



MINISTERIO
DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES
Y DE COOPERACIÓN



SPANISH AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CO-OPERATION

AN OVERVIEW OF THE SPANISH AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION (AECID)



October 2009

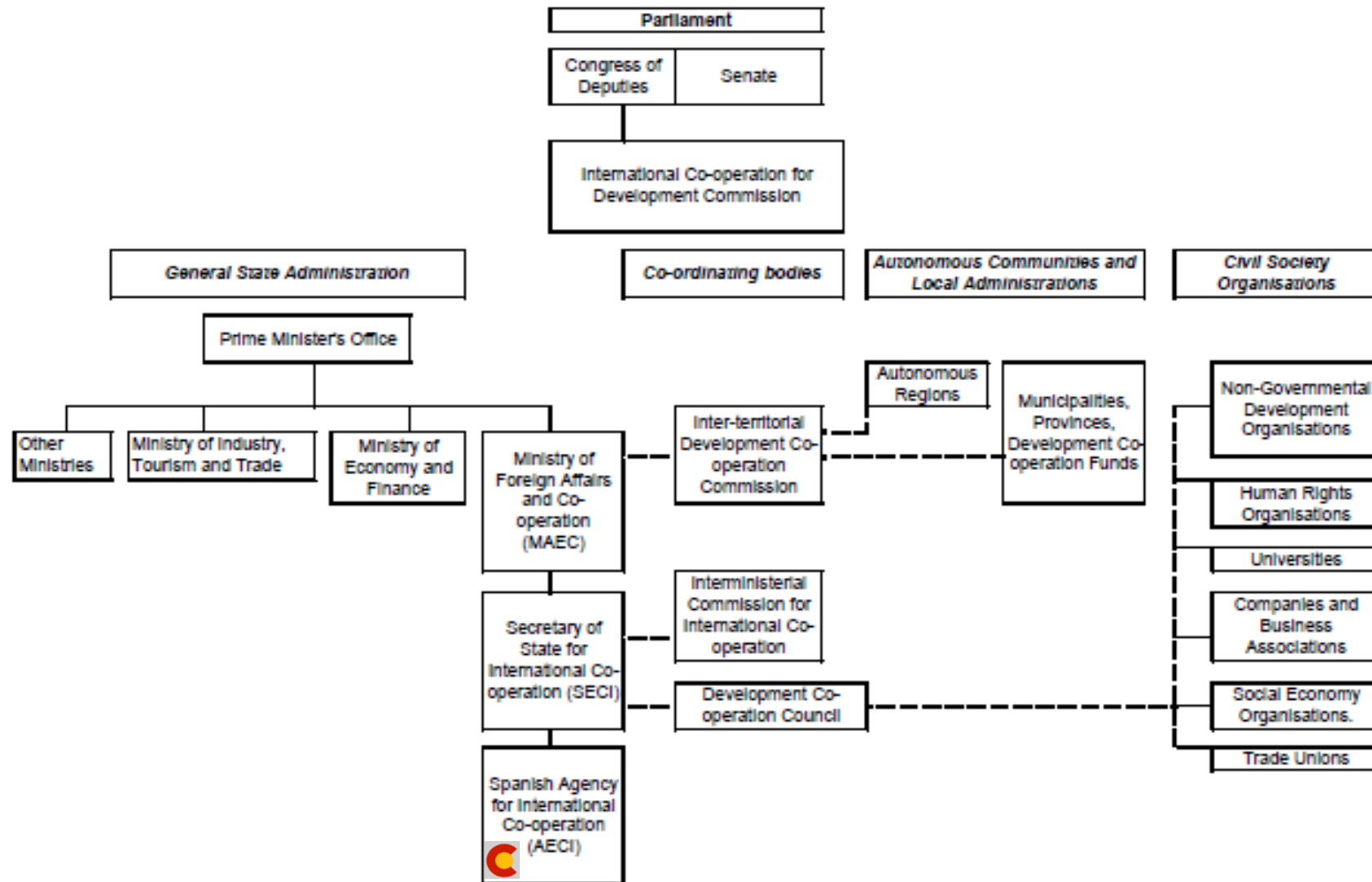


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General information about AECID

