

Decentralised Development Cooperation in Spain

Relationship between the Regional Public Administrations and the NGO PROYDE

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Executive Summary

The following report concerns the bilateral decentralised development cooperation in Spain. The starting point is the international political framework in the field of development cooperation and the national development cooperation policy, which incorporates the international framework. According to the main priorities of the national government combined with the interests of the NGO PROYDE, the regional public administrations will be analysed. Specifically the aspects that will be compared are: the geographic, sector and transverse priorities, as well as the instruments and modalities through which development cooperation is being put into practice. Moreover, the project-specific requirements of the regional public institutions for subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors will be analysed.

As a result, a comparative analysis enables the identification of whether the divergent policies merely constitute differences, or whether those veritably constitute incompatibilities in view of the national policy and the international commitments. A difference can be understood as a diverging aspect, but in accordance with the legal and political framework in the international and national context. An incompatibility, however, can be understood as a diverging aspect, which would not be an impediment if legal and political parameters of the national and international context had been followed.

Moreover, The specification of the differences or incompatibilities provides for a general panorama for PROYDE of the course which the indirect bilateral development cooperation system in Spain tends to follow. In addition, it enables the recognition of to what extent the relation between NGO's and the public institutions could change in the future due to the international and national context requiring the elimination of the incompatibilities between the regional authorities.

Considering the current financial dependence of the NGO PROYDE on the public sector, the comparative analysis enables the selection of the most convenient public institutions that could provide for financial contributions for the NGO's projects.

Table of contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| METHODOLOGY | 5 |
| OVERVIEW POLITICAL AGREEMENTS | 6 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| 2. BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN SPAIN | 9 |
| 2.1. INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS | 9 |
| 2.1.2. Rome Declaration on Harmonisation..... | 10 |
| 2.1.2. Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness..... | 10 |
| 2.1.3. Accra Agenda for Action..... | 11 |
| 2.2. EU VISION ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION | 11 |
| 2.2.1. Development Cooperation Legislation..... | 11 |
| 2.2.3. Development Cooperation Coordination..... | 12 |
| 2.3 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK | 12 |
| 2.3.1 Integration of International Commitments into the Spanish Policy..... | 12 |
| 3. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | 13 |
| 3.1. GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES | 14 |
| 3.1.1. Political Framework of the Geographic Dimension..... | 14 |
| 3.1.2. Regional Applications of the Geographic Priorities..... | 15 |
| 3.1.3. Implications for PROYDE | 18 |
| 3.2. MODALITIES AND INSTRUMENTS | 19 |
| 3.2.1. Political Framework of the Modalities and Instruments..... | 19 |
| 3.2.2. Regional Applications of the Modalities and Instruments..... | 21 |
| 3.2.3. Implications for PROYDE | 23 |
| 3.3. TRANSVERSE AND SECTOR PRIORITIES..... | 23 |
| 3.3.1. Political Framework of the Transverse and Sector Priorities..... | 23 |
| 3.3.2. Regional Applications of the Transverse and Sector Priorities..... | 24 |
| 3.3.3. Implications for PROYDE | 25 |
| 3.4. PROJECT-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AND ALLOCATION OF SUBSIDIES TO NGOS | 26 |
| 3.4.1. Political Framework..... | 27 |
| 3.4.2. Regional Applications of the Financial Assistance to NGOs..... | 27 |
| 3.4.3. Implications for PROYDE | 28 |
| 5. TENDENCIES PUBLIC SECTOR..... | 28 |
| 5.1. IMPLICATIONS FOR PROYDE..... | 30 |
| 6. CHARACTERISTICS AND STRATEGY PROYDE | 30 |
| 6.1. PROYDE | 31 |
| 6.2. THE GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION OF PROYDE..... | 31 |
| 6.2.1. Geographical Presence and strategy | 32 |
| 6.3. THE TRANSVERSE AND SECTOR DIMENSION OF PROYDE | 33 |
| 6.3.1. The Transverse and Sector Characteristics and Strategy..... | 33 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 6.4. PROJECT-SPECIFIC DIMENSION OF PROYDE | 35 |
| 6.4.1. Project-specific Characteristics and Strategy | 35 |
| 7. CONVENIENT REGIONAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR PROYDE..... | 36 |
| 7.1 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS..... | 37 |
| 7.2. PROYDE: COUNTRIES WITH MOST REALIZED ACTIONS..... | 38 |
| 7.2.1. Togo..... | 38 |
| 7.2.2. Equatorial Guinea | 39 |
| 7.3. COUNTRIES NOT PART OF GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES PUBLIC SECTOR | 41 |
| 7.3.1. Eritrea, South Africa and Madagascar..... | 41 |
| 7.4. COUNTRIES WITH INTERMEDIATE PRESENCE..... | 42 |
| 8. CONCLUSION..... | 47 |
| REFERENCES | 49 |
| APPENDICES..... | 61 |
| APPENDIX I: GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS | 61 |
| APPENDIX II: ALIGNMENT AND DEVIATION OF THE GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES | 63 |
| APPENDIX III: GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS PER COUNTRY..... | 64 |
| APPENDIX IV: GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES OF THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES..... | 66 |
| APPENDIX V: BUDGETARY DISTRIBUTION PER PRIORITY GROUP | 67 |
| APPENDIX VI: BUDGETARY DISTRIBUTION PER GEOGRAPHIC AREA | 68 |
| APPENDIX VII: MODALITIES AND INSTRUMENTS..... | 69 |
| APPENDIX VIII: TRANSVERSE AND SECTOR PRIORITIES..... | 71 |
| Appendix VIII.I: Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Autonomous Regions..... | 71 |
| Appendix VIII.II: Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Provinces and Municipalities | 73 |
| APPENDIX IX: FOCUS | 75 |
| Appendix IX.I: Focus of the Autonomous Regions | 75 |
| Appendix IX.II: Focus of the Provinces and Municipalities | 77 |
| APPENDIX X: PROJECT-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS..... | 78 |
| Appendix X.I: Maximum grant, costs, duration and possibility of partnership..... | 78 |
| Appendix X.II: Qualification, Period of Presentation, number of applications and external evaluation | 81 |
| APPENDIX XI: PROJECT-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES..... | 83 |
| Appendix XI.I: Maximum grant, costs, duration and possibility of partnership..... | 83 |
| Appendix XI.II: Qualification, Period of Presentation, Number of applications and external evaluation ... | 84 |

Methodology

The starting point of this report is the current situation of development cooperation in Spain. This situation is based on the legal and political framework which incorporates national, as well as international agreements in the sphere of development cooperation. It is this political framework through which the particularities of the public sector, that is, the differences and incompatibilities, could be deduced. This deduction has been realised through a central question that emerged from the necessity to find the most adequate public regional sponsors for the NGO PROYDE. In this sense, this research is characterised by the analysis of the information provided for by the concerned political framework.

This deductive analysis has been carried out through the recompilation of quantitative and qualitative methods, which enabled the identification of differences and/or incompatibilities within the public sector in the field of development cooperation. From a quantitative point of view, the relative concentration per geographic area, country, maximum grants, duration and costs of projects executed by NGOs for instance served to identify differences, incompatibilities or tendencies that PROYDE needs to take into consideration when applying for financial assistance. From a qualitative point of view, conceptual analyses have been realized with the objective to determine the resemblance, as well as the estrangement between the regional public institutions. Hence through these two methods of analysis, it could be deduced what the main differences and incompatibilities were and consequently, the possibility to select the most adequate public entities, in accordance with the current conditions and strategy of the NGO PROYDE.

The documents with which the quantitative and qualitative methods have been realised in order to conduct the comparative analysis are international agreements concerning the complementarity and compatibility of development cooperation, the Spanish Development Cooperation Law, the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan, through which the policy is being expressed, as well as the development cooperation plans on regional scale. Most of the quantitative information has been deduced from the official public announcements for subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors. As a result, the convenient public sponsors have been outlined in order to create a strategic fit between public institutions and PROYDE.

Overview Political Agreements

International Commitments

United Nations, *United Nations Millennium Declaration* (2000).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. [OCDE], *Rome Declaration on Harmonisation* (2003).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. [OCDE], *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*. (2005)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. [OCDE], *Accra Agenda for Action*. (2008)

European Union

European Union. *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union*. (*Treaty of Lisbon*). (2010).

Council of the European Union

European Consensus on development. (2005).
Joint Statement by the Council and the representatives of the governments of the member states.

European Commission

EU Code of Conduct on Division of labour in Development Policy. (2007). Communication for the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament

National Development Cooperation

Ley 23/1998, de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo. (*Spanish Law on Development Cooperation*). (1998).

Coordinadora de ONGD para el Desarrollo-España. [CONGDE], *Pacto del Estado contra la Pobreza*. (*Agreement of the Spanish State against Poverty*). (2007).

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo [AECID]. *Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012*. (*Spanish Development Cooperation Plan*). (2009).

AECID. Convocatorias de subvenciones para ONG de la AECID para la Cooperación al Desarrollo. (*Public Announcements for subsidies to NGOs*).

Regional Development Cooperation

Planes Directores Regionales de Cooperación al Desarrollo. (*Regional Development Cooperation Plans*)

Las convocatorias de Cooperación para el Desarrollo. (*Public Announcements for subsidies to non development cooperation actors*)

1. Introduction

A world in the context of globalization entails an economic, political, social and cultural interdependence which means that the developed countries have to take into account the heterogeneous processes of development of the societies with which there exists interaction. From an ethic perspective this implies a model of global sustainable development that guarantees the rights and freedoms of human beings on the one hand, and the political and socio-economic progress of their societies on the other. However, the divergent socio-economic circumstances, human rights violations and chronic hunger have not been brought to an end yet. It seems that progress in the global reality is disproportional and that in order to veritably achieve progress, multilateral compromises need to be integrated into the current bilateral systems of development cooperation and effective collaboration between all actors involved in this course of action is imperative. In this perspective emerges development cooperation as a desideratum to reduce the inequalities in the contemporary world, and if possible, to eliminate poverty.

The bilateral element of development cooperation leads to the inevitable necessity to execute development policies on a national and regional scale. In Spain, the state-actors involved in development cooperation are the national government, the autonomous regions, as well as the provinces and municipalities. Considering the decentralized institutional structure of Spain, the regional public institutions, apart from the national government, articulate their own development cooperation priorities in official regional development plans. The autonomous regions, provinces and municipalities in Spain play a vital role for the non-governmental development cooperation actors, due to the fact that a significant part of what Spanish NGOs collect for their actions derives from the regional public authorities.

In the sphere of regional development cooperation the relevance of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) is eloquent, as they can be considered as the engine of cooperation between the developed and developing countries. NGOs can provide for the adequate tools to suggest, design and manage projects concerning the social well-being for those that need it. Additionally, they generate conscience and directly involve civil society as a participative mechanism. Hence, NGOs establish a strategic bridge between the possibilities of the developed nations and the necessities of the developing countries. At present, the Spanish NGOs, including the NGO PROYDE, considerably depend on the financial resources from the regional public administrations for the execution of their projects. At the same time, the regional public institutions use NGOs as one of the mechanisms through which the public financial resources are being assigned in order to achieve the objectives and to pursue their priorities as outlined in the development cooperation plans. However, the decentralised characteristic of the development cooperation system in Spain leads to the increasing

possibility of diverging strategies between the national development cooperation policy and the regional policies. From this perspective emerges the following research question: *In case of differences or incompatibilities within the public sector, in what way do these affect the NGO PROYDE when applying for public financial resources for its projects and consequently, which regional public institutions would be most convenient to approach in order to obtain financial assistance?*

Not all differences between the national and the regional governments can be attributed to the autonomy of the regional institutions, as on many points the regional authorities are ought to pursue the national development cooperation plan. Therefore, it is indispensable to establish the legal and political parameters that the Spanish Development Cooperation policy is based on. Which international commitments, concerning policy convergence, have to be taken into consideration by the Spanish state and to what extent do the regional public entities have to reflect the national cooperation policy and, with that, the international commitments?

With this obtained knowledge it can be determined whether the differences can be attributed to the autonomy of the regional institutions or whether it is incompatible with the national development cooperation policy. Hence, the possible diverging strategies within the public sector of Spain could affect development cooperation in two ways. In the first place, it could affect NGOs in the process of obtaining the necessary financial resources for the realization of their projects. Furthermore, it could mean that the regional public institutions do not act in concordance with the national development cooperation priorities, while being expected that they do reflect the national policy.

After clarifying how the bilateral development cooperation system in Spain functions, the differences and incompatibilities of the regional public institutions will be exemplified. A comparative analysis between the geographic priorities, transverse priorities, sector priorities, modalities and instruments, as well as the budgetary distribution and project-specific requirements of the national government and the regional public institutions will reveal what kind of differences and incompatibilities PROYDE needs to take into consideration when applying for financial assistance for its projects. The development cooperation plans of the seventeen autonomous regions will be compared with the national government. Moreover, the development cooperation plans of the provinces Alava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa, as well as the municipalities Alicante, Cordoba, Madrid, Valencia and Zaragoza will be compared with the national development cooperation policy¹.

¹ The justification for the selection of 3 provinces and 5 municipalities can be related to the financial capacity of the these regional public institutions, as well as the fact that PROYDE has experiences and legal presence in those provinces and municipalities, which is often a requirement for obtaining financial aid on that scale.

The identified differences or incompatibilities enable the identification of the implications for PROYDE by relating these to the NGO's strategy and characteristics. Based on the comparative analysis and its implications, the most convenient public entities that can provide for financial assistance to PROYDE's projects will be selected.

Hence, in order to answer the research question, the functioning of developing cooperation in Spain needs to be investigated first, which will also clarify to what extent the regional public institutions are ought to follow the national system. Furthermore, the development cooperation plans of all autonomous regions and the earlier mentioned provinces and municipalities need to be examined in order to compare the regional priorities with the national priorities. In addition, the public announcements for subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors² of the public regional entities will be compared, which outline the project-specific requirements and characteristics NGOs are expected to fulfil. Finally, the strategy of the NGO PROYDE and its priorities will enable the selection of the most adequate governmental institutions.

2. Bilateral Development Cooperation in Spain

The national development cooperation policy establishes a systematic alignment with several multilateral actors contributing to the consolidation of development cooperation. This policy is being expressed in the so called Spanish Development Cooperation Plan³, which outlines the objectives, strategy and priorities for the period 2009-2012 and incorporates the international commitments signed by the Spanish state. In turn, and as mentioned before, the regional public institutions express their priorities in regional development cooperation plans. Therefore, the vertical relation of development cooperation will be exemplified below with a top-down approach.

2.1. International Commitments

In the first place, it is imperative to mention the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted in 2000, "(...) committing nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals".(United Nations, n.d. "Millennium Summit" section, para. 1). This declaration laid the foundations of a common vision on eradicating poverty and considerably reducing the need for basic services in developing countries. However, other agreements were required to address the means by which these objectives could be attained.

² In Spain, requirements for grants or other forms of financial assistance to individuals or entities are published in documents called "convocatorias". The "convocatorias" meant for grants to non-governmental development cooperation actors will hereinafter be called public announcements for subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors. See overview of the political agreements on p. 6 of this report.

³ Original title: Plan Director de la Cooperación Española (2009-2012), which will hereinafter be called the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan. See overview of the political agreements on p. 6 of this report

The developed countries, developing countries and the newly industrialized countries endeavour to establish international political agreements that place sustainable development of all communities in the centre of international discussion. In view of this fact, the most important agreements concerning development cooperation, with the intention to emphasize the most relevant points in terms of harmonisation, complementarity and coordination, will be exemplified. These are not the only principles that attempt to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Objectives (MDOs). Nevertheless, and considering the scope of this report, only complementarity and harmonisation between the developed countries are essential, since these principles can be directly related to the coherency and compatibility of development cooperation between states as well as within states.

