



Self Report for 2018 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - Spain



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

Spain

Organisational Type

Member State

City and Country where Headquartered

Madrid, Spain

Focal Point Name

Carlos Jimenez

Region

Europe

Twitter ID

@AECID_es



1A Demonstrate timely, coherent and decisive political leadership

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to increase its presence in multilateral organisms, and to actively work at the multilateral level on humanitarian and conflict prevention and resolution issues.	Capacity	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Spain commits to improve the coordination with different departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Health and Social Affairs, Interior or Defence in order to measure the level of progress of World Humanitarian Summit commitments.	Partnership	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain has been an active member and has held the position of Vice-Chair of the Human Rights Council in 2018. Spain has also entered the ODSG troika in July 2018 and has been present in all major donor groups (ICRC DSG, GHD, UNHCR Excom and WFP Board). Our Mission in Geneva is a member of the Informal Group on the UNCS resolution 2286 on the protection of medical facilities and personnel and part of the Core Group on Safe Schools.

Spain's MFA has placed humanitarian diplomacy as one of the pillars of its foreign policy, which means bringing forward humanitarian issues in bilateral and multilateral dialogues, and a more proactive role in humanitarian agencies and bodies.

In 2018, Spain joined the Group of Friends on Climate and Security with the aim of cooperating to develop solutions for the impact of climate change on security policy, raising public awareness and boosting the involvement of the United Nations in this area.

The Spanish parliament has organized the first Parliamentary World Summit against Malnutrition, held in Madrid on the 29th of October.

Moreover, Spain has showed its deep commitment to multilateralism. Some examples of this commitment are the following: high level attendance at the opening of the 73th session of the United Nations General Assembly (Spain's Primer Minister, Spain's Foreign Affairs Minister and Spain's Minister of Health). Moreover, Spain actively supports the leadership of OCHA and the UN in humanitarian crises and emergencies.

Lastly, Spain held the 'Local 2030' event on 26-27 February 2019, in Seville, on the application of the SDG agenda at regional and municipal level.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Charter for Change
- Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
- Education Cannot Wait
- Global Partnership for Preparedness
- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Human resources/capacity
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability
- Multi-stakeholder coordination



B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

There is need to further strengthen IHL compliance and accountability.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

IHL discussions should continue and the XXXIII International Conference of the Red Cross taking place in December 2019 should be an opportunity for further political engagement on conflict resolution and IHL compliance.



1B Act early

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to make successful conflict prevention visible by capturing, consolidating and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain endorsed the candidacy of Spanish former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Miguel Angel Moratinos, as the new UN High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations. Mr. Moratinos was appointed to this position by the UN Secretary-General and took office on 1st January 2019. Under his leadership, Spain is more committed than ever to enhance the efficiency and scope of UNAOC, an initiative launched by Spain and Turkey in 2004 and run by the UNSG since 2005. UNAOC remains a valuable tool of preventive diplomacy for promoting not only dialogue but also concrete joint actions and initiatives between the Western and Islamic worlds.

Spain also continues to support the King Abdullah International Center for Interreligious and Interculture Dialogue (KAICIID), as a founding member together with Saudi Arabia and Austria. KAICIID is also a valuable tool for promoting dialogue, respect and tolerance among different faiths.

Spain allocated continued financial and in kind support to the Mediation Unit of the UN Department for Political Affairs.

Spain also had continued participation as an active partner in the Groups of Friends of Mediation in the UN, European Union, and OSCE. At regional level, Spain keeps on co-leading together with Morocco the Initiative for Mediation in the Mediterranean and, together with Algeria, Spain launched the Initiative for the Management of Water Resources in Western Mediterranean, that later became the Water Strategy for 5+5 countries, aimed at preventing conflicts, promoting development and contributing to the respect of human rights concerning the access to clean water and sanitation in the Western Mediterranean countries.

In 2018, Spain started to implement the Second National Plan for Women, Peace and Security, which will have a strong impact on the participation of women at all levels in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peace building.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Charter for Faith-based Humanitarian Action

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Buy-in
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

It is hard to land political discourse in concrete violence settings.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Developing further ways of accounting for early action, prevention and good practices would be positive. We have to address commitments one by one, not necessarily as WHS commitments (not every country signed for it), but as important steps to achieve concrete results.





1C Remain engaged and invest in stability

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to improve prevention and peaceful resolution capacities at the national, regional and international level improving the ability to work on multiple crises simultaneously.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to sustain political leadership and engagement through all stages of a crisis to prevent the emergence or relapse into conflict.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to address root causes of conflict and work to reduce fragility by investing in the development of inclusive, peaceful societies.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain has been the 15th state to endorse the initiative 'Action for peacekeeping' (A4P). This initiative is a key milestone to adapt United Nations peacekeeping operations to new circumstances and scenarios.

