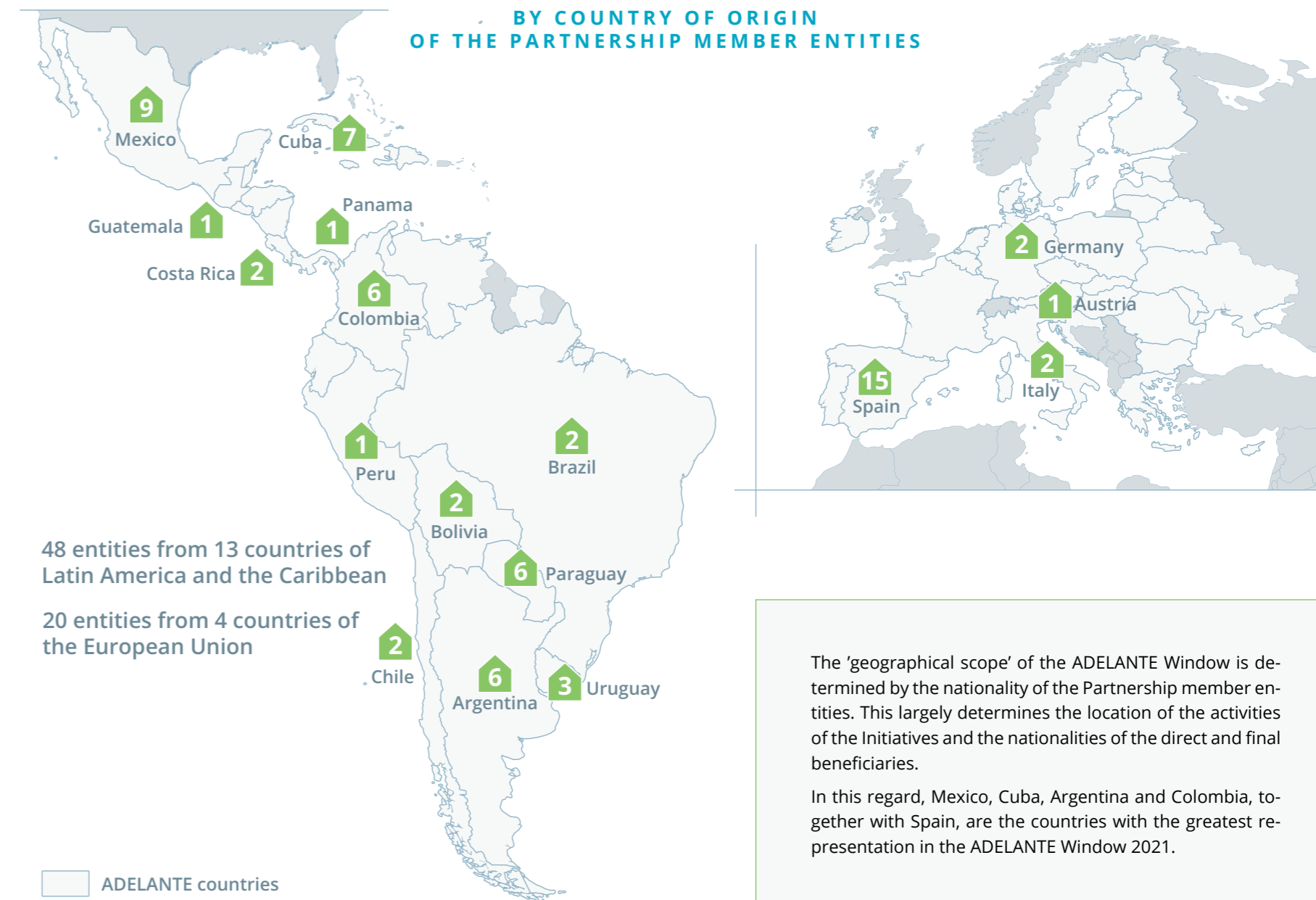
Building on the ADELANTE Window's concept of the Initiatives:

The Initiatives are based on the premise of harnessing the knowledge and expertise of the Partnership's member entities, in order to generate new knowledge that can be applied to respond effectively to a development challenge. Ideally, this new knowledge is collected and systematised through models or prototypes that facilitate its practical application, especially when pilot experiences or similar experiences have taken place. This logic in itself results in the capacity building of the entities and of the Partnership itself, which is one of the first elements of added value of Triangular Cooperation, in addition to fostering the creation of specialised networks with a broader scope than the Partnership on its own.

