

Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)

DELEGATED COOPERATION IN AECID OPERATIONS (2011-2018)



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAPS	Authority for Oversight and Social Control of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Bolivia)
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFD	French Development Agency
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
ANLCA	National Agency for the Fight against Illiteracy (Morocco)
ANDA	National Administration for Water Supply and Sanitation (El Salvador)
ANIDA	National Agency for Agricultural Insertion and Development (Senegal)
ARRA	Administration for Refugee & Returnee Affairs (Ethiopia)
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CALDH	Centre for Human Rights Legal Action (Guatemala)
CEDEX	Civil Engineering Research Agency (Spain - Ministry of Public Works and Transport)
CFQMP	Training and Qualification Centre for Fishing Trades (Mauritania)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDEAL	Foundation for Cooperation and Research (Latin America)
CIDEAL-Morocco	Foundation Dedicated to Research, Training and Technical Assistance in Morocco
CIMAS	Knowledge and Innovation Networks for the Environment, Water and Sanitation (Bolivia)
CIVIPOL	The Consulting and Service Company of the French Ministry of the Interior
CLM	Unit for the Fight Against Malnutrition (Senegal)
CNEJ	National Centre for Judicial Studies (Egypt)
CNSCC	Citizen Security and Coexistence National Council (El Salvador)
CoM SSA	Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa
COVIPOL	National Council of Police Housing (SICA)
CREDD	Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (Mali)
CSM	High Council of the Judiciary (Italy)
CSS	Centre for Strategic Studies (Jordan)
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
DFP	Department of Vocational Training (Morocco)
DGSE	Directorate-General for External Security (Senegal)
DREN-NDB	Regional Direction of National Education of Dakhlet, Nouadhibou (Mauritania)
DINEPA	National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (Haiti)
DPP	The Ombudsman's Office (Peru)

EAGP	Public Advanced Management School (Honduras)
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (EU)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIB	European Investment Bank
ECES	European Centre for Electoral Support (Jordan)
EDF	European Development Fund (EU)
EEU	Ethiopian Electrical Utility
EF	Expertise France
EFACAP	School of Basic Education and Pedagogical Support Centre (Haiti)
EFTP	Vocational and Technical Education and Training (Dominican Republic)
ELCN	Strategy to Fight Narcotrafficking (Bolivia)
EMT	Emergency Medical Teams
ENABEL	Belgian Development Agency
ENACAL	State Water and Sewage Utility (Nicaragua)
ENNAJAH	Private Construction Company (Mauritania)
ESCA	Central American Security Strategy
EU	European Union
EU-EIP	European Investment Plan
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund for Africa
FCAS	Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (AECID)
FIIAPP	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (Spain)
FNPA	National Federation of Artisanal Fishing (Mauritania)
FNP	National Federation of Fisheries (Mauritania)
FONPRODE	Development Promotion Fund (AECID)
FOKAL	Fondasyon Konesans Ak Libète (Haiti)
GEAM – MINAG	Business Group for Upland Farming – Ministry of Agriculture (Cuba)
GIRH	Integrated Management of Water Resources (Bolivia)
GIZ	German Cooperation Agency
GOJUST	Governance in Justice (Philippines)
GRUN	Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (Nicaragua)
HAO	Humanitarian Action Office (AECID)
IAIP	Institute for Access to Public Information (Honduras)
ICRIME	Cooperation on Criminal Investigation in Central America to Fight Transnational Crime and Drug Trafficking
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (EU)

IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDDC	International Disability and Development Consortium
IDEC	Dominican Initiative for Quality Education (Dominican Republic)
IMROP	Mauritanian Institute for Oceanographic Research and Fisheries (Mauritania)
INATEC	National Technological Institute (Nicaragua)
INIAP	National Institute for Agricultural Research (Ecuador)
INFOTEP	National Institute of Technical Vocational Training (Dominican Republic)
INTA	Nicaraguan Institute for Agricultural Technology
INTERCONECTA	Transfer, Exchange and Knowledge Management Plan for the Development of Spanish Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean
IPSA	Institute for Agricultural Protection and Food Safety (Nicaragua)
ISSA	Superieur des Sciences de la Mer Institute (Mauritania)
ISSM	Institute Superieur des Sciences de la Mer (Mauritania)
JCI	International Justice Cooperation (France)
LAIF	Latin America Investment Facility (EU)
LUXDEV	Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation
MAESE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Senegal)
MADIGEP	Supporting the Public School of Advanced Management (Honduras)
MEFCCA	Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy (Nicaragua)
MEFP	Ministry of Economy and Finance (Senegal)
MENFP	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (Haiti)
MESCyT	Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (Dominican Republic)
MINERD	Ministry of Education (Dominican Republic)
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security (El Salvador)
MMEIA	Ministry for Malians Abroad and African Integration
MMEE	Members States of EU
MOPC	Ministry of Public Works and Communications (Paraguay)
MOPTVDU	Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing and Urban Development (El Salvador)
MPEM	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (Mauritania)
MP	Public Prosecutor's Office (Honduras)
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGDO	Non-Governmental Development Organisation
NI-CO	Northern Ireland Co-operation Overseas (UK)
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OFECOM	Economic and Commercial Office (Bolivia)
PAPSE	Program of Budgetary Support of the Education Sector (Dominican Republic)
PCM	Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Peru)
PDA	Policy for Agricultural Development (Mali)
PDT	Project for Territorial Development (Colombia)
PESS	Plan El Salvador Seguro
PISASH	Comprehensive Sectoral Programme for Water and Human Sanitation (Nicaragua)
PIT	Technical Irrigation Project for Small and Medium-Sized Producers (Ecuador)
PIT	Project to Fight against Impunity and to Support Transparency (Honduras)
PNISA	National Plan for Agricultural Investment (Mali)
PONAM	National Policy on Migration (Mali)
RCEC	Reduction of Coca Crop Surpluses (Bolivia)
RDA	Regional Development Agencies (Senegal)
RRSA	Regional Reserve for Food Security in West Africa (ECOWAS)
RTVE	Spanish Broadcasting Corporation (<i>Radio Televisión Española</i>)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030 - UN)
SEGOB	Secretariat for Governance (El Salvador)
SEICMSJ	Executive Secretariat for the Modernisation of the Justice Sector (Guatemala)
SENASA	National Service for Environmental Sanitation (Paraguay)
SENASBA	National Service for the Sustainability of Services in Basic Sanitation (Bolivia)
SICA	Central American Integration System
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SS	Secretariat for Security (Honduras)
TCOs	Offices for Technical Cooperation (AECID)
TSC	Supreme Court of Auditors (Honduras)
UEH	National University of Haiti
UNAH	National Autonomous University of Honduras
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIBE	Iberoamerican University (Dominican Republic)
VAPS	Vice-Ministry for Drinking Water and Sanitation (Bolivia)
VMCD	Vice-Ministry for Development Cooperation (El Salvador)
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZOA	Zuidoost-Azië, NGDO Netherlands

PRESENTATION

Aina Calvo Sastre

The diverse, wide-ranging challenges posed by global realities, and the new Sustainable Development Agenda undertaken by the entire international community —and, therefore, most notably by the European Union (EU) and its Member States— require coordinated, effective and impactful action that delivers the ambitious development results sought. This is especially relevant for an actor like the EU, which has historically been —and still is— the world's largest donor of international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

One way of materializing such coordination and harmonization is through the direct collaboration of entities which —like the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)— have certified to the European Commission the quality of their management for the implementation of European development funds. Since 2010, AECID has implemented cooperation initiatives funded both by the EU and by its Member States. In 2011, AECID received the necessary accreditation to receive and manage funds from the European Commission.

In these few years, AECID has come a long way in adjusting its procedures and structures to the challenges inherent to such a responsibility, and thanks to these efforts, it has become consolidated as one of the key actors in the European system. Proof of this is the fact that it has been elected to hold the Presidency of the Practitioners' Network for European Development Cooperation from May 2019 to 2020. This has also meant that delegated cooperation is no longer mainly focused on our actions in Latin America and the Caribbean, but, rather, it has become a reality that permeates the work of all of AECID's units, from its first projects in Asia and Africa, to the most recent ones in the sphere of humanitarian assistance, financial cooperation, or cultural cooperation for development.

The management of the EU's —or its Member States'— delegated funds, which by late 2018 exceeded 335 million euros, has increased the impact of Spanish Cooperation; coordination and harmonization amongst donors has improved, and transaction costs have been reduced for shared global challenges such as migration and combatting poverty and climate change. The 5th Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation (2018-2021) emphasizes the importance of this collaboration with other donors and presents the management of delegated funds (or delegated cooperation) as a modality of cooperation that contributes to the goal of focusing on sector-specific initiatives. Moreover, delegated cooperation fosters the creation of positive synergies between different actions and also between actors, thus enabling development partners to learn from each other.

However, it must be highlighted that Spanish Cooperation does not consider delegated cooperation an end in itself, but rather a means to achieving its goals, and those of the entire EU, thus achieving the development outcomes that it has set forth together with its partner countries. It is also just one of the ways in which Spain is contributing to the construction of a solid and powerful European External Action Service, with solidarity and commitment.

Due to the ever-growing number of operations signed, Spain currently ranks third —after Germany and France— in terms of volume of delegated EU cooperation funds managed. This underscores the effectiveness of AECID's work system, and its alignment and strategic decision-making capacity with regard to European cooperation priorities, while at the same time strengthening its position vis-à-vis the governments of partner countries.

The operations financed with EU funds are reflected in this document, which gives an overview of 50 projects signed between 2011 and 2018, while showing the significant contribution of European funds, but also the added value provided by AECID in terms of its history, technical know-how and capacity as an interlocutor, with a view to achieving the goals set forth in the new Sustainable Development Agenda.

Aina Calvo Sastre
Director of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

INTRODUCTION

KEY ASPECTS OF FUNDING DELEGATED TO SPAIN

The launch of the operations described in this publication forms part of the changes being made to renovate Spanish Cooperation as a result of the emergence of a new international, regional and national context. For a decade, the various worldwide forums, agreements and declarations on development have been advocating the need to place partner countries at the core of development actions, and they set forth as priorities coordinating actors, harmonizing donors, avoiding aid fragmentation, and the division of work; all of these issues converge in the modalities of delegated cooperation.

As can be seen in the different projects, delegated cooperation has constituted an opportunity for AECID, not only for it to improve and redirect its cooperation towards more strategic action, but also to strengthen partnerships with key partners, such as the EU, while following the DAC's recommendations to concentrate its actions both geographically and in specific sectors.

Given that it is a new instrument, delegated cooperation means for AECID —Spain's principal Official Development Assistance organization— the creation of specific working mechanisms and protocols, as well as the review of its tools and procedures and their subsequent adaptation to this new way of working. AECID, which is no longer essentially a funding agency, but has also become an implementing agency for EU resources, has launched a roadmap which is transforming its cooperation model with its partners and in Spanish Cooperation's priority countries.

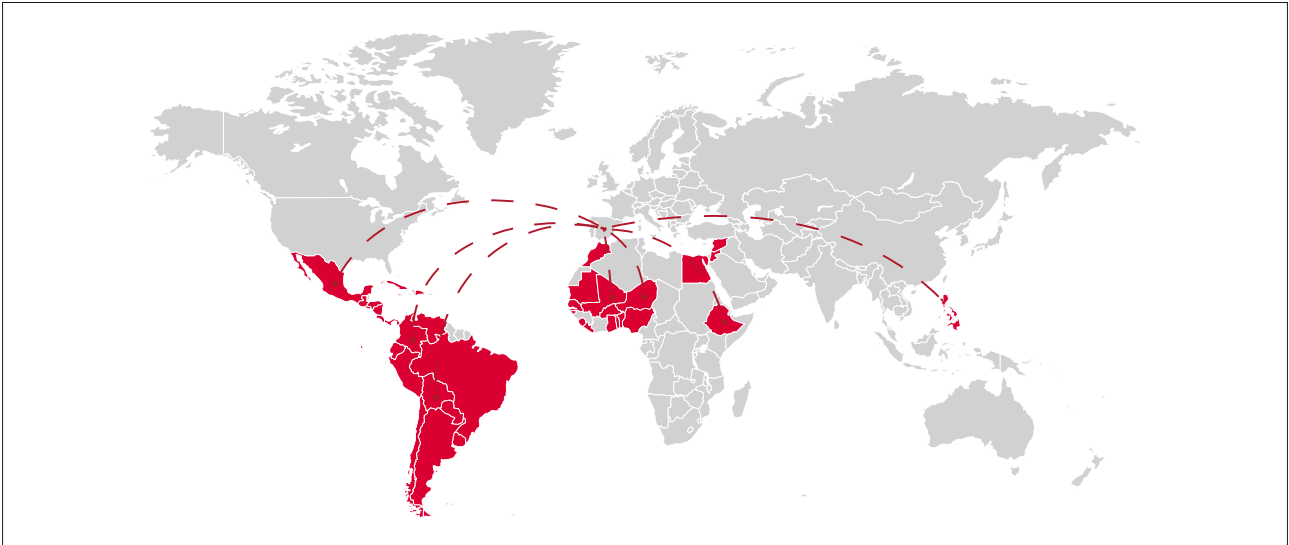
MANAGEMENT OF DELEGATED FUNDS

Ever since 2011, when AECID was assessed positively in the EU's 6 pillar assessment for the receipt and implementation of EU cooperation funds, there has been a steady increase both in the volume of funds managed and in the number of agreements signed whereby AECID, as a lead donor, receives funds from other donors, usually the EU. This trend reaffirms the fact that both the EU and other Member States consider AECID a strategic partner due to its experience and responsibility, and value the work carried out by Spanish Cooperation over the years, in particular its leading role as an interlocutor with the institutions of partner countries.

