

# Spain (Spanish Cooperation)

## AID PRIORITIES

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) is the Spanish Cooperation's main management body, aimed at combating poverty and promoting sustainable human development. However, as a decentralized state, development cooperation from regions and local authorities in Spain plays a key role, in addition to the work by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) which have been working in development cooperation in the field of water and sanitation for a long time.

According to its statute, AECID was created to further the full exercise of development conceived as a fundamental human right, with the fight against poverty as part of the process for building this right. To this end, AECID follows the guidelines of the Fifth Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Special attention is paid to three cross-cutting elements including respect for cultural diversity, a gender perspective and environmental quality, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

AECID's vision is defined in its strategic plan and is based on the agency's contribution to:

- achieving development results favoring poverty reduction, social cohesion, and equal rights for people in partner countries;
- providing access to and protection of the essential rights of populations that fall victim to humanitarian crises, and;
- building a society aware of the importance of development.

AECID, together with its partners, works in more than 21 countries through its network of technical offices for cooperation, cultural centres, and training centres.

## WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/OUTCOMES

The Spanish Cooperation has been working in water and sanitation for over 30 years and is committed to the field of water and sanitation mainly through the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean (FCAS) created in 2008 with the double objective of contributing to the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation and working together with development partners in the region in their progress towards the SDGs. The Fund is committed to long-term sustainability and is focused where it is most needed: on rural and peri-urban areas with less access to water and sanitation services. With over €790 million in donations, the fund works in 18 countries through a portfolio of 67 cooperation programmes. The Fund is committed to long-term sustainability and therefore, AECID projects are included in a framework of integrated water resources management and institutional and community reinforcement. In addition, the Fund leverages technical cooperation from Spain's public administrations and institutions with a long and extremely valuable experience in these fields. Impacts include:

- 2.1 million people have new or renovated access to drinking-water;
- 1.4 million people have new or renovated access to sanitation at home;
- More than 300 000 people with wastewater that is taken to treatment plants;
- More than 271 000 people trained;
- 800 water committees include women; and
- 1 150 schools equipped with water and sanitation.

## WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

The Spanish Cooperation is firmly committed to the water and sanitation sector. The former IV Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation (2013–2017) points to this sector as a strategic and critical area and sets the goal of "Promoting a strategy to enable the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation, giving priority to the most vulnerable and marginalized sectors". The V Master Plan (2018–2021) increases these commitments further aligning the Spanish Cooperation with the 2030 Agenda, highlighting that "water is a fundamental element for poverty eradication and sustainable development." As set in the plan, "The Spanish Cooperation will pay special attention to ensuring safely managed access to drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene, from a human rights-based approach".

AECID believes access to water and sanitation are basic human rights, as laid down by the General Assembly of the United Nations in July 2010, and essential as social determinants of health. To make sure the focus remains on human rights, the reports and recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on the subject, setting out criteria and indicators for availability, accessibility, affordability, quality, non-discrimination, participation and access to public information are followed.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Fifth Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation:

<http://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Planificaci%C3%B3n/PD%202018-2021.pdf>

### AECID 2014–2017 Strategic Plan:

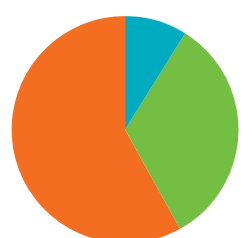
[http://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Planificaci%C3%B3n/Plan\\_Estrategico\\_AECID\\_2014-2017\\_%20EN.pdf](http://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Planificaci%C3%B3n/Plan_Estrategico_AECID_2014-2017_%20EN.pdf)

### Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean (FCAS):

