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氣候變遷主流化於官方發展援助之研究：以台灣

與西班牙在瓜地馬拉的案例研究

Mainstreaming Climate Change into Official

Development Assistance: A Case Study of Spain and

Taiwan in Guatemala

鹿川

Marina Martinez Lopez

指導教授：簡旭伸

Advisor: Shiuh-Shen Chien, Ph.D.

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中文摘要



在氣候變遷加速及開發中國家與最不發達國家對氣候調適需求日益增加的背景

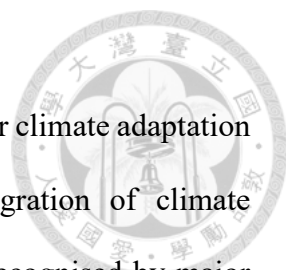
下，將氣候目標有效納入官方發展援助（ODA）已被經濟合作暨發展組織

（OECD）、聯合國開發計劃署（UNDP）及歐盟等主要發展行動者廣泛認可。儘管已有大量關於傳統援助國氣候主流化措施的研究，關於新興援助國如何回應這些氣候行動要求的研究仍然有限。本研究即旨在填補此一研究缺口，通過比較分析西班牙與台灣這兩個援助體系之下的氣候主流化實踐加以探討。西班牙為 OECD 發展援助委員會（DAC）及歐盟成員國，台灣則為一個外交受限、未被多邊援助體系正式承認的新興援助國；以瓜地馬拉為案例地進行實證分析。

本研究運用氣候政策整合（CPI）的方法論，並以四階段的政策循環框架——議程設定、政策過程、政策輸出及政策執行——作為分析依據，評估氣候目標在機構策略、規劃工具、項目設計與執行層面中的整合程度。研究結果顯示，西班牙展現出較為結構化與制度化的氣候主流化做法，其推動動能主要來自外部規範體系。然而，其整合行動仍侷限於與氣候直接相關的部門，反映出的是對程序的遵循，而非真正的轉型性改變。相較之下，台灣的做法更具彈性，反映外交務實性與受援國需求導向的邏輯，使得即便是在高度氣候風險部門，其氣候整合仍呈現零散與選擇性特徵。本研究最終強調，要實現有效的氣候主流化，政治意願、制度能力，以及援助國與受援國間的互動關係，皆為不可或缺的關鍵因素。

關鍵字： 官方發展援助、氣候主流化、國際發展合作、台灣、西班牙、瓜地馬拉、氣候政策整合

English Abstract



In the context of accelerating climate change and the growing need for climate adaptation in developing and least developed countries, the effective integration of climate objectives into Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been recognised by major development actors such as OECD, UNDP, and the EU. While extensive research exists on the climate mainstreaming efforts of traditional donors, much less is known about how emerging donors engage with these imperatives. This study addresses this research gap by conducting a comparative analysis of climate mainstreaming practices within the development cooperation systems of Spain, a member of the OECD-DAC and the European Union, and Taiwan, a diplomatically constrained emerging donor not formally recognised within multilateral aid frameworks; with Guatemala as a case study. Drawing from the Climate Policy Integration (CPI) methodology, this study uses a four-stage policy cycle framework: agenda-setting, policy process, policy output, and policy implementation — to evaluate the extent to which climate objectives are embedded across institutional strategies, planning tools, project design, and execution. The results reveal that Spain demonstrates a more structured and institutionalised approach to climate mainstreaming, largely driven by external normative frameworks. However, its integration remains concentrated in climate-relevant sectors, reflecting procedural compliance rather than transformative change. Conversely, Taiwan's approach is characterized by its flexibility, diplomatic pragmatism, and a demand-driven logic that results in ad hoc and selective climate integration, even within sectors directly impacted by climate risks. Ultimately, this research emphasises the importance of political will, institutional capacity, and donor–recipient dynamics in achieving effective climate mainstreaming.

Keywords: Official Development Assistance, Climate Mainstreaming, International Development Cooperation, Taiwan, Spain, Guatemala, Climate Policy Integration.

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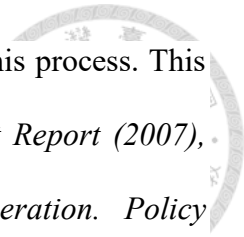


1. Introduction

1.1. Research motivation and background

Historically, development cooperation has often approached climate change as a separate, isolated issue, rather than as an integral component of broader development goals. In many cases, climate change considerations were relegated to environmental or disaster management sectors, with limited integration into key areas such as poverty reduction, infrastructure development, and economic planning. This approach has been insufficient in addressing the multifaceted nature of climate change impacts, which cut across all sectors of society and the economy. For instance, climate-induced risks such as droughts, floods, and storms can devastate agricultural production, compromise water resources, disrupt health systems, and trigger displacement, thereby undermining years of development progress.

The escalating frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters, particularly in developing countries, have underscored the urgent need to systematically integrate climate change into development cooperation. As climate change and poverty are inextricably linked, development efforts must consider climate sensibility to be truly effective (Kim et al. 2023). In response, there has been a significant push to "mainstream" climate change into development cooperation over the past decade. Mainstreaming climate change into development cooperation addresses these shortcomings by ensuring that climate resilience is embedded in the very design of development policies, programs, and projects. It transforms how development actors: governments, donors, international organizations, and civil society approach development, placing sustainability and climate risk reduction at the core of their strategies. International organizations such as the United Nations, OECD, IPCC, and the EU have played a crucial role in promoting climate change

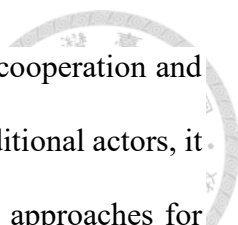


mainstreaming and developing frameworks and guidelines to support this process. This was exemplified in publications such as the *IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007)*, *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation. Policy Guidance OECD (2009)* or *Mainstreaming Climate Change in National Development Processes and UN Country Programming (2015)*. However, although climate change mainstreaming is widely recognized, its implementation within development agencies and, more critically, at the country level, remains insufficient (Sietz et al. 2011). In addition, its execution is often constrained by practical challenges such as limited financial resources, weak institutional capacity, the difficulty of balancing competing development priorities, among others.

1.2. Research purpose and questions

While extensive research exists on climate change mainstreaming in developing countries (Ayers et al., 2014; Sietz et al., 2011; Lauer, 2015) studies on the mainstreaming of climate change into the development policies of donor countries remain relatively limited. Most research focuses on traditional donors such as the European Union or EU member states (Gupta et al., 2010; Widmer, 2018), with fewer studies having examined emerging donors like South Korea or Japan (Kim et al, 2019; Knaepen, 2017).

In the past decade, the international aid system has witnessed the emergence of an increasing number of new and influential donors, such as China, Brazil, India, South Korea, or Taiwan. Driven by their growing economic power, these newer actors are shaping international cooperation through distinct approaches that reflect their unique developmental histories and national interests, compared to those of traditional donors (Wu, 2013).

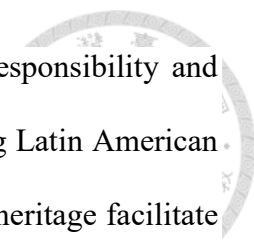


By analysing emerging actors, their alternative models of development cooperation and how they engage with international norms, and comparing them with traditional actors, it becomes possible to identify both opportunities and limitations of both approaches for achieving aid effectiveness and climate mainstreaming. Comparative research on traditional versus emerging donors provides significant insights into how institutional frameworks, normative obligations, and geopolitical limitations influence climate-related priorities and their implementation.

This study contributes to this research gap by comparing the climate mainstreaming practices of Spain, a traditional donor and EU/OECD-DAC member, with those of Taiwan, an emerging donor with limited diplomatic recognition and no formal membership in multilateral aid frameworks. It examines how these two actors differ in institutional arrangements, adherence to international standards, and the role of political motivations in shaping aid priorities.

To facilitate a comparative analysis, Guatemala is selected as a case study, as it is the only country where both Spain and Taiwan maintain diplomatic relations and active development cooperation programs.

The comparison between Spain and Taiwan is particularly relevant due to both actors' relevance to Guatemala. Having both maintained a long standing diplomatic and development partnership, Guatemala is one of the few countries that receives sustained Official Development Assistance (ODA) from both a traditional donor and an emerging donor. These enduring relationships have resulted in diverse state interests beyond development aid.



As a former colonial power, Spain maintains a sense of historical responsibility and solidarity toward the region, which has often translated into prioritizing Latin American countries in its development policy. The shared language and cultural heritage facilitate cooperation and deepen diplomatic relations, while economic interests such as trade agreements and investment opportunities further motivate Spain's sustained presence in Guatemala. Additionally, Spain leverages its development cooperation in Latin America to reinforce its strategic positioning within the European Union and to enhance its influence within the international sphere.

Similarly, Taiwan's engagement with Guatemala is also deeply shaped with mutual interests. As one of the few countries that recognises Taiwan, Guatemala is a key ally in Taiwan's effort to preserve international legitimacy. This results in a strong development partnership but also in a relationship shaped by mutual trade interests, and deep responsibility as Taiwan was one of the few diplomatic allies during periods of turmoil during the 1970s and 1980s.

Taiwan and Spain's shared extensive relationship with Guatemala makes an ideal case study to evaluate how different institutional frameworks and strategic interests influence the integration of climate change and climate mainstreaming into official development assistance.

With that aim, this research evaluates climate mainstreaming across four stages of the policy cycle: agenda-setting, policy process, policy output, and policy implementation. This approach enables an analysis not only of stated policy commitments, but also of the operational realities of project implementation and monitoring. Key themes explored in the comparison include: the degree of institutionalisation and regulatory alignment (donor profiles and institutional context); the nature of aid relationships and decision-making

structures (donor–recipient power dynamics and aid modalities); the gap between rhetorical commitments and implementation practices (policy vs. operational mainstreaming); and the integration of climate indicators and risk assessments that measure the climate impact of the projects (monitoring and evaluation).

In doing so, the thesis will respond to the following research questions:

- 1) How do the development assistance policies of Spain and Taiwan have differed in their approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation over time?
- 2) How effectively are these climate strategies implemented within Taiwan and Spain development projects (in the field) in Guatemala?
- 3) How do the international and EU's regulatory framework and Taiwan's diplomatic constraints influence their respective strategies?

1.3. Chapter outline

This thesis is structured in six chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the research problem, outlines the study's relevance within the broader field of development cooperation and climate change, and presents the research objectives, questions, methodology, and case selection. Chapter 2 reviews the existing literature on climate mainstreaming in international development, with a focus on donor practices. Chapter 3 outlines the development cooperation context of the relevant actors. It analyses the institutional structures, legal frameworks, and geopolitical strategies that shape the development cooperation systems of Taiwan and Spain; as well as their relation with the recipient country in question, Guatemala. Chapter 4 reviews the existing literature of Climate Policy Integration (CPI) and explains the four-stage policy cycle framework used for the comparative study. Chapter 5 presents the core comparative analysis of Taiwan and Spain. It examines the presence of climate commitments in strategic documents, procedural tools,

alignment with Guatemala's development agenda, and project-level implementation. Three projects per donor are evaluated to assess operational climate integration. Chapter 6 summarises the key findings, highlights contributions to the literature on climate mainstreaming and development cooperation, and reflects on the broader implications of comparing traditional and emerging donors. It also outlines practical recommendations for donors and provides directions for future research.

2. Literature review

2.1. Climate change and development

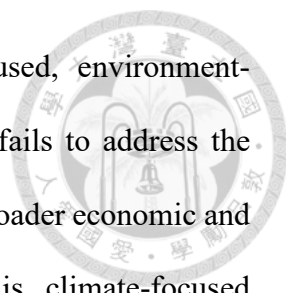
The relationship between climate and development is deeply interwoven. Climate acts as both a resource, influencing the productivity of essential resources like food, water, and forests; and as a risk factor, with extreme weather and shifting patterns threatening stability (OECD, 2005). Fundamentally, climate change is largely a product of human-induced greenhouse gas emissions, themselves driven by socio-economic development patterns encompassing economic growth, technology, population, and governance. These same patterns that fuel climate change also determine our vulnerability to its impacts and our capacity for mitigation and adaptation. The impacts of climate change on human and natural systems feed back into and reshape these socio-economic development patterns, thereby influencing future greenhouse gas emissions (Klein et al. 2005).

As Persson and Klein (2001) noted, climate change is, at its core, a development challenge. In this context, climate change presents a critical challenge for development cooperation, as its impacts can undermine progress and threaten the long-term sustainability of development investments (Ayers and Huq, 2009).

Recognizing these challenges, climate mainstreaming has gained traction among international organizations and national governments as a strategy to reconcile climate and development objectives. This was exemplified in publications such as the *IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007)*, *Integrating Environmental and Climate Action into Development Cooperation OECD (2021)* or *Mainstreaming Climate Change in National Development Processes and UN Country Programming (2015)*.

Despite the increasing recognition of climate mainstreaming, climate change has historically been treated as a sectoral issue, often relegated to “weaker” environmental



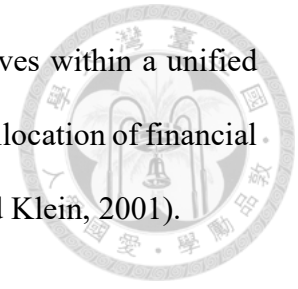


ministries with separate environmental funds and narrowly focused, environment-labelled projects. This sectoral approach, however, fundamentally fails to address the systemic drivers of climate change, as it isolates the issue from the broader economic and social systems that contribute to it (Persson, 2001). Adding to this, climate-focused funding or programs are perceived, by some developing countries, as a diversion from more “critical” development needs such as poverty alleviation, healthcare, and education (Persson and Klein, 2001). This concern is exacerbated by the fact that Kyoto's commitment to 'additionality', meaning that climate funding needs to be new and separate from existing development aid, has not been fully realised. Developing countries still remain concerned about the diversion of development funds for climate-related activities (Tuominen, 2011).

Against this background, climate mainstreaming presents a necessary approach to bridging the gap between long-term climate concerns and short-term development needs. Mainstreaming climate change into development hinges on the understanding that reducing human vulnerability is achieved through a combined approach of effective adaptation and mitigation, alongside a dedicated focus on improving the circumstances of vulnerable groups (Ayers and Huq, 2009). Mainstreaming emerges as a response to the limitations of previous siloed strategies for mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development to integrate climate action into broader policy frameworks, ensuring that development efforts are both climate-resilient and sustainable (Lam et al., 2023).

Therefore, mainstreaming shifts away from the concept of distinct climate projects and separate funding streams, advocating instead for the integration of climate resilience and mitigation into all development activities. Climate action becomes an intrinsic component of development, rather than a supplementary addition (Lam et al., 2023). Operationally,

mainstreaming enhances efficiency by consolidating related objectives within a unified program (Klein, 2010). This consolidation leads to a more effective allocation of financial and human resources and reduction of transaction costs (Persson and Klein, 2001).

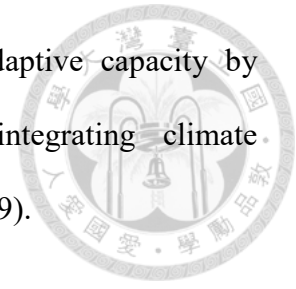


2.2. Mainstreaming climate change into Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) plays a pivotal role in international development cooperation, providing direct financial, technical, and institutional support from donor countries to recipient nations. Unlike multilateral aid, which is channeled through international organisations, bilateral ODA allows donor governments to tailor their development assistance to specific national contexts, policy priorities, and strategic interests. This flexibility makes bilateral aid a critical instrument for addressing both immediate development challenges and long-term sustainability goals.

In this regard, Persson and Klein (2001) identify three key reasons why climate mainstreaming is crucial for ODA: first, the risks climate change poses to ODA activities and their deliverables, such as water access and agricultural productivity; second, the vulnerability of beneficiary communities and ecosystems to climate-related impacts; and third, the potential for ODA interventions to either enhance resilience or inadvertently increase vulnerability. Similarly, Ayers and Huq (2009) view climate mainstreaming within ODA as a crucial process for reducing human vulnerability. By integrating climate considerations into development projects, mainstreaming ensures that interventions not only meet immediate development needs but also enhance communities' adaptive capacity, enabling them to better withstand climate risks and long-term environmental challenges. Evidence from an analysis of ODA activity categories reported by OECD DAC countries suggests that more than 60% of all ODA has the potential to support adaptive capacity and facilitate climate adaptation (Levina, 2007). Hence, official

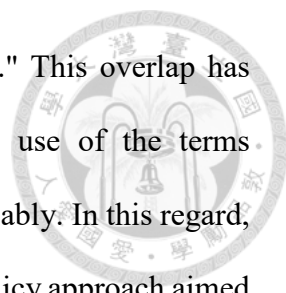
development assistance plays a crucial role in strengthening adaptive capacity by addressing broader climate vulnerability by systematically integrating climate considerations into development programming (Ayers and Huq, 2009).



Development cooperation agencies have the authority to establish standards for projects and programs and to incorporate climate change considerations into their operational requirements (OCDE, 2005). However, climate mainstreaming within donor agencies remains relatively immature or only partially implemented. In his study of climate mainstreaming within EU's development cooperation, De Roeck (2016) highlights that even when donor agencies develop policy tools to integrate environmental or climate objectives, these tools may not be effectively applied in the field. This lack of implementation aligns with Runhaar et al. (2018), whose empirical research on climate adaptation mainstreaming identifies a persistent gap between policy commitments and practical application, where mainstreamed sectoral policies often fail to translate into tangible adaptation measures on the ground. Other emerging donors such as the Republic of South Korea face similar challenges such as inconsistent political commitments, lack of institutional capacity and expertise to effectively integrate climate considerations into project implementation (Kim et al., 2023).

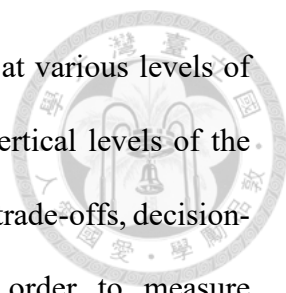
2.3. Analysis of climate mainstreaming in Climate Policy Integration (CPI)

While climate change mainstreaming into national and sectoral planning is widely recognized as essential, there's a significant lack of comprehensive studies exploring how this concept translates into existing development programs. Nonetheless, this study builds on the limited existing body of work on climate mainstreaming, founded on the basis of Climate Policy Integration (CPI) which has its roots in the broader concept of Environmental Policy Integration (EPI). Persson (2004) defines EPI as the "integration



of environmental aspects and policy objectives into sector policies." This overlap has contributed to ongoing confusion in the literature regarding the use of the terms “mainstreaming” and “integration,” which are often used interchangeably. In this regard, Gupta and Van Der Grijp (2010) distinguishes “integration” as the policy approach aimed at ensuring consistency and coordination between policies and actions across various levels of governance, and “mainstreaming” as the process elevating marginalized issues to the forefront of policy discussions, thereby attracting greater political, economic, and intellectual attention. This comparison is directly linked to the concept of “principled priority” introduced by Lafferty and Hovden (2003), by which environmental concerns should be given the highest priority in other policy sectors, thus differentiating between weak policy integration and principled priority (mainstreaming). Applying this principle to development cooperation, Gupta and Van Der Grijp (2010) define climate mainstreaming into development cooperation as *“the process by which development policies, programs and projects are (re)designed, (re)organised, and evaluated from the perspective of climate change mitigation and adaptation”*. In practical terms, this means climate change is proactively considered and addressed throughout the entire development policy cycle from initial planning and design to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Several scholars have analysed the degree of climate mainstreaming based on three levels of policy integration (De Roeck, 2018; Widmer, 2018; Lafferty and Hovden, 2003): Coordination, Harmonisation and Prioritization. In essence, coordination implies identifying and addressing potential conflicts, but as a voluntary basis; harmonisation aligns policies and ensures climate is considered alongside other objectives and; prioritisation, climate becomes the primary driver of policy decisions (Widmer, 2018; De Roeck, 2018). Nonetheless, some scholars argue that this framework fails to recognise



the differing characteristics and challenges faced by mainstreaming at various levels of governance (Kim et al. 2023), stating that integration at different vertical levels of the ODA policy implementation chain entails varying kinds of decisions, trade-offs, decision-making authority, and analytical capacity (Persson, 2009). In order to measure mainstreaming at the different levels of ODA policy implementation, Gupta and Van Der Grijp (2010) utilise a trichotomy framework broken down in three levels of intervention: (1) macro-level, it involves the quantity and priority of climate change in the overall assistance, (2) meso-level, its focus is on ensuring resources are not diverted from the projected national policies, (3) micro-level, at the project level, efforts should be made to "climate-proof" projects, meaning that they are designed to be resilient to climate change impacts and contribute to low-carbon development.