- Semi-autonomous aid agency attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation through the State Secretariat for International Co-operation (SECI). SECI is main policy-making body, assisted by DG for policy planning and evaluation (DGPOLDE)
- AECID was created in November 1988 (based on prior cooperation entity)
- Regulated by the Statute of 28 October 2007 (R.D. 1403/2007)
- The Law on International Co-operation (Law N° 23/1998) in matters of development states that the AECI is the management body of the Spanish policy on international cooperation in matters of development, notwithstanding the competences allocated to other Ministerial Departments (art. 25 LCID)
- III Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation provides broad policy orientations for the period 2009-2012
- In February 2009, AECID presented proposal for first Management Contract which serves as one year operational plan

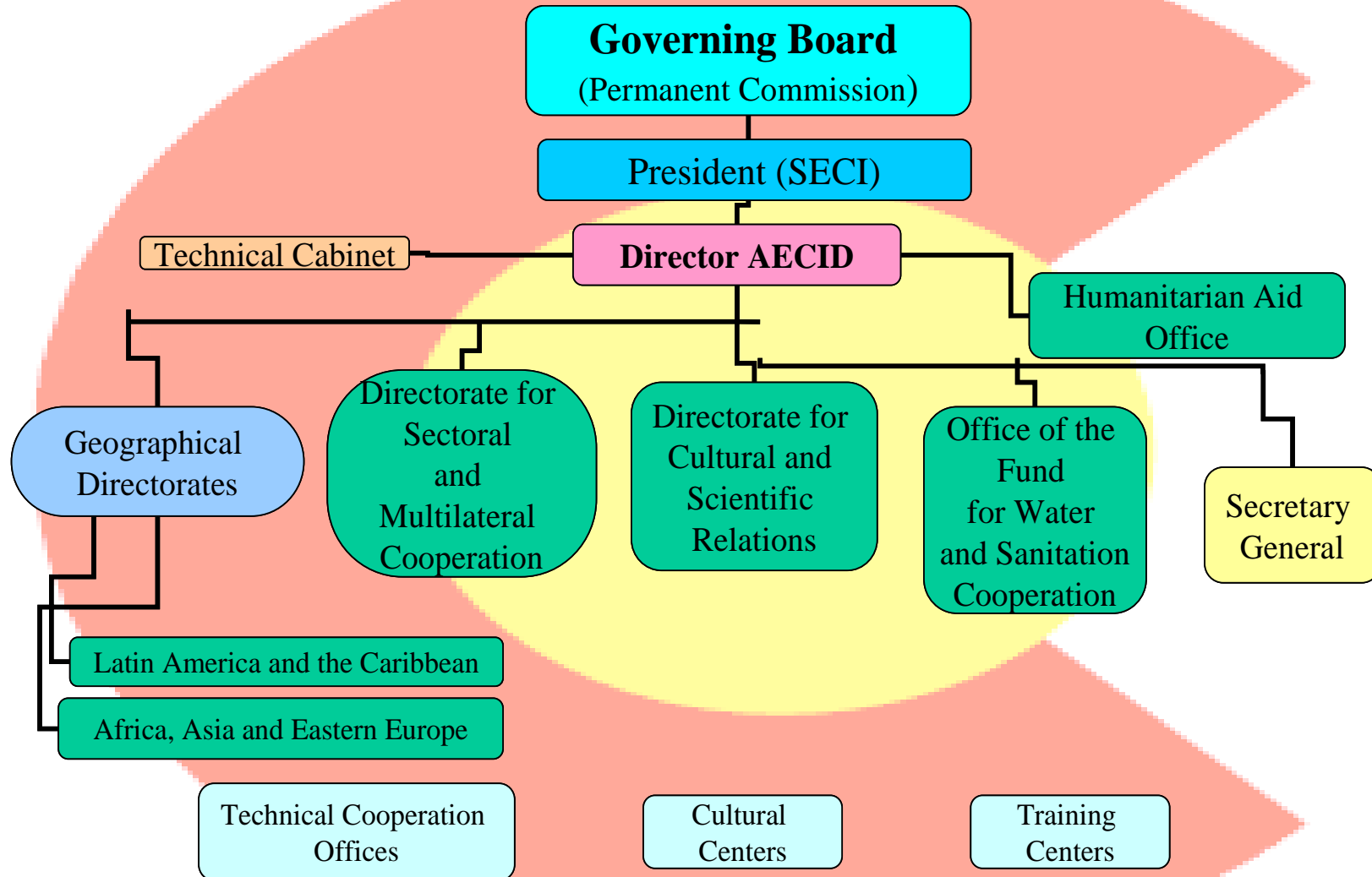
AECID within the Spanish aid system



Source: DAC Peer Review of Spain, 2007

Note: At time of review, AECID had not been created, but its situation within the system remains the same

