

# FOCUS **AFRICA** 2023



GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA



AGENDA  
**2030**



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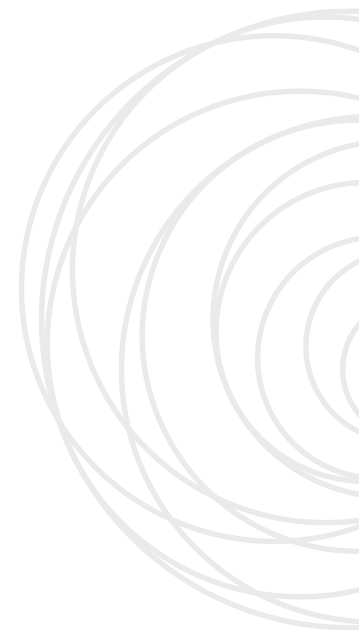
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# Executive Summary

Africa and Spain are close neighbours and strategic partners. Together we will be better able to address the challenges facing both of us, ranging from economic development and employment to decarbonization, the fight against poverty, the empowerment of women, the management of migration, and peace and stability.

In 2019, the Spanish Government approved its Third Plan Africa “Spain and Africa, a challenge and an opportunity”, a strategic framework for Spain’s foreign policy in and with Africa.

Focus Africa 2023 is the Third Plan Africa’s action programme for this term of parliament, the blueprint for Spain’s foreign action with Africa, detailing how it is to be undertaken until 2023.

Focus Africa 2023 forms part of the 2021-2024 Foreign Action Strategy and, in line with the principle of unity in foreign action, it reflects the foreign action of all of the Spanish Government’s institutional actors in Africa, as well as that of other Spanish actors in that continent. It is also aligned with the 2030 Agenda’s



***The Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez during his visit in December 2018 to the Spanish military contingent deployed in Mali.***

Sustainable Development Goals and the Aspirations of the African Union’s Agenda 2063.

The four strategic objectives of the Third Plan Africa (peace and security; sustainable development, inclusive and resilient economic growth; institutional strengthening; and safe, orderly and regular mobility) are reflected in the seven priorities of Focus Africa 2023:

# 1.



## Partners for peace and security

Without peace and security, all efforts will be in vain. Development efforts can only be effective in a secure environment. Security and development are inextricably linked, and must be strengthened with humanitarian actions.

Key measures include: i) strengthening the peace, security and development nexus in the Sahel, and the presence of the State in fragile areas; ii) developing military capabilities in countries on the West African coast and the Gulf of Guinea; iii) strengthening Spain's participation in EU initiatives in the Sahel, in particular by leading projects such as the Rapid Action Groups, which strengthen the link between security forces and the civilian population, and taking part in the Joint Investigation Teams, which combat terrorism and human trafficking; iv) supporting the mediation capacity of African actors and specific African mediation initiatives in conflict situations; and v) supporting strategies to prevent and combat radicalization.



*The Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, with the President of Burkina Faso.*



*Solar panels of the mega solar power plant in Ouarzazate, in southern Morocco, built by a Spanish consortium.*

# 2.



## Partners for the development of sustainable, just and inclusive economies, African regional integration and the fight against climate change

These efforts are crucial to achieving economic growth and recovery that leaves no one behind. Key measures include: i) supporting regional integration processes, in particular the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); ii) promoting debt relief measures in cases of over-indebtedness; iii) supporting African countries' capacity to mobilize domestic resources; iv) supporting initiatives involving rural development, sustainable energy, and resilient infrastructure; and v) organizing a Spain-Africa forum on sustainable cities and an international conference on entrepreneurship and innovation in Africa.

# 3.



## Partners to promote Spanish trade, business presence and investment in Africa

Focus Africa 2023 pays strategic attention to this aim, identifying the following priority sectors: agri-food, and in particular, agri-business development; water, sanitation and waste management; engineering and consulting; energy, with particular emphasis on renewable energies; transport infrastructure; the chemical and pharmaceutical industry; and digital transformation. Actions will include: i) specific measures to boost financial mechanisms supporting Spanish companies' investment in Africa, including the leverage of multilateral, EU and European Investment Bank financing sources; ii) institutional support to Spanish economic operators; and iii) mobilization of the private sector.



*The Spanish Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Reyes Maroto, during a meeting with the Moroccan Minister of Tourism.*



*Woman on a farm in sub-Saharan Africa.*

# 4.



## Partners in strengthening global public services - health, water and sanitation. Resilience

The pandemic has highlighted the fact that health is a global public good. Key measures include: i) supporting national health plans and specialized medical training programmes; ii) collaborating to ensure equitable access to medicines for the continent, in particular to vaccines against Covid-19; iii) enhancing and extending, in an efficient and equitable manner, water and sanitation services; iv) incorporating, as a priority line of action, women's participation in water resource policymaking; and v) promoting the efficient use of water resources in agriculture.

# 5.



## Partners in humanitarian action

Key measures include: i) focusing on food security and nutrition, and on protection and education in emergencies, favouring coordination and complementarity between humanitarian and development actors; ii) in emergencies, the response may be multidimensional, including water, sanitation and hygiene; iii) focusing on protecting women and girls in conflict situations, paying particular attention to their greater vulnerability to sexual violence; and iv) leading the Safe Schools initiative to guarantee the right to education during armed conflicts.



*AECID humanitarian aid warehouse in the Torrejón de Ardoz Air base.*



*Women's cooperative in Casamance, Senegal.*

# 6.



## Partners in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Spain has adopted a feminist foreign policy, committing to supporting the empowerment of women and girls throughout its foreign action. Key measures include: i) promoting women's access to economic resources; ii) fostering actions that strengthen their leadership and their participation in decision-making processes in the public sphere; iii) promoting the Women, Peace and Security agenda; and iv) reinforcing interventions to combat the practice of female genital mutilation.



# 7.



## **Partners in the management of migration and mobility. Collaboration in the fight against irregular migration and networks trafficking in human beings, and in the promotion of safe, orderly and regular migration**

Key measures include: i) contributing to improve the border control and migration management capacities of countries of origin and of transit; ii) preventing human trafficking and combating the criminal networks trafficking in human beings, and in particular in women and girls; iii) promoting mechanisms for regular migration; iv) fostering participation in the Erasmus+ Programme and other programmes that boost mobility in the sphere of higher education; and v) contributing to the protection of refugees.



*The Secretary of State, Cristina Gallach, during her visit to the Guardia Civil detachment in The Gambia, December 2020.*

**Geographical priorities.** Focus Africa 2023 pays particular attention to Nigeria, Ethiopia and South Africa, which are referred to in the Third Plan Africa as “anchor countries” due to their large populations, their economic and political clout, and their influence on the stability of their sub-regions; as well as Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola, considered “priority countries”.

In addition, Focus Africa identifies specific geographical priorities in different strategic spheres:

In the economic sphere, Focus Africa pays particular attention to Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Rwanda, Uganda, Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Tanzania and Ghana.

As regards peace and security, priority is given to the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, the maritime area of the Gulf of Guinea and Mozambique.

As for development cooperation, the programme will focus especially on the priority countries of Spanish Cooperation’s Fifth Master Plan: Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia and Egypt.

**Work modalities:** for more effective foreign action in Africa, the Focus Africa 2023 programme includes Spanish actions in the continent, internal coordination measures for Spain’s public administration, and reform initiatives to improve Spain’s foreign action and presence in Africa.

To optimize complementarity between Spanish and international resources, Focus Africa proposes coordination measures between the Spanish ministries that represent Spain in the multilateral forums involving Africa. Focus Africa also aims to lead the EU’s action in Africa, leveraging and seeking synergies between Spanish, EU and multilateral resources assigned to Africa, both as regards economic and business development and development cooperation.



### **Beach in Banjul (The Gambia).**

Focus Africa proposes better public-private coordination in those priority sectors where Spanish companies can provide added value.

Increasing and strengthening the human and material resources available for implementing foreign action in Africa is a priority. Thus, Focus Africa proposes strengthening and expanding the networks of Economic and Commercial Offices and of Technical Cooperation Offices in the sub-Saharan region, and increasing the capacity of Embassies to ensure that the opportunities offered by this strategic partnership are truly maximized.

All of these efforts will be promoted, accompanied and reinforced by Spain's political commitment to a closer relationship with and stronger ties to the continent. This political commitment will lead to a schedule of reciprocal visits by Spanish and African political leaders and senior officials, to foster fluid and constant dialogue, and an intensification of exchanges.

It is necessary to improve coordination and complementarity between political agreements, public technical cooperation, financial cooperation and instruments supporting the private sector, reinforcing public-private cooperation.

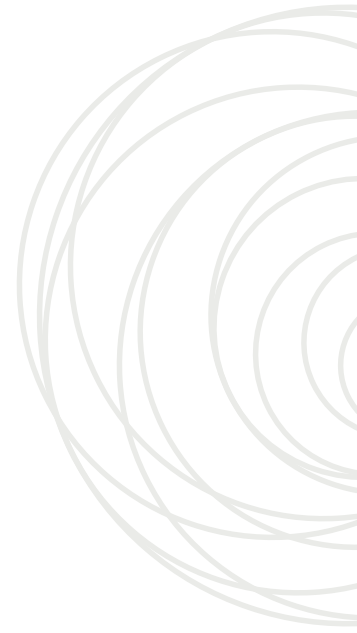
A mechanism including monitoring indicators will be designed to monitor and evaluate this programme.

### **A set of platforms, diverse in their nature and composition**

will enable Spain to foster and give coherence to its actions, contributing to their impact and effectiveness. Some of these are already in place, and others are scheduled to be set up. The following have been identified: i) the Inter-ministerial Committee for Africa, comprising the ministries implementing foreign action in Africa; ii) the Africa Round Table, the main forum for dialogue with Spanish civil society (NGOs, the private business sector and academia); iii) the Annual Meeting of Spanish Ambassadors in Africa; iv) coordination and defence mechanisms for Spain's strategy and interests in the EU; v) processes for drafting Spanish Cooperation's Country Partnership Frameworks; vi) Group of African Ambassadors in Spain; vii) Casa África; viii) Spain-Africa Sustainable Cities Forum; ix) periodic bilateral political consultations; and x) dialogue mechanisms with the African Union (AU), ECOWAS and the priority countries.

The action programme includes the following **appendices (available online)**: Comprehensive list of actions planned for 2020-2023; Pilot countries for strengthening the coordination of instruments (details of the specific phases and measures); Spain's principal financing instruments.

# 1



## Strategic Context

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Africa has made clear advances in democratization, political participation and conflict resolution. As at 2020, six of the world's economies with the largest rates of GDP growth were in sub-Saharan Africa, and 26 African countries were set to become middle-income countries that same year.

Accelerated population growth in the continent, which will double its population over the next 30 years, could contribute, in the right circumstances, to a certain demographic dividend. Central and West Africa are the most rapidly growing countries in the world, with 166 million adolescents, representing 32% of their population. Africa has the world's youngest middle class. Every year, approximately 18 million Africans join the job market.

However, there are still a number of challenges. 433 million Africans are living under the

poverty threshold, and areas of instability remain. Social and gender inequalities and climate change could compromise sustainable and sustained development and stoke destabilizing tensions. The situation is especially serious in the Sahel, where the more than four million children aged 6-14 who are not in school—essentially due to violence—risk seeing their development curtailed and living a life of exclusion.

### COVID-19

Africa's accelerated transformation was cut short by the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The **continent is already facing its first recession in 25 years.** According to World Bank forecasts, in 2020 sub-Saharan Africa will have had a negative growth of -3.3%.



*Covid-19 street campaign (Liberia), December 2022*

Compared with the 11 countries that went into recession in the 2009 crisis, in 2020 there are 41 countries in recession, the largest number in 30 years. The forecast is for a 6.7% drop in per capita income, and an increase in the number of people in a situation of extreme poverty of between 40 and 60 million. For its part, the AU estimates that more than 80 million jobs, both in the formal and in the informal economy, could be destroyed due to the pandemic, aggravating the lack of opportunities for Africa's young people. Moreover, the economic crisis is increasing inequalities, including gen-

der inequality, which may erode citizens' trust in governments and the social contract.

**Migratory pressures** are expected to **increase** significantly when restrictions at international borders are eased.

Likewise, this crisis has had a negative impact on the **security environment**. The situation is especially serious in the most fragile areas and conflict areas such as the Sahel, the Lake Chad region, where conflicts are intensifying, the Gulf of Guinea, where piracy is on the rise,

the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Horn of Africa, and the north of Mozambique.

## Africa's new international dimension

The Covid-19 crisis is also giving rise to an opportunity for a global-scale economic paradigm shift, one that advocates building economies that are more resilient to worldwide shocks, and sustainable and just economic growth. In turn, the decrease in foreign dependence in strategic sectors, and the shortening of value chains may favour the production transformation initiated by African economies. Before the pandemic, the continent had already launched initiatives for the profound transformation of its economies, such as the **entry into force in May 2019 of the AfCFTA Agreement**, and the capital increase of the African Development Bank, its largest ever, in October 2019.

It comes as no surprise that Africa has increasingly become a priority at the international level. In March 2020, the European Commission presented the Communication *"Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa"* to intensify its cooperation in areas such as the green transition and energy access, and the digital transformation, among others. It is underpinned by the Africa-Europe Alliance on Sustainable Investment and Jobs (2018), which in turn is the framework for the European External Investment Plan, set to become an important catalyst for European investment. Accordingly, the EU has given Africa a key role in the new Multiannual Financial Framework, and seeks to strengthen and intensify its partnership with Africa.

Similarly, the principal international financial organizations have increasingly oriented their activity towards that continent, implementing specific initiatives, both geographic (such as the G20 Compact with Africa) and sectoral (Africa-EU Green Energy Initiative).

The vast majority of Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) are leaning towards making financial conditions flexible within the framework of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), promoting new support programmes, and showing a greater appetite for risk.

Bringing these two continents closer together is relevant in this context analysis. The AU has set itself the 2063 Agenda, which reflects the continent's values and vision for its transformation.

## The Focus Africa 2023 response

DSpain is aware of the rapid and profound changes taking place in African societies, but is concerned that the Covid-19 crisis is jeopardizing the achievement of the **2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals and the Aspirations of the AU's Agenda 2063**. This context requires addressing the short-term priorities of our foreign action in Africa through specific initiatives, to achieve greater effectiveness and better optimize our resources.

Focus Africa 2023 defines Spain's actions to support the development of and partnership with Africa, linking the objectives of the Third Plan Africa to the 2021-2024 Foreign Action Strategy. It stems from ongoing dialogue with our African partners to identify the areas where our interests converge and design the most effective actions to achieve our shared objectives. More than 250 actions to be undertaken in Africa or in Spain with Africa are included in an appendix to this document.

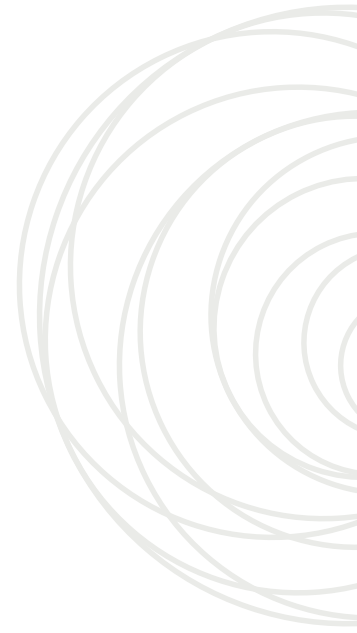
In implementing these initiatives, and Focus Africa 2023 itself, Spain has a number of **comparative advantages** in its favour: 1) a robust diplomatic deployment in Africa, the third most significant among the EU Member States; 2) a private business sector that is a leader in various fundamental sectors for promoting



***EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, next to Commissioner for Regional Partnerships, Jutta Urpilainen, during the press conference to present the new EU-Africa Strategy on 9 March 2020.***

the continent's transition towards low-carbon and climate-resilient economies; 3) Spanish Cooperation's three decades of experience in the continent; 4) the solidarity of Spain's civil society; 5) a universal culture and language; 6) our Armed Forces' and Law Enforcement Agencies' commitment to peace and security; and 7) Spain's geographic location as a bi-continental country, with more than two million citizens resident in the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

# 2



## Priorities

The Third Plan Africa identifies four strategic objectives: i) peace and security; ii) sustainable development, inclusive and resilient economic growth; iii) institutional strengthening; and iv) safe, orderly and regular mobility.

The Focus Africa 2023 programme reflects these objectives in seven priorities: 1. Partners for peace and security. 2. Partners for the development of sustainable and inclusive economies, regional integration and the fight against climate change. 3. Partners to promote Spanish trade, business presence and investment in Africa. 4. Partners in strengthening global public services - health, water and sanitation. Resilience. 5. Partners in humanitarian action. 6. Partners for gender equality and for the empowerment of women and girls. 7. Partners in the management of migration and mobility. Collaboration in the fight against irregular migration and networks trafficking in human beings, and in the promotion of safe, orderly and regular migration.

These priorities are in line with the UN's 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of the AU's Agenda 2063 (2013-2023). They provide a coordinated response to the major global challenges of the coming years, and in particular to post-Covid-19 economic recovery. By doing so, they also contribute to the EU-Africa strategic partnership.

Regarding geographical priorities, Focus Africa 2023 pays particular attention to Nigeria, Ethiopia and South Africa, which are referred to in the Third Plan Africa as "anchor countries" due to their large populations, their economic and political clout, and their influence on the stability of their sub-regions; as well as Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola, considered "priority countries".

In addition, Focus Africa 2023 identifies specific geographical priorities in different strategic spheres.

## ACTION PRIORITIES

### PEACE AND SECURITY



**1** Partners for peace and security

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMIC GROWTH



**2** Partners for the development of sustainable and inclusive economies, regional integration and the fight against climate change.



**3** Partners to promote Spanish trade, business presence and investment in Africa.



**4** Partners in strengthening global public services - health, water and sanitation. Resilience.



**5** Partners in humanitarian action.

### STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS



**6** Partners for gender equality and for the empowerment of women and girls.

### ORDERLY AND REGULAR MOBILITY



**7** Partners in the management of migration and mobility. Collaboration in the fight against irregular migration and networks trafficking in human beings, and in the promotion of safe, orderly and regular migration.

## GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES

### Countries prioritized in the Third Plan Africa:

- **South Africa, Nigeria and Ethiopia.** Given their large populations, their economic and political clout, and their influence on the stability of their environment, they are significant in their sub-regions and are considered “anchor countries”.
- **Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola.**

Focus Africa identifies specific geographical priorities in different strategic spheres:

- In the economic sphere, in addition to **Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania**, the programme includes **Rwanda and Uganda**, due to their great economic vitality, and **Morocco, Algeria and Egypt.**
- As regards peace and security, priority is given to the **Sahel**, the **Horn of Africa**, the maritime area of the **Gulf of Guinea** and **Mozambique.**
- As for development cooperation, the priority countries of Spanish Cooperation’s Fifth Master Plan: **Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia and Egypt.**

Pilot countries:

- **Morocco and Senegal** are the countries selected for the deployment of Spanish foreign action’s strengthened coordination, and the undertaking of initiatives that may later be replicated in other countries.





*The Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Arancha González, talks to members of the Guardia Civil detachment deployed in Dakar (Senegal) during her visit in November 2020.*

In the economic sphere, in addition to Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania, the programme includes Rwanda and Uganda due to their great economic vitality, and Morocco, Algeria and Egypt, because they are of great interest for Spanish companies.

As regards peace and security, priority is given to the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, the maritime area of the Gulf of Guinea and Mozambique.

As for development cooperation, the programme will focus especially on the priority countries of Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan: Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia and Egypt.

Focus Africa 2023 identifies Morocco and Senegal as pilot countries, in which on-the-ground cooperation and coordination between the different actors of Spain's General State Administration will be strengthened, reinforcing the

mechanisms available (Appendix 2 lists the phases that will be followed and the measures that will be implemented).

## 2.1. **PARTNERS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY**

Without peace and security, all efforts will be in vain. Development efforts can only be effective in a secure environment.

Stabilizing conflict areas requires creating the conditions for the reinstatement and effective action of public services (education, healthcare, basic supplies, justice). In contexts of armed violence, a basic prerequisite is that armed forces and law enforcement bodies have the capacity to guarantee the security of the population and of the actors providing essential services. Moreover, the entrenchment



**General Espinosa gives the flag of the Gendarmerie Company trained in the GAR-SI programme to the President of the Republic of Niger.**

of conflicts in the Horn of Africa, the Central African Republic, and, in particular, the Sahel, constitutes a threat to the security of the neighbouring countries and regions and, to a certain extent, also to Spain.

### **2.1.1. Geographical and sectoral sphere**

Spain will continue to work on strengthening the capacities of sub-Saharan African countries and of the regional security structures, not only those involving civil and citizen protection, but also military and counter-terrorism capacities, with particular emphasis on the Sahel, but without overlooking other hotbeds of instability such as the Horn of Africa and, increasingly, the Gulf of Guinea and the north of Mozambique.

Likewise, Spain will continue contributing to peace and security in Africa through the participation of our Armed Forces in the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy missions. Spain seeks better coordination between security, development and humanitarian support through dialogue with African authorities and sub-regional entities, as well as with civil society representatives, especially women dedi-

cated to peace and security. Spain also favours a greater presence of the State in fragile areas.

### **2.1.2. Key measures**

- > Continuing and extending cooperative security programmes on the West African coast and in the Gulf of Guinea. The military capabilities of the armed and security forces of Mauritania, Senegal and Cabo Verde will be strengthened and supported.
- > Contributing to prevention and intelligence in the sphere of defence, and the promotion of reforms in the defence and security sectors, both bilaterally and together with partners and allies.
- > Strengthening the capacities of the Gulf of Guinea coastal States with the support of a Navy vessel deployed for limited periods of time in the region's waters, whether within the strictly national framework, or through the EU's Coordinated Maritime Presence, with the mission of contributing to security in the maritime area of the West African coast, to combating piracy, and to conducting military cooperation activities.
- > Strengthening Spain's participation in EU initiatives in the Sahel, in particular by leading projects such as the Rapid Action Groups - Surveillance and Intervention (GAR-SI), which strengthen the link between security forces and the civilian population, and by taking part in intelligence training and in Joint Investigation Teams to combat terrorism and human trafficking.
- > Supporting the mediation capacity of African actors and specific African mediation initiatives in conflict situations.
- > Supporting strategies to prevent and combat radicalization, in particular in the framework of the UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.



*Two employees of the Kopakama cooperative in Rwanda with coffee beans.*

## 2.2.

### **PARTNERS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES, AFRICAN REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE**

Our close ties and geographical proximity make Spain and Africa allies in promoting sustainable, just and inclusive economic growth. It is imperative to support Africa in its efforts to strengthen and diversify its production structure, guarantee food security, reduce inequalities, including gender inequality, facilitate job creation, support the mobilization of domestic resources and a dynamic and innovative private sector, and advance towards low carbon development that is resilient to the impacts of **climate change**. Africa advocates making the **digital transformation**, with the full incorporation of technological innovation, part of its production transformation. Promoting this growth model is a priority for Spain's foreign policy in Africa. .

#### **2.2.1. Geographical and sectoral sphere**

Spain will commit to Africa's economic development, with an emphasis on trade, investment, industrialization, job creation, and women's participation in and access to the job market and financial resources, thus supporting the 2030 Agenda and the Agenda 2063.

Actions will be undertaken in all of the countries included in the Third Plan Africa, focusing on the anchor countries and pilot countries, as drivers of sub-regional development, and on those included in Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan, especially as regards agricultural productivity and food security.

The AU and the ECOWAS will be privileged partners in this regard. Attention will also be paid to the areas most vulnerable to climate change, and to those in which Spain can provide the most added value. A regional approach to actions will be sought, prioritizing the sub-region of the Sahel and the maritime areas of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Guinea.





### Sustainable economic development in the Sahel

> More specifically, in the Sahel, Spanish Cooperation will focus on sustainable economic development through the following efforts:

- Preparing a Work Plan for Cooperation with the Sahel.

- Strengthening participation in the Sahel Alliance, the main platform for coordinating and reaching agreements regarding international development cooperation in the sub-region. Spain has highlighted its commitment to the region by assuming the Presidency of the General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance. Spain will promote socio-economic resilience in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic; food security; climate change;



**Training ship for cooperation in the fisheries sector "Intermares".**

the Women, Peace and Security agenda; and gender equality.

- Promoting the role of Spanish Cooperation's Development Promotion Fund (FONPRODE) in sustainable development projects in the spheres of rural development (agriculture and irrigation), water and sanitation, sustainable energy, resilient infrastructure, sustainable cities, and microfinancing.

### **Innovation**

- > In the sphere of innovation, the creation of the Spain-Africa Sustainable Cities Forum to serve as a platform for sharing experiences in sustainable urban development and generating opportunities for technical collaboration and private investment.
- > Organization of an International Conference on African Entrepreneurship and Innovation. This Conference will address the

narrowing of the digital divide, including the digital gender gap.

### **Combating climate change**

- > As regards both the fight against climate change, and the sustainable management of resources, Spain will mobilize resources from the Green Climate Fund, through the Spanish Development Financing Company (COFIDES), and, through FONPRODE's RECIDE programme, Spain may contribute to the construction of resilient cities and to the promotion of the re-naturalization of cities and sustainable and structured urban growth.
- > Supporting sustainable management fishery programmes, promoting cooperation actions through the Intermares Fishing Cooperation Training Vessel and promoting cooperation in fishery and oceanographic research between Spanish scientific institutes and those belonging to African countries.

## 2.3.

### **PARTNERS TO PROMOTE SPANISH TRADE, BUSINESS PRESENCE AND INVESTMENT IN AFRICA**

Spanish companies can contribute to a new scenario of inclusive growth, of creation of formal and decent work for men and women in Africa and to this end this action programme places particular emphasis on favouring the investment of Spanish companies in African economies.

Spain will seek to optimize the use of our country's budgetary resources earmarked for Africa, in addition to combining them with resources from other sources of financing, leveraging these resources to generate opportunities for companies.

Spain will support measures promoted by African authorities to make conditions more favourable for private investment, in particular, investment in infrastructure, renewable energy and manufacturing. It will maintain a firm commitment in favour of the implementation of the AfCFTA and of regional and continental economic integration.

#### **2.3.1. Geographical and sectoral sphere**

Focus Africa 2023 will pay particular attention to the following countries:

> **Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana, Rwanda and Uganda.** The first five have great potential for growth and high demand for foreign investment; Spanish institutions are present in all of them. Rwanda is one of the ascendant economies of sub-Saharan Africa and is demonstrating good macroeconomic management.

Uganda has notable economic growth potential and low risk of over-indebtedness.

> **Morocco, Algeria and Egypt.** Spain and Morocco already form part of a single value chain in sectors such as the automotive, textile and agricultural industries, but this chain could be diversified both sectorally and geographically. The supply tensions experienced during the pandemic have brought to light the need for proximity and diversification of value chains to achieve more flexible responses, lower tail risks and even a smaller carbon footprint. Spain has the opportunity to position itself as an investment and trade hub with the North African production border in this context. Spain's economic, trade and investment presence in these countries could maximize these economic and business ties with West Africa.

> **South Africa, Nigeria and Ethiopia,** as economic and political leaders in their sub-regions, are ideal platforms for exploring market opportunities. All three countries have Spanish embassies that are supported by Commercial Offices (an office is due to be opened in Addis Ababa in the near future).

From a sectoral viewpoint, giving particular consideration to the needs of our African partners, as well as to the capacities of the Spanish economic sector, the following priorities have been defined:

> **Agri-food sector,** in particular, agro-industrial development.

> **Water and sanitation and waste treatment sector.** In this strategic sphere, Spanish know-how can contribute significant added value in technology and in water security and adaptation to climate change. Of particular interest are: water



*The Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Arancha González, during her visit to the Zagtoui solar power plant (Burkina Faso), which has an extension of 60 hectares.*

and sanitation infrastructure; storage, distribution and treatment of water; complete cycle infrastructure.

- > **Engineering and consultancy sector.** The most dynamic economies of central and east Africa are demanding a wide range of these services.
- > **Energy sector, with particular emphasis on renewable energy.** There is great potential for the development of energy infrastructure in West Africa, where Spanish experience in Morocco's renewable energy sector could be capitalized. Also in the electricity sector of the priority countries of East Africa and in South Africa.
- > **Chemical and pharmaceutical sector,** which has regained importance due to Covid-19.
- > **Digital transformation sector,** also strategic for the economic transformation of the African continent.

### 2.3.2. Key measures

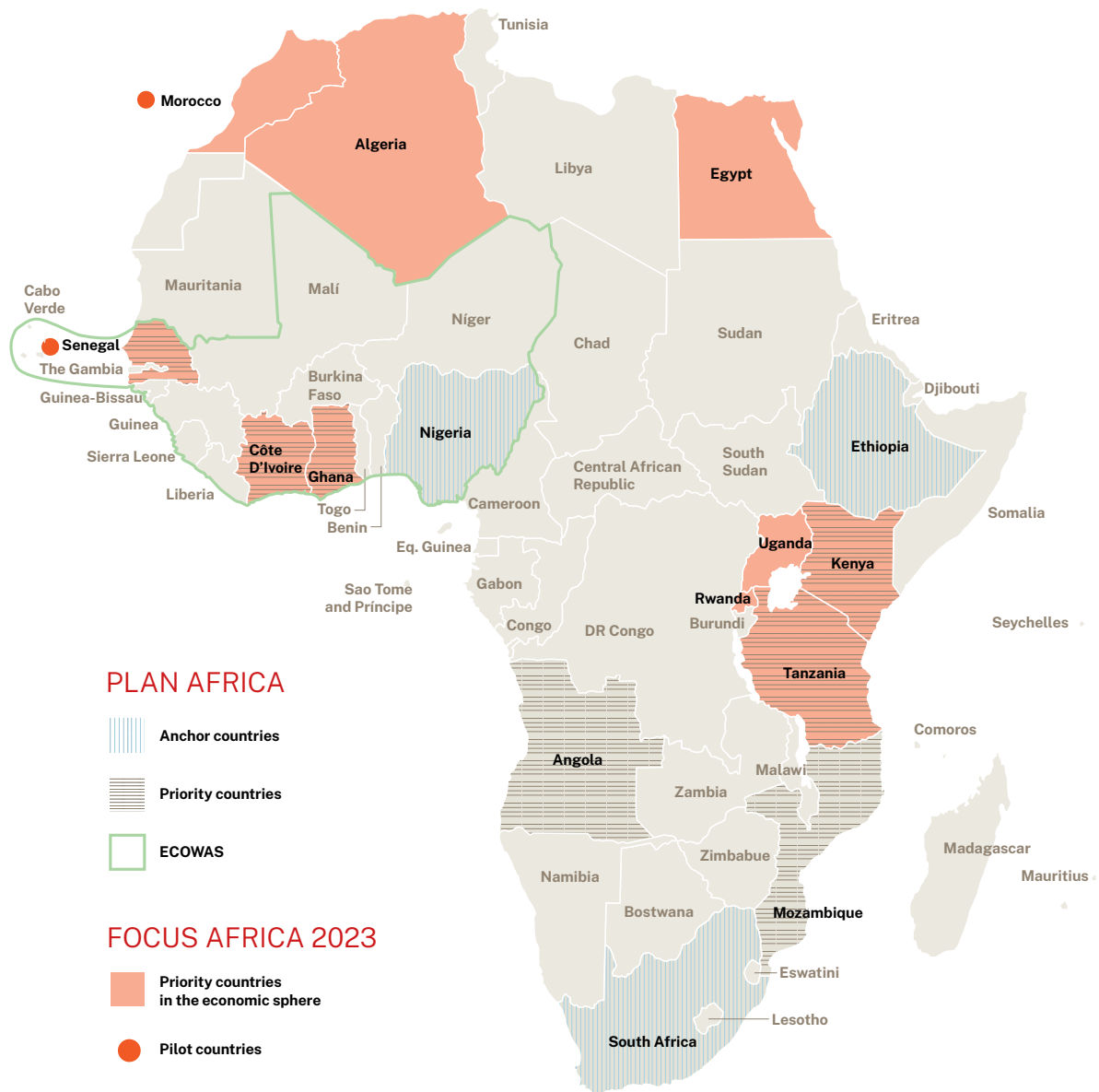
Action will be taken at four levels: boosting Spain's financial capacity; leveraging the resources of multilateral financial institutions (MFI); seeking complementarity with EU and EIB resources; and supporting the mobilization of the Spanish private sector.

#### Boosting Spain's financial capacity

Measures associated with the Corporate Internationalization Fund (FIEM):

- > Strengthening tied concessional financing for eligible countries, in line with what is permitted by OECD Consensus.
- > Strengthening the offer of tied commercial financing. The aim is to extend the range of financial support for local expenditure, studying lines of financing in collaboration with the local banking sector to finance work carried out by local companies.





- > Developing the offer of untied financing. Leading on from a pilot FIEM financing project in Morocco, the intention is to continue with projects in sectors of interest to Spanish companies.
- > Strengthening non-refundable financing for viability and feasibility studies.

- > Strengthening the financial training of the personnel of the Economic and Commercial Offices (OFECOMES).

Measures to strengthen the role of the Spanish Export Credit Agency (CESCE):

- > Exploring possibilities for boosting risk-taking by the State in sub-Saharan Africa, for



**Aerial view of the port of Durban (South Africa).**

example through the incorporation of CESCE into the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI) or through a review of the policy on insurance coverage caps.

Measures proposed by the Spanish Development Financing Company (COFIDES):

- > Mobilizing investments of interest to Spanish companies through the call for proposals for off-grid energy projects on the continent.
- > Opening in 2021 a COFIDES Delegation specifically dedicated to covering sub-Saharan Africa.
- > Intensify relations with other bilateral European entities and with MFI, participating in diverse co-financing platforms (EFP, ICCF, etc.) which could be of interest to Spanish companies.

#### **Strengthen the use of multilateral financing resources**

- > Promoting the alignment of the priorities of MFIs with Spain's geographical and sectoral priorities.
- > Creating an online one-stop shop to inform the private sector of the financing instruments available from both MFIs and the EU itself. This portal could include information for each African country.

#### **Complementarity with EU and EIB resources**

The EU aims to step up its financial resources for Africa, largely through the use of innovative financial modalities, such as guarantees to promote investment projects.

Key measures:

- > Promote the activity of the Spanish financial sector in Africa to favour investment by Spanish companies. There is a need for greater involvement by the private banking sector in structuring operations guaranteed with EU funds. Maintaining the support provided by the Official Credit Institute (ICO) through its lines of international mediation will be important.

#### **Institutional support**

- > Greater institutional presence of senior officials from the Spanish administration, including from the economic and commercial spheres, and increased business contacts.
- > Strengthening the network of Economic and Commercial Offices, increasing their material and human resources.
- > Maximizing the network of Embassies (28 Embassies and two satellite diplomatic offices throughout Africa) to lend support to Spanish companies.
- > Strengthening the bilateral legal framework by negotiating Agreements on the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments (APPRI) with Kenya and Côte d'Ivoire.
- > Strengthening the presence of the Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade (ICEX) in sub-Saharan Africa, in accordance with the Activities Plan for 2019-2020.

## 2.4.

### **PARTNERS IN STRENGTHENING GLOBAL PUBLIC SERVICES – HEALTH, WATER AND SANITATION. RESILIENCE**

Today more than ever it is clear that health is a global public good. In this context, the way in which Africa has handled the Covid-19 pandemic has revealed many strengths. At the same time, the weakness of the public health systems of many sub-Saharan African countries is one of its greatest challenges. This is why it is fundamental to build upon the systems already in place to step up capacities, to make them more effective and to advance towards universal coverage of the population's basic needs. This will be done with the support of local research and knowledge centres and the promotion of an African industry of medical and pharmaceutical products that reduce foreign dependence and generate new sources of wealth for their economies.

Drinking water and sanitation are essential resources for safeguarding public health. Spain considers water to be a fundamental element for the eradication of poverty and for sustainable development, and has promoted the recognition of the human right to drinking water and to sanitation in the sphere of the UN. In this sector, Spain contributes the added value of its pioneering experience in the Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund for Ibero-America and the Caribbean. The Masar Water Programme is also being implemented in North Africa and the Middle East.

#### **2.4.1. Geographical and sectoral sphere**

Preferentially, actions in the sphere of public health will be undertaken in the priority countries identified in Spanish Cooperation's Fifth



*A group of children beside a fountain near a school in the town of Soroti, Uganda.*

Master Plan and in collaboration with the AU and, in particular, its Centres for Disease Control (CDC), and NGOs. Spanish Cooperation's maximum priority in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic is to strengthen health systems, focusing on prevention measures to address and prevent new pandemics and new waves of existing pandemics, without ignoring other highly prevalent diseases that have a major impact on African populations.

As regards water and sanitation, work will also be carried out with major African cities through the Spain-Africa Sustainable Cities Forum, which will offer opportunities for mobilizing resources and attracting investment to priority sectors for urban development. Spanish companies could contribute in water desalination projects.