This 6 pillar assessment process was successfully completed in 2016 with accreditation in the financial pillar, enabling AECID to present proposals involving blending¹, with which funds can be leveraged for cooperation projects in infrastructure, renewable energy, transportation, SMEs, and basic social services—in line with the development plans of the governments of the partner countries— through the EU's financial facilities, mainly the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF).

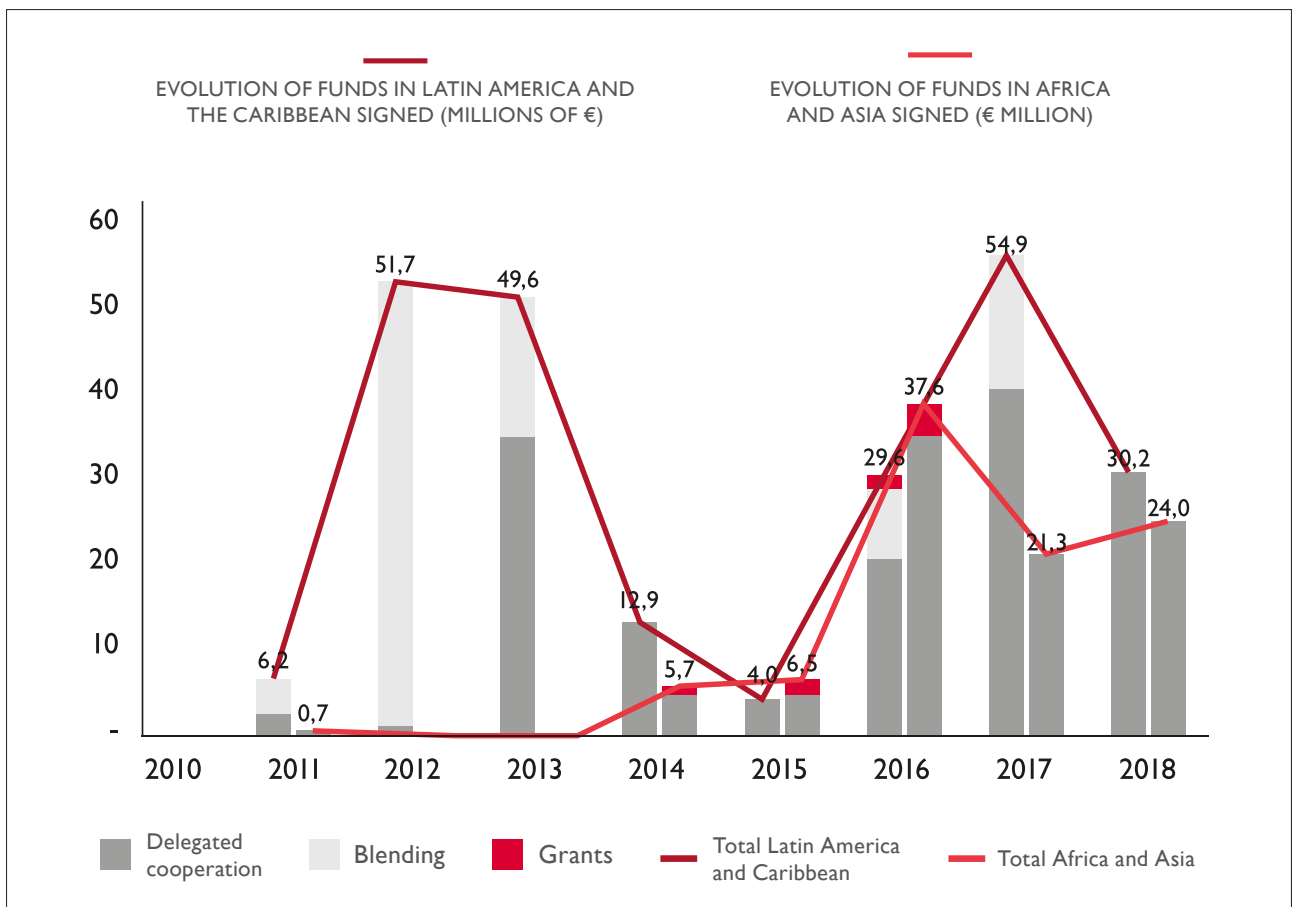
¹ Blending, or combined funding, is the funding mechanism that combines repayable and non-repayable funds in order to leverage funds with lower financial costs for the recipient.

WHERE WE COOPERATE



Implementation of delegated funds has made it possible for Spanish Cooperation to work in 37 countries in three continents.

At the outset, AECID’s management of delegated funds was focused on Latin America —a region that continues to represent the highest accumulated total of delegated funding. However, the launch of the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis —the “Madad Fund”— in 2014, and of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa) in 2015, greatly raised the profile of the regions of Africa and Asia.



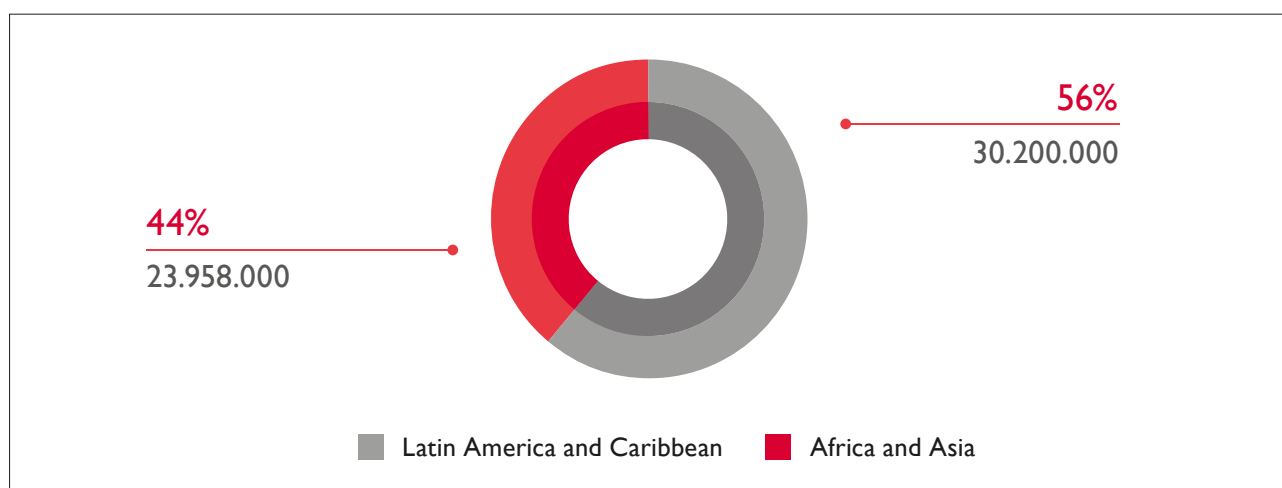
GRAPHIC I. Evolution of delegated funds over the years

GLOBAL DATA

The management of delegated funds is currently a key instrument for AECID. As at December 2018, AECID has 52 signed agreements amounting to 335.2 million euros. Most of the projects —48 out of 52— are development initiatives signed with the EU, entailing the management of 329.8 million euros by AECID.

In 2018, 11 agreements were signed, totalling 54.2 million euros:

- Latin America: seven delegation agreements, 30.2 million
- Africa: four delegation agreements, 24 million



GRAPHIC 2. Geographic distribution of delegated funds in 2018 (in millions of euros)

TYPES OF DELEGATED COOPERATION

Delegated funds are based on the signing of agreements between the EU or the donor Member State and AECID, whether in the form of delegated cooperation, of blending —combined funding— or of grants.

Delegated cooperation, a technical-financial cooperation modality entailing the transfer of resources and of the responsibility for oversight, is the modality most commonly used —41 out of 52 operations signed— by AECID and by its European partners, representing 70% of the total volume of delegated funds managed, and amounting to 235 million euros.

The blending modality combines repayable and non-repayable cooperation funds in order to leverage funds with lower financial costs for the recipient. This funding modality accounts for 28% of the European cooperation funds delegated to AECID, totalling 94.1 million euros from five agreements; this is the modality that has been least frequently used.

Grants from “silent donors” or the awarding of funds directly or through a call for proposals is the management modality that to date has received the lowest volume of funds, with six operations agreed totalling 6.1 million euros delegated to AECID; i.e. 2% of the funds delegated to the Spanish institution.

THE EU AND SPAIN - PARTNERS FOR STRATEGIC COOPERATION

As stated above, Spain currently ranks third —after Germany and France— in terms of volume of delegated EU cooperation funds managed. This position highlights the effectiveness of our work model, which is committed to the principles of harmonization and alignment with the national procedures of the countries with which we work, which is why it is these same countries that so frequently propose AECID as a Delegated Entity.

AECID is also a member of the *Practitioners’ Network for European Development Cooperation* (PN), which provides an ideal forum for sharing experiences and good practices with other agencies and with the European Commission. AECID will hold the Presidency of the PN in 2019-2020.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

In addition to all of the operations signed up to 2018 described in the 50 projects, there are 14 other operations in different negotiation phases, 10 of which have already been approved by committees, and whose delegation agreements are scheduled to be signed in 2019, for an estimated total of more than 81.7 million euros.

In total, in 2019 we would have a sum of 411.5 million euros approved by the EU for AECID to implement projects, and a total of 416.9 million euros if we also count the funds delegated by other Member States.

It should be highlighted that three out of the 10 operations approved by committees correspond to the EU External Investment Plan (EIP), launched by the EU in 2017. The EIP offers a coherent global framework for improving investment in Africa and in the EU Neighbourhood countries, in order to promote sustainable investment and address some of the root causes of migration. To this end, it will mobilize funds from the EU, the Member States, other donors, financial institutions, and the private sector.

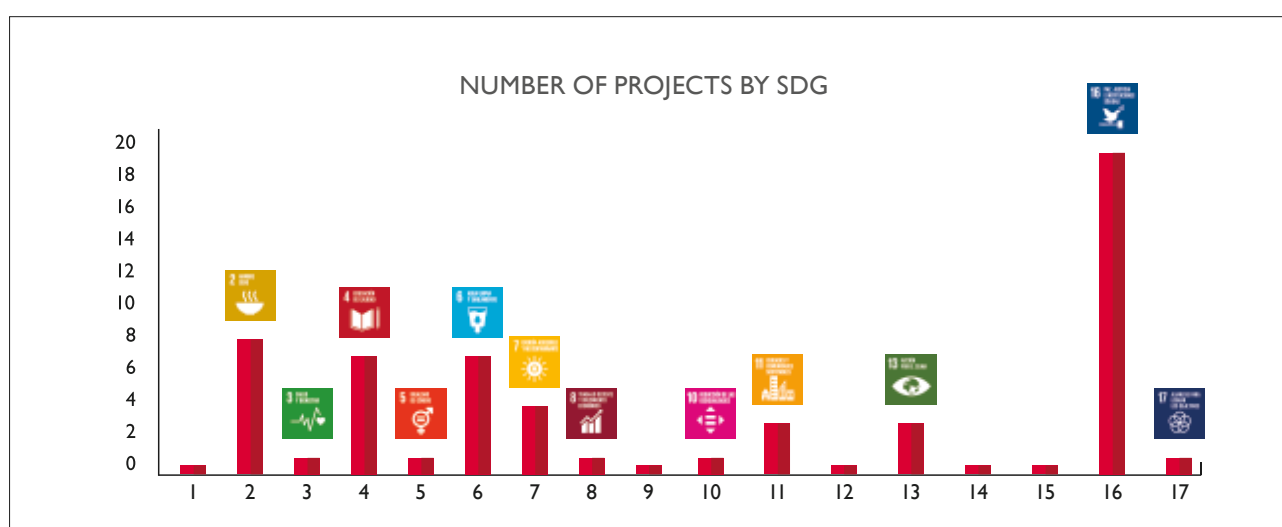
AECID will also seek to facilitate access by other Spanish Cooperation actors —such as NGDOs— to European funds. Spain's Technical Cooperation Offices (TCOs) and the EU's Delegations are recommending collaboration with Spanish NGDOs and civil society organizations in a growing number of actions in the framework of delegated cooperation projects as said organizations are not only abundantly present on the ground, but also have significant capacities and recognized experience.

COORDINATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

These past years have shown that managing delegated cooperation has helped AECID to strengthen its role in the international community and among its partner countries, with which it maintains a better position in terms of policy, negotiation and dialogue, and this has been advantageous in areas beyond that of cooperation. This position has been maintained in recent years, partly thanks to delegated funds, despite the reduction in our bilateral funds for partner countries.

Delegated cooperation constitutes a responsibility as a Member State in implementing EU cooperation funds that are also ours. Spain's criteria are increasingly being taken into account in the determination of European cooperation's priorities; this promotes active participation —together with the other European partners— in processes involving decision-making, planning and financial allocation of European development policies.

Lastly, the Sustainable Development Agenda requires effective instruments that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) it contains. In this new universal Agenda, the role of donor countries is fundamental in making it possible for the most vulnerable countries to achieve the goals set out for worldwide sustainable development. The role of the new funding instruments, such as those relating to delegated funds, is crucial to achieving said development in terms of the coordination, effectiveness and agency of the countries benefiting from this cooperation. Delegated cooperation constitutes an opportunity to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the SDGs, including Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.