As of today, we can affirm that:

- The vast majority of the entities that have participated in the ADELANTE Window 2021 claim to have strengthened their capacities, and their ties with the other entities in the Partnership have been strengthened as well.
- At least 10 out of the 15 Partnerships aim to create a specialised network or platform, thanks to their joint work within the Initiative.
- At least 8 out of the 15 Initiatives have created models or prototypes that enable the application of the knowledge generated.

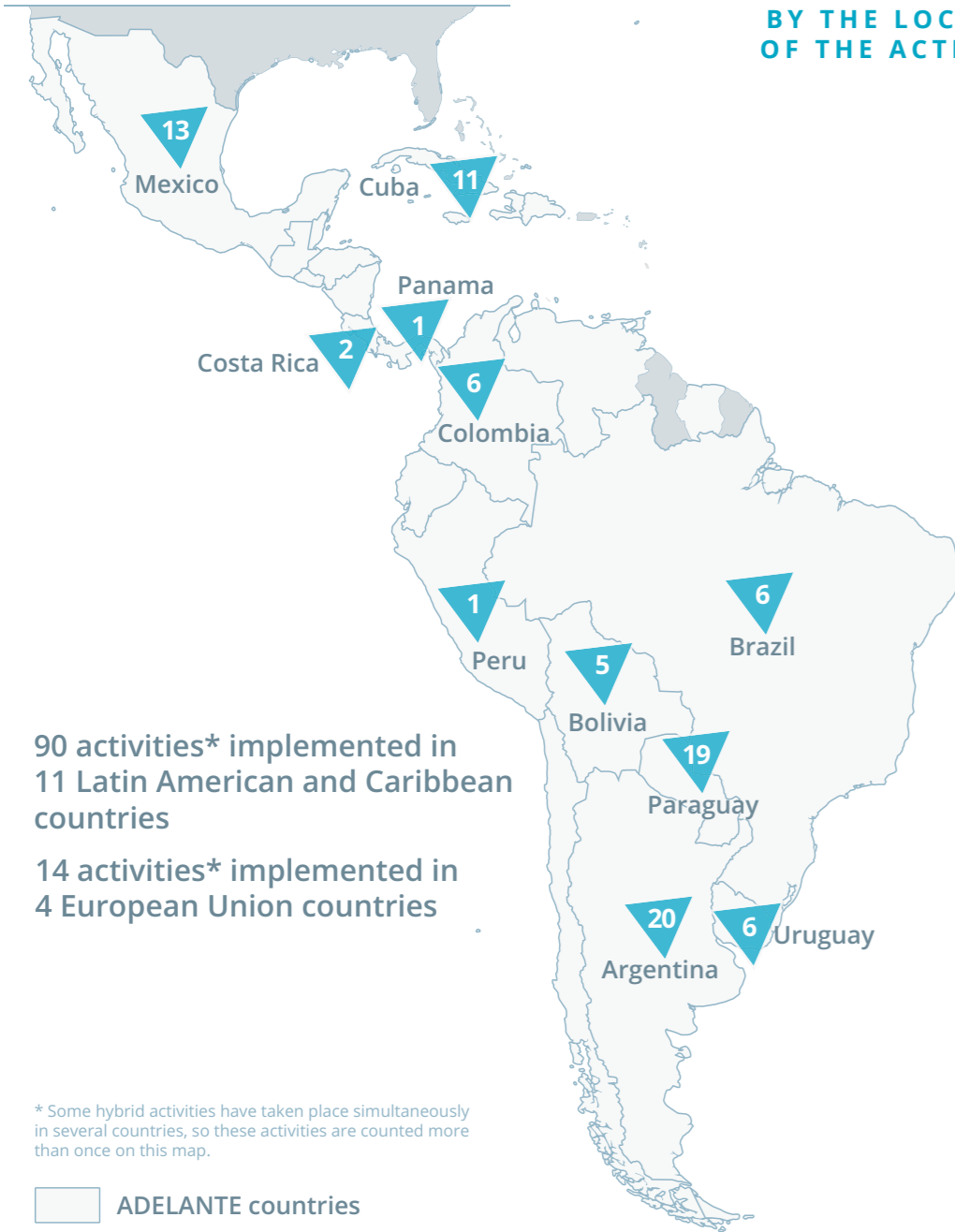
The geographical scope of the ADELANTE Window 2021