Another strand of research regarding EPI focuses on the governance aspects of mainstreaming. Persson and Klein (2008) identifies four approaches: normative, organizational, procedural and reframing. The normative approach refers to high-level political commitments and the development of policy frameworks including development cooperation frameworks and the allocation of resources for climate. The organisational approach includes the changes within government structures and processes. These changes range from establishing specialised climate units, enhancing interdepartmental cooperation, to providing training and capacity building for government officials. The procedural approach requires altering decision-making processes and implementing new procedures such as environmental assessments, checklists or improving stakeholder consultation. Finally, the reframing approach is the perceptive understanding of the function and its objectives. In that regard, a dominant framing will critically influence policy (Persson and Klein, 2008; Widmer, 2018). Building from this analysis, De Roeck (2018) identifies four different phases within the policy cycle: agenda-setting, policy

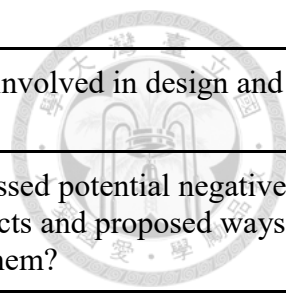
process, policy output and policy implementation. In his analysis, he integrates the aforementioned approaches (normative, organisational, procedural and reframing) within the four stages of policy-making. Other scholars have used a similar but more simplified measure to assess climate mainstreaming in terms of policy outputs and policy outcomes (Runhaar et al. 2018; Prince, 2019). However, the policy output/outcome framework primarily assesses what is formally adopted (output) and what is implemented (outcome), but it does not explicitly consider how climate mainstreaming becomes a priority in donor strategies or what institutional mechanisms facilitate it.

2.4. Effective climate mainstreaming at the policy implementation phase

To evaluate the effectiveness of climate mainstreaming of these projects, the analysis was guided by the criteria established in AECID's 2015 Guide for the Mainstreaming of Environment and Climate Change, which outlines a ten-point framework for assessing the integration of climate objectives across the entire project cycle. To ensure uniformity, both case studies from ICDF and AECID, will be assessed based on the criteria established by the Spanish Cooperation in their Guidelines for Mainstreaming Climate and Environment.

Table 5. AECID Environment and Climate Mainstreaming Guidelines

1	Incorporation of Environmental and Climate Aspects in the Problem and Objective Analysis	Has the intervention identified environmental vulnerabilities, risks, and climate-related challenges relevant to the context?
2	Integration of Environmental and Climate Considerations into the Logic of the Intervention	Are these aspects reflected in the objectives, outcomes, activities, and expected impacts of the project?
3	Definition of Specific and Transversal Environmental Indicators	Are there indicators to monitor climate mitigation, adaptation, or environmental sustainability outcomes?
4	Participation of Competent Environmental Authorities and	Have relevant institutions (e.g., environmental ministries, local



	Stakeholders	communities) been involved in design and implementation?
5	Assessment of Environmental Risks and Identification of Mitigation Measures	Has the project assessed potential negative environmental impacts and proposed ways to avoid or reduce them?
6	Promotion of Positive Environmental Effects	Does the project aim to enhance climate resilience, promote conservation, or reduce emissions?
7	Sustainability of Environmental Results	Are the environmental benefits designed to last beyond the project's duration (institutionally, financially, ecologically)?
8	Inclusion of Environmental Variables in the Monitoring and Evaluation System	Are environmental/climate indicators part of the project's monitoring and reporting frameworks?
9	Support for National and International Environmental Commitments	Is the intervention aligned with the country's environmental laws, policies, NDCs, or international agreements like the SDGs or Paris Agreement?
10	Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing in Environmental Management	Does the project help strengthen local and institutional capacity for managing environmental and climate issues?

Source: Spanish International Cooperation Agency. Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional al Desarrollo.

To synthesise the evaluation, the analysis was structured in three groups based on the above points of the Mainstreaming Guidelines: integration across the project cycle, stakeholder participation, and risk and impact management. The first category assesses whether climate and environmental considerations are embedded throughout the project design, implementation, and monitoring phases (Points 1, 2, and 8). The second focuses on the inclusiveness of the process, evaluating the engagement of authorities, local communities, and other relevant actors (Point 4), as well as the project's contribution to capacity building and environmental governance (Point 10). The final category examines how the project identified and managed climate and environmental risks, promoted positive environmental impacts, ensured the sustainability of outcomes (Points 3, 5, 6, and 7).

3. International Development Context

3.1 Spain

Spain, once a recipient of development aid from the US and the World Bank, transitioned into a donor country in the 1980s following its democratic transition. The creation of the Secretariat of State for International and Ibero-American Cooperation (SECIPI) in 1985 marked a significant milestone in Spain's development cooperation efforts. Subsequently, Spain's accession to the European Union in 1986, influenced its development assistance policies, leading to the establishment of the Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation (AECID) in 1988. Later on, Spain joined the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 1991 and thus the international system of development cooperation, taking over the guidelines and criteria of this body.

The institutional framework for Spanish cooperation does not solely depend on a single ministry; rather, it engages several governmental agendas whose lines of action converge with the State's foreign policy. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC) plays a central role in defining cooperation policy.

Specifically, Spanish international cooperation policy falls under the MAEC, and more precisely, the Secretary of State for International Cooperation and Ibero-America (SECIPI). This body is tasked with the formulation, direction, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of foreign policy concerning Ibero-America, international development cooperation, and the coordination of foreign cultural action. SECIPI operates in conjunction with the General Secretariat for International Development Cooperation and the Directorate General for Ibero-America, and it also oversees the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). The AECID serves as the principal



body responsible for implementing and coordinating the State's cooperation policy (Cisneros, J.M.C., 2019).



As briefly mentioned, Spain is subject to the EU's development policy agenda. The EU functions as both a bilateral donor, providing direct aid to developing countries, and a multilateral organization, coordinating the development policies of its 27 member states (Gupta and Van Der Grijp, 2010). The European organization is also the world's largest donor of official development and humanitarian aid, providing about half of the world's ODA for cooperation. EU cooperation policy is founded on the international development objectives established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the results achieved at major international conferences, and the principles established in the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC). After the introduction of the Millennium Development Goals, the EU began a process of reformulating its development policies with the European Consensus for Development, Code of Conduct on Division of Labor in Development Policy and Agenda for Change (Cisneros, J.M.C., 2019). In these directives, the EU and its member states commit to integrate environment and climate change into their development cooperation strategies. In particular, the European Consensus for Development emphasizes the importance of coordinated and coherent action to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. It highlights the need to support national strategies that promote resilience, reduce climate risk, and contribute to emission reduction, especially for vulnerable countries like LDCs and SIDS (European Commission, 2017). Similarly, the Agenda for Change expresses its commitment to increase the impact of aid by focusing on fewer countries and key sectors for long-term growth. In this regard, bilateral aid to countries is directed to a maximum of three sectors: human rights, democracy and good governance and sustainable development. The Agenda for Change emphasizes sectors that have a strong multiplier

effect on the economies of developing countries and contribute to environmental protection, climate change prevention and adaptation, especially sustainable agriculture and energy (European Commission, 2011).

Spain's international aid is, then, shaped by two core principles: its adherence to commitments within various international and regional organizations and the global poverty reduction goal. Nonetheless, international development cooperation policy is, above all, Spain's foreign policy. This is precisely reflected in the geographical concentration of Spanish cooperation: Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa, Middle East, East and Central Africa and Asia (The Philippines); historically aligned regions of geopolitical and strategic importance to Spain.

Despite a growing financial investment in international aid throughout the 1990s and 2000s, Spain's development cooperation efforts were severely affected by the global financial crisis in 2008. In 2008, Spanish ODA reached a historic peak of €4.76 billion, representing 0.45% of GNI. However, starting in 2009, ODA levels began to decline sharply, up to just 0.16% of GNI by 2012. Between those years, Spain reduced its ODA by 70%, the most drastic cut among all DAC members, even as other donor countries increased their aid contributions by 3.4% over the same period (Cunego and Sanjuán, 2014). However, aid finance revamped after 2015 thanks to Spain's economic recovery, positioning 12th OECD-DAC largest donor in 2024, contributing 0.24 of its GNI (Smole et al., 2025).

3.2. Taiwan

Like Spain, Taiwan experienced rapid economic growth in the 1970s and 1980s. This growth trajectory led to Taiwan's reclassification as an advanced economy by the IMF in 1998 (Wu, 2021). Taiwan's position in the international cooperation system is unique, as

it finds itself diplomatically isolated. As a result, foreign aid has become a crucial aspect in Taiwan's strategy to gain international recognition.

Although Taiwan and Spain established their international cooperation systems around a similar period and share a similar economic growth, they are classified differently: Taiwan as an "emergent donor" and Spain as a "traditional donor". Several factors might explain this distinction, including the limited development of Taiwan's international cooperation system, its exclusion from key international development frameworks and the competing interests behind Taiwan's foreign aid.

Taiwan's particular geopolitical situation and isolation from international frameworks have turned aid as a political strategy to gain international recognition. Even though the approach to development aid has changed significantly over the past administrations since the establishment of its development cooperation system, one core goal has remained: the cultivation of stronger diplomatic ties and acceptance within the global community (Chien and Wu, 2021).

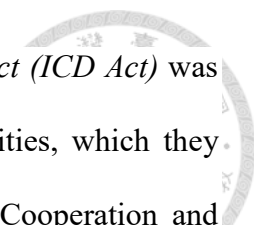
When aid was still not institutionalised, Taiwan began to provide assistance in the form of technical cooperation in 1959 (Wu, 2013). Since then, aid has been used as a diplomatic tool to secure diplomatic recognition even to the expense of moral politics.

During the presidencies of Lee Teng-hui and Chen Shui-bian, Taiwan's aid policy was deeply rooted in a strategy known as "aid for diplomacy", often referred to as "dollar diplomacy" or "checkbook diplomacy." This approach concentrated aid on a small group of diplomatic partners and was frequently directed toward specific elites or constituencies, often with minimal transparency and weak accountability. Ambassadors were granted considerable discretion in how aid was allocated, and funding decisions were commonly

driven more by political considerations such as securing diplomatic recognition, than by actual development needs.

This period also marked a critical institutional shift in Taiwan's aid architecture. In 1988, the government established the Overseas Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF), signifying the beginning of a more structured approach to foreign aid. However, by the early 1990s, the IECDF was replaced by the International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF). Alongside this organizational change came a politicization of Taiwan's aid strategy, as the focus moved from economic cooperation to more overt diplomatic engagement. This transition was institutionalized through the transfer of foreign aid responsibilities from the Ministry of Economic Affairs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. While both ministries emphasized continuity in Taiwan's development efforts, the underlying reorganization reflected a growing emphasis on using aid as an instrument for securing international recognition and deepening bilateral ties (Chan, 1997).

The election of President Ma Ying-jeou in 2008 marked a strategic pivot. Ma negotiated a “diplomatic truce” with the People's Republic of China (PRC), which dramatically reduced the zero-sum competition for recognition and, in turn, allowed Taiwan to reframe its foreign aid priorities. With less immediate pressure to use aid as a tool of diplomatic defense, the Ma administration introduced a reform agenda based on three principles: “proper goals, legal processes, and effective administration.” These were outlined in Taiwan's 2009 White Paper on Foreign Aid, which committed to aligning aid with the OECD-DAC principles, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



During this period, the *International Cooperation and Development Act (ICD Act)* was adopted in 2010 to serve as the legal basis of Taiwan's ODA activities, which they commissioned ICDF to carry out all affairs regarding International Cooperation and Development. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the agency in charge of ICDF, issued six regulations to implement the ICD Act outlining Taiwan's commitment in promoting human security, democracy, human rights, and sustainable development; the importance of supporting partner countries' economic and social development aligning with international development trends; and the need to participate in bilateral and multilateral cooperation initiatives to promote sustainable development (Shih, 2019).

It is, then, under the Ma administration that we begin to see Taiwan's position to comply with international norms as a way to improve its image and to gain sympathy and support from other states. This strategy continued during the presidency of Tsai Ing-wen, albeit differently.

Tsai's election in 2016 marked the end of the tacit truce with the PRC, leading some of Taiwan's diplomatic allies and development partners to align with the PRC in the contest for recognition. Amidst increasing pressure from the PRC and a diminishing pool of diplomatic allies, Tsai's strategy shifted from transactional recognition towards cultivating trust, long-term partnerships, and shared values with like-minded countries, particularly those adhering to liberal democratic norms. Therefore, despite their different approaches to aid implementation, Tsai largely continued Ma's strategy of framing aid more explicitly around normative alignment with international development frameworks like the 2030 Agenda (Wu and Chien, 2021).

Tsai's strategic reorientation is evident in the White Paper on Foreign Aid published in 2022. Similar to its earlier version, the White Paper articulates a clear alignment with

international development frameworks, notably the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. The key difference lies in the explicit articulation of aid as an instrument of Taiwan's soft power, with development cooperation serving to advance its democratic values, public health priorities, and technological capabilities.

Despite these reforms, Taiwan's development cooperation remains closely aligned with its broader foreign policy objectives. As a result, the effectiveness of its aid is often assessed based on the number of diplomatic allies and the strength of bilateral relations, particularly at the governmental level, rather than on measurable improvements in the lives of beneficiaries within recipient countries (Wu, 2013).

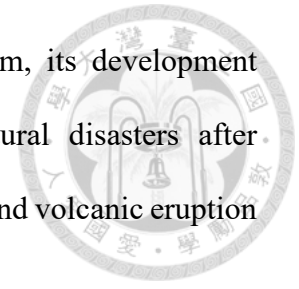
3.3. Guatemala

3.3.1. Guatemala's Development Cooperation History

Guatemala was a Spanish colony for nearly 300 years before gaining its independence on September 15, 1821. Following a brief period of political uncertainty, it became part of the Mexican Empire and later belonged to a federation called the United Provinces of Central America. This federation dissolved due to a civil war between 1838 and 1840. Since then, Guatemala's history has been marked by alternating periods of democratic governments and civil war, including military juntas. Guatemala emerged from a 36-year civil war with the signing of peace accords in 1996 (Bonilla, 2020).

The signing of the Firm and Lasting Peace Accords in 1996 marked a significant milestone for international cooperation in Guatemala. This reflected the country's commitment to resolving internal conflicts and laid the groundwork for opening up to development and collaboration with other nations (SEGEPLAN, 2023).

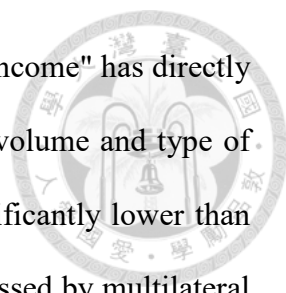
After Guatemala's opening to the international cooperation system, its development cooperation was primarily focused on humanitarian aid to natural disasters after Hurricane Mitch in 1998, Hurricane Stan in 2005, the storm Agatha and volcanic eruption of Pacaya in 2010.



In 2014, Guatemala implemented its first National Development Framework, *K'atun Nuestra Guatemala 2032*, and National Development Priorities (*Prioridades Nacionales de Desarrollo*). Guatemala's Development Plan, *K'atun 2032*, envisions five key pillars: (1) *Guatemala urbana y rural*, aimed at reducing territorial development disparity between rural and urban areas; (2) *Bienestar para la gente*, prioritising social protection and human development; (3) *Riqueza para todos y todas*, to foster economic growth and sustainable employment opportunities; (4) *Recursos naturales hoy y para el futuro*, emphasising environmental sustainability, climate resilience and responsible natural resource management; and (5) *El Estado como garante de los derechos humanos y conductor del desarrollo*, to strengthen institutional capacity, democratic governance, security and justice (K'atun 2032, 2014). At the international level, Guatemala firmly committed to international agreements, notably the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Acknowledging the interconnectedness of global challenges, the nation recognises the crucial role of international cooperation in climate change mitigation (SEGEPLAN, 2023).

3.3.2. Guatemala's Development Context

Guatemala has experienced a remarkable evolution in its economic income classification according to the World Bank. Initially, in the years 2005 to 2016, it was classified as a "Lower Middle Income" country, but as of 2017, the country experienced a change, graduating to the "Upper Middle Income" category (SEGEPLAN, 2023).

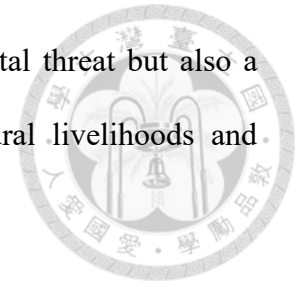


The shift in Guatemala's economic classification to "Upper Middle Income" has directly resulted in a reduction of international aid. As a consequence, the volume and type of international cooperation directed towards Guatemala are now significantly lower than during its "Lower Middle Income" classification. However, as expressed by multilateral bodies, measuring income by GDP is problematic as it doesn't take into account income distribution and targeted poverty (Y. Gaudin and R. Pareyon Noguez, 2020).

Guatemala faces a persistent crisis of chronic malnutrition, climate vulnerability, and food insecurity. Nationally, nearly half of all children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition, with rates exceeding 70% in departments like Totonicapán, Quiché, and Chiquimula, representing the highest rate in Latin America and 6th worldwide (Ferré Garcia et al., 2023). The impacts of climate change exacerbate these structural inequalities, particularly in Guatemala's eastern and southeastern regions, which form part of the Central American Dry Corridor. These areas are highly exposed to drought, erratic rainfall, and land degradation, disrupting subsistence agriculture and increasing the vulnerability of smallholder farming families.

To address this crisis, the Guatemalan government launched the *Gran Cruzada Nacional por la Nutrición* (Great National Crusade for Nutrition) in 2020, which aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under five by integrating actions across the sectors of health, education, agriculture, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene). However, implementation has been uneven, particularly in remote rural and Indigenous communities where climate vulnerability is greatest (Gilberto, 2024). Malnutrition is further exacerbated by deficient service provision, with 88% of the rural population lacking access to safely managed drinking water and 78% to safely managed sanitation.

In this context, climate change not only represents an environmental threat but also a vulnerability multiplier: enhancing food insecurity, displacing rural livelihoods and exacerbating fragile public services.



3.3.3. Guatemala-Spain relations

Woven together by threads of colonial history and socio-cultural ties, Spain's bilateral relationship with Guatemala goes back 500 years ago with the arrival of the Spanish colonizers, led by Pedro de Alvarado, in 1524. The Spanish colonising period extended until 1821, with the Plan of Iguala, which declared New Spain as a sovereign state.

After Guatemala's independence, bilateral relations with Spain were re-established in 1863 through the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Recognition. Diplomatic ties were maintained until the tragic fire at the Spanish Embassy in January 1980. The fire, initiated by Guatemalan peasants from the Committee for Peasant Unity and resulting in the deaths of 37 people, led Spain to sever diplomatic relations with Guatemala for a four-year period, until 1984 (ABC, 2015). Shortly after, in 1987, the Spanish Cooperation began its operation in Guatemala.

Given its extended development cooperation history, it is not surprising that Spain was classified the second largest OECD-DAC donor to Guatemala between 2005 and 2023, second only to the United States (SEGEPLAN, 2023, p.28). However, with the appearance of the other prominent development actors in the country, as it is Taiwan, this position was lowered to the fourth when comparing aid from bilateral donors disbursed from 2012 to 2021 (Table 2)(SEGEPLAN, 2022). Other factors that might have contributed to the decrease in Spanish ODA to Guatemala might be the economic aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis in Spain and Guatemala's rising GDP, which probably lowered its priority status compared to other poorer countries.

Table 1. ODA disbursements from OECD-CAD members from 2005-2023 (expressed in million USD)

CAD Members	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
United States	85.59	117.05	110.88	111.1	120.47	140.97	123.95	120.67	124.67	147.95	141.64	151.7	233.23	216.56	198.74	157.83	257.5	2560.5
Spain	44.62	243.83	238.56	228.78	102.6	90.13	42.47	23.4	14.57	16.28	15.26	19.66	21.1	36.4	25.5	30.03	35.52	1228.72
Sweden	16.63	36.88	29.6	26.92	28.92	28.94	28.23	26.36	30.46	32.44	31.59	34.16	31.13	35.21	31.1	33.2	38.97	520.74
Germany	24.48	24.28	21.36	22.04	19.52	18.59	22.9	23.88	18.6	30.44	21.96	27.2	24.3	35.25	29.88	25.46	27.23	417.38
Japan	36.99	46.04	24.4	15.72	29.15	42.04	20.24	22.34	15.91	6.52	8.59	6.15	8.15	21.65	23.18	40.5	24.7	392.27
Canada	8.68	13.03	6.62	15.99	8.36	10.63	10.18	19.68	9.72	6.29	11.79	13.33	10.89	17	11.2	12.89	16.62	202.9
Netherlands	31.74	23.22	26.31	26.53	28.36	21.82	18.39	6.73	2.95	0.09	"	1.17	0.59	0.19	0.26	0.24	"	188.58
Norway	26.36	17.22	15.13	10.22	8.06	8.91	9.13	7.29	10.15	11.11	10.82	8.62	6.62	5.44	5.5	5.99	5.3	171.86
United Kingdom	0.01	0.31	0.45	0.64	0.8	0.27	0.1	15.56	79.19	1.71	1.68	1.7	1.59	3.37	1.81	1.21	2.43	112.82
Austria	7.41	8.65	7.58	6.43	6.99	6.57	6.55	5.94	5.85	5.52	5.53	5.59	5.74	5.28	5.7	5.5	5.59	106.43
S.Korea	0	2.48	2.87	4.85	5.26	6.42	5.44	5.61	2.94	4.51	3.42	5.24	3.5	6.53	7.82	3.9	9.57	80.35
France	3.32	4	2.89	2.41	2.77	3.31	3.06	3.58	3.77	3.27	2.87	3.19	3.35	3.95	24.17	3.25	2.67	75.84
Switzerland	7.41	6.42	5.08	1.28	3.49	2.53	3.59	3.64	3.43	3.46	3.13	3.28	3.86	2.96	4.02	3.31	4.7	65.6
Belgium	4.23	4.08	3.62	4.49	5.43	4.04	4.56	4.21	4.36	3.97	4.1	4.35	2.62	3.25	3.07	2.43	2.37	65.19
Italy	2.89	1.2	5.53	9.87	7.32	5.72	5.67	2.7	2.62	1.33	1.61	1.21	1.34	0.34	0.57	0.42	0.73	51.06
Ireland	0.85	1.34	1.85	2.31	1.59	1.83	2.07	1.13	1.02	1.01	1.09	1.12	1.59	1.36	1.6	1.41	1.62	24.77
Finland	..	0.93	1	0.42	0.52	1.07	2.77	1.79	1.34	0.33	0.47	0.3	0.22	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.27	11.91
Denmark	0.06	..	..	0.34	..	2.65	2.64	2.74	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.67	0.64	9.76
Luxemburg	0.46	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.58	0.6	0.64	0.48	0.43	0.43	0.51	0.53	0.59	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.41	7.69
Australia	..	0.05	0.17	..	0	0.46	0.73	0.73	0.33	0.26	0.47	0.19	0.89	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.01	4.42
New Zealand	0.25	1.26	0.58	0.09	0.12	0.33	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.1	0.08	0.07	4.16
Portugal	"	..	"	0.06	"	0.12	"	0.03	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.21
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	"	0.01	"	"	0.13
Greece	0.04	-	"	"	0.06	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.1
Poland									0.01	0.01	0.01	"	"	"	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.09
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"	0.01	"	"	..	0.01

Source: Informe Histórico Cooperación Internacional 2005-2023. SEGEPLAN (2023)



From the Spanish perspective, Guatemala usually falls under a broader strategy geared towards the Latin American region in general. As such, Latin America has long held a strategic and symbolic place in Spain's foreign policy, continuing to shape the country's development cooperation priorities. Based on social, cultural, historical and economic ties, the cooperation with the region has added great value and advantage to Spain. Thus, cooperation with Latin America is seen not merely as a development obligation but as a core geopolitical asset that enhances Spain's visibility and influence in global affairs.