GRAPHIC 3. Distribution of delegated cooperation projects by SDG

PROJECTS



BOLIVIA

Project Title	Knowledge and Innovation Networks for the Environment, Water and Sanitation (CIMAS)		
DAC Sector / SDG	I4081, I4010, I4030, I4032 / 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation and II - Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	12,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	2,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	350,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, SENASBA, VAPS, AAPS		

The CIMAS initiative is intended to reinforce sustainable national and subnational platforms, in order to promote technical, scientific and educational interventions regarding drinking water, catchment areas, water resources, sanitation and the environment. The AECID —via this programme, which is financed by EU delegated funds— is consolidating the work that began in 2015 with four programmes supported by the AECID Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund (FCAS). As a result, institutional efficiency, individual skills and the performance of comprehensive actions have all been enhanced. In turn, this has facilitated the demonstration and transfer of technological solutions.

The provision of long-term assistance, institutional strengthening, training for human resources and improved communication facilities are all crucial to the consolidation, before the project's conclusion in 2019, of the enormous investment made in this sector by the Bolivian government and its partners, as well as to raising awareness among the population regarding the issues addressed.

The CIMAS programme has become consolidated as a space for interaction, innovation, research and networking. Moreover, it has facilitated the generation, transmission, application and consolidation of knowledge under the precepts of comprehensiveness, sustainability and good practices. Thanks to this initiative, SENASBA now has an organisational and functional re-engineering project that enables it to respond appropriately to the challenges inherent to the functions required of it. In addition, the programme has provided support to develop the Communication and Sectoral Education Strategy for Water and Sanitation, performed in conjunction with the Communications Unit of the Ministry for Environment and Water, as a contribution to the implementation of policies to foster a more efficient use of water within the sector.



BOLIVIA

Project Title	Supporting the Urban and peri-Urban Water and Sewerage Programme		
DAC Sector / SDG	I4030, I4031, I4032, I4010, I4081 / 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation and II - Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Origin of Funds	EU-LAIF, AECID-FCAS, IDB, Spain-Bolivia Countervalue programme (OFECOM) and Local Support from Municipal Authorities		
Total EU Funds	15,500,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	15,500,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	5,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Bolivian Ministry of the Environment and Water, IDB and the Economic and Commercial Office at the Spanish Embassy in Bolivia		

In recent years, Bolivia has carried out far-reaching transformations in the legal and institutional framework of its water and sanitation sector. It has made substantial investments in infrastructure and has undertaken large-scale projects and planning studies. In this respect, the FCAS has lent support since 2008, supplying appropriate technologies and providing effective institutional training.

After the success of the first phase of the Peri-urban Water and Sewerage Programme, 80% of which was financed by the FCAS, the ongoing second phase (2017-2022) is financed within the framework of the Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF) - Blending Instrument. The LAIF requires excellent coordination between financing partners to ensure the operational complementarity of the project funds. The aim of this programme is to ensure, expand, improve and provide continuity to water and sanitation services in several of the country's main towns and cities, such as El Alto, Cobija, Trinidad and Riberalta. In addition, it seeks to optimise the governance of the sector and to strengthen the integrated management of water resources at the national level in order to reduce the impact of climate change.

Over 200,000 people will benefit from the expanded coverage of this essential human right. The programme will also ensure the sustainability, quality and continuity of these services, whilst maintaining their affordability for the poorest areas of Bolivian society, which are often hit by drought and floods. To this end, good use of the service will be promoted through social work. Moreover, incentives will be provided for the interconnection of sewer systems, the Altiplano International Centre for Wastewater Research and Development will be further supported and studies will be undertaken to achieve urban drainage systems integrating the entire urban water cycle, within the next twenty years.



BOLIVIA

Project Title	Strengthening the Independence of the Justice System
DAC Sector / SDG	15130 – Legal and judicial development / 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	424,025 Euros
Delegated Amount	424,025 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, OHCHR, Participation and Justice Network, Plurinational Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Justice, Agro-environmental Court, Council of Magistrates and School of Judges

For many years the Bolivian justice system has been plagued by obstacles and inefficiencies, and in recent times these have provoked critical difficulties. The 2009 Constitution initiated a reform to make the judicial system impartial and independent from political pressure, empowering it to fight against impunity and to create an environment free of corruption, enabling its members to operate on equal terms and with full respect for human rights.

Through this programme, which was implemented from 2012 to 2014 as part of the EU initiative in Bolivia within the IcSP framework, the AECID continued its work in a priority sector for Spanish Cooperation. As a result, the institutions and the newly-appointed magistrates and judiciary officials acquired an increased knowledge of international norms and standards. Moreover, the impartiality of the system was enhanced and the new Constitution strengthened. When the programme concluded, in March 2014, the Technical Board of the Judiciary was constituted. All areas of the sector are represented on this Board, including the executive and the judicial authorities.

The programme also provided support for the planning and management of material resources, thus directly enhancing the quality of the system, reducing judicial delays, fostering reflection, debate and international comparisons, helping design a common framework of priorities, consolidating political dialogue and promoting technical proposals on the basis of which a Joint Working Plan was later devised.



BOLIVIA

Project Title	Supporting the Action Plan to Combat Drug Trafficking and Reduce Coca Crop Surpluses (ELCN and RCEC)	
DAC Sector / SDG	15113, 16063 / 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions	
Origin of Funds	EU	
Total EU Funds	3,600,000 Euros	
Delegated Amount	AECID Contribution	350,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, FIIAPP, Ministry of the Interior (Spain), Directorate for International Cooperation (France), CIVIPOL, Coordination Secretary of the National Council to Fight Illicit Drug Trafficking (Bolivia)	

This project forms part of the Bolivia Action Plan 2015-2019, the National Plan to Combat Trafficking and Trafficking in Persons and the EU Drugs Strategy 2013–2020. Its specific objective is to support the institutional strengthening and technical capabilities of the Special Force to Combat Drug Trafficking, and those of other public agencies involved in the fight against drug trafficking and related crimes.

In close coordination with other activities implemented by the AECID, such as the INTERCONECTA programme—in which education is considered fundamental to the prevention of drug abuse—the initiative will act on two fronts: training and inter-institutional coordination. Training will take the form of courses and technical assistance in all areas of the fight against drug trafficking and related crimes (money laundering, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants), and instruction will be provided in good practices currently in force in the EU. The inter-institutional coordination will cover areas such as the analysis of organisational structures and databases, proposals for reorganisation (if necessary) and joint, coordinated training of all the institutions involved.

To date, 1402 members of the above-mentioned public agencies have received training under this project. Of these participants, 28.9% were women, 62.34% were police officers and 37.66% were civilian personnel. Thirty persons took part in regional and international internships, divided equally between police and civilian personnel. Within the framework of this intervention, important inter-institutional agreements have been supported to promote the stability of institutions' staffing, and commitments have been made to increase the budget from local sources to enhance future sustainability.



COLOMBIA

Project Title	Peacetime Territorial Development in Nariño Department in Peacetime Conditions		
DAC Sector / SDG	43040, I5220, I5180 / II - Sustainable cities and communities, I6 - Peace, justice and strong institutions and 5 - Gender equality		
Origin of Funds	EU Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia		
Total EU Funds	6,500,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	6,500,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,654,322 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Government of Nariño and Municipal Authorities of Ipiales, Pasto and Tumaco		

Spanish Cooperation has been working in Colombia for thirty years and contributes to the territorial development for peace in the Department of Nariño by supporting projects of economic and productive development, water and sanitation, women's rights and humanitarian action. It works in conjunction with local institutions, civil organisations and ethnic-territorial entities helping populations earn a better living, underpinning the role of the State and restoring the social fabric in remote areas with a history of conflict.

The Nariño project is funded by the EU Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia. It was created in 2016, with encouragement from the Spanish authorities, with the aim of strengthening producer organisations and boosting economic development in rural areas, enhancing the administrative capacities of subnational governmental agencies and promoting civil society participation in local governance. Moreover, it supports entrepreneurship initiatives by women and works to foster their resilience, protection and political participation. These objectives, together with knowledge of the terrain and of the functioning of public institutions and civil society, characterise the work of Spanish Cooperation in Colombia.

The project began in June 2018, with an expected duration of three years. Its aim is to promote productive areas such as cocoa and coconut production, aquaculture, horticulture, the dairy industry and tourism. It is also promoting entrepreneurship among young people by restarting the operations of Workshop Schools, and strengthening public policies to promote local development via public-private partnerships, attracting commercial partners to underpin production and to improve relations with the market.



CUBA

Project Title	Supporting Cocoa Production in the Rural East. GEAM-MINAG Guantánamo
DAC Sector / SDG	52010 - Food security / 2 - Zero hunger
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	9,500,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	1,300,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID

AECID has been conducting specific actions in Cuba in the field of food security since 2009. In 2014, this contribution was intensified with the project “Supporting Cocoa Production in the Rural East: GEAM-MINAG Guantánamo”, which seeks to ensure the people of Cuba have access to high-quality food and to enhance the production of cocoa and related economic aspects.

To this end, ties have been strengthened with two local partners: the Agroforestry Research Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), which is responsible for productive issues and for supporting agricultural cooperatives and cocoa producers, and the Provincial Government of Guantánamo. In the latter respect, the AECID involvement is related to the use of cocoa, coconut and other fruit trees for the production of derived products, such as ice cream, nougat and horchata, together with associated services.

Thanks to the technology provided by this project (to which the AECID made a complementary contribution of 400,000 Euros), the production and quality of cocoa is rising, and this in turn is stimulating youth employment in the rural environment. Work has also been done with collectives of female workers, whose working conditions have improved both in San Antonio del Sur, where training programmes in textile production have been provided, and in Baracoa, a municipality in which cocoa production techniques have been advanced with the introduction of micrografting.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Project Title	Supporting Action to Complement the Budget Support Programme of the Education Sector (PAPSE II)
DAC Sector / SDG	IIII0 - Education policy and administrative management / 4 - Quality education
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	54,600,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	3,900,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Ministry of Education of the Dominican Republic (MINERD)

In the Dominican Republic, the EU and the AECID have been working for many years with government agencies (including local governments), civil society and the private sector to improve the living conditions of the population, to consolidate democracy, to reinforce governance and to defend human rights. In this long history of cooperation, education has been a priority sector for the EU and the AECID, whose budgetary support —one million euros from the AECID— has made it possible for MINERD to achieve its objectives.

The PAPSE II project (2013-2016) was intended to complement the budget support being provided to MINERD for the design, execution and monitoring of its educational policies. As a result, twenty projects have been executed in areas such as teacher training, adult education, curricular updating, educational evaluation, pre-school education and modernisation of the administration of the education system. Moreover, several plans have been designed to promote students' development, which have notably expanded the vocational training offered in the field of secondary education.

The PAPSE II initiative is in line with the work carried out over the last twenty-five years by the EU and the AECID to improve the quality of education in the Dominican Republic, and has provided strong support in this endeavour. Furthermore, these complementary actions have promoted a space for dialogue and consensus among the private sector, civil society and MINERD. During the execution of the project, the Dominican Initiative for Quality Education (IDEC) established a system to monitor the achievement of national educational goals, with the publication of a semi-annual report on the progress made.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Project Title	Strengthening the National System of Education and Vocational Training		
DAC Sector / SDG	43081 - Multisector education/training / 8 - Decent work and economic growth		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	16,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	4,560,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	200,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, MINERD, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MESCyT) and National Institute of Technical Vocational Training (INFOTEP)		

In 2016, the government of the Dominican Republic created the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), to address and overcome the problem of a poorly structured educational system that did not provide sufficient alignment between the vocational training provided and the demands of the labour market. From the start, the AECID has supported this process, together with its main partners: the MINERD, the MESCyT and the INFOTEP. In view of this background, when the EU decided to provide development assistance within the Dominican Republic, it relied on the AECID to contribute its experience and know-how in the sector.

Executed in collaboration with the MINERD, the MESCyT and INFOTEP, the aim of this project is to help reduce poverty by increasing workers' employability. To this end, and as part of the NQF, the project seeks, on the one hand, to develop the educational and vocational training plans currently offered, and on the other to cultivate links with the world of business, in order to facilitate students' entry into the job market.

The initiative aims to improve the quality of secondary and tertiary education and vocational training, by developing their normative, structural and functional components. This support will mean that employers in the public and private sectors can hire accredited workers with appropriate skills and professional competence. In addition, the project will help strengthen the focus on rights in educational and vocational training, by promoting inclusive education—with an emphasis on creating conditions to facilitate access for people with disabilities— and by introducing measures to guarantee gender equality and to promote a culture of labour rights, in accordance with the international treaties signed by the country as part of the International Labour Organisation.



ECUADOR

Project Title	EU-LAIF Contribution to the Technical Irrigation Project (TIP) for Small and Medium-Sized Producers		
DAC Sector / SDG	31120 - Agricultural development / 8 - Decent work and economic growth		
Origin of Funds	EU-LAIF, World Bank, AECID-FONPRODE		
Total EU Funds	8,408,773 Euros		
Delegated Amount	8,408,773 Euros	AECID Contribution	18,410,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Farming (Ecuador), Public and Private Universities (Ecuador), Local Organisations for Productive Development		

The Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF) is a blending instrument launched by the EU in 2010. In 2017, AECID received LAIF funds to execute complementary actions carried out within the framework of the TIP project. In conjunction with the World Bank and the EU, it has established a joint implementation system, with the participation of the country's universities, producer organisations, local development organisations and irrigation boards.