Spain's Prime Minister took part in the High Level Meeting on A4P in September 2018, and he has reaffirmed Spain's commitment to the 'Circle of leadership' against sexual exploitation in peacekeeping operations.

Due to its history and diplomatic ties, Spain has added value in mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding among different regions, such as Latin America, the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

On another note, Spain made a voluntary contribution in 2018 to the European Peace Institute and also supports the CITpax Toledo International Centre for Peace.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Supporting flexible funding schemes which allow stable action until the crisis is over and avoiding the pulling-out effect once other crises emerge. This is linked to unearmarking contributions, which would allow humanitarian actors to distribute resources according to urgent and not-so-urgent but still constant needs.

Incorporating private/development actors in humanitarian crises.



1D Develop solutions with and for people

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to intensify efforts to increase the 6% of Official Development Assistance currently allocated to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.	Financial	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Invest in Humanity
Spain commits to renew the National Action Plan (NAP) on women, peace and security by elaborating a new NAP based on recommendations by the High Level Examination of the application of Resolution 1325. Spain will also assume the obligation of elaborating monitoring reports of the new plan every two years. The monitoring reports will include specific mention of actions implemented under the Action Plan of Women and Peace-construction of Spanish Cooperation.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain's new Strategy for Humanitarian Action 2019-2026 was elaborated following a process based on consensus and cooperation among actors. Every actor involved in Spanish humanitarian action (NGOs, civil society, public institutions, etc.) was taken into account and included in the decision-making process.

The Spanish Cooperation already integrates the beneficiaries' opinion in the single form of the identification process and in the different calls for proposals it releases.

In coherence with the endorsement by Spain in 2017 of the Charter on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action, a project was initiated in the Sahrawi refugee camps. This project, initiated in 2017 but still ongoing in 2018, aims at improving the health status of people, mainly children, with special needs by improving their nutritional contribution through a voucher program.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Charter for Change
- Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
- Grand Bargain
- NEAR - Network for Empowered Aid Response
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Human resources/capacity
- Information management/tools

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Organizations are reinforcing their participation tools and capabilities, but it will still take some time to have a humanitarian assistance mainly people-oriented.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Grand Bargain commitments should be further monitored.



Also, the voices of population affected in the different phases of humanitarian policy and projects must be incorporated in the process.



2A Respect and protect civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to adopt and implement a government strategy and/or policy on the protection of civilians, and promote similar strategies and/or policies with other States.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Spain will support impartial humanitarian actors' efforts to engage in dialogue with, and operate in areas controlled by, non-state armed groups by providing training by 2018.	Training	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Spain commits to include the specific protection of children in armed conflicts as a main priority of our foreign policy. Spain will promote the defence of international humanitarian law in the domain of the protection of children, schools and education in emergencies. Spain considers that schools should not be a target in conflicts.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain's new Strategy for Humanitarian Action 2019-2026 includes the following strategy line: the promotion of the humanitarian principles, of International Humanitarian Law and other legal frameworks aiming at guaranteeing protection and rights of people affected by conflicts and disasters.

Spain has participated in the Intergovernmental Process to Strengthen Respect for IHL.

Spain has been active in encouraging the broadening of signatories to the Safe Schools Declaration to protect schools against attacks. Our country will host the III International Conference on Safe Schools Declaration in May 2019.

Spain also takes part in the dissemination of the knowledge and obligations of UNSC Resolution 2286.

Also, Spain participates annually in the questionnaire on responsibility to protect and the GoF meetings convened by the United Nations in this regard in NY.

Spain is a member of the humanitarian task force of the International Syria Support Group dealing with access and humanitarian protection of civilians in that crisis.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Education Cannot Wait

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Data and analysis
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?



It is difficult to respond to attacks that cannot be confirmed.

There are still obstacles regarding limited compliance with IHL and data limitations.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

There is still work to do on mechanisms to monitor, report and investigate attacks against civilians or civilians infrastructure and learn about their circumstances. General and comprehensive knowledge and respect of IHL among the international community.

Evaluation systems should be put in place.



2B Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to actively promote the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence in humanitarian action by funding NGOs that respect these principles.	Financial	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Spain commits to use its leverage and influence, including during its mandate at the Security Council, to prevent and end any arbitrary withholding of consent to impartial humanitarian relief.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Spain will support the implementation of Security Council resolution 2286 aimed at strengthening the protection of health care in armed conflict.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to promote and enhance efforts to respect and protect medical personnel, transports and facilities, as well as humanitarian relief personnel and assets against attacks, threats or other violent acts.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain actively promotes the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence in humanitarian action by funding NGOs and international organizations that respect these principles. It also uses its leverage and influence at bilateral and multilateral levels to foster impartial humanitarian relief and access in crises such as Palestine, Yemen, Sahrawi refugees, Nigeria and Mali.