Yet, this strategic orientation sits uneasily with new global aid trends that prioritize support for the world's poorest countries, particularly Least Developed Countries. Latin America, composed largely of middle-income countries, including Guatemala, no longer fits easily within that framework. However, despite efforts in recent years to reorient Spanish cooperation toward poorer countries, driven by international pressure, Latin America has still remained central. This can be exemplified by the fact that Latin American countries dominated the list of Spain's principal aid recipients from 2015 to 2023 (Table 2). Specifically, four of the top five and seven of the top ten recipients were Latin American, with Guatemala being the fifth highest recipient of Spanish development cooperation.

Table 2. Spain's main recipients ODA disbursements from 2015 to 2023 (expressed in million USD)

Time period	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Recipient										
Colombia	-1,277,995	13,856,901	37,533,372	67,415,512	61,625,402	79,122,064	103,264,301	84,768,127	53,206,388	499,514,072
Palestinian Authority or W	19,652,292	21,986,981	28,514,266	3,263,605	36,561,237	28,180,507	37,333,728	34,658,122	75,745,847	315,269,030
El Salvador	10,308,918	16,180,234	24,418,847	38,716,406	42,947,759	45,875,388	34,080,571	30,938,823	4,460,136	288,068,306
Venezuela	-4,414,419	7,257,654	48,257,918	68,282,066	7,700,984	54,793,114	7,519,046	11,126,691	13,459,912	283,291,822
Guatemala	13,871,543	18,426,989	1,321,434	27,428,745	24,062,276	29,585,919	35,801,667	43,531,534	36,558,188	230,588,295
Bolivia	8,171,576	17,330,232	17,635,503	30,047,978	18,148,272	2,158,115	43,150,931	31,569,114	3,242,453	220,059,286
Peru	4,829,875	9,631,713	12,650,774	17,131,425	27,856,267	31,882,814	31,909,657	32,130,315	41,705,135	209,727,975
Senegal	14,799,046	13,070,225	14,869,292	21,508,758	18,738,267	19,154,741	24,633,885	22,389,996	25,830,761	174,994,971
Nicaragua	10,766,684	13,716,195	1,414,136	16,794,663	19,331,369	17,643,904	30,485,837	18,281,955	11,722,374	152,884,341
Mozambique	13,452,764	10,908,918	15,521,253	16,113,528	15,269,533	16,064,661	16,094,608	17,467,964	18,049,691	138,942,920
Honduras	4,222,339	9,201,542	19,353,019	19,234,987	15,281,055	21,828,986	10,025,136	15,874,707	13,386,418	128,408,189
Morocco	20,723,179	10,461,303	19,040,671	12,583,911	21,094,812	9,612,636	3,915,197	6,636,889	17,235,557	121,304,155
Niger	8,684,713	8,729,787	16,930,213	11,118,309	9,238,413	12,797,851	11,020,706	15,047,356	18,526,522	112,093,870
Mauritania	17,313,326	16,304,491	15,522,141	18,938,928	3,555,721	9,890,178	13,017,013	4,585,985	8,380,881	107,508,664
Paraguay	1,709,485	3,342,606	10,878,683	10,906,831	10,092,568	6,900,302	45,923,094	7,710,851	67,199	104,184,320
Lebanon	14,298,245	12,996,359	10,879,885	12,427,719	11,756,434	10,358,091	675,249	9,714,886	11,385,344	100,569,453
Ethiopia	8,028,363	8,948,892	9,370,827	8,655,654	8,092,373	8,421,007	12,166,328	10,664,586	15,979,315	90,327,345
Ecuador	-9,440,431	-2,493,364	173,387	337,546	8,170,674	11,580,828	9,363,526	19,886,996	24,099,681	64,716,757
Egypt	-3,317,489	-2,900,625	-2,414,181	884,537	-175,397	-1,964,866	39,904,977	10,829,757	1,674,173	42,520,886
Costa Rica	-2,800,853	-1,497,802	-1,915,851	-2,187,262	-1,614,254	-1,555,143	6,884,736	16,276,989	15,923,985	27,514,545
Philippines	1,423,887	1,290,942	2,991,844	973,981	943,275	1,329,354	6,495,835	1,771,897	6,183,516	23,404,531
Equatorial Guinea	2,543,975	255,294	1,721,206	2,152,724	217,349	187,414	3,035,345	2,816,738	3,627,406	22,497,964
Haiti	4,553,007	7,339,391	7,707,665	9,903,134	8,386,028	11,838,089	-29,278,695	9,511,183	-7,467,245	22,492,557
Jordan	2,705,737	2,559,795	-451,844	985,706	-958,652	-661,996	1,690,444	39,382	6,888,069	16,695,459
Mali	1,059,765	12,814,617	12,060,326	21,260,793	23,080,817	22,848,536	17,626,171	17,585,833	20,025,484	15,790,023
Dominican Republic	937,137	4,350,411	-2,456,367	-8,833,682	255,687	4,911,159	1,574,243	4,846,672	5,134,364	13,020,807
Mexico	-194,488	-937,596	10,742,369	30,011,119	33,645,301	14,933,277	6,706,078	1,421,226	8,127,948	11,549,588
Brazil	512,012	5,558,819	6,299,447	10,869,357	9,741,604	5,842,503	70,453	5,679,435	9,177,767	6,533,435
Cuba	15,399,865	2,218,772,813	9,251,325	10,326,223	9,258,868	6,996,479	6,536,013	11,915,051	10,782,357	2,437,837,778
Cabo Verde	-601,432	-617,029	206,606	978,045	-443,562	-95,872	680,924	-654,174	2,269,301	1,722,807
Argentina	-98,728,403	-20,090,109	-16,448,065	-11,006,587	-443,833	-6,053,877	8,465,583	-6,699,463	-559,466	-160,593,911

Source: Created by the author from the data extracted from the OECD

Moreover, Spain's role as the bridge between Guatemala and the European Union has also been key to advance Latin American interests within the EU. For instance, this regional alliance was highlighted during Spain's Presidency of the Council of the EU in the latter half of 2023, where Spain prioritized the Central and South American continent and successfully concluded various cooperation agreements between the EU and Latin America on issues such as transnational organized crime and, poverty and malnutrition.

In the field of climate change, the increasing prominence of the EU's climate agenda, particularly in its external action, has opened up strategic opportunities for Spain within

its development cooperation framework. A clear example of this is the EUROCLIMA+ programme, a regional initiative that promotes climate governance and sustainable development across Latin America. Within this framework, Spanish Cooperation plays a central role, contributing its technical expertise and longstanding regional engagement to support joint action on climate priorities.

3.3.4. Guatemala-Taiwan relations

In 2024, Taiwan and Guatemala celebrated 90 years of diplomatic relations, dating back to when the Republic of China (R.O.C) still governed what is now the PRC. The R.O.C and Taiwan established diplomatic relations in 1934, with Taiwan founding its first consulate in 1935, followed by a foreign legation in 1954 and an official embassy in 1960 (Taipei Times, 2024). It is also worth mentioning that, during the 1970s and 1980s, when Guatemala was governed by military forces and became isolated from the international sphere due to continuous violations of human rights, Guatemala only counted with the support of Israel, Taiwan and South Africa for arms supply (Robles Franco, 2014).

This continued relationship during a period of international condemnation reflects Taiwan's diplomatic priorities at the time, which centred on the preservation of formal bilateral ties regardless of the internal political dynamics in the respective country.

Guatemala and Taiwan have a particular relationship shaped by different priorities and interests than the rest of the donors. Wu (2021) argues that, as a result of international isolation, Taiwan finds itself in a weaker position in regards to its recipients, restricted to a type of aid that secures Taiwan diplomatic recognition. This was especially apparent during the so-called “dollar diplomacy”. During the Chen Shui-bian administration, in 2006, Taiwan was marred by a controversial corruption case involving the misappropriation of \$2.5 million in Guatemala. Funds originally allocated to a project

titled “*Bibliotecas por la Paz*” (*Libraries for Peace*) were reportedly diverted to the ex-wife and daughter of the then Guatemalan President Alfonso Portillo. During the judicial process, Portillo stated that he had received the money as a private donation to ensure Guatemala's continued diplomatic recognition of Taiwan (*Plaza Pública*, 2 April 2014). In Guatemala, the case was widely perceived as an example of Taiwan taking advantage of the country's corrupt political system in an attempt to consolidate, or effectively “purchase” continued diplomatic recognition and bilateral relations (Arévalo Pardo, 2009).

In 2008, Taiwan's development cooperation system went through a profound change with the Ma Ying-jeou administration. With closer ties with China, Ma's foreign policy wasn't focused on increasing their international allies, but rather consolidating the existing ones. This led to a greater alignment with international aid principles and the search for more transparency and accountability in its development cooperation system, with the adoption of the International Development and Cooperation Act in 2010, government and aid agencies were required to perform evaluation of all international cooperation and development affairs. In addition to reporting its ODA statistics from 2004 onwards.

It was also during this time that Guatemala started to strengthen its development cooperation system, with the adoption of the Declaration of Guatemala I and II, in 2008, that established sector-based committees to better manage and execute development projects (SEGEPLAN, 2023). This was also followed by the establishment of national long-term development planning tools and the inclusion of Guatemala in international frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or the UNFCCC Paris Agreement.

This greater alignment with international aid norms was ultimately reflected in a more institutionalised and technically framed partnership, with aid shifting from bilateral grants to a more technical cooperation.

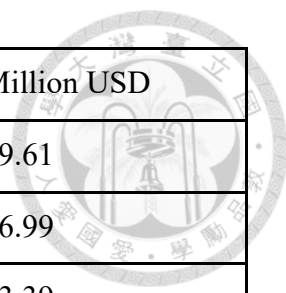


In 2006, the free-trade agreement (TFA) between the Republic of Guatemala and the Republic of China (Taiwan) came into effect with an indefinite duration. The TFA included a cooperation section, "Chapter 20", which aimed to strengthen and diversify cooperation efforts focusing on trade, environmental management, development funding, environmental protection, and boosting public-private sector capacity and investment (Arevalo Pardo, 2009). While this document provides a foundation for the establishment of cooperation projects, it fails to clearly indicate the long-term development goals guiding the partnership.

The absence of a long-term development strategy between Taiwan and Guatemala reveal the political nature of their partnership. Under this dynamic, Taiwan acts more cautious to establish structured and conditional long-term development plans, fearing the rupture of diplomatic relations. This fragmented strategy makes it difficult to track impact, measure outcomes and evaluate effectiveness beyond politics.

With Taiwan's diplomatic allies shrinking to a half in the past 20 years, financial support to remaining allies has become more concentrated and substantial, serving as both a diplomatic lifeline and a tool for reinforcing political alliances. The importance of the Guatemala–Taiwan relationship is particularly evident in the scale of development assistance disbursed. From 2019 to 2021, among bilateral and multilateral partners, Taiwan is positioned as the first largest contributor to Guatemala's official assistance with a total ODA commitment of 89.61 million USD (Table 3) (SEGEACI, 2022).

Table 3. Main Cooperation Partners Bilateral - Multilateral ODA Commitments (expressed in million USD) (2019-2021)



No.	Cooperation Donor	Million USD
1	Republic of China (Taiwan)	89.61
2	European Union (UE)	86.99
3	United States	73.39
4	Germany	53.59
5	United Nations Development Programme	48.79
6	The Global Fund	35.69
7	Inter-American Bank for Development	23.97
8	Spain	21.50
9	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation	10.20
10	United Nations	5.88

Source: *Análisis de las tendencias de cooperación para el desarrollo en el sector público 2019-2021. SEGEPLAN (2022)*



4. Research Methods

4.1 Four-stage policy cycle framework

The author of this research acknowledges the disparities between the development cooperation systems of Taiwan and Spain. Nonetheless, comparable elements have been identified within both systems to enable a meaningful comparison of climate mainstreaming practices. To carry out the analysis in itself, De Roeck's four-stage framework will be used for this comparative study of Taiwan and Spain's climate mainstreaming into their respective development assistance. In comparison with the other aforementioned approaches, De Roeck's framework allows for a more comprehensive analysis, which is especially important for Taiwan and Spain, given their distinctive foreign policy approaches and ODA structures.

As mentioned in the previous section, De Roeck's four-stage framework analyzes the integration and prioritization of climate considerations within the development policy process. Nonetheless, De Roeck's analysis focuses only on climate adaptation rather than climate mitigation and adaptation as a whole, hence the framework used in this research has been modified to adapt to the entire spectrum of climate mainstreaming. The framework tries to answer the following questions (De Roeck, 2018):

1. **Agenda-setting:** *To what extent is the initial need for climate mainstreaming recognized and articulated in development cooperation policies?*
2. **Policy process:** *What administrative routines and procedures are in place to facilitate climate mainstreaming within ODA?*
3. **Policy output:** *To what extent are climate objectives incorporated into broad policy frameworks and sectoral strategies?*

4. **Policy implementation:** *To what extent are climate objectives integrated into project design and planning?*



4.1.1. Agenda-setting

The first stage of the analysis focuses on whether and how climate change is framed as a development priority within Spain and Taiwan's ODA policies. This involves analysing key policy documents from pre-2015 and post-2015 to determine how climate change has been prioritised within their development cooperation policies throughout the past 25 years; and which international, regional and local agreements have influenced climate integration.

Spain's analysis is guided by its periodical Master Plan for Development Cooperation (Plan Director), national legislation concerning climate and development, relevant EU policy documents, and its commitments to international agreements such as the UN climate frameworks. Similarly, Taiwan's analysis draws from its White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy (2009 and 2022 editions) and MOFA International Cooperation and Development Reports (2013; 2018; 2020; 2022).

4.1.2. Policy Process

While agenda-setting reflects political commitment, the second phase, policy processes, determine whether administrative and institutional mechanisms facilitate or hinder climate mainstreaming. This stage examines the coordination structures, decision-making procedures, and technical tools that ensure climate considerations are systematically integrated into ODA planning.

In Spain, AECID's guidelines for environmental mainstreaming, interministerial coordination mechanisms, and climate risk assessment tools are analyzed to determine if

they support systematic integration. Similarly for Taiwan, the administrative and institutional analysis will be drawn from strategic public information made available by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regulations governing Taiwan's Foreign Assistance Programs (Annex I).



4.1.3. Policy Output

Policy output refers to the formal inclusion of climate objectives in donor-recipient agreements. In this study, Guatemala serves as the recipient actor, providing a concrete example to assess how climate mainstreaming is embedded within Taiwan and Spain's development cooperation frameworks.

For Spain, the Country Partnership Framework (*Marco de Asociación País*) 2013-2019 and 2021-2024 served as the key guiding document. In the case of Taiwan, due to the lack of a long term development strategy framework between donor-recipient, this study evaluates the integration of climate objectives in the 20 projects executed in Guatemala, on a case-by-case basis.

4.1.4. Policy Implementation

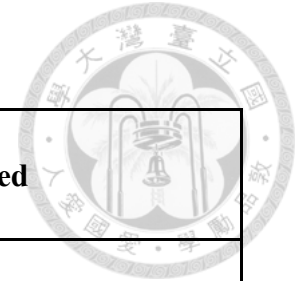
The final stage assesses whether climate objectives are operationalized in project design and implementation. This involved the review of project reports to determine whether climate adaptation and mitigation measures are effectively incorporated into ODA projects and programs. To illustrate how climate objectives are integrated at the implementation stage, this study conducts an in-depth analysis of three projects of each development agency, Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) and Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).

The selection of case studies from both development agencies was grounded on the effective integration of climate objectives within the respective projects.

In the case of Taiwan, the “Bamboo Industrialisation” project was selected as it stands out as the only initiative among ICDF’s portfolio in Guatemala that demonstrates cross-sector integration of climate objectives in a non climate-relevant sector: small and medium-sized enterprises. The two other projects selected, “Early Warning and Disaster Management System Project” and “Corn Production Resilience Project” reflect the integration of climate objectives in climate-relevant sectors: disaster risk and agriculture, respectively.

For comparative analysis, three AECID projects were selected from diversified sectors or approaches. However, all these projects are confined to "climate-relevant" sectors. The project “Financial Protection for Drought Management and Adaptation to Water Scarcity in Agriculture in the Central American Dry Corridor”, while operating within a climate-relevant sector (agriculture), incorporates financial protection mechanisms such as revolving credit schemes, thus linking environmental resilience to economic risk management. The second project, “Strengthening resilience for food security with gender and intercultural approach in the Chortí population in Chiquimula” while also operating within the agricultural sector, includes a specific integration of gender perspective. The third project, “Urban Waters in the Marquense Valley”, targets climate adaptive practices in the water and sanitation sector.

Table 4. Four-stage policy framework evaluation criteria and policy sources



Stage of Analysis	Policy Documents	Key aspects considered
1. Agenda Setting To what extent is the initial need for climate mainstreaming recognised in ODA policies?	Spain - Spanish Cooperation Master Plan (2009-2027) - Strategy for International Climate Finance (2019) - Spanish Climate Change and Energy Transition Law (2021) - Cooperation Law (2023) - European Consensus on Development “Our world, our dignity, our future” (EU)(2017) - Agenda for Change (EU)(2011) Taiwan - White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy (2009; 2022) - International Cooperation and Development Act (ICD Act) (2010) - ICDF Annual Reports (2012-2023)	• Is climate change identified as a key priority in ODA strategies? • Is there a high-level commitment to integrating climate action? • Is there any climate finance commitment?
2. Policy Process What administrative routines and procedures exist to	Spain - Environmental and Climate Change Mainstreaming Guidelines (2015)	• Are there institutions and coordination bodies dedicated to climate mainstreaming?

facilitate climate mainstreaming?	- Spanish Cooperation Master Plan (2009-2027) Taiwan - Regulations Governing the Dispatch of Personnel for International Cooperation and Development Affairs - MOFA (2011) - Regulations Governing Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for International Cooperation and Development Affairs - MOFA (2011) - Regulations Governing the Planning, Appraisal, Implementation, Supervision and Performance Evaluation of International Cooperation and Development Affairs - MOFA (2011) - Regulations Governing the Planning, Appraisal, Implementation, Supervision and Performance Evaluation of International Cooperation and Development Affairs - MOFA (2011) - International Cooperation and Development Act (ICD Act) (2010) - ICDF Annual Reports (2012-2023)	• Are there standardized tools for climate risk assessments, monitoring, and reporting? • How is inter-agency coordination managed?
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3. Policy Output To what extent are climate objectives included in broad policy frameworks and sectoral strategies?	Spain - Country Partnership Framework Spain-Guatemala (2013-2019; 2021-2024) Taiwan - ICDF Guatemala - 20 projects	• Are climate objectives integrated into donor-recipient agreements? • Are climate considerations mainstreamed across all sectors?
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4. Policy Implementation To what extent are climate considerations integrated into project design and planning?	Spain - Capitalisation of experiences from the Financial protection for drought management and adaptation to water scarcity in agriculture in the Central American Dry Corridor project. IICA - Final Project Evaluation 2019/PRYC/000031. Strengthening resilience for food security with gender and intercultural approach in the Chortí population in Chiquimula - Protection and integrated and sustainable management of the upper part of the Naranjo River basin that supplies the urban drinking water headwaters in the department of San Marcos - Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation en Guatemala Project Reports Taiwan - ICDF Guatemala: - Bamboo Industries Project - Corn Production Resilience Strengthening Project - Early Warning and Disaster Management System Project	 ● Do ODA-funded projects explicitly include climate adaptation and mitigation components? ● Are climate risk management tools (e.g., EIAs, vulnerability assessments) applied at the project level? ● Are there monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks for tracking climate-related results?
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Source: Created by the author

4.2. Climate Mainstreaming Effectiveness

Finally, the extent of integration at each stage is qualitatively assessed using a three-level scale (limited, strong, systematic), which provides a structured basis for comparing both donors' climate mainstreaming performance.