### **2.4.2. Key measures**

> Spanish Cooperation will support national health plans in line with the guidelines of

the World Health Organization (WHO) and will strengthen its specialized medicine training programme. Spain will continue to support the training of health workers in the management of the Covid-19 pandemic with the collaboration of the Spanish public health system, as well as Spanish NGOs specialized in healthcare. In line with the Vaccine Solidarity Plan, Spain will also contribute to guaranteeing just, affordable and universal access to the vaccine as a global public good. In addition, Spanish Cooperation's medical aid response team (START team) will provide support in emergency situations.

- > Collaborating in the distribution of medical equipment and advocate in international forums that equitable access to medicines in Africa be guaranteed, especially in the context of the distribution of Covid-19 vaccines.
- > Mobilizing resources that facilitate greater investment in public health through multilateral bodies.
- > Improving and expanding water and sanitation services efficiently and equitably.
- > Incorporating the gender approach and ensuring the participation of women in water resources policymaking as a priority line of action.
- > Promoting the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, through the modernization of irrigation systems, to contribute to the environmental, economic and social sustainability of communities.
- > Promoting the role of Spanish Cooperation's Development Promotion Fund (FONPRODE) in sustainable development projects in the spheres of water and sanitation and sustainable cities.



*The Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, during her visit to a hospital in Ndjamena, Chad, in February 2021.*

## 2.5. **PARTNERS IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation of the most vulnerable people and has notably increased their number. The closure of international borders and its economic impact, the escalation of certain conflicts and the lack of humanitarian access have laid bare the importance of maintaining a firm and ongoing commitment with these populations.

The framework of reference for the Spanish response is the Grand Bargain of 2016, which

introduced principles and criteria to improve the efficiency and complementarity of humanitarian action: localization, cash transfers, respect for humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law. Following the recommendations of the OECD Development Aid Committee (DAC) on the concentration of aid, Spain will act wherever it can offer the most added value and respond to international humanitarian appeals.

Spanish humanitarian aid has a multilateral approach, and is integrated into the Team Europe framework, as reflected in Spanish Cooperation's Humanitarian Action Strategy (2019-2026).

### **2.5.1. Geographical and sectoral sphere**

The priority in sub-Saharan Africa is the Sahel/Lake Chad region, as well as the provision of specific support in emergencies in other countries. The humanitarian approach is focused on food security and nutrition, protection and education in emergencies, favouring coordination and complementarity between humanitarian and development actors. In the context of emergencies, the response could be multidimensional, including water, sanitation and hygiene. Other sectors, such as disaster preparedness and refuge that respects cultural diversity will gradually be strengthened.

### **2.5.2. Key measures**

- > Protection of women and girls in conflict situations, paying particular attention to their greater vulnerability to sexual violence.
- > Advocating for continuous, unrestricted access to humanitarian assistance, in safe conditions.
- > Maintaining leadership of the Safe Schools initiative to guarantee the right to education during armed conflicts. This initiative offers States guidance for strengthening the protection of education from attacks, and prohibiting the use of schools and universities for military purposes.
- > Involving civil society in the humanitarian response.
- > Exploiting the collaboration of the private sector with Spanish humanitarian action, wherever it can offer added value.

## **2.6.**

### **PARTNERS FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS**

Supporting gender equality and the empowerment of women is a priority of Spain's feminist foreign policy, both in its own right and as a cross-cutting component permeating all actions. Particular attention will be paid to this priority as a result of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

### **2.6.1. Geographical and sectoral sphere**

Work will be carried out in the priority countries of the Third Plan Africa and those of Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan and at the same time the efforts carried out so far at the continental and regional levels through multilateral and regional bodies, including the AU, the Sahel G5 Platform and ECOWAS will be maintained.

Efforts in this sphere will be supported by the achievements of the Spain-NEPAD (African Union Development Agency) Fund for the empowerment of African women, and work in this sphere will be continued. The participation of women in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts and in peace building efforts will be supported through the Sahel G5 and ECOWAS. Through Spanish Cooperation, the UN system and civil society representatives such as the Women for Africa Foundation, work will be carried out in spheres such as sexual and reproductive health, legal frameworks for the incorporation of a gender approach in public policies, and actions to encourage the participation of women in the political arena.

Moreover, the Humanitarian Action Strategy (HAS) 2019-2026 considers the prevention and response to gender violence in humanitarian



**The Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Arancha González, at a meeting with women leaders in Bamako during her visit to Mali in October 2020.**

crises a priority, and recognizes that gender equality is a *sine qua non* condition for addressing and reducing gender violence.

### 2.6.2. Key measures

- > Ensuring gender mainstreaming in all actions in sub-Saharan Africa.
- > Investing in the education of young girls and adolescents to contribute decisively to the fight against gender inequalities, mitigate risks and vulnerabilities associated with gender, such as sexual violence, child marriage and early pregnancy, and ensure better living conditions for them and for future generations.
- > Strengthening women's access to economic resources. Support will be given to interventions that boost productive and entrepreneurial initiatives.
- > Holding a meeting of the Forum of African Women Entrepreneurs to promote female entrepreneurship on the continent.
- > Fostering actions that strengthen the leadership of women and their participation in decision-making spaces in public life, collaborating with African public institutions and generating forums for dialogue on this issue. Spain will support the participation of African women in Spanish and international forums aimed at promoting the training and political participation of women.
- > Promoting the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, through the following actions:

- Signing Memoranda of Understanding with ECOWAS and/or the Sahel G5, to act in this sphere with a sub-regional scope.
  - Training peace-keeping personnel in WPS to incorporate the comprehensive gender approach into peace-keeping missions. Spain's presence in UN and EU missions will be exploited to promote civilian-military cooperation activities aimed at strengthening the role of women and young people in conflict resolution.
  - Strengthening, in Africa, the network of focal points of the WPS agenda promoted by Spain, Germany and Namibia.
  - Supporting and promoting the participation of women in political dialogues and peace processes in the region, in compliance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council on WPS, the Second National Action Plan on WPS and the Commitment 2025 initiative.
  - Fostering the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- > Strengthening interventions to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation. The occurrence of this practice among the Spanish female population of African origin located in Spain will also be addressed. To this end, efforts will be made to ensure proper coordination between Spanish public administrations and ministries.
  - > Preventing gender-based violence in humanitarian contexts and providing assistance to victims.

## 2.7.

### **PARTNERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION AND MOBILITY. COLLABORATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING NETWORKS, AND PROMOTION OF SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION**

The issue of mobility calls for a comprehensive approach, in order to combat irregular flows and promote legal channels of migration, including intra-African channels, for the management and governance of migration and its root causes. Spain's foreign action in this sphere, which is guided by a comprehensive and global approach, is based on the following elements:

- > Geographically, the EU's external land border with Africa is located in Spain. Spain is also just a few sea miles from Morocco and Algeria in the Mediterranean; in addition, the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, are at an accessible distance from Africa.
- > Spain's foreign action forms part of the EU's migration policy, which is partially under negotiation, and closely linked to the asylum policy.
- > Its status as State policy. The distribution of powers between different ministries makes coordination necessary and the joint undertaking of planned lines of action with the same goals.
- > The best strategy for tackling irregular immigration is prevention. Work must be done in the short, medium and long terms, with shared agendas and on the basis of common interests, addressing the root causes of migration, with the actors that may deter





*The Minister of the Interior, Fernando Grande-Marlaska, next to the European Commissioner for Home Affairs, Ylva Johansson.*

people from leaving countries of origin and of transit.

In addition to promoting orderly migration, it is important to bilaterally agree on a social security scheme that provides coverage to and benefits workers who have paid into the Social Security system, and protects refugees.

### **2.7.1. Geographical and sectoral sphere**

The efforts in this sphere will be focused on the countries of West Africa and the Western Mediterranean, with particular emphasis on the western Atlantic basin and the countries of origin and of transit in the Sahel. Actions will be focused on the root causes of migration, and on strengthening African countries' operating and technical capacities in the field of migration. The consolidation of joint spaces of analysis and dialogue enable the design of

shared solutions for the migratory challenge and the maximization of the positive development dynamics generated by population flows.

Spain will seek to collaborate with the main African countries that are hosts to intra-African migration in order to create institutions and policies for successful and effective integration, and strengthen their capacities, institutions and civil society.

### **2.7.2. Key measures**

- > Improving the capacities of the countries of origin and of transit to control their borders.
- > Reinforcing the operating and institutional capacities of the security forces of our regional partners to increase and improve cooperation in the prevention of people smuggling and the fight against criminal networks that traffic in human beings. Pro-



***H.M. King Felipe VI during his visit to the 24th African Union Summit.***

jects such as the Joint Investigation Team JIT Niger are a good example of this type of strengthening.

- > Technical assistance comprising training and financial support for the Intelligence Services of the Sahel countries for capacity building.
- > Developing circular migration, as well as the establishment of professional partnerships with the third states identified.
- > The entry into force and implementation of the Social Security Agreement signed between Spain and Senegal, which will enable the totalization of contribution periods and guarantee the entitlements acquired by Senegalese workers who wish to return to their country of origin.
- > Promoting participation in the Erasmus+ Programme and other European capacity-building projects that foster mobility in the sphere of higher education.
- > Increasing education-related cooperation in the sphere of professional training and seek formulas for promoting training centres for those without skills, whether unemployed or in employment, in sectors required by industry.
- > Measures to support and protect refugees

# 3

## Coordination and complementarity with international resources

The integration in this programme of all the relevant institutional actors and of their instruments (detailed in Appendices 3 and 4) shows Spain's willingness to work jointly and to seek greater coordination based on specificity, to make Spanish foreign action more effective, strategic and impactful. Achieving greater leverage of Spanish resources with available funds from MFIs and international organizations, in addition to the EU itself, calls for better institutional coordination between the ministries that represent Spain in the multilateral forums of relevance to Africa. The following measures will be adopted to this end:

**1. Strengthening the exchange of information for coordination between instruments.**

An IT tool will be implemented that will channel the exchange of basic information on the

sources of financing (both national and international) and on the priorities and potential specific operations deriving from them.

**2. Appointing focal points in the units responsible for African affairs in the ministries involved which will be entrusted with coordinating the monitoring of international funds.**

Each focal point must undertake the strategic screening of information for their own unit, and identify and inform other relevant actors of the administration and, where applicable, companies and civil society, of any opportunities.

**3. Strengthening coordination of the Spain's representation in international bodies.**

Focus will be placed on opportunities in the EU and in the MFIs.

# 4



## Platforms for promoting Focus Africa 2023

A set of platforms, diverse in their nature and composition, will enable Spain to foster and give coherence to its actions, contributing to their impact and effectiveness. All of these platforms will include actors from public administrations and some will also include Spanish civil society actors. There are platforms which include African actors, institutional or from civil society, with the latter playing a key role in exchanging information and in proposing initiatives, as well as in undertaking common projects..

**Inter-ministerial Committee for Africa (CIMA).** This committee, set forth in the Third Plan Africa, will be formed by representatives from the ministries interested in carrying out actions in Africa. It will focus on coordination, the exchange of information, and promotion of the evaluation of Plan Africa.

**"Mesa África".** This is the main space for dialogue between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation and civil society (NGOs, the private sector, and culture and academia). It is a space for presenting proposals for actions and for public-private partnerships to be raised to CIMA.

**Annual Meeting of Spanish Ambassadors in Africa.**

**Coordination and defence mechanisms for Spain's strategy and interests in the EU. Processes for drafting Spanish Cooperation's Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs).**

**Group of African Ambassadors in Spain.** This group meets at least once a year, to commemorate Africa Day, and is chaired by the



*Family Foto during the 1st Meeting of Hispanists, held in Casa África in November 2019, with the presence of the director of the Cervantes Institute, Luis García Montero, among other personalities.*

Minister of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation.

evaluate the implementation of Focus Africa 2023, and propose updates.

**Casa África.** It has five fundamental spheres of action: public diplomacy, economic, cultural, digital and institutional.

**Spain-Africa Sustainable Cities Forum.** Focused on the broad framework of urban development, and with a strong private sector presence.

**Periodic bilateral political consultations** with all the countries prioritised by the Third Plan Africa (South Africa, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola) and the AU and ECOWAS.

**Mechanisms for regular dialogue with the AU, ECOWAS and the priority countries,** to

# 5



## Work modalities: for more effective foreign action in Africa

Focus Africa 2023 includes Spain's actions on the continent as well as internal coordination measures and reform initiatives to improve Spain's foreign action and presence in Africa. The analysis that led to the preparation of this action programme points to the significance of the following elements determining the effectiveness of Spain's foreign action in Africa:

The importance of **strengthening public-private coordination and of favouring the collaboration of the private sector in all the priorities of Focus Africa 2023, wherever it can offer added value.**

This complementarity must be extended to **the main multilateral forums that are of relevance to Africa** to ensure that our expectations for the continent are conveyed in the same manner in each one.

Increasing and **reinforcing the human and material resources** available for foreign action in Africa is crucial. The networks of Economic and Commercial Offices and of Technical Cooperation Offices in the sub-Saharan region must be strengthened and expanded, and the capacity of the Embassies increased, so as to seize the opportunities that the continent has to offer.

**Spain's own financial instruments** must be **optimized** to better serve Spanish companies and respond to demands for aid and investment from partner countries in Africa. Strengthening the funding of viability and feasibility studies through non-refundable financial support is a priority.

It is essential to improve the **coordination and complementarity** between political agree-



*View of the bay of Luanda, capital of Angola.*

ments, public technical cooperation, financial cooperation and instruments for supporting the private sector.

For the purposes of **monitoring and evaluating this programme**, a mechanism that includes monitoring indicators will be designed.

All of these efforts will be promoted, accompanied and reinforced by Spain's **political commitment** to a closer relationship with and stronger ties to the continent. This political commitment will lead to a schedule of reciprocal visits by Spanish and African political leaders and senior officials, to foster fluid and constant dialogue, and an intensification of exchanges.

# Appendix 1

## Action programme 2020-2023

### MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, EUROPEAN UNION AND COOPERATION PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

| BODY RESPONSIBLE   | ACTIVITY  | YEAR(S) OF IMPLEMENTATION |      |      |      | DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES   | PLACE                        |
|--|---|---------------------------|------|------|------|--|------------------------------|
|  |   | 2020                      | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |  |                              |
| <b>State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and for Ibero-America and the Caribbean</b> | Terrorism Prevention Unit. UN Sahel Programme   | •                         |      |      |      | Contribution aimed at supporting specific counter-terrorism capacity building projects in the Sahel area.  | Sahel                        |
|  | Improving food and nutrition security ASP   | •                         |      |      |      | Contribution to the World Food Programme to improve food and nutrition security for people affected by crises (refugees, internally displaced persons, etc.), with a significant deployment in the Sahel.  | Sahel and other              |
|  | Support the ICCR to protect victims of war and internal violence                              | •                         |      |      |      | Support to the Sahel Red Cross International Committee (ICRC) to protect victims of war and internal violence and to comply with international humanitarian law in the Sahel.  | Sahel                        |
|  | Network of African and Spanish think tanks for women's empowerment                            |                           | •    | •    | •    | Establishment of a Hispano-African network of think tanks for the political, social and economic empowerment of African women and Women, Peace and Security  | Spain and Sub-Saharan Africa |
|  | Spain and the African Union: future prospects for the relationship and comparative advantages |                           | •    |      |      | Seminar in hybrid format, online and face-to-face, aimed at providing a space for meeting and exchanging proposals for the future between the African Union and Spain. Organised from the Spanish Embassy in Addis Ababa   | Addis Ababa and Spain        |
|  | First Spanish-African Forum on sustainable cities   |                           | •    |      | •    | Dedicated to sustainable urban development, this event aims to be a benchmark Spanish-African forum, a catalyst for cooperation and political dialogue. The 1st edition (11/2021) will bring together 10 African mayors with those from several Spanish cities, civil society, multilateral organisations and the private sector | Madrid                       |
|  | MOU Spain-AU Political Dialogue   |                           | •    | •    | •    | MOU with the African Union that will define the annual Political Dialogue Forum at Minister-CUA President level.   | Madrid / Addis Ababa         |
|  | Spain-AU and Spain-ECOWAS MOU on Spanish language teaching                                    | •                         | •    | •    | •    | Spanish courses for officials of African multilateral organisations in collaboration with the Cervantes Institute.   | "Abuja Addis Ababa"          |



|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |                              |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| <b>State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and for Ibero-America and the Caribbean</b>        | ECOWAS Staff Fellowship Programme  | • | • | • | •   | Scholarships for a Master's Degree in International Relations at the Diplomatic School for officials from ECOWAS countries. Launched in 2019, the programme aims to provide scholarships to between 8 and 15 students per year.  | Madrid                       |
|   | Creation of the CIMA   |   | • | • | •   | The Inter-ministerial Committee for Africa (CIMA) will be established. It is envisaged that this government consultation body will meet twice a year.  | Madrid                       |
|   | Formation of the Mesa Africa   | • | • | • | •   | The Mesa Africa will be set up as a body for consultation, exchange and promotion of MAUC initiatives involving civil society and the private sector.  | Madrid                       |
|   | Opening and consolidation of the Diplomatic Antenna in Chad  | • | • |   |   | Measures taken to make the MAUC diplomatic antenna in N'Djamena operational.   | N'Djamena, Chad              |
|   | Outreach and strategic communication activities on and for Africa                                  | • | • | • | •   | Outreach and awareness-raising programme on Africa in Spain to accompany and strengthen political actions aimed at promoting closer ties between Africa and Spain.   | Spain and Sub-Saharan Africa |
|   | Meeting of Spanish Ambassadors   | • | • | • | •   | Annual meeting with Spanish Ambassadors accredited in Sub-Saharan Africa.  | Spain/Africa                 |
|   | Start-up of planning and evaluation mechanism  | • | • | • | •   | Project developed with the IEPP to facilitate for the first time the external evaluation of a geographical action plan within the MAUC.  | Madrid                       |
|   | Bilateral political consultations with African partners  | • | • | • | •   | Annual consultations with priority countries of the III P.A., at DG level. With anchor countries (Nigeria, South Africa and Ethiopia); Senegal and AU and ECOWAS, consultations at Secretary of State/Deputy Minister level. Consultations with non-African countries with a strong presence in the continent, both European and non-European.   | Africa and Spain             |
|   | Strengthening links with the digital environment in sub-Saharan Africa                             | • |   |   |   | Mapping of bloggers and influencers and development of a methodology to interact with them, promote a positive image of Spain and obtain information of interest to our embassies.   | Senegal                      |
|   | Seminar on security in West Africa   | • |   |   |   | In collaboration with Casa África and the Ghanaian think tank KAIPTC, it will bring together African and Spanish analysts and address challenges to stability in West Africa.  | Canary Islands               |
|   | MOU on paid work of spouses of embassy personnel   | • | • | • | •   | The conclusion of MOUs will be pursued to allow the paid work of spouses of embassy personnel in all countries where Spain has an embassy.   | Africa                       |
|   | African Businesswomen's Forum  |   | • |   |   | Event to promote reciprocal investments and advocate gender equality in large companies. Organised with the Women for Africa Foundation and scheduled for June 2021.   | Africa / Spain               |
|   | Seminar: How country reputation is built. Reflection on Spain-Africa relations                     |   | • |   |   | Mutual perception or understanding between Spain and the major Sub-Saharan African countries is still an unresolved issue. This seminar aims to address the question of Spain's country image in Africa and explore mechanisms to improve mutual understanding between Spain and the African continent. It will be carried out in collaboration with Casa África and leading Spanish think tanks | Madrid                       |
|   | 1st Seminar on Spain-Africa university and scientific cooperation                                  |   | • |   |   | Event to promote scientific/academic exchanges and foster collaboration between educational institutions from both continents. In collaboration with Casa África.  | Canary Islands               |
|   | Young African Leaders Programme  |   |   | • |   | Visit to Spain of a group of young journalists, businesspersons, civil servants and researchers to promote exchanges and knowledge of Spain as a leading modern country.   | Spain                        |
|   | Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Sahel II. |   | • | • |   | Approved in EU Non-Proliferation Council (CONOP) WG Draft Council Decision for 2nd Project on Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Sahel. Next proposal by the High Representative.   |                              |
| Development of a weapons validation and ammunition management system, impacting the Sahel |  | • | • |   | Approved in CONOP WG draft Council Decision to create an internationally recognised system of weapons validation and ammunition management in line with international standards by AMAT (Ammunition Management Advisory Team) which will liaise with other parallel EU projects such as the project on Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Sahel. Next proposal by the High Representative. |  |                              |