Spain actively works on continuity and implementation for the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2286 (2016), aiming at developing those aspects of prevention from the resolution that could not be addressed within the Security Council because of its high degree of politicization. With this purpose, Spain held in April 2018 the 1st edition of a retreat on International Humanitarian Law for the members of the Security Council focused on the degree of application of Resolution 2286. The second edition of this retreat took place in March 2019 and was focused on how to improve and better promote the protection of critical infrastructure.

Spain participated in different working groups, informal groups and seminars on the issue. Also, we work closely with WHO in supporting its database on attacks.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Centre for Humanitarian Data

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this



transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Reinforcing civil and military cooperation is still strongly needed. OCHA's new strategy for civil and military cooperation should bring new opportunities on this issue.

There is still work to do regarding limited compliance with IHL and data limitations.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

We should work on mechanisms to monitor, report and investigate attacks against civilians or civilians infrastructure and learn about their circumstances. There is still need for general and comprehensive knowledge and respect of IHL among the international community.



2C Speak out on violations

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain actively cooperates with the International Criminal Court when it comes to investigation, gathering and conservation of evidence. Moreover, Spain has contributed in 2018 to the Trust Fund for Victims.

Spain's support to the ICC has also been reflected on the visit of the Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister to the ICC on 18 October 2018 or during the Assembly of States Parties in 5-12 December. During this Assembly, Spain announced its intention to join negotiations for the Convention of International Cooperation on the Investigation and Prosecution of Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes.

On January 2019, Spain organized a seminar, along with AEPDIRI (Spanish Association of Professors on International Law and International Relations), on 'The ICC 20 years later: integrity of its statute and universality'.

Regarding attacks against critical infrastructure, the Spanish MFA regularly publishes press releases when attacks take place. Social media action is also developed.

Since 2016, Spain has an elected member (Francisco Rey) in the International Humanitarian Fact Finding Commission, a permanent body of the First Additional Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts to conduct investigations into events that constitute a serious breach of international humanitarian law.

Also, the Spanish professor Concepción Escobar is currently a member of the International Law Commission, which shows the prestige of the Spanish school of international law and Spain's firm commitment to promoting international law and the work of the commission.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

The Peace Promise

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Data and analysis
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

It is sometimes difficult to verify and cross-check violations and therefore, official reaction becomes slow and not always possible. Also, victims should be more outspoken about human rights violations, so there is a need for appropriate channels for complaints.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Improving monitoring and verification channels.

Creating international awareness on the need of respecting international humanitarian law.

Overcoming the resistance of certain states to the compliance with IHL.

Defending accountability.





2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain will contribute EUR 1 million in 2016 to the new Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) and to the UN Women Fund to combat sexual violence and will increase its percentage of humanitarian aid given to women, peace and security.	Financial Contribution ()	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to sign on to the Call to Action and its Roadmap by 2017 and make commitments commensurate with their mandates, capacities, and resources, principally under Outcome 1: humanitarian actors adopt and implement institutional policies and standards to strengthen gender equality, prevent and respond to GBV, and enhance accountability for taking action.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Spain has subscribed and commits to implement the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes and calls upon the permanent members of the UN Security Council to refrain from exercising Security Council veto power in the face of mass atrocities.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Spain will enhance cooperation with the International Criminal Court by 2020.	Partnership	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Implement a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in crisis contexts, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant



data/figures.

IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

Spain has subscribed and is committed to implement the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes and calls upon the permanent members of the UN Security Council to refrain from exercising Security Council veto power in the face of mass atrocities.

Spain has supported the creation of a space of dialogue among States to precisely discuss how to improve compliance of IHL.

Spain has been an active member of the like-minded group of countries that has defended such an outcome during the Intergovernmental Process that unfortunately has not been able to deliver any concrete result so far.

On another footprint, Spain convened in March 2019, for the first time since 2015, the national commission for IHL that will prepare the Spanish participation in the XXXIII Conference of the Red Cross in December 2019 and reflect upon a possible national strategy for humanitarian diplomacy.

Other

AECID has an internal code of conduct (currently under revision) in order to avoid possible abuses and bad practices with regard to local population and beneficiaries.

Spain actively supports the implementation of the Core Humanitarian Standard and its humanitarian partners were required to become independently verified in line with CHS. AECID organized several training sessions on this issue.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- The Peace Promise

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
 Institutional/Internal constraints
 Other: Politicization of discussions

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The lack of access by inquiry commissions is a serious impediment to improve accountability, there is a need for independent and objective data gathering.