The aim of the TIP project is to increase the income of family agricultural smallholdings through the introduction of more efficient irrigation techniques, thus achieving more sustainable production that is adapted to climate change, and by improving farmers' access to markets. The project has been active in seventeen provinces. During its five years of operation, irrigation techniques are expected to be improved in over 12,000 hectares of mountain and coastal farmlands. To achieve this, two main areas of work will be addressed: on the one hand, a National School of Productive Irrigation will be founded, to be designed and operated by the AECID, seeking to provide the country with a critical mass of experts and professionals who will contribute to the design, modernisation and sustainable management of irrigation processes; in addition, four special territories will be established to demonstrate the viability and sustainability of small-scale agriculture when it has the necessary resources.

By the end of the project in 2022, more than 14,000 families of mestizo, indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and mountain farmers are expected to have gained permanent access to self-consumption goods, to have intensified their participation in public policies and to have increased their income via improved production and marketing techniques.



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ECUADOR

Project Title	Supporting the Development of Human Talent, Innovation and Technology Transfer		
DAC Sector / SDG	31182 - Agricultural research / 4 - Quality education		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	3,400,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	1,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	197,647 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Ministry of Employment (Ecuador), Ikiam Amazon University and the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIAP)		

During the last four years, Spanish Cooperation has taken important steps in Ecuador, in compliance with its 5th Master Plan, the 2030 Agenda and the National Plan for the Development of Ecuador 2017-2021. One of these initiatives is to reinforce human talent, innovation and technology transfer via three public institutions that are active in these areas: the Ikiam Amazon University, INIAP and the Human Talent Management Units.

This project started in 2018 and seeks to enhance the capabilities of the public R&D&I system, to raise the skills base of public officials through the Ministry of Employment Training Plan, to promote higher education and to support research projects linked to Spanish universities and research centres, in order to provide future entrepreneurs with the tools required to reinforce these key sectors in the development of the country.

Thus, by the end of 2020, there will be three new postgraduate studies in environmental issues, two lines of agricultural research will be established, with direct application to agroproductive systems (potato germplasm and the use of teak wood) and 300 public servants will have taken part in advanced training plans.



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EGYPT

Project Title	Modernising the Justice System
DAC Sector / SDG	15130 - Legal and judicial development / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	9,047,545 Euros
Delegated Amount	867,658 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Justice Cooperation Internationale, Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura (Italy) and NI-CO (UK)

The main aim of this project is to support the modernisation of the administration of justice, as part of the Masar (“pathway”) programme. The AECID initiated this programme in 2012 to accompany the processes of democratic governance in the Arab world, to support the evolution of democracy in the region and to contribute to the modernisation and strengthening of institutions and key actors in developing the rule of law.

The AECID has assisted the National Centre for Judicial Studies by sharing its knowledge and experience in aspects of democratic transition, the Spanish legislative system and the appointment of judges, prosecutors and other administrators of justice. During the period from 2014 to 2018, judicial processes were streamlined as a national database became fully operational. Moreover, personnel skills were enhanced via courses, seminars and conferences, which in turn has made it possible to reduce delays in public service thanks to faster access to case records and a better knowledge of the law and its application. The main beneficiaries of this progress have been the judicial and fiscal personnel and, in general, all users of public justice services.

The AECID has also collaborated in the development of the Court of Cassation and, especially, in that of the judicial system for minors, which now includes special treatment for children in accordance with international standards, acknowledging, in the eyes of the law, their particular situation and needs.



EL SALVADOR

Project Title	LAIF Contribution to the Rural Roads Programme
DAC Sector / SDG	21010 - Transport / 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Origin of Funds	EU-LAIF, AECID-FONPRODE and two IDB loans
Total EU Funds	4,160,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	4,160,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID and the Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing and Urban Development of El Salvador (MOPTVDU)

The inhabitants of Perquín, Arambala and Ciudad Victoria, in El Salvador, have lived practically in isolation for many years, due to the poor state of the roads that connect them with other municipalities. This has prevented their access to essential goods and services, as well as to the opportunities generated for their economic development.

In response to this situation, the MOPTVDU, which did not have personnel specialised in the design of public works and previously relied on external tender processes, which were expensive and protracted, requested assistance to repair the Victoria-Deviation El Zapote-Caserío Santa Marta road, in Victoria (Cabañas Department), and the Cantón Caserío Tejera-Paso El Mono road, in Arambala (Morazán Department). The EU, in collaboration with AECID, decided to support the Salvadoran government within the framework of the Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF) - Blending Instrument. Thus, the project was carried out from 2014 to 2017, in line with the Strategic Plan and the “Progressive rural roads” programme.

The LAIF contribution enabled the Ministry of Public Works to obtain specialised equipment, to provide its officials with advanced training courses, to construct new offices and to establish a high-quality management system. Furthermore, two rural roads were improved under a risk management approach (making them safe and passable throughout the year), and thus thousands of rural families in El Salvador recovered year-round access to basic social services, which has facilitated their integration and local economic development.



EL SALVADOR

Project Title	Supporting the Institutional Strengthening of the National Council for Public Safety and Coexistence (CNSCC) as part of the El Salvador Security Plan (PESS)		
DAC Sector / SDG	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	600,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	600,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	60,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, CNSCC, SEGOB, Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Vice-Ministry of Cooperation for Development		

Salvadoran society is affected by extreme levels of crime, which restrict people's freedom, erode the quality of life, limit personal development and undermine coexistence. The impact of exclusion and vulnerability, of cultural patterns that normalise and reproduce violence, of institutional impunity and of the absence of a shared vision on how to face this problem led to the creation of the CNSCC in 2015.

Spain participated actively in this process, as well as in the preparation of the El Salvador Security Plan (PESS), supporting its implementation from the outset through actions to prevent and fight against gender violence, to foster institutional strengthening and to promote political dialogue. The AECID's experience in the social and labour market integration of at-risk youth, in the rehabilitation of degraded urban fabric and in cooperation with central government, civil society and local leaders led the EU to delegate to it the mission of improving the situation of El Salvador in this area, for the duration of the initiative (2018-2022).

The PESS is expected to improve the lives of residents in fifty municipalities, by strengthening the capacity of the CNSCC, implementing institutional services for victims and providing training resources to schools and communities. In addition, a law has been passed to control the use of firearms and to raise the profile of private companies, civil society and the Church in assuring citizens' security.



ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Shire Alliance: Access to Energy for Host Communities and the Refugee Population in Shire		
DAC Sector / SDG	72010 - Emergency material assistance and services / 7 - Affordable and clean energy and 17 - Partnerships for the goals		
Origin of Funds	European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)		
Total EU Funds	3,050,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	3,050,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	741,600 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Shire Alliance, supported by UNHCR, NGOs ZOA, NRC, Don Bosco, Ethiopian Electrical Utility and the Authority for Refugee and Returnee Affairs		

In July 2018, the first public-private agreement in the field of humanitarian action was created in Spain. This gave rise to the Shire Alliance, which is active in the Ethiopian region of Tigray, among the refugee camps of Adi Harush, Mai Aini, Hitsats and Shimelba. These are inhabited mainly by Eritreans —mostly young people, women and unaccompanied minors— who have fled to escape the widespread violation of human rights in their country and who often wish to migrate to Europe.

The goal of the Alliance is to improve the living conditions of these people and of their host communities. Through the provision of basic services such as medical care, food security and access to education, by sharing electricity and by creating new opportunities such as the promotion of businesses linked to the solar energy sector, tensions between refugees and their host communities are being reduced, and at the same time there is less deforestation and carbon emissions from private diesel generators.

The project has an estimated duration of 34 months, and is expected to benefit 40,000 people, of whom 14,625 are women. To date, considerable achievements have been made, such as improvements to the electricity supply system, the implementation of services such as community kitchens and schools, and the installation of street lights, which has noticeably improved security in the area.



GUATEMALA

Project Title	Preventing Violence and Crime against Women, Children and Adolescents		
DAC Sector / SDG	15180 - Ending violence against women and girls / 5 - Gender equality		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	15,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	15,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,600,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Executive Secretariat of the Justice Sector Coordination Agency, and the Centre for Legal Action on Human Rights		

Women most often report crimes of domestic violence in Guatemala, but children and adolescents are also affected by this social scourge. To address and eradicate the problem, the EU in collaboration with the AECID has launched this project, seeking to help the institutions and victims located on the southern coastline of the country, especially in the departments of Escuintla, Suchitepéquez, Retalhuleu and Sololá.

Implementation of the project began in 2018. The agencies involved are currently working with local authorities and organisations to strengthen public and private institutions, to generate projects for the prevention of violence, to improve the quality of attention to victims and to introduce support programmes to help victims recover from the experience. The aim is also to tackle impunity by encouraging victims to make official complaints and by increasing the effectiveness of the judicial system, by means such as improving its investigative capacity and speeding up trial proceedings.

It is expected that by the conclusion of the programme, in 2022, the rate of violence in Guatemala will have been reduced, making the country safer for women and children, increasing respect for human rights and fostering a culture of peace. The joint work being performed with local authorities and other organisations will help strengthen municipal capacities, and those of other public and private institutions.



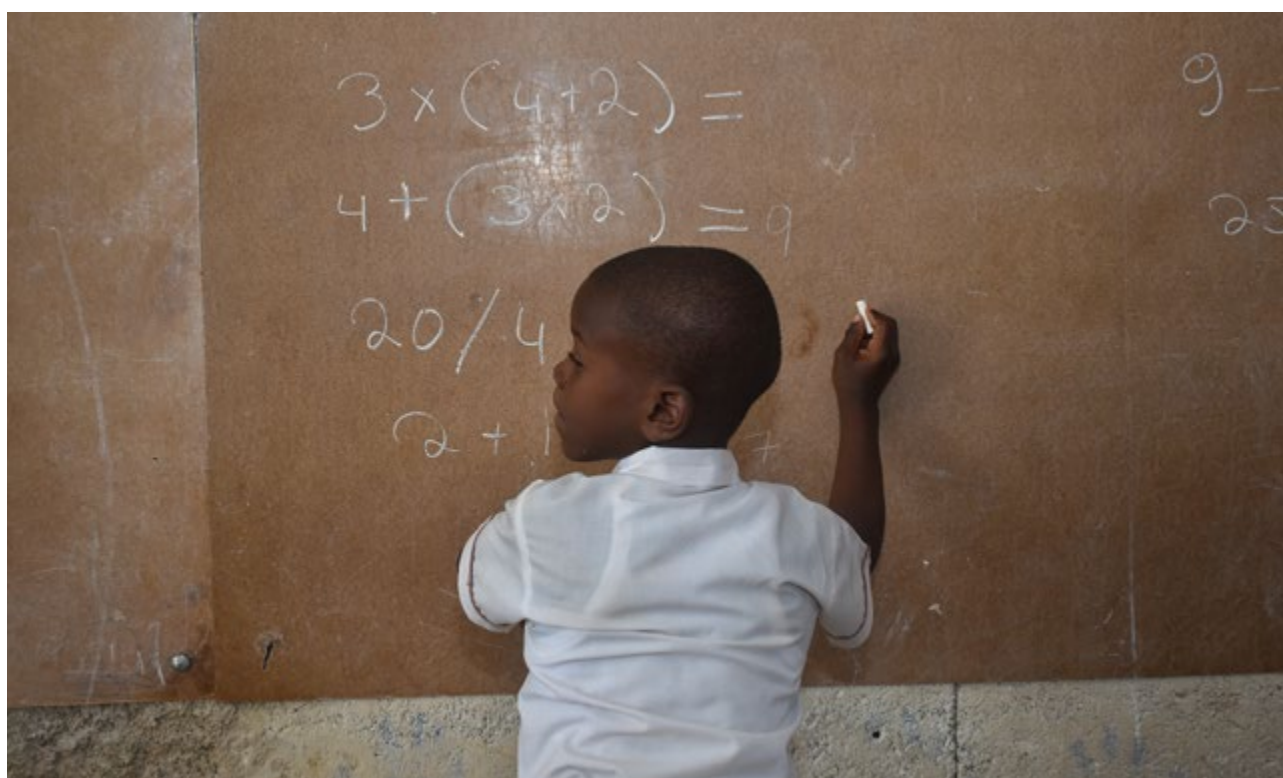
HAITÍ

Project Title	Strengthening Educational Services in the Southeast and Improving the Quality of the First Cycle of Basic Education Violence and Crime against Women, Children and Adolescents (EDUKAYITI)		
DAC Sector / SDG	IIII0 - Educational policy and administrative management / 4 - Quality education		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	3,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	3,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,152,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, EU, MENFP, UEH and UNIBE		

Since the 2010 earthquake, Spanish Cooperation has supported the implementation of an educational strategy in Haiti in three contexts —institutional strengthening, the construction of new schools and teacher training— seeking to lay the foundations for a revitalised teaching system providing quality, fairness and efficacy.

As part of the EU's general budget support programme, the EDUKAYITI project (2018) will facilitate access to education for children in vulnerable situations, and at the same time support local agencies of the Ministry of Education in developing their management capabilities. The project will also assist the State University of Haiti and the South-Eastern Jacmel Public University in launching a pilot project to observe how children without resources learn to read, how teachers are trained, what materials and technologies are available and what role is played in the learning process by families and communities.