2.1.2. Rome Declaration on Harmonisation

The Rome Declaration on Harmonisation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OCDE] can be considered as a first attempt to harmonise development cooperation. The process of harmonisation implies a clear dialogue between the recipient countries and the donor countries, for the reason that the recipient countries can specify the sectors in which development is required. Yet, it requires improved cooperation between the donor countries as well in order to avoid the dispersal of effort of development aid or, on the contrary, an overrepresentation of development aid in a specific country or sector. For those reasons, the declaration proclaims the need of “reviewing and identifying ways to amend (...)”, the “individual institutions’ and countries’ policies, procedures and practices to facilitate harmonisation”. (OCDE, 2003, p.11). This declaration can be considered as a modest move towards complementing development aid between the developed countries, since it does not clearly specify in what way the policies and procedures should be amended or revised in order to increase harmonisation.

2.1.2. Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of the OCDE includes several partnership commitments between the donor countries and the recipient countries, in which both stakeholders confide to improve the effectiveness of aid programs. In the perspective of harmonisation it is essential that donors ensure that their “actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective (...)”, due to the fact that “excessive fragmentation of aid at global, country or sector level impairs aid effectiveness. A pragmatic approach to the division of labour and burden sharing increases complementarity (...)”.(OCDE, 2005, p.6). This declaration spells out clearer commitments⁴, unlike the Rome Declaration, in order to improve aid effectiveness.

⁴ See OCDE (2005) *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, particularly chapter II for other principles (ownership, alignment, managing for results and mutual accountability).

2.1.3. Accra Agenda for Action

The *Accra Agenda for Action* of the OCDE, as the follow-up of the Paris Declaration, recognizes the progress made by both the donor countries, as well as the partner countries concerning the coordination of development activities. Nonetheless, its aim is to intensify and strengthen the commitments made by the bilateral institutions, since the progress made by both parties involved is not sufficient in order to achieve the Millennium Development Objectives. As for donors, the Accra Agenda reaffirms that it is urgent to ‘reduce fragmentation of aid by improving the complementarity of donors’ efforts and the division of labour among donors, including through improved allocation of resources within sectors, within countries, and across countries’. (OCDE, 2008, p.17). The review of the commitments made in Rome and Paris reveals the difficulties that arise when attempting to harmonise practices between countries, as well as within countries, on a global scale. Therefore, the endorsement of the previously mentioned international commitments by the European Union (EU) provides for clearer guidelines as well as legislation related to the coordination and harmonisation of development cooperation.

2.2. EU vision on Development Cooperation

Regarding the European Union (EU), a distinction can be made between legislation and the exertion to pursue the EU legislation by putting forward guidelines and instructions. In the following chapters the most important laws and guidelines in the sphere of bilateral development cooperation, will be elucidated.

2.2.1. Development Cooperation Legislation

Development cooperation remains within the competence of a state and the European Union (EU) can definitely not impede its member states to put in effect their own policy. However, that does not imply that member states can just arbitrarily grant aid to developing countries without considering the other donor countries, as the *Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (Lisbon Treaty)* (2010) states that ‘the union’s development cooperation policy and that of the Member States complement and reinforce each other’⁵. (European Union, 2010, Article 208, p.141). Furthermore, it is being pointed out that ‘in order to promote the complementarity and efficiency⁶, the Union and the Member states shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation (...)’ (European Union, 2010, Article 210, p. 142). Thus, the international commitments made at the OCDE summits have been modestly incorporated into EU law. Nonetheless, it does oblige the member states to take the policies and practices of other countries into account, and with that to maintain a complementary and efficient development cooperation policy.

⁵ Former EC Article 177(1) pointed out the complementarity between the European Community and its Member States, meanwhile the Lisbon Treaty Article 208 accentuates the complementarity of all policies including between the Member States.

⁶ Former EC Article 180 (1) did not include the concepts ‘complementarity’ and ‘efficiency’ of development actions.

2.2.3. Development Cooperation Coordination

The European Consensus on Development (2005) exemplifies the vision the EU has on development cooperation. Although it intends to enhance the coordination of donor activities, it mainly outlines the collaboration between the donors and the partner countries. However, in *the EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy* (2007), the EU invigorates the international principles by providing for concrete guidelines to achieve complementarity between donor countries. These dimensions of complementarity are:

- In-country complementarity,
- cross-country complementarity,
- cross-sector complementarity,
- vertical complementarity and
- Cross-modalities and instruments complementarity.

(European Commission, 2007, p. 6)

The division of labour is essential in order to achieve complementarity, since the lack of complementarity would directly hamper harmonisation and in turn impede aid effectiveness and efficacy. “Complementarity starts with co-ordination, but goes much further: it implies that each actor is focusing its assistance on areas where it can add most value, given what others are doing”. (European Commission, 2007, p. 5). The five mentioned dimensions are clear guidelines of what a developing country should take into account and incorporate in their own national policy.

2.3 National Development Cooperation framework

As could be observed, various international commitments stress the importance of a coherent development policy in order to avoid aid dispersion. This coherency also accounts for development actors within a donor country, since coherent development cooperation policies can only be achieved if, within each state, these principles are being upheld. To what extent does the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan take the international commitments into consideration and what are the legal parameters of the regional public authorities in view of this fact?

2.3.1 Integration of International Commitments into the Spanish Policy

*The Agreement of the Spanish State against Poverty*⁷ underpins the international declarations and the EU guidelines. In this agreement all Spanish political parties express their commitment to comply with the international principles, to incorporate these principles into the development cooperation policy and to improve the coordination of all actors concerned with development cooperation in Spain. (Coordinadora de ONG para el Desarrollo-España [CONGDE], 2007, p.2).

⁷ Original title: Pacto de Estado contra la Pobreza (2007), which will hereinafter be called The Agreement of the Spanish State against Poverty. See overview of the political agreements on p. 6 of this report.

Moreover, the agreement affirms that all the principles will be applicable in the autonomous and local public bodies. (CONGDE, 2007, p. 3). Thus, this means that the regional public authorities are ought to coordinate and harmonise their policies with the national development cooperation policy.

The international political framework can be considered as the initial concept to determine the state's strategy and priorities in the sphere of development cooperation. The international agreements intend to thwart the preceding isolated policies of the developed states. As a result, the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan conveys the geographic priorities, transverse priorities and sector priorities that should reconcile the national – as well as the international legal frameworks. (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo [AECID], 2009, p. 95). Moreover, the plan contains the modalities and instruments through which it is intended to attain the defined objectives and priorities.

It is imperative to underline the *Spanish Development Cooperation law*⁸ in which the scope of autonomy of the regional state-actors is being limited to the “budgetary autonomy and responsibility of the development and execution, obliged to respect the general guidelines and basic directives referred to by article 15(1)⁹” (“Ley 23/1998 de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo”, 1998, art. 20 (2), p.10). The reason for referring to article 15 (1) is because it points out the national competent organ in charge of developing and publishing the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan (1998, art 15(1), p.8) In addition, article 8(1) emphasizes the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan as the official document through which the development cooperation policy is established. (1998, article 8(1), p.7). Hence, the Spanish Development Cooperation Law in force limits the powers of the regional administrations to the extent that, theoretically, the present priorities of the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan should be safeguarded.

3. Comparative Analysis of the Public institutions

As could be observed, the Spanish Development Cooperation Policy needs to reflect the international compromises in terms of complementarity, coordination and harmonisation. In turn, the priorities and guidelines of the national development cooperation policy need to be replicated by the regional entities. These priorities include the geographic priorities, sector priorities, transverse priorities, as well as the modalities and instruments through which the public financial resources can be assigned. The following chapters contain a comparative analysis between the defined priorities of the national government and regional governmental entities in Spain in order to assess whether

⁸ Original title: Ley 23/1998 de 7 de Julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, which will hereinafter be called the Spanish Development Cooperation Law. See overview of the political agreements on p. 6 of this report.

⁹ This citation has been translated. The original text is in Spanish.

any significant differences or incompatibilities can be identified. Based on this analysis, it will be possible to subtract to what extent the regional governmental institutions are compatible with the national government and subsequently, if the international principles of harmonization, complementarity in order to achieve aid efficiency and effectiveness are being upheld. Moreover, based on the comparative analysis, it will be evaluated to what extent it affects PROYDE as a non-state actor and from which local public entities it would be most feasible to ask for financial assistance.

3.1. Geographic Priorities

One of the approaches to allocate development aid and consequently to ensure complementarity and harmonisation between the donating countries is to determine the geographical focus of each donating country concerned. In Spain, on national- and on regional level, the geographic priorities have been incorporated into the official development cooperation plans. The purpose of a geographical focus is definitely not to reduce the aid provided by the donating countries. Contrariwise, it foments aid effectiveness and is beneficial for developing countries if all developed countries focused on a specific group of countries instead of randomly selecting countries as “(...) this tendency leads to an increasing gap between ‘aid darlings’ and ‘aid orphans’”. (European Commission, 2007, EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy ‘, p. 5).

3.1.1. Political Framework of the Geographic Dimension

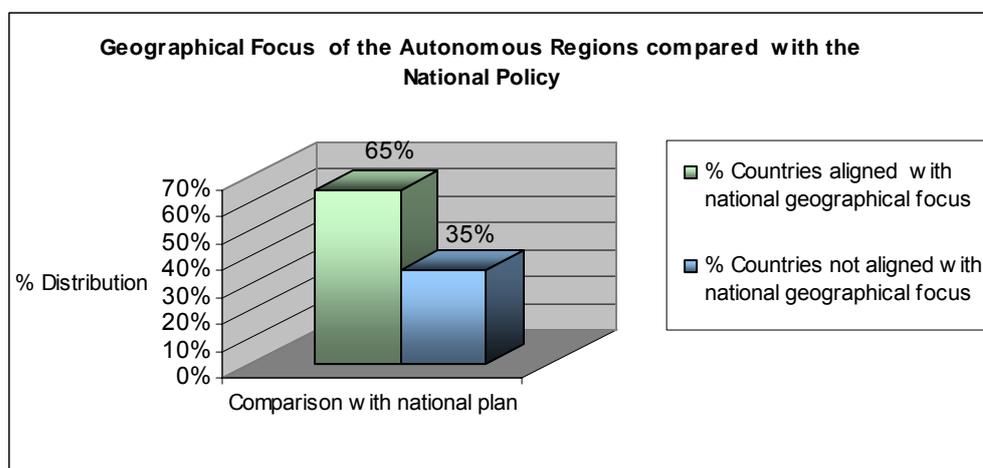
The guideline for a specific geographical focus stems from the *EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy* and explicitly points out in “guiding principle 5 – Establishing priority countries” that “EU donors will reinforce their geographical focus, through a dialogue within the EU, taking into account the broader donor engagement”. (European Commission, 2007, p. 10). Selecting a specific group of countries, thereby taking into account the broader donor engagement, contributes significantly to the attainment of convergent development levels of the developing countries.

In the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan, the relative competitive advantage, development indicators and the consideration of other donor practices have been included as the criteria in order to define the country’s geographical focus. These three main criteria would theoretically lead to a more focused development policy and stimulate complementarity. Based on the established criteria, the priority countries have been categorized into the groups A, B and C. Group A includes the least developed countries (LDCs) and the low- income countries, Group B includes countries in conflict or post-conflict situations, fragile situations or countries susceptible to natural disasters and group C includes the middle-income countries. (AECID, 2009, “Plan Nacional Director de la Cooperación Española 2009 – 2012”. pp. 188-193).

The established objectives of complementarity, harmonisation and coordination, as well as the guideline of the *EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy* regarding the establishment of geographic priorities, require a common political vision on which countries to be included in a state's development cooperation strategy. The following chapter will reveal to what extent the regional public entities act in accordance with the national geographical focus and consequently whether the regional geographic priorities are compatible with the geographic priorities as outlined in the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan. In case of differences or incompatibilities, what are the implications for PROYDE?

3.1.2. Regional Applications of the Geographic Priorities

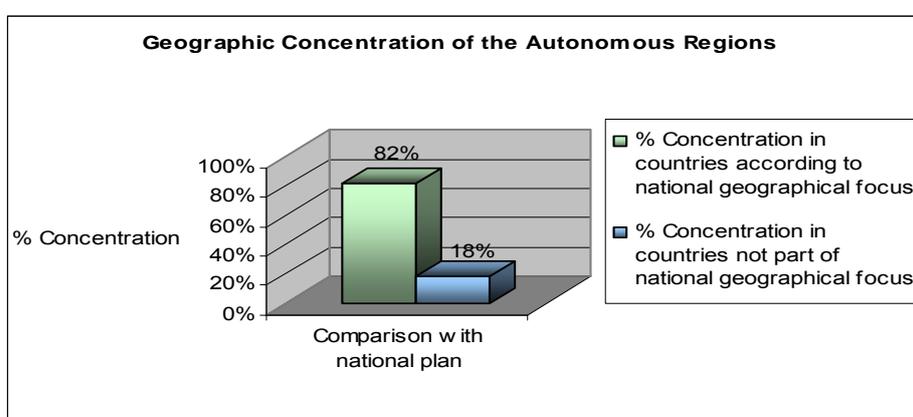
Appendix I of this report illustrates the geographic priorities of the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan classified in the earlier mentioned groups A, B and C, as well as the geographic priorities of the regional development cooperation plans of the autonomous regions classified in different groups when applicable. Moreover, it demonstrates the countries that are not included in the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan, but that are considered priority countries of the autonomous regions. Resulting from Appendix I, the graphic representation below exemplifies the relative distribution of the geographic priorities of the autonomous regions according to the countries that are defined as priority countries by the national government, as well as countries that are not included in the National Development Cooperation Plan.



Source: Based on Appendix I

Concretely, the developing countries that are not part of the national course of action represent 35% of all countries mentioned as geographic priorities by the autonomous regions. As pointed out before, it is being expected from the autonomous regions that their geographical focus is in alignment with the national development cooperation policy in order to uphold complementarity and harmonisation.

Before drawing a conclusion, it is important to assess the overall geographic concentration of the autonomous regions in the countries that are in alignment with the national development cooperation policy and those that are not aligned with the national policy, for the reason that the previously mentioned 35% could represent just one autonomous region that does not pursue the national policy. The graph, below shows the relative concentration of the autonomous regions between the priority countries according to the national plan, as well as the countries that deviate from the national course of action. As can be retrieved from the following graph, the relative concentration of the geographic priorities that diverge from the national geographical focus is 18%. This implies that quite a lot of autonomous regions included various states in their regional development cooperation plans that can not be considered as the geographic priorities of the Spanish state. ([Appendix I, p.61](#))



Source: Based on Appendix I

Appendix II demonstrates the relative geographic distribution of each region according to the groups A, B and C as defined by the national strategy, as well as the relative divergence. Clear examples of regions with relatively many chosen countries that are not part of the national plan are: Extremadura with 43% directly followed by Castile and Leon with 35%, and Asturias with 31%. This does not mean, however, that the relative deviation of the remaining regions is low, as Extremadura, Castile and Leon and Asturias are the regions with the highest deviation index. In fact, Galicia, Cantabria, Canary Islands and Murcia are the only four regions that have not chosen any countries diverging from the National Development Cooperation Plan. ([Appendix II, p. 63](#))

A different approach to the divergence of geographic priorities is the relative concentration per country as outlined in Appendix III. India for instance, with a relatively high concentration of 41% can be regarded as quite an important country for the local public administrations, whilst this country does not form part of the national geographical focus. Other countries with a relatively high concentration, but not belonging to the national course of action are Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) and Rwanda. The above mentioned countries serve as an illustration; yet, these countries are not the only invented countries by the local administrations as has also been

shown before in the graphs. Besides the fact that a variety of countries selected by the autonomous regions are not defined as geographic priorities according to the national strategy, four countries are not represented at all by the regional administrations, meanwhile these countries are considered as geographic priorities of the national government. These countries include Vietnam, East Timor, Egypt and Namibia. ([Appendix III, p. 64](#)).

The above mentioned factors are incompatible with the international principles of complementarity, coordination and harmonisation between countries, for the reason that the lack of complementarity within a country indirectly affects the complementarity between countries as well. Another factor that leads to diverging geographic priorities, but cannot be considered as incompatible, is the autonomy of the local administrations to decide on how many countries and which countries of the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan countries are to be included in the list. The consequence of the geographical dispersion is that the relative concentration per country is rather disproportional. An apparent illustration of this risk is a comparison between the relative concentration of the Dominican Republic and Haiti, both islands regarded as priorities in Group A. Even so, the relative geographic concentration of the Dominican Republic is nearly 71% and in Haiti 35%, meanwhile Haiti can be regarded as the only country classified as Least Developed Country in Latin America¹⁰. (United Nations & the World Bank, 2006, p. 9) Another example is the comparison of the relative concentration between Cuba, Cape Verde and the Philippines. While Cuba is classified as a ‘‘group C country’’ with a relative concentration of almost 71%, Cape Verde and the Philippines are classified as ‘‘group A countries’’ with a relative concentration of just about 6%. These examples serve as a clarification of the diverging geographic priorities of the autonomous regions. ([Appendix III, p. 64](#).)