The Process was universal and based on consensus which represented a shortcoming making possibilities of agreement limited.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

States need to start talking about IHL compliance, finding a space which remains open to all but doesn't wait for all to agree. There is a need to reinforce the institutional framework to advance respect for applicable IHL and prevent the recurrence of unlawful attacks on civilians and civilian facilities.



2E Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to engage constructively in an intergovernmental process to find agreement on the functions and features of a potential forum of States on international humanitarian law and ways to enhance the implementation of international humanitarian law, in conformity with resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2015	Partnership	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Spain will join a global effort/campaign to mobilize States, civil society and global leaders to enhance respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law.	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain supported the two processes of negotiation led by the ICRC on strengthening the respect for International Humanitarian Law and protecting the persons deprived of their liberty.

In recent years, humanitarian issues and the respect of the International Humanitarian Law have become one of Spain's foreign policy priorities.

Spain has given great political support to the International Commission against the Death Penalty. Furthermore, Spain made a voluntary contribution in 2018 to this institution.

Spain champions LGTBI+ rights at global level, being part of the UN LGTBI core group of countries. AECID is increasingly integrating LGTBI concerns in its humanitarian programming and displacement interventions.

As a demonstration of this commitment to humanitarian affairs, in 2018 Spain was visited by the Director of OCHA, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, and the WFP's Executive Director.

Spain is also a member of the Donor Support Group of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), having returned to the group in October 2017 after a five-year absence.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- The Inclusion Charter
- The Peace Promise

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles



- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The politicization of debates on Human Rights and IHL compliance.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

A dedicated space for regular state-to-state dialogue on IHL based on the principles of non-politicization and non-contextualization would help strengthen respect for International Humanitarian Law and humanitarian outreach.



3A Reduce and address displacement

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.	Leave No One Behind
Acknowledge the global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees. Commit to providing communities with large numbers of displaced population or receiving large numbers of returnees with the necessary political, policy and financial, support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments. Commit to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience, as part of the comprehensive and integrated approach outlined in core commitment 1.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Refugees

Regarding asylum, since 2018, Spain has received 55,668 asylum applications (31,740 in 2017). A relevant amount of those applications are still to be processed. In total, 3,222 demands for international protection were granted. Venezuela, Colombia and Nicaragua were the three main countries of origin of the applications.

With regards to relocation and resettlement, the total number of relocations was 1,359. The total number of resettlements was 1,449.

IDPs (due to conflict, violence, and disaster)

2018 was a challenging year for Spain as far as mobility and displacement is concerned. The number of irregular entries to our country increased by 131% (from 27,834 in 2017 to 64,298 in 2018) and the number of asylum applications increased by 75% (from 31,740 in 2017 to 55,668 in 2018).



Spain is sensitive to the situation of displaced persons within Europe and beyond, and is thus promoting multilateral and bilateral measures to protect them. In 2018 Spain has participated in a direct, active and constructive way in the discussions on the Global Compacts on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and on Refugees, held in New York and Geneva respectively and adopted at the end of 2018.

The Spanish Cooperation supports a key element of the Pact, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Central America / Mexico and Ethiopia. Spain will participate together with our EU in the First Global Forum on Refugees to be held in December 2019. We also participate in a constructive way in the HCR Executive Committee, of which we are also part.

Spain co-signed in July 2018 a letter to the UNSG, along with other like-minded states, to strengthen the collective response towards IDPs.

Other

Regarding irregular migrants rescued by the security forces in Western Mediterranean, the total number of rescues in the Western Mediterranean during 2018 was 52,065. Operation "Indalo" is the frame-operation under which those rescues have taken place.

With regards to irregular migrants rescued by NGOs in the central Mediterranean, a total of 1,223 people rescued by NGOs in the Central Mediterranean have been disembarked in Spain.

The regional crisis of Syria and Iraq is a clear priority for Spain. We work with partners such as UNHCR, ICRC, WFP, UNRWA and others in host and transit countries, having contributed with almost €50 million since the conflict started in 2012.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

The development of coherent European Union migration policies is of paramount importance for Spain to honor the responsibilities set in the Agenda for Humanity, notably regarding the protection of vulnerable categories and the fight against trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

The Spanish Government promotes the creation of an EU mechanism of solidarity regarding cases of humanitarian emergency of migrants in the sea.



3B Address the vulnerabilities of migrants and provide more regular and lawful opportunities for migration

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to develop a full policy regarding the integration of migrants and to develop instruments to improve the conditions of legal migration within the European Union, always in accordance with economic and social needs of the European Union member states.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to find new ways and instruments to address the vulnerabilities of migrants, and to develop mechanisms to protect and integrate vulnerable groups.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain contributed to improve the joint approach to mixed flows and participation to the debates of both Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees taking into account their respective mandates, with a special focus on the response to the most vulnerable people.