|  |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| <b>State Secretariat for the European Union</b>        | New EU External Action Instrument (NDICI)                                  | • | • |   |   | Approval of new External Action Instrument (NDICI) in the MFF initiative foreseen for Sub-Saharan Africa 26,966 M€  | Brussels   |
|  | Programming exercise   | • | • |   |   | Development of the programming exercise in the EU framework. (pre-programming already underway) in the framework of the new instrument  | Brussels   |
|  | Conclusions on Joint Communication of COM and HR/VP                        | • |   |   |   | Adoption of Council Conclusions on Joint Communication of COM and HR/VP "Towards a comprehensive strategy with Africa".   | Brussels   |
|  | Joint Africa-EU Strategy, which replaces the 2007 strategy                 | • | • |   |   | 6th EU-AU Summit in Brussels: Adoption of a new Joint Africa-EU Strategy, which replaces the 2007 strategy.   | Brussels   |
|  | Agreement with ACP countries (Africa Protocol)                             | • | • |   |   | Approval of new TPA agreement replacing Cotonou Agreement (negotiating process may last until 2021)   | Brussels   |
|  | EU and AU Ministerial Meetings   | • | • | • | • | EU-AU ministerial meetings planned  | Brussels/African capital   |
|  | Meetings between the EU and AU Commissions.                                | • | • | • | • | Meetings between the EU and AU Commissions on an annual basis   |  |
|  | Regional Action Plans  |   |   |   |   | Review and update of Regional Action Plans for the Horn of Africa and for the Sahel and the Gulf of Guinea Action Plan expire in 2020.  | Brussels   |
| <b>State Secretariat for Global Spain</b>              | Spanish OECD Presidency  | • |   |   |   | Prioritising sustainable, green and inclusive recovery worldwide, including in Africa. Coordination of OECD Development Centre following the organisation of the OECD-Africa Forum in November 2019 | Madrid and Paris   |
|  | Visit by African ambassadors to Spanish companies                          | • | • | • | • | Direct contact and reciprocal promotion of opportunities in African countries and companies with investment interests in Africa   | Spain  |
|  | Ambassadors Programme, with Spanish Embassies in Sub-Saharan Africa        | • | • | • | • | Information and promotion of the main African markets among Spanish business players (Exporters and Investors Club, territorial Chambers of Commerce, etc.)   | Spain  |
|  | African Women Entrepreneurs Meeting - Casa África                          |   |   | • |   | Potential conference organised with Casa África bringing together women entrepreneurs from Sub-Saharan Africa   | Las Palmas   |
|  | Renewable Energy Conference in Africa                                      |   | • | • |   | Potential conference in collaboration with companies in the sector that are present or interested in Africa   | To be defined  |
|  | Business meetings  |   | • | • |   | Assistance in organising business meetings with African countries   | variable   |
|  | Economic Diplomacy Meeting of Spanish Ambassadors in Africa in Casa África |   | • |   |   | Conference in Casa África hosting the Spanish Ambassadors in the region with a monographic programme dedicated to Economic Diplomacy  | Las Palmas   |
|  | Call for proposals for grants to think tanks                               | • | • |   |   | Annual call for grants  | Spain  |
| <b>State Secretariat for International Cooperation</b> | Directorate for Cooperation with Africa and Asia (DCAA). AECID             | • | • | • | • | Cooperation programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa in the areas of Health, Food Security, Education, Governance, Gender and Development, Water and Energy   | Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal and Regional |
|  | Bureau for Humanitarian Action (OAH). AECID                                | • | • | • | • | A priority area for humanitarian action in Sub-Saharan Africa: Sahel and Lake Chad.   | Mali, Niger and Nigeria  |
|  | NGDO   | • | • | • | • | Agreements with Non-Governmental Development Organizations (NGDO)   | Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal and Ethiopia             |
|  | Directorate for Cultural and Scientific Relations (DRCC). AECID            | • | • | • | • | Cultural promotion activities, collaboration with the Cervantes Institute, ACERCA training and Culture and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa  | Sub-Saharan Africa   |

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| <b>State Secretariat for International Cooperation</b> | Development Promotion Fund (FONPRODE). AECID  | • | • | • | • | Financial inclusion programmes, rural development and irrigation, renewable energy and health systems support programmes in the face of COVID-19 in Africa.  | Sub-Saharan Africa                 |
|  | Directorate General for Sustainable Development Policies (DGPOLDES)                             | • | • | • | • | Country Partnership Frameworks and Advanced Cooperation Agreements are expected to be signed in most of the priority countries in the region during this period.   | Sub-Saharan Africa                 |
|  | The International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP) | • | • | • | • | Governance, peace and security and development programmes and support for scientific research (RAG programmes, PAGS, etc.)   | Sub-Saharan Africa                 |
| <b>Casa África</b>                                     | Casa África's Diplomatic Council  | • | • | • | • | Annual meeting of the Diplomatic Council (African Ambassadors accredited in Spain) in collaboration with the MAUC, coinciding with Africa Day.   | Madrid                             |
|  | INVESTOUR. Africa Tourism Business and Investment Forum   | • | • | • | • | Tourism Investment Forum (Africa-Spain) in the framework of FITUR in collaboration with the WTO, to promote sustainable tourism in Africa.   | Madrid                             |
|  | Africa - Spain Journalist Congress  |   | • |   | • | Biennial meeting for African and Spanish journalists, which in its third edition has adopted the new format of a training course for African journalists on the subject of fake news, in which the Spanish media are pioneers. November.   | Madrid                             |
|  | Africa - Spain Hispanist Meeting  |   | • |   | • | Event to highlight the growing interest in Africa in the Spanish language and the important work carried out by African Hispanists in this area.   | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Madrid |
|  | Digital Society Seminar   | • | • | • | • | Webinar to address the digital transformation and the challenges it entails for our societies. African and Spanish experts help us discover trends in digital skills, strategies and new channels. In particular, we address how to optimise opportunities for knowledge and information dissemination. We have experts such as Manuel Muñiz and Lukama Binda (digitisation expert, Kinshasa, DRC).  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/online  |
|  | Migration Forum   |   | • |   |   | Following the publication of the Global Compact on Migration as the first global agreement to help take advantage of the benefits of migration and protect undocumented immigrants (in an irregular situation) and given the current migratory crisis affecting the coasts of the Canary Islands, Casa África wishes to set up a working group in which both the academic world and other social sectors can debate, analyse and reflect on this compact and how to effectively manage this global reality in which cooperation is vital to increase the positive impact of migration for all. | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/online  |
|  | Vis a Vis   |   | • | • | • | Annual music competition that supports the African music industry and strengthens the presence of African music in Spain. Each year in a different African country.  | Several African cities             |
|  | III Africa-Spain Think Tanks Meeting  |   | • |   |   | The event brings together representatives of African think tanks with sub-Saharan Africa specialists from Spanish think tanks to strengthen networks and exchanges.  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria         |
|  | Meeting of Women Transforming the World   |   |   | • |   | Support for the participation of African personalities in this event organised by the City Council of Segovia, which annually brings together well-known literary activists, philosophers, actresses, journalists and prominent correspondents.  | Segovia                            |
| <b>Casa África</b>                                     | Meeting of Spanish Universities   |   | • | • | • | Meeting aimed at mapping the numerous projects carried out by Spanish universities in Africa (scholarships, mobilities, research, etc.)  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria         |
|  | "Ayoka" Social Innovation Observatory   |   | • | • | • | The observatory will bring together young African and Spanish entrepreneurs and/or leaders with the aim of implementing general interest projects in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.   | Online                             |
|  | #ÁfricaEsNoticia conference: Security in West Africa  | • | • | • | • | Cycle of 4 webinars in May on various aspects of security in West Africa and the Sahel. Co-financed by the Ministry of Defence.  | Online                             |
|  | #ÁfricaEsNoticia lecture series   | • | • | • | • | Various activities throughout the year that address current issues of interest to the African continent from the viewpoint of journalists and experts.   | Online                             |

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| <b>Casa África</b>  | #Agenda2030 conference cycle        | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Cycle of conferences to promote people, organisations and initiatives around some of the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and the African Union's 2063 Agenda.  | Online and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and other Spanish cities |
|   | Support for university courses      | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Support for an African presence in the framework of summer courses and conferences organised by the universities with which we collaborate.   | Various locations  |
|   | Teaching Africa                     | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Educational project for secondary school students based on 8 didactic units that reflect a positive reality for Africa.   | Canary Islands   |
|   | Exhibitions                         | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Between 3 and 5 exhibitions a year are organised with the aim of raising awareness and communicating issues of major interest, such as women, environment, migration, etc. The exhibitions usually travel to various cities.  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and other Spanish locations         |
|   | Casa África competitions and prizes | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Objective Africa: Annual photo contest that seeks to visualise positive aspects of the continent; Purorelato: Micro-story competition to encourage thinking and writing about Africa; Essay Award: Award on African subjects to recognise, encourage and disseminate original and unpublished essays that contribute to a better knowledge of the African continent; Saliou Traoré Award: An award that pays posthumous tribute to EFE's correspondent in Senegal for 40 years; it aims to encourage the publication of information on Africa in the Spanish media; Cinema Award: rewards the best documentary in collaboration with the Tarifa Film Festival (FCAT). | Online and Palmas de Gran Canaria                              |
|   | Social media campaign               | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Women's Day Campaign: Casa África social media campaign to publicise the outstanding work of African women leaders in various fields: governance, economy, art, gender; #TúPodríasSerMigrante campaign: Awareness-raising campaign to combat racism and xenophobia. It will focus on the positive contribution made by the migrant population to Spanish society; Campaign to make Spain's commitment to Africa visible: Casa África's social media campaign to inform African societies of Spain's commitment to the continent. It will project Spain as a democratic, modern, innovative, SDG-committed and bi-continental country; Climate Change Campaign.        | Online   |
|   | Africa on the move                  | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Collaboration with Spanish Embassies in Africa to continue with the work of Aída Colmenero Díaz, teaching dance masterclasses for creators and professional dancers and continuing to add to the project Ella poema/She poem.   | Various African countries (to be defined)                      |
|   | Africa Moment                       | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Support for choreographic residencies within the framework of the Africa Moment Festival to be held in Barcelona in December.   | Barcelona  |
|   | Casa África Film Festival           | ● | ● | ● | ●  | A film festival that projects social, cultural, political and economic realities and supports the African film industry and its professionals.  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and other Spanish locations         |
|   | Africa Lives                        | ● | ● | ● | ●  | Celebration of Africa Day with cultural and sporting activities to bring African and Spanish citizens closer together in an enjoyable and participatory context.  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/ online                             |
| Meeting of Spanish Chambers of Commerce with the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce. |                                     | ● |   |   | This meeting will be held in 2021, between a number of Spanish organisations and the Federation of West African Chambers; it was necessary to prepare the Spanish position, together with a presentation to the public on the new Horizon Africa strategy. The meeting planned for 2021 is designed to take advantage of the Canary Islands' status as an outermost region of the European Union and its proximity and connectivity with the countries of West Africa, which makes it the ideal channel for economic and business relations. | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/ online  |  |

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| <b>Casa África</b>         | Spain-Senegal high-level seminar on solid waste and the circular economy. |   | ● |   |   | Taking into account the seminar held with Mauritania in 2018, it is proposed to hold, in the same format, a high-level Spain-Senegal seminar on the specific theme of cooperation in the area of solid waste and the circular economy. This action would be carried out in collaboration with the Embassy of Senegal in Madrid, with the aim of learning first-hand about Senegal's challenges in terms of solid waste management and analysing the situation concerning solid waste in different areas, as well as reflecting on applicable waste management models and the concept of the circular economy. | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and online         |
|                            | Economic reporting  |   | ● | ● | ● | Casa África collaborates in the presentation of reports published by leading organisations worldwide to raise awareness of the economic reality of Sub-Saharan Africa and to distribute international publications in Spain that deal with African economies and markets. The following reports will be issued in 2021: African Development Dynamics by the OECD, African Economic Outlook by the African Development Bank and Regional Economic Outlook: Sub-Saharan Africa by the International Monetary Fund.  | Madrid, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and online |
|                            | Training of women port workers  | ● | ● | ● | ● | Collaboration with Fundación Puertos in las Palmas in the implementation of various training courses aimed mainly at the Association of Professional Women Port Workers of the West and Central Coast of Africa (REPAOC).   | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria                    |
|                            | Spanish-African Forum on Sustainable Cities / Lazos Project               |   | ● |   |   | Webinar to address the digital transformation and the challenges it entails for our societies. African and Spanish experts help us discover trends in digital skills, strategies and new channels. In particular, we address how to optimise opportunities for knowledge and information dissemination.   | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/ Madrid            |
|                            | Economic Webinars   |   | ● |   |   | Casa África launches a series of webinars on current economic issues in Africa to explain specific realities of the current situation. This initiative is driven by the fact that the continent's economic potential is as attractive as it is unknown, and this informative effort could benefit the internationalisation of Spanish companies.  | On-line                                       |
|                            | 2nd ECOWAS Meeting of Professional Women and Businesswomen                |   |   | ● |   | Promote women's empowerment and leadership and weave new networks that allow women to scale their projects.   | Fuerteventura                                 |
|                            | Senegal as a pilot country  | ● |   |   |   | High-level meeting with Senegal to consolidate relations between Spain and this country, in addition to transferring know-how in waste management.  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria                    |
|                            | Casa África as AECID's Training Centre for West Africa                    |   |   | ● | ● | Casa África as AECID's training centre for West Africa  | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria                    |
|                            | III Tech Hubs Meeting: Agro-industry                                      |   |   | ● |   | The aim of this meeting is to transfer Spanish agro-industry know-how and to seek solutions to common challenges thanks to technology   | Las Palmas de Gran Canaria                    |
|                            | International Conference on Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Africa     |   |   |   | ☐ | Annual conference that brings together African and Spanish technology entrepreneurs and startups, with major Spanish and African companies and universities.  | To be defined                                 |
| <b>Cervantes Institute</b> | Cervantes Institute (CI) Dakar  |   | ● | ● | ● | Cultural, educational, certifying and support activity for Hispanism at the Cervantes Institute in Dakar, which has been postponed until 2021 due to COVID-19.  | Dakar   |
|                            | Extension of the partnership with FMxA                                    |   | ● | ● | ● | Incorporation of a space in the Dakar Cervantes Institute for the Women for Africa Foundation (FMxA).   | Dakar   |
|                            | Spanish Language Observatory in Africa                                    |   | ● |   |   | Preparatory study for the implementation of a Spanish Language Observatory on the African continent.  | Dakar   |
|                            | Africa-Spain Hispanist Congress   |   | ● |   | ● | Biannual celebration, in collaboration with Casa África, of the Africa-Spain Hispanist Congress   | Madrid and Gran Canaria                       |
|                            | Academic missions   |   | ● | ● | ● | Collaboration with AECID for the organisation and delivery of major training events for African teachers of Spanish as a foreign language in various Sub-Saharan African countries.   | Africa (countries to be determined)           |



|                            |   |   |   |   |   |  |               |
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| <b>Instituto Cervantes</b> | Hispanism Tribunes                            | • |   | • |   | Organisation and holding of Hispanism Tribunes in Spain and Africa with debates and presentations by renowned African Hispanists.                            | Madrid, Dakar |
|                            | Demolinguistics of Spanish in Africa          | • | • | • | • | Publications and support for research on the presence and impact of Spanish in the African subcontinent (e.g. articles in the Instituto Cervantes Yearbook). | Madrid        |
|                            | Available online activities                   | • | • | • | • | Coordination from CI Dakar of online teaching, teacher training and cultural activities for the African subcontinent.  | Africa        |
|                            | Antenna of the Cervantes Institute in Abidjan | • | • |   |   | Presence in Abidjan of a representative of the Cervantes Institute, subordinated to the CI in Dakar  | Abidjan       |
|                            | Aula Abidjan                                  |   | • | • |   | Seeking sponsorship from private enterprise, in collaboration with the Directorate General for Africa, to open an Aula Cervantes in Abidjan.                 | Abidjan       |