This study recognises the challenges of both traditional and emerging donors facing a full integration of climate objectives across all sectors of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Given these limitations, strong integration is defined as the consistent integration of climate considerations across all sectors key to climate adaptation and mitigation and systemic integration determines the ultimate goal of embedding climate objectives in every ODA sector.

Table 6. Fours-stage analysis framework criteria.

	Limited Integration	Strong Integration	Systemic Integration
Agenda-Setting	Climate is considered but secondary to economic and social priorities.	Climate is seen as a priority but only in climate or environmental sector	Climate is prioritised and integrated in all development sectors
Policy Process	Few or no procedural requirements for mainstreaming	Climate considerations in development planning but no mandatory climate risk assessments	Mandatory climate risk assessment in all ODA projects
Policy Output	ODA objectives align with Guatemala Development plan but no climate considerations	ODA objectives align with Guatemala Development Plan and climate is integrated only in climate-relevant sectors	ODA objectives align with Guatemala Development Plan and climate is integrated in all development sectors
Policy Implementation	Climate considerations are integrated but no operational KPI	Climate considerations and operational KPI are integrated only in	Climate considerations and operational KPI are integrated in all

		climate-relevant sectors	ODA projects
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Source: Adapted from De Roeck (2018)



4.3. Data Collection: personal interview, audiovisual materials and statistics

In addition to the analysis of policy documents and project reports, this research includes primary qualitative data obtained through a semi-structured interview with an ICDF member staff deployed in Guatemala for three years. The purpose of the interview was to fill the gaps in the publicly available information on ICDF development practices at the central level but also, more specifically, to the projects. The questions and responses outlined in the interview are included in the Annex II.

Audiovisual materials such as institutional documentaries, recorded institutional forums and other institutional media were also reviewed and included in the analysis of projects (Section 5.1.4 and 6.1.4). All audiovisual materials were sourced from the official Youtube account from the respective institution.

In the case of Spain AECID projects, videos from each respective project were reviewed, either from Spain AECID Guatemala youtube channel or, the partner institution, in this case, IICA and HELVETAS. Due to a lack of available video content for other initiatives, the review of Taiwan's projects was limited to videos from the Bamboo Industrialization project.

This study includes three tables compiling quantitative data on Official Development Assistance flows from donor countries to Guatemala, as well as, Spain to its recipient countries. The primary objective of these tables is to provide a comparative overview of the financial scale and sectoral orientation of the two donors' engagements in Guatemala.

Table 1 in Section 3.3.3. illustrates the amount of ODA disbursed to Guatemala from 2005 to 2023 from all OECD-DAC Committee members expressed in USD million. In this case, the mount portrayed refers to the actual transfer of financial resources from the OECD-DAC countries to Guatemala. The data used in this table is sourced from official reports from the Guatemalan government, more specifically, the *Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia* (SEGEPLAN), in its Report on Historical International Cooperation 2005-2023 [*Informe Histórico Cooperación Internacional 2005-2023*].

Table 2 in Section 3.3.3. illustrates the amount of ODA disbursed from Spain to all recipient countries listed as priority countries in Spain Development Cooperation Agency strategies from 2015 to 2023. The data used in this table is sourced from the OECD official flows in USD million (constant prices).

Table 3 in Section 3.3.4 illustrates the ODA commitments from bilateral and multilateral partners to Guatemala from 2019 to 2021 expressed in USD million. The data used in this table is sourced from official reports from the Guatemalan government, more specifically, the *Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia* (SEGEPLAN), in its Report on the Analysis of International Cooperation Trends in the Public Sector 2019-2021 [*Análisis de las tendencias de cooperación para el desarrollo en el sector público 2019-2021*].

Data availability poses a significant limitation in the comparative analysis of development aid flows, particularly in the case of Taiwan. Unlike traditional donors such as Spain, Taiwan is not a member of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and therefore does not follow DAC reporting standards. As a result, there is a lack of consistent and publicly accessible information on Taiwan's aid volumes, modalities, and

sectoral distribution. This has necessitated the use of alternative sources, primarily Guatemalan national records, which often report aid in terms of committed or subscribed amounts rather than actual disbursements.



5. Analysis on Spain's Development Project in Guatemala

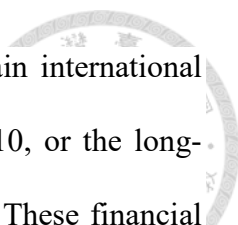
5.1. Agenda-Setting Analysis

The Director Plan, developed every four years by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and AECID, provides a strategic roadmap for Spain's ODA priorities. This planning continuity allows for an evaluation of the evolving role of climate within Spain's development agenda.

Prior to the Paris Agreement in 2015, in the Director Plan 2009-2012, environmental concerns were somewhat peripheral, being mentioned under broader sectoral priorities such as rural development, hunger eradication, and water and sanitation services, and no specific mention of climate change.

From 2013 to 2016, Spain's ODA strategy began to reflect a more structured approach to climate change. Although climate was not explicitly part of the sectoral objectives, it was integrated as a cross-cutting issue in the goal of improving the provision of global and regional public goods. Here, the importance of sustainable development and environmental considerations was acknowledged more clearly, with an emphasis on integrating environmental variables into all interventions. This approach indicated a move toward mainstreaming climate change into various development projects.

However, this period also faced significant economic challenges. The measures outlined in the Plan Director for 2013-2016 took into account a conservative forecast of no increase in Spain's ODA during the first two years of the plan. According to the 2012 PACI (Annual Plan for International Cooperation), Spain projected an estimated annual net ODA of €2.3 billion, based on a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI). This figure was modest compared to the larger amounts Spain had contributed to ODA in the past, reflecting the severity of the economic situation at the time. The constraints on the



national budget meant that it was not possible for Spain to meet certain international commitments, such as the 0.56% of GNI target set by the EU for 2010, or the long-standing goal of reaching 0.7% of GNI for ODA (Smole et al., 2025). These financial limitations highlighted the tension between Spain's ambitious development goals and the realities of its domestic economic challenges, which in turn affected the scale and scope of its efforts to integrate climate change in its development interventions during this period.

Despite these constraints, the Spanish government made strides in incorporating climate change as a priority within its ODA framework such as the publication of the AECID Guidelines for Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change into Development Cooperation in 2015. The focus on coordination with EU member states and improved aid effectiveness was intended to optimize resources and reduce fragmentation in aid distribution. Spain's approach, while more focused on climate change, had to contend with the realities of limited financial resources, requiring a balance between maintaining international commitments and addressing urgent domestic concerns.

By the 2018-2022 period, Spain's ODA policies were further refined under the legal framework of the Spanish Cooperation Law (LCID). Furthermore, the Climate Change and Energy Transition Law was approved in 2021, including the enforcement of the International Climate Finance Strategy which envisaged the consistency of Spain's ODA policies with climate action objectives, embedding climate considerations into normative and planning frameworks (Law 7/2021, 20 May 2021, Climate Change and Energy Transition. Spain Official State Gazette, 121, 21 May 2021).

This period marked a significant shift in Spain's approach to climate change, with the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) placing a strong emphasis on sustainability and

the fight against climate change, exemplified by the commitment of a 50% increase in annual climate funding to EUR 1.4 billion (US\$1.5 billion) in 2023 (La Moncloa, 2023).

In the current 2024-2027 Director Plan, climate change continues to be recognised as a thematic priority alongside other key objectives, such as poverty eradication, gender equality, and good governance. While this acknowledges the importance of climate action, it also suggests that climate mainstreaming must compete with other priorities within Spain's ODA framework. Consequently, the effectiveness of climate mainstreaming depends on how well climate action is embedded within existing priority areas and whether it is systematically applied across Spain's cooperation instruments.

In sum, Spain demonstrates a systemic integration of climate mainstreaming at the agenda-setting stage, evidenced by its commitment to a 50% increase in annual climate funding and the mainstreaming of climate across all development sectors within the Director Plan.

5.2 Policy Process

In 2011, the EU adopted one of its key development cooperation policy documents, the Agenda for Change. With this legislation, the EU called its Member States for a stronger policy coherence between development and climate change and the integration of climate in all policy sectors including development cooperation. Later, in 2013, the EU adopted the EU's Monitoring Mechanism Regulation requiring Spain and all member states to systematise its tracking of climate-related ODA.

In 2015, AECID developed the Guidelines for the Mainstreaming of the Environment and Climate Change. In them, AECID recognises the idea that climate and environmental considerations should be systematically integrated into all development interventions, regardless of sector. However, it also acknowledges that some sectors such as rural

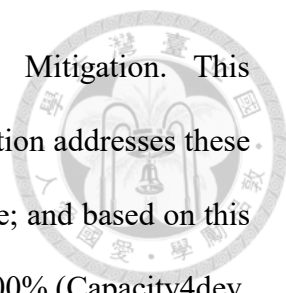
development, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, and health are particularly sensitive to environmental factors and should be prioritized for mainstreaming efforts. This sector-based prioritisation reflects the partial implementation of AECID's mainstreaming principles.

The Guidelines also provide the tools to mainstreaming across different sectors. It includes frameworks for integrating climate and environmental risk into project design. However, while climate risk assessments exist, they are not always mandatory for all projects. Tools such as environmental impact assessments (EIA) and strategic environmental assessments (SEA) are available, but their application varies depending on project type and funding stream.

The AECID Guidelines for Climate Change and Environment Mainstreaming reflect an intent to institutionalize climate mainstreaming within ODA projects by assigning a responsible figure to oversee environmental considerations. However, the guidelines fall short in establishing a dedicated institution or robust coordination mechanism to ensure effective mainstreaming across sectors.

Moreover, inter-agency coordination appears to be weak, as the guidelines primarily emphasize collaboration with environmental NGOs, ministries, and other country-level actors, rather than fostering cross-sectoral engagement within relevant sectors in the partner country. This sectoral isolation risks limiting climate mainstreaming, as environmental concerns may remain compartmentalized rather than being systematically incorporated into broader development policies and governance reforms.

As a member of the OCDE, Spain's climate mainstreaming methodology is based on the qualitative Rio Markers. The Rio Markers system consists of policy markers that monitor and report on the development finance targeting the themes of the Rio conventions:



Biodiversity, Desertification, Climate Adaptation and Climate Mitigation. This methodology assigns a number from 0 to 2 depending on how the action addresses these themes: 0, not targeted; 1, significant objective; 2, principal objective; and based on this criteria, a certain percentage of the budget is allocated: 0%, 40% or 100% (Capacity4dev, 2025). However, tracking green spending has proven to be incredibly difficult (Darvas & Sekut, 2025). A study evaluating the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) principle, a key pillar in climate mainstreaming in the EU, found that these activities end up being classified under “intervention groups”, each of which has a predetermined coefficient (Beltran Miralles, M. et al., 2023). This likely contributes to the later finding that Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a major area lacking implementation in Spain's development assistance.

While planning tools such as the AECID Guidelines for Climate Change and Environment Mainstreaming exist, these documents reveal a selective prioritization of climate within specific development sectors, rather than an overarching commitment across all. In addition, there is no cross-sectoral collaboration, nor does AECID have a dedicated unit for climate mainstreaming. Owing to the incomplete inclusion of process indicators, Spain does not reach a systemic integration and remains at the strong integration level of the climate mainstreaming four-stage framework.

5.3. Policy Output

At the beginning of the programming phase, the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) adopts *Country Partnership Frameworks* (MAP-Marco Asociación Pais) with each of the partner countries, as the planning instrument that aligns the Spanish Cooperation strategies with the development objectives of the partner country. MAP outlines development priorities, focal sectors, cross-cutting themes and coordination mechanisms with partner countries.

As it has been previously mentioned, the EU regulatory framework has a direct impact on Spain's aid. The Agenda for Change, published in 2011, establishes that every EU member state's aid activities in each country should concentrate in a maximum of 3 sectors with a special emphasis in human rights, democracy and other key elements of good governance; and inclusive and sustainable growth for human development (European Commission, 2011). In alignment with this, during the two previous MAP, Spanish cooperation has concentrated its efforts on the following key sectors: food security, gender equality, and good governance.

During the MAP 2013-2017, AECID's development actions centered on addressing child malnutrition and gender violence. Although the child malnutrition program incorporated activities with indirect positive climate impacts, for example, projects improving access to sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure and initiatives enhancing climate-sensitive rural resilience, climate change was clearly not a main consideration beyond sectors traditionally linked to it, a gap that extended to the design of the gender violence program.

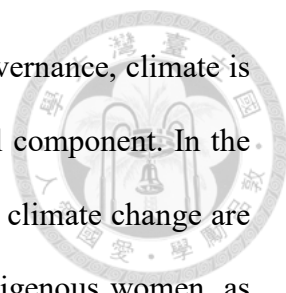
To better understand the lack of climate integration during this period is important to analyse the broader alignment between Spain and Guatemala's development priorities and strategies. AECID MAP 2013-2017 was formulated in accordance with Guatemala's national strategies of the time, which was based on three *Pactos* (Pactos): Pact for Security, Justice, and Peace; Pact for Economic Development and Fiscal Order; and Zero Hunger Pact. The limited explicit integration of climate considerations within the Pacts, a consequence of a lack of interest from the recipient side, ultimately hampered effective climate integration, despite Spain's (limited) inclusion of climate lenses in its development strategy. In addition, as expressed in the MAP 2013-2017, the absence of a consolidated national development plan and the gaps in the operational framework

(results measurements, institutional responsibilities and implementation mechanisms) hindered an effective alignment and long-term coherence between donor and recipient.

Shortly before the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Guatemala developed its first comprehensive National Development Plan — *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo K'atun: Nuestra Guatemala 2032* in 2014. This plan reflected the country's commitment to aligning with international frameworks, building upon previous global agreements by adopting a more inclusive sustainable development strategy, with a greater focus on climate objectives.

Guatemala's endorsement of international agreements had a direct influence on the greater inclusion of climate consideration in the adoption of the 2020-2024 MAP Guatemala-Spain development framework. In accordance with the Spanish Cooperation Director's Plan 2018-2021, the MAP Guatemala-Spain recognises climate and environmental sustainability as one the cross-cutting priorities together with gender equality, human rights and cultural diversity. Meaning that these priorities are meant to inform the design, implementation, and evaluation of all interventions.

Despite clear emphasis on the integration of climate objectives into all development projects, Food Security and Nutrition is the only program where climate objectives are concretely operationalised. Within this program, AECID looks to achieve this goal through projects such as the development of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure to mitigate climate-sensitive diseases like diarrhea, climate-resilient agriculture in to stabilize food systems in drought-prone areas, and sustainable water management via AECID Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (*Fondo de Cooperación para Agua y Saneamiento*).



However, in the other two programs in gender equality and good governance, climate is recognised more as a contextual risk multiplier rather than a central component. In the AECID program on gender equality, environmental degradation and climate change are acknowledged as one of the primary factors affecting rural and indigenous women, as well as the importance of integrating the gender component in aforementioned projects geared towards reducing food insecurity. In this regard, climate risks are indirectly addressed as structural conditions that worsen gender inequality, but they are not directly monitored or targeted within this program. Similarly, in the program in good governance, climate components are essentially absent.

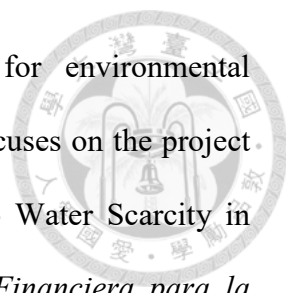
Within the strategic development framework between Spain and Guatemala (Marco de Asociación País), only one of the three designated sectors considers climate within its program goals. This selective approach results in a strong integration of climate objectives in all key climate sectors leading to a thematic prioritization, failing to reach a systemic integration of climate mainstreaming.

5.4. Policy Implementation

Climate finance in Guatemala has remained a relatively small component of Spain's Official Development Assistance (ODA), with only 1% or less representing the ODA allocated for climate action (ODS 13). Historical funding trends indicate that direct allocations for climate have been consistently low, with a notable decline in the years following the COVID-19 pandemic.

5.4.1. Case study I: Financial Protection for Drought Management and Adaptation to Water Scarcity in Agriculture in the Central American Dry Corridor project

To illustrate the policy implementation phase of Spanish cooperation in Guatemala, this analysis will focus on the integration of climate objectives within the framework of



ARAUCLIMA, one of AECID's flagship regional programs for environmental sustainability and climate change in Latin America. The analysis focuses on the project “Financial Protection for Drought Management and Adaptation to Water Scarcity in Agriculture in the Central American Dry Corridor” (*Protección Financiera para la Gestión de la Sequía y Adaptación a la Escasez Hídrica en la Agricultura del Corredor Seco Centroamericano*), implemented by Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) with support from AECID, from 2020 to 2022.

ARAUCLIMA is a program of the Spanish Cooperation Agency to combat climate change and promote sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It supports the actions of countries in the region to mitigate these environmental changes and adapt to the new environment, with the aim of protecting the environment and preserving nature (AECID, 2024). Since 2015, ARAUCLIMA has supported 41 projects across multiple lines of action: resilient agriculture, renewable energy, risk management, forest management, and sustainable use of marine resources. However, its efforts in Guatemala have been entirely directed towards promoting climate resilient agriculture.

The Financial Protection for Drought Management and Adaptation to Water Scarcity in Agriculture in the Central American Dry Corridor is a regional initiative, implemented in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, aimed to develop a comprehensive financial protection strategy for family farmers facing increasing water scarcity. In the case of Guatemala, the project was implemented in the municipalities of Jocotán and Camotán, in the department of Chiquimula. This region is found at the epicenter of the most aggravated droughts in the Dry Corridor (*Corredor Seco*) of Central America, which affects Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

To support the region's resilience, the project promoted climate-adaptive agricultural practices and techniques to minimize crop losses caused by drought and climate variability. Its overarching goal was to enhance the well-being of smallholder farmers in the SICA region by reducing the vulnerability of their livelihoods to climate change. This was pursued through the creation of cost-effective financial and technical mechanisms for managing drought risk and adapting to water-stressed environments (Colindres, 2022).

In the case of Guatemala, the project was implemented in the municipalities of Jocotán and Camotán, in the department of Chiquimula, at the epicenter of the most aggravated droughts in the Dry Corridor (*Corredor Seco*).

Integration across the project cycle

From its inception, the project was designed in response to a clear climate diagnosis of the Dry Corridor (*Corredor Seco*). The project was designed with a dual focus

PICSA (Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture) was selected as the technical approach that would guide the project intervention. Water harvesting systems were introduced to address long-term water scarcity and increase ecosystem resilience; and seed banks were created as a risk management strategy, ensuring continuity of crops during climatic shocks and preserving climate-resilient seed varieties.

During the implementation, climate interventions were adapted to local indigenous knowledge. Activities were carried out in collaboration with the Indigenous community Ch'orti, who provided indigenous knowledge on how to implement soil and water conservation practices, techniques and technologies that respected ancestral knowledge, such as taking into account the phase of the moon at the time of planting, recognizing the signs of approaching to know if winter is approaching or if there is shallow groundwater, and how to sow near stones in extremely dry land, among others (Colindres, 2022).

To enhance local ownership during this project phase, scientific and technical guidance from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) was integrated, along with the involvement of the community in the planning of the project.



Climate indicators were, however, least integrated during the monitoring and evaluation phase. While outcomes indicators (e.g., improved water access, soil fertility, reduced vulnerability) were observed and narratively documented, the project lacked climate impact indicators in its Results Framework (*Marco de Resultados*), in other words, indicators that demonstrate the long-term impact of the project in the region's climate resilience. There were also no structured mechanisms put in place to assess how much the financial protection tools contributed to reducing climate-related economic losses.

Stakeholder participation

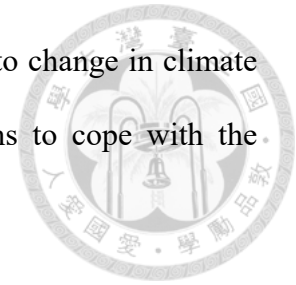
Point 4 of the Mainstreaming Guidelines emphasizes stakeholder participation as a structural element vital to the ownership, relevance, and sustainability of climate adaptation strategies within project interventions.

The Ch'orti' community's role is framed as central to "local ownership," with ancestral knowledge integrated into technical interventions (IICA Learning, 2020). In addition, as part of a capacity-building strategy, local committees and farmer groups were responsible for distributing and managing funds and collective seed banks.

Risk and impact management

The project responds directly to one of the most critical climate risks in the region: prolonged drought and water scarcity. These hazards are recognized not only as environmental threats, but as structural drivers of livelihood loss, food insecurity, and migration among vulnerable rural populations. Among the key risks addressed include:

unreliable rainfall and crop failure, depletion of water sources due to change in climate variability and land degradation and lack of financial mechanisms to cope with the financial impacts of droughts.



As outlined in point 6 (promotion of positive environmental effects), the project included measures that contributed to ecosystem recovery and the regeneration of local natural resources such as no-burning agricultural techniques, rainwater harvesting infrastructures, agro-ecological soil restoration, etc.