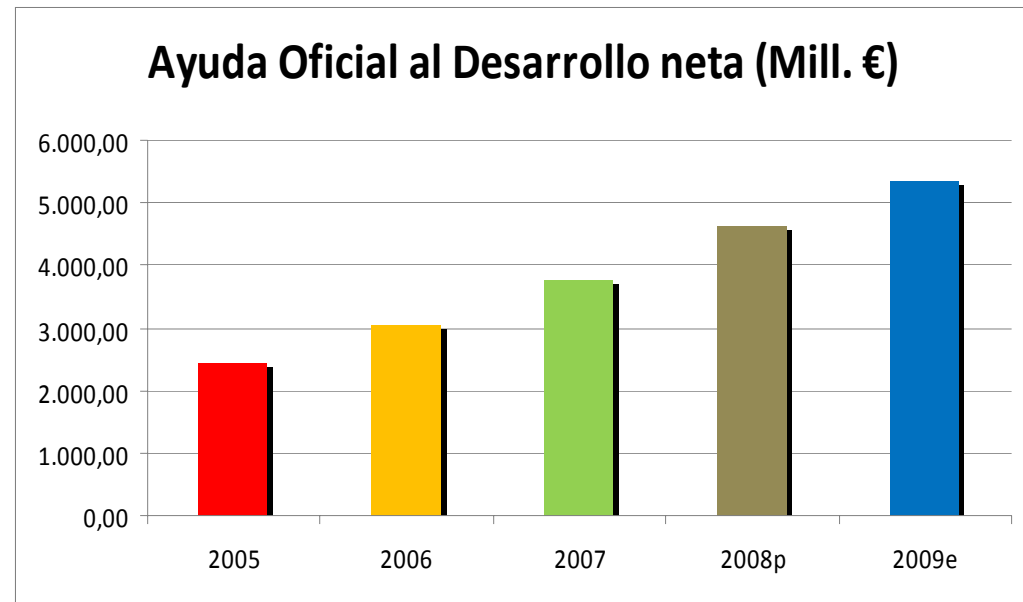
AECID's organizational chart



The overall context of Spanish development cooperation

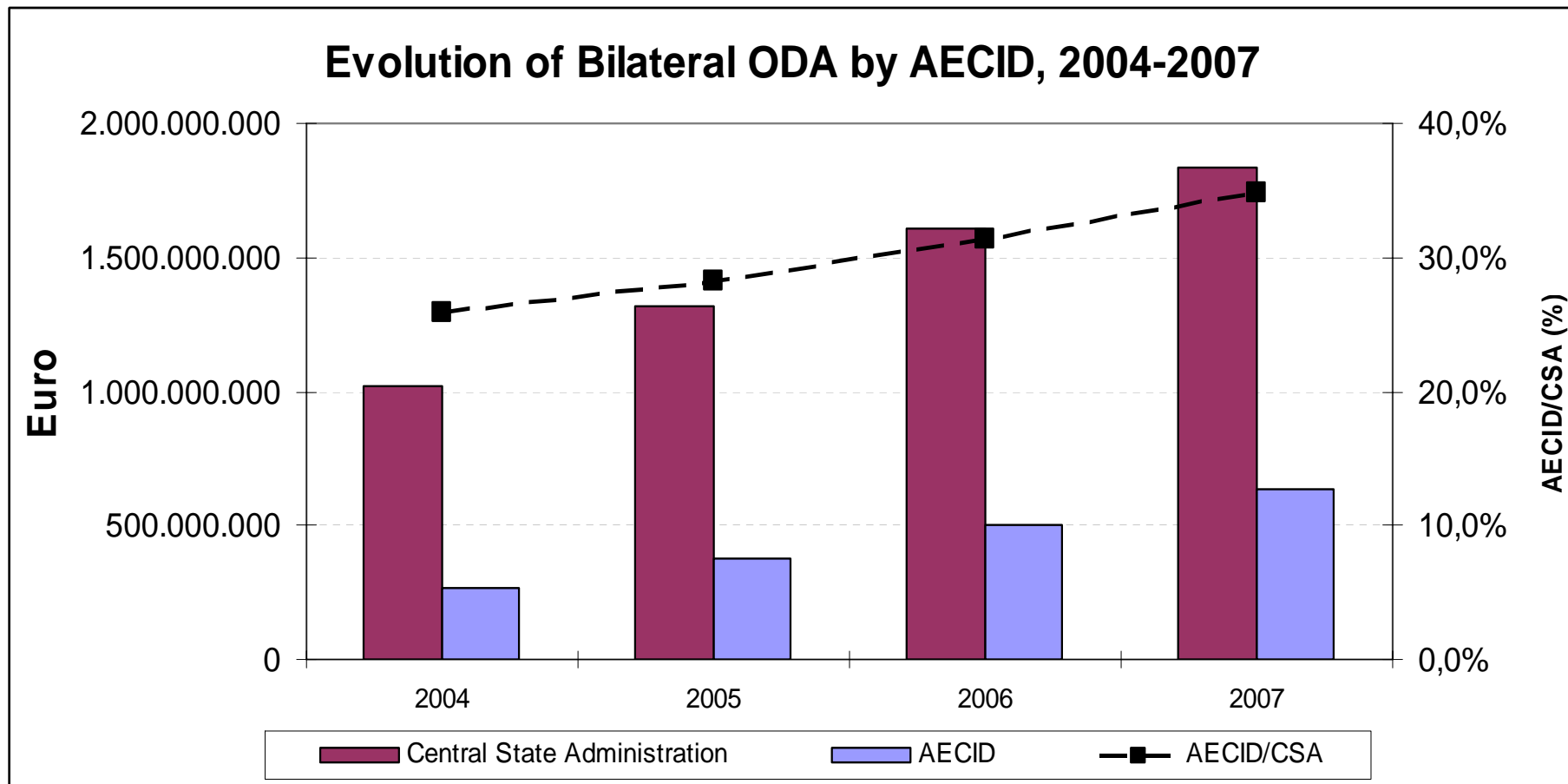
- Spanish aid has risen rapidly since 2004 because of government commitment and strong public support; goal is for ODA to reach 0.7% in 2012
- Spain seeks to be **leading donor in efforts to improve aid effectiveness** (Paris Declaration...)
- **Improved strategic framework** (II and III Master Plans, country and sector strategies, etc.)