## STATE SECRETARIAT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION-AECID AND FIIAPP PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

| ACTIVITY  | YEAR(S) OF IMPLEMENTATION |      |      |      | DESCRIPTION AND OBJETIVES    | PLACE      |
|---|---------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|------------|
|   | 2020                      | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |                              |            |
| Survey on the perception of women's, adults' and adolescents' rights in Algeria   |                           | ●    | ●    |      | Gender in Development        | Algeria    |
| Project to support institutional reform and capacity building of the Algerian School of Magistrates.  | ●                         | ●    |      |      | Governance                   | Algeria    |
| Improving the resilience of the agricultural sector in Cape Verde   | ●                         | ●    |      |      | Statistics                   | Cape Verde |
| Strengthening the technical capacities of the National Institute of Statistics of Cape Verde for the implementation of general population and housing censuses, adaptation of the legal framework and production of national, economic and business accounts statistics           | ●                         | ●    | ●    |      | Food Security                | Cape Verde |
| Contributing to the improvement of access to and generation of decent employment for women  | ●                         | ●    |      |      | Gender                       | Cape Verde |
| Contributing to entrepreneurship and self-employment for young people and women in the blue economy sector in Cape Verde  | ●                         | ●    |      |      | Employment                   | Cape Verde |
| IMPLEMENTATION OF A PILOT PROJECT TO SAFELY RECLAIM WASTEWATER FOR AGRICULTURE  | ●                         | ●    |      |      | Agriculture                  | Cape Verde |
| "MELISSA" - Women entrepreneurs fighting for sustainable integration in the agricultural sector: empowerment, training and support for the entrepreneurship of Cape Verdean women in the agricultural sector, promoting the efficient use of water and the drip irrigation system | ●                         | ●    | ●    |      | Gender                       | Cape Verde |
| Strengthening the resilience of rural households in post-COVID-19"  | ●                         | ●    | ●    |      | Food Security                | Cape Verde |
| Delegated Cooperation. Support to the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa -phase III in Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Cape Verde   | ●                         | ●    | ●    |      | Adaptation to climate change | Cape Verde |
| Delegated Cooperation. Support to the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa -phase III in Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Cape Verde   | ●                         | ●    | ●    |      | Adaptation to climate change | Cape Verde |
| Training for youth employment in the tourism sector in Upper Egypt.   | ●                         | ●    |      |      | Employment                   | Egypt      |
| Research and awareness-raising on the impact of early marriage in Egypt.  | ●                         |      |      |      | Gender in Development        | Egypt      |
| Towards a safe environment free of violence against women in Egypt.   | ●                         |      |      |      | Gender in Development        | Egypt      |
| Build capacities, support and mobilise civil society to help end child marriage in Egypt  | ●                         | ●    |      |      | Gender in Development        | Egypt      |
| Strengthening and capacity building of refugee and migrant organisations in Egypt   |                           | ●    | ●    | ●    | Migration                    | Egypt      |
| Promoting citizen engagement in the prevention of radicalisation in Egypt.  |                           | ●    | ●    |      | Governance                   | Egypt      |
| Job creation for young people through training for employment and business start-ups.   |                           | ●    |      |      | Employment                   | Egypt      |
| Work and equality for women in the tourism sector in Egypt.   |                           | ●    | ●    | ●    | Gender in Development        | Egypt      |
| Micro & Small Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA): Work for women in Upper Egypt  |                           | ●    | ●    | ●    | Gender in Development        | Egypt      |
| Towards quality and improvement of public service in Egypt.   |                           | ●    | ●    | ●    | Governance                   | Egypt      |



|   |   |   |   |   |                           |                   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Towards decent working conditions for women domestic workers in Egypt.  |   | ● | ● | ● | Gender in Development     | Egypt             |
| Training and capacity building of Egyptian judges, prosecutors, and other justice administration professionals.   |   | ● | ● |   | Governance                | Egypt             |
| Supporting women's economic empowerment in Egypt by facilitating their access to the formal labour market   |   | ● | ● |   | Gender in Development     | Egypt             |
| Promoting Egyptian women's participation in the labour market through the news media  |   | ● | ● |   | Gender in Development     | Egypt             |
| Promoting dialogue, discussion, advocacy and civil society participation in Egypt.  |   | ● |   |   | Governance                | Egypt             |
| Strengthening migration policies through institutional support.   |   | ● | ● | ● | Governance                | Egypt             |
| Strengthening the capacities of the National Alliance to end female and child genital mutilation and combat child marriage                                      | ● | ● | ● |   | Gender in Development     | Ethiopia          |
| Contribution to the common fund for achieving SDGs in the health area   | ● | ● |   |   | Health                    | Ethiopia          |
| Strengthening Ethiopia's Specialised Medical Training and priority specialised medical services to advance universal health coverage and achieve SDGs (SDG 3.8) | ● | ● |   |   | Health                    | Ethiopia          |
| Strengthening the capacities of the Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry  | ● | ● | ● |   | Food Security             | Ethiopia          |
| Agricultural growth   | ● | ● |   |   | Food Security             | Ethiopia          |
| Institutional Strengthening National Institute of Statistics of Equatorial Guinea INEGE   | ● | ● | ● |   | Governance                | Equatorial Guinea |
| Combating communicable and neglected diseases   | ● | ● |   |   | Health                    | Equatorial Guinea |
| Support for vocational training   | ● | ● |   |   | Education                 | Equatorial Guinea |
| Raising awareness against gender-based violence   | ● | ● |   |   | Gender                    | Equatorial Guinea |
| Rainbow Project to support the health of the LGBTBIQ+ community   |   | ● |   |   | Gender                    | Equatorial Guinea |
| Association for the Promotion of Family and Children's Rights and Welfare (APSEF)   | ● | ● | ● |   | Gender in Development     | Mali              |
| Supporting the economic empowerment of women in the shea value chain  | ● | ● |   |   | Gender in Development     | Mali              |
| Support for women and girls that are victims of gender violence in the Sikasso Region and the District of Bamako  | ● | ● |   |   | Gender in Development     | Mali              |
| Support for the decentralised health system in the Kayes region (Kéniéba and Bafoulabé Health District)   | ● | ● | ● |   | Health                    | Mali              |
| Support for the Development of the reproductive health policy in the Kayes Region. PHASE IV   | ● | ● | ● | ● | Health                    | Mali              |
| Family farming and small-scale irrigation in Mali   | ● | ● |   |   | Food Security             | Mali              |
| Support for the Sahel irrigation initiative in Mali   | ● | ● | ● | ● | Food Security             | Mali              |
| Irrigation technical assistance   | ● | ● | ● |   | Food Security             | Mali              |
| Support FOR the Executive Secretariat of the Executive Coordination Group (ECG) of technical and financial partners in Mali                                     | ● | ● | ● |   |                           | Mali              |
| Information and awareness-raising project on the risks and dangers of illegal migration and promotion of free movement in the ECOWAS area                       | ● | ● |   |   | Migration and Development | Mali              |
| Implementation of the "Support for the cashew nut sub-sector in Mali" project. (PAFAM)  | ● | ● | ● |   | Food Security             | Mali              |
| EU Trust Fund for Africa. Living together without discrimination: approach based on human rights and gender   | ● | ● | ● | ● | Human rights              | Morocco           |

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| Support for the development of an integrated child protection information system   | • | • |   |   | Children                    | Morocco    |
| Integration of young people and women with disabilities through employment in the travel and tourism sector  | • | • | • |   | Disability/Enterprise       | Morocco    |
| Kafat Liljamia: Vocational training project in the automotive sector for children at risk of social and economic exclusion.  | • | • |   |   | Education/VT                | Morocco    |
| Institutional support programme for the implementation of a distance learning system for social inclusion (online) in the Kingdom of Morocco   | • | • | • | • | Education/VT                | Morocco    |
| Support for the implementation of second-chance schooling for all children outside the system and for improving the effectiveness of non-formal education. (Project 4 of strategic vision 2015/2030 of the Kingdom of Morocco in the field of education) | • | • | • | • | Education                   | Morocco    |
| Reducing girls' dropout rate in rural schools in Sous Massa Draa (Phase II)  | • | • |   |   | Education                   | Morocco    |
| Public-private partnership, managed by OFPPT under a PPPD instrument (phase 2)   | • | • | • |   | Education/VT/Enterprise     | Morocco    |
| Strengthening the new-born health care system through standardisation of perinatal coordination networks   | • | • | • |   | Health                      | Morocco    |
| Improvement of the health data collection system, within the framework of the health care programme for the migrant population in Nador (Morocco)  | • | • |   |   | Health                      | Morocco    |
| Mapping of non-governmental organisations and institutions working to improve the health of migrants in Morocco  | • | • |   |   | Health                      | Morocco    |
| Supporting legal reform for women's empowerment in the family context  | • | • | • |   | GENDER EQUALITY             | Morocco    |
| Self-employment in the social and solidarity economy, with special attention to women  | • | • | • | • | GENDER EQUALITY             | Morocco    |
| TADAMONE-Solidarité: towards intermediation for the employability and efficiency of social and solidarity economy players.   | • | • | • |   | GENDER EQUALITY             | Morocco    |
| Support for the training strategy of the D. G. for local communities in the context of advanced regionalisation  | • | • |   |   | Governance                  | Morocco    |
| 2nd phase of project to support civil service reform   | • | • | • |   | Governance                  | Morocco    |
| Technical support for inter-institutional exchanges and capacity building. Presidency Public Prosecutor's Office   | • | • |   |   | Governance                  | Morocco    |
| Technical support for inter-institutional exchanges and capacity modernisation. Ministry of Justice  | • | • |   |   | Governance                  | Morocco    |
| Complementary assistance to the budget support on migration policies in Morocco. Support for the integration of the migrant population into social welfare and literacy services   | • | • |   |   | Governance                  | Morocco    |
| Support programme for the modernisation of the penitentiary system in Morocco  | • | • | • |   | Governance                  | Morocco    |
| Citizens and young people as accelerators/dynamisers of the modernisation of Moroccan local administration. OECD   | • | • | • |   | Governance                  | Morocco    |
| Support for Moroccan local authorities in the field of food hygiene  | • | • |   |   | Food Security               | Morocco    |
| Institutional support programme for the Social and Solidarity Economy sector and accompaniment of pilot projects in three regions: Souss Massa Drâa, Oriental and Grand Casablanca   | • | • |   |   | Economic Growth             | Morocco    |
| Strengthening Morocco's public employment policies   | • | • |   |   | Economic Growth             | Morocco    |
| Support for Corporate Social Responsibility in Morocco, Phase 1. PPPD  | • | • |   |   | Economic Growth/ Enterprise | Morocco    |
| Support for the Mauritanian police in dealing with gender-based violence   | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development       | Mauritania |

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| Strengthening the fight against gender-based violence by the Mauritanian justice system  | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development            | Mauritania |
| Creation and organisation of a gender-focused network of Social and Solidarity Economy organisations   | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development            | Mauritania |
| Support for the installation and operation of an Observatory on Gender Equality in 5 socio-professional fields, at the University of Nouakchott's Faculty of Law and Economics   | • | • |   |   | Gender in development            | Mauritania |
| Training of specialist doctors (monetary subsidy). Faculty of Medicine   | • | • | • | • | Health                           | Mauritania |
| Medicine and pharmacy. Pharmaceuticals 2020 Association: Support the implementation of an efficient distribution and dispensing system for medicines.  | • | • |   |   | Health                           | Mauritania |
| Institutional support for the Ministry of Health and Medicines 2016: Improve access and health care for vulnerable groups by supporting aspects of planning, monitoring and evaluation and availability of medicines to improve the operational capacity of health services. | • | • |   |   | Health                           | Mauritania |
| Improved distribution of subsidised fish by SNDP   | • | • |   |   | Food Security -Rural Development | Mauritania |
| Mapping in Brakna: Implementation of a land use and land tenure cataloguing system in the wilaya of Brakna   | • | • |   |   | Food Security -Rural Development | Mauritania |
| Social inclusion of children for access to education and through sport   | • | • | • |   | Governance                       | Mauritania |
| Promote equal access to justice and socio-professional reintegration for women and men in preventive custody.  | • | • |   |   | Governance                       | Mauritania |
| Promote the employability of young men and women in the urban area of Nouakchott   | • |   |   |   | Governance                       | Mauritania |
| Support for the competitiveness of irrigated agriculture in favour of small producers in the south of Trarza.  | • | • |   |   | Food Security -Rural Development | Mauritania |
| Promotion of peri-urban vegetable gardens in Nouakchott  | • | • | • |   | Food Security -Rural Development | Mauritania |
| Strengthening the hides and skins value chain and increasing the added value of products   | • | • |   |   | Food Security -Rural Development | Mauritania |
| EU Trust Fund for Africa. Promoting employment and improving the living conditions of small-scale fishermen in the protected natural areas of northern Mauritania, PROMOPECHE  | • | • | • |   | Food Security -Rural Development | Mauritania |
| Enhancing resilience of vulnerable agro-pastoralists through improved management of small ruminant herds (RIMRAP)  | • |   |   |   | Food Security -Rural Development | Mauritania |
| Analysis of the functioning of the network for access to subsidised frozen fish  | • |   |   |   | Food Security                    | Mauritania |
| Promoting national judicial mechanisms to prevent, combat and monitor corruption in a systematic and efficient manner, ensuring a gender dimension.  | • | • | • | • | Governance                       | Mozambique |
| Preparation of the Cabo Delgado Provincial Anti-Corruption Plan 2018-2019  | • | • |   |   | Governance                       | Mozambique |
| Improving the capacities of the Mozambique Tax Authority in the areas of Statistics, Tax Management and Tax Audit  | • | • |   |   | Governance                       | Mozambique |
| Support for the creation of a Provincial Cabinet for Economic and Social Planning and Studies  | • | • | • |   | Governance                       | Mozambique |
| Programme to support the struggle against malnutrition from a multi-sectoral perspective with particular focus on the province of Cabo Delgado   | • | • |   |   | Food Security                    | Mozambique |
| Technical support for the identification of impact actions through the operationalisation of the Cabo Delgado PAMRDC 2018-2019   | • | • |   |   | Food Security                    | Mozambique |
| Strengthening Mozambique's National Health System by contributing to the Common Health Fund -PROSAUDE III 2018 and 2019  | • | • | • |   | Health                           | Mozambique |

|   |   |   |   |   |                              |                       |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Strengthening the capacities of the Mozambican national health system for the training of medical specialists in Mozambique   | • | • | • |   | Health                       | Mozambique            |
| Supporting health research capacities in Mozambique to provide the National Health System with scientific evidence to inform and guide public health decisions  | • | • | • |   | Health                       | Mozambique            |
| Improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the Ibo district through participatory management of the island's heritage for tourism development  | • |   |   |   | Rural Development            | Mozambique            |
| Delegated Cooperation. Support to the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa -phase III Mozambique  | • | • | • |   | Adaptation to climate change | Mozambique            |
| Budget support for Common Health Fund   | • | • | • | • | Budget support               | Niger                 |
| Strengthening the training capacities of specialist doctors in Niger's national health system   | • |   |   |   | Health                       | Niger                 |
| Training of medical specialists.  |   | • | • | • | Health                       | Niger                 |
| Specialised technical assistance in the irrigation sub-sector for the General Directorate of Rural Engineering (DGGR) of the Niger Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock  | • |   |   |   | Food Security                | Niger                 |
| Youth and women's employment in an agro-pastoral context in the Tahoua region   | • | • | • | • | Food Security                | Niger                 |
| Support for the continuity of the IPDR's professional training of qualified personnel for the technical accompaniment of Niger's rural communities  | • | • | • |   | Food Security                | Niger                 |
| Livestock: Conflict management (PROCOSEP Phase II)  | • | • | • |   | Food Security                | Niger                 |
| Programmatic support for the DNPCCA   | • | • | • | • | Food Security                | Niger                 |
| Innovations for sustainable intensification of climate change resilient irrigated farming systems in Niger. Within the framework of DeSIRA: Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture                    | • | • | • | • | Food Security                | Niger                 |
| Covenant of Mayors. Local authorities Dakar, Pikine, Cidade Velha, Praia Nouakchott and Maputo  | • | • | • |   | Energy                       | Regional DCAS         |
| UA. COVID Strategy  | • | • |   |   | Health                       | Regional DCAS         |
| FED/2014/346-584 Support for the decision-making and capacity-building mechanism of the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ARAA)   | • |   |   |   | Food Security                | ECOWAS Region         |
| ISGlobal. Mediterranean Health Observatory  | • | • | • |   | Health                       | Regional North Africa |
| IEMED. Accompanying Civil Society Arab World  | • | • |   |   | Governance                   | Regional North Africa |
| Masar Regional Programme: Support for Arab Media and Social Networks to strengthen democratic governance and gender equality.   | • |   |   |   | Gender in Development        | Regional North Africa |
| Project to improve access to drinking water in the Matam region through the optimisation and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure  | • | • |   |   | Water                        | Senegal               |
| Strengthening youth self-employment in the St-Louis and Matam regions   | • | • |   |   | Employment                   | Senegal               |
| Empowering young people and key players in the communities of origin of illegal migration through information, digital training and job placement in Thiaroye Kao, Senegal, with a gender perspective and a rights approach | • | • |   |   | Employment                   | Senegal               |
| Support programme for producers and users of gender statistics  | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development        | Senegal               |
| Citizen debates on women's participation in political, economic and social life in Senegal  | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development        | Senegal               |
| T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-03 -Strengthening inclusive migration governance in Senegal to enhance migration and development synergy (total amount of delegation agreement: 9.5M€)   | • | • | • |   | Governance                   | Senegal               |

|  |   |   |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01-01 Improving resilience of local populations and access to basic services. Cell against malnutrition. Improving the response of the most vulnerable communities to the food and nutrition crisis in the departments of Podor, Ranérou, Matam and Kanél (YELLITAARE)       | • |   |   |   | Food Security  | Senegal   |
| T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-05-01 Support for the reduction of migration through the creation of rural jobs in Senegal, by setting up collective and individual farms (Naatangué Farms) in regions with a high migratory potential. (Total amount delegation agreement: 10M€)                            | • | • |   |   | Food Security  | Senegal   |
| YELLITAARE 2nd Phase (Total amount: 2,910,896.05   | • | • | • | • | Food Security  | Senegal   |
| Technical assistance and organisational audit of ANIDA   | • | • |   |   | Productive development   | Senegal   |
| Sectoral budget support for local communities in Podor   | • | • |   |   | Governance   | Senegal   |
| Support for the civil registry (registration of children)  | • | • |   |   | Governance   | Senegal   |
| Support for local governance in the Podor Department   | • | • |   |   | Governance   | Senegal   |
| Capacity building in the Health Faculty of the University of Ziguinchor for the cessation of female genital mutilation   | • | • |   |   | Gender in development  | Senegal   |
| Support for donor coordination mechanisms  | • | • |   |   | Governance   | Senegal   |
| Delegated Cooperation. Support for the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa -phase III Pikine- Senegal   | • | • | • |   | Adaptation to climate change   | Senegal   |
| Delegated Cooperation. Support for the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa -phase III Dakar - Senegal   | • | • | • |   | Adaptation to climate change   | Senegal   |
| Delegated Cooperation. Support for the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa -phase III ENDA - Senegal  | • | • | • |   | Adaptation to climate change   | Senegal   |
| Launching of the National Economic and Social Autonomy Strategy for Rural Women and Young People 2017-2020 and its Plan of Action  | • | • | • |   | Gender in Development  | TUNISIA   |
| Promote a culture of social peace and the democratic participation of women in the Mateur-Bizerte region   | • |   |   |   | Gender in Development  | TUNISIA   |
| Support for local economic development and job creation for young people and women in Medenine, Beni Khedech and Tataouine through the enhancement of cultural and natural heritage and the promotion of tourism   | • | • | • |   | Governance / Economic development  | TUNISIA   |
| Support for the coordination of development, youth and human rights NGOs in Tunisia - Capacity building of networks, platforms and other groups promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tunisia through training, exchange and dynamisation of networks                           | • | • | • |   | Human rights   | TUNISIA   |
| "One hand does not clap alone". Development of a mobilisation and advocacy strategy between the State and civil society for the effective implementation and monitoring of Law 58/2017 on Gender Violence. Reinforcing the action of the National Coalition of Associations against Violence | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development  | TUNISIA   |
| Support for the National Observatory on Violence against Women in Tunisia by improving the framework conditions and strengthening the capacities of civil society and institutional players  | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development  | TUNISIA   |
| Capacity-building programme for young Tunisians elected in the 2019 parliamentary and presidential elections   | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development  | TUNISIA   |
| Transformative Women's Leadership for Inclusive Local Governance: Capacity building of women and local players for increased women's leadership and promotion of women's participation in local development dynamics in 3 Governorates   | • | • |   |   | Gender in Development  | TUNISIA   |
| FINANCIAL FACILITY FOR FOOD SECURITY   | • | • | • | • | Fund co-financed by FONPRODE and the International Fund for Agricultural Development with a reimbursable component (285.6 M€) and a donation component (14.5M€) for agricultural development projects. | Cape Verde, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Zambia, Tunisia |