Despite the emphasis about the inclusion of financial protection mechanisms linked to climate-smart production measures (IICA Learning, 2020), there is no quantifiable climate indicator in the monitoring and evaluation framework that evaluates the long term financial impacts of the project.

5.4.2. Case study II: Strengthening resilience for food security with gender and intercultural approach in the Chortí population in Chiquimula

Similar to the previous initiative, the project titled "Strengthening resilience for food security with gender and intercultural approach" [Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de la seguridad alimentaria con enfoque de género e interculturalidad] was implemented from 2020 to 2023 in the Chiquimula region, home to the Chortí population. As it was mentioned, this region is one of the regions in Guatemala with the highest threat of intensive droughts leading to chronic malnutrition.

The project's primary focus was on poverty reduction and hunger in the local indigenous community, addressed at the intersection of climate and gender. Three results were projected: *“(1) Strengthened technical and organisational capacities for resilient and diversified food production; (2) Resilient practices are applied in food production for family and community consumption; (3) Families diversify and protect their production*

with a micro-watershed approach". To address the community's climate resilience, the project developed agroecological practices and sustainable land management to improve the climate adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers.



Integration across the project cycle

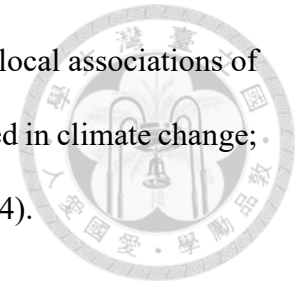
Even though the core aim of the project was the reduction of food poverty, climate adaptability was central in all the activities.

As the indigenous community was dependent on the Shalagá micro-watershed, most of the activities centered around improving the resilience of this environmental site. For example, they created a watershed management plan based on a climate vulnerability diagnosis performed on the basis of the results of a survey filled by the local community. Based on this and the PICSA approach, local farmers were trained to make informed decisions based on climate information to help with climate adaptation of the crops. In addition, a committee was created to manage the watershed, promoting capacity exchange with other countries in the region and the farmers' involvement in the Agri-climate Technical Committee to oversee the climatic situation of the region. Finally, drought-resilient crops were introduced to diversify from the vulnerable monoculture, as well as organic fertilizers and agroforestry techniques to improve soil health and moisture retention.

Stakeholder collaboration

The project demonstrates strong collaboration across diverse stakeholders. First, for the development of the vulnerability index for the Shalagá micro-watershed, which subsequently informed the micro-watershed management plan, AECID consulted 17 communities in the region.

For the implementation of the project, AECID collaborated with the local associations of ASEDECHI, specialised in gender issues; and ASORECH, specialised in climate change; reflecting strong collaboration with local communities (AECID, 2024).

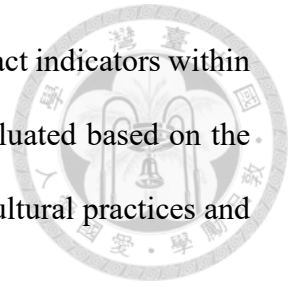


Second, aligned with its gender approach, the project achieved significant women's participation in all activities, with approximately 80% female involvement. Testimonies from community members, particularly women, highlight the project's tangible impacts. Participants received maize and bean seeds, engaged in agricultural training, and received support to commercialize diverse local products such as bananas, yuca, and coffee in local farmer markets. Women described this process not only as a path toward economic independence but as a fundamental shift in their social identity from passive caregivers to recognized *mujeres emprendedoras* (women entrepreneurs) (AECID, 2024). However, none of the beneficiaries featured in the documentary mentioned the impacts of climate change in the production, which reflects a lack of climate awareness within the community.

Risk and impact management

The project promoted positive environmental impacts such as improved soil management and erosion prevention, reduced deforestation through the introduction of fuel-efficient cook stoves or the climate resilient seeds. In addition, Importantly, the implementation process included local ownership and sustained training, reinforcing the community's long-term capacity to manage and maintain these systems. However, community voices also highlighted the need for continued institutional support and accompaniment, especially as they transition toward more climate-resilient and diversified livelihood systems (AECID, 2024).

As indicated in the previous case study, there is a lack of climate impact indicators within the project evaluation. In this case, the results of the project are evaluated based on the seed banks, the number of families practising the new adaptive agricultural practices and with accessibility to the climate resilient seeds.



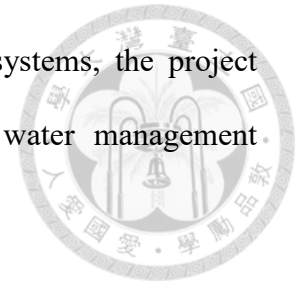
5.4.3. Case study III: Urban Waters in the Marquense Valley

Also called “Protection and integrated and sustainable management of the upper part of the Naranjo River basin that supplies the urban drinking water headwaters in the municipalities of San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos, San Antonio Sacatepéquez, San Cristóbal Cucho and Esquipulas Palo Gordo in the department of San Marcos”, this project was carried out from 2020 to 2023 under EUROCLIMA+, an European development program targeting climate mitigation and adaptation in the Latin American region.

While the project's overarching objective was to facilitate access to affordable water for personal and domestic use in the local communities, its specific aim focused on contributing to improved climate change resilience of urban water and drainage systems through comprehensive policy and pricing reforms. Notably, the project updated water/sanitation regulations (last revised in 1995) to align with climate resilience goals, emphasizing integrated water resource management (IWRM) principles. This included implementing climate-sensitive pricing mechanisms where tariffs were adjusted to reflect water scarcity conditions, with a portion of fees (e.g., 5% in Esquipulas Palo Gordo) allocated specifically to fund watershed protection and forest conservation efforts (HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation en Guatemala, 2024).

Integration across the project

To improve the climate resilience of urban water and drainage systems, the project incorporated reforestation, rainwater harvesting, and integrated water management practices.



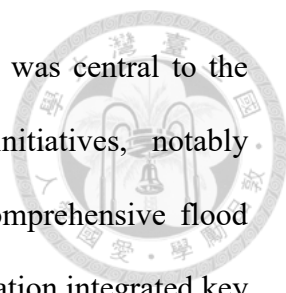
To adapt to changing climatic patterns, the project included reforestation and protection measures in water recharge zones and springs to maintain water flows. To ensure the sustainability of these efforts, functional mechanisms for payment for environmental services were established, providing financial incentives for these protective measures (HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation en Guatemala, 2024).

To improve water scarcity, they promoted the filtration and harvesting of rainwater to prevent floods and better recharge groundwater aquifers. Lastly, the project adopted systems that could adapt to future environmental and population shifts such as improved resilience of water and drainage infrastructure, climate-adapted planning frameworks and the operation and maintenance of wastewater plants.

Stakeholder collaboration

The project put a strong emphasis on participatory and multi-level governance. It involved municipal governments, local technical staff, and community stakeholders through technical dialogue tables and focus groups. In addition, AECID collaborated with the Ministry of Health to ensure the viability of water quality through health certifications. At the end of the project cycle, AECID encouraged the use of transparent mechanisms to guarantee local satisfaction and financial accountability tools by including post-project financial audits and citizen oversight mechanisms (*Comisiones de Auditoría Social*) (HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation en Guatemala, 2024).

Risk and impact management



Effective management of both environmental and operational risks was central to the project. This involved adaptive infrastructure and planning initiatives, notably hydrological studies, terrestrial zoning for water recharge, and comprehensive flood mitigation strategies. In addition, the project's design and implementation integrated key risk mitigation measures, including the reduction of contaminated sources and the establishment of robust technical maintenance protocols. Long-term sustainability was also addressed through the institutionalization of cost-recovery mechanisms, targeted staff training, and dedicated municipal budget allocations for operation and maintenance (HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation en Guatemala, 2024).

The three case studies were selected to illustrate the diverse sectoral contexts in which climate considerations were integrated as a cross-cutting issue. The first case demonstrated the integration of climate adaptation strategies aimed at mitigating agricultural and financial hardships within the region. The second case, similarly focused on climate-adaptive agricultural practices, distinctly approached poverty reduction from a gender perspective. Lastly, the third case, centered on climate adaptation practices in the water and sanitation sector.

As exemplified by these examples, even though Spain achieves climate change mainstreaming at the project level, its integration remains largely confined to "climate-relevant" sectors such as agriculture and water and sanitation. In sum, Spain achieves strong integration as it achieves to integrate climate objectives in every climate-relevant sector.

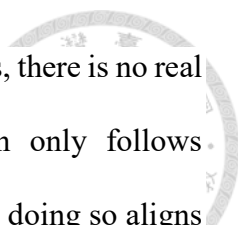
6. Taiwan

6.1. Agenda-setting



The "White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy," published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2009 and most recently updated in 2022, provides the basis of Taiwan's development cooperation strategies. Initially, Taiwan's foreign aid strategy, as evidenced in the 2009 White Paper, was notably *silent on* climate change or its direct mention in the aid goals. However, by 2022, Taiwan's foreign aid strategy reflected a clear shift in its development priorities, aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The integration of climate change as one of its six core areas reflects an evolution in Taiwan's aid framework and a continuity in Taiwan's alignment with international norms. This shift was largely influenced by the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015.

Starting from Ma's administration, there was already the intention of aligning Taiwan's development policies with international regulations and rules. This impetus culminated in the formulation of the International Cooperation and Development Act (ICD Act) in 2010, followed by several key development regulations in 2011, including those governing planning, appraisal, implementation, supervision, performance evaluation, development strategy consultations, loans, technical assistance, capacity building, and the dispatch of personnel. Collectively, these regulations reflected Taiwan's commitment to conforming with the goals outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, adopted in 2005. With the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, and the increasing global momentum in climate change, Tsai's administration needed to reform its existing strategies towards development aid and integrate climate change. As a result, Taiwan adopted the renewed White Paper on Foreign Policy in 2022 with climate change as one of its main development priorities.



Since Taiwan is excluded from the UN and other international institutions, there is no real obligation to fully comply with international norms, hence Taiwan only follows international norms selectively (Yuan, 2009; Wu, 2013), primarily when doing so aligns with its geopolitical or diplomatic interests. For this reason, despite the explicit inclusion of climate change as a pressing issue in policy documents, Taiwan has no high-level commitment to systematically integrating climate action across all ODA initiatives nor financial climate commitments.

Taiwan's approach to aid is largely shaped by its diplomatic position, as it seeks to strengthen diplomatic ties with its limited number of official allies while also expanding its influence and reputation. This diplomatic imperative means that ODA is often aligned with foreign policy goals, focusing on certain development sectors depending on the interests of the partner country (ICDF staff, personal communication, 18 July 2025). This often translates into a prioritisation of economic cooperation, trade partnerships, and technology transfer rather than climate adaptation and mitigation.

Since climate change is designated as one of the main development areas, it can be described as strong integration of climate objectives at the agenda-setting. However, Taiwan's agenda-setting lacks explicit provisions for its systematic integration across all development sectors and does not have any binding climate finance commitment, which constrains a systemic integration.

6.2. Policy Process

The programming phase of ICDF's development assistance follows an ad-hoc, demand-driven approach, reflecting Taiwan's bottom-up aid model. Unlike traditional donors that follow multi-year strategic frameworks, TaiwanICDF adapts its programming to the

specific needs and requests of partner countries, often tailoring projects based on bilateral negotiations and sectoral priorities.



This project-based model offers valuable flexibility for rapid responses to emerging needs, such as disaster recovery or urgent agricultural demands. However, it also presents challenges for systematically integrating climate objectives, as it lacks a strong strategic framework to guide these efforts.

To ensure projects do not present any negative impact and to ensure compliance with environmental and ecological sustainability, ICDF employs an Environmental Sustainability Checklist. However, these do not include the evaluation of climate impacts (ICDF staff, personal communion, 18 July 2025).

In addition, despite the collaboration between various government bodies to implement climate-related projects, ICDF lacks a centralized climate mainstreaming coordination body that ensures climate integration across all projects, and instead this task is managed by the Research, Development and Evaluation Department (ICDF staff, personal communion, 18 July 2025).

Article 3 of Regulations Governing the Planning, Appraisal, Implementation, Supervision and Performance Evaluation of International Cooperation and Development Affairs by MOFA envisages the operation of feasibility studies regarding the environmental impacts of the development projects conducted by ICDF or other government agencies/institutions. These feasibility studies include the execution of environmental impact assessments, site analysis and the adoption of development strategies. However, while this demonstrates a targeted application of climate risk assessment tools, there is no indication that these practices are standardised in project programming. Instead, climate risk management appears to be integrated selectively into projects where technological

solutions are central, rather than as a structural requirement across ICDF's development programming.



Despite the lack of formalised framework for cross-sector climate coordination, ICDF facilitates technical cooperation and inter-agency collaboration through specialized programs, such as seminars, training workshops, and pilot projects in climate adaptation. These programmes usually coordinate institutions from sectors such as environmental protection, agriculture and disaster risk to enhance disaster response capabilities and agricultural resilience (ICDF staff, personal communion, 18 July 2025).

In the policy process stage, Taiwan demonstrates limited integration of climate objectives. While MOFA regulations briefly include environmental risk assessments and other feasibility studies, there remains a notable absence of formalized procedures, institutional mechanisms, and standardized planning tools. Furthermore, ICDF lacks a dedicated unit specifically for climate change, contributing to this limited integration.

6.3. Policy Output

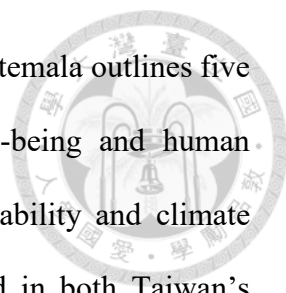
Despite ICDF's ad-hoc approach to aid programmes, ICDF's projects in Guatemala have mainly focused on the following sectors: environment, public health, agriculture, information and communications technology and small and medium enterprises. These focalised sectors have also been consistent throughout the past 15 years of cooperation, which facilitates the analysis of the integration of climate objectives within the projects before and after the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Given the absence of a formal development strategy framework between Taiwan and Guatemala, the analysis focuses on individual ODA-funded projects, examining their design, stated objectives, and sectoral focus. This case-by-case review serves as the basis

for evaluating the incorporation of climate considerations in the policy output phase of Taiwan's development cooperation with Guatemala.

In the analysis of ICDF's projects in Guatemala (Annex II), it is evidently apparent that, pre-2015, climate objectives are completely absent from project design, even sectors highly vulnerable to climate impacts like agriculture and aquaculture. Post-2015, there is some evidence of increased attention to climate objectives, particularly in agricultural projects focused on resilience and food security. Nonetheless, one project is worth mentioning for their integration of cross-cutting climate objectives: *Bamboo Industries Project*, where climate objectives are integrated with economic development goals. However, this case remains an isolated effort. Climate is only explicitly mentioned in a minority of projects and is predominantly concentrated in sectors where it is traditionally expected, such as agriculture and disaster risk management, and even in these sectors, the integration of climate objectives is not consistent. Climate change is treated as a sectoral add-on rather than a transversal development priority, indicating that the agenda-setting commitments are not translated into the policy output phase.

Article 3.1. and 3.2. of Regulation Governing Development Strategy Consultations for International Cooperation and Development Affairs published by MOFA states that when development strategy consultations are provided by the MOFA: (1) "*Leadership of diplomatic allies or friendly countries regarding their own development strategies should be respected*" and (2) "*development strategies of diplomatic allies or friendly countries should be reviewed and use relevant local mechanisms for distributing aid resources*". These regulations imply a donor-recipient alignment in development strategies, including its climate adaptation and mitigation goals.



As previously mentioned, in its Development Plan K'atun 2032, Guatemala outlines five development goals: balanced territorial development, social well-being and human development, sustainable economic growth, environmental sustainability and climate resilience and good governance. Comparing the priorities outlined in both Taiwan's projects and Guatemala's Development Plan K'atun 2032, we find both areas of convergence and divergence. For instance, ICDF's support for small and medium enterprises and agricultural value chains present a good alignment with Guatemala's ambition to foster inclusive productivity and competitiveness. Similarly, health projects echo K'atun 2032 goal of improving human development and well-being. However, there is a clear absence of environmental and climate considerations across sectors, despite being a central pillar in K'atun 2032 and Guatemala's Government General Policy (2020-2024).

At the policy output phase, Taiwan's integration of climate objectives remains partial and inconsistent. Although Taiwan's overall projects largely align with Guatemala's development goals, climate objectives are concentrated primarily in "climate-relevant" sectors, and even within these, their integration is not uniform, revealing an ad-hoc approach. For this reason, climate mainstreaming remains at the limited-to-strong integration.

6.4. Policy Implementation

To illustrate the policy implementation phase of Taiwan's ICDF in Guatemala, this analysis will focus on the integration of climate objectives within three projects implemented in Guatemala from 2014 to 2025.

The three projects were selected based on the effective integration of climate objectives in both non-climate and climate relevant sectors. As an example of cross-sector

integration, this study includes the project “*Bamboo Industrialization Project*” that integrates climate objectives into the mission of improving the performance of Medium and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Secondly, the project “*Corn Production Resilience Strengthening Project*” was included as a project that effectively integrates climate within a climate-relevant sector, namely agriculture. Lastly, the third project, “*Early Warning and Disaster Management System Project*” integrated climate within the disaster risk management sector, which is also climate-relevant.

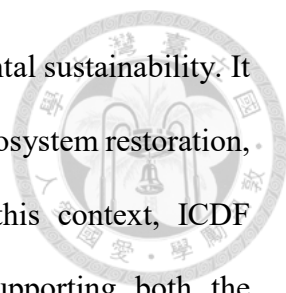
6.4.1. Case study I: Bamboo Industrialization

Recognising the substantial benefits of bamboo in reducing carbon emissions, protecting basins and preventing landslides, and substituting timber consumption, this project aims to leverage Guatemala’s abundant bamboo resources to enhance the competitiveness of its manufacturing sector. To achieve this, the project seeks to improve bamboo production, processing technology, and management skills; increase commercial cultivation; promote domestic bamboo use; strengthen Guatemala’s ability to undertake bamboo industry planning; foster green industry development; and boost local economic development (ICDF, 2022).

Notably, ICDF also carried out a similar project called “Bamboo Development Project” from 2011 to 2012. While this project differed in its objectives and mission, it offers a valuable point of comparison for understanding the integration of climate considerations before the 2015 climate frameworks.

Like the policy implementation section of the Spanish Cooperation, the analysis will be grouped in three sections: integration across the policy cycle, stakeholder integration and risk and impact management.

Integration across the policy cycle



From its initial design, this project integrates climate and environmental sustainability. It strategically identifies bamboo as a crop capable of contributing to ecosystem restoration, carbon capture, water source protection, and soil recovery. In this context, ICDF highlights bamboo's potential to create synergistic outcomes, supporting both the economic growth of Guatemala's bamboo industry and the country's broader climate resilience strategies. The sustainability strategy includes actions such as: reforestation with bamboo in degraded areas, development of bamboo-based eco-industries, and capacity building for sustainable cultivation, processing, and use.

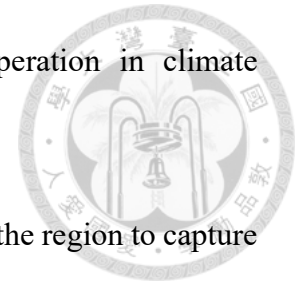
Concerning monitoring and evaluation (M&E), there are no explicit climate outcome indicators that the project aims to achieve such as carbon sequestration levels, reduction in soil erosion or increased resilience in the targeted communities. All indicators relate to the number of species cultivated, enterprises involved or the performance of certain activities.

While these output indicators are relevant to evaluate the quantitative results of the projects, without outcome indicators, there is no possibility of evaluating the real long-term effects of the project of Guatemala's climate resilience.

Stakeholder participation

On the subject of stakeholder engagement, this initiative shows a very strong and structured multi-tiered participatory approach. The project involved not only public institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA), the National Institute of Forest (INB) or the Technical Institute for Capacity and Development (INTECAP), but also research bodies from universities, producers and local governments and cooperatives. In addition, ICDF Taiwan collaborated with the German International Cooperation Agency

(GIZ) (ICDF, 2019) portraying the potential of triangular cooperation in climate integration.



Reflecting a strong bottom-up approach, 12 workshops were held in the region to capture local knowledge, production constraints, and opportunities, allowing for territorial tailoring of interventions. They were strongly invested in technical training for both the transformation and cultivation of the bamboo.

In addition, the project envisages the integration of women's organizations and microentrepreneurs into the bamboo value chain. This part of the project was executed as part of another ICDF project called "Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua and Sacatepéquez". This initiative involved the implementation of training programs targeted at rural women as part of a strategy of social inclusion and economic empowerment.

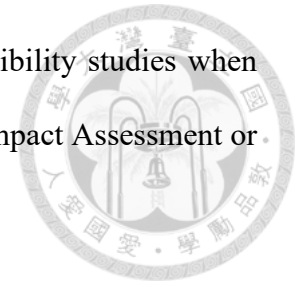
However, a key missing element is the inclusion of indigenous participation in the project.