As can be retrieved from Appendix IV, which exemplifies the geographical focus of the provinces and municipalities, Madrid has indicated its geographic priorities, as well as Valencia, since this municipality follows the geographical focus of the autonomous region to which it belongs. However, the remaining municipalities do not specify their geographic priorities ([Appendix IV, p.66](#)) pointing out that an important criterion to define these priorities is the Human Development Index of the United Nations. The provinces Alava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa do not outline the geographic priorities either and assert that the type of action is more important than the sector or country in which the development cooperation actor operates. (Diputación Foral de Álava, Diputación Foral de Bizkaia & Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa, n.d, p. 71).

¹⁰ This classification of LDCs stems from the year 2006, in order to show that already before the natural disaster on January 12, 2010 Haiti was the only LDC in Latin America.

Finally, it is interesting to observe the budgetary distribution of the geographic priorities of the autonomous regions, provinces and municipalities delineated in Appendix V and classified in three groups: “priority countries” “other categories” and “other countries”. The priority countries and the group “other categories” form part of the geographical focus of the regional authorities, with a higher relative distribution of the total budget dedicated to the “priority countries”. The group “other countries” implies the budgetary allocation to those countries apart from the regional geographic priorities. ([Appendix V, p.67](#))

It is comprehensive to destine a small part of the intended budget to countries that are not included as priority countries of a local authority, for the reason that complementarity and coordination should not be understood as strict bureaucratic procedures where no margin of deviation is possible. For that reason it would not necessarily be incompatible to donate a small part of the public budget to other countries. Nonetheless, the combination of the fact that the regional public administrations already included “new” countries into their development plan, as well as excluded various countries that are part of the national priorities, do counteract the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan and subsequently the principles of complementarity and coordination.

3.1.3. Implications for PROYDE

The identified differences and incompatibilities between the regional public institutions and the national government regarding the geographic dimension of bilateral development cooperation present opposing aspects of the same situation. On the one hand, the dispersion obliges the NGO to verify the “behaviour” of the regional institutions constantly, or at least every time that the regional entities publish new development cooperation plans. Depending on the geographical focus of an NGO, certain countries that do form part of the national geographical focus, but do not form part of the regional geographic priorities for instance could result disadvantageous if the NGO would have many projects in this type of countries. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that NGOs, including PROYDE, are not politically, nor legally, bound to the strategies of the public administrations, leading to the inevitable fact that PROYDE also provides for aid in those countries that do not constitute the geographic priorities of the national government. In view of this fact, the diverging priority countries of the regional entities can be turned into an advantage as it increases the possibility to obtain financial assistance for the projects located in countries that would have had less of a chance if all priority countries were aligned with the national geographic priorities. Hence, the geographic dispersion gives room for non-governmental actors to obtain financial assistance for those countries not forming part of a country’s national geographic focus. This will become apparent when matching the geographic priorities of PROYDE with the geographic priorities of the public administrations.

3.2. Modalities and instruments

Modalities and instruments are the means through which the public institutions are able to canalise development aid. The national government and the regional authorities have all incorporated the means through which they put development cooperation into practice and in the Agreement of the Spanish State against Poverty, it is stated all public actors are ought to “incorporate and maintain a detailed budgetary plan in the Development Cooperation Plans (...), indicating at least the expected percentages according to sectors and instruments.”¹¹ (CONGDE, 2007, p.4). In view of this fact, are the regional policies concerning the modalities and instruments compatible and do they comply with the obligation to provide for a detailed budgetary plan per instrument? The reason for this question is that these two factors would contribute to the possibility of comparing the budgetary frameworks of the regional entities and, in turn, to transparency.

It is essential for all development cooperation non-governmental actors to discern the modalities and instruments, for the reason that not all means apply to the non-governmental actor concerned. A clear budgetary distribution of the instruments and modalities would facilitate the non-governmental actors to compare to what extent the regional authorities make use of the instruments and modalities the concerned non-governmental actor offers. That is, a budgetary distribution of the means through which the public sector inclines to grant its development aid, indicates the financial focus. As a result, all actors involved could detect rapidly the interests of the governmental entities and with that, approach only those governmental entities with which the possibility of financial assistance is most feasible.

3.2.1. Political Framework of the Modalities and Instruments

The Spanish Development Cooperation Law points out that bilateral- and multilateral development cooperation can be regarded as the modalities and that each modality can be financed and executed through programmes, projects and actions. (Ley 23/1998, de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, 1998, art. 14). Moreover, the law provides for four instruments through which Spain puts its development aid into action. These instruments include: Technical Cooperation, Economic and Financial Cooperation, Humanitarian aid, as well as Education for Development and Social Awareness. (Ley 23/1998, de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, 1998, art. 9). This law can be considered as the legal basis for the Spanish Cooperation Development Plan.

In the Spanish Development Plan, it is being mentioned that the bilateral development system has gone through a reform of the instruments in order to improve the coherence between instruments

¹¹ This citation has been translated. The original text is in Spanish

and with that aid effectiveness. (AECID, 2009, ‘‘Plan Nacional Director de la Cooperaci3n Espa~ola 2009 – 2012’’, p.8). The reorganization of instruments, however, has not been integrated into the development Cooperation Law in force. First of all, it should be mentioned that the Spanish Cooperation Plan, contrary to the law, does not regard bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation as modalities. Instead, bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation, education for development and research and development (R&D), are strategic areas and each of these areas contains the modalities and instruments through which to put development cooperation into practice. This fact already alters the overall picture of the concepts of both modalities and instruments as mentioned in the articles 9 and 10 of the law. Secondly, the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan, within the four strategic areas, does not provide for a clear distinction between instruments and modalities, due to the lack of a clear chapter division and for the reason that the terms are sometimes used interchangeably. (AECID, 2009, ‘‘Plan Nacional Director de la Cooperaci3n Espa~ola 2009 – 2012’’, p. 99-225).

In Appendix VII, the incompatibilities between the national plan and the law can be observed. In the previous chapters, it became apparent that the differences and/or incompatibilities could be mainly attributed to the way the regional entities have been incorporating the national development policy into their regional cooperation development plans. In this case, however, the incompatibility commences at the national political framework. The fact that the Spanish Cooperation Plan has gone through a reorganisation of instruments, while the law in force has not been modified, has a converse effect on the intention to improve the coherency of instruments and with that aid effectiveness. ([Appendix VII, p 69.](#))

Hence, the law and the development plan do not coincide when it comes to the concepts of the modalities and instruments. That is, all modalities and instruments mentioned in the Development Cooperation Law are being mentioned in the development plan, but under different concepts. This leads to confusion of how to interpret a modality or instrument, since both documents are valid and applicable. It should be stressed that the Spanish government recognises that the law in force and the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan are incompatible, since it is being pointed out that it should be harmonised with the law. (AECID, 2009, ‘‘Plan Nacional Director de la Cooperaci3n Espa~ola 2009 – 2012’’ P. 78). However, at present the local governmental entities can theoretically select the modalities and instruments from both documents.

At first sight, a difference in the interpretation of concepts within a state does not seem to have major consequences, since what counts would be the possibility to recognise and make use of the public sector apparatus no matter the denomination of the mechanisms that they have at their disposal. The complexity, in fact, comes into being when intending to compare the instruments and

modalities through which the public entities allocate their financial resources. It encumbers an objective comparison and subsequently, an overview of the allocation of the financial public resources is rather ambiguous. This does not mean that there are specific autonomous regions, provinces or municipalities that do not comply with the national government or the law, as all instruments and modalities mentioned in appendix VII are means through which development aid can be allocated. It is the lack of a common definition of modalities and instruments that obstructs the comparison, which will become apparent in the following chapter by providing for some examples.

3.2.2. Regional Applications of the Modalities and Instruments

It is not intended to refer to each instrument and modality differing from the national development cooperation policy, or differing between the autonomous regions. Instead, it serves as the attestation of the impossibility to compare the financial distribution according to instruments or modalities. As could already be noticed when comparing the Development Cooperation Law with the National Development Cooperation Plan, the concepts of modalities and instruments diverge significantly. Although not every deviation will be outlined in this report, it is important to underscore the four main elements leading to the impediment of an objective comparison.

In the first place it is, for instance, not possible to compare bilateral cooperation (outlined as a modality by the law and many autonomous regions) with Education for development and social awareness (mentioned as modality by many local entities), for the reason that the latter can be considered as part of bilateral cooperation. Thus in this case, a generic mechanism is given the same designation as a specific mechanism that can, in fact, be considered part of the generic mechanism. Hence, various incomparable mechanisms are in the same concept group, which obstructs an objective comparison. Secondly, it is observable that in many cases the same mechanism is being denominated by one region as a modality, meanwhile by another as an instrument. Clear examples are technical cooperation and economic and financial cooperation.

The third element constitutes the inclusion of mechanisms that seem similar, but are actually incomparable. An example would be a comparison between humanitarian aid and humanitarian aid programmes and projects. Humanitarian aid actually includes humanitarian aid programmes or projects as those are specific actions that make humanitarian aid possible. However, in many cases the humanitarian programmes are called instruments, just as humanitarian aid in general. The same problem occurs with education for development and social awareness and education for development and social awareness projects and programmes for example. In turn, when looking at the mechanism “programmes”, this mechanism could theoretically include humanitarian aid programmes, development programmes and education and social awareness programmes, which is,

hence, mentioned apart by many public institutions. Moreover, a duplication of certain mechanisms is visible in the autonomous regions Asturias and Extremadura, meaning that the same type of mechanism is considered to be an instrument and at the same time a modality.

Thus, four main elements hamper the comparison of instruments or modalities of the autonomous regions regarding and demonstrate the ambiguous character of the two concepts:

1. Incomparable mechanisms with the same designation
2. Comparable mechanisms with a different designation
3. Inclusion of mechanisms exhibiting similarities, but encompassing diverse characteristics
4. Duplication

Not all identified differences between the autonomous regions are incompatible with the national development cooperation policy. The autonomous regions do not all have the same type of instruments or modalities at their disposal. In this perspective, additional instruments or modalities are utterly reasonable. Nevertheless, the ambiguity of how to define a modality or instrument does lead to incompatibilities, which may be mainly attributed to the incoherencies between the law and the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan. ([Appendix VII, p.69](#)). When looking at the financial frameworks of the autonomous regions, it is noticeable that all autonomous regions have included expected expenses. The financial frameworks, however, do not always include the instruments or sectors, or direct comparisons are being made between sectors, instruments and social groups for instance. Moreover, in some cases only some of the mentioned instruments of the development plans have been included in the budgetary frameworks¹².

Thus, it is unattainable to complete a comparative analysis of the financial distribution due to the fact that nearly all autonomous regions do not comply with the Agreement of the Spanish State against Poverty, which points out the obligation to provide for a financial distribution according to instruments and sectors. This fact can be considered as incompatible with the Spanish development cooperation policy, Moreover, the ambiguous interpretations of what an instrument and modality is, impede a definite comparison. This may be mainly attributed to the incompatibilities between The Spanish Development Cooperation law and the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan. The municipalities and provinces have not been included in this comparison as became apparent that it is unfeasible to continue with this comparison.

¹² Based on the regional development cooperation plans of the (Comunidad de Madrid, p. 85), (Generalitat de Catalunya p. 63), Generalitat Valenciana, p. 397), (Gobierno de Aragón p. 53), Gobierno de Cantabria, p. 63), (Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, p. 93), (Gobierno de Castilla y León, p. 157), Gobierno de Euskadi (Vasco), p. 145), (Gobierno de la Rioja, p. 69), (Gobierno de Navarra, p. 115), (Govern de Illes Balears, p. 39), (Junta de Andalucía, p. 37), (Junta de Extremadura, p. 36), (Principado de Asturias, p. 47), (Xunta de Galicia, p. 81).

3.2.3. Implications for PROYDE

As has been pointed before, a clear budgetary distribution of the instruments and modalities would facilitate the non-governmental actors to compare to what extent the regional authorities make use of the instruments and modalities that the concerned non-governmental actor offers. Although every Spanish public institution has included instruments and modalities in their development cooperation plans, a financial comparison would provide PROYDE with a clear idea of which entities provide for the instruments intended for NGOs with which the possibility of financial assistance would be most feasible. Nevertheless, PROYDE can only revise all instruments and modalities according to the table in appendix VII in order to discern which instruments and modalities are being offered. It is not possible for PROYDE to verify the relative share of the public budget destined to each instrument or modality as initially intended to compare. It is for this reason that when looking for the most convenient public sponsors, this part can unfortunately not be included.

3.3. Transverse and Sector Priorities

A sector, in the sphere of development cooperation, can be considered as a division of development cooperation into sections, permitting an in depth-analysis of the development cooperation policies within a country, as well as between countries. In turn, a sector priority is the specialisation, in this case of the Spanish state, in specific sections comprising development cooperation. Transverse priorities are returning elements in the field of development cooperation emerging in any sector. A transverse priority is thus characterized by its crosswise dimension and should, subsequently, be integrated into all the development actions in Spain. This accounts for governmental entities as well as for other agents wishing to obtain financial assistance from the public institutions. The next chapters provide for the political framework of these priorities and contain examples retrieved from the regional applications of those priorities.

3.3.1. Political Framework of the Transverse and Sector Priorities

According to the National Development Cooperation Plan the first internationally recognized transverse priorities were gender equality, the focus on cultural diversity and environmental sustainability with soon after, two added transverse priorities namely the protection of human rights and the most vulnerable groups, as mentioned by *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*. (AECID, 2009, ‘‘Plan Nacional Director de la Cooperaci3n Espa1ola 2009 – 2012’’, p. 96). Just as in the international arena, the Spanish development Cooperation Plan considers these priorities as an essential element of the cooperation system, since it denotes the fundamental principles requiring increasing attention in all actions in the sphere of development cooperation. The transverse priorities of the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan have been exemplified in appendix VIII. The international transverse priority ‘‘vulnerable groups’’ has been translated by the Spanish state into ‘‘social inclusion and struggle against poverty’’. Observable is that the Spanish Development

Cooperation Law does not include transverse priorities, as it is a relatively new concept in order to achieve the Millennium Development Objectives. Instead, the law considers the vulnerable groups as a sector priority. ([Appendix VIII, p. 71](#)).

Considering sector priorities, the developed nations affirmed in *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* to “ (...) to make full use of their respective comparative advantage at sector (...) level” (OCDE, 2005, p. 6) in order to avoid the duplication of efforts as this reduces aid effectiveness. Moreover, *The EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour and Development Policy* added that “ the EU as a whole should be able to provide a complete “tool box” of thematic and sector operations, building on the specific expertise of individual donors”. (European Commission, 2007, p.6). Through the improved allocation of resources within sectors, within countries and across countries (...), (OCDE, 2005 p. 17) the dispersal of efforts or overrepresentation in a certain sector or country, can be reduced. Both the sector and transverse priorities have been included in Appendix VIII, for the reason that when looking at the way the sector and transverse priorities have been incorporated by the regional authorities, these priorities sometimes overlap each other.

3.3.2. Regional Applications of the Transverse and Sector Priorities

The regional public entities are being expected to translate the transverse and sector priorities into their development cooperation plans. Therefore, it would be incompatible if the transverse and sector priorities of the regional authorities differed significantly from the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan. Appendix VIII, however, illustrates that the priorities between the regional institutions and the national government are fairly convergent. As pointed out in the previous paragraph, some sector and transverse priorities overlap each other, but this is not necessarily incompatible. For instance, environmental sustainability as a transverse priority means that all development cooperation actors obtaining financial assistance from the public sector have to take sustainability into account in the design and execution of their actions, meanwhile environmental sustainability as a sector priority means that the nature of the action is a section constituting development cooperation in order to specifically ensure the improvement of environmental conditions.