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|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| FINANCIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMMES   |   |   |   |   | Support programmes for financial inclusion in Africa in Angola (FIPA), forestry projects in Africa (GEF-ASFF and Moringa African Forest Facility)  | Sub-Saharan Africa  |
| PARIIS   | • | • |   |   | Sahel Irrigation Support Project with support from the World Bank and the six member countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel   | Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad   |
| WACA   | • |   |   |   | (West Africa Coastal Areas Management). A regional programme led by the World Bank to enable West African countries to manage their coastal areas, which account for a third of the population and 42% of the region's GDP.  | Coastal regions of West Africa  |
| PROMOGED   | • | • |   |   | Programme for the Promotion of Solid Waste Management and Economy in Senegal. Programme under negotiation between AECID and WB.  | Senegal   |
| PADAER II  | • |   |   |   | Second phase of the Support Programme for Agrarian Development and Rural Entrepreneurship  | Senegal   |
| EU External Investment Plan. Spanish participation in 3 programmes: RECIDE, INCLUSIFI, ERSSA | • | • | • |   | Support programme for private investment in countries of the southern neighbourhood and the African continent based on three pillars (EDF guarantee, technical assistance and structured dialogue to improve the investment climate). Spain participates in three programmes: RECIDE (Resilient Cities in Africa), INCLUSIFI (local entrepreneurship preferably by women and young people through access to credit) and ERSSA (Renewable Energy Initiative). | Sub-Saharan Africa  |
| Capacity building and training in Cultural and Creative Industries / ACERCA Programme        | • | • | • | • | Organisation of training and capacity-building workshops in Spanish Cooperation partner countries in support of local cultural and creative sector agents and stakeholders   | Cape Verde, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Ethiopia, and Senegal                  |
| Spanish assistantships   | • | • | • | • | Through bilateral agreements, AECID finances 15 Spanish assistantships in university departments for teaching Spanish as a foreign language  | Cape Verde, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, Senegal and Sudan |
| Postgraduate scholarships  | • | • | • | • | Grants for students from Sub-Saharan Africa to undertake postgraduate studies in Spain in any subject related to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda   | Equatorial Guinea and Senegal   |
| Cultural programming   | • | • | • | • | Activities organised by the Spanish Embassies in Sub-Saharan Africa to promote Spanish culture and support the local cultural and creative sectors   | 22 Embassies in sub-Saharan Africa and 2 antennae   |
| Culture and Development Programme  | • | • | • | • | Development projects using culture as a dynamic element: restoration of historical heritage, protection and enhancement of Aljamiado manuscripts, creation of cultural routes  | Mozambique, Mali and Niger  |
| SAFE SCHOOLS NETWORK TRAINING PROGRAMME  |   | • | • | • | Training programme to promote the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration guidelines, aimed primarily at representatives of the Ministries of Defence and Education, and representatives of Ministries of Equality (or equivalent institutions) and Ministries of Foreign Affairs. In cooperation with DG UN  | Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, DRC, Somalia, Morocco   |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "FUNDACIÓN PROMOCIÓN SOCIAL"                                      | • | • |   |   | Agreement aims to increase resilience in rural Ethiopia to natural and/or man-made disasters, promoting sustainable rural development with gender equity and strengthening the community fabric in the region  | Ethiopia  |



**Kenyan Rangers with members of the Masi community in Amboseli, Kenya, during a patrol in May 2020.**

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| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "FUNDACIÓN DE COOPERACIÓN E INVESTIGACIÓN"                              | • | • |  | PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN THE MARADI REGION (NIGER).   | Niger      |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PLAN INTERNATIONAL SPAIN FOUNDATION                                     | • | • |  | Socio-economic development of women in rural communities in the region of Maradi and Tahoua, Niger, through renewable energies  | Niger      |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SAVE THE CHILDREN FOUNDATION  | • | • |  | Contribute to the reduction of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality in the regions of Kayes and Sikasso (Mali)   | Mali       |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "MANOS UNIDAS -CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST WORLD HUNGER" | • | • |  | Promote the rural development of the Bignona department, the right to food and to a sustainable economy, and promote democratic governance to encourage citizen participation and the exercising of rights, with particular emphasis on empowerment | Senegal    |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "MÉDICOS DEL MUNDO"   | • | • |  | Strengthening multisectoral public and community intervention for the reduction of chronic and acute malnutrition in Cabo Delgado Province  | Mozambique |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "MOVIMIENTO PARA LA PAZ, EL DESARME Y LA LIBERTAD"                      | • | • |  | Improved socio-economic integration of women and young people in the rural economy sector affected by food, economic and social crises  | Mali       |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "FUNDACIÓN DE COOPERACIÓN E INVESTIGACIÓN"                              | • | • |  | WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AUTONOMY IN THE SIKASSO REGION (MALI), BASED ON THE PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF CASHEW NUTS.  | Mali       |

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| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "FEDERACIÓN DE ASOCIACIONES MEDICUS MUNDI ESPAÑA"                | • | • |   |  | Improve the population's health by influencing their social determinants, with particular emphasis on nutrition, by strengthening primary health care as the best strategy to ensure the right to health and the collaboration of civil society                  | Mozambique  |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "FEDERACIÓN DE ASOCIACIONES MEDICUS MUNDI ESPAÑA"                | • | • |   |  | Universal health coverage in the Kayes Region, with particular emphasis on reproductive and child health   | Mali  |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "PROSALUS"   | • | • |   |  | Reduce chronic malnutrition in Maputo province by strengthening family farming for food sovereignty, nutritional education, women's empowerment and the participation of civil society in NFS policies, under the approaches                                     | Mozambique  |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "CARITAS ESPAÑOLA"   | • | • |   |  | Improve food and nutrition security in rural communities by strengthening cooperativism and sustainable management of natural resources, in order to increase resilience and progress towards the full realisation of the right to food in                       | Ethiopia  |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "FUNDACIÓN AYUDA EN ACCION"                                      | • | • |   |  | Promote resilient environments and livelihoods for the most vulnerable families and communities in Arsi-Oromia by reducing food insecurity, migration and youth unemployment   | Ethiopia  |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "FUNDACIÓN DE RELIGIOSOS PARA LA SALUD"                          | • | • |   |  | IMPROVING HEALTH CARE AND FULFILLING THE RIGHT TO HEALTH BY STRENGTHENING DISTRICT MANAGEMENT, THE HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM AND HEALTH PERSONNEL CAPACITIES OF THE NATIONAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM  | Equatorial Guinea   |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "MOVIMIENTO PARA LA PAZ, EL DESARME Y LA LIBERTAD"               | • | • |   |  | Creation of future opportunities in rural areas of Niger through the generation of economic and social development resources for vulnerable families, young people and women in the Tahoua Region.   | Niger   |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "AGENCIA ADVENTISTA PARA EL DESARROLLO Y RECURSOS ASISTENCIALES" | • | • |   |  | Strengthen the resilience of rural communities, especially women and youth, through integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection.   | Niger   |
| COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH "INGENIERIA PARA EL DESARROLLO HUMANO"                           | • | • |   |  | Improve the nutritional status of the population in the Podor Department by facilitating access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene and food through a nutrition-sensitive WASH intervention and through capacity building  | Senegal   |
| GAR-SI SAHEL  | • |   |   |  | Rapid Intervention Teams for surveillance and intervention in the Sahel. Contribution to the security of the population and stabilisation of the beneficiary country, including in remote and border areas, as a precondition for its socio-economic development | Senegal; Niger; Chad  |
| GAR-SI SAHEL  | • | • |   |  | Rapid Intervention Teams for surveillance and intervention in the Sahel. Contribution to the security of the population and stabilisation of the beneficiary country, including in remote and border areas, as a precondition for its socio-economic development | Mali; Burkina Faso; Mauritania  |
| PAGS Phase II   | • | • | • |  | Contribution to strengthening the security of the five G5 Sahel member states in the framework of Nexus Security and Development, to identify the common challenges they face and the means to respond in a regional cooperation framework                       | Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad                                  |
| Implementing the rule of law in the Greater Horn of Africa                                  | • |   |   |  | Enhancing the capacities of intelligence services, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices and courts in the countries of the region to combat complex security threats.  | Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Yemen, Djibouti. |



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| SEACOP III-IV.  | • |   |   |   | Port cooperation programme. Support for the struggle against illicit maritime trafficking and international criminal networks in selected countries in West and Southern Africa, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean. | Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (among other countries on other continents) |
| SECTrans -NAS   | • | • |   |   | Development and strengthening of capacities for risk management in land transport of chemical and biological materials in North Africa and the Sahel.  | Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia   |
| SOCIEUX++   | • | • | • | • | Improving social protection, employment and labour. Improving the social protection capacities of low and middle income countries.   | Gabon, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Zimbabwe, Ivory Coast.   |
| Bridging the Gap  | • | • |   |   | Reducing the social exclusion of persons with disabilities in low and middle income countries in Africa and Latin America  | Burkina Faso, Sudan  |
| EU-ACT. Heroin Route  | • |   |   |   | Contribute to preventing and combatting organised crime, including illicit drug trafficking, along the so-called "Heroin Route".   | Mozambique and Kenya   |
| ACCOUNTABILITY, RULE OF LAW AND ANTOCURROPTION PROGRAMME (ARAP) -GHANA.   | • | • |   |   | Support for Transparency and Anti-Corruption in Ghana. Reducing corruption and improving the country's accountability.   | Ghana  |
| EQUIPE CONJOINTE D'INVESTIGATION (ECI) -NIGER   | • | • | • |   | Contribution to the struggle against criminal networks linked to illegal immigration, human trafficking and migrant smuggling.   | Niger  |
| A-TIPSOM: combating human trafficking and illegal migration in Nigeria.   | • | • | • |   | Combating human trafficking and illegal migration in Nigeria. Reduction of human trafficking and illegal migrant smuggling, nationally and regionally, as well as between Nigeria and the EU.                                | Nigeria  |
| POC SENEGAL   | • | • | • |   | Joint operational partnership to combat illegal immigration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking in Senegal.   | Senegal  |
| SECSen-EU   | • |   |   |   | Strengthening the capacities of internal security services to fight organised crime, as well as improving border control to combat human trafficking and smuggling networks  | Senegal  |
| Support for combatting corruption in Mozambique   | • | • | • | • | The aim is to promote national judicial mechanisms to prevent, combat and monitor corruption in a systematic and efficient manner, ensuring a gender dimension.  | Mozambique   |
| Natural and man-made disaster prevention, preparedness and response, Southern Region, Phase III (Civil Protection)  | • | • |   |   | Development of national approaches to disaster management, based on prevention, mitigation and preparedness.   | Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia   |
| Combating Terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa (CT MENA)   | • | • | • |   | It supports the MENA region in building criminal justice systems that can cooperate regionally and internationally to provide security for its citizens while ensuring law enforcement.                                      | Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Morocco  |
| Support for the Algerian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. (TW).  | • | • | • |   | Strengthening the teachers' pedagogical skills in research and the management capacities of the administration.  | Algeria  |
| Strengthening of scientific and technical expertise and implementation of a quality management system in the Algerian scientific and technical police (TW). | • | • |   |   | Strengthening of scientific and technical expertise and implementation of a quality management system in the Algerian scientific and technical police  | Algeria  |
| Strengthening of the Egyptian Patent Office (TW).   | • | • | • |   | Contribution to the improvement of the Egyptian economy and its scientific research by improving the country's patent system.  | Egypt  |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| "Institutional Strengthening of the Egyptian Tax Authority "  | • | • | • |   | Contribute to the Egyptian Tax Administration (ETA) improvement initiatives to achieve a gradual harmonisation of Egyptian tax practices towards European Union (EU) norms and standards, contribute to the ongoing reform of tax institutions and facilitate the business environment.   | Egypt                 |
| Support for integrated border and migration management in Morocco   | • | • | • |   | Contribution to the mitigation of vulnerabilities associated with irregular migration, as well as combating irregular migration through institutional and operational strengthening in border, maritime and land surveillance.  | Morocco               |
| Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Communication and its communication and audiovisual partners (TW). | • |   |   |   | Transformation, modernisation and adaptation of the audiovisual sector in Morocco.  | Morocco               |
| Ensure the transport of dangerous goods by road on the basis of the ADR international regulatory framework (TW).  | • |   |   |   | Improving transport safety and strengthening structures and activities related to the transport of dangerous goods by road and supporting Morocco in the introduction of the ADR.   | Morocco               |
| Living together without discrimination in Morocco.  | • | • |   |   | Strengthening key institutional players in the implementation of initiatives to prevent racism and xenophobia towards the migrant population in the Kingdom of Morocco.   | Morocco               |
| Support for the Presidency of the Prosecutor General's Office   | • | • | • |   | The aim is to strengthen the rule of law by establishing an independent judiciary for greater protection of rights and freedoms.  | Morocco               |
| Institutional support to improve the performance of the Tunisian research and innovation system (TW).             | • | • |   |   | Institutional support to improve the performance of the Tunisian research and innovation system (TW). Improving the Tunisian economy and its integration into the world economy by strengthening its national research and innovation system and its structures and activities.   | Tunisia               |
| Combating Terrorism in Tunisia (LCTT).  | • | • | • |   | Strengthening the capacities of the Tunisian authorities and contributing to the prevention of violent extremism and the struggle against terrorism.  | Tunisia               |
| COUNTER-TERRORISM FOR SECURITY IN LEBANON   | • | • | • |   | The overall objective of the project is to strengthen national capacities in Lebanon to respond to the threats of terrorism and organised crime, while promoting the rule of law and human rights in accordance with international standards.   | Lebanon               |
| Protection of public spaces   | • | • | • | • | The overall objective of the project is to prevent and reduce terrorist attacks and their effects on urban public spaces. The specific objective is to support project member countries in protecting urban public spaces against terrorist acts. The expected results are: • Strengthened awareness and the capacity of Ministries/ national authorities in the selected countries to protect people and property in public spaces. • Improvements in the capabilities of the security forces in the use of command and control systems, risk assessment and TTP for protection, reaction and recovery. • Creation of opportunities to improve mechanisms for public-private sector cooperation with local operators and in the private security sector. | Ghana, Kenya, Senegal |
| Maritime Security Mauritania  | • | • | • |   | The objective of this project is to contribute to improving security governance, in particular maritime security, in a context of accountability.   | Mauritania            |
| Supporting Civil Society in Local Governance in Angola  | • | • | • | • | Contribution to the country's economic growth and social development through the inclusive, diverse and effective participation of civil society in the governance process.   | Angola                |



**The Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation at the G5-Sahel Heads of State Summit in Mauritania in February 2020.**

## OTHER MINISTRIES

### PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

| BODY RESPONSIBLE                                   | ACTIVITY   | YEAR(S) OF IMPLEMENTATION |      |      |      | DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES  | PLACE  |
|--|--|---------------------------|------|------|------|---|--|
|  |  | 2020                      | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |   |  |
| <b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD</b> | Activity of the Spanish fleet in the framework of EU sustainable fishing agreements                                    | •                         | •    | •    | •    | Fishing activity that generates employment and local economic activity through the direct operation of the Spanish fleet. Associated sectoral and institutional support, through sectoral payment matching contributions and transfers from the EU budget   | Morocco, Senegal, Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Mauritius and Madagascar |
|  | Sustainable activity of the Spanish fleet in the framework of private licensing agreements and under scientific advice | •                         | •    | •    | •    | Fishing activity that generates employment and local economic activity through the direct operation of the Spanish fleet. Associated sectoral and institutional support, by means of matching contributions of payments from the sector to the Treasury, as well as collaboration in the scientific field to improve knowledge of the resources of the beneficiary countries  | Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Angola, Congo, Kenya and Tanzania   |
|  | Fisheries research under the SGP programme "protection for sustainable management"                                     | •                         | •    | •    | •    | Development of research campaigns for fund mapping and resource assessment in third countries' EEZs. A fishing and oceanographic research vessel is provided with all the necessary equipment and the scientific coordination of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, which provides the on-board team of scientists. obtaining measurements of abundance, size and biological parameters of the main species of fish, crustaceans and cephalopods in the areas studied. Collection of hydrographic and ichthyoplankton parameters of the area and study of the bathymetric distribution of species   | Guinea Bissau, Republic of Congo, Angola   |
| <b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>                         | MISSIONS TO PROVIDE STABILITY AND SECURITY   | •                         | •    | •    | •    | Participation, approved by the Council of Ministers, in the EU international missions EUTM-SOMALIA, EUTM-MALI, EUTM-RCA, and in the "Support for Mali" mission with an air detachment in Senegal. Within the framework of these operations, Spain carries out additional civil-military cooperation activities, focusing on projects in education, health and the empowerment of women and youth in conflict resolution. EUNAVFOR ATALANTA's new mandate includes measures against arms and drugs trafficking.  | Somalia, CAR, Mali, Senegal  |
|  | STRENGTHENING SECURITY STRUCTURES AND A PREVENTIVE APPROACH TO CRISIS RESOLUTION                                       | •                         | •    | •    | •    | Strengthening and supporting the development of the military capabilities of the armed forces in certain countries through bilateral training, education and military cooperation activities. Conducted on an equal footing, they include very diverse fields such as teaching, emergency management, exchange of procedures and even combined exercises.   | Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde.  |
|  | STRENGTHENING MARITIME SECURITY AND COMBATING PIRACY   | •                         | •    | •    | •    | "Operational scope: participation in EUNAVFOR ATALANTA against piracy in the Indian Ocean.<br>In the area of cooperation security: the Spanish Navy deploys a ship for four months every six months in the waters of the Gulf of Guinea, with the mission of contributing to security in the maritime environment of the West African coast by strengthening the capacities of the coastal states.<br>These deployments also contribute to the EU's "Coordinated Maritime Presence Pilot Project for the Gulf of Guinea", which aims to strengthen the Union's action in this region by improving Maritime Situational Awareness and cooperation at sea.<br>" | Djibouti, Somalia, Senegal, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe.          |
|  | TECHNICAL TRAINING ASSISTANCE AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO LOCAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICES                                     | •                         | •    |      |      | Technical assistance for capacity building to support the struggle against illegal immigration and terrorism in four Sahelian countries. In the cases of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, a joint monitoring cell has been set up.   | Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso   |