Risk and impact management

The environmental rationale of the bamboo strategy was centered on a preventive and restorative approach to land use. Bamboo is strategically promoted as a nature-based solution in regions affected by soil erosion, deforestation and water scarcity. By promoting the development of bamboo, the project promotes positive environmental outcomes such as soil stabilization, improved water retention and groundwater recharge, erosion control and the substitution of unsustainable materials with eco-friendly bamboo-based products in the construction, energy, and packaging sectors (ICDF, 2019).

However, the project falls short in risk assessments, representing a normative gap under Article 3 of Regulations Governing the Planning, Appraisal, Implementation, Supervision

and Performance Evaluation. Despite Article 3's provision for feasibility studies when environmental risk is possible, the project lacks an Environmental Impact Assessment or any risk screening tools.



6.4.2. Case study II: Corn Production Resilience Strengthening

Contrary to the first case study on bamboo production, this project has as its core the climate adaptation of the agricultural practices of the Guatemalan region, Baja Verapaz. Implemented from 2023 to 2024, this project aims at improving the farmer's agricultural production resilience by developing climate-smart agriculture and organisational management.

Integration across the project

The project aims to respond to potential climate-related threats such as droughts, hurricanes or locust outbreaks. While acknowledging climate risk as the motivation for the project, this is based on a general assessment of the World Bank that does not reflect the specific climate threats to the Guatemalan region.

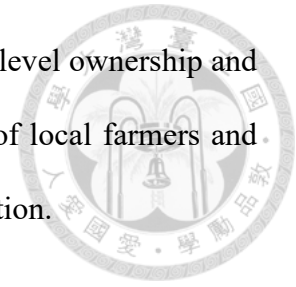
By promoting high-quality corn hybrid seed production and disseminating the climate-adapted corn seed, the project aims to contribute to the yield resilience and the long term adaptation capacity of smallholder farmers.

In addition, it also integrates agricultural meteorological monitoring and early warning systems to support anticipatory adaptation measures, an important element of transformative climate adaptation practice.

Stakeholder collaboration

The stakeholder collaboration in this project remains relatively weak. Although the involvement of the Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala and the Guatemalan Institute of

Agriculture Science and Technology (ICTA) reflect strong national-level ownership and alignment with national agricultural policies, there is no evidence of local farmers and community groups participation in the project design or implementation.



Risk and impact management

As it was previously mentioned, there is no ex ante or ex post climate risk assessment which can measure the potential negative or positive impacts of the project.

However, the project includes climate-relevant indicators that allow a quantifiable measure of agricultural input and climate resilience. These measures increased agricultural productivity (yield per hectare, total area cultivated) and reach and scale (number of farmers benefiting).

6.4.3. Case study III: Early Warning and Disaster Management System

A project example in which climate is embedded in disaster risk. Recognising the growing threat of climate disasters, the project aims to leverage climate information and technological disaster tools to improve Guatemala's climate resilience. Still an ongoing project started in 2023, the project is being implemented in the municipalities of San Pedro Carchá and Cobán in the department of Alta Verapaz.

Integration across the project

The project directly responds to well-defined climate-related challenges, primarily climate-induced floods and landslides exacerbated by extreme weather events like hurricanes and torrential rain. To address these impacts and enhance community resilience, the project implements various measures, including: the use of IoT-based environmental monitoring systems that provide real-time climate and hydrological data;

the development of a flood simulation model; and the adoption of community-based disaster response plans and evacuation routes.



Stakeholder collaboration

Stakeholder engagement played a central role in the project. Local ownership was fostered through the establishment of disaster prevention communities, which served as hubs for participatory planning and community-led action. The project emphasized grassroots capacity building by conducting a range of training sessions and workshops aimed at strengthening local disaster preparedness. Community members were actively involved in the development of emergency response plans and evacuation routes, ensuring that strategies were grounded in local realities. At the technical level, specialized training was provided to professionals to enhance disaster monitoring and response capabilities. Additionally, household-level outreach was carried out to raise awareness of disaster risks and to ensure the intervention was responsive to the needs and knowledge of the local population.

Risk and impact management

Due to its advanced technical nature, this project reveals a strong integration of climate-related risk practices.

Through the use of environmental monitoring tools and scenario-based planning, it fosters a more informed and anticipatory approach to disaster preparedness. Real-time information systems and early warning mechanisms help strengthen communities' ability to respond to environmental threats, while technical training and capacity-building activities contribute to project sustainability after the execution of the project (ICDF staff, personal communication, 18 July 2025). At the local level, the development of

community response strategies and awareness-raising efforts help translate climate risk into practical actions that enhance resilience and promote long-term adaptation.

Taiwan's climate mainstreaming at the project implementation phase achieves a limited-strong integration. Similar to observed patterns in the case of Spain, this is partly due to the lack of dedicated climate outcome indicators and the concentration of efforts within "climate-relevant" projects. However, the "limited" aspect specifically reflects that climate objectives are not consistently included even within "climate-relevant" projects.

7. Discussion and conclusion

To explore how emerging and traditional donors integrate climate change into their development cooperation, this study conducted a comparative analysis of Taiwan and Spain's international aid system, with Guatemala as a case study. Using the four-stage policy framework (agenda-setting, policy process, policy output and policy implementation), this research evaluates the institutional, political, and normative factors that shape climate mainstreaming in their distinct donor contexts.

7.1. Comparison between Spain and Taiwan

7.1.1 Donor profiles and institutional context

Taiwan's development cooperation strategies have been profoundly influenced by its distinctive diplomatic status throughout its history. Its exclusion from multilateral institutions and their formal aid activities renders Taiwan a unique emerging donor. Driven predominantly by diplomatic imperatives, Taiwan's aid architecture is notably less institutionalized, favoring ad-hoc, demand-driven approaches that are highly responsive to recipient needs. Nevertheless, Taiwan consistently aims to align with DAC principles and international discourses. In the more recent years, Taiwan has taken steps to align its development cooperation system with internationally recognised norms, such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Millennium Development Goals, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Chien and Wu, 2021).

In contrast, Spain is an active member of the OECD DAC Committee and a EU Member State. As such, its development cooperation is significantly influenced by its obligations to these international frameworks and its commitments to climate action, aid effectiveness, and policy coherence. As opposed to Taiwan, Spain's development aid system is highly institutionalised, governed by climate legal frameworks, strategic planning tools, and

institutional frameworks such as *Plan Director* (Master Plan), Spain's four-year development strategy and its four-year strategic framework with each respective partner country, *Marco de Asociación País*.



These contrasting donor profiles and their institutional contexts fundamentally shape their respective approach to climate mainstreaming. Spain, with its more formalized and rule-based system, effectively embeds climate objectives within strategic planning, though their implementation remains inconsistent, with a prevalent integration of climate objectives in “*climate-relevant*” sectors. In contrast, despite its rhetorical alignment with international climate goals, Taiwan's climate objectives remain at the agenda stage, with an inconsistent implementation due to a lack of external accountability mechanisms and political will. As this study's comparative analysis reveals, these structural distinctions are crucial to understand the effectiveness and inherent limitations of climate mainstreaming within each donor's cooperation efforts with Guatemala.

7.1.2. Donor-recipient power dynamic and aid modalities

In international development, the relationship between donor and recipient has been central in the aid development debate as it significantly influences its effectiveness (Ostrom et al., 2001). Power asymmetries, historical ties, and geopolitical interests all influence how development priorities are negotiated and implemented.

Due to its international isolation and its instrumentalisation of foreign aid as a means to gain recognition from foreign actors, Taiwan has often been framed under an asymmetric power relation with its recipient actors. Although some scholars (Wu, 2013; Wu, 2021) have argued that Taiwan has shifted towards a more balanced relationship with its

development actors, Taiwan's development cooperation continues to be shaped by its constrained international status and its need to maintain diplomatic alliances.

Taiwan and Guatemala relations exemplified this situation. Despite its long standing bilateral relationship, the uncertainty surrounding the continuity of diplomatic relations between both actors prevents the adoption of a long term development strategy. Instead, aid operates on a case-by-case basis and is designed based on the timely demands of the recipient, in this case, Guatemala. This corresponds to a bottom-up approach to aid, promoting the recipients' ownership of the project. However, this model comes at the cost of strategic coherence. Under this model, climate can only be integrated on an ad-hoc basis, when aligned with the partner's requests or Taiwan's diplomatic priorities. The absence of a long-term development strategy, formal conditionality, or mandatory planning instruments makes it difficult to establish clear accountability for climate mainstreaming.

Conversely, Spain's development cooperation with Guatemala operates within a completely different power dynamic. With a shared language and colonial history, Spain utilises its ODA in the Latin America region to gain more political influence. Thus, Spain often engages with Guatemala, not as a key bilateral partner but as part of a broader regional strategy toward Latin America. Spain's aid strategy is distinguished by its top-down structure, which operates through established formal procedures and specific priorities. Such institutional mechanisms were the catalysts for Spain to incorporate climate objectives into its development plans and to formalize planning instruments designed for the systematic integration of climate considerations across all development projects.

However, despite the existence of formal procedures and guidelines, climate is not systematically integrated into all development projects, and restricted to climate-relevant projects. This leads to the conclusion that despite the institutionalisation of climate commitments and the stated intent to condition development projects on climate considerations, climate mainstreaming is reduced to a mere procedural requirement rather than a significant objective.

7.1.3. Policy commitments vs. operational climate mainstreaming

Despite being excluded from international and multilateral organisations, Taiwan seeks to align and voluntarily comply with international norms and standards. As such, all Taiwan's development policy strategy documents reflect the DAC principles and other key development policy frameworks such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and, more importantly, the Paris Agreement.

Even though Taiwan seemingly aligns with international regulations, these norms are seldom fully implemented. This gap might be due in part to Taiwan's lack of access to international aid activities, which directly restricts Taiwan's knowledge sharing with respect to aid management; and/or the apparent lack of external and internal institutional pressure to ensure the accountability of development activities.

As a result, while official policy documents constantly reference its willingness to comply with international norms, there is no framework or mechanism that ensures the integration of climate objectives in development projects.

In comparison with Taiwan, Spain is bound to comply with these international norms and regulations that prioritise climate mainstreaming. Consequently, Spain's national development policy strategies have been significantly shaped by these frameworks. Nevertheless, despite these formal commitments and the availability of technical tools,

climate mainstreaming remains limited at the project implementation. As exemplified by Spain's intervention in Guatemala, climate is only considered in projects of "climate-relevant" sectors such as agriculture or water and sanitation.



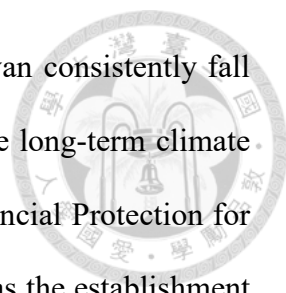
7.1.4. Implementation gaps

In the final stage of the policy cycle, three case studies from each development agency, ICDF Taiwan and AECID Spain in Guatemala, were analysed.

While all case studies reflect the intention to address specific environmental or climate-related challenges in Guatemala, neither of the projects adequately measure the long-term climate effects of the projects, as most of the projects do not perform ex ante or ex post environmental/climate risk assessments. As a result, they fall short in demonstrating their actual contributions to climate resilience.

In the case of Spain, all the projects evaluated are confined to climate-relevant sectors such as agriculture and water management. For instance, the project *"Strengthening Resilience for Food Security with a Gender and Intercultural Approach in the Chortí Population in Chiquimula"* focuses explicitly on enhancing agricultural resilience to climate change. While it integrates gender and intercultural dimensions, these are embedded within a sector already directly linked to agriculture. As such, it cannot be considered an example of cross-sectoral climate mainstreaming, that is, the integration of climate objectives into sectors not traditionally associated with climate action.

In the case of Taiwan, the Bamboo Industrialisation Project achieves effective cross-sectoral climate integration, including climate objectives into a project whose first aim is to boost the performance of small and medium-sized enterprises. However, together with the other two projects, the Early Warning Project and Corn Resilience Project, are the only three ICDF projects in Guatemala that include climate considerations.



Regarding monitoring and evaluation (M&E), both Spain and Taiwan consistently fall short in incorporating climate indicators that effectively measure the long-term climate impact of their projects. For example, Spain's AECID project, "Financial Protection for Drought Management," quantifies its results based on outputs such as the establishment of seed banks and revolving funds, the construction of water reservoirs and fog collection systems, or the recovery of agricultural production hectares. A more effective approach would involve indicators like income loss reduction due to droughts or the amount of drought-resilient seeds distributed, which could more accurately measure the financial and agricultural resilience of farmers in the region against climate adversity. Same case with ICDF Taiwan, where the project *Bamboo Industrialization* is measured based on the extension of bamboo cultivation hectares and capacity building activities, instead of the CO₂ emissions sequestered per hectare or the increased household income from the bamboo activities.

According to the interviewee, ICDF Research, Development and Evaluation Department conducts post-evaluations 2 or 3 years later to assess the long-term impacts of the project, albeit, the integration of climate impact within these is still unclear (ICDF staff, personal communication, 18 July 2025).

In addition, the only project that carries out ex-ante or ex-post climate risk assessments is Taiwan ICDF Early Warning System project, incorporating risk modeling, early warning systems, and scenario-based planning. The interviewee mentioned

7.1.5. Summary

Finally, this four-stage policy cycle analysis concludes that neither Taiwan nor Spain achieve climate mainstreaming across their development cooperation. Based on Table 5 in section 4.2.2, Spain's climate mainstreaming only achieves strong integration of

climate across the policy cycle without achieving systematic integration of climate objectives. These results align with our previous conclusion that Spain climate mainstreaming can be described as thematic climate integration, primarily seeking to comply with international and European procedures at the high institutional level as a tick-box compliance, rather than cross-cutting climate integration into development.

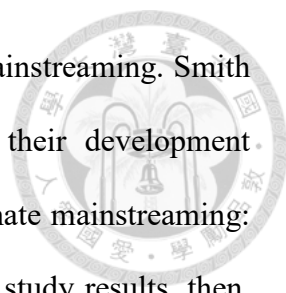
In contrast, Taiwan's climate mainstreaming only reaches a uniform limited-strong integration throughout the policy cycle. These results reflect the nature of Taiwan's approach to aid. Strong integration at the agenda-setting mirrors Taiwan's emphasis on climate in their high-level policy documents as a way of aligning with international norms. However, its lack of formal procedures and technical capacity signal a limited integration of climate at the policy process stage. Lastly, the two last stages attain a limited-strong integration owing to Taiwan's ad-hoc approach but willingness to align with Guatemala's development goals.

	Agenda-setting	Policy Process	Policy Output	Policy Implementation
Spain	Systemic Integration	Strong-Systemic Integration	Strong Integration	Strong Integration
Taiwan	Strong Integration	Limited Integration	Limited-Strong Integration	Limited-Strong Integration

Table 7. Four-stage policy framework evaluation results.

Source: Created by the author

In sum, Spain's integration of climate mainstreaming remains essentially thematically prioritised, only present in "climate-relevant" sectors, but systematically integrated at the strategic level within these sectors. While Taiwan is better described as ad-hoc, with climate objectives only integrated on a case-by-case basis.



Taiwan and Spain are not isolated cases when it comes to partial mainstreaming. Smith et al. (2024) studied how 42 countries integrated climate into their development cooperation policies. In this study, only three countries achieve climate mainstreaming: Austria, Denmark and France, as well as the European Union. Our study results, then, agree with Smith et al. (2024), when categorising Spain's climate integration efforts as thematically prioritised. In addition, even though Taiwan is not evaluated in this study, its ad-hoc integration of climate coincides with other emerging donors such as South Korea and Saudi Arabia.

Ultimately, this study indicates that alignment with these international norms, as it is the case with Taiwan, and the existence of formal commitments and procedures, as it is often the case with traditional donors, is not sufficient to ensure an efficient climate mainstreaming. Political will and accountability mechanisms are necessary to translate policy into meaningful environmental and climate outcomes.

7.2. Contributions to the Literature

Taiwan and Spain represent two fundamentally different development cooperation actors; not only in terms of their respective aid modalities, with Spain operating as a traditional donor and Taiwan as an emerging one, but also in their positioning within the international system. Despite their institutional and geopolitical differences, both play a significant role in Latin America, and more specifically, in Guatemala, where both actors have maintained a long standing relationship founded by diplomatic and economic interests.

However, Taiwan and Spain have hardly been studied in the literature as development actors, as well as Guatemala remaining underrepresented in the academic literature in comparison with other regional actors in the Latin American region. By focusing on these

three actors, this study addresses a critical gap in the literature, offering new insights into how diverse donor profiles engage with climate mainstreaming in development cooperation.



The methodology framework, the four stage policy framework, used in this study also provides an structured analytical approach to track climate objectives throughout the development cooperation cycle to determine if development actors achieve to effectively operationalise climate commitments and objectives into relevant climate adaptation and mitigation outcomes. This model allows the evaluation of climate mainstreaming across development actors of diverse donor types.

7.3. Recommendations for Spain and Taiwan

Although Spain demonstrates a comparatively stronger performance in climate mainstreaming within its development cooperation framework, there are still some gaps in its operational practices.

Spain possesses the institutional tools, planning instruments, and technical guidelines necessary for the systematic integration of climate objectives such as the Plan Director, bilateral strategic frameworks with partner countries, and AECID's Guidelines for Climate Change and Environment Mainstreaming, yet they are not consistently implemented.

To ensure a more successful climate mainstreaming, Spain should establish stronger accountability mechanisms as well as a dedicated financial allocation to specific climate mainstreaming practices within non and climate relevant sectors.

Due to its diplomatic status, Taiwan would have to face greater difficulties to achieve a successful climate mainstreaming.

The first step for Taiwan would be to adopt a long term climate and development strategy to formalise its climate commitments and to ensure coherence among all partner countries. Part of this would include the institutionalisation of climate mainstreaming mechanisms such as a technical guidance that would integrate climate in all projects.



Considering that most of Taiwan's diplomatic and development partners are among the most vulnerable countries to climate change, this approach will help Taiwan consolidate its existing partnership as well as contribute to better sustainable development.

7.4. Limitations and future research directions

This study offers a comparative study of the development cooperation system of Spain and Taiwan in regard to their respective climate mainstreaming practice. Part of the analysis was focused on a single recipient country, Guatemala. While this case provides a good case of comparison due to Guatemala's shared relationship with Taiwan and Spain, it may not represent the results in other recipient countries.

At the project implementation phase, the study analyzed three representative projects per donor to examine climate mainstreaming's practical application. While this method allows for a more in-depth analysis, it comes at the cost of capturing the complete diversity of project types, sectors, or locations, meaning the chosen projects may not fully represent the donors' entire development portfolios.

There were also a number of data limitations. Due to the different obligations in regards to development aid reporting systems, publicly available information was very unbalanced. In the case of Taiwan, the available information in the ICDF website did not provide a detailed evaluation of the project practices. The language barrier in the Chinese language constrained the access to other evaluation reports or working documents available in Chinese. In addition, a direct comparison of Taiwan and Spain's financial

commitments was not possible due to their non uniform climate finance reporting practices.

As this study has a qualitative nature and is subject to the interpretation of the author, the language barrier and previous familiarity with the Spanish cooperation system, might have created a bias in respect to the evaluation of policy documents and working reports.

Future research should broaden its scope to analyze how new development actors, and new aid approaches, integrate climate mainstreaming within their distinct normative frameworks and interests. Specifically, studies focusing on modalities like South-South and Triangular cooperation could provide new insights into the roles of project ownership and conditionality in shaping climate mainstreaming.

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Annex I. Policy Documents

Taiwan



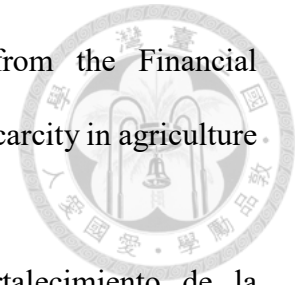
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19. Evaluación Final del Proyecto 2019/PRYC/000031. Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de la seguridad alimentaria con enfoque de género e interculturalidad [Final Project Evaluation 2019/PRYC/000031.Strengthening resilience for food security with gender and intercultural approach in the Chortí population in Chiquimula]

Guatemala

1. Guatemala's National Development Framework, *K'atun Nuestra Guatemala 2032* (2014)
2. VI Informe de cooperación internacional. Análisis de las tendencias de cooperación para el desarrollo en el sector público 2019-2021. SEGEACI [VI International Cooperation Report. Analysis of development cooperation trends in the public sector 2019-2021]
3. Informe histórico de cooperación internacional 2005-2023. Guatemala. SEGEPLAN [Historical report on international cooperation 2005-2023]
4. Bamboo Agrochain. Strategic Plan 2022-2026. Government of Guatemala. [Agrocadena del bambú. Plan Estratégico 2022-2026. Gobierno de Guatemala.]

Annex II. Interview ICDF Q&A



The interview was conducted with one member staff of ICDF stationed in Guatemala for 3 years, the 18th of July of 2025 in the headquarters of ICDF.

Are you familiar with the concept “Climate Mainstreaming”?

Taiwan ICDF does not use the concept or tools of climate mainstreaming to design or to evaluate projects. Instead, we use an Environmental Sustainability Checklist to assess whether our projects have any negative impact and to ensure compliance with environmental and ecological sustainability.

Does ICDF have any kind of commitment towards achieving a certain amount towards climate aid finance?

Taiwan ICDF always pays close attention to climate change issues and develops assistance and finance projects to help our ally countries address the severe impacts of climate change. For example, “Smart Water Supply Project” because extreme weather conditions have significantly reduced rainfall, causing water rationing and outages in Saint Kitts and Nevis. We provide a loan to the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis to build a seawater desalination plant on Saint Kitts Island, with daily capacity of 2 million gallons.