Spain, together with Bangladesh, is leading consultations to determine the modalities and organizational aspects of the International Migration Review Forum, established in the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which will take place every four years, beginning in 2020.

In 2018, Spain's Agency for International Development Cooperation carried out a specific training seminar for its staff on migration and international cooperation.

In December 2018, Spain presented in the humanitarian week of New York a report with UNHCR and the University of Deusto, funded by AECID, on LGTBI displacement and protection needs in Central America.

Spain has its first public-private partnership of the Spanish humanitarian aid in Ethiopia, called Alianza SHIRE. This project has achieved that more than 8,000 Eritreans from the Ari Harus refugee camp in the Tigray region had access to energy and public services by connecting them to the electricity grid, with an exponential impact in terms of environment, protection, livelihoods and field management. During 2018, Spain has been working on the enlargement of this project to other three camps.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Risk and Vulnerability Data Platform
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action
- The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Institutional/Internal constraints

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Further visibility for vulnerabilities of migrants.

There is also a need to reinforce internal staff capacities on vulnerabilities of migrants by organizations dealing with



displacement.

The work on improving coordination between main stakeholders within the Spanish administration must continue.



3C End statelessness in the next decade

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to include ending statelessness as a main objective of its foreign policy.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to advance the protection of stateless persons, especially by promoting the ratification of existing conventions currently in force.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to participate in international campaigns to fight statelessness.	Advocacy	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Spain has a highly advanced legislation regarding statelessness. Article 17.a) of our Civil Code states that those born in Spain of foreign parents are native Spaniards if both parents do not have a nationality or if none of their national legislations confers to the children a nationality. Spain is also party to the NY Convention relating to the status of stateless persons (28th September 1954). Statelessness persons have the right to reside in Spain and to develop professional and commercial activities. They also have the right to regroup family members.

Moreover, in 2018 Spain ratified the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Spain firmly supports the #IBelong campaign launched by UNHCR in 2014 that aims to end statelessness by 2024.

In order to review statelessness issues in Europe in depth, Spain together with UNHCR, is organizing a Regional Statelessness Conference, which will be held in Madrid at the end of April 2019. The event will serve as a platform for dialogue between representatives from European States, EU institutions, UNHCR and civil society, as well as academia and independent experts, in order to share good practices and challenges in the lead up to the High Level Segment on Statelessness at the end of 2019.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Human resources/capacity
- Institutional/Internal constraints
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

There is a need to universally and collectively work for the end of statelessness.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

UNHCR and statelessness champions should increase their outreach and encourage states that have not yet ratified 1954 and 1961 conventions to do so.



3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain will contribute EUR 1 million in 2016 to the new Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) and to the UN Women Fund to combat sexual violence and will increase its percentage of humanitarian aid given to women, peace and security.	Financial Contribution ()	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
Spain will contribute EUR 50,000 to the gender unit of the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.	Financial Contribution ()	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to continue and tailor to crisis settings their support to the implementation of the targets for the 2030 Agenda on maternal, newborn and adolescent health to ensure safe delivery, emergency obstetric, ante-natal and post-natal services in crisis settings, improved access to information, voluntary family planning, and basic items for safe delivery and sanitary supplies, necessary medical and psychological services for SGBV survivors as well as improved capacity of health systems and workers with immediate effect, particularly through the Spanish medical emergency teams ready to be deployed at the onset of a crisis.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to adapt the IASC, ECHO or other gender and age markers, and create and apply a Spanish gender marker to 100% of humanitarian funding allocations by 2018. By applying the gender marker Spain assures that funding is allocated only to funding actions that explicitly include a gender analysis by 2018. Spain also commit to monitor and evaluate the impact of their interventions in gender equality and include information in its annual report regarding improvements on this matter.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to increase support to collective financing mechanisms that enable women's empowerment in humanitarian action by 2018.	Financial	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to increasing current levels of funding to women's groups. Spain also commit to ensuring that women access equally cash assistance programmes, sustainable and dignified livelihoods, vocational and skills training opportunities throughout humanitarian programme cycle by 2020.	Financial	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need



Spain commits to joining the Secretary General's Every Woman Every Child Everywhere (EWECE) initiative and corresponding roadmap, by 2017, to work to end all preventable deaths of women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to renew the National Action Plan (NAP) on women, peace and security by elaborating a new NAP based on recommendations by the High Level Examination of the application of Resolution 1325. Spain will also assume the obligation of elaborating monitoring reports of the new plan every two years. The monitoring reports will include specific mention of actions implemented under the Action Plan of Women and Peace-construction of Spanish Cooperation.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Leave No One Behind
Spain commits to request the Secretary-General to mandate that all Secretary-General Reports and any briefings to the Council from a UN or non-governmental agency include sex and age disaggregated data and take into account findings and recommendations on women's rights and gender equality by human rights bodies and mechanisms.	Advocacy	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome documents of their review conferences for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind
Commitment	Core Responsibility
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Empowerment of women and girls

Spain's new Strategy for Humanitarian Action 2019-2026 fosters gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, including several priority actions and results on gender to be implemented in the next 8 years.