The 'geographical scope' of the ADELANTE Window is determined by the nationality of the Partnership member entities. This largely determines the location of the activities of the Initiatives and the nationalities of the direct and final beneficiaries.

In this regard, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina and Colombia, together with Spain, are the countries with the greatest representation in the ADELANTE Window 2021.

BY THE LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITIES

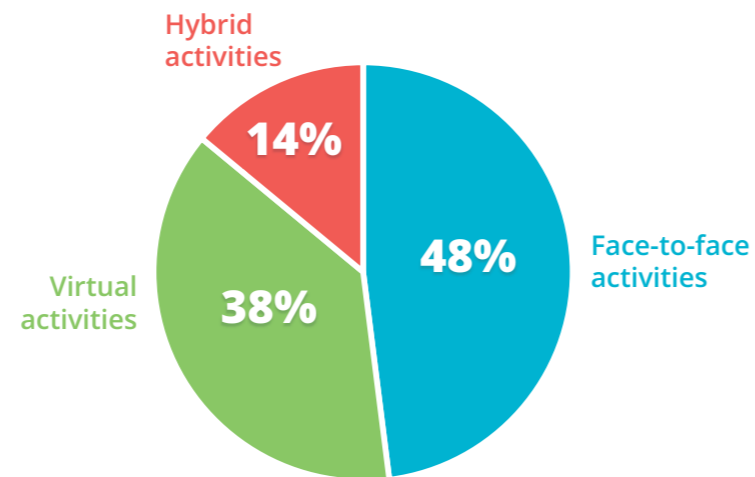


90 activities* implemented in 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries

14 activities* implemented in 4 European Union countries

* Some hybrid activities have taken place simultaneously in several countries, so these activities are counted more than once on this map.

ADELANTE countries



BY THE LOCATION OF KNOWLEDGE SHARING ACTIVITIES



* This map focuses on knowledge sharing activities in the strictest sense of the term, so it does not include the consultancies (18) and studies (10).