Spanish aid since 2005



Note: 2008 is preliminary and 2009 is estimated

AECID's relative weight in Spanish aid has increased since 2004 (25% → 35% of total)



- In 2009, AECID has a budget of close to 1,000 mln. euro, although it manages and monitors much more

Spanish Cooperation's geographic priorities

(according to III Master Plan)

- **Group A - Wide-ranging partnerships**

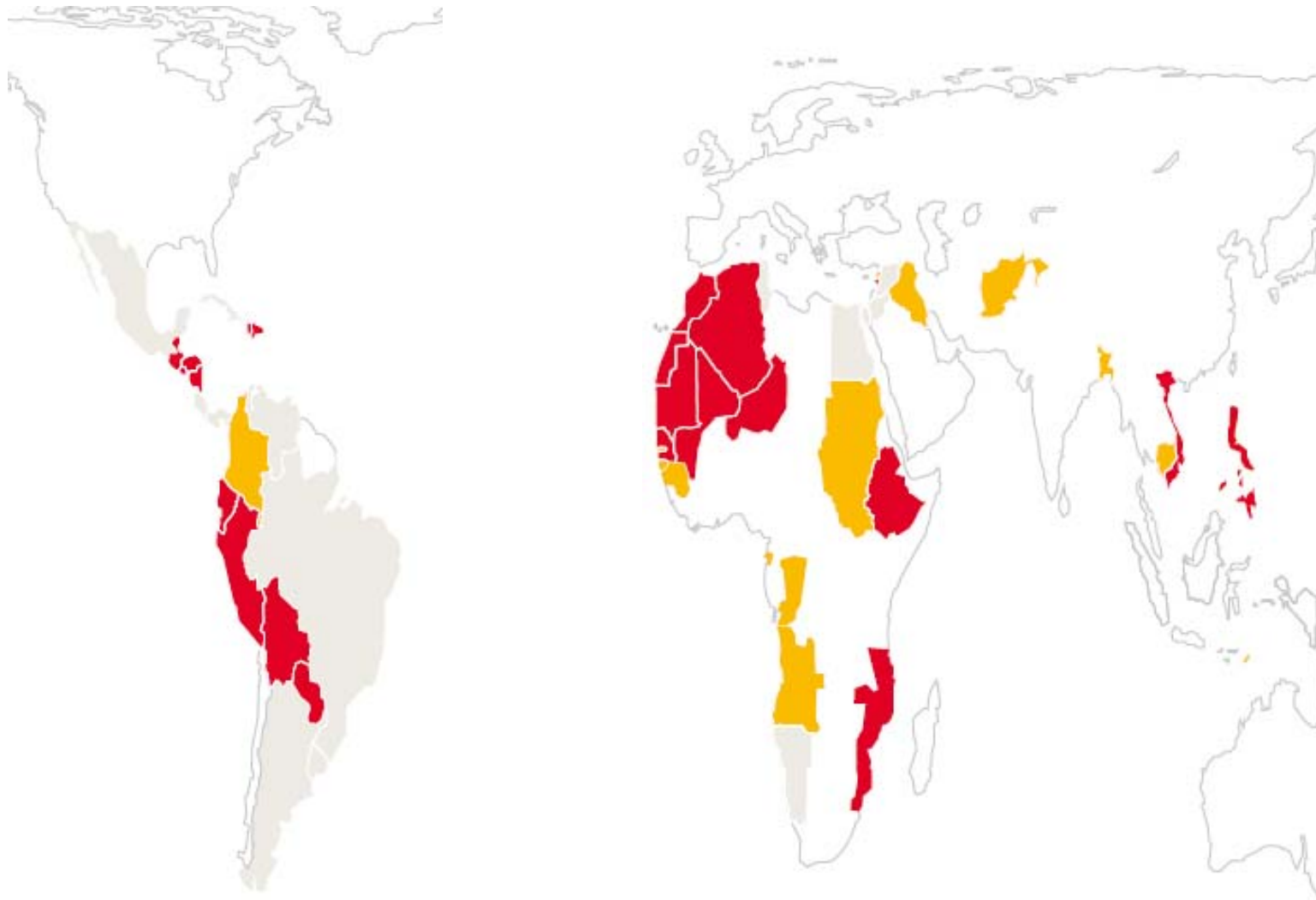
Least Developed Countries, Low Income Countries or Lower Middle Income Countries, where there are opportunities to establish a long-term partnership framework which will enable large amounts of ODA to be channeled and a wide range of instruments to be used.