The Appendix demonstrates that some public regional authorities add transverse- or sector priorities not being mentioned by the national government. As has been pointed out before, complementarity and coordination should not be interpreted as strict bureaucratic procedures where no margin of deviation is possible, taking the capacity and structure of the regional authorities into account. In this viewpoint, almost all transverse and sector priorities have been correctly adopted by the regional public institutions. A remarkable observation is that education for development and social awareness is by many regional entities perceived as a sector priority, meanwhile this priority is not

being considered as a sector by the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan, or by the Spanish law. Instead, it is being regarded as a strategic area by the national plan and as an instrument by the law. Hence, it does not seem to be clear to which group of priorities education for development and social awareness belongs. Overall, the transverse priorities and sector priorities are rather similar and coherent. It is not, however, possible to compare the budgetary frameworks per sector, for the reason that not all mentioned sectors have been included in the financial framework, or are being directly compared with instruments, modalities or countries even, as has been outlined in before in the chapter modalities and instruments. ([Appendix VIII, P.70](#))

In the regional development cooperation plans and official public announcements for subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors¹³, it is noticeable, apart from the transverse priorities mentioned by the national government, that the regional public institutions have started to include a specific focus as illustrated in appendix IX. As has been previously explained, the transverse priorities are specific areas that have to be included into each development action. In the case a specific focus, however, its character is stronger as it implies the incorporation into the concerned projects or programmes which clearly demonstrates the way in which the actions give preferences and are directed at the concerned focus. Gender equality, for instance, as a transverse priority implies that the project needs to reflect the fact that the vulnerable group (in this example women) has been taken into consideration, and in which way. A gender equality focus would imply a project within a certain sector especially to promote women. This tendency is visible in many regional public institutions. Interestingly, where some public administrations include this focus in their development cooperation plans, it has been excluded in the Public Announcements for Subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors and vice versa. ([Appendix IX, p. 75](#)).

3.3.3. Implications for PROYDE

The transverse priorities of a regional public institution need to be incorporated in the project, or programme for which PROYDE asks for a financial contribution. Since the transverse priorities are rather similar and compatible with the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan, PROYDE does not need to take many deviations into account when applying for financial assistance. The same accounts for the sector priorities. Considering the fact that PROYDE's projects are concerned with providing basic services in developing countries, it is fairly easy to find an autonomous region, province, or municipality that corresponds with the sector priorities of PROYDE's projects.

¹³ ‘‘ Official Public Announcements for subsidies to non-governmental entities’’ has been translated. In Spanish these legal documents are called: ‘‘Convocatorias de Subvenciones’’.

Concerning the deviation of the transverse priorities, PROYDE needs to pay attention to those transverse priorities that have been added by a regional authority and which do not form part of the transverse priorities of the national government, for the reason that the crosswise characteristic indicates that it needs to be included in whatever project or programme, no matter the sector in which PROYDE operates. Hence, this deviation should be taken into account in the formulation and execution of a project. Since the table provides for a clear overview of the transverse and sector priorities, PROYDE can rapidly verify which sectors are important to the regional authorities, as well as which transverse priorities are ought to be included in the concerned action of the NGO. The same accounts for the specific focus. The difficulty is that this varies according to public regional authority. All projects or programmes, presented to a regional institution with a specific focus, need to reflect in what way the specific focus is being promoted.

3.4. Project-specific Requirements and Allocation of Subsidies to NGOs

From the point of view of the public sector, the project-specific requirements can be considered as indispensable aspects to be included in the actions of NGOs. The public sector provides for a specific set of characteristics that a project or the non-governmental entity must comply with, in order to obtain financial assistance. As a result, it is impossible to simply present a project according to the defined priorities of the development cooperation plans. Aspects such as the duration, the costs of the concerned action, the maximum number of applications for obtaining financial resources from the public sector and the requirement to have a project evaluated by an external organisation, have to be taken into consideration by NGOs. These elements can be regarded as methods to safeguard the objectives, priorities, as outlined in the development cooperation plans, and the donations of the public sector.

These specific requirements and characteristics of projects are not included in the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan or in the regional development cooperation plans. Instead, these requirements are being specified in the official public announcements in the area of Development Cooperation. Concretely, these Official Public Announcements¹⁴ outline the specific-project requirements, the characteristics an NGO has to comply with, as well as the maximum grant an NGO can obtain for the concerned action. Therefore, it is important to verify to what extent the contents of the Official Announcement differ between the regional entities and what the legal parameters are which delineate the autonomy of the regional public entities.

¹⁴ The regional authorities can publish an Official Public Announcement meant for all non-governmental actors, per development cooperation actor, or per type of action according to the specific characteristics. This way of publishing the Public Announcements is susceptible to the choice and structure of an autonomous region, province or municipality.

3.4.1. Political Framework

As has been mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan does not include any project-specific requirements and the allocation of subsidies to NGOs, which already revealed that the regional public institutions are not being expected to pursue the national policy. Previously the autonomy of the regional public institutions had already been divulged through the Spanish Development Cooperation Law, which clearly stated that the regional public entities have the “budgetary autonomy and autoresponsibility of the development and execution, obliged to respect the general guidelines and basic directives referred to by article 15(1),¹⁵” (“Ley 23/1998 de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo”, 1998, art. 20 (2), p.10) thereby referring to the national competent authority responsible for designing the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan. Thus, the scope of autonomy of the regional public institutions can be deduced from the fact that the project-specific requirements do not form part of the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan and from the nature of the projects-specific requirements.

In appendix X and XI the specific requirements of the actions proposed by NGOs concern requirements such as the duration, external evaluation, the maximum number of applications, the possibility of an NGO partnership, or the qualification of the Ministry of Exterior Relations and Development¹⁶, can be distinguished. The nature of these requirements can be related to the autoresponsibility of execution of development cooperation in order to safeguard the budgetary assignation to NGOs. In addition, the maximum costs requirement and the maximum grant that can be obtained per project or programme in the field of development cooperation are characteristics that can be directly related with the legal budgetary autonomy of the regional authorities. Hence, differences between the regional authorities would not be incompatible with the policy of the national government, as these aspects fall within the scope of each regional entity. Nonetheless, for the non-governmental actors the differences between the regional authorities concerning these specific requirements are crucial to discern and to illustrate, so that it can be taken into account when presenting a project to the public sector. ([Appendix X, p. 78](#)) ([Appendix XI, p. 83](#))

3.4.2. Regional Applications of the Financial Assistance to NGOs

Appendix X shows that each regional public entity, in accordance with its budgetary autonomy and financial capacity, presents the maximum amount intended for projects, programmes or micro projects¹⁷ managed by NGOs. Moreover, all the regional entities have different priorities and preferences regarding the duration, maximum number of applications and period of presenting the

¹⁵ This citation has been translated. The original text is in Spanish.

¹⁶ NGOs in Spain can obtain a qualification from the Ministry of Exterior Relations and Cooperation after a strict evaluation using quantitative and qualitative criteria.

¹⁷ The distinction between micro projects, projects and programmes depends on the characteristics that a regional authority gives to the concerned action, taking criteria such as the duration and costs into account. It also depends on the financial capacity of each regional authority.

projects after the publication of the official public announcements for grants to NGOs. Likewise, while some regional autonomous regions, provinces and municipalities provide for the possibility to present a project in a partnership, others do not. Finally, in some autonomous regions an external evaluation of the concerned action is a requirement and in two autonomous regions NGOs are required to have the official qualification of the Ministry of Exterior Relations. The table demonstrates that the autonomous regions have stricter requirements than the provinces and municipalities, probably due to the fact that generally the financial capacity permits a higher grant per project or programme than the provinces and municipalities.

3.4.3. Implications for PROYDE

The project-specific requirements have important implications for PROYDE. The divergent requirements show that although the priorities and objectives of a regional public institution, as outlined in its development cooperation plan, corresponds with the objectives of a project PROYDE presents to the public sector, the compliance of these criteria is not sufficient to obtain financial assistance. Hence, besides a strategic fit of the priorities of a regional authority and an NGO, the specific characteristics of the project or NGO regarding duration, costs, the period of presentation, the requirement of an external evaluation or the obligation to be qualified by the Ministry of Exterior Relations, need to fit in as well. The combination of the earlier identified differences and incompatibilities between the priorities within the public sector, adding the differing project-specific requirements makes it rather complicated to obtain financial assistance for a project. Only if the combination of priorities and project-specific requirements are being taken into account by the NGO, it would be possible to apply for a financial contribution. That is, if a project would comply with the objectives and priorities of a public regional institution, the financial assistance would still be denied if the project does not comply with the specific requirements of the project. Therefore, it is essential to take hold of these differences within the public sector.

5. Tendencies Public Sector

Certain common tendencies are visible within the public sector, particularly regarding the project-specific requirements specified in the official public announcements for subsidies to non-governmental actors. In the first place it is worth mentioning the accreditation of NGOs in order to obtain the qualification of the AECID¹⁸ as a requirement to obtain financial contributions as a non-profit organisation. Although only the autonomous regions Andalusia and Galicia ask for this qualification when applying for financial contributions for a programme, ([Appendix X.I, p.81](#)) formerly this was not required apart from the national government. Another trend is to have projects or projects evaluated by an external organisation. Various autonomous regions require an external evaluation of projects and/or programmes of NGOs. ([Appendix X.I, p.81](#)). These

¹⁸ Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo. (See overview of political agreements on p. 6 of this report.)

requirements particularly concern the programmes, which generally imply a higher grant and duration. These tendencies, however, are less visible when looking at the requirements of the municipalities and provinces.

The reason for perceiving these points as tendencies is due to the fact that these requirements are relatively new, but are being implemented in various autonomous regions. Moreover, it could be considered as a response to the international commitment ‘‘managing for results commitment’’, in which both partner and donor countries are expected to monitor, manage and evaluate their resources. (OCDE, 2005, *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, p.7). This commitment is being mentioned in the current Spanish Development Cooperation Plan and concerns all development cooperation actors. (AECID, 2009, p. 87).

Another important observation is that the national government, as well as the regional authorities point out the importance of an increasing geographical concentration, meaning that the number of countries may be further reduced in the future in order to comply with the dimension of in-country complementarity, as well as cross-country complementarity based on the comparative advantage of the concerned developing country. Many developed countries have already implemented this policy. (European Commission (2007, ‘‘EU Code of Conduct on the Division of Labour in Development Policy’’, p. 10). Thus, the fact that the importance of a geographical concentration is being stressed by the national government, as well as the regional authorities implies that this incompatibility in Spain is being recognised.

It is interesting to mention that a tendency in the direction of direct bilateral development cooperation is visible. Although, this cannot be supported by statistical evidence, the education for development and social awareness mechanism is becoming increasingly important in the sphere of development cooperation, meaning that the public sector tends to grant more money to NGO’s active in Spain¹⁹. At the same time the cooperation with developing countries is increasingly being executed without an intermediary party. Evidence for this can be found in appendix VIII of the modalities and instruments in which the national government has introduced many mechanisms that directly concerns the recipient country. Moreover, investigation and professional training within the public sector has been introduced as a strategic area and is being followed by many autonomous regions, meaning that the governmental specialists increase in this policy area and would be able to directly cooperate with developing countries. The increasing direct development cooperation is also a tendency felt by NGOs. The reason for increasing the direct development cooperation is probably to canalise the financial recourses, which would be a response to the

¹⁹ This mechanism concerns the education for development and social awareness of the civil society in Spain

international agreements as well outlining coordination, complementarity and the managing for results commitment. The last observation that is becoming increasingly important is the earlier mentioned focus. Many autonomous regions, provinces and municipalities already have included a specific focus, in particular gender equality. In the future this may be included in the regional development cooperation plans of other regional authorities as well.

5.1. Implications for PROYDE

Previously, the implications for PROYDE regarding external evaluations, the required qualification of the AECID and the increasing incorporation of a specific focus had already been evaluated. The fact that PROYDE does not have the qualification yet, limits the possibility of obtaining financial assistance for programmes, since the autonomous regions Andalusia and Galicia have already incorporated this requirement when an NGO wishes to present a project. The fact that this may be the tendency as a response to the ‘managing for results commitment’ would further limit the possibilities for PROYDE to obtain financial contributions for programmes. Also the external evaluation causes uncertainty. This definitely does not mean that it would reduce the number of approved projects or programmes. It can not, however, be considered as a positive development for the smaller NGOs as the costs of the external evaluation are not (or partly) financed by the public sector. Hence, the (remaining) costs will have to be covered by the concerned NGO. Moreover, since it is relatively new it is unclear how the external evaluation will develop and what the requirements will be or the focus of the external enterprises. Moreover, an increasing geographical focus and the potential increase of direct development cooperation can lead to a reduction of possibilities for PROYDE as well.

The focus is a more apparent tendency and is not really advantageous for PROYDE. The NGO is primarily active in the education sector (and other basic services) and not all projects have a specific focus on only women for instance. Naturally, all current projects include the transverse priorities and thus take gender equality into account. A focus on gender equality, however, implies a different approach as it needs to demonstrate the actual privileges that women would gain due to the concerned project. Consequently, the design and formulation of a project would have to be adapted.

6. Characteristics and Strategy PROYDE

PROYDE will have to take into account all the geographic, transverse and sector priorities in order to be able to match the organisation’s projects to the vision of the public administrations. Moreover, the project-specific requirements are essential factors, for the reason that although a project can perfectly fit with the vision of a regional public institution, the project-specific requirements can still impede the financing of a project. It must be added that the modalities and instruments are

impossible to include in the assessment of the selection of the most adequate public sponsors, due to the fact that the identified incompatibilities obstruct an unambiguous comparison between the regional public institutions and it is thus not viable to verify the interests of the public institutions. In view of this fact, it is intended to find the most convenient public entities that could deliver a financial contribution to the projects of PROYDE, taking into account the current situation, vision, mission, values and strategy of PROYDE, as well as all the previously mentioned differences and incompatibilities between the public institutions.

6.1. PROYDE

PROYDE is a non governmental organization concerned with the social, economic and cultural development in third world countries and incorporates the Millennium Objectives of the United Nations with a specific focus on education. The NGO is connected with the religious congregation La Salle which is located in many countries, including developing countries. La Salle considers education as an essential development tool. In this perspective, a distinguishable characteristic of PROYDE is that, instead of establishing projects themselves, the local beneficiaries, through the congregations, are the ones suggesting the projects. PROYDE, in this case, obtains financial assistance for the realization of the projects and manages the progress of the projects concerned.

The NGO's mission is "to be witness of the possibility to construct a world in which all people have a decent life and to be an essential mechanism for the participation of those that promote the authentic solidarity that contributes to the construction of that world."²⁰ (PROYDE, n.d., Principios section). PROYDE aspires to achieve its mission through projects and programmes principally dedicated to the improvement of education that is, from a quantitative, as well as a qualitative point of view. Its vision is to be recognised, in accordance with its mission, as a prestigious NGO in education and development. In order to relate the priorities of the public sector with the NGO PROYDE, it is necessary to outline the NGO's strategy. The characteristics and strategy of PROYDE will be presented according to the priorities of the public sector. The assessment of the most adequate public sponsors will be carried out after delineating the characteristics and particularly the strategy of PROYDE.

6.2. The Geographic Dimension of PROYDE

Following the structure of this report, the geographic dimension of PROYDE regarding its projects, will be evaluated first. The geographic dimension consists of the current situation of PROYDE, as well as their objectives as illustrated in PROYDE's strategic plan.

²⁰ This citation has been translated into English. The original text is in Spanish.

6.2.1. Geographical Presence and strategy

According to a study realized by the NGO and as demonstrated in the table below, the location of the realized projects in the period 2001-2005 can be divided into four main geographic areas: Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe with a relative presence of 58%, 28%, 8% and 6% respectively. (PROYDE, 2005, “Estudio Estadístico de los Proyectos”, p. 8.). As can be deduced from the relative division, Africa is the most important geographic area for PROYDE followed by Latin America. In the category “Europe” many projects are executed in Spain in the area of Education for Development and Social Awareness This report, however, concerns the projects and programmes in developing countries and therefore Education and awareness will not be included.