Spain will prioritize coordination on gender as a key priority during its upcoming chairmanship of OCHA's donor support group. We consider that ODSG members could help OCHA's efforts on: integrating gender analysis and disaggregated data in the whole Humanitarian Cycle; systematically mainstreaming gender in clusters; ensuring that Humanitarian Coordinators, HCT, and



sectorial experts have a solid understanding of gender issues; reinforcing specific surge capacities such as GenCap, etc.

On humanitarian diplomacy, Spain contributes to drafting positioning papers and strategies in humanitarian fora such as UNHCR's Revised Commitments to Women and Girls (2017-2021), UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2018-2021, humanitarian aspects of the EU GAP or WFP revised gender policy. Recently, Spain has fostered the inclusion of a gender panel in the discussions during the III International Conference on Safe Schools to be held in our country in May.

In 2018, Spain appointed its first Ambassador at Large for Gender Equality.

Gender equality programming

Spain prioritizes the funding of projects with a Gender & Age Marker (either ECHO or IASC methodologies) and, in this sense, the marker is included in our annual humanitarian call for Spanish humanitarian NGOs. In 2018, 28% of humanitarian actions were gender/age integrated according to these methodologies.

Sexual and reproductive health

Spain has contributed with €2.3 million to the ICRC special appeal on sexual violence since 2015.

In September 2017, Spain adhered to the Call to Action Initiative, and committed to the implementation of its Road Map and to report annually on our progress and to support activities to this initiative. The period for achievement of our commitments was set for 2018–2020.

Other

Spain has proactively led at the UN level the women, peace and security agenda (including resolution 2242 and the launching of the WPS network).

Spain commits to monitor the II National Action Plan (NAP) on women, peace and security by elaborating a monitoring report, that will include the monitoring of actions and indicators by different Ministries and units, as well as civil society.

Spain contributed in 2018 to the new Women Humanitarian Peace Fund (WHPF), to UN Women and the WPS Focal Points Network secretariat and will increase its percentage of humanitarian aid given to women, peace and security.

Spain has held in 2018 training programs on sexual and gender-based violence as well as on gender mainstreaming in the health sector for the staff of the Spanish Emergency Medical Team.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Information management/tools

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

There is still work to be done in data-related and monitoring aspects.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

In line with the Grand Bargain, it would be positive to increase the level of funding allocated to local associations of women, promoting their participation in humanitarian activities and fostering their empowerment.

Training on gender for humanitarian workers is essential to succeed in mainstreaming gender.

Improving gender mainstreaming in the OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overviews, Strategic Response Plans and Country Pool and Emergency Funds.



3E Eliminate gaps in education for children, adolescents and young people

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to develop a higher interest in the field of education in conflicts.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

In 2018, Spain joined the UN Group of Friends for the Reintegration of Children Involved in Armed Conflict.

Spain will be hosting the III Safe Schools Conference in May 2019 which will be focused on gender perspective and on monitoring the work of Member States in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, Spain is actively promoting the endorsement of the Declaration.

The new Spanish Humanitarian Strategy (2019-2026) includes the reinforcement of the protection of children among top priorities in humanitarian action.

Spain is a consolidated donor to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE): in 2018, Spain announced a €1.5 million allocation. GPE actively supports Education Cannot Wait (ECW) in its advocacy and fundraising efforts to ensure that every child or young person receives education during crises.

Spain supported the inclusion of third cycle education into the provisions of the Global Compact on Refugees.

In 2018, for the second year running, education in emergencies was included as a eligible sector in the call for humanitarian action grants, resulting in two projects being funded.

Spain hosted and organized, with the University of Harvard, in March 2019, a UN Congress for university students of all around the world (World Mun Congress) that included training and practical exercises on UN global peacekeeping and peacebuilding affairs.

AECID contributes to enable adolescents and young people to be agents of positive transformation by several means: firstly, by financial support to Development education/Global Citizenship education implemented by NGOs; secondly, by funding NGOs projects implemented in other countries, whose targeted population, in some of them, is youth; and lastly, the implementation of "Educators for Development Programme", in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Vocational training, which covers activities such as a National Award for teachers that have put in place transformative initiatives with their students within their schools in Spain.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Education Cannot Wait
- Grand Bargain
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Funding amounts
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

There is an increasing competence for funding and visibility among intersectional capabilities and interventions (children, women, elderly, people with disabilities, LGTBI, etc).