Within the project cycle, during which stage is climate considered?

Like the first question, we do not just consider climate issues, we also consider environmental and ecological sustainability from the beginning of project design.

Who decides the objective/aim of the project? Taiwan or the recipient country?

The recipient country requests assistance, and we identify the needs of our ally country and send an evaluation mission to prepare a new project. Taiwan's MOFA then reviews and evaluates the proposal. So, based on this project cycle, I would say that the recipient country, Taiwan ICDF and MOFA jointly decides on the objectives of the new project.

Is climate usually considered when designing a project whose main objective is not climate related? (win-win situations such as the Bamboo project)

Taiwan ICDF always considers environmental and sustainability within the SDG framework. However, we do not apply the climate concept to everything, especially when a topic is not directly related to climate.

Has ICDF considered developing climate mainstreaming guidelines or any other similar type of mechanism?

We have developed a project evaluation mechanism through our Research, Development and Evaluation Department. As far as I know, we do not have any plans to develop climate mainstreaming guidelines or any similar type of mechanism.

Does ICDF Taiwan have specific units or staff specialised in climate change or environmental issues?

Possibly the Research, Development and Evaluation Department.

Does ICDF Taiwan have any kind of support for professional development for its staff, especially those working on cross-cutting themes like climate?

Taiwan ICDF occasionally arranges workshops or courses in Taiwan for government officials or key organisation representatives from partner countries. ICDF staff can also

join these courses if they are interested. Additionally, depending on the project, ICDF provides funding and training opportunities for overseas staff every two years.



How are the recipient development goals considered for the design of the project?

At what point of the project cycle? What kind of partnerships (e.g., with local Ministries, universities, or private sector actors) does the ICDF prioritize to maximize development impact? How are these partnerships decided? How are local actors/recipient countries involved in the design and implementation of the project?

The government is our first priority, and we are open to collaborate with international, regional and local organisations, depending on the scale of our collaboration with the local government.

In climate-related projects, what kind of parameters are used to measure the success of the initiative projected in the project plan?

For example, the Disaster Early Warning System Project is establishing an early warning system and providing training to local communities so they have the capacity to respond to disasters immediately. The goal of the project is to reduce post-disaster response time by over 30%.

How is the sustainability of the project supported after the end of it? Specially when dealing with climate-sensitive sectors.

Taiwan ICDF always considers project sustainability from the start of the design phase. After the project concludes, we transfer the digital systems or established infrastructure to our counterparts or beneficiary organisations. For example, in Guatemala, we set up multiple monitoring stations and provide training to our counterpart, CONRED, so they can operate and maintain the system independently.

How does ICDF ensure that local capacities are strengthened to maintain climate adaptation measures beyond project completion?



Taiwan ICDF has a post-evaluation process to verify whether all project tasks were completed after the project concludes. Our Research, Development and Evaluation Department also conducts post-evaluations 2 or 3 years later to assess the long-term impacts of the project.

When dealing with climate-sensitive sectors, does ICDF perform any kind of climate vulnerability assessment or risk assessment?

I'm not sure whether we have specific tools or processes dedicated to climate sensitive sector projects. However, we do have an appraisal process where we invite experts from different fields to conduct inspection missions. We take their comments very seriously and design the project based on their reports. Taiwan ICDF does not have in-house experts for every specialisation, as that would not be realistic or cost-effective.

Are long term impacts (climate or not) evaluated at the end of the project?

We evaluate the long term impacts of every ICDF Taiwan project after its completion.

Does ICDF follow a specific framework for monitoring and evaluating projects?

How are they monitored and evaluated?

Yes

What challenges does the ICDF face in general in its partner countries? With projects related to climate? Any stories about ICDF in Guatemala?

The biggest challenge in doing projects in Guatemala is dealing with slow government and bureaucracy.





Annex III. Taiwan's existing projects in Guatemala 2011-2024

Project name	Sector	Date	Mention Climate?	Integrates Climate Objectives	Link to other sectors
Export Crops Development Project	Agriculture	2009-13	No	No	Food security and economic growth
E-commerce Technical Assistance in Central America	SME	2010-11	No	No	Economic growth
The Agriculture Dam of Esperanza de Vida in Guatemala Repair Project	Agriculture	2011	No	No	food security
Mobile Medical Mission	Health	2011	No	No	No
Agricultural Marketing Project	Agriculture	2011-12	No	No	Food security and economic growth
Bamboo Development Project	Agriculture	2011-12	No	No	Economic growth
Information Technology Cooperation Project	Information Technology	2011-12	No	No	industry and infrastructure
SME Development Project	SME	2011-13	No	No	Economic growth
Aquaculture and Farm Product Processing Technology Improvement Project	Agriculture	2011-13	No	No	Food security
Papaya Export Project in Petén	Agriculture	2011-14	Yes (aim to reduce agricultural waste by producing organic fertilizers that will reduce CO2 emissions)	Yes (aim to reduce agricultural waste by producing organic fertilizers that will reduce CO2 emissions)	Food security and economic growth
Bamboo Industries Project	Agriculture	2014-21	Yes	No	Climate action and

					economic growth
Institutional enforcement project for agribusiness in Guatemala	SME	2015-18	No	No	Economic growth
Health Personnel Training Program	Health	2017-22	No	No	Health
Project for the Capacity Strengthening to Support the Incubation and Entrepreneurship for MIPYMEs	SME	2019-21	No	No	Economic Growth
Project for the Strengthening of Marketing Capacity in Family Farming	Agriculture	2019-21	No	Yes (Cooperated with the Ministry of Agriculture, National Weather Service and International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) in Guatemala to enhance climate data collection of agriculture.)	Food security and sustainable production
Project for the Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal-Neonatal Health in Guatemala (Phase II)	Health	2019-22	No	No	No
Project for the Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua Guatemala and Surrounding Municipalities in Sacatepéquez (Guatemala)	SME	2019-22	No	No	Economic growth
Regional project for the	Agriculture	2022-	No	No	Zero hunger and



Prevention and Control of Fusarium TR4 of Banana in Central America		ongoing			partnerships for the goals
Corn Production Resilience Strengthening Project	Agriculture	2023-24	Yes	Yes	Food security and sustainable production
Early Warning and Disaster Management System Project	Climate Action	2023-25	Yes	Yes	Disaster Risk

Source: Compiled by the author with the data from ICDF



Annex IV. Spain's projects in Guatemala

Name	Description	Starting Date	End Date
GTM-015-B 2018 agua y saneamiento Acción contra el Hambre Guatemala. Sololá	GTM-015-B 2018 agua y saneamiento Acción contra el Hambre Guatemala. Sololá Contribuir a la salud y a la reducción de la incidencia de enfermedades diarreicas agudas de las familias de 12 municipios del departamento de Sololá, mediante la mejora de la gestión y el acceso sostenible a agua y saneamiento a nivel comunitario, municipal y en los servicios públicos básicos de salud y escuelas primarias.	2012-02-17	2015-02-16
GTM-016E-B 2018 agua y saneamiento. Subvención en especie Acuífero	GTM-016E-B 2018 agua y saneamiento. Subvención en especie Acuífero Bases técnicas para el establecimiento de una estrategia de Seguridad Hídrica para el Área Metropolitana de Ciudad de Guatemala y Municipalidades de la Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur, compatible con una explotación sostenible del acuífero. Resultados I, II y III .	2012-02-17	2015-02-16
GTM-016D-B 2018 agua y saneamiento UICN. Acuífero	GTM-016D-B 2018 agua y saneamiento UICN. Acuífero Bases técnicas para el establecimiento de una estrategia de Seguridad Hídrica para el Área Metropolitana de Ciudad de Guatemala y Municipalidades de la Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur, compatible con una explotación sostenible del acuífero.	2012-02-17	2015-02-16

Guatemala 2018 Fondos destinados a la población afectada por el volcán de fuego OTC Guatemala		2018-01-01	2018-12-31
Guatemala 2018 Cooperación cultural centro cultural.	La cooperación cultural se lleva a cabo a través de los CCE mediante programas, proyectos y actividades enmarcados en las líneas de trabajo priorizadas en sus planes de centro anuales (validados desde la DRCC). Los 3 grandes ámbitos en los que se centra su trabajo son: cultura como elemento de desarrollo (47%), cooperación cultural (41%) y cultura como elemento de proyección exterior (12%).	2018-01-01	2018-12-31
Guatemala: Fortalecimiento de Capacitación Cultural Embajada Guatemala		2018-02-01	2018-07-31

Guatemala Antigua 2018: Cooperación Cultural Centro de Formación.	Guatemala Antigua 2018 cooperación cultural centro de formación. La acción cultural del CFCE se enmarca dentro de las directrices recogidas en el Plan Director de la Cooperación Española (2018-2021) y la Estrategia de Cultura y Desarrollo de la AECID, y se configura como un lugar de encuentro, participación, diálogo y gestión de proyectos de cooperación cultural para el desarrollo. Alineado con la política cultural local y regional y en respuesta a las demandas de actores de la sociedad civil guatemalteca, el centro se presenta como eje y plataforma de apoyo a procesos creativos e innovadores para fomentar dinámicas culturales incluyentes y participativas, generando así una programación permanente para todos los públicos.	2018-01-01	2018-12-31
Guatemala. Programa ACERCA. Actividades formativas 2do semestre. Centro de Formación Antigua Guatemala.		2018-01-01	2018-12-31
Guatemala programa ACERCA 2018 actividades formativas primer semestre		2018-01-01	2018-12-31

Iberoamérica 2017 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Comisariado y presentación tres sedes exposición "Keep Calm and Carry on" Nerea Pérez		2017-05-08	2017-12-07
2018 GT FARMAMUNDI. Mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población en situación de inseguridad alimentaria en el municipio de Santa	2018 GT FARMAMUNDI. Mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población en situación de inseguridad alimentaria en el municipio de Santa Lucía Uatlán Mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población en situación de inseguridad alimentaria, priorizando a las mujeres en edad reproductiva, las niñas y los niños menores de 5 años como grupos más vulnerables a la desnutrición crónica, en comunidades del municipio de Santa Lucía Uatlán (Sololá).	2018-01-01	2023-03-31
2018 GT AcH. Contribuyendo a la prevención de la desnutrición crónica infantil a través de la aplicación de un modelo integral	2018 GT AcH. Contribuyendo a la prevención de la desnutrición crónica infantil a través de la aplicación de un modelo integral Contribuyendo a la prevención de la desnutrición crónica infantil a través de la aplicación de un modelo integral basado en la participación y organización de actores a nivel local y nacional.	2018-01-01	2023-02-28

2018 Centroamérica CRUZ ROJA. Reducción de la vulnerabilidad y fomento de políticas públicas integrales para personas en situación d	2018 Centroamérica CRUZ ROJA. Reducción de la vulnerabilidad y fomento de políticas públicas integrales para personas en situación de movilidad humana Reducción de la vulnerabilidad y fomento de políticas públicas integrales para personas en situación de movilidad humana, con especial atención a migrantes y desplazados por otras formas de violencia, en el Triángulo Norte de Centroamérica y MX	2018-01-01	2023-03-31
2018 GT INTERED. Contribuir al efectivo cumplimiento del derecho de niñas y mujeres a una vida libre de violencias	2018 GT INTERED. Contribuir al efectivo cumplimiento del derecho de niñas y mujeres a una vida libre de violencias Con el convenio se busca contribuir al efectivo cumplimiento del derecho de niñas y mujeres a una vida libre de violencias en GT. ElConvenio responde PRmente al ODS 5 , contribuye al ODS4 y a las líneas estratégicas 5.2.A del V Plan Director	2018-01-01	2023-08-31
2018 por una vida libre de violencias para mujeres y niñas en los departamentos de Escuintla y Suchitepéquez (Guatemala)		2019-03-15	2021-03-14
2018 SEMISAN: una alternativa productiva y de salud para las familias del área Chorti'		2019-03-01	2021-02-28

Subvención en especie a Guatemala (Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología) "Red de Rayos"		2017-09-22	2019-09-21
Guatemala 2018 Género SICMSJ Prevención violencia y delito contra mujeres LA/2017/387-155	Guatemala 2018 Género SICMSJ Prevención violencia y delito contra mujeres LA/2017/387-155 Prevención de la violencia y el delito contra mujeres, niñez y adolescencia LA/2017/387-155	2018-03-09	2022-11-21
Guatemala 2018 Género CALDH Fortalecimiento sociedad civil para la prevención de la violencia	Guatemala 2018 Género CALDH Fortalecimiento sociedad civil para la prevención de la violencia Fortalecimiento de la sociedad civil para la prevención de la violencia y la atención a víctimas y sobrevivientes en Guatemala	2018-03-09	2020-11-21
Guatemala 2018 Gobernabilidad SEGEPLAN Fortalecimiento de la Subsecretaría de Coop. Internacional	Guatemala 2018 Gobernabilidad SEGEPLAN Fortalecimiento de la Subsecretaría de Coop. Internacional Fortalecimiento de la Subsecretaría de Cooperación Internacional -SCI- en el ámbito de Responsables de Cooperación Iberoamericana	2018-10-10	2020-07-09

2018 GUATEMALA Escuela Taller de Guatemala	2018 GUATEMALA Escuela Taller de Guatemala Escuela Taller Municipal de Guatemala de formación técnico profesional de jóvenes, de ambos sexos y escasos recursos, mediante la metodología de escuelas taller (aprender haciendo).	2018-07-01	2019-06-30
GUATEMALA 2018 Escuela Taller de las Aldeas de Antigua	GUATEMALA 2018 Escuela Taller de las Aldeas de Antigua Escuela Taller Municipal de las Aldeas de la Antigua Guatemala de formación técnico profesional de jóvenes, de ambos sexos y escasos recursos, mediante la metodología de escuelas taller(aprender haciendo).	2018-07-01	2019-12-31
Guatemala 2018 Género ICCPG Reducción de la violencia de género	Guatemala 2018 Género ICCPG Reducción de la violencia de género Programa reducción de la violencia de género contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala	2019-01-10	2021-01-09
Guatemala 2018 Sanación y formación para la plenitud de vida de mujeres indígenas sobrevivientes de	Guatemala 2018 Sanación y formación para la plenitud de vida de mujeres indígenas sobrevivientes de Sanación y formación para la plenitud de vida de mujeres indígenas de Guatemala sobrevivientes de violencia de género y el racismo	2019-03-05	2020-09-04
Guatemala 2018 Construcción de infraestructuras básicas y equipamiento sanitario y educativo	Guatemala 2018 Construcción de infraestructuras básicas y equipamiento sanitario y educativo Apoyo la construcción de infraestructuras básicas y equipamiento sanitario y educativo en el Dpto de Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. Futuro Vivo.	2019-01-18	2020-01-17

Guatemala 2018 Patrimonio Municipalidad de Guatemala Urbanismo II	Guatemala 2018 Patrimonio Municipalidad de Guatemala Urbanismo II Planes y proyectos urbanos estratégicos en la zona central histórica de la Ciudad de Guatemala. Fase II.	2019-01-16	2020-01-15
2018 GUATEMALA Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller	2018 GUATEMALA Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller de Guatemala de formación técnico profesional de jóvenes, de ambos sexos y escaso recursos, mediante la metodología de escuelas taller (aprender haciendo).	2019-01-25	2020-07-24
Comunicadoras indígenas y afrodescendientes	Comunicadoras indígenas y afrodescendientes Comunicadoras indígenas y afrodescendientes: fortalecimiento de la agencia de noticias "Notimía" mediante la formación y el trabajo en red	2019-01-29	2021-01-28
Subvención 2018 concedida al CICR América Central y México Llamamiento	Subvención 2018 concedida al CICR Américonal de la Cruz Roja	2018-01-01	2018-12-31
Subvención 2018 ACNUR Redes Proteccion Guatemala Honduras Mexico	Subvención 2018 ACNUR Redes Proteccion Unidas para los Refugiados	2018-07-01	2019-06-30

Guatemala 2018 Agricultura FAO	Guatemala 2018 Agricultura FAO Fortalecimiento de la Agricultura Familiar, mejorando la calidad y cobertura del sistema nacional de extensión rural en los Municipios de San José Chacayá y Sololá, del Departamento de Sololá.	2019-01-11	2021-01-10
Centroamérica 2018 Patrimonio CSUCA Escuela Restauración	Centroamérica 2018 Patrimonio CSUCA Escuela Restauración Elaboración del proyecto de rehabilitación del convento de Santa Teresa de la Antigua Guatemala, para su adecuación como Escuela Centroamericana de Conservación de Bienes Culturales y Museología	2019-03-07	2020-03-06
EUROCLIMA+ 2018 Prevención desastres SG/SICA	EUROCLIMA+ 2018 Prevención desastres SG/SICA Aumento de capacidades para la reducción del riesgo de desastres por inundaciones y sequía y fomento de la resiliencia en Centroamérica. Cooperación Delegada. EUROCLIMA + Fondo 43(LA/2017/283-999).	2019-01-02	2022-10-02
Guatemala 2018 cultura Centro Cultural de España-Cultura Hispánica Guatemala 2018.	Guatemala 2018 cultura Centro Cultural de España-Cultura Hispánica Guatemala 2018. La cooperación cultural se lleva a cabo a través de los CCE mediante programas, proyectos y actividades enmarcados en las líneas de trabajo priorizadas en sus respectivos planes de centro anuales (validados desde la DRCC). Los 3 grandes ámbitos en los que centran su trabajo son: cultura como elemento de desarrollo (47%), cooperación cultural (29%) y cultura como elemento de proyección exterior (24%).	2018-01-01	2019-04-30

Guatemala 2018 Cultura Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Comisariado expo Upfront CF La Antigua y CCE Miami Ramirto Alonso Villapadierna		2018-01-19	2018-07-18
Guatemala 2018 Cultural Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local transporte expo Upfront desde México DF a La Antigua Ordax		2018-01-22	2018-03-21
Guatemala y España 2018 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Transporte exposición Upfront desde Antigua a Madrid Ordax		2018-03-06	2018-07-05

Guatemala 2018 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Hosting dominio actualización web exposición Upfront		2018-06-15	2018-08-14
Iberoamerica y Guinea Ecuatorial 2017 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Festival de derechos humanos de Barcelona Derechos en acción		2017-04-19	2018-04-18

Iberoamérica 2017. fortalecimiento oferta cultural local. gira Marais del sueño. Festival iberjazz francisco Javier Moreno.		2018-02-09	2018-03-08
Iberoamérica 2018 Cultura Fortalecimiento Oferta cultural local 5 representaciones de la obra Nada que Perder		2018-04-10	2018-05-09
Guatemala 2018 Género CALDH Prevención violencia y delito contra mujeres	Guatemala 2018 Género CALDH Prevención violencia y delito contra mujeres Prevención de la violencia y el delito contra mujeres, niñez y adolescencia. (Subvención en especie)	2018-08-08	2023-05-21

Guatemala 2019 cultura Centro Cultural de España Cultura Hispánica en Guatemala	Guatemala 2019 cultura Centro Cultural de España Cultura Hispánica en Guatemala Subvención de concesión directa al Centro Cultural de España. Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala. La Cooperación Cultural se lleva a cabo a través de los CCE mediante programas, proyectos y actividades enmarcados en las 3 líneas principales en las que centran su trabajo y que son: Cultura como Elemento de Desarrollo, Cooperación Cultural y Cultura como Elemento de Proyección Exterior.	2019-01-01	2020-05-31
Guatemala 2019 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Comisariado exposicion City Blues-La Ciudad Habitada		2019-02-11	2019-04-10
Republica Dominicana y Guatemala 2019 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Transporte exposicion City Blues-La Ciudad Habitada		2019-02-05	2019-04-04

Guatemala La Antigua 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro de formación		2019-01-31	2019-07-30
Guatemala. Guatemala 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro Cultural	Guatemala. Guatemala 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro Cultural. La cooperación cultural se lleva a cabo a través de los CCE mediante programas, proyectos y actividades enmarcados en las líneas de trabajo priorizadas en sus respectivos planes de centro anuales (validados desde la DRCC). Los 3 grandes ámbitos en los que centran su trabajo son: cultura como herramienta de desarrollo (46%); cooperación cultural (23%) y cultura como elemento de proyección exterior (31%).	2019-01-31	2019-07-30
Guatemala. Guatemala 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro Cultural	Guatemala. Guatemala 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro Cultural	2019-01-31	2020-01-30
Guatemala. Guatemala 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro Cultural		2019-01-31	2020-01-30

Guatemala. Guatemala 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro Cultura		2019-01-31	2020-01-30
Guatemala. Guatemala 2019. Cooperación cultural. Centro Cultura		2019-01-31	2020-01-30
Programa acerca gastos de actividades formativas para la OTC de España en Guatemala a desarrollar en el Cultural España.		2019-01-01	2019-12-31
Programa acerca, actividades formativas primer semestre, centro formación Antigua Guatemala		2019-01-01	2019-12-31

programa acerca gt, actividades formativas segundo semestre, centro formación antigua guatemala		2019-01-01	2019-12-31
Guatemala 2019 PUBLICACIONES Centro Cultural en La Antigua "Apuntes de la rehabilitación del antiguo Colegio de la Compañía de Jesús"		2019-01-01	2019-12-31
Programa ACERCA 2do semestre - actividades formativas OTC Guatemala		2019-01-01	2019-12-31
ARAUCLIMA 2019 Energía IICA Adaptación a la escasez hídrica en agricultura	ARAUCLIMA 2019 Energía IICA Adaptación a la escasez hídrica en agricultura Protección financiera para la gestión de la sequía y adaptación a la escasez hídrica en la agricultura del Corredor Seco Centroamericano	2019-11-29	2021-11-28