ADELANTE countries



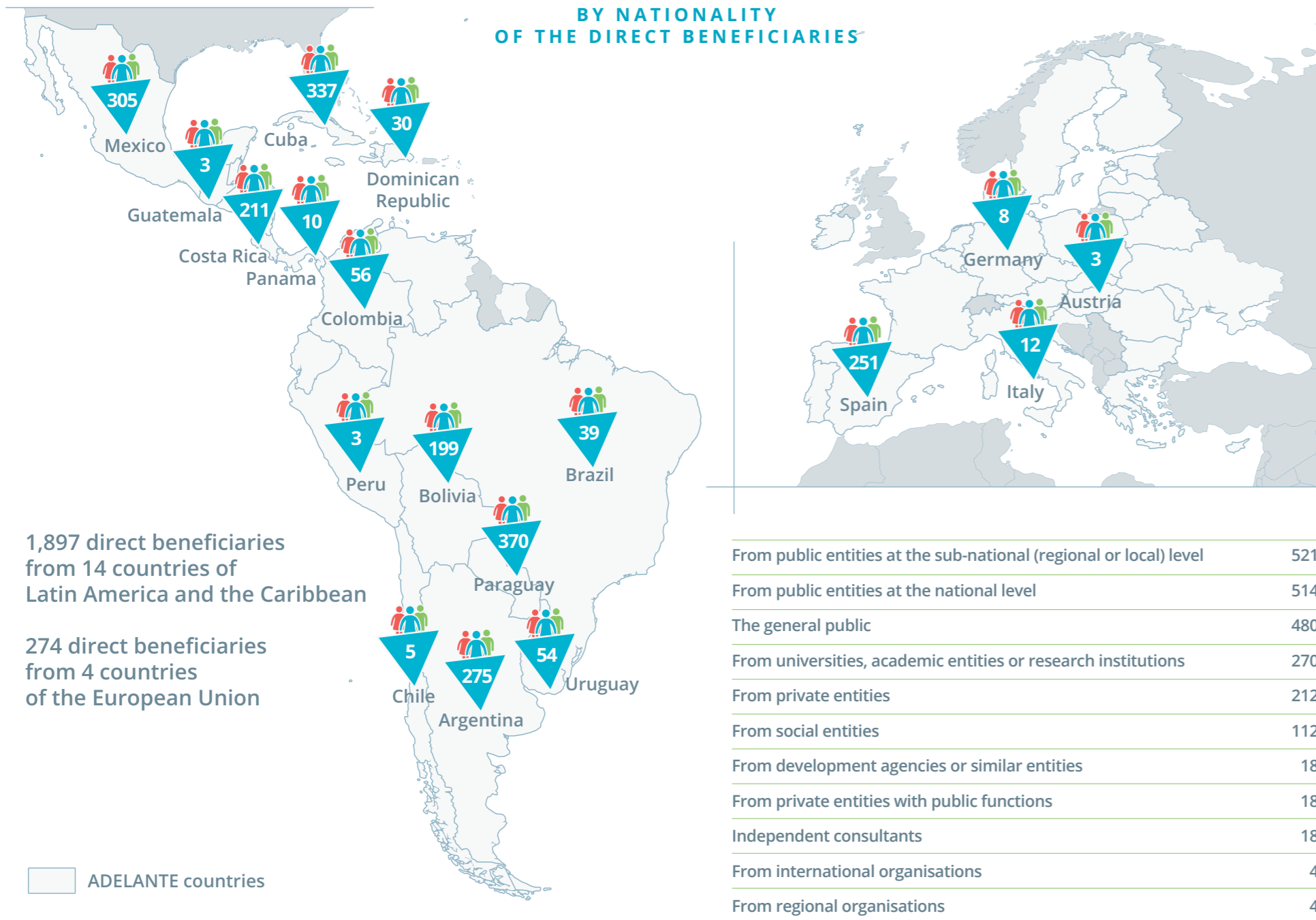
41 FACE-TO-FACE / HYBRID

- Workshops (9)
- Seminars (11)
- Congresses (3)
- Study visits (17)
- Internships (1)

25 VIRTUAL



- Workshops (15)
- Seminars (7)
- Courses (3)



The sectoral approach of the ADELANTE Window 2021

The 'sectoral approach' of the ADELANTE Window is shaped by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Rather than considering 'sectors' or 'intervention topics', the direct (primary SDG) or indirect (secondary SDG) contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets will always be considered.

Of the 15 ADELANTE Window 2021 Initiatives, 8 contribute to SDG 8, addressing 9 of its 10 targets. In addition to this, 7 Initiatives contribute to SDGs 7, 9, 11 and 12. In this regard, the ADELANTE Window 2021 is especially oriented towards objectives under the theme of 'Prosperity'. This is consistent with the fact that private entities are highly involved.