Within the geographic area Africa, most realized projects are located in Togo, Equatorial Guinea and Cote d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast). The second most important group of countries in Africa consists of Guinea Conakry, Benin and Burkina Faso. The following table demonstrates the number of realized projects of PROYDE distributed per country in the period 2001-2005.

| Projects PROYDE per country in the period of 2001-2005 | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Africa | Latina America | Asia | Europe |
| Togo | 49 | Peru | 19+1/2E* |
| Equatorial Guinea | 34 | Guatemala | 15 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 16 | Brazil | 7 |
| Eritrea | 8 | Argentina | 6 |
| Guinea Conakry | 7 | Bolivia | 6 |
| Benin | 7 | Paraguay | 5 |
| Burkina Faso | 5 | Nicaragua | 4 |
| Kenya | 3 | Colombia | 3 |
| South Africa | 3 | Dominican Republic | 2 |
| Rwanda | 3 | El Salvador | 1 |
| Madagascar | 2 | Honduras | 1 |
| Mozambique | 2 | Mexico | 1/2E* |
| Nigeria | 1 | | |
| Cameroon | 1 | | |
| Zambia | 1 | | |
| Palestine territories | 1 | | |
| Chad | 1 | | |
| | | India | 18+1/2F** |
| | | Sri Lanka | 1+1/2F** |
| | | Rumania | 8 |
| | | Spain *** | 7 |

* Voluntary work (projects - volunteers in summer projects)
 ** Humanitarian aid and emergency projects
 *** In Spain the projects concern Education for Development and Social Awareness

Source: (PROYDE, 2005, Estudio Estadístico de los Proyectos. Impacto de Proyectos de PROYDE. 2001-2005)

In the Strategic Plan of RPOYDE 2008-2014, the interest of PROYDE points at an increasing focus on Africa, (PROYDE, 2008, p. 2) which corresponds with the current geographical presence of the NGO, as PROYDE has a comparative advantage in that specific geographic area. Therefore, the selection for the most adequate public sponsors will be based on the geographical presence of PROYDE in Africa, in concordance with its strategy. As has been clearly pointed out before, the incompatibilities of the regional administrations present a general panorama, showing the geographic areas that PROYDE as an organisation could turn to in order to obtain financial assistance and in accordance with its own geographical focus.

6.3. The Transverse and Sector Dimension of PROYDE

As could be observed in appendix VIII, the transverse and sector priorities did not differ significantly. PROYDE needs to take these priorities into account, but to a lesser extent than the diverging geographic priorities of the regional public institutions as the NGO mainly is focused on providing for basic services and these included in nearly all development cooperation plans of the public administrations. Nevertheless, the sector in which PROYDE operates will be briefly described below.

6.3.1. The Transverse and Sector Characteristics and Strategy

When looking at the sectors in which PROYDE operates, the main sector to which PROYDE gives attention is education. The statistical study of the PROYDE's projects in the period 2001-2005, reveals that a 23% of the projects are dedicated to education. This includes infrastructure, materials and equipment and the professional training of human resources. The second most important group (20%) concerns the so called development projects, which also include equipment and materials, professional training of human resources, (PROYDE, 2005, "Estudio Estadístico de los Proyectos, p. 9) but do not have educational objectives. Those projects are mainly dedicated to health, infrastructure and a sustainable economic environment (production).

The other groups of projects identified in the statistical study include grants for professional training of the local beneficiaries (8%), emergency and humanitarian aid projects (4%), voluntary work projects²¹ (4%) and the education for development and social awareness projects²² (3%). Since humanitarian aid projects depend on the circumstances, it will not be taken into account when looking for a strategic fit, just as the remaining two groups, as those groups are relatively small and do not directly concern the developing countries. Finally, it is important to mention that the remaining 38% of projects is being dedicated to the functioning of projects initiated previously. (PROYDE, 2005, "Estudio Estadístico de los Proyectos, p. 9). This group derives from all the above mentioned groups. As a result, in this report, only the educational projects and development projects concerning gender equality, health, infrastructure and the improvement of the economic structure will be incorporated in the assessment of the most adequate public sponsors. These projects cover the basic needs in developing countries.

Besides, the sector priorities of the public sector, PROYDE has to take the transverse priorities into consideration, since it is being expected that these priorities are visible in all actions in the sphere of development cooperation (no matter the organisation) when asking for financial contributions from the public sector. The five transverse priorities of the national government, mentioned before in the

²¹ The voluntary work projects concern the preparation of volunteers to work in developing countries

²² The Education and Social Awareness Projects concern programmes with educational purposes in Spain.

comparative analysis and appendix VIII, demonstrated that there are no significant differences. The Spanish NGO will have to take into consideration gender equality, environmental sustainability, cultural diversity, protection of human rights and the strengthening of democracy and social inclusion and the struggle against poverty when designing and formulating its projects as many other NGOs or development cooperation actors.

The focus of the public sector, however, indicates the direction of the concerned projects. Consequently, apart from the fact that PROYDE needs to include the transverse priorities into the formulation and design of its projects, the adaptation of a particular focus of a project is more complicated. In this sense, a focus on a specific subject can limit the possibilities PROYDE has as an NGO, for the reason that the NGO mainly concentrates on basic services and professional education (thereby taking into account the transverse priorities) and these sectors do not always respond to a particular focus due to its universal characteristic. Therefore, it is better to concentrate on those public institutions that do not require a specific focus.

According to the NGO's strategic plan, a strategic objective is to achieve universal primary education, which can be considered as a sector. This strategic priority of PROYDE corresponds with the second Millennium Objective of the United Nations. As can be deduced from this strategic priority, the beneficiaries constitute children. Naturally, children can not be regarded as a sector and consequently, constitutes a vulnerable group as defined by the Spanish Development Cooperation Law, the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan and nearly all autonomous regions, provinces and municipalities. In this perspective, the universal primary education touches upon a sector, as well as protection of the rights of a specific vulnerable group. To be more concrete, PROYDE aims to assign 75% of its projects to children. (PROYDE, "Plan Estratégico de PROYDE 2008-2014", 2008, p. 2).

Apart from primary education meant for the improvement of the situation of children in developing countries, the strategic plan intends to promote gender equality and the autonomy of women and increase the number of projects concerning gender equality to 75% (PROYDE, "Plan Estratégico de PROYDE 2008-2014", 2008, P. 2). As could be observed in the comparative analysis, gender equality can be concerned as a transverse priority of nearly all regional public entities, as well as the national government. Moreover, the fact that PROYDE intends to promote gender equality in its projects to 75%, can be regarded as an adequate strategic goal as it responds to the tendency of the public institution which is the specific focus.

6.4. Project-specific Dimension of PROYDE

The project-specific requirements or characteristics an NGO is expected to comply with, differ significantly, which could be observed in appendix X and XI, a project could comply with the public institution's geographic priority, sector priority, the transverse priorities, but still be rejected due to the lack of compliance with the specific requirements related to the execution and budget of the concerned project. For that reason, the main characteristics of PROYDE and its projects, according to the structure of the specific requirements of the public institutions, will be exemplified below.

6.4.1. Project-specific Characteristics and Strategy

In the statistical study of the projects of PROYDE, a distinction has been made according to the costs of the NGO's projects classified in five groups. The chart below shows which groups, according to the costs of the projects, are most common in PROYDE. Most of the NGO's projects fit in the groups of the relatively smaller groups with most projects in the group between 6.000 and 60.000 euros, and the second largest group consists of the projects with costs lower than 6.000 euros. In the strategic appraisal, the focus will be on those groups constituting the higher budgets, for the reason that this corresponds to PROYDE's strategy. The idea is to increase the number of long-term projects preferably more than 12 months. (PROYDE, 2008, P. 2). Long-term projects generally entail projects with higher costs as well. The main reason for an increasing focus on long-term projects is the fact that those projects have a greater impact on the development of the local society, it indirectly reduces costs in view of the time and effort required to present the smaller projects and more time is given to the local beneficiaries to achieve a sustainable and self-sufficient project. In this perspective, grants around or more than **300.000 per project are preferable**.

| PROYDE 2001-2005: Type of projects classified in according to costs | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Number of projects | Type of projects | Percentage |
| 63 | Less than 6.000 | 25.5% |
| 137 | Between 6.000 and 60.000 euros | 55% |
| 40 | Between 60.000 and 300.000 euros | 16% |
| 4 | Between 300.000 and 600.000 euros | 1.5% |
| 5 | More than 600.000 euros | 2% |
| 249 | Total: | 100% |

Source: PROYDE, 2005, "Estudio Estadístico de los Proyectos. Impacto de Proyectos de PROYDE 2001-2005" p. 8)

In addition, PROYDE has a strong interest for partnership agreements with other NGOs. (PROYDE, 2008, P. 2). This strategic priority can be correlated with the vision of increasing the number of multi-annual projects, and to apply for financial assistance of the public administrations offering higher grants. In the earlier mentioned tendencies, it became apparent that the use of external evaluation mechanisms is relatively new, but it is probable that this requirement will be incorporated in other regional authorities as well. It has also been pointed out that this tendency poses uncertainties for PROYDE. For that reason and taking into considering the costs that this external evaluation could entail, a regional authority that has not included the external evaluation

prevails over a regional authority presenting similar requirements, including the external evaluation. Finally, it should be stressed that PROYDE does not have a qualification from the AECID, meaning that in Andalusia and Galicia it will not be possible to obtain financial assistance for programmes, nor is it possible to apply for financial contributions of one of the public announcements for subsidies to non development cooperation actors²³ (Appendix X, pp. 56&57). PROYDE aims at obtaining the qualification, but at the moment Galicia and Andalusia would not be an option.

Nearly all regional authorities mention the maximum grants that can be obtained for a micro project, project or programme. The distinction between a micro project, project or programme depends on other requirements as well, such as the duration of the projects, external evaluation or the requirement of a qualification. If the distinction would only be based on the maximum grant, theoretically it would be possible to obtain financial contributions from whatever public institution. This is not the case, however, since it is the combination of the maximum grant per project, the duration and the maximum costs (if provided for by the public sector), the external evaluation and the qualification that need to be taken into consideration.

7. Convenient Regional Public Institutions for PROYDE

Based on the identified differences and incompatibilities between the regional institutions, as well as the characteristics and strategy of PROYDE, the most convenient public sponsors will be emphasized. It should be stressed that the selection is merely indicative, due to the fact that it is not a specific action of PROYDE that will be matched with the characteristics of the regional institutions. The first criterion that will be evaluated concerns the geographical focus, since PROYDE depends on the presence of the local counterparty La Salle in developing countries. That is, the initiative for a specific action mainly comes from the congregation located in a certain country. Given that PROYDE's comparative advantage is Africa and that in the organisation's strategic plan Africa is the continent being emphasized, the realized projects of PROYDE in Africa will be taken into consideration only.

Secondly, it is important to look at the maximum grant, duration and the possibility of partnerships with other NGOs, since PROYDE's strategic objective is to increment the number of projects containing higher budgets, coinciding with long-term objectives and if possible, a partnership in order to increase the impact of the projects in the concerned developing country, as well as to reduce administrative costs. Consequently, and in concordance with PROYDE's geographical presence in Africa, the public institutions providing for higher grants, long-term projects are

²³ The AECID has three different public announcements for subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors: A partnership agreement between an NGO and the government, an announcement for projects (both requiring the qualification of the AECID) and an open application which does not require the qualification.

favourable, as well as the possibility to present a project in a partnership. Moreover, the earlier mentioned external evaluation and specific focus are two factors that PROYDE would rather avoid if possible. Finally, the public entities Andalusia and Galicia requiring the qualification of the AECID when presenting programmes as an NGO cannot be included in the strategic appraisal for the reason that PROYDE has not obtained this accreditation yet. It must be added that Catalonia will not be included in the strategic appraisal, as there is an NGO called PROIDE present in Catalonia, belonging to the congregation La Salle and independent from PROYDE, which takes responsibility for fundraising in that autonomous region. Additionally, the assessment of the modalities and instrument will be excluded, as has been mentioned before, due to the lack of clarity and the possibility of an objective comparison. The consideration of transversal and sector priorities in the strategic appraisal will not be necessary, for the reason that it became apparent that all regional entities have included basic services as a sector priority, which is the sector in which PROYDE operates and the transverse priorities will have to be taken into account no matter the organisation or sector. Nevertheless, the tables serve for the NGO as a method to quickly observe the transverse and sector priorities of the seventeen autonomous regions.

7.1 General Considerations

In general, the Public Announcement for subsidies for projects of the national government is interesting as a potential sponsor, due to the fact that it provides for 900.000 euros per project, with a maximum duration of 25 months and with the possibility to present a project in partnership. The national government does not require the qualification from the AECID and no specific focus is required in order to obtain financial assistance. Moreover, and importantly, it is possible to present numerous projects until reaching the amount of 5.000.000 euros and PROYDE could apply for a financial contribution almost throughout the entire year. One aspect that should be taken into account is that an external evaluation is required when the grant exceeds 300.000 euros.

Basque country, Valencia, Extremadura, Madrid, Galicia, Andalusia, Navarre and Castile-La Mancha are the most convenient autonomous regions when looking at the maximum grant and the maximum duration of the concerned actions according to the strategy of PROYDE. The remaining regions provide for grants below the objective of PROYDE which is a grant equal to or more than 300.000 euros. The municipality offering high maximum grants in comparison with other municipalities is Madrid. Taking into consideration the other project-specific requirements Basque Country, Extremadura, Castile-La Mancha and Madrid in the case of projects are the only autonomous regions which do not ask for an external evaluation. Valencia in the case of programmes and projects, Madrid in the case of programmes, Galicia and Andalusia do require an external evaluation. Thus, in many cases it will be inevitable, when attempting to match the public institutions with the projects of PROYDE, to pay the costs of an external evaluation.

As for the specific focus the autonomous regions increasingly incorporate these focuses into their policies and the majority mentions a specific focus either in its development cooperation plan or in the public announcement for subsidies to non-governmental development cooperation actors. Therefore, the best way to obtain financial assistance is to first match the geographical focus of PROYDE with the geographic priorities of the public institutions and then look at the maximum grants and duration. In case of many options, PROYDE could opt for a regional authority excluding the external evaluation and including the possibility of partnerships. Nevertheless, in many cases this is inevitable, since the geographic fit combined with the maximum grant and duration according to PROYDE's strategy is already rather complicated to achieve. Naturally it depends on the intention of PROYDE, if in a particular case the primary objective would be a partnership with another NGO. The weight of the criteria would change.

In case PROYDE wishes to present a project located in a country not part of the geographic priorities of the public institutions, PROYDE can always turn to the provinces Alava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa, for the reason that the provinces did not include any geographic priorities. From those three provinces Alava would be the most interesting option, since it offers a grant of 200.000 euros, with a maximum duration of 24 months, with the possibility to present the project in a partnership. However, this grant does not reach the 300.000 euros that PROYDE is aiming at for its projects or programmes. The same accounts for the municipalities Alicante, Cordoba and Zaragoza. The municipalities indicate the human development index as the criterion for the geographic selection. Zaragoza is the municipality to which an NGO can present a multi annual project with a grant of 212.500 euros including the possibility to present the project in partnership. The municipality could donate more than 212.500 euros, but then an external evaluation is a requirement. The other municipalities do not correspond with PROYDE's strategy. The provinces and municipalities that do not outline the geographic priorities will not be mentioned separately in the paragraphs below, for the reason that PROYDE can always ask for financial assistance to those regional institutions, no matter the country, Therefore, it may be best reserved for those countries that do not have any options left.

7.2. PROYDE: Countries with most realized actions

7.2.1. Togo

In the table illustrating the presence of PROYDE in Africa (chapter 6.2.1.) it became apparent that Togo and Equatorial Guinea are the countries where most projects have been realized. Starting with Togo, the first noticeable aspect is the absence of interest of the public sector in this country. Appendix I demonstrates that the only public institution that mentions this country as a "priority

country” is Andalusia, meaning that the possibilities of financial contributions from the regional institutions in this particular case is complicated. Nonetheless, Andalusia is rather interesting for PROYDE, since it offers grants of 300.000 euros per project with a maximum duration of 24 months. The disadvantages are that a partnership is not an option when presenting a project²⁴ and an external evaluation is inevitable if the presented project exceeds 250.000 euros. Considering the fact that Togo is a country with limited possibilities while being the country where most projects have been realized, it is indispensable to look for further options.