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| <b>MINISTRY FOR THE ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGE</b> | Training, capacity building and equipping of environmental rangers in protected natural areas, conservation areas/ communities.               |   | ● | ● | ● | Improve anti-poaching training, material equipment and working conditions for environmental rangers, to better perform their surveillance functions and ultimately to support the maintenance of their jobs and improve the protection of natural resources and ecosystem services, including climate regulation.   | Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, DRC, Zimbabwe, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Mauritania, Botswana, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, Mali, Senegal, Morocco |
|   | Test of methods to prevent damage by elephants, chimpanzees, gorillas and other species to agricultural crops around protected natural areas. |   | ● | ● | ● | Testing non-lethal techniques and solutions to mitigate and prevent wildlife damage to rural communities' agricultural operations and to people, to improve local communities' perception of wildlife and to promote coexistence.   | Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Senegal   |
|   | Establishment of early warning systems for the detection and prevention of poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking.                         |   | ● | ● | ● | Improve the detection of poaching events and illegal logging and timber trafficking by establishing early warning systems for the remote sensing of elephant and rhino poaching events accompanied by training and provision of the necessary technological equipment for the rangers. Improve the training and technological equipping of forestry concession rangers, inspectors and customs agents for the utilisation of the Macroscopic Early Warning Guide for the identification of CITES timber species for the detection of illegal logging and trafficking. | All sub-Saharan countries  |
|   | Seizure, recovery and relocation to appropriate rescue centres of illegally trafficked primates unsuitable for reintroduction into the wild . |   |   | ● | ● | Seize illegally held and illegally trafficked primates (mainly chimpanzees) from captivity, restore their health and relocate them to specialised rescue centres suitable for their handling and care, where their welfare is guaranteed.   | Cameroon, Guinea Bissau, Republic of the Congo, DRC  |
|   | Recovery and reintroduction of chimpanzees in Kahuzi Bihega NP  |   |   | ● | ● | To recover chimpanzees from illegal trading from a health and ethological viewpoint through the formation of stable social groups and the subsequent reintroduction of these groups into the natural environment.   | DRC  |
|   | Training and provision of a canine unit specialised in the detection of poaching and illegal trafficking.                                     |   |   |   | ● | Training in the prevention and detection of wildlife trafficking and support for the conservation of African biodiversity through the development of an anti-trafficking canine unit.   | Republic of Congo  |
|   | Advice on the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) concluded in the framework of the EU FLEGT Action Plan.           | ● | ● |   |   | Participation in workshops between the EU and the FLEGT Licensing Authority for the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade and on imported timber products in the Community.   | Ghana  |
|   | Participation in the 9th World Water Congress (or Dakar Forum 2021). Postponed to March 2022  |   |   | ● |   | The Dakar Forum 2021 will focus on four priorities: Water security and sanitation, water for rural development, cooperation, and means and tools, including the crucial issues of financing, governance, knowledge management and innovation; four focus areas that are priorities for Africa, but also for the world as a whole. Spain usually contributes actively to the World Water Congress and is already working on this Forum; it expects to attend with a delegation coordinated jointly by ICEX and AECID.  | Dakar (Senegal)  |
|   | Holding of the Mediterranean Water Ministerial Meeting in Spain   |   | ● | ● |   | The Mediterranean Water Ministerial Meeting in Spain is jointly organised by MITERD, the European Commission and the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean. Dates still to be confirmed: end 2021/beginning 2022   | Spain  |

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| <b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND V.T.</b>     | Conversation Assistant Programme  | • | • | • | • | Improving the teaching skills of recent graduates and students in the final year of higher education. Ongoing discussions with universities in South Africa and Nigeria.  | "Autonomous Regions interested in the programme. South Africa and Nigeria as the assistants' countries of origin" |
|   | Feasibility study of programmes for Bilingual Sections or Visiting Teachers or other complementary actions to reinforce the presence of Spanish in educational systems. | • | • | • | • | Commencement of discussions with various countries on the implementation of the Spanish External Educational Action programmes that contribute to a broader initiative for the extension of Spanish language teaching in the education systems of the region. | South Africa and Kenya as possible candidate countries for the initiation of pilot projects.                      |
|   | Programme for the digitalisation of educational centres in Equatorial Guinea. Support for private centres that provide education in the Spanish education system        | • | • | • | • | Action coordinated by MEFP Programme Management in Malabo with AECID and the Spanish Embassy.   |   |
|   | Strengthening educational programmes in Morocco. Conclusion of Memoranda of Understanding on Bilingual Sections and Spanish private schools.                            | • | • | • | • | MOUs on bilingual sections and private schools are expected to be signed soon. Other MOUs in education are under development.   |   |
| <b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION</b> | Spanish research centres in Africa  | • | • | • | • | Technical and/or financial support for Spanish research centres with a research platform in African countries (Guinea and Mozambique) and specifically for the following two Programmes   | Guinea, Mozambique  |
|   | Research activity   | • | • | • | • | Support for the Women for Africa Foundation and specifically for its Science by Women Programme: Health Research Visiting Senior Fellowships.   | Various African countries   |
|   | Research activity   | • | • | • | • | European and Developing Countries Partnerships for Clinical Trial on Poverty Related and Neglected Infectious Diseases ( EDCTP , Art.185 TFUE).   | Various African countries   |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | Sustainable development of Non-Noble Metal@Porous Solids for Environmental Applications   | ETHIOPIA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | Increasing sustainability of mango and avocado production in Sub-Saharan Africa   | KENYA   |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | COOPERATION IN ADVANCED IMMUNOLOGY: UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE TRAINING TECHNIQUES AND COURSE DESIGN  | MOZAMBIQUE  |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | SKA-COOP: Enhancing scientific preparation for the Square Kilometre Array within an Open Science framework.   | SOUTH AFRICA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | Emergent plant viruses and their vectors as a menace for global food security: cooperation with sub-Saharan Africa  | TANZANIA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | Cosmology, black holes, and metric-affine gravity.  | SOUTH AFRICA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | Promoting research on gypsum ecology in South Africa.   | SOUTH AFRICA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | Reinforcement of research and training on power grid instability control  | CAMEROON  |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | STRENGTHENING RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CAPABILITIES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ROBOTICS IN KENYA   | KENYA   |
|   | Research activity   |   | • |   |   | Multiscale Observation Networks for Optical monitoring of Coastal waters, Lakes and Estuaries   | TANZANIA  |

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| <b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION</b> | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Our common future ocean in the Earth system -quantifying coupled cycles of carbon, oxygen, and nutrients for determining and achieving safe operating spaces with respect to tipping points  | SOUTH AFRICA   |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Responsive Results-Based Management and capacity building for EU Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement-and international waters  | CAPE VERDE, SENEGAL, SEYCHELLES, NIGERIA, ETHIOPIA   |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Microbial Uptakes for Sustainable management of major banana pests and diseases  | KENYA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Designing Innovative plant teams for Ecosystem Resilience and agricultural Sustainability  | KENYA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Enhancing Food Security in African Agricultural Systems with the Support of Remote Sensing   | GHANA  |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   |  | NIGER  |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Towards coordinated microbiome R&I activities in the food system to support (EU and) international bioeconomy goals  | SOUTH AFRICA   |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Tropical and South Atlantic climate-based marine ecosystem predictions for sustainable management  | SOUTH AFRICA, CAPE VERDE, ANGOLA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, BENIN, SENEGAL, CAPE VERDE, NAMIBIA, SOUTH AFRICA |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | New species, processes and products contributing to increased production and improved sustainability in emerging low trophic, and existing low and high trophic aquaculture value chains in the Atlantic   | SOUTH AFRICA; BOTSWANA   |
|   | Research activity   |   | ● |   |   | Europlanet - Research Infrastructure 2020-2024   | ETHIOPIA   |
|   | Multi-year research project   | ● | ● | ● |   | DEMERSTEM (DEMERSal ecosyTEMs)   | Senegal, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Conakry, Ghana                              |
|   | Multi-year research project   |   |   |   |   | EAF-Nansen Programme. Pelagic resources and ecosystems of the Atlantic coast of Africa   | West African countries integrated in the CECAF area (Eastern Central Atlantic)                     |
|   | Fisheries and/or ecosystem research campaigns   | ● |   |   |   | Fish stock assessment campaign, mainly targeting crustaceans. Expected to be completed by the end of 2020  | Angola and Congo   |
|   | Research meetings   | ● | ● | ● | ● | ICES-WKCOLIAS. Workshop on Atlantic chub mackerel (Scomber colias) Participating African countries: Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal  | Senegal  |
|   | Research meetings   | ● | ● | ● | ● | Workshop for standardization of observers methodologie Tenerife, 28-31 January 2020. Task 3 of Specific Contract No 12: Study on improvement for the analysis and exploitation of observers' reports in EU fisheries from NW African waters. Developed within FRAMEWORK CONTRACT EASME/EMFF/2016/008 – "Scientific advice for fisheries beyond EU waters". | Various countries  |
|   | Training of scientific and technical personnel  |   |   |   |   | Training of technical personnel of the Centro de Investigação Pesqueira Aplicada (CIPA) through a theoretical-practical field course on the taxonomy of tropical species caught by the artisanal and industrial fishing fleet in the Guinea Bissau EEZ.  | Guinea-Bissau  |
|   | Joint scientific monitoring committees European Union-African countries' fisheries agreements | ● | ● | ● | ● | Joint scientific monitoring committee European Union-Country Fisheries Agreement   | Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau   |
|   | Research project  |   | ● |   |   | UTE IGME-LNEG-IMPULSO  | Angola   |

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|                                 | Research project   | • | • | • | • | Geological, Geochemical and Aerogeophysical Mapping (Uganda) 2020-2022-IGME-XCALIBUR-CRS -The part developed by the IGME is 1.2 million euros. Financed by the FEIX (Fondo Español de Inversiones en el Exterior) and managed by the ICO (Instituto de Crédito Oficial)   | Uganda                              |
|                                 | Collaborations through experts   |   | • | • | • | PanAfGEO-II (Africa) 2021-2023. The IGME will provide an expert in Geological Heritage to collaborate in a project to train geoscientific personnel from the African Geological Surveys. Collaborative project between the African and European Geological Survey Associations. Funded by DG DEVCO (EU)   | Various countries                   |
|                                 | Research project   | • | • | • | • | CIEMAT's Almeria Solar Platform is involved in 6 projects. The participating African institutions are from Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and South Africa. The themes of these projects are related to the solar water treatment line and the solar desalination line.  | South Africa                        |
|                                 | CDTI External Network: SOST CDTI Morocco   | • | • | • | • | The CDTI delegate at the Spanish Embassy in Rabat covers the MENA countries, acting in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia. The CDTI has Agreements for the establishment of Bilateral Technology Cooperation Programmes with Institutions in Morocco (IRESEN and Maroc PME), Algeria (DGRSDT) and Egypt (STDF and ITIDA). With South Africa, as a EUREKA Partner country, it cooperates with EUREKA. Each year, within these programmes, calls are made for joint R&D projects between Spanish companies and entities from these countries, financed in Spain by the CDTI and in the other countries by the aforementioned institutions. The CDTI participates in the PRIMA initiative as a funding agency alongside agencies from the four African countries. Promotional activities will be developed for participation in technology diplomacy calls and events to showcase the capabilities of Spanish companies in these countries. | Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia |
|                                 | CDTI External Network: SOST CDTI Morocco   | • | • | • | • | Together with other European Innovation Agencies, the CDTI has participated in a "Jumelage" to identify possibilities for improving the Algerian Government's Innovation Management System and is now participating in a similar action with Tunisia.   | Algeria and Tunisia                 |
| <b>MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR</b> | Direct aid to Senegal for fuel, oil and patrol maintenance expenses (Saint Louis region).  | • | • | • | • | Strengthening the operational capacities of the Senegalese security forces responsible for combatting illegal immigration and human trafficking.  | SENEGAL                             |
|                                 | Direct aid to Senegal for fuel, oil and maintenance expenses for all-terrain vehicles used by the Senegalese Border control Police | • | • | • | • | Strengthening the operational capacities of the Senegalese security forces responsible for combatting illegal immigration and human trafficking.  | SENEGAL                             |
|                                 | Direct aid to the Republic of Gambia for fuel and maintenance of vessels and vehicles for illegal immigration.                     | • | • | • | • | Strengthening the operational capacities of the Republic of Gambia security forces responsible for combatting illegal immigration and human trafficking.  | REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA              |
|                                 | Direct assistance Gambia Joint Investigation Team  | • | • | • | • | Financing of police cooperation activities (investigation and exchange of information) for Spanish and Gambian security forces in the struggle against illegal immigration networks.  | GAMBIA                              |
|                                 | Support for Niger's struggle against terrorism and organised crime   | • | • | • | • | Strengthening the operational capacities of Niger's security forces responsible for the struggle against terrorism and organised crime.   | NIGER                               |
|                                 | Direct aid to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to co-finance expenditure arising from activities to combat illegal immigration.       | • | • | • | • | Strengthening the operational capacities of Côte d'Ivoire's security forces responsible for combating illegal immigration and human trafficking.  | CÔTE D'IVOIRE                       |
|                                 | Direct assistance to the Republic of Guinea (Conakry) to support the operation of the Police Academy.                              | • | • | • | • | Strengthening the operational capacities of the security forces of the Republic of Guinea (Conakry).  | REPUBLIC OF GUINEA                  |



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| <b>MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR</b><br><b>MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR</b>             | Biannual direct aid to Senegal to finance activities to combat illegal immigration.  | • | • | • | •  | Strengthening the operational capacities of the Senegalese security forces and police activities of the Spanish and Senegalese security forces responsible for the struggle against illegal immigration and human trafficking.  | SENEGAL   |
|  | Direct aid to Senegal for fuel, oil and patrol maintenance expenses (Kaolack and Fatick regions).  | • | • | • | •  | Strengthening the operational capacities of the Senegalese security forces responsible for combatting illegal immigration and human trafficking.  | SENEGAL   |
|  | Material aid to the Republic of Guinea (Conakry), Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Tunisia.                                   | • | • | • | •  | Strengthening the operational capacities of the security forces of the Republic of Guinea (Conakry), Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Tunisia responsible for the struggle against illegal immigration and human trafficking.  | Republic of Guinea (Conakry), Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Tunisia |
|  | GAR-SI SAHEL PROJECT   | • | • | • | •  | Launch of phase II of the GAR-SI Sahel Project. This action is led by the Guardia Civil. It is a Spanish initiative led by the Guardia Civil and with France, Italy and Portugal as partners, and aims to create robust units for territorial control and the struggle against organised crime, including terrorism in the beneficiary countries (Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad and Senegal). mplemented in collaboration with FIIAPP | MAURITANIA, MALI, NIGER, BURKINA FASO, CHAD AND SENEGAL                                     |
|  | JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAMS (ECI-NIGER)  | • | • | • | •  | Financing of police cooperation activities (investigation and exchange of information) for Spanish and Niger security forces in the struggle against illegal immigration networks. mplemented in collaboration with FIIAPP  | NIGER   |
|  | SPANISH LANGUAGE COURSE FOR MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY FORCES   | • | • | • | •  | Spanish language course for members of the security forces in order to test and reinforce their command of the language and subsequent incorporation into different promotion courses of the Spanish State Security Forces  | NIGER AND SENEGAL   |
|  | BASIC AND FURTHER TRAINING COURSES ON SECURITY, CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCIES  | • | • | • | •  | Training activity aimed at gaining first-hand knowledge of the operation of the emergency command and control centres managed by the Spanish Security Forces, as well as the 112 emergency centres.   | CÔTE D'IVOIRE   |
|  | TRAINING COURSE ON FIGHTING HUMAN SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING IN WEST AFRICA   | • |   |   |  | Basic and further training for law enforcement officials on human smuggling and trafficking.  | CAMEROON, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA, MALI, NIGER, AND SENEGAL                       |
|  | CONFERENCES ON THE EXCHANGE OF TACTICS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES, LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GAR-SI SAHEL PROJECT | • | • | • | •  | Strengthening the capacities of security forces and improving cross-border cooperation as a complement to the implemented RAG-SI Sahel programme in training robust intervention units  | BURKINA-FASO, CHAD, MALI, NIGER AND SENEGAL   |
| INTERNSHIP ON BORDER SURVEILLANCE AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION | •  | • | • | • | Joint patrolling activities during surveillance operations in the territorial waters of the Canary Islands, in order to enhance cooperation and operational coordination and reinforce maritime rescue work. | GAMBIA, GUINEA BISSAU, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA AND MALI  |   |
| <b>MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>                 | AGREEMENT ON THE RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT HELD BY THE SPANISH STATE AGAINST SOMALIA   | • | • | • | •  | A bilateral agreement will be concluded with the Republic of Somalia for the restructuring of all debt owed thereby to the Spanish Government, within the framework of the HIPC Initiative.   | Madrid  |
|  | CONCLUSION OF A DEBT CONVERSION PROGRAMME BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA BISSAU  | • | • | • | •  | A Debt Conversion Programme will be negotiated and formalised that will affect all of the debt held by the Spanish State against the Republic of Guinea-Bissau  | Madrid/Guinea Bissau  |