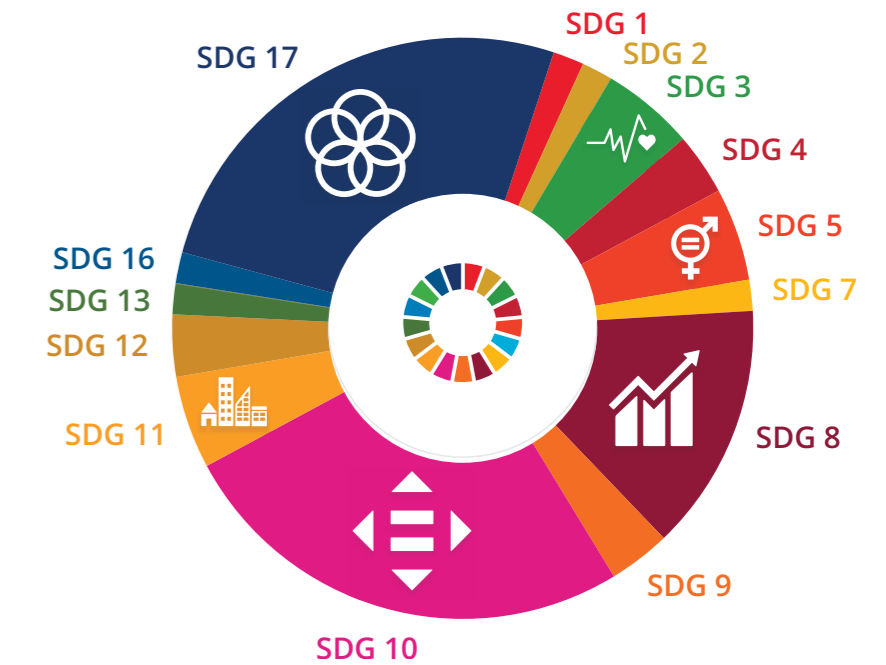
Following this are the goals within the theme of 'People', with 8 contributions to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, although none have more than 3 contributions; a far cry from SDG 8 as mentioned above.

It is noteworthy that only 1 Initiative contributes to SDG 16, the goal under the theme of 'Peace'.

It is also worth noting that only 1 Initiative contributes to SDGs 13, 14 and 15, under the theme of 'Planet', in a very different trend to that of Triangular Cooperation between the European Union and Latin America.

In line with the objectives of ADELANTE 2, all Initiatives tend to contribute to a certain extent to SDG 10. Within this objective, 12 Initiatives contribute to target 10.2, followed by target 10.3, to which 5 Initiatives contribute. Undoubtedly, these are the SDG 10 targets that are most aligned with the ADELANTE Window and consistent with the Triangular Cooperation itself. *Target 10.2. Social, economic and political inclusion. Target 10.3 Equal opportunities.*

In keeping with the definition of Triangular Cooperation, all ADELANTE Window 2021 Initiatives directly contribute to SDG 17. Within this framework, there is a strong focus on targets 6, 7 and 9, with a total of 15 contributions between them. *Target 17.6. Technology transfer. Target 17.7. Environmentally-sound technologies. Target 17.9. Capacity building.*



All contributions from all Initiatives are counted, including primary and secondary SDGs, as well as contributions to ADELANTE's SDGs 10 and 17.



Impact of the ADELANTE Window 2021

The Triangular Cooperation Initiatives are seen as a broader instrument than an activity, but less comprehensive than a project in terms of budget, time and scope. The implementation period demonstrates this approach, limited to 6 months in the ADELANTE Window 2021 and 8 months in the ADELANTE Window 2022.