In this perspective, it is possible to opt for an autonomous region that dedicates a percentage of its total budget to countries that do not form part of its geographic priorities. Appendix V outlines the relative distribution according to “priority countries”, “other categories” and countries not forming part of the geographic priorities of the concerned autonomous region. (These groups have been previously explained before in chapter 3.2.1.).The regional institution dedicating the highest percentage to the group “other countries”, relevant for Togo, is Cantabria with 30%. The other autonomous regions that mention the relative distribution to the group “other countries” are Aragon, Balearic Islands, Basque country, Castile-La Mancha and the municipality Madrid with 10%. Moreover, the municipalities Alicante, Córdoba and Zaragoza, as well as the three provinces Alava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa could be interesting options due to the absence of geographic priorities in their development cooperation plans. In almost all cases the criterion of those public institutions concerns the countries with a low human development index. Togo, in this case, belongs to the group of countries with a low human development. (United nations, 2009, “Human Development Report 2009 - HDI rankings section”).

Hence, it should be stressed that all countries that form part of the geographical focus of PROYDE, but that do not form part of the geographic priorities of the public institutions, the alternatives could be best determined by the relative distribution to the group “other countries”, as well as those regional entities excluding geographic priorities from their development cooperation plans.

7.2.2. Equatorial Guinea

In the case of a project in Equatorial Guinea, unlike Togo, PROYDE has more options to obtain financial contributions, since the public entities that have included this country as a geographic priority are the national government, Aragon, Castile-La Mancha, Madrid and Valencia, as well as the municipality Valencia. (Appendix I). It is important to mention that only Aragon and Castile-La Mancha have included Equatorial Guinea in the group “priority countries”, as can be observed in appendix I. Appendix V shows that Madrid only destines 15% of its budget to the countries

²⁴ A partnership is only possible in Andalusia when it complies with the criteria of a programme, which, in this case, requires the qualification that PROYDE has not obtained yet.

forming part of the group “other categories” to which belongs Equatorial Guinea in this case. In Valencia, Equatorial Guinea has also been included in the group “other categories”, but the relative distribution granted to this group is not being specified. The national government has a classification according to the earlier mentioned groups A, B and C and Equatorial Guinea is part of group B with a relative distribution of 20%. (Appendix V). Although Equatorial Guinea is classified as a group B country, the national government is still considered as one of the best options due to the financial capacity.

Hence, these observations permit a classification of the degree of importance of the autonomous regions in the case of Equatorial Guinea. In view of this fact, the national government, Castile-La Mancha and Aragon will be revised first. The national government is a very interesting option for PROYDE as the maximum grant that can be obtained is 900.000 euros per project and can be presented either unaccompanied or in partnership. An external evaluation is only a requirement if the project exceeds the amount of 350.000. Moreover, the national government does not mention any specific focus in this Public Announcement for subsidies to NGO’s and the maximum duration of the project is 18 months. Important to add is that the maximum number of applications is related with the total amount per year that an NGO can ask from the national government. This amount reaches 5.000.000 euros, which implies that PROYDE could present numerous projects or programmes in order to obtain financial assistance.

When looking at the two autonomous regions that have included Equatorial Guinea as a “priority country”, Castile-La Mancha is more feasible than Aragon, due to the fact that Aragon does not clearly state the maximum grants, nor does it mention the duration. Thus, it is unclear what exactly can be expected from this autonomous region. Castile-La Mancha provides for 350.000 euros per project, the autonomous region does not require any external evaluation and the maximum duration is favourable as well. The relative disadvantage is that PROYDE will have to adapt its project to the specific focuses of Castile-La Mancha, which are human rights and gender equality.

The remaining autonomous regions (Valencia and Madrid) that have not included Equatorial Guinea in the group of “priority countries”, but in the group “other categories” are still very interesting in view of the relatively high grants. In Valencia it is possible to apply for a financial contribution for a programme of 500.000 euros and 800.000 euros if the project is being presented in a partnership with other NGO’s. Concerning the maximum grants Valencia has more financial capacity, but asks for an external evaluation for an amount equivalent to, or more than, 200.000 euros. Madrid provides for 400.000 euros in case of programmes (640.000 in partnership), but requires an external evaluation starting at 400.000 euros. Thus, the best alternative still may be the

national government due to its financial capacity due to the fact that only few countries in Africa in which PROYDE is present, form part of the national geographic priorities.

The selection between Castile-La Mancha (which included Equatorial Guinea in the group of “priority countries”) and Valencia and Madrid (which included Equatorial Guinea in the group “other categories”), depends on the nature of the concerned action of PROYDE. Logically, the autonomous regions that have included a country in the group “priority countries” normally prevail over the group “other categories”. Nevertheless, there is a fixed percentage meant for this group as well and PROYDE will have to determine the weight of the criteria: higher grants, but included in the group “other categories” or lower grants, but included in the group “priority countries”.

7.3. Countries not part of geographic priorities public sector

7.3.1. Eritrea, South Africa and Madagascar

According to the statistical study, Eritrea is the fourth country concerning the number of realized projects of PROYDE, although the number of realized projects differs significantly from the previous two countries. It is complicated to match Eritrea with the public sector. This country has not been included in none of the public institutions of Spain. Therefore, the only possibility would be to approach those regional authorities that dedicate a relatively high percentage to the group “other countries”, combined with the relative distribution of the public budget dedicated to Africa. For example, Cantabria and Andalusia would be viable options for projects in Eritrea, as those institutions dedicate a 30% and 20% respectively to the group ‘other countries’. Moreover, both autonomous regions plan to dedicate 20% of the total budget to Africa. ([Appendix VI, p.68](#)). Cantabria, however, can be a risky option, for the reason that the autonomous region only donates 300.000 euros to the best evaluated project. In this perspective, it may be safer to opt for Andalusia, since the maximum grant does not depend on the comparison with projects of other NGO’s. The advantages and disadvantages of Andalusia have been outlined in the previous paragraphs.

When combining the criteria of the relative distribution to “other countries”, the relative distribution to Africa and maximum grants, Basque Country dedicates less of its budget to the group “other countries”, but this autonomous region considers aid to Africa as very important. Moreover, it is the region with the highest grants to NGO’s per project in this case, namely 600.000 euros. Besides, the autonomous region does not require an external evaluation, which can be regarded as positive for PROYDE. Nonetheless, the focus on human rights and gender equality should be taken into consideration. Finally, and as mentioned before, the provinces and Alava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa, as well as the municipalities Alicante, Córdoba and Zaragoza are always options as these regional institutions do not define any geographic priorities. When opting for one

of these municipalities or provinces, it is important to take into consideration the maximum number of applications an NGO can present to each of these public institutions, since the decision to present this project to a province or municipality can limit the possibilities for a project in another country not forming part of the geographic priorities of the public sector.

To conclude, in the case of Eritrea there exist various options despite the fact that the country does not form part of geographic priorities of Spanish public administrations. Depending on the costs of the project, it can be decided which of the combination of the criteria, that is, maximum grant, the relative distribution to the group “other countries” and the relative distribution dedicated to Africa, has more weight. Eritrea is not the only country belonging to the geographical focus of PROYDE without being represented by the public sector. In the case of South Africa and Madagascar the selection of the most convenient sponsors should be approached in a similar way and will depend on what already will have been sponsored by the public institutions.

7.4. Countries with Intermediate Presence

The group of countries included in this chapter, are the countries in which PROYDE has realized a number oscillating between two and sixteen projects. These countries include: Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Guinea Conakry, Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Rwanda and Mozambique. These countries will be considered with a top-down approach in accordance with the table illustrating the realized projects of PROYDE per country.

A project or programme in Ivory Coast can be presented to Aragon, Asturias, Basque Country, Castile and Leon, La Rioja and Valencia and thus has quite a lot of possibilities to be financed by the public sector. As outlined in the chapter general considerations Basque Country is one of the best options considering the financial capacity and the absence of the requirements to have a qualification or the obligation to have the concerned project evaluated by an external entity. It is, however, requisite to include the specific focus of this administration. Nonetheless, Ivory Coast has been classified as a “priority country” by Basque Country and would therefore be the most viable solution. La Rioja and Asturias provide for maximum grants not corresponding to PROYDE's objectives and Aragon does not specify the maximum grant that can be obtained. The remaining autonomous regions have incorporated Ivory Coast into the list of “other categories”. Valencia offers possibilities matching with PROYDE's strategy, but this regional institution is the only possibility for Benin concerning the correspondence with the NGO's objectives and may also be better reserved as a second option for Equatorial Guinea as PROYDE has more projects in that country.

Concerning Guinea Conakry, this country only has two possibilities, namely the national government and the autonomous region Madrid. These are both feasible options. The details of these public institutions have been explained before. As could be observed, in the case of Equatorial Guinea, it was also possible to opt for the autonomous region Madrid, since the country forms part of the geographic priorities of Madrid, however, classified in the group “other categories”. Guinea Conakry can also be presented to Madrid and has been classified in the group “other categories” as well. Yet, Guinea Conakry has fewer options than Equatorial Guinea. Additionally, Madrid only allows 2 applications per year per NGO. Therefore it would be better to keep this alternative for Guinea Conakry. Regarding the national government, this option can always be considered as a convenient institution if the concerned developing country has been included in the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan and considering the fact that an NGO can present projects until reaching the amount of 5.000.000 euros.

Benin can be presented in three autonomous regions and one municipality with relatively providing for relatively high grants. These four regional institutions are: Asturias, La Rioja, Valencia and the municipality Valencia. Out of these institutions the autonomous region Valencia seems to be the best option, taking into account the high maximum grants per project, as well as the maximum duration of a project. The maximum grant and duration correspond with PROYDE’s strategic objectives, which is to increase the number of projects with higher budgets and with a longer duration. Comparing Asturias and La Rioja, the maximum grants offered by Asturias are rather low and La Rioja does not mention the maximum grant that can be obtained for a project or programme, leading to the uncertainty concerning the amount that could be granted to a project in Benin.

It should not be forgotten that Valencia is also an option for Equatorial Guinea and that Valencia allows a maximum of two applications per entity per year. In this case, Benin may prevail over Equatorial Guinea, as Benin does not have as much options corresponding with PROYDE’s strategy as Equatorial Guinea. Moreover, unlike Equatorial Guinea, projects in Benin cannot be presented to the national government. Hence, taking this into consideration, Valencia is a better option for Benin than Equatorial Guinea, due to the fact that projects in Equatorial Guinea have the comparative advantage of applying for financial contributions at the national government.

When looking at the case of Burkina Faso the choice of the most convenient public institution is quite easy. Seven public administrations have included Burkina Faso into their geographic priorities. These are: Asturias, Andalusia, Extremadura, Castile-La Mancha, Castile Y Leon and Valencia and the municipality Valencia. Out of these seven, Castile y Leon can be removed, for the reason that the autonomous region provides for grants less than PROYDE wishes to obtain, just as

Asturias and the municipality. These autonomous regions would only be interesting as last possibilities. The four remaining regions Extremadura, Valencia, Castile-La Mancha and Andalusia are very interesting. Nevertheless, Andalusia may be removed from this list as well, for the reason that the only possibility for Togo would be exactly this autonomous region. Although Andalusia allows three applications per entity, considering the high number of realized projects of PROYDE in Togo, these application could better used for that country. In general, Extremadura is one of the most convenient public institutions when it comes to public fundraising for projects in Africa. It offers a contribution of 500.000 euros for projects, with a maximum duration of 2 years and with the possibility to present an action in partnership. It does not require an external evaluation, nor has the autonomous region a specific focus that PROYDE would have to adapt to. Moreover, it is the administration that destines most, relatively speaking, to Africa namely 45% of its total budget.

Nevertheless, it may be better to eliminate Extremadura from this list of options for Burkina Faso, due to the fact that a great disadvantage of this institution is that it allows only one application per entity. In the case of Cameroon, four autonomous regions present Cameroon as a geographic priority: Asturias, Castile Y Leon, La Rioja and Extremadura. The maximum grants of Asturias and Castile y Leon are inferior to the grant PROYDE has in mind for its strategy. La Rioja does not present the maximum grant that can be obtained, leaving only Extremadura as a feasible option for Cameroon according to PROYDE's strategy. Therefore, Extremadura would be the best alternative for Burkina Faso, but the only option for Cameroon. In the case of Burkina Faso PROYDE can still turn to Valencia and Castile-La Mancha, just as in the case of Equatorial Guinea.

Extremadura, allowing one application per year, has included Rwanda as one its geographic priorities, which is also a country belonging to the geographical focus of PROYDE. Nonetheless, a project in Rwanda could be presented to Basque country, which is the autonomous region providing for the highest maximum grant per project and has included this country into its geographic priorities. The only setback would be the specific focuses of this administration which are the focus on human rights and gender equality.

In the cases of Kenya, Nigeria and Chad the selection of convenient public administration is quite problematical. The majority of the public administrations that have included these countries in their lists of geographic priorities are those institutions with less financial capacity to grant per project and with a maximum duration less favourable for PROYDE in comparison with other regional entities. The exceptions are Valencia and Navarre, which, in fact, do offer favourable conditions for PROYDE regarding the grants and the duration of a project. Even so, Kenya, Nigeria and Chad are not the countries in which PROYDE has realized most of its projects, leading to the inevitable fact that the autonomous region Valencia has been left for the countries in which PROYDE has realized

more projects as could be previously noticed. Navarre would be the remaining possibility in order to obtain a higher grant for a project that PROYDE presents, but the organisation would have to present the concerned action with a bill guarantee. If this is not possible, the autonomous regions providing for a lower grant than PROYDE wishes to obtain, would be the remaining alternatives.

When it comes to Zambia, Asturias is the only autonomous region that includes this country as part of its geographic priorities. To Zambia, the same process would apply as the one mentioned in the case of Togo, that is, if PROYDE wishes to obtain a higher financial contribution than the maximum grant that Asturias offers. Finally, Mozambique and the Palestine territories are the last two countries belonging to the geographical focus of PROYDE, but are not the countries with many realized projects, meanwhile those are countries with many options in comparison with the other countries in which the counterparty of PROYDE is present. As a result, when selecting a convenient public administration for those countries, the best procedure would be mainly taking into account what the most convenient regional authorities are for the countries with fewer options and subsequently, to determine which remaining alternatives could serve the purposes of the projects in Mozambique or the Palestine territories. As can be noticed, obtaining financial assistance from public institutions needs to be thought out well, as the decision to match a project with a certain public institution can have consequences for a next project to be presented. An overview of the geographic presence of PROYDE in Africa with the corresponding public administrations can be found below.

| Overview of the geographic presence of PROYDE and the corresponding public administrations | | | |
|--|----------|---------|--|
| Countries | Projects | Options | Public Administrations |
| Togo | 49 | 1 | AND |
| Equatorial Guinea | 34 | 6 | NAT, C-M, MAD, VAL, ARA + val |
| Ivory Coast | 16 | 7 | ARA, AST, B-C, C-L, L-R, VAL + val |
| Eritrea | 8 | 0 | Not included in geographic priorities of the public sector |
| Guinea Conakry | 7 | 2 | NAT, MAD |
| Benin | 7 | 4 | VAL, AST, L-R, val |
| Burkina Faso | 5 | 7 | VAL, C-M, C-L, AND, EXT, AST + val |
| Kenya | 3 | 5 | VAL, NAV, C-L, AST + val |
| South-Africa | 3 | 0 | Not included in geographic priorities of the public sector |
| Rwanda | 3 | 7 | B-C, VAL, EXT, C-L, B-I, ARA, val |
| Madagascar | 2 | 0 | Not included in geographic priorities of the public sector |
| Mozambique | 2 | 14 | NAT, AND, ARA, AST, B-I, B-C, C-L, C-M, GAL MAD, NAV, VAL, val, mad |
| Nigeria | 1 | 3 | B-I, C-L, NAV |
| Cameroon | 1 | 4 | AST, C-L, EXT, L-R |
| Zambia | 1 | 1 | AST |
| Palestine Territories | 1 | 14 | NAT, AND, ARA, AST, B-I, B-C, CAN, C-L, C-M MAD, MUR, NAV, VAL, val |
| Chad | 1 | 4 | ARA, AST, C-L, VAL, val |

| Abbreviations | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| National | NAT |
| Andalusia | AND |
| Aragon | ARA |
| Asturias | AST |
| Balearic Islands | B-I |
| Basque Country | B-C |
| Canary Islands | C-I |
| Cantabria | CAN |
| Castile and León | C-L |
| Castile-La Mancha | C-M |
| Catalonia | CAT |
| Extremadura | EXT |
| Galicia | GAL |
| La Rioja | L-R |
| Madrid | MAD |
| Murcia | MUR |
| Navarre | NAV |
| Valencia | VAL |
| Municipality Valencia | val |
| Municipality Madrid | mad |

8. Conclusion

The legal and political basis of the bilateral development cooperation allowed the identification of differences as well as incompatibilities between the autonomous regions and the national government. Concerning the geographic priorities, it can be concluded that the public regional administrations do not act in concordance with the national government; meanwhile in the political frameworks the importance of a harmonised and coordinated system is being notified. As a result, the significant deviations between the national government and the regional institutions can be considered as incompatible. From a political point of view this divergence negatively influences development cooperation. However, the implications for PROYDE do not only present difficulties. It is true that PROYDE needs to revise the geographic priorities of all public institutions. Nonetheless, the NGO has projects and programmes in countries that do not form part of the national geographic priorities. In this perspective, these incompatibilities could be turned into an opportunity as could be observed when looking for the most convenient public administrations. The fact that it is considered to be incompatible may lead to an increasing concentration of geographic priorities within the public sector, which could have negative consequences for those countries in which PROYDE has realized projects that do not form part of the geographical focus of the national government.