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|   | FORMALISATION OF DEBT RESTRUCTURING AGREEMENTS WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES BENEFITING FROM THE PARIS CLUB AND G20 LOW-INCOME COUNTRY DEBT SERVICE INITIATIVE | • | • | • | • | In the framework of the Paris Club and G20 Debt Service Moratorium Initiative for low-income countries, debt restructuring agreements will be concluded with all African countries that meet the eligibility conditions of the initiative   | Madrid            |
|   | PARTICIPATION IN THE 7th GENERAL CAPITAL ENLARGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB)   | • | • | • | • | "The extension aims to increase the institution's funding capacity to meet the loan needs of its regional members. The decision taken last year is even more relevant in the current scenario of increased funding needs to address the challenges arising from COVID-19 in Africa. Spain intends to subscribe the total number of shares on offer: 85,070 shares, of which 5,104 are payable."   | Multilateral      |
|   | CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIFTEENTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (AfDF 15)   | • | • | • |   | "The AfDF 15 will provide concessional funding to the poorest and most vulnerable countries in Africa. The financing of two strategic pillars is envisaged: (i) design of infrastructure to support economic transformation, sustainable development and regional integration; and (ii) capacity building, good governance and strengthening of institutions to support inclusive growth and job creation. Special attention will be given to combatting the COVID-19 pandemic on the continent, as well as to gender equality and the struggle against climate change. Spain's planned contribution will represent around 1% of the replenishment. "   | Multilateral      |
|   | CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXTRAORDINARY REPLENISHMENT OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (AfDF) RESOURCES FOR THE MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF INITIATIVE (MDRI)         | • | • | • |   | "The objective of the MDRI initiative, approved in 2005, is to benefit the poorest and most indebted countries that meet certain conditions by reducing their obligations towards certain multilateral financial institutions, including the AfDF. In May 2006, the Board of Governors of the AfDF approved a resolution for its participation in this initiative, authorising an extraordinary replenishment of resources to compensate the Fund for a loss of income between 2007 and 2054 due to loan remissions. Spain plans to contribute, for the third time, to the extraordinary replenishment of the AfDF associated with the MDRI."           | Multilateral      |
|   | CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND'S CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 CRISIS (CCDI)                             | • |   |   |   | The IMF has launched a capacity building initiative to support its emergency lending programmes with technical assistance programmes in priority areas for countries particularly hard-hit by the pandemic (improving public finances and strengthening macroeconomic frameworks and the quality of statistics). The initiative has an initial budget of \$100 million, which will include a \$2 million contribution from Spain. Many of the beneficiary countries of this initiative will be African.   | Multilateral      |
|   | CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPECIFIC SOMALIA ACCOUNT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) TO COVER ARREARS IN THE COUNTRY'S PAYMENTS TO THE INSTITUTION     | • |   |   |   | This is to support Somalia in its process of accessing debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Somalia is one of the few countries eligible for this Initiative that had not yet been able to benefit from it. Spain will soon disburse its contribution (\$4 million) to the IMF's proposed financing package for Somalia for the regularisation of the country's arrears with the IMF, this being a prerequisite for debt relief under the HIPC Initiative.  | Somalia           |
| <b>M. OF INCLUSION, MIGRATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY</b> | POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL MIGRATION PROJECTS (SENEGAL) FOR WORK OR STUDY PURPOSES  |   | • | • | • | "Define and implement, in partnership with the Senegalese authorities, pilot projects for legal migration (for work or training purposes) that are aimed:<br><br>1. At qualified workers or higher education students, with a mobility component to Spain and a sustainable return component.<br>2. At low/mid-skilled workers, combining mobility with an improvement in their skills and competences, including significant incentives for participants to return.<br>3. Institutional strengthening of the Senegalese authorities with regard to the selection processes of workers for professional migration, and their return and reintegration." | Senegal and Spain |



**Tourist complex of a Spanish company on the island of Sal, Cape Verde.**

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| <b>MINCOTUR<br/>MINISTRY OF<br/>INDUSTRY, TRADE<br/>AND TOURISM</b> | REINFORCEMENT OF<br>TIED CONCESSIONAL<br>FINANCING                                   | • | • | • | • |  |  |
|   | REINFORCEMENT OF<br>THE OFFER OF TIED<br>TRADE FINANCE                               | • | • | • | • |  |  |
|   | DEVELOPMENT OF<br>THE OFFER OF UNTIED<br>FINANCE IN PILOT<br>COUNTRIES               | • | • | • | • |  |  |
|   | ESSENTIAL<br>REINSTATEMENT<br>OF FUNDING FOR<br>VIABILITY AND<br>FEASIBILITY STUDIES | • | • | • | • |  |  |

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| MINCOTUR<br>MINISTRY OF<br>INDUSTRY, TRADE<br>AND TOURISM | REINFORCEMENT OF FINANCIAL TRAINING FOR STAFF IN ECONOMIC AND TRADE OFFICES   | • | • | • | •  |   |                    |
|   | CESCE. INCREASING RISK EXPOSURE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA   | • | • | • | •  |   |                    |
|   | CESCE. STREAMLINING INTERNAL PROCEDURES   | • | • | • | •  |   |                    |
|   | CESCE. DEVELOPING COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES WITH PARTNERS TO FACILITATE RISK-TAKING  | • | • | • | •  |   |                    |
|   | COFIDES. OPENING IN 2020 OF AN OFFICE IN CASABLANCA TO COVER SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA   | • | • | • | •  |   |                    |
|   | COFIDES. INTENSIFYING COLLABORATION WITH BILATERAL DFIs AND IFIs AND THEIR PRESENCE IN THE FORM OF CONFERENCES AND EVENTS                             | • | • | • | •  |   |                    |
|   | STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY AND RELOCATING THE NETWORK OF SPANISH ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES (OFECOMES) IN AFRICA: OPENING OF ADDIS ABABA OFECOME | • | • | • | •  |   | Ethiopia           |
|   | NEGOTIATION OF FIPAs WITH KENYA AND IVORY COAST   | • | • | • | •  |   | Kenya; Ivory Coast |
|   | STRENGTHENING THE PRESENCE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS FROM THE SPANISH ECONOMIC AND TRADE ADMINISTRATION   | • | • | • | •  | Programme of trips by MINCOTUR senior officials to present the Horizon Africa Strategy    |                    |
|   | STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF ICEX IN AFRICA  | • | • | • | •  | Enhance business intelligence, identification of real opportunities and relevant contacts |                    |
|   |   |   |   |   | Strengthen technical workshops and/or reverse missions               |   |                    |
|   |   |   |   |   | Organise multilateral partnerships                                   |   |                    |
|   |   |   |   |   | Assess the creation of an ICEX antenna in Côte d'Ivoire for the AfDB | Multilateral  |                    |

|   |   |  |   |   |   |  |                             |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL POLICY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE</b> | Open Government Education   |  | • | • | • | The objective is to strengthen institutions and democratic values by training educational planners and non-university teachers in the principles and values of Open Government, so that they can develop educational projects on the values of transparency, participation, integrity and collaboration with their students. This measure would be implemented in various phases: In the first phase, teachers would be trained in the principles of open government through a massive online course. In the second phase, teachers would develop a pedagogical project in their schools. In the third phase, a network of open government experts would be created with teachers from various countries participating in the initiative to exchange best practices, supported by teaching materials for teachers and students (open government MOOCs and open government guides in French). | Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC |
|   | Open Government Benchmarking Day  |  |   |   | • | Day aimed at exchanging experiences and good practices on progress in open government (open government plans and education), with Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and Democratic Republic of Congo.   | Spain                       |
|   | Seminar on capacity building for the development of open government plans |  |   |   | • | Training action on the co-creation methodology for an Open Government Action Plan as an example of collaboration between Public Administrations and civil society and the possible alliances for building and reinforcing solid government institutions. This seminar would be aimed at senior civil servants on the design and implementation of Open Government plans. It would include measures to promote transparency, participation and public integrity. The action will include the exchange of experiences and good practices   | Spain                       |

# Appendix 2



## Pilot countries in strengthening the coordination of instruments

### Selection of pilot countries

The selection of the pilot countries took into account the countries considered a priority for the different actors of Spain's General State Administration, and our accumulated experience and existing institutional, private sector and civil society presence in Africa. On the basis of this analysis, and to focus on a small number of countries, **Senegal and Morocco** have been selected as pilot countries. In this way, both countries will become platforms for developing joint working methods to strengthen coordination, and thereby the impact of the actions of the different ministries.

Both are countries with which Spain enjoys regular exchanges and a privileged institutional dialogue, and which offer great potential for strengthening our bilateral relationship and increasing Spanish presence, particularly in the economic sphere. Moreover, as Senegal is a pilot country for the Third Plan Africa, initiatives will be implemented there in a wide

range of sectors, and the combination of these will generate additional opportunities and advantages. In the case of Senegal, one example, amongst several, is that the very first Instituto Cervantes in sub-Saharan Africa will be opened in 2021.

The significant relations between the two countries, certain complementarities, and the fact that they belong to different sub-regions will facilitate the identification of possible specific actions to be undertaken by the General State Administration, depending on the financial instruments available.

The purpose of designating pilot countries is also to design model cooperation programmes that can be replicated in other countries.

The substantial presence in Morocco of Spanish companies — most of them small and medium-sized enterprises — with considerable knowledge of Africa allows us, furthermore, to consider the possibility of linking the two pilot



*Spanish Air Force transport aircraft deployed in Dakar within the MARFIL detachment.*

programmes in order to tap the potential of a Spain-Morocco-Senegal triangulation.

### **Focus for pilot countries**

Having identified the pilot countries, the different ministries must implement new **coordination and reinforced cooperation measures** that will facilitate the achievement of the aforementioned objectives, with the aim of learning lessons that may later be extrapolated to other African countries.

Given the different nature of the strategic objectives, the specific focus to be adopted for each one may vary. **The approach to be developed to further the strategic objective of sustainable development, inclusive and resilient economic growth** is discussed in detail below.

> 1) The first stage, consisting of **mapping the current situation**, will be largely descriptive in nature and will aim to identify—and as far as possible, quantify—all those elements that may enable Spain to maximize the financial resources allocated to the country in question. A complete mapping should include all of Spain's assets in the country, such as development cooperation programmes, Spanish language teaching, dissemination of Spanish culture, public diplomacy and academic cooperation, the institutional network on the ground, Spanish presence in peace missions, etc., and then select those that have a direct impact on the achievement of the strategic objective being pursued in each case (in the current example, strategic objective 2, sustainable development, inclusive and resilient economic growth).

The activities envisaged will include at least the following:

- 1.1) Identification of all the **instruments available for each of the different actors of the General State Administration that can be used in the country;**
- 1.2) Identification of **other sources of funding available** in the country that allow for the establishment of synergies and priority areas of activity;
- 1.3) List the **country's national development priorities**, as defined in the relevant National Development Plans or similar initiatives, in order to identify the areas (mainly sectoral) in which new funding is expected to be concentrated and to identify synergies with Spanish Cooperation's own activity;
- 1.4) Identification of **Spanish enterprises and non-profit institutions with economic activity in the country or in the region.**
- 1.5) In addition, a number of **institutional elements** will be explored for their potential to influence the management and use of General State Administration resources in the pilot country:
  - > Spanish administration staff present on the ground, whether on a permanent or sporadic basis;
  - > Agreements, conventions, or other forms of bilateral collaboration pending or in negotiation.

> 2) The second, analytical, stage, will entail a **SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis** based on the inputs obtained in the first stage, from the perspective of the factors affecting Spain's use of financial resources in the country of reference. The SWOT analysis must primar-

ily focus on practical rather than theoretical considerations, so that it can lead to operational lessons and recommendations.

> 3) The third stage, of an eminently operational nature, will consist of the **drafting and implementation of a country action plan involving the different actors of the Spanish Administration.**

> 4) The fourth and final stage will focus on **lessons learned and recommendations**, which will be raised to the Inter-ministerial Committee for Africa (CIMA) for its consideration. The primary purpose of this exercise will be to identify those lessons and recommendations that can be extrapolated to the General State Administration's foreign action in other African countries.

The above-mentioned exercise will, therefore, give rise to a number of lessons and recommendations that will complete the specific priorities regarding the use and coordination of the General State Administration's instruments in Africa.



# Appendix 3

## Spain's main funding instruments for Focus Africa 2023

The instruments will be the principal means or mechanisms through which to undertake many of the activities set forth in this programme.

**FIEM.** I(Corporate Internationalization Fund) is an instrument for financing official support for the internationalization of Spanish companies, managed by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade through its State Secretariat for Trade. Its purpose is to promote Spanish companies' export operations, as well as Spanish foreign direct investment, by financing operations and projects mainly through loans and credit lines. It also provides, in substantiated circumstances, non-refundable financing, technical assistance and consultancy services. Since 2011, FIEM has approved 33 operations in Africa totalling 711.76 million euros. In global terms, Africa accounts for 34% of the total FIEM portfolio, and sub-Saharan Africa for 13.84%.

**CESCE** (Spanish Export Credit Agency) provides State coverage against the risks of in-

ternationalization, both to banks (through instruments such as the buyer credit policy and guarantee policies) and to companies (through its supplier credit policy, foreign investment insurance policy, etc.). Africa accounts for approximately 10% of its operations, with Angola representing approximately 70% of its total exposure to the continent.

**COFIDES** (Spanish Development Financing Company) is the financial institution that manages the Fund for Foreign Investment (FIEX) and the Fund for SME for Foreign Investment Operations (FONPYME) and is also accredited by the EU and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). COFIDES works towards the internationalization of Spanish companies and towards development, by financing private investment projects and supporting the management of development instruments. Its activity in Africa accounts for 2% of its portfolio, with a notable focus on North Africa, and its main sectors of activity are water and sanitation, infrastructure, renewable energies,

agribusiness, and agricultural and industrial value chains.

**ICEX** España Exportación e Inversiones (Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade) is a State-owned business entity whose mission is to promote the internationalization of Spanish companies and the promotion of foreign investment. ICEX provides information, training and personalized advice, promotion and support for participation in tenders, and training of professionals in African markets.

**FONPRODE** (Development Promotion Fund) is one of Spanish Cooperation's main financial instruments, managed by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). Its main objective is to eradicate poverty, reduce social inequalities and inequities between people and communities, and promote gender equality, and the defence of human rights and human and sustainable development in impoverished countries.

The outstanding balance of the FONPRODE portfolio at the close of 2019 amounted to 542 million euros, 48% of which related to operations in Africa. Since 2018, six FONPRODE loans have been authorized in Africa for a total amount of 103 million euros, which, together with the authorization of a stake in an investment fund that will partially invest in sub-Saharan Africa, represent approximately 30% of the commitments undertaken by FONPRODE to date.

In addition, within the framework of the EU External Investment Plan, which seeks, through a guarantee mechanism, to support private investment in countries neighbouring the EU and in Africa, with the aim of creating jobs and development opportunities in the region, FONPRODE will participate in three initiatives that will strengthen its commitment to Africa.

> The **RECIDE** (Resilient City Development) Programme, led by AECID with the collabora-

tion of the World Bank, is guaranteed by the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) in an amount of 100 million euros, in addition to 16.68 million euros in technical assistance in the area of sustainable cities. The programme seeks to invest in infrastructure projects that promote urban transformation and mitigate the impact of climate change and natural disasters in Africa. Approximately 15% of the programme's resources are earmarked for Southern Neighbourhood countries, while 85% will focus on sub-Saharan African countries.

> The **InclusiFI** (Financial Inclusion) Programme seeks to further financial inclusion by supporting local entrepreneurship, preferably of women and young people, by increasing access to financial services and new financial products. The programme has been allocated 60 million euros in EFSD guarantees and 11 million euros in technical assistance, and will be supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

> The **Renewable Energy Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa**, mainly in rural areas, presented by COFIDES and AECID, aims to support mini/off-grid renewable energy projects to improve access to energy in underserved rural or peri-urban areas and thus enhance the productive uses of energy, also contributing to the fight against climate change by promoting access to clean energy. It will receive up to 20 million euros for guarantees and 2 million euros for technical assistance.

For both AECID and FIIAPP (International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies), the implementation of EU projects through **delegated cooperation** has become a basic tool for the implementation and coordination of European and Spanish cooperation, and is expected to be strengthened. Other mechanisms for collaboration with European cooperation are the Team Europe Ini-



*Welders in a Moroccan metal factory.*

tiatives, joint programming and twinning projects.

AECID grants subsidies to NGOs (including humanitarian organizations), universities and companies through various calls for proposals for agreements and projects. It also grants State subsidies to African public entities and international organizations.

AECID has several instruments and programmes for cultural and scientific cooperation and diplomacy. A special mention should be made regarding the **scholarship and assistantship programme**, a first-rate instrument to ensure the dissemination of the Spanish language. For the first time, the 2021 call for applications includes the offer of specific grants for countries in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East (AFRICA-MED GRANTS). The culture and development programme is also available. In the multilateral sphere, Spain has the **Spain-UNESCO Trust Fund**, designed as a complementary

means of cooperation in priority countries for Spanish Cooperation, and which allows for the ongoing development of activities in the field of education, science, culture, communication and biosphere reserves in Africa.

**Debt-to-public-investment Conversion Programmes** entail the Spanish State waiving a certain volume of receivables due from a sovereign debtor, in exchange for that debtor appropriating a counterpart fund for a previously agreed amount. The resources of this fund will be used to finance public investment projects in the beneficiary country that promote its development and are carried out by Spanish and/or local companies. The State Secretariat for the Economy and Business Support is responsible for managing the debt-to-public-investment conversion portfolio, which currently consists of 26 programmes, of which 16 correspond to African countries (two in North Africa and 14 in sub-Saharan Africa) and involve a volume of debt to be pardoned of 425 million

euros and a total amount of 260 million euros for the financing of projects.

**Voluntary contributions** to various programmes, international funds and other international entities in the Sahel. The purpose of these contributions is to ensure the defence and promotion of human rights, the strengthening of international peace and security, the Women, Peace and Security agenda and the fight against terrorism and organized crime. Contributions are also granted to African organizations to finance grant programmes for African students to study in Spain in order to promote mutual knowledge and the dissemination of Spanish language and culture.

**Call for the awarding of grants to think tanks.**

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the call, these grants finance activities aimed at defending democracy, human rights and peace; promoting conflict resolution and the development of a culture of peace; fostering knowledge of the international human rights protection system; carrying out studies and analyses on the implementation of the foreign policy of Spain, the European Union and other States and international organizations; promoting the involvement of civil society, as well as encouraging its practical training, in the implementation of Spanish foreign policy priorities; and fostering collaboration between academic institutions and civil society in general in the development of Spain's foreign policy, and the defence and promotion of its image and international reputation.







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2023