It is estimated that by the end of 2020 more than half a million people will have benefited from this initiative, most of whom are children and teachers at the three Schools of Basic Education and at the Pedagogical Support Centre (EFACAP) in the South-Eastern Department.



HAITI

Project Title	Improving Water and Sanitation Services in the Martissant District of Port-au-Prince (URBAYITI)		
DAC Sector / SDG	14030 - Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 6 - Clean water and sanitation		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	3,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	3,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	500,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation, Expertise France, URBAYITI, IDB and FOKAL Foundation		

The marginalised district of Martissant, in Port-au-Prince, is a heterogeneous area with a high degree of violence and social exclusion. In addition, there are serious deficiencies in the functioning of its infrastructure, and 70.8% of the houses are without electricity or running water. The EU launched the URBAYITI programme to address this situation, seeking to promote the economic and social development of Haiti and to foster the resilience of its urban populations.

As part of the EU's URBAYITI programme, this initiative (to be carried out by the AECID in Martissant over three years) has given rise to various projects to rehabilitate and expand secondary water networks and individual and collective sanitation systems. In addition, the Titanyen sewage treatment plant will be rehabilitated, national social engineering agencies and systems will be supported and a sewerage management and maintenance system will be introduced.

As a result, between 2018 and 2021 some 6,000 people will gain access to drinking water and 2,000 will have sanitation services in ten collective buildings, including schools, health centres, markets, community associations and administrative buildings.



HONDURAS

Project Title	Project to Combat Impunity and Support Transparency (PIT)		
DAC Sector / SDG	15130 - Legal and judicial development / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	27,500,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	8,388,840 Euros	AECID Contribution	500,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Public Prosecution Office, Secretariat for Security, Supreme Court of Auditors, National Autonomous University, Institute for Access to Public Information, Judicial School and Supreme Court of Justice		

Honduras has one of the highest rates of corruption and violence in the world, which is why the EU considered it a priority to accompany the reform process of the Honduran judicial system. Based on the experience of the AECID in the field of democratic governance and rule of law in this country, the EU decided to delegate the execution of this project to the AECID, with the responsibility for supporting the development of institutional capacities, combating impunity and ensuring public access to a more efficient, transparent and participatory service.

To achieve this, the PIT project is encouraging justice officials to focus on assisting each member of the population as a citizen with rights. In addition, PIT is promoting initiatives to facilitate access to justice for the most vulnerable groups in society. Finally, it will provide equipment for the forensic medicine unit, create internal control committees, promote the creation of the University Observatory of Criminal Justice and support the remodelling of the directorates of research police in the departments of Tegucigalpa, Choloma and Ceiba, and construct three Integrated Justice Centres, in Comayagua, Choluteca and Copán.

Since the project began in 2014, nearly 500,000 citizens have benefited from more direct access to the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Secretariat for Security and the Supreme Court of Justice. Three integrated justice centres are currently being built (in the departments of Comayagua, Choluteca and Copán) to provide residents of the area and its surroundings with closer access to the above-named institutions.



HONDURAS

Project Title	Promoting Youth Employment and Dissuading Migration		
DAC Sector / SDG	16020, 15162, 11330, 32130, 32182 / 8 - Decent work and economic growth and 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	11,600,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	2,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	200,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Municipality of Comayagua, National Autonomous University		

One of the main obstacles facing Hondurans is the lack of economic opportunities, which not only makes them believe there is no future in their country, but encourages them towards irregular migration. The EU, in view of the AECID's experience in youth training and local development, delegated to it the mission of promoting an employment policy that is attentive to this problem.

The starting point for this project was the Comayagua vocational school, which has been operational since 2015. It has already graduated more than 500 students in disciplines such as business training, pastry-making, styling, motorcycle mechanics and mobile phone repairs, which has allowed them to start up their own businesses or to obtain work through the public-private partnerships that have been established during the process. These activities have been complemented by a Technological Innovation Centre, also located in Comayagua, to provide assistance for returned migrants, and by a Migration Observatory (as part of the National Autonomous University of Honduras) to conduct a permanent analysis of this phenomenon.

By the end of 2020, this initiative is expected to have increased the employability of more than 800 people in five municipalities of Comayagua, and at the same time to have facilitated an appropriate reformulation of public policies in this area.



HONDURAS

Project Title	Supporting the Public School of Advanced Management (MADIGEP Programme)		
DAC Sector / SDG	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	10,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	2,500,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	300,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Public School of Advanced Management		

In recent years, Honduras has supported institutional strengthening initiatives. In turn, these require professionalised public officials, a need that the EU seeks to meet through its programme “Measures to Support Institutional Development and Public Management” (MADIGEP).

Within the framework of this initiative, and given the AECID’s long and wide-ranging experience in providing advanced training for personnel in the public sector, it was delegated the task of instituting a Public School of Advanced Management, focused on equipping managers to adapt from an institutional culture to one based on evaluation by results and on public service. Once its structure is defined and the headquarters built, the School will be provided with the necessary material and technological resources, its training plan and academic programme will be designed, and the mechanisms required for knowledge management and to ensure its sustainability meets international standards will be introduced.

These and related actions will contribute to making Honduras a more modern State, with a stronger civil service, especially as regards its top management officials (about 2,000 people). Thus, the public sector will be better equipped to provide the goods and services needed to enhance the quality of life of the population.



JORDAN

Project Title	Supporting Civil Society Organisations and Democratic Governance (QARARUNA)		
DAC Sector / SDG	15150 - Democratic participation and civil society / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	15,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	2,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	2,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES) and the Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) of the University of Jordan		

The EU's programme of support for democratic governance in Jordan forms part of its broad support for democratic modernisation, with particular regard to electoral processes and the functioning of the parliamentary system. The EU has delegated to the AECID the implementation of its funds during the period 2017-2021 to consolidate the active role of civil society in Jordan.

The fundamental aim of this project is to enhance the governance of Jordan, strengthening the role of civil society organisations, reinforcing its Independent Electoral Commission, consolidating a multiparty system and providing training for the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs and also for civil society organisations in areas such as civic education, information and electoral observation. Women, young people and vulnerable groups will be encouraged to take part in political life and in the promotion of human rights. To achieve these goals, the project will be supported by the ECES and the CSS, which will design a training plan suited to the specific needs identified. This plan will then be implemented throughout the country.

The first item of the project to be put into practice was that of ensuring the fairness of the electoral process during the 2017 elections, when 2,200 national observers were deployed; the second, currently in progress, is to promote the role of women in political life and to establish a National Observatory to strengthen the role of civil society in the democratic governance of Jordan.



JORDAN

Project Title	Promoting the Resilience of Syrian Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Response to The Crises of Syria and Iraq (QUDRA)
DAC Sector / SDG	15112, 15150 / 8 - Decent work and economic growth and 10 - Reducing inequality
Origin of Funds	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ, Germany)
Total EU Funds	70,600,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	2,123,734 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, GIZ, Expertise France and Hungarian Interchurch Aid

Since 2016, AECID has partnered GIZ in supporting local administrations in Jordan, through the QUDRA project. The aim of this project is to improve the governance and the services provided in the municipalities of Mafraq, Sarhan and Ramtha, in order to strengthen the resilience of these communities and to reinforce their management capacity in response to the needs of the Syrian refugees they host.

In this intervention, assistance has also been received from the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies. This body, with the support of the Institute of Fiscal Studies and the National Institute of Administration, has deployed Spanish experts in financial management and specialists in energy, thus enabling each municipality involved to develop its own Energy Efficiency Plan. In the above-mentioned municipalities, the AECID has supported training activities for municipal officials through technical assistance and funding, but above all it has worked with the local population and with refugees, fostering coexistence and promoting dialogue with local authorities. In addition, the AECID has organised workshops to reinforce coordination among all the agencies involved in the entry into force of new legislation on decentralisation in Jordan.

With this initiative, it is expected that by 2019 the three municipalities addressed will have achieved greater capacity for self-management and that this, in turn, will generate new services and improve the living conditions of their populations.



JORDAN

Project Title	Enhancing Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment in Jordan: towards a System of Legal Assistance that is Free of Charge, Effective and Sustainable		
DAC Sector / SDG	15130 - Legal and judicial development / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	50,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	2,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	990.871 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Ministry of Justice of Jordan, Jordan Bar Association		

Currently, there is no comprehensive national legal framework to regulate the provision of legal aid in Jordan and to ensure better access to justice in accordance with international standards, making access to legal aid services in Jordan extremely difficult for those who cannot afford to hire a lawyer.

This project will be carried out within the framework of EU support to the Government of Jordan aimed at consolidating the rule of law, its effectiveness, transparency, accountability and accessibility, in the view that ensuring the existence of free legal aid is crucial to facilitating access to justice. Therefore, the initiative will focus on two main objectives: extending free legal aid to vulnerable groups, and raising people's awareness of their rights, in order to overcome the limitations of the current model, which is based on the civil society organisations working within a context of fragmented legal assistance.

The AECID, with the other participating entities, will perform activities to promote dialogue among those involved, to improve the administration of the Fund for Free Legal Assistance, to advocate strategies for communication and to put into practice a strategy for appropriate training for lawyers, judges, social workers and others in this sector.



MALI

Project Title	Project to Support the Cashew Production Sector (PAFAM)		
DAC Sector / SDG	I2240, 31120, 31161, 31166, 31181, 31194, 32161 / 2 - Zero Hunger and 8 - Decent work and economic growth		
Origin of Funds	EU - European Union Trust Fund for Africa		
Total EU Funds	13,500,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	13,500,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	500,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Ministry of Agriculture of Mali, Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene of Mali		

For several years, the entire Sahel, and in particular Mali, has faced structural problems such as extreme poverty, rapid population growth, internal and regional conflicts, institutional, social and economic weakness, a lack of employment and recurrent food crises that force the population to migrate from the countryside.

As part of the Strategic Framework for the Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development of Mali (2016-2018), the Agricultural Development Policy (2013) and the National Investment Plan in the Agricultural Sector (2014-2019), the PAFAM project (2016-2020) aims to assist the rural population of the Kayes, Koulikoro and Sikasso regions, both technically and economically, by the creation of specialist cooperative organisations in the area of cashew nut production. The ultimate aim of this project is to halt irregular migration, to improve the economic opportunities, living conditions and food security of young people, women and returned migrants, and to reinforce the capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture.

As a result, some 13,400 people are expected to gain employment in the production, processing and marketing of the cashew nut crop. Mali is currently gaining considerable international recognition as a producer of cashew nuts under the “Label Mali” seal of quality.



MALI

Project Title	Project to Inform and Raise Awareness of the Risks and Dangers of Irregular Migration and to Promote Free Circulation within the ECOWAS Area
DAC Sector / SDG	I3010, I5110 / I6 - Peace, justice and strong institutions
Origin of Funds	EU - European Union Trust Fund for Africa
Total EU Funds	15,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	3,200,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Ministry for Malians Abroad and for African Integration

During their travels, migrants are highly vulnerable. To assist in the management and governance of migration, the EU, in view of the proven Spanish experience in this field, has delegated the execution of this project to the AECID. The aim of the project is to inform individual migrants on the typical routes of migration and their communities of origin about the dangers of irregular migration, the principles of free movement within ECOWAS and the opportunities that exist to do so legally.

This initiative, which forms part of the implementation plans of the National Migration Policy and which seeks to bolster the capabilities of the Ministry for Malians Abroad and for African Integration, will promote political dialogue and assist the Malian authorities in the design and modernisation of their development programmes. As part of the project, an effective media strategy is being created, based on the use of radio, television and theatre, to complement and reinforce the actions conducted in the field, seeking to raise awareness of these issues among civil society organisations.

By the end-date of the initiative in 2021, some 70,000 migrants, currently living within 200 communities, will have been informed of the local alternatives to migration within their own region and may have been persuaded to remain.



MAURITANIA

Project Title	Institutional Reinforcement for Agricultural and Pastoral Resilience (RIMRAP Programme)		
DAC Sector / SDG	31110, 31120, 31163, 31164 / 2 - Zero Hunger		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	27,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	4,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Directorates of Planning, International Cooperation and Agriculture-Livestock Statistics		

Spanish Cooperation has been present in Mauritania since 1995. This project, funded by the EU and implemented by AECID and GIZ, is part of a broader context that includes the improvement of basic social services, rural development and food and nutrition security.

The main aims of this initiative are to strengthen the most vulnerable populations against food and nutrition insecurity and to promote fair governance and the sustainable management of resources in response to climate change. To this end, project managers are collaborating with local governments and elected representatives, producer organisations and civil society, within the four wilayas or settlements in which it is being implemented, namely Hodh el Chargui, Hodh el Gharbi, Assaba and Guidimakha.

This intervention is scheduled to continue until 2020, and is expected to improve the living conditions of 24.7% of the population, composed of agricultural and livestock farmers. The reinforcement of ministerial planning mechanisms will help establish joint work methods for farmers, while monitoring committees will ensure their skills and knowledge are retained.