The modalities and instruments presented a problem of not having common concepts within the public sector. This could be mainly attributed to the incompatibilities between the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan and the Spanish Development Cooperation Law in force. Moreover, the provisional budgetary overviews of the public administrations did not include (or only partly included) the budgetary distribution of the modalities and instruments, which is not compatible with what is being stated in the Agreement of the Spanish State against Poverty. The lack of a common concept, as well as the lack of the inclusion of the modalities and instruments into the budgetary framework has negative implications for development cooperation as such, and for PROYDE. It affects transparency and unfortunately it has not been possible to present an objective comparison, which would enable PROYDE to detect the public institutions with most financial capacity and consequently the relative distribution. The relative distribution would have showed the interests of the public sector according to the means they wish to assign the development cooperation budget.

The sector and transverse priorities has been the only aspect relatively coinciding with the priorities of the national government. In the view of the development cooperation policy and international commitments, it implies that it is fairly easy to detect the strengths of Spain concerning the sector priorities. Moreover, the transverse priorities have been included according to the international commitments by nearly all autonomous regions as well. This fact could be regarded as an approach toward more harmonised development cooperation policies between, as well as within countries.

For PROYDE this implied that the need to match the sector and transverse priorities with PROYDE's characteristics and strategy could be nullified. Hence, in this area, the decentralised development cooperation can be considered as compatible with the political and legal framework.

The project-specific requirements differed significantly, which is definitely not incompatible with the political and legal framework, since the budgetary autonomy accounts for a state, as well as for the autonomous regions, as stated in the Spanish Development Cooperation Law. It could also be observed that the duration, maximum number of applications, qualification and external evaluation are requirements directly related to the execution of development cooperation and to the budgetary autonomy as it safeguards the budgets of the public institutions. The differences, however, have major implications for PROYDE. It is positive in the sense that PROYDE has a variety of options to match the specific characteristics of the NGO's projects with the public administrations, but it requires a lot of time and effort to ensure that these combinations correspond with the characteristics and strategy of the NGO.

The tendencies of the public sector regarding the external evaluation, the qualification from the AECID, as well as the increasing interest for a specific focus, demonstrate the intention to adapt to the international commitments and as a result the dynamic character of development cooperation in Spain will have to be taken into consideration by PROYDE in order to maintain the numerous possibilities to obtain financial assistance for its projects. PROYDE will need to move along with these tendencies of the public sector. Important to mention as well is the potential reduction of indirect bilateral development cooperation, which could present many difficulties for PROYDE on the long term in obtaining financial assistance for projects. This tendency may be understood as a response to the international commitments as well, since the public administrations increasingly wish to directly coordinate their budget.

From a political perspective, all identified incompatibilities should be overcome by improved coordination and clarity of the national government, so that the public sector as such has a common vision on development cooperation in Spain, which would in turn favour the international commitments and agreements attempting to improve aid effectiveness. From the perspective of PROYDE, all the identified incompatibilities or differences between within the public sector leads to the necessity to always strategically think out the projects the NGO wishes to present that year. The numerous combinations due to the incompatibilities and differences include many projects and countries that would have been excluded in the case of convergent policies. The hindrance, however, is that the search for convenient public administrations converts into a crossroads, in which a decision has permanent consequences for the next decision.

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Appendices

Appendix I: Geographic Priorities of the Autonomous Regions

| Geographic Priorities of the Autonomous Regions in Comparison with the National Geographical Focus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Countries | NAT | And | Ara | Ast | B-I | B-C | C-I | Can | C-L | C-M | Cat | Ext | Gal | L-R | Mad | Mur | Nav | Val |
| Afghanistan | B | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | B | | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ |
| Argelia | A | | | | ■ | | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Argentina | C | | | ■ | | | ■ | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | ■ | | ■ |
| Bangladesh | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ |
| Benin | No | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | ■ |
| Bolivia | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Brazil | C | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | | | | | | | ■ |
| Bulgaria | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | |
| Burkina Faso | No | ■ | | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | | | ■ |
| Burundi | No | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | B | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | No | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | |
| Cape Verde | A | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | No | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | No | | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | ■ |
| Chile | No | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | |
| Colombia | B | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Costa Rica | C | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | No | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | ■ |
| Cuba | C | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| D.R. of the Congo | B | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | ■ |
| Dominican Republic | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| East Timor | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Europe | No | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Egypt | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Equatorial Guinea | B | | ■ | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | ■ |
| Ethiopia | A | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| Gambia | B | | | | | | ■ | | | | ■ | | | | ■ | | | |
| Guatemala | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Guinea (Conakry) | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | |
| Guinea Bissau | B | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | | | ■ |
| Haiti | A | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | | | | | |
| Honduras | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| India | No | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | | | | ■ |
| Indonesia | No | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | B | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ |
| Kenya | No | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Lebanon | B | | | ■ | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | |
| Malawi | No | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| Mauritania | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | | | ■ |
| Mexico | C | | | | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | ■ |
| Middle East | No | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | |
| Morocco | A | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

| Geographic Priorities of the Autonomous Regions in Comparison with the National Geographical Focus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Countries | NAT | And | Ara | Ast | B-I | B-C | C-I | Can | C-L | C-M | Cat | Ext | Gal | L-R | Mad | Mur | Nav | Val |
| Mozambique | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palestine territories | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refugees | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rumania | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sahrawi people | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vietnam | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Cantabria will grant aid to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in those countries where there will be projects

Extremadura does not have specific countries in Latin America, but they will provide for financial assistance through funds.

Source: Based on The Spanish Development Cooperation Plan (Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012), of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID]; the regional development cooperation plans of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarre and Generalitat Valenciana

| National Development Cooperation Plan | |
|--|---|
| Group A | A |
| Group B | B |
| Group C | C |
| Countries not part of national plan | |
| National geographic priorities, but not included in regional plans | |
| Autonomous Regions | |
| Priority countries | |
| Preferred countries | |
| Countries requiring special attention | |
| Countries requiring improvements | |

| Abbreviations | |
|---------------------|-----|
| National Government | NAT |
| Andalusia | AND |
| Aragon | ARA |
| Asturias | AST |
| Balearic Islands | B-I |
| Basque Country | B-C |
| Canary Islands | C-I |
| Cantabria | CAN |
| Castile and León | C-L |
| Castile-La Mancha | C-M |
| Catalonia | CAT |
| Extremadura | EXT |
| Galicia | GAL |
| La Rioja | L-R |
| Madrid | MAD |
| Murcia | MUR |
| Navarre | NAV |
| Valencia | VAL |

Appendix II: Alignment and Deviation of the Geographic Priorities

| Geographic priorities per Autonomous Region according to the Classification of the National Plan | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Autonomous regions | Developing countries per region | Group A | Group B | Group C |
| Andalusia | 23 | 76% | 10% | 14% |
| Aragon | 24 | 75% | 15% | 10% |
| Asturias | 42 | 59% | 28% | 14% |
| Balearic Islands | 29 | 78% | 13% | 9% |
| Basque Country | 22 | 59% | 18% | 24% |
| Canary Islands | 13 | 46% | 15% | 38% |
| Cantabria | 16 | 88% | 6% | 6% |
| Castile and León | 40 | 65% | 15% | 19% |
| Castile - la Mancha | 23 | 76% | 19% | 5% |
| Catalonia | 18 | 76% | 18% | 6% |
| Extremadura | 14 | 75% | 25% | 0% |
| Galicia | 12 | 92% | 8% | 0% |
| La Rioja | 23 | 61% | 17% | 22% |
| Madrid | 27 | 71% | 25% | 4% |
| Murcia | 16 | 81% | 6% | 13% |
| Navarre | 19 | 87% | 13% | 0% |
| Valencia | 43 | 59% | 21% | 21% |

Source: Based on Appendix I

| Geographic Deviation from National Development Cooperation Plan per Autonomous Region | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Autonomous regions | Developing Countries per Region | Deviation | % Deviation |
| Andalusia | 23 | 2 | 9% |
| Aragon | 24 | 4 | 17% |
| Asturias | 42 | 13 | 31% |
| Balearic Islands | 29 | 6 | 33% |
| Basque Country | 22 | 5 | 26% |
| Canary Islands | 13 | 0 | 0% |
| Cantabria | 16 | 0 | 0% |
| Castile and León | 40 | 14 | 35% |
| Castile - la Mancha | 23 | 2 | 9% |
| Catalonia | 18 | 1 | 6% |
| Extremadura | 14 | 6 | 15% |
| Galicia | 12 | 0 | 0% |
| La Rioja | 23 | 5 | 42% |
| Madrid | 27 | 3 | 13% |
| Murcia | 16 | 0 | 0% |
| Navarre | 19 | 4 | 25% |
| Valencia | 43 | 9 | 21% |

Source: Based on Appendix I

Appendix III: Geographic Concentration of the Autonomous Regions per Country

| Concentration of the Autonomous Regions per Country | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Countries | National Cooperation Plan | Concentration Autonomous Regions | Relative Concentration |
| Afghanistan | B | 1 | 5,88% |
| Angola | B | 7 | 41,18% |
| Argelia | A | 6 | 35,29% |
| Argentina | C | 6 | 35,29% |
| Bangladesh | B | 1 | 5,88% |
| Benin | | 3 | 17,65% |
| Bolivia | A | 15 | 88,24% |
| Brazil | C | 8 | 47,06% |
| Bulgaria | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Burkina Faso | | 6 | 35,29% |
| Burundi | | 2 | 11,76% |
| Cambodia | B | 1 | 5,88% |
| Cameroon | | 5 | 29,41% |
| Cape Verde | A | 1 | 5,88% |
| Central African Republic | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Chad | | 4 | 23,53% |
| Chile | | 2 | 11,76% |
| Colombia | B | 13 | 76,47% |
| Costa Rica | C | 1 | 5,88% |
| Cote d'Ivoire | | 6 | 35,29% |
| Cuba | C | 12 | 70,59% |
| D.R. of the Congo | B | 11 | 64,71% |
| Dominican Republic | A | 12 | 70,59% |
| Eastern Europe | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Eastern Timor | B | 0 | 0,00% |
| Ecuador | A | 15 | 88,24% |
| Egypt | C | 0 | 0,00% |
| El Salvador | A | 15 | 88,24% |
| Equatorial Guinea | B | 4 | 23,53% |
| Ethiopia | A | 9 | 52,94% |
| Gambia | B | 3 | 17,65% |
| Guatemala | A | 15 | 88,24% |
| Guinea (Conakry) | B | 1 | 5,88% |
| Guinea Bissau | B | 5 | 29,41% |
| Haiti | A | 6 | 35,29% |
| Honduras | A | 13 | 76,47% |
| India | | 7 | 41,18% |
| Indonesia | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Iraq | B | 1 | 5,88% |
| Jordan | C | 1 | 5,88% |
| Kenya | | 4 | 23,53% |
| Lebanon | B | 2 | 11,76% |
| Liberia | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Malawi | | 2 | 11,76% |
| Mali | A | 10 | 58,82% |
| Mauritania | A | 7 | 41,18% |
| Mexico | C | 4 | 23,53% |
| Middle East | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Morocco | A | 14 | 82,35% |

| Concentration of the Autonomous Regions per Country | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Countries | National Cooperation Plan | Concentration Autonomous Regions | Relative Concentration |
| Mozambique | A | 12 | 70,59% |
| Namibia | C | 0 | 0,00% |
| Nicaragua | A | 15 | 88,24% |
| Niger | A | 3 | 17,65% |
| Nigeria | | 3 | 17,65% |
| Pakistan | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Palestine Territories | A | 13 | 76,47% |
| Panama | C | 2 | 11,76% |
| Paraguay | A | 8 | 47,06% |
| Peru | A | 15 | 88,24% |
| Philippines | A | 1 | 5,88% |
| Refugees | | 2 | 11,76% |
| Rumania | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Rwanda | | 6 | 35,29% |
| Sahrawi people | A | 16 | 94,12% |
| Senegal | A | 12 | 70,59% |
| Sierra Leone | | 3 | 17,65% |
| Sudan | B | 5 | 29,41% |
| Syria | C | 1 | 5,88% |
| Tanzania | | 4 | 23,53% |
| Togo | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Tunisia | C | 1 | 5,88% |
| Uganda | | 4 | 23,53% |
| Uruguay | C | 3 | 17,65% |
| Venezuela | C | 3 | 17,65% |
| Vietnam | A | 0 | 0,00% |
| Zambia | | 1 | 5,88% |
| Zimbabwe | | 1 | 5,88% |

Source: Based on Appendix I

| National Development Cooperation Plan | |
|--|---|
| Group A | A |
| Group B | B |
| Group C | C |
| Countries not part of national plan | |
| National geographic priorities, but not included in regional plans | |

Appendix IV: Geographic Priorities of the Provinces and Municipalities

| Geographic priorities of the provinces and municipalities | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Provinces | | |
| Alava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa* | | |
| They do not establish geographic priorities | | |
| Municipalities | | |
| Madrid | | |
| Priority country | Countries requiring specific attention | Countries of specific interest |
| Ecuador | Uganda | Niger |
| Bolivia | Angola | Tanzania |
| Colombia | | |
| Peru | | |
| Honduras | | |
| Nicaragua | | |
| El Salvador | | |
| Guatemala | | |
| Dominican Republic | | |
| Senegal | | |
| Mozambique | | |
| Morocco | | |
| Valencia | | |
| According to the Regional Development Cooperation Plan of the autonomous region Valencia | | |
| Alicante, Cordoba and zaragoza | | |
| They do not specify the geographic priorities, but the selection is based on Human Development Index of the United Nations | | |
| * Alava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa have 1 regional development cooperation plan for the 3 provinces | | |
| <p>Source: Based on the provincial development cooperation plans of Diputación Foral de Álava, Diputación Foral de Bizkaia and Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa and; the municipal development cooperation plans of Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Ayuntamiento de Valencia and Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza.</p> | | |

Appendix V: Budgetary Distribution per Priority Group

| Budgetary distribution of the Geographic Priorities per Autonomous Region | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| National Government | Group A | Group B | Group C |
| National Development Cooperation Plan | 65% | 20% | 15% |

| Budgetary distribution of the Geographic Priorities per Autonomous Region | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Autonomous Regions | Geographic Priorities | | Outside the geographic priorities |
| | Priority countries | Other categories | Other countries |
| Andalusia | 80% | x | 20% |
| Aragon | 90% priority and preferred countries | | 10% |
| Asturias | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Balearic Islands | 70% | 20% | 10% |
| Basque Country | 90% | x | 10% |
| Canary Islands* | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Cantabria | 70% | x | 30% |
| Castile and León | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Castile - la Mancha | 90% | x | 10% |
| Catalonia | 60% | 20% | 20% |
| Extremadura** | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Galicia | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| La Rioja | 80% | n/a | n/a |
| Madrid | 85% | 15% | 0% |
| Murcia | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Navarre | 80% | 20% | 0% |
| Valencia | 75% | n/a | n/a |

n/a: data not available

X: The autonomous regions that do not include the category preferred countries

* Canary Islands does not provide for a specific budgetary distribution of their geographic priorities, but a deviation from the established priority countries will only be possible in exceptional cases.