- **Group B - Focused partnerships:**

Least Developed Countries, Low Income Countries or Lower Middle Income Countries, where the cooperation program does not allow an "A-type" partnership. Those partnerships will have greater development impact if the partnership is focused on a single or a few key sectors, but with a single approach and a selective use of instruments.

- **Group C - Partnerships for consolidating development achievements:**

Countries with which it is possible to establish specific partnership strategies to promote development by strengthening inclusive public policies, promoting South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and the provision of global public goods.



- Group A - Wide-ranging partnerships
- Group B - Focused partnerships
- Group C - Partnerships for consolidating development achievements



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OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT OF AECID

36 OTC Technical co-operation offices	20 Latin America 7 Sub-Saharan Africa 7 Arab countries 3 Asia 1 Europe
18 CULTURAL CENTRES	10 Latin America 2 Sub-Saharan Africa 6 Centers receive funding from AECI in Brazil, Miami (USA), Cordoba and Rosario (Argentina), Guatemala and Nicaragua.
4 TRAINING CENTRES	4 Latin America

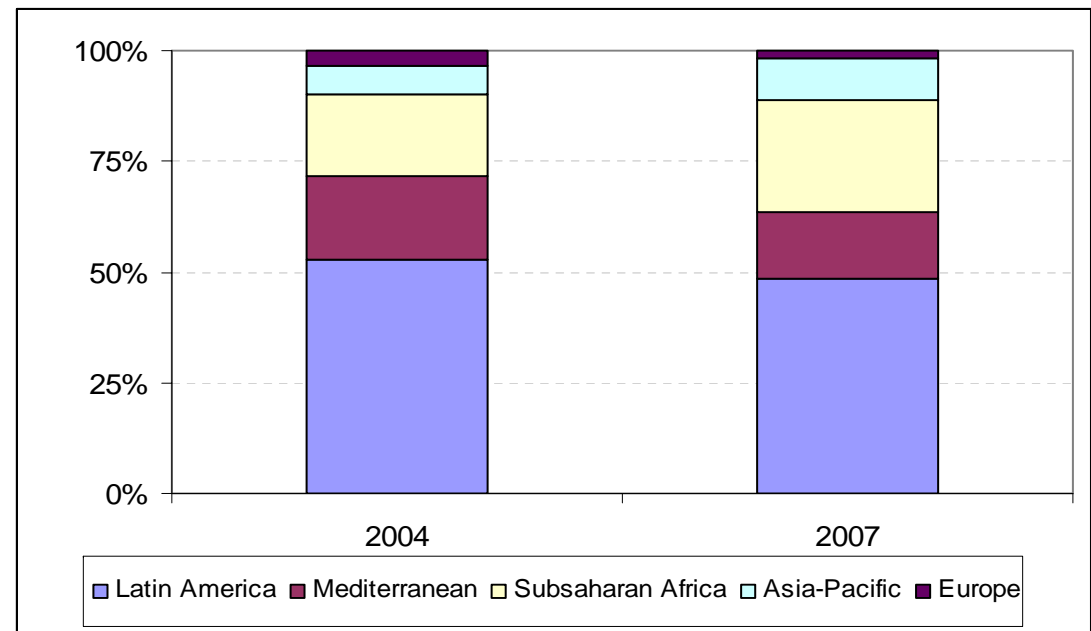
How are AECID's resources used (1)