<http://www.aecid.es/ES/FCAS/>

## WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

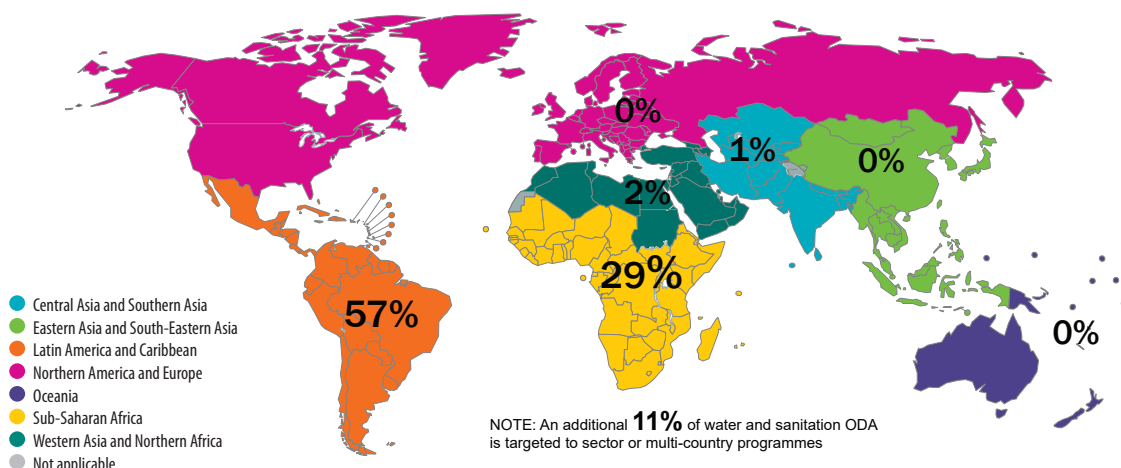
### By activity type in 2017



- Sanitation (9%)
- Drinking-water (33%)
- Sanitation and drinking-water (58%)

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

### By region in 2017



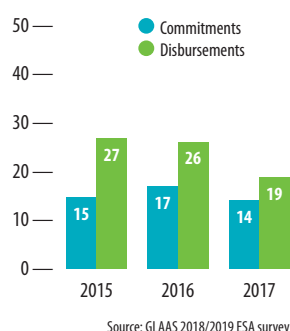
NOTE: An additional 11% of water and sanitation ODA is targeted to sector or multi-country programmes

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

## WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

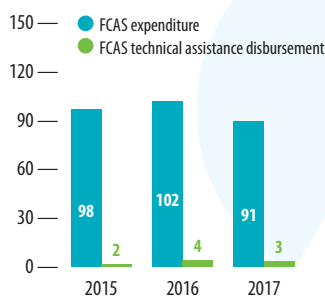
Constant 2017 US\$ millions

### ODA commitments and disbursements



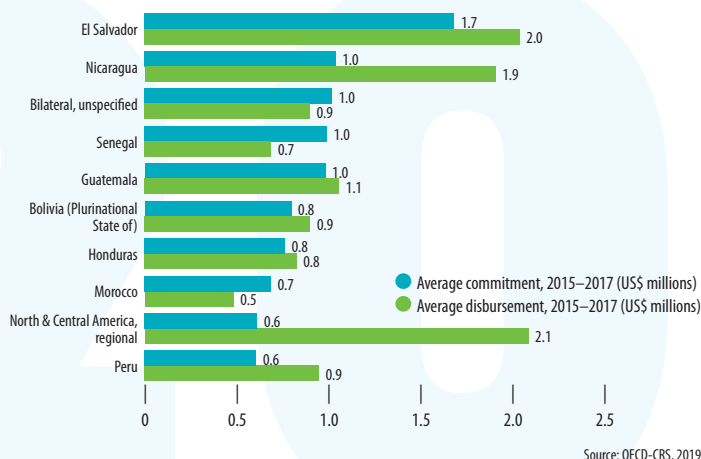
### FCAS and FONPRODE

In addition to ODA disbursements shown to the left, the donations from the FCAS are disbursed to the partner countries before the beginning of each programme, but are executed along the four to eight years of each programme. The annual expenditure of these funds is as follows:



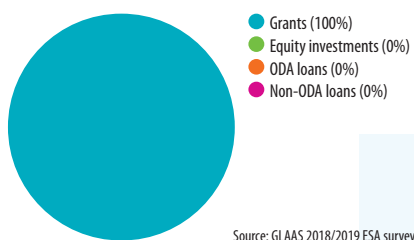
The Spanish Cooperation also has developed a specific instrument for reimbursable cooperation, FONPRODE (Fondo para la Promoción del Desarrollo), which has committed around US\$ 173 million for programmes in Paraguay, Panama, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador and Jordan, though up to now only US\$ 1.9 million have been disbursed in Paraguay.

## TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2017)



## WASH SECTOR AID FLOW TYPES

Percentage of aid in the form of grants, equity investments, ODA & non-ODA loans



## LESSONS/IMPACTS

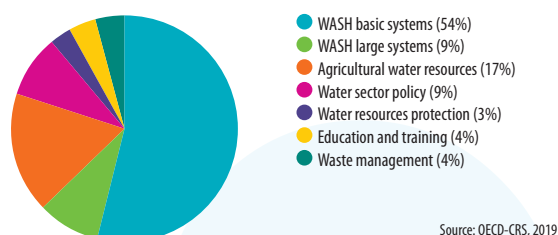
One of the countries where the Spanish Cooperation is generating a greater impact for the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation is the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Through the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation, today more than half a million Bolivians (5% of the population) have access to a new or improved services of quality drinking-water, as well as sewage networks and alternative sanitation solutions, to which there are more than 52 000 homes whose wastewater is taken to treatment plants, preventing pollution to the environment and improving overall health.

In addition to the infrastructure and direct support to the provision of services by water operators, the Spanish Cooperation is accompanying the authorities in their commitment to the institutional strengthening of both the Ministry of Environment and Water and water operators. Another priority is water governance, for example through the support to the National Water and Sanitation Strategy for the Rural Areas and Small Towns, and the National Wastewater Treatment Strategy.

The Government of Spain through the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Inter-American Development Bank contributed US\$ 164 million to provide water and sanitation to rural communities, small towns and peri-urban areas of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the last decade.

## FUNDING ACTIVITIES

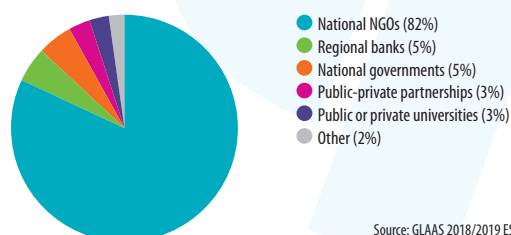
A breakdown of aid disbursements for 2017 is provided below:



US\$ 22.6 million

## FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2017 aid disbursements is provided below:

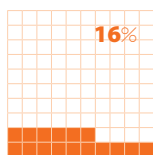


US\$ 18.7 million

## COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

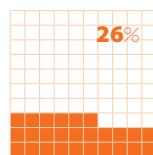
### Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training (%)



### Strengthen and use country systems

Percentage of spending (Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation) using country procurement systems (%)



### Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Active participation in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)

Each FCAS programme's progress is assessed semi-annually, is informed through bilateral committees, and undergoes intermediate and final evaluations.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey

### Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)

Data not available

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

Ten years after its creation, the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation has established itself as a strategic tool that supports the governance of water and sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The entity and relevance of the donations, together with the scope of the interventions, have managed to prioritize investments in the sector and channel new funds and programmes of governments and international and regional organizations, which currently totals a portfolio of more than 1.750 million euros, including funds delegated to AECID by the European Union (EU) (delegated cooperation). In 2018, 11 new programmes have been approved. The new priorities are related to the sustainability of interventions and to fostering strategic programmes focused on governance, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services and maintaining synergies with the EU delegated cooperation and refundable cooperation funds. Finally, yet importantly, Spanish interventions will focus on replicable or innovative water and sanitation programmes, elaborating guidelines, and knowledge products, with a view on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs and always with a human rights approach and gender mainstreaming.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit of the World Health Organization (WHO). Results contained in the ESA Highlights have been compiled by the ESA and GLAAS using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey.

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8 [http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/glaas/en/](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/)

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