MAURITANIA

Project Title	Promoting Employment and Improving Living Conditions among Coastal Artisanal Fishermen, Young People and Women in the surroundings of Protected Natural Spaces in Northern Mauritania (PROMOPECHE)
DAC Sector / SDG	11130, 11330, 31320, 9981004 / 4 - Quality Education, 5 - Gender equality and 14 – Life below water
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	10,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	10,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, MPEM, ENNAJAH, FNPA, FNP, IMROP, ISSM, CFQMP, DREN-NDB

Fishing is the fundamental means of livelihood of the coastal population of Mauritania. The economic structure of the sector in the country's commercial capital, Nouadhibou, means that most of the profits of the activity are obtained by a handful of businesses and exporters, which often leads individuals to migrate in search of a better future. Aware of this reality, the EU and the AECID are helping the local government support the artisanal fishing sector, via diversification. These agencies are also supporting the development of other economic activities, through the PROMOPECHE project (2018-2022).

The aim of this project is to increase the quality of fishery products, by promoting sustainable artisanal fishing, providing professional training for young fishermen and raising awareness of the urgent need for the fishing industry to help protect and sustain the marine environment. The project will also address and resolve deficiencies in the storage and transport of the catch, as these deficiencies reduce the quality of the fish sold and provoke significant losses for fishermen and wholesalers. In addition, special attention will be paid to improving the situation of female workers in the industry and that of the fish processors. The latter form a vital part of the distribution chain, and often suffer from cultural, marketing and financial deficits that impede their access to raw materials in a highly competitive market.

Some 13,500 artisanal fishermen from Nouadhibou will benefit directly from this intervention, which will also assist 1,800 retailers and 800 processors, thus optimising the management capacity of the fishing sector as a source of employment and contributing to the permanence of the population within the industry and the country.



MOROCCO

Project Title	Towards a Vocational Training System that is High Quality, Inclusive and Focused on the Labour Market (KAFAAT LILJAMIA)
DAC Sector / SDG	I1330, I1110 / 4 - Quality education
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	2,400,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	963,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, British Council and Moroccan Vocational Training Department

The Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima region, in northern Morocco, is one of the regions of the country most affected by rural migration. High rates of unemployment and illiteracy and the lack of infrastructure encourage population movements towards urban areas. This internal migration exists in addition to the inbound migration from sub-Saharan Africa, which has accentuated precariousness and hampered integration.

KAFAAT LILJAMIA forms part of the EU programme of support for vocational training and the development of human capital in Morocco, seeking to improve the personal and professional skills of migrants in the area. The initiative is being implemented through a codelegation agreement between the AECID and the British Council. It was launched in 2017 and is funded by the EU. The project will create a regional system to plan, supply and evaluate vocational training in accordance with the needs of the labour market, thus responding to the country's needs by enabling more effective governance and reinforcing coordination among public and private agents.

By its end date in 2020, the project is expected to have significantly enhanced access to decent work for vulnerable groups, taking into account the lessons learned from experiences elsewhere. In particular, 355 beneficiaries (90% of whom are women) from the Eastern region will have accessed quality vocational training in areas such as the management of cooperatives, entrepreneurship and the digital economy. At least 40% of these participants will obtain a nationally-recognised diploma. In addition, at least another 645 beneficiaries (of whom 40% are women) will receive vocational training in the automotive, tourism and renewable energy sectors, which will allow them to enter the labour market and escape from their currently vulnerable situation.



MOROCCO

Project Title	Supporting the Integration of Migrants within Social Assistance Services and Literacy Programmes
DAC Sector / SDG	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management / 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	35,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	1,500,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Entraide Nationale, National Agency for the Fight against Illiteracy (ANLCA), CIDEAL-Maroc and Delegate Ministry for Moroccan Residents Abroad and for Migration Issues

Morocco is developing its migration policies through two main strategies: the National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum, to facilitate the integration of migrants within the country, and the Moroccans Abroad Strategy, which promotes the role of its diaspora in the development of the country, and seeks to protect the rights of Moroccan migrants abroad. The EU, within the framework of its support for the implementation of these strategies, has delegated the project implementation to the AECID, in view of this agency's previous experience in the fields of social protection, non-formal education and privileged dialogue with the appropriate institutions.

During the project implementation, over three years, the AECID will promote the integration of the migrant population, working with Entraide Nationale by providing training and equipment to strengthen its capacities, with the ANLCA by developing specific tools for a purpose-built literacy programme for migrants, and with CIDEAL-Maroc, the local NGO. The aim of this programme is to raise levels of literacy among the migrant population and to provide education for Moroccans living abroad through the development of an e-learning platform. In addition, it will activate a system to monitor the situation of returning migrants and to reinforce the capabilities of public and private associations that work with these communities and provide social assistance.

This initiative, which will run until 2021 with funding from the EU and AECID, is expected to regularise the situation and improve the living conditions of around 96,000 people.



MOROCCO

Project Title	Living without Discrimination: an Approach based on Human Rights and the Gender Perspective
DAC Sector / SDG	15160 - Human rights / 10 - Reducing inequality
Origin of Funds	EU - European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)
Total EU Funds	5,500,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	4,106,171 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, FIIAPP, Delegate Ministry for Moroccans Resident Abroad and for Migration Issues, National Human Rights Council of Morocco and the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia

Funded within the framework of the EUTF, this project is a joint commitment by various Spanish, Moroccan and European institutions to create a space for exchange, reflection and mutual learning about preventing the racism and xenophobia that is often suffered by the migrant population.

In order to promote coexistence among the different communities living in Morocco, the initiative seeks to redesign the country's public policies, taking a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach, to implement an independent complaints referral mechanism, to strengthen competencies in social care, health, education, justice and law enforcement, through training plans and pilot projects, and to improve the treatment of these issues in the media by means of awareness-raising campaigns.

The project, which will be managed by the AECID from 2017 until 2021 in cooperation with FIIAPP, has the technical support and guidance of the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia, which will ensure the transfer of Spanish public policy and facilitate its integration within the European networks specialised in the field. The main beneficiaries of this project will be the staff of public administrations that provide related services, the Moroccan and migrant-oriented associations working to promote the rights of migrants, media professionals, cultural agents involved in public awareness issues and mobilisation, the university community and, in general, the migrant communities and public opinion. In particular, seven institutions (national and local) as well as non-State agencies will receive direct support through skills-building programmes in the field of migration management.



NICARAGUA

Project Title	Supporting the Livestock Value Chain in Nicaragua (BOVINOS Programme)		
DAC Sector / SDG	31163, 31195/2 - Zero Hunger		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	20,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	20,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	500,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology, Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health, Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy		

The agricultural, agroindustrial and small business sectors form the fundamental basis of the Nicaraguan economy. Nevertheless, the contribution made by agriculture to the country's economy remains small in relation to natural resources and manpower employed. This imbalance is due, in part, to the extensive model of agricultural production commonly used, especially in the livestock sector. Therefore, supporting this activity in rural areas has a direct impact on the national economy and on poverty reduction.

The BOVINOS programme was started in 2016 with funding from the EU and the AECID. Its aim is to reduce rural poverty, by supporting the cattle value chain of small-scale agricultural and agroindustrial producers (with production units extending over an area ranging from 0.5 to 70 hectares). As a result, food and nutrition security will be enhanced, the welfare of small and medium-sized livestock farmers increased and technological innovation services, agricultural health, bovine traceability, financing and technical assistance improved.

By the conclusion of the project in 2019, some 9,000 farmers will have achieved added value for their products, and their marketing, within the country and abroad, will be more effective. The project will focus on eleven municipalities in particular, in the Departments of Chontales (Santo Domingo, La Libertad, Santo Tomas, El Coral, Acoyapa and Villa Sandino) and Río San Juan (El Almendro) and in the South Caribbean Autonomous Region (El Ayote, Muelle de los Bueyes, Nueva Guinea and El Rama).



NICARAGUA

Project Title	Phase I of the Comprehensive Sectoral Programme for Water and Human Sanitation (PISASH). Improving and Expanding Drinking Water and Sanitation Systems in Nineteen Towns and Cities		
DAC Sector / SDG	I4020 – Water supply and sanitation / II - Sustainable cities and communities		
Origin of Funds	EU-LAIF, AECID, CABEL, EIB, IDB and GIZ		
Total EU Funds	50,750,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	50,750,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	74,600,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, State Water and Sewage Utility (ENACAL)		

The PISASH strategy was initiated in 2012 by the Nicaraguan Government in response to the marked imbalance observed between urbanisation and population growth, and to stimulate investment in the sector. Various financial and international cooperation organisations, including CABEL, EIB and IDB, in addition to the EU, the AECID and GIZ, decided to support this initiative by financing a first stage focused on meeting the necessities of nineteen towns and cities. These funding bodies signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a common working mechanism, to regulate joint procedures and implementation, together with monitoring, evaluation and audit mechanisms. The AECID contribution was made via the Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF) - Blending Instrument.

Phase I of the PISASH programme (2014-2021) is dedicated to improving and expanding drinking water, sewage and wastewater treatment services in urban and rural areas. Obsolete systems will be renovated and citizens will finally be able to exercise their human rights to these services. In addition, property registers will be updated, micromessurements performed and customer billing and attention services improved. With respect to infrastructure, six Immediate Attention Centres, fitted with water analysis laboratories, electromechanical workshops and measurement equipment, will be constructed, in León, Estelí, Juigalpa, Granada, Bluefields and Bilwi.

This initial intervention is expected to improve drinking water services for about 550,000 people, of whom 190,000 will gain access for the first time. Access to sanitation facilities will also be improved for another 222,750 people, including 180,000 new users. The funding of a hypothetical Phase II in seventeen towns and cities would indirectly benefit another 470,000 inhabitants, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to over 1,000,000 people.



NICARAGUA

Project Title	Project NIC/021, on Improving and Extending Drinking Water Systems in Mozonte and Susucayán
DAC Sector / SDG	14021 - Water supply and sanitation / II - Sustainable cities and communities
Origin of Funds	Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation (LUXDEV)
Total Fondos LuxDev	8,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	575,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, State Water and Sewage Utility (ENACAL)

In Nicaragua, problems arising from inadequacies in the supply of drinking water, in drainage and in the treatment of residential wastewater seriously hamper efforts to improve the quality of life of the population and, consequently, the country's economic development. During the last ten years, Spain has been one of the main donors of funds for water and sanitation projects in Nicaragua. In this, it manages not only its own funds, but also those provided by the EU and LUXDEV.

The AECID has employed the NIC/21 delegated funds, through ENACAL, to improve and expand drinking water systems in the towns of Susucayán and Mozonte, where service deficiencies often make the supply discontinuous, insufficient and of unacceptable quality. To achieve these goals, a water treatment plant and a storage tank have been built in each town, and over 1,000 residential connections improved or installed. In addition, entirely new infrastructure has been constructed, expanding coverage to practically 100% of the population, which now has access to clean drinking water 24 hours a day.

This intervention, carried out between 2012 and 2015, has provided access to drinking water for the first time to some 5,500 low-income inhabitants whose economy is based on handicrafts or agricultural production. The intervention has reinforced the sector leadership of AECID, making Spain one of the largest donors in the field of water and sanitation in Nicaragua, where it has invested more than 150 million dollars through various aid instruments.



NICARAGUA

Project Title	Supporting Technical Education and Vocational Training (TECNICA Programme)
DAC Sector / SDG	I1330 - Vocational training / 4 - Quality education
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	15,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	12,900,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Nicaraguan Ministry of Education, INATEC and INTECNA

The dynamics of the labour market and the structure of employment in Nicaragua during the last decade highlight the need to improve skills training in order to increase the country's productivity, boost its economic development and achieve a marked reduction in poverty levels among the population.

In this respect, the TECNICA programme (2014-2018) has contributed to the National Human Development Plan of Nicaragua (2012-2016) through the creation of a new model of technical education and vocational training that provides relevant, high-quality skills, in line with the demands of the labour market. This programme has given rise to the appearance of new curricula for the General and Specialist Technician courses, special education training has been improved, and the new curriculum for youth and adult education has been designed under a technical-occupational approach in certain prioritised municipalities, which have been provided with better infrastructure, equipment and supplies.

Thanks to this intervention, which the AECID has executed in coordination with the Nicaraguan Ministry of Education and with other agencies, some 3,000 Nicaraguans aged over 14 years have obtained professional qualifications enabling them to enter the job market, after taking part in vocational training courses that, moreover, have given employment to 1,700 teachers.



NICARAGUA

Project Title	Support for Measures to Prevent and Control Drugs and Organised Crime
DAC Sector / SDG	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	10,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	8,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, National Police of Nicaragua, Ministries of Education, Youth and Health, the Public Prosecution Service, the Supreme Court of Justice and Local Governments

Spanish Cooperation has been working in Nicaragua for over 25 years, taking a comprehensive approach to foster respect for human rights, and promoting democratic values as a fundamental strategic goal. In response to the threat posed by drug trafficking and organised crime to freedom and the quality of life, this initiative will promote good governance and security, supporting the Government's efforts to prevent and control organised crime and drugs.

Initiated in 2013, this project embodies a strategy to combat these two scourges via a preventive approach based on education in schools, combined with the offer of alternatives to young gang members and those at risk of coming into conflict with the law. In addition, the project has reinforced the capabilities of the National Police by providing training and technical resources and by computerising its archives, which has significantly improved police effectiveness.

Although the project had to be suspended in 2018 due to political conflicts in Nicaragua, it has benefited some 40,000 people through the creation of Youth Homes in the marginalised districts of Bluefields and Bilwi, together with several psychosocial care centres for drug addicts. In addition, the criminal justice system has been strengthened and case resolution and sentencing processes have been streamlined.