3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

There is a need for greater convergence of actions between humanitarian and development actors on education in fragile or conflict settings. In protracted situations, education in emergency activities should also be funded through development funding, guaranteeing the linkage with public education provided by States.



4A Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Spain commits to increasing current levels of funding to women's groups. Spain also commit to ensuring that women access equally cash assistance programmes, sustainable and dignified livelihoods, vocational and skills training opportunities throughout humanitarian programme cycle by 2020.	Financial	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

The new Spanish Humanitarian Strategy (2019-2026) includes among its objectives "to allocate an increasing percentage of aid to local actors and to ensure the leadership of national actors in the response, promoting the transfer of skills and resources to the local population and organizations".

Spain has promoted that local NGOs have access to Humanitarian Country Teams in order to improve local people's voice at strategic level (in 2018, this was done, for example, in Niger).



AECID appointed a focal point for aid localization in 2018 that drafted an internal position paper in order to reflect on the main challenges, objectives and lines of work in this field. Complications in terms of reporting by local actors (who have difficulties in understanding the Spanish legislation and praxis) limit the possibilities of increasing direct localization on a large scale.

In 2018 AECID allocated at least 10.6 % of its total humanitarian funding to local actors, slightly up from 10.3% in 2017.

The AECID position paper points out that the easiest way to increase localized financing at present is through CBPF and national societies of the Red Cross. In contexts where AECID's specialized personnel is available, local counterparts are identified and projects are underway (e.g. in Sahrawi refugee camps, Ethiopia or Colombia).

Building community resilience

In 2018, AECID funded several OCHA's pooled funds which are partially implemented by local actors in Palestine, Yemen, Syria or Nigeria.

In 2019, we will keep working with local organizations. However, we will prioritize places where AECID is present on the ground so that we can keep a close contact with the local organization and help with the reporting and complying with the Spanish legislation and praxis.

Cash-based programming

An internal working group on CBT composed by members of both AECID's Humanitarian Office and NGOs Department has been created to promote the adaptation of regulation, applications, guidelines and reporting handbooks.

The humanitarian call for proposals for NGOs encourages since 2017 the use of this instrument.

Spain has worked in 2018 along with CaLP on the translation of a new glossary of CBT terminology into Spanish. Spain will collaborate with CaLP in 2019 in the translation into Spanish of "no essential terms".

AECID organized in 2018 a training session on cash transfer for the main departments involved in CBT: the Humanitarian Office and the NGO Department. AECID has also promoted the debate on the use of CBT between the State and regional governments.

AECID has published in March 2019 the report of a consultation on the use of C&V by Spanish humanitarian NGO supported by the Spanish Cooperation.

Other

The Master Plan for the Spanish Cooperation 2018-2021 includes the cash assistance as part of the GB principles that must inspire our humanitarian response.

AECID integrated CBT assistance as a priority in the new Humanitarian Strategy (2019-2026) and would also like to increase the use of C&V assistance in its new humanitarian context strategies for 2020-2021.

Our new humanitarian strategy has set the objective of increasing the use of cash and vouchers, reaching 15% of total humanitarian ODA in 2022 and 18% in 2026.

In 2018, at least 7.11% of AECID's humanitarian funding was allocated to C&V assistance. In accordance with the latest GB indicators, we have not included operational and overhead costs in the percentage, which explains the slight decrease in relation to last year's (a minimum of 9.25 % of AECID's humanitarian funding in 2017).

AECID has drafted an internal position paper on CBT assistance in order to reflect on the main challenges, objectives and lines of work that Spanish aid has in these fields. The Humanitarian Action Office is planning to keep training its staff to strengthen its capacity in this modality. An online course on C&V assistance for the Spanish Cooperation will be organized.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Charter for Change
- Grand Bargain
- The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this



transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Funding amounts
- Information management/tools
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The actual amount of funding to local actors cannot be accurately estimated since there are other indirect ways of funding local actors by means of AECID's grants to international or Spanish NGOs or organizations.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

AECID considers that the target of 25% funding to local actors in 2020 is very ambitious, but it is committed to increasing this percentage, if the context and legislation allow it.

Although Spain does not have specific legal restrictions for multi-year programming, since the Spanish humanitarian funds have been stable during the last few years, our multi-year aid has not increased yet.



4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
<p>Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
<p>Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
<p>Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management (including resilience)

Spain supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks. Spain is also a donor to the Adaption Fund to help developing countries build resilience and adapt to climate change.