Overall volume and regional distribution

- Most of AECID's aid is channeled bilaterally
- Multilateral ODA has increased substantially
- Latin America continues to be the main regional priority...
- ...But, ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa grew more rapidly in this period.

AECID: ODA, 2004 and 2007

	Volume (Mill. €)	
	2004	2007
Bilateral	275.1	652.3
Multilateral	0.05	95.8



How are AECID's resources used (2)

Geographic priorities

- 7 of “Top 10” country recipients are from Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)
- 2 are from Mediterranean region (MED)
- Only 1 is from Sub-saharan Africa: Mozambique
- Notable increase in the average volume of country programs (from less than 9 million euro in 2004 to 19 Meuro in 2007)

Main recipient countries/territories			
(Mill. €)	2004	2007	Region
Peru	9,9	22,2	LAC
Morocco	15,3	21,9	MED
Bolivia	10,5	20,4	LAC
Guatemala	5,9	19,9	LAC
Colombia	5,2	19,5	LAC
Palestine	11,7	19,3	MED
Mozambique	9,2	18,3	AFR
Ecuador	6,1	17,0	LAC
El Salvador	7,3	16,9	LAC
Nicaragua	6,3	16,8	LAC

How are AECID's resources used (3)

Sector priorities and progress on targets

- AECID has strong focus on social sectors, particularly education and governance
- Increasing attention to productive sectors and the environment
- Women in development is growing rapidly
- AECID has tripled its emergency assistance
- Progress on II Master Plan targets is good in general, but more efforts needed to increase aid to poorest countries, concentrate ODA in priority countries and to assure MDG-relevance

Main sectors of AECID's ODA		
(Mill. €)	2004	2007
Social infrastructure and services	145.7	366.5
Education	52.1	94.0
Health	22.2	39.4
Governance	30.3	99.5
Productive sectors	28.3	45.6
Environment	9.9	30.9
Women in development/Gender equality	3.2	24.7
Emergency and humanitarian aid	19.5	64.3

Progress on II Master Plan targets	2004	2007	On Target?
Latin America (max. 40%)	43.5	40.2	✓
Least Developed Countries (at least 40%)	20.7	31.9	
ODA to priority countries (70%)	70.3	62.0	
Basic Social Sectors (20%)	18.0	21.1	✓
MDGs	45.4	42.7	

How are AECID's resources used (4)

Instruments

- The multilateral channel has grown substantially but it is still small proportion of total
- Almost 1/3 of bilateral ODA goes through NGOs (this is very high relative to other donors)
- Program aid (budget support and sector wide-approach) has increased but it is still modest compared to total ODA

Instruments (% of ODA)	2004	2007
Multilateral organizations	0.0	14.6
Development NGOs	31.0	32.7
Program aid	0.0	2.4

Implications of the Paris Declaration for AECID



- Ownership: strengthen capacity of partner countries to make decisions on their needs and how AECID can best contribute (this goes beyond governments)
- Alignment: aid programming should adapt to national and sector development and anti-poverty strategies
- Harmonization: AECID needs to work more closely with other donors and development actors to reduce overlap, excessive administrative costs for partner countries, etc.
- Results: Agency's activities need to be more and more oriented on development results (as well as organizational results that contribute to that goal). This is not just a technical change; it requires a cultural transformation in the Agency.
- Mutual Accountability: AECID must be held accountable not only to Spanish Parliament and citizens, but also to partner countries for the results of the actions it takes or supports. Partner countries will also be accountable to AECID.



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More information at:
www.aecid.es