PERU

Project Title	Supporting the Ombudsman Programme to Promote Fairness and Inclusion and to Protect Human Rights, through the Multidonor Basket Funding Instrument		
DAC Sector / SDG	15160 - Human rights / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	Government of the Kingdom of Belgium		
Delegated Amount	2,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	2,120,377 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Public Defender Service of Peru (DPP), Belgian Development Corporation (BTC CTB) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)		

Spanish Cooperation has been collaborating with the DPP for more than fifteen years. In 2007, the provision of this support was channelled via the basket funding instrument, a multi-donor form of development assistance management by which several donors directly support the strategic plans of the institution under common procedures and management. The AECID contributed to the Basket from 2007 to 2016. Furthermore, between 2012 and 2014, through a delegated cooperation operation, the AECID managed the resources supplied by Belgium in support of the Basket. The success of this operation led to Spain being recognised as a leader in governance in Peru, and particularly in the area of human rights. This was one of AECID's first experiences as part of a bilateral delegation among EU Member States based on a principle of mutual trust.

The aim of this intervention was to expand the activities of the DPP in monitoring individual cases. As a result, changes and improvements have been gained in significant institutional areas including health, education and justice. The application of the basket funding instrument, thus, has promoted transparency and decentralisation within state institutions, prevented social conflicts and strengthened the exercise of the fundamental rights of citizens in their relations with national agencies, which in turn have been modernised to serve the public efficiently and effectively.

During its ten years in operation, the contribution by International Cooperation to this system has accounted for 18% of the total DPP budget, and has achieved considerable success and impact.



PERU

Project Title	Supporting Sustainable Economic Development and the Promotion of SMEs, at the Subnational Level		
DAC Sector / SDG	32130, 32182, 15112/8 - Decent work and economic growth / 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	10,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	4,800,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	500,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, GIZ and the President's Office of the Council of Ministers		

SMEs form a significant proportion of the business sector in Peru, make a very significant contribution to national GDP and generate most employment in the country. However, their governance and regulation remain insufficiently developed. To address this situation, the EU, in partnership with GIZ and the AECID, will promote the growth of SMEs via this project, which seeks to enhance the competitiveness of certain economic sectors in five pilot regions, by fostering product specialisation, innovative experiences and job creation under a gender approach.

The initiative will be supported by specialised technical advice from GIZ and the AECID. GIZ will create development agendas, launch a coordination and implementation instrument and design a battery of projects in each of the selected regions, while the AECID will devise and apply initiatives to strengthen the capacities of local business development providers, through innovative pilot projects, making good use of the Agency's previous experience in Peru in the implementation of Technology Innovation Centres.

These actions, to be implemented from 2019 until 2021, will provide a benchmark to increase the efficiency and impact of the programmes currently financed and applied by Peru. For this purpose, an advisory council will be formed, composed of various ministries related to innovation, which is the priority area of activity through which increased productivity and the economic development of Peru are expected to be achieved. In addition to strengthening the country's institutional capacities, the project will contribute to the overall objective of Title IX of the EU-Peru Multi-party Agreement on Trade and Sustainable Development, which emphasises the potential contribution of international trade to productive employment and decent work for all, and recommends enhancing the level of labour protection.



PHILIPPINES

Project Title	Governance and Justice: Strengthening Human Rights Institutions (GOJUST Programme)		
DAC Sector / SDG	15160 - Human rights / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	18,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	5,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	2,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, National Human Rights Commission and Regional Commission on Human Rights		

Spanish Cooperation has a long history of contributing in the field of governance in the Philippines, where it has supported the country's Human Rights Commissions since 2011. In conjunction with these Commissions, it has strengthened the capacities of other State institutions and civil society organisations, supporting them in personnel training and equipping them with infrastructure and computer equipment.

The GOJUST project (2016-2019), carried out with delegated funds from the EU and a contribution from the AECID, continues this collaboration and seeks to promote the effective application of the Magna Carta for women, and to establish a mechanism to prevent torture and other cruel and degrading treatment, through the creation of an Observatory of Human Rights, focused on gender violence, the rights of children, migrant workers and indigenous people, and environmental rights.

With these and other measures —such as the inauguration of the Regional Human Rights Centre in La Unión and the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Commissions and the Office of the Ombudsman— the Project is expected to reinforce the national architecture of respect and protection for human rights in the Philippines. Special attention will be paid to those who are most vulnerable: populations living in extreme poverty, indigenous groups, survivors of gender violence, children and minorities, in a context in which their rights are often threatened and protection mechanisms are inadequate.



SENEGAL

Project Title	Improving the Response of Vulnerable Communities to Nutritional and Food Crises and Facilitating Access to Basic Services		
DAC Sector / SDG	I2240, I2261, 31120, 31150, 31161, 31163, 31194, 31195, 74010 / 2 - Zero Hunger and 3 – Good health and well-being		
Origin of Funds	EU - European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)		
Total EU Funds	8,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	8,000,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Unit for the Fight against Malnutrition (CLM) of the Senegalese Government, Decentralised State services, Territorial Organisations		

Northern Senegal, and the departments of Matam, Podor, Ranérou and Kanél in particular, is the epicentre of child malnutrition in the country. The Yellitaare project aims to optimise the social response to continual food crises by providing better access to land and water, a varied diet and basic health services, thus creating an alternative to irregular emigration.

The intervention provides 100% funding for the Nutrition Reinforcement Programme carried out by CLM, the local partner. Agricultural land is the main source of local income and one of Yellitaare's main priorities. Since 2016, a total of 100 hectares have been set aside for horticultural production and the cultivation of cereals in the dry season, and for that of rice during the rainy season. The initiative also has an important infrastructure component. Thus, six processing plants have been constructed, four in Matam and two in Podor, for rice production and the manufacture of flour enriched with ingredients to fight malnutrition. In addition, four 'pastoral units' are planned, which will boost local development and provide access to drinking water for livestock and the human population.

The project will conclude in 2019 and is expected to improve the living conditions of 300,000 people, of whom 100,000 will be assisted directly. To date, over 200,000 children aged between 6 months and 5 years have been protected against malnutrition and 4,000 people have received health-insurance assistance. In addition, 2,500 women have taken part in literacy programmes and have received financial assistance to access prenatal care centres. Finally, 736 families have been given breeding animals.



SENEGAL

Project Title	Reducing Migration by Job Creation in Rural Areas, through Support for Collective and Small Family Farms in Regions of High Migratory Potential (PACERSEN Programme)
DAC Sector / SDG	12240, 12261, 31120, 31150, 31161, 31163, 31194, 31195, 31320, 74010 / 2 - Zero Hunger and 3 – Good health and well-being
Origin of Funds	EU - European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)
Total EU Funds	20,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	10,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, National Agency for Insertion and Agricultural Development, within the Ministry of Agriculture (Rural Infrastructure), Decentralised State Services, Territorial Organisations

The PACERSEN project was created with the aim of improving the living conditions of the rural population and to fight against poverty through job creation, by supporting agricultural farms and by providing technical and training assistance to farmers. It also seeks, specifically, to contribute to the creation of jobs and wealth in the regions where there is most emigration, reinforcing horticultural operations in these areas, located in the southeast and centre of the country (the 'peanut land').

The programme is based on the implementation of three farm models (financed 50%, 100% and 50%, respectively): the Villageoise farm model, which is communal and extends over fifteen hectares, of which ten are irrigated and the rest used to rear dairy cows; the Naatangué family farm model, which is private and consists of one hectare, part of which is irrigated, while the rest is dedicated to horticultural production, livestock or fish farming; and the Waar Wi grouped family farm model, which is community-owned and is exploited in the same way as Naatangué, but by groups of ten families, in order to optimise the use of resources.

Thanks to this project, 30 Villageoise, 80 Naatangué and 90 Waar Wi farms will be created. Producers' access to markets will be improved by a road upgrading and repair programme and new marketing methods will be employed. These measures are expected to benefit some 2,750 farmers and their families.



SENEGAL

Project Title	Strengthening the Management and Governance of Migration, Return and Sustainable Reintegration, and Providing Financial Advice to the Senegalese Diaspora
DAC Sector / SDG	13010 - Population policy and administrative management / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions
Origin of Funds	EU - European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)
Total EU Funds	27,900,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	9,500,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID; Directorate General of Senegalese Citizens Abroad, within the Senegalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Regional Development Agencies; Ministry of Economy and Public Finance - Directorate of Human Capital

Senegal is one of the most stable democracies in Africa. Economic growth is being stimulated and basic social services provided via the Plan for an Emerging Senegal. However, this initiative has not significantly reduced poverty or the rate of unemployment, especially in rural areas. For this reason, the country is undergoing a major population outflow towards other territories of the subregion and towards Libya, Algeria and Europe.

Based on its prior experience in the management of initiatives to address the root causes of migration in Senegal, the AECID will implement this EU-funded programme and will seek synergies with these earlier projects. The initiative aims to improve the living conditions of the Senegalese population by fostering job creation and raising awareness about the risks of irregular emigration. To this end, it will work in close coordination with existing State mechanisms, such as the Offices to Welcome, Advise and Assist Senegalese Citizens Abroad, and will seek synergies facilitating access to financing for migrants, their families and young people in general, with the goal of making the diaspora an issue of priority concern in strategies for local socio-economic development.

In addition to supporting the Senegalese government in its migration and development policy, at the regional level, synergies will be sought with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and, in particular, with the “Spain-ECOWAS Fund for Migration and Development” to support the development and implementation of the ECOWAS Common Approach to Immigration in the region. By 2022, these actions, together with improvements in migration policies, are expected to have benefited 3,000 Senegalese citizens, 200 exiles and 554 collective organisations.



SYRIA

Project Title	Tahdir Masar Programme to Strengthen Social Cohesion and Promote a Democratic and Inclusive Civil Society		
DAC Sector / SDG	15150 - Democratic participation and civil society / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	2,999,854 Euros		
Delegated Amount	1,499,927 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,499,927 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, RTVE Institute, Toledo International Centre for Peace, Complutense Institute of International Studies, Arab Women Media Centre, Jordan University and Jordan National Forum for Women		

The Tahdir project is part of the Masar programme that the AECID launched in 2012 to support the democratisation of the countries of North Africa and the Middle East —where Spanish Cooperation has been working for decades— and the EU Instrument contributing to Peace and Stability (IcSP), from which the funding was received. The project is part of the new generation of crisis prevention and response mechanisms adopted within European foreign policy.

The aim of this project is to prepare civil society in Syria for reconstruction and democracy in a post-conflict scenario. This goal has been achieved by working in three fundamental areas: the leadership of civil society, the empowerment of women and the capabilities of the media. In this respect, training programmes have been given by specialists from Spanish institutions attached to the project under the coordination of the AECID, which has created a platform to bring together professionals from different ideological and geographical areas in order to promote a dialogue for a more inclusive Syria.

The programme, which concluded in July 2018, has provided training for over 1,200 people inside and outside the country. Of these, some 800 are Syrian refugees in Jordan who are playing an active civil role from the diaspora. The rest continue to reside in Syria but moved to Jordan to receive this training. The beneficiaries are civilians who are active in various fields, including political and human rights and women's rights, journalists, members of NGOs, humanitarian workers and professionals in various fields, such as lawyers and architects.



REGIONAL – EUROCLIMA+

Project Title	EU Regional Forum on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change in Latin America (EUROCLIMA+)		
DAC Sector / SDG	14010, 41010 / 6 - Clean water and sanitation and 13 - Climate action		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	80,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	18,790,900 Euros	AECID Contribution	392,854 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, AFD, EF, FIIAPP, GIZ, ECLAC and UN Environment		

Since 2010, Latin America and the EU have been working together to combat climate change through the EUROCLIMA programme. After the achievements in its first two phases (2010-2013 and 2014-2017) and in view of the major challenges still facing us in the region, the EU and its Latin American partners decided to implement a broader programme, with the aim of contributing to the integration of climate change into policies that may generate socioeconomic development. This third phase represents an opportunity for the AECID to multiply the impact of its interventions in this sector—where it has been working for over 25 years— as the EUROCLIMA priorities coincide fully with the lines of action of the ARAUCLIMA programme, which was launched by the AECID in 2015 to fight against climate change and to promote sustainable development.

EUROCLIMA+, which is present in 18 Latin American countries, has both a horizontal and a vertical component. The first is focused on improving environmental governance, seeking to promote political dialogue, knowledge exchange, capacity building and the promotion of awareness in the field of climate change. The second includes various sectors that are funding a number of innovative projects to mitigate the effects of climate change and to adapt to it, such as “Forests, biodiversity and ecosystems”, “Urban mobility”, “Disaster risk reduction and management”, “Renewable energy and energy efficiency”, “Resilient food production” and “Water management in the context of urban resilience”.

The programme is being implemented through five agencies of the EU Member States. In this respect, the AECID, together with the AFD, is responsible for the components of risk management, water and energy efficiency, while ECLAC and the UN Environment function as implementing organisations, and so this programme constitutes an excellent example of coordination. Furthermore, assistance is being provided to the countries of Latin America in their efforts to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to which they committed themselves in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2015.