In July 2018, Spain officially presented a report on the state of progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level, participating in the voluntary national reviews of the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018.

Preparedness

AECID currently has different emergency deposits or capabilities in Panama, Madrid and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria as a way of facilitating an earlier answer to humanitarian crises. In this same vein, Spain supports and advocates for wider support towards the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots Network.

Spain assumed in June 2018 the chairmanship of the Group of Friends of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots network (UNHRD) of WFP.

Other

Spain hosted the 3rd Meeting of the Directors-General of Civil Protection of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Member States. After this meeting, an action plan for strengthened Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on prevention campaigns,



emergency response and crisis management was launched.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Global Partnership for Preparedness
- Risk and Vulnerability Data Platform
- The Peace Promise

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Buy-in
- Institutional/Internal constraints
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Funding for data collection and establishment of information systems to make possible anticipation of crises is needed in many developing countries.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

More efforts might be needed in order to promote policy coherence for sustainable development between external and internal policies.



4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
<p>Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis and planning towards collective outcomes

The Master Plan for the Spanish Cooperation 2018-21 includes resilience as an overall and cross-cutting objective.

Spain's new Humanitarian Strategy sets noteworthy commitments on this area: promoting common analyses between humanitarian and development actors in fragile settings, drafting common response plans for chronic crises, fostering multiyear funding for protracted long-term crises or systematically including exit strategies in humanitarian projects.

An internal position paper on the humanitarian-development nexus was finalized by AECID, which will be a corner stone for our work on the area from a practical point of view. AECID is currently planning to implement the recommendations of this position paper on a pilot basis in several countries.

AECID has also drafted a reflection paper on humanitarian aid and SDG to better comprehend linkages between these two agendas. In its 2019 programming cycle, AECID includes information on the resilience impact of all interventions as a tool to improve the quality of analysis in future exercises.

The "Humanitarian call for proposals for NGOs in 2019" emphasizes the need to link humanitarian aid and development, as a way of establishing synergies between different instruments and modalities.

Investing in disaster risk reduction

AECID has gradually increased its support on DRR in Latin America, in coordination with the development agenda. In 2019, we will finance a study by UNISDR to monitor efforts in the region to implement the Sendai Agreement commitments.

Other

Spain has a nexus focal point within AECID to coordinate humanitarian-development engagement, determine the main nexus areas, and provide policy and operational guidance for this objective.

Spain has also taken a positive step by including humanitarian officers in the cooperation offices in the field. This has facilitated the interaction with development colleagues.



B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working
- Risk and Vulnerability Data Platform

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Human resources/capacity
- Institutional/Internal constraints
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Implementing the nexus requires investment in personal capacities and in analysis of approaches, so that there will be room for innovation and risk taking.

The evaluation of Spain's Humanitarian Aid Strategy (2007) published in early 2018 includes evidence about some efforts to create a humanitarian-development nexus.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

A joined-up humanitarian-development analysis of risks and contexts must be systematically done.

Coordination between humanitarian and development actors must be kept during the whole project cycle (including implementation and assessment).



5B Invest according to risk

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. A. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

One of the Action Lines included in the new Spanish Cooperation Master Plan 2018-2021 is “Strengthening health systems for preparedness and response to health emergencies”.

Spain is a strong supporter of global humanitarian assistance through OCHA as far as it is the way to attend emergency situations in countries and contexts where its cooperation is not present, and has been pushing towards a more coordinated and efficient UN system.

In case of rapid emergencies, the Spanish humanitarian aid monitors OCHA or UN agencies sit-reps when assessing its possible response or interventions. AECID also supports the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team with financial and human resources and encourages the use of this international emergency response system and their need assessments. Several members of the Humanitarian Office have received the UNDAC training and could thus be deployed in emergencies.

In order to deliver predictable, flexible, urgent and life-saving assistance, AECID has launched the START (Spanish Technical Aid Response Team) project, which allows Spain to have health professionals ready to deploy in less than 72 hours in any part of the world where there is an emergency.

AECID START Project is part of the Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) initiative led by WHO and the voluntary pool of the European Civil protection mechanism. Spain is one of the first and permanent partners of the initiative since the very beginning at WHO level but is also supporting the PAHO regional office for the Americas.

The START Project team has also participated in several exercises and training in the Americas Region, especially in the two Regional Training for EMT coordinators and EMTCC (Emergency Medical Teams Coordination Cells). It was first deployed in May 2019, for one month, to give assistance to hundreds of victims of Cyclone Idai in Mozambique

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Charter for Change
- Global Partnership for Preparedness
- Risk and Vulnerability Data Platform

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- Preparedness
- Strengthening national/local systems