** Extremadura does not provide for a specific budgetary distribution of their geographic priorities, but according to their plan geographic priorities should be interpreted in a flexible manner.

Source: Based on The *Spanish Development Cooperation Plan (Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012)*, of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID]; the regional development cooperation plans of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarra and Generalitat Valenciana

| Budgetary Distribution of the Geographic Priorities of Provinces and Municipalities | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| Provinces | Priority countries | Preferred countries | Other countries |
| Álava | The development Cooperation plan does not define the geographic priorities | | |
| Gipuzkoa | | | |
| Bizkaia | | | |
| Municipalities | Priority countries | Preferred countries | Other countries |
| Alicante | No | No | No |
| Córdoba | No | No | No |
| Madrid | 90% | n/a | 10% |
| Valencia | No | No | No |
| Zaragoza | No | No | No |

n/a: data not available

Source: Based on the provincial development cooperation plans of Diputación Foral de Álava, Diputación Foral de Biskaia and Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa and; the municipal development cooperation plans of Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Ayuntamiento de Valencia and Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza.

Appendix VI: Budgetary Distribution per Geographic Area

| Budgetary Distribution per Geographic Region | | | | |
|--|---|------------|---------------|--|
| Public administrations | Latin America | Africa | Other regions | Observations Africa retrieved from the Development Cooperation Plans |
| National | | | | |
| National | Increase aid to the least developed countries will increase aid to Africa | | | |
| Autonomous regions | | | | |
| Andalusia | n/a | 20% | n/a | At least 20% |
| Aragon | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Asturias | n/a | 20% | n/a | At least 20% + strengthening of projects |
| Balearic Islands | n/a | 20% | n/a | At least 20% |
| Basque Country | n/a | 25% | n/a | Strengthen relations with Africa |
| Canary Islands | n/a | n/a | n/a | Increase grant with 100.000 euro's per project |
| Cantabria | n/a | 20% | n/a | At least 20% |
| Castile and León | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Castile-La Mancha | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Catalonia | n/a | n/a | n/a | Special attention to Africa |
| Extremadura | 45% | 45% | 10% | Attempt to increment grants to projects in Africa |
| Galicia | n/a | n/a | n/a | In the countries where the Portuguese language is spoken |
| La Rioja | n/a | n/a | n/a | Depending on the proposals of other development cooperation actors |
| Madrid | 70% | 20% | 10% | n/a |
| Murcia | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Navarre | n/a | 30% | n/a | At least 30% |
| Valencia | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Provinces | | | | |
| Alava | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Guipuzkoa | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Bizkaia | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Municipalities | | | | |
| Alicante | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Cordoba | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Madrid | 90% | | 10% | Expand and strengthen actions in Africa |
| Valencia | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Zaragoza | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

Source: Based on the Spanish Development Cooperation Law (Ley 23/1998 de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo), the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan (Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012) of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID] and the regional development cooperation plans of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarre and Generalitat Valenciana; the provincial development cooperation plans of Diputación Foral de Álava, Diputación Foral de Biskaia and Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa and; the municipal development cooperation plans of Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Ayuntamiento de Valencia and Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza.

Appendix VII: Modalities and Instruments

| Modalities and Instruments of the Autonomous Regions in Comparison with the National law and Development Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Modalities and Instruments | NAT | LEY | And | Ara | Ast | B-I | B-C | C-I | Can | C-L | C-M | Cat | Ext | Gal | L-R | Mad | Mur | Nav | Val |
| Multilateral cooperation | SA | MOD | | MO | | MO | | | | | | MO | | | MO | | | | |
| Bilateral direct cooperation | SA | MOD | | MO | | MO | | MO | MO | | MO | MO | MO | MO | IN | MO | MO | | MO |
| Bilateral indirect cooperation (Delegated cooperation) | MO | MOD | | MO | | MO | | MO | MO | | MO | MO | | MO | IN | MO | MO | | MO |
| Financial assistance to multilateral bodies (General contributions) | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Global funds | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Specific funds | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common fund | IN | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | |
| Contributions to International financial institutions | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Nation grants | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Triangular cooperation/South-South cooperation | IN MO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Systematic aid (Direct Budgetary support in a specific area) | IN MO | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budgetary support | IN MO | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct, general, sector support | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Territorial support | IN MO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management of external debt | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Association/ collaboration agreements (public sector-private sector) | IN | | | | | | IN | | IN MO | IN | IN | | | IN | IN | | | | |
| Cooperation programmes between universities | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional cooperation/consultancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MO | MO | | | |
| Co-development | | | | | | IN | | | | | | IN | | | | | IN | | IN |
| Economic and financial cooperation | | IN | | | | IN | | IN | | MO | | IN | IN | | MO | IN | IN | | IN |
| Microcredit | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fair trade programmes | | | | MO | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | |
| Technical cooperation | MO | IN | | MO | IN | IN | | IN | IN | MO | | IN | IN | | MO | IN | IN | MO | IN |
| Technical assistance projects and actions | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IN |
| Education for development and social awareness | SA | IN | | | IN MO | IN | IN | IN | | MO | | | IN MO | | MO | IN | IN | MO | IN |
| Education for development and social awareness actions/campaigns | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | IN |
| Education for development and social awareness projects | | | | | | | | | IN | | IN | | | IN | | | | | IN |
| Education for development and social awareness programmes | IN | | | IN | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education for the defence of human rights and peace | SA | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigation, Innovation and professional training (in Spain) | SA | | | | | IN | | | | MO | | | MO | IN | | | IN | IN | IN |
| Projects and agreements for investigations about development | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organisation change (in Spain) | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humanitarian aid | | IN | | IN | MO | IN | IN | IN | IN | MO | | | IN | IN | MO | IN | IN | MO | IN |
| Humanitarian aid programmes | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humanitarian aid projects | | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | IN |

| Modalities and Instruments of the Autonomous Regions in Comparison with the National law and Development Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Modalities and Instruments | NAT | LEY | And | Ara | Ast | B-I | B-C | C-I | Can | C-L | C-M | Cat | Ext | Gal | L-R | Mad | Mur | Nav | Val |
| Young aid worker programmes (in Spain) | | | | | | | IN | | | | IN | | | | | | | | |
| Aid worker and volunteer programmes (outside Spain) | | | | IN | | | IN | | | | IN | | | | | | | | |
| Grants for aid workers (outside Spain) | | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | |
| Aid for initiatives and networks of fair trade | | | | IN | | | | | | MO | | | | | | | | | |
| Development cooperation (other agents, particularly NGOs) | | | | | | | | | | | | MO | | IN | | | | MO | |
| Aid that contributes to satisfying basic needs | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micro actions/micro projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IN | IN | | | | IN |
| Projects | IN | | IN | | MO | | IN | | IN | | IN | | MO | | IN | | | | IN |
| Projects of NGOs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | |
| Programmes | IN | | | | | | | | | | | | MO | IN | IN | | | | |
| Development programmes | | | IN | IN | | | IN | | IN | | IN | | | | | | | | IN |
| Contracts | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants | IN MO | | | IN | IN | | | | MO | IN | | | | | IN | | | | |
| Mixed strategies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IN |
| Evaluation and monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | |
| Operative plans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | |
| Aid coordination | | | | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | |
| Instruments related with aid quality | | | | | | | | | | | | IN | | | | | | | |
| Other instruments | | | | | | IN | | IN | | | | | | | IN | | IN | | |

Source: Based on the Spanish Development Cooperation Law (Ley 23/1998 de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo), the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan (Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012) of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID] and the regional development cooperation plans of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarra and Generalitat Valenciana.

| Abbreviations | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------------------|-----|
| National Law | NAT Law | Castile-La Mancha | C-M |
| Andalusia | AND | Catalonia | CAT |
| Aragon | ARA | Extremadura | EXT |
| Asturias | AST | Galicia | GAL |
| Balearic Islands | B-I | La Rioja | L-R |
| Basque Country | B-C | Madrid | MAD |
| Canary Islands | C-I | Murcia | MUR |
| Cantabria | CAN | Navarre | NAV |
| Castile and León | C-L | Valencia | VAL |

| Mechanisms | |
|----------------|----|
| Modalities | MO |
| Instruments | IN |
| Strategic Area | SA |

Appendix VIII: Transverse and Sector Priorities

Appendix VIII.I: Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Autonomous Regions

| The Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Autonomous Regions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Transverse and sector priorities | NAT | LAW | And | Ara | Ast | B-I | B-C | C-I | Can | C-L | C-M | Cat | Ext | Gal | L-R | Mad | Mur | Nav | Val |
| Science, technology and innovation | SP | SP | | | | | | SP | | | | | | | SP | | SP | | SP |
| Co-development (Migration and development) | SP | | | | | | | SP | | SP | SP | | SP | | | SP | | | |
| Peace building | SP | | | | TP SP | SP | | | | SP | SP | SP | SP | | | | | | SP |
| Economic growth/infrastructure | SP | SP | | | SP | SP | SP | SP | TP SP | SP | SP | SP |
| Social and economic development | | | | | | | | | TP | | | TP SP | | | | | | | |
| Responsible consumption and social economy (solidarity) | | | | | | | | | | | SP | | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Promotion of entrepreneurship and autonomy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TP | | | |
| Culture and development (cultural identity) | SP | SP | SP | | | SP | SP | SP | | SP | | | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Respecting cultural diversity | TP | | TP | | TP SP | | | | TP | TP | | | SP | TP | TP | | | | SP |
| Rural development and struggle against hunger | SP | | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender development (gender equality) | TP | | TP SP | TP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP | TP | TP SP | SP | TP | TP |
| Strengthening of democracy (institutional and civil society) | SP | SP | TP SP | SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | SP | SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | SP | TP SP | TP SP | SP | TP SP | TP SP |
| Human rights and strengthening of government | TP | SP | SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP | TP | SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP | TP | TP | TP | SP | TP | TP |
| Generating local capacities | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social inclusion and struggle against poverty | TP | | | TP | | | | TP | TP | TP | TP | TP | TP | TP | TP | | | TP | TP |
| Environmental sustainability | TP SP | SP | TP SP | TP | TP SP | TP SP | TP | TP SP | TP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP SP | TP | TP | SP | TP | TP SP |
| Basic services | SP | | SP | SP | | SP |
| Potable water | SP | SP | | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP |
| Education | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP |
| Health | SP | SP | | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP |
| Food security | | SP | SP | | SP | | | SP | | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | | SP | SP | SP | SP |
| Shelter | | SP | SP | | SP | | SP | SP | | | SP | | SP | SP | | SP | SP | | SP |

| The Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Autonomous Regions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Transverse and sector priorities | NAT | LAW | And | Ara | Ast | B-I | B-C | C-I | Can | C-L | C-M | Cat | Ext | Gal | L-R | Mad | Mur | Nav | Val |
| Vulnerable groups | PO | SP | SP | | | SO | | SP | | SO | SP | | SP | | | | SP | | SP |
| Elderly women/men | | SP | | | | | | SP | | | SP | | SP | | | | SP | | SP |
| Disabled people | | SP | SP | | | SO | | SP | | | SP | | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Children | PO | SP | SP | SP | | SO | | SP | | | SP | | SP | | | | SP | | SP |
| Youth | PO | SP | | | | SO | | | | | | | SP | | | | | | SP |
| Ethnic minorities (indigenous) | PO | SP | SP | SP | SP | SO | | SP | | SP | SP | | SP | | | | SP | | SP |
| Women | | SP | | SP | | SO | | | | SP | | | SP | | | | | | SP |
| Rural population | | SP | | | | SO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population placed out of their homes | | SP | SP | SP | | SO | | SP | | | SP | | | | | | SP | | SP |
| Refugees | | SP | SP | SP | | | | SP | | | SP | | | | | | | | SP |
| Returned/reintegrated population | | SP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners | | | | | | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | | |
| Homosexuals, transsexuals, bisexuals | | | | | | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | | |
| Education for development and social awareness | | | | SP | | | | | | | SP | SP | SP | SP | SP | | SP | SP | |
| Professional training in the health- and education sector | | | | SP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Human resources/professional training | | SP | SP | | | | | SP | | | TP | | | SP | | SP | SP | | SP |
| Strengthening of the development cooperation actors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | |
| ICT | | | | | | | | | TP | | | | | | | | | SP | |
| Humanitarian aid | | | | | | | | | | | SP | SP | | SP | | | | | |
| Suspension of external debts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SP | | SP |
| Human development | | | | | SP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban and territorial planning | | | SP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other sectors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | |

Source: Based on the Spanish Development Cooperation Law (Ley 23/1998 de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo), the Spanish Development Cooperation PPlan (Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012) of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID] and the regional development cooperation plans of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castila- La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarre and Generalitat Valenciana.

| Priorities | |
|---------------------|----|
| Sector priority | SP |
| Transverse priority | TP |
| Social priority | SO |
| Policy | PO |

| Abbreviations | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| National | NAT | Castile-La Mancha | C-M |
| Law | Law | Catalonia | CAT |
| Andalusia | AND | Extremadura | EXT |
| Aragon | ARA | Galicia | GAL |
| Asturias | AST | La Rioja | L-R |
| Balearic Islands | B-I | Madrid | MAD |
| Basque Country | B-C | Murcia | MUR |
| Canary Islands | C-I | Navarre | NAV |
| Cantabria | CAN | Valencia | VAL |
| Castile and León | C-L | | |

Appendix VIII.II: Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Provinces and Municipalities

| The Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Provinces and Municipalities | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Transversal and Sector Priorities | NAT | LAW | ALI | COR | MAD | VAL | ZAR | PROV* |
| Science, technology and innovation | SP | SP | | | | | | |
| Co-development (Migration and development) | SP | | | | SP | | | |
| Peace building | SP | | SP | | | SP | | |
| Economic growth/infrastructure | SP | SP | | | | | | |
| Social and economic development | | | | | | | | |
| Responsible consumption and social economy (solidarity) | | | SP | SP | | | | |
| Promotion of entrepreneurship and autonomy | | | | | | | | |
| Culture and development (cultural identity) | SP | SP | | SP | | SP | | |
| Respecting cultural diversity | TP | | | | | | | |
| Rural development and struggle against hunger | SP | | | | | | | |
| Gender development (gender equality) | TP | | TP | TP SP | SP | SP | TP | TP |
| Strengthening of democracy (institutional and civil society) | SP | SP | TP | TP SP | SP | SP | SP | TP |
| Human rights and strengthening of government | TP | SP | SP | TP SP | SP | SP | TP | |
| Social inclusion and struggle against poverty | TP | | TP | TP | | | TP | |
| Environmental sustainability | TP SP | SP | TP | TP | SP | SP | TP | |
| Generating local capacities | | | | | | | | |
| Vulnerable groups | PO | SP | | | | | | |
| Elderly women/men | | SP | | | | | | |
| Disabled people | | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Children | PO | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Youth | PO | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Ethnic minorities (indigenous) | PO | SP | | | | SP | SP | |
| Women | | SP | SP | | | SP | | |
| Rural population | | SP | | | | SP | SP | |
| Population placed out of their homes | | SP | | | | | | |
| Refugees | | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Returned/reintegrated population | | SP | | | | | | |
| Prisoners | | | | | | | | |
| Homosexuals, transsexuals, bisexuals | | | | | | | | |

| The Transverse and Sector Priorities of the Provinces and Municipalities | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Transversal and Sector Priorities | NAT | LAW | ALI | COR | MAD | VAL | ZAR | PROV* |
| Basic services | SP | SP | SP | | | SP | SP | |
| Potable water | SP | SP | SP | | SP | SP | SP | |
| Education | SP | SP | SP | | SP | | SP | |
| Health | SP | SP | SP | | SP