REGIONAL – LATIN AMERICA

Project Title	Adaptation to Climate Change and the Integrated Management of Water Resources in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Latin America, within the Framework of the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (FCAS)		
DAC Sector / SDG	14010 - Water resources policy and administrative management / 6 - Clean water and sanitation and 13 - Climate action		
Origin of Funds	EU-LAIF		
Total EU Funds	15,300,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	15,300,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	300,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID-FCAS, IDB, SENASA, MOPC, AECID-FONPRODE and ANDA		

This regional programme, which forms part of the Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF) Blending Instrument, is complementary to the programme that has been applied in the region by the AECID-FCAS, in collaboration with the IDB, since 2008, to promote adaptation to climate change and to foster the integrated management of water resources.

In Paraguay, for example, the programme has supported the Patiño Aquifer Management Plan, improving water supplies to 2,000,000 people and helping develop and implement optimal sanitation solutions in the region.

In Bolivia, the programme is supporting the National Wastewater Treatment Strategy by conducting an inventory of wastewater treatment plants, creating national workshops to prepare the strategy, and providing training and support for improvements in key plants.

In El Salvador, Condominial Projects for Drinking Water and Sanitation have been undertaken in association with the National Administration for Water Supply and Sanitation (ANDA) in six localities, and sanitation regulations have been adapted so that this type of solution can be readily implemented in the future.

The programme is also supporting the Central America Virtual Regional Centre to predict and monitor severe hydrometeorological phenomena, by providing hydroclimatic equipment and training, in coordination with the State Meteorological Agency.

Another important aspect of this programme is its coordination with key actors in the sector, such as the CEDEX Centre for Hydrographic Studies and the EU Joint Research Centre, as well as regional networks including the Latin American Network of Knowledge Centres for Water Resource Management, the Iberoamerican Conference of Water Directors, the Ibero-American Conference of Meteorologic and Hydrological Service Directors and the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices.



REGIONAL – SICA

Project Title	Supporting the Criminal Investigation in Central America (ICRIME) Programme to Combat International Crime and Drug Trafficking		
DAC Sector / SDG	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	20,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	9,800,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,000,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, SICA, FIIAPP, Justice Coopération Internationale and CIVIPOL		

In Central America, Spanish Cooperation, via the Spain-SICA Fund, has been supporting institutional strengthening initiatives in the security and justice sectors since 2010. Cross-border criminal activities are a major challenge to development, in all countries, since these activities can only be combated through international collaboration. The ICRIME project, funded by the EU, provides continuity and broadens the scope of the activities previously financed by the AECID, seeking to improve citizen security and to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system against crime and drug trafficking.

The main aim of the ICRIME (2017-2022) regional project is to support cooperation among SICA Member States in their fight against cross-border organised crime. In this respect, personnel in SICA Member States are being trained in the exchange of information, the mutual recognition of forensic evidence and the coordination of operations in the field. For this purpose, an intersectoral training programme is being implemented to strengthen the chain of criminal investigation and prosecution, focusing on transnational cooperation among police forces, forensic institutes, prosecutors and magistrates.

The direct beneficiaries of this initiative are the State security bodies, prosecutors, judges and forensic experts of the SICA Member States, which have delegated powers in criminal investigation to some 4,300 agents in forensic, fiscal, judicial and police specialties. In addition, a regional framework of joint action will be institutionalised in the fight against crime, with up to twelve agents working on forty regional investigations, involving the monitoring of 120 cases to dismantle regional criminal structures.



REGIONAL – SICA

Project Title	Supporting the Implementation of the Central American Security Strategy (ESCA)		
DAC Sector / SDG	15210 - Security system management and reform / 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	14,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	12,700,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	5,699,405 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, SICA, Central American Security Commission		

The AECID has been supporting regional integration since 2001, as a framework in which to promote policies for the development of Central America as a whole and that of each country in the region. This EU-funded programme provides continuity, strengthening and expansion to AECID initiatives, and responds to the commitment to international cooperation on implementing the Central American Security Strategy (ESCA), with particular emphasis on democratic security, with the strengthening of national, regional and local institutions to deal more effectively with the problem of violence, both in the field of prevention and in those of recidivism, criminal investigation, protection for victims and the application of the law within the framework of a culture of peace.

For this purpose, since 2015 the programme has focused on fourteen border municipalities within five SICA countries – El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama, where it addresses cross-border cooperation, harmonises criminal legislation and conducts awareness-raising actions, programmes to promote police cooperation, fiscal and judicial investigation, thus strengthening the capacities of public officials and putting into practice plans for the social prevention of violence in line with community diagnoses for enhancing citizen security.

By the conclusion of the programme in 2020, it will have benefited 640,000 persons, including victims and those living in conditions making them vulnerable to the actions of organised crime.



REGIONAL – BRIDGING THE GAP

Project Title	EU “Bridging the Gap” Programme: Inclusive Policies and Services for Persons with Disabilities in Ecuador and Paraguay		
DAC Sector / SDG	I1220, I5160/4 - Quality education / 10 - Reducing inequality		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	5,600,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	1,190,764 Euros	AECID Contribution	260,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, FIIAPP, AICS, ADA, EDF and IDDC		

The European Consortium of Development Agencies and Organisations for Persons with Disabilities (AECID, FIIAPP, AICS, ADA, EDF and IDDC) launched its Bridging the Gap programme in 2017, to promote inclusive public policies and services in favour of equal rights for people with disabilities.

As part of this programme, in Ecuador the AECID is carrying out the project “Promotion of the Educational Inclusion of Children with Disabilities”, in collaboration with the National Council for Equality in Disabilities and the Ecuadorian Federations for Disability. To this end, Bridging the Gap is making available Spain’s experience in methods and tools facilitating communication and reading, to ensure their use for citizenship education by all the institutions of the national government.

In Paraguay, the project Bridging the Gap II seeks to enable socioeconomic inclusion, promoting equality and the non-discrimination of people with disabilities, by strengthening the country’s information systems and making use of disaggregated data. To do so, it will foster the creation of quantifiable indicators and goals as part of the 2015-2030 National Action Plan for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities, which has initiated a process of ongoing monitoring and at the same time reinforces other plans and programmes.



REGIONAL – ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

Project Title	Project to Create a Regional Food Security Reserve in West Africa (RRSA)
DAC Sector / SDG	31110 - Agricultural policy and administrative management / 2 - Zero hunger
Origin of Funds	EU
Total EU Funds	56,000,000 Euros
Delegated Amount	4,800,000 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, ECOWAS, Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food, AFD and Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

In the implementation of its Regional Agricultural Policy, the ECOWAS Committee has undertaken to improve response capacities, in view of the continuing food and nutrition crises in the Sahel area, and to enhance local resilience, promoting emergency systems at various scales. In support of this initiative, the EU launched the RRSA Project (2014-2020), collaborating with ECOWAS in the implementation of its regional food security reserve strategy via three complementary lines of defence against successive food crises: local reserves, national reserves and, finally, a regional food security reserve to form the basis for regional solidarity in the event of a major food crisis.

The AECID has proven experience and coordination capacity in the field, and therefore was selected by the EU to carry out the project component aimed at strengthening coordination capacities, supporting the decision support mechanism, reinforcing the institutional capacities of ECOWAS and implementing the RRSA. This initiative will help vulnerable populations survive the food, structural, cyclical and cyclical crises that affect the region, such as climatic phenomena (drought, floods, storms, etc.), a lack of community reserves, breakdowns in the supply chain, epidemics, insecurity or currency devaluations.

To date, 1,200 tons of cereal have been delivered in Nigeria, 6,528 tons in Niger and 4,303 tons in Burkina Faso. These recipients will soon be joined by Mali and Senegal; shipments are currently being prepared for these countries, as part of the advance towards an Africa without hunger.



REGIONAL – COVENANT OF MAYORS

Project Title	Phase 3 of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM-SSA)		
DAC Sector / SDG	23010, 43030/7 - Affordable and clean energy / 11 - Sustainable cities and communities		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	25,000,000 Euros		
Delegated Amount	8,908,000 Euros	AECID Contribution	1,000,622 Euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, AFD, GIZ and Municipalities of the Sub-Saharan Countries participating in the Programme		

The Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA) is the world's largest grouping of towns and cities for local action on climate and energy. Its aim is to enhance the resilience of sub-Saharan cities in the context of climate change and rapid urbanisation, addressing issues such as access to sustainable energy, energy-related services, energy efficiency and mobility based on resilient, non-polluting means of transport. The first two phases of this initiative (2015-2019) were focused on establishing a network of cities, generating a sense of local belonging and creating a group of pilot cities.

In October 2017, the AECID was incorporated as an implementing agency for phase III of the Covenant of Mayors, to support the cities of Dakar, Pikine, Praia, Cidade Velha, Maputo and Nouakchott in their fight against climate change and in their efforts to ensure their populations have access to clean, renewable energy. The AECID will work in three areas: (1) technical assistance for capacity building in the target cities; (2) support for investments related to climate and sustainable urban energy, and facilitation of contacts with specific financing initiatives; (3) promotion and support of horizontal cooperation between local authorities and of vertical cooperation between different levels of the administration (local, regional and national), including south-south and north-south cooperation, in addition to promoting dialogue with the private sector.

This initiative will support the target cities in their preparations for the Action Plan for Climate and Sustainable Energy that the Covenant signatories undertook to present within two years of the date of the decision being taken by the city government, thus improving local authorities' planning and monitoring capabilities.



START

Project Title	START (Spanish Technical Aid Response Team), also known as the “Red Vests”		
DAC Sector / SDG	72010 – Humanitarian Aid / 3 Health and Well-being		
Origin of Funds	EU		
Total EU Funds	555,034.11 euros		
Delegated Amount	555,034.11 euros	AECID Contribution	1,300,000 euros
Participating Agencies	AECID, Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare, Health Services of Spain’s 17 Regional Governments, Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Emergencies - Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, SUMMA (Madrid Medical Emergency Service), the Fire Department of the Autonomous Community of Madrid, Madrid City Council, ZAPOREAK and Doctors of the World.		

In 2016, AECID’s Humanitarian Action Office (HAO) implemented project START, also known as the “Red Vests” due to the signature garment worn by the personnel assigned to this project, to contribute to improving the effectiveness of Spanish Humanitarian Action’s response to health emergencies.

Project START forms part of the “Emergency Medical Teams” (EMT) initiative led by the World Health Organization (WHO), whose objective is to standardize the response of international medical teams to natural disasters, to ensure the optimal quality of the assistance provided to the affected populations. It also forms part of the European Emergency Response Capacity, also known as the “Voluntary Pool”, the emergency response system of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, which operates under the aegis of the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO).

Thanks to Project START, Spain now has —for the first time— a healthcare team encompassing a field hospital, over 40 public health system professionals and a dozen logistics experts. This team is ready to be deployed in less than 72 hours to any corner of the world in which a humanitarian emergency occurs. These personnel work around the clock to attend to between 150 and 200 patients per day, and can carry out seven major procedures or 15 minor procedures daily. The healthcare centre has sufficient capacity for 20 inpatients, an operating theatre, and all the necessary material —instruments, medicines, water and sanitation, and waste treatment facilities, etc.— to be self-sufficient for at least 15 days.

In March 2019 START was deployed for the first time, as part of ECHO’s “Voluntary Pool”, to respond to the emergency caused by Cyclone Idai in Mozambique. In total, 2,275 people were attended to, including 835 women and 671 children. Moreover, 17 boys and 14 girls were born at the field hospital and a total of 87 surgical procedures were performed in the following specialities: gynaecology (40%), traumatology (36%), general surgery (23%) and paediatrics (1%).



LINK DAC SECTORS - SDG OBJECTIVES



CAD Sector		SDG
I1110	Education Policy and administrative management	4
I1130	Teacher training	4
I1220	Primary education	4
I1330	Vocational training	4
I2240	Basic nutrition	2
I2261	Health education	3
I3010	Population policy and administrative management	16
I4010	Water resources policy and administrative management	6 and 13
I4020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	11
I4021	Water supply - wingspan systems	11 and 6
I4030	Basic drinking water supply and sanitation	11 and 6
I4031	Basic drinking water supply	11 and 6
I4032	Basic sanitation	11 and 6
I4081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	11 and 6
I5110	Public sector administration and management policy	16
I5112	Decentralization and support to regional and local governments	8
I5113	Organizations to fight against corruption of institutions	16
I5130	Legal and judicial development	16
I5150	Strengthening civil society	16 and 10
I5160	Human rights	16 and 10

15162	Human rights	8
15180	Prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls	5
15210	Management and reform of security systems	16
15220	Peacebuilding and conflict prevention and resolution	16
16020	Employment policy and administrative management	8
16030	Housing policy and administrative management	11
16063	Narcotic controls	16
21010	Transport policy and administrative management	9
23010	Energy policy and administrative management	7
31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	2
31120	Agricultural development	2 and 8
31150	Agricultural supplies	2
31161	Agricultural food production	2
31163	Cattle raising	2
31164	Agricultural reform	2
31166	Agricultural extension	2
31181	Agricultural education / training	2
31182	Agricultural research	4
31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and fight against pests	3
31194	Agricultural cooperatives	2
31195	Veterinary services	2
31320	Fishing development	14 and 2
32130	SME Development	8 and 9
32161	Agribusiness	8
32182	Research and technological development	9
41010	Environmental policy and administrative management	13
43030	Urban Development and Management	11
43040	Rural development	11
43081	Multisectoral education / training	8
52010	Food aid / food security programs	2
72010	Emergency help and material assistance services	7 and 17
74010	Disaster prevention	2
9981004	Women's economic empowerment	5



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