Based on this premise, it is understood that during the implementation period, there is an intense and highly focused exercise involving knowledge 'sharing' (knowledge and experience that is 'offered' by the First and Second providers, which in turn, is 'tapped into' or 'harnessed' by the Beneficiaries), in order to 'generate' new knowledge, with the corresponding systematisation, modelling or parameter setting. Only in very few cases is it possible to 'apply' this new knowledge during the implementation period, and in these cases the pilot experiences are limited in time and scope. For this reason:

At the end of the implementation period, the impact of the Initiative is focused on:

- **The capacity building of each and every one of the Partnership's member entities**, thanks to the joint work dynamic of sharing knowledge, which is organised through a series of activities and a work plan / methodology that is meticulously designed for this purpose.
- **Strengthening the Partnership itself**, thanks to the joint work dynamic and the added value of generating new knowledge (with the corresponding systematisation, modelling or parameter setting), often becoming a **catalyst for the creation of networks or specialised platforms that address shared challenges, thus further contributing to SDG 17 - Partnerships to Achieve the Goals.**

In the ADELANTE Window, direct beneficiaries are considered to be the individuals who participate in the activities of the Initiatives, the vast majority of whom (around 80% in the case of the ADELANTE Window 2021) belong to or are affiliated with the Partnership member entities.

As proof of the success of the ADELANTE Window in this sense, it is worth recalling the following information: a) the vast majority of the entities that have participated in the ADELANTE Window 2021 affirm that they have benefited from capacity building and have strengthened their ties with the other entities in their respective Partnerships, b) at least 10 out of 15 Partnerships intend to create a specialised network or platform, thanks to the joint work carried out in the framework of the Initiative and

the new knowledge generated, and c) at least 8 out of the 15 Initiatives have created models or prototypes that facilitate the application of the knowledge acquired.

In the upcoming months, the impact of the Initiative will focus on:


- **The impact on development**, in terms of the Beneficiary entities addressing the development challenge and applying the knowledge generated, as well as any other entity carrying out the same exercise, including members of the Partnership and third parties.

This development impact is closely linked to the real contribution of the Initiatives and the ADELANTE Window to the 2030 Agenda, which is the ultimate goal of the ADELANTE 2 Programme as well as all of DG INTPA's interventions. This contribution is a key element in terms of objectives, targets and indicators, from the formulation phase (expectations) to the final ex post report (real contribution).

In the ADELANTE Window, final beneficiaries are considered to be the individuals or groups of people who will benefit from the development process, by applying the knowledge generated. This figure will be further defined throughout the formulation of the ex post reports.

In order to understand whether the ADELANTE Window has been successful in terms of its impact, the above-mentioned annual ex post reports will be key, in which the attention, dialogue and reflection carried out with the Partnerships will address this aspect. The Systematisation Documents for the following annual Windows will give a detailed account of each level of impact, taking into account all the information provided in the subsequent reports.

Source of all information: ADELANTE Extranet



Next steps

Joint ex post analysis exercise
(1 year after finalising the implementation of each Initiative).

The ADELANTE Team

The ADELANTE Team has contributed to improving the quality of each of the Initiatives, as their participation and contributions have been essential in the final formulation phase and throughout implementation. The Team will also be essential in the joint ex post analysis exercises.

The quality of the Initiatives is understood as their formulation and implementation aligned with the definition of Triangular Cooperation as a modality, their correct management, the achievement of their objectives and the effective contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

To this end, a two-tier level of dialogue has been maintained through the 'quality management meetings' and 'strategic meetings', in addition to the 'official kick-off meeting', the 'official mid-term meeting' and the 'official closure meeting', in which the European Union Delegations are expected to participate.

With regard to management, in the interest of agility and flexibility, as well as a rapid response approach, the funds allocated through the ADELANTE Window have been completely managed by the ADELANTE Team. This process, which involves the logistical coordination and direct contracting of logistical services, transport and professional services associated with the activities, has been jointly carried out with the coordinating entity of each Initiative and remains aligned with the objectives, the intervention methodology and the Initiative's action plan.

Through the ADELANTE team, the European Union's participation in the Partnership has been ensured, with a role that goes far beyond that of a donor and can be compared to that of a Second provider, within the truest sense of Triangular Cooperation.



Triangular Cooperation Window

European Union
Latin America and the Caribbean

2021-2024



Fostering triangular partnerships
for innovative initiatives with
a strong impact on the 2030 Agenda.





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*This report has been produced with financial support from the European Union.
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