Fortaleciendo la resiliencia para la seguridad alimentaria con enfoque de género e interculturalidad para población Chortí en Chiquí.	Fortaleciendo la resiliencia para la seguridad alimentaria con ENFOQUE DE GÉNERO E INTERCULTURALIDAD PARA POBLACIÓN CHORTÍ EN CHIQUI Intervención en los municipios de Jocotán y Camotán, de Chiquimula en Guatemala, ubicado en la Microcuenca de Shalaguá, perteneciente al corredor seco centroamericano, afectado de manera recurrente por fenómenos climáticos extremos, como la sequía en sus diferentes modalidades (meteorológica, hidrológica y agrícola), afectando a medios de vida y aumentando la situación de pobreza de la población. Se contribuirá a impulsar la sostenibilidad ambiental a través de prevención y lucha contra los efectos del cambio climático, la conservación y uso sostenible de los RRNN, la construcción de resiliencia y	2019-01-01	2022-03-16
Las Familias Chortí, especialmente mujeres y niñez, mejoran su nutrición implementando sistemas productivos endógenos, sostenibles y res.	El proyecto se ejecutará en el oriente del país y abarca dos municipios del Corredor seco (Jocotán y Camotán) en el Departamento de Chiquimula. Tiene como población meta 338 personas de 6 comunidades. 59% corresponden a mujeres adultas, 8% adolescentes mujeres, 5% niñas menores de 5 años, Está contemplado que participen 30 hombres adultos (8%) , 18 (5%) hombres adolescentes y 5% niños menores de 5 años.. Aunque la línea de base se tendrá que actualizar al inicio del proyecto, se calcula que esa población integra 200 familias. Tiene como objetivo general, Contribuir a reducir la desnutrición infantil	2019-01-01	2022-03-14
Guatemala 2019 Género MANCUERNA Empoderamiento económico	Guatemala 2019 Género MANCUERNA Empoderamiento económico Fortalecer el empoderamiento económico de mujeres indígenas, con un enfoque en seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, en el área rural de los municipios asociados a la Mancomunidad de Municipios de la cuenca del Río Naranjo en Guatemala.	2020-02-28	2022-02-27

Guatemala 2019 Género ICCPG Violencia contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala (Fase II)	Guatemala 2019 Género ICCPG Violencia contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala (Fase II) Programa reducción de la violencia de género contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala (Fase II)	2019-12-30	2021-12-29
2019 GUATEMALA Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller	2019 GUATEMALA Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller Fortalecer el Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller de Guatemala para implementar una Red Nacional como herramienta estratégica para la inserción laboral de jóvenes, contribuyendo con ello a la reducción de la pobreza de la población más vulnerable del país	2019-01-01	2021-07-20
Actúa Chiquimula: Combatir la desnutrición infantil impulsando la acción comunitaria y soluciones te	Actúa Chiquimula: Combatir la desnutrición infantil impulsando la acción comunitaria y soluciones te Actúa Chiquimula: Combatir la desnutrición infantil impulsando la acción comunitaria y soluciones tecnológicas	2019-12-02	2021-06-01
EUROCLIMA Agua 2019 Guatemala gestión sostenible abastecimiento agua potable	EUROCLIMA Agua 2019 Guatemala gestión sostenible abastecimiento agua potable Protección y gestión integrada y sostenible de la parte alta de la cuenca del Río Naranjo que abastece las cabeceras urbanas de agua potable en los municipios de San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos, San Antonio Sacatepéquez, San Cristóbal cucho y Esquipulas Palo Gordo del Departamento de San Marcos, Guatemala.	2019-01-01	2023-01-15

ARAUCLIMA 2019 seguridad alimentaria ICC adaptación cambio climático	ARAUCLIMA 2019 seguridad alimentaria ICC adaptación cambio climático Implementación de medidas de adaptación a la variabilidad y el cambio climático para contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional y la reducción de la desnutrición infantil en comunidades y municipios del Departamento de Sololá, Guatemala.	2019-01-01	2022-03-16
2019 FICR Preparativos para una respuesta efectiva de las Sociedades Nacionales de la Cruz Roja en C	2019 FICR Preparativos para una respuesta efectiva de las Sociedades Nacionales de la Cruz Roja en C Preparativos para una respuesta efectiva de las Sociedades Nacionales de la Cruz Roja en Centroamérica	2019-07-01	2020-06-30
Guatemala, Guatemala, 2019. Cooperación cultural, centro cultural.	La cooperación cultural se lleva a cabo a través de los Centros Culturales de España en Latinoamérica y Guinea Ecuatorial mediante programas, proyectos y actividades enmarcados en las líneas de trabajo priorizadas en sus respectivos planes de centro anuales (validados desde la DRCC). Los tres grandes ámbitos de trabajo en los que se centra su trabajo son: Cultura como herramienta de desarrollo (38%); Cooperación cultural (45%); y Cultura como elemento de proyección exterior (17%)	2019-01-31	2020-01-30
Guatemala 2020 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural		2020-01-31	2020-07-30

Guatemala (CF La Antigua) 2020 Cultura Capacitación y Fomento de los Derechos Culturales Embajada 1er Semestre		2020-01-01	2020-12-31
Guatemala 2020 Salud ISIS. Fortalecimiento prevención COVID 19 (COVID-19)	Guatemala 2020 Salud ISIS. Fortalecimiento prevención COVID 19 Fortaleciendo capacidades y acciones de prevención, contención y respuesta frente a COVID 19, desde la estrategia de atención primaria en salud y el enfoque de redes integradas en el municipio de Cuilco en Huehuetenango, Guatemala.	2020-08-06	2021-06-05
Guatemala 2020 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural		2020-01-01	2020-12-31
Guatemala (CFCE La Antigua) 2020 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural 2º Semestre		2020-01-01	2020-12-31
Guatemala 2020 Cultura Publicaciones AECID		2020-01-01	2020-12-31

Iberoamérica 2020 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local Produccion gira María Toro Eurojazz		2020-03-02	2020-04-01
Guatemala 2020 Desarrollo rural. MANCUERNA Empoderamiento económico de las mujeres, seguridad alimentaria (COVID-19)	Guatemala 2020 Desarrollo rural. MANCUERNA Empoderamiento económico de las mujeres, seguridad alimentaria Empoderamiento económico de las mujeres, con un enfoque en seguridad alimentaria frente a posibles efectos del COVID 19, en el área rural de los municipios asociados a la Mancomunidad de Municipios de la cuenca del Río Naranjo en Guatemala. Segunda Fase	2020-08-05	2022-08-04
Guatemala 2020 Género ICCPG Reducción de la violencia de g° contra mujeres y niñas. Fase III	Guatemala 2020 Género ICCPG Reducción de la violencia de g° contra mujeres y niñas. Fase III Reducción de la violencia de género contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala Fase III	2020-08-26	2022-02-25
Guatemala 2020 Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller	Guatemala 2020 Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller de Guatemala Fase V, para implementar una Red Nacional como herramienta estratégica para la inserción laboral de jóvenes, contribuyendo con ello a la reducción de la pobreza de la población más vulnerable del país	2020-10-23	2022-10-22

Guatemala 2020 Gobernabilidad CentrRSE Dchos.echos Humanos (MRN-EyDDHH) Covid-19 (COVID-19)	Guatemala 2020 Gobernabilidad CentrRSE Derechos Humanos (MRN-Ey DDHH) Covid-19 Marco de Referencia Nacional en materia de Empresa y Derechos Humanos (MRN-EyDDHH) en respuesta a la crisis social y económica por COVID-19 en Guatemala. 2020 Guatemala	2020-09-02	2022-03-01
Guatemala 2020 cultura Centro Cultural de España Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala	Guatemala 2020 cultura Centro Cultural de España Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala Subvención de concesión directa a Centro Cultural de España Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala.	2020-01-01	2021-03-31
2020 Guatemala Programa Indígena Fortalecer la Institucionalidad estatal en materia de pueblos indíg (COVID-19)	2020 Guatemala Programa Indígena Fortalecer la Institucionalidad estatal en materia de pueblos indígenas Fortaleciendo las capacidades de la Administración Pública, Cortes Nacionales, y defensores/as de derechos indígenas para la aplicación Convenio sobre Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales, 1989. (núm.169) en Guatemala.	2020-10-31	2022-04-29

Iberoamérica 2020 Fortalecimiento oferta cultural local expo Numeros Adaptación contenidos traducción y diseño gráfico		2020-03-12	2020-05-11
2020 FAMME Fortalecimiento del sistema público de Salud para enfrentar el COVID19 y el aumento de la	2020 FAMME Fortalecimiento del sistema público de Salud para enfrentar el COVID19 y el aumento de la Fortalecimiento del sistema público de Salud para enfrentar el COVID19 y el aumento de la violencia de género en tres Distritos de Sololá.	2020-01-01	2022-07-31
Innovación para el desarrollo microempresarial dirigido a colectivos vulnerables del Departamento de San Marcos (Guatemala) (COVID-19)		2020-01-01	2022-07-31

Aplicación del modelo de atención integral a la violencia de género, Sololá, fase II (COVID-19)	Aplicación del modelo de atención integral a la violencia de género, Sololá, fase II El proyecto ¿Aplicación del modelo de atención integral a la violencia de género, Sololá, fase II¿ desarrollará acciones a nivel nacional y local: municipios de San Lucas Tolimán, Santiago Atitlán, San Andrés Semetabaj y San Antonio Palopó, en el departamento de Sololá (mapas anexo I). Dará respuesta a la necesidad de proteger y recuperar derechos y medios de vida de las personas más vulnerables (mujeres y familias indígenas rurales), en línea con la ESTRATEGIA DE RESPUESTA CONJUNTA DE LA COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA A LA CRISIS DEL COVID-19. El proyecto busca incidir en el posicionamiento de la violencia basada en género ¿VG- como prioridad a atender por el	2020-01-01	2023-01-31
Atención integral y apoyo a la emancipación económica de mujeres víctimas de violencia de género (COVID-19)	Atención integral y apoyo a la emancipación económica de mujeres víctimas de violencia de género El proyecto pretende dar respuesta al problema de la violencia basada en género en 13 municipios del Departamento de Sololá, y en coordinación con las 2 Redes de Derivación existentes. mediante la atención integral a mujeres sobrevivientes para que puedan ejercer el derecho a una vida digna y libre de violencias. El proyecto apoya la estrategia que RED MUSOVI y MPDL llevan años implementando en la zona de la mano con los titulares de derechos y de obligaciones, con quienes existe una fuerte relación a través de las Redes de Derivación, de las que MPDL y RED MUSOVI forman parte y que han sido fuertemente apoyadas en el marco de la estrategia.	2020-01-01	2023-02-14

Fortalecimiento de la detección temprana de IRAs mediante herramientas innovadoras en zonas rurales de Guatemala en el contexto de C (COVID-19)	Fortalecimiento de la detección temprana de IRAs mediante herramientas innovadoras en zonas rurales de Guatemala en el contexto de C Según la OMS, las enfermedades respiratorias son una de las principales causas de muerte a nivel mundial, sobre todo en países de bajos y medianos ingresos, con una especial incidencia en la infancia. En particular, las Infecciones Respiratorias Agudas (IRA), como la neumonía, son las responsables de 3,9 millones de muertes al año superando al total causado por el VIH, la tuberculosis y la malaria. Su diagnóstico y tratamiento oportuno supone en la actualidad una prioridad en regiones vulnerables debido a la pandemia por COVID-19. En este contexto, este proyecto fortalecerá las capacidades de los Servicios	2020-01-01	2023-02-21
Guatemala Recursos patrimoniales del lago Atitlán. Ecomuseo	Guatemala Recursos patrimoniales del lago Atitlán. Ecomuseo Revitalización de los recursos patrimoniales del lago de Atitlán. Ecomuseo	2020-01-01	2020-12-31
MPJ EMERGENCIA HURACANES ETA E IOTA - OTC GUATEMALA		2020-01-01	2020-12-31

Guatemala 2020 GTM-017-B FCAS Agua Saneamiento. Mejorar la resiliencia en comunidades de Sololá	Guatemala 2020 GTM-017-B FCAS Agua Saneamiento. Mejorar la resiliencia en comunidades de Sololá Fortalecimiento institucional y técnico en la prestación del servicio de agua potable y saneamiento para mejorar la resiliencia en comunidades del municipio de Sololá, departamento de Sololá, Guatemala	2012-02-17	2020-12-31
2020 CICR Norte América Central y México Llamamiento protección		2020-01-01	2020-12-31
Guatemala.2021 Género en desarrollo Fund. Sobrevivientes PREVI.Lucha contra la violencia de género	Guatemala.2021 Género en desarrollo Fund. Sobrevivientes PREVI.Lucha contra la violencia de género Restableciendo el proyecto de vida de las Mujeres, niñas, niños y adolescentes víctimas de violencia a través de modelos de intervención en prevención y atención en la Costa Sur de Guatemala. Acuerdo de Cooperación LA/2017/287-155	2021-01-02	2022-11-21
Guatemala Ciudad de Guatemala 2021 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural		2021-01-31	2021-07-31

Guatemala La Antigua 2021 Cooperación Cultural Centro de Formación		2021-01-31	2021-07-30
Iberoamerica 2021 Cultura Adquisición licencia no exclusiva dchos comunicación pública no comercial "Ciclo online Cortometrajes dirigidos por mujeres"		2021-04-07	2021-05-06
Guatemala.2021 Gobernabilidad CARE PREVI. Lucha contra la violencia de género	Guatemala.2021 Gobernabilidad CARE PREVI. Lucha contra la violencia de género Fortaleciendo derechos y empoderamiento económico para una vida libre de violencia de mujeres rurales e indígenas en la costa sur de Guatemala. Acuerdo de Cooperación/2017/287-155	2021-01-02	2022-11-21
Guatemala 2021 Prevención de la Violencia de Género en la ciudad de Guatemala	Guatemala 2021 Prevención de la Violencia de Género en la ciudad de Guatemala Programa Espacio Público, Equipamiento y Formación para el Empoderamiento y la Promoción de la Prevención de la Violencia de Género en la ciudad de Guatemala Acuerdo Delegación LA/2017/287-155	2021-01-01	2021-12-31

Guatemala. 2021 Salud ISIS Fortalecimiento de la Atención Primaria en Salud -APS	Guatemala. 2021 Salud ISIS Fortalecimiento de la Atención Primaria en Salud -APS Fortalecimiento de la Atención Primaria en Salud -APS- y la estrategia de Redes para contribuir a la atención integral y reducción de la desnutrición en Guatemala y el departamento de Sololá. 2021. Guatemala. ISIS. Lucha contra la desnutrición infantil	2021-07-28	2022-07-27
Guatemala 2021 Fortalecimiento Seguridad Alimentaria Mujeres Productoras Cooperativa Cuatro Pinos	Guatemala 2021 Fortalecimiento Seguridad Alimentaria Mujeres Productoras Cooperativa Cuatro Pinos Fortalecimiento de la Seguridad Alimentaria de Mujeres Productoras Asociadas a la Cooperativa Integral Agrícola de Mujeres Cuatro Pinos	2021-10-18	2023-04-17
2021 Guatemala Reducción de la violencia de género contra mujeres y niñas Guatemala (Fase IV)	2021 Guatemala Reducción de la violencia de género contra mujeres y niñas Guatemala (Fase IV) Programa reducción de la violencia de género contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala (Fase IV)	2021-01-01	2021-12-31
2021 Guatemala Programa Indígena Empoderamiento de las mujeres indígenas para luchar contra discrimi	2021 Guatemala Programa Indígena Empoderamiento de las mujeres indígenas para luchar contra discrimi Empoderamiento Económico y Político de las Mujeres Indígenas para la Erradicación de la Violencia de Género, el Racismo y la Discriminación	2021-01-01	2021-12-31

Guatemala 2021 cultura Centro Cultural de España-Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala	Guatemala 2021 cultura Centro Cultural de España-Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala Subvención nominativa a favor del Centro Cultural de España-Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala para la financiación de los gastos corrientes que integran la programación a desarrollar.	2021-01-01	2022-04-30
Guatemala Ciudad de Guatemala 2021 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural		2021-06-30	2021-12-29
Guatemala Antigua 2021 Cooperación Cultural Centro de Formación		2021-06-30	2021-12-29
2021 PROGRAMA ACERCA GUATEMALA CENTRO DE FORMACIÓN		2021-01-01	2021-12-31

España e Iberoamerica 2021 Cooperacion Cultural Organización y gestión participación RCC en Mercado digital de Industrias Creativas EULAC		2021-06-01	2021-06-30
Iberoamérica 2021 Cultura Realización streaming programa de danza Escena Patrimonio para Red de embajadas y CCE en Iberoamérica		2021-09-01	2021-09-30
Guatemala Ciudad de Guatemala 2022 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural		2022-01-01	2022-06-30

Guatemala La Antigua 2022 Cooperación Cultural Centro de Formación		2022-01-01	2022-06-30
Guatemala 2022 cultura Centro Cultural España Cultura Hispánica en Guatemala	Guatemala 2022 cultura Centro Cultural España Cultura Hispánica en Guatemala Subvención nominativa a favor del Centro Cultural de España- Cultura Hispánica de Guatemala para la financiación de los gastos corrientes que integran la programación a desarrollar.	2022-01-01	2023-04-30
Guatemala La Antigua 2022 Cooperación Cultural Centro de Formación		2022-01-01	2022-06-30
2022 Programa ACERCA Guatemala OTC		2022-04-13	2022-10-12
Guatemala Ciudad de Guatemala 2022 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural		2022-01-01	2022-06-30
Guatemala 2018 Género CALDH Prevención violencia y delito contra mujeres	Guatemala 2018 Género CALDH Prevención violencia y delito contra mujeres Prevención de la violencia y el delito contra mujeres, niñez y adolescencia. (Subvención en especie)	2018-01-01	2023-05-21

GT 2022 ISIS Fortalecimiento Atención Primaria Salud Sololá año 2	GT 2022 ISIS Fortalecimiento Atención Primaria Salud Sololá año 2 Fortalecimiento de la Atención Primaria en Salud -APS- y la estrategia de Redes para contribuir a la atención integral y reducción de la desnutrición en Guatemala y el departamento de Sololá. (Año 2)	2022-06-27	2023-06-26
Guatemala 2022 Cooperativa 4 Pinos II Fase	Guatemala 2022 Cooperativa 4 Pinos II Fase Fortalecimiento de la Seguridad Alimentaria de Mujeres Productoras Asociadas a la Cooperativa Integral Agrícola de Mujeres Cuatro Pinos Fase II	2022-08-26	2024-02-25
GUATEMALA 2022 Educación Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller Fase VI	GUATEMALA 2022 Educación Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller Fase VI Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller de Guatemala FASE VI de formación técnico profesional de jóvenes, de ambos sexos y escasos recursos, mediante la metodología de "aprender haciendo"	2022-01-01	2022-12-31
Guatemala 2022 Fomento de la participación cívico-política de los jóvenes en Guatemala	Guatemala 2022 Fomento de la participación cívico-política de los jóvenes en Guatemala Fomento de la participación cívico-política de los jóvenes en Guatemala	2022-09-19	2024-03-18
Guatemala 2022 Elaboración Plan de Acción Nacional Empresas y Derechos Humanos de	Guatemala 2022 Elaboración Plan de Acción Nacional Empresas y Derechos Humanos de Contribución a la elaboración del Plan de Acción Nacional (PAN) sobre Empresas y Derechos Humanos de Guatemala FASE II.	2022-09-16	2024-09-15

Guatemala 2022. GTM 018 B. Gestión del recurso hídrico municipios Lago Peten Itza	Guatemala 2022. GTM 018 B. Gestión del recurso hídrico municipios Lago Peten Itza 2022. Guatemala. GTM 018 B AECID. Fortalecimiento de la gestión del recurso hídrico en los municipios del Lago Petén Itzá	2022-01-01	2022-12-31
ARAUCLIMA 2022 Energías Renovables, Eficiencia Energética IICA	ARAUCLIMA 2022 Energías Renovables, Eficiencia Energética IICA Desarrollo de capacidades en el uso de energías renovables y eficiencia energética en Comunidades de Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica y Guatemala	2022-07-18	2024-07-17
Guatemala Ciudad de Guatemala 2022 Cooperación Cultural Centro Cultural		2022-07-01	2022-12-31
Guatemala La Antigua 2022 Cooperación Cultural Centro de Formación		2022-07-01	2022-12-31



Iberoamérica 2022 Cooperación Cultural Coordinación general comisariado y comunicación Proyecto E.CO en Centros Culturales		2022-03-01	2022-04-30
2022 Programa ACERCA Guatemala CF		2022-04-13	2022-10-12
Iberoamérica 2022 Cooperación Cultural Organización y realización de las actividades del Festival Centroamérica Cuenta 2022		2022-09-01	2022-09-30

Source: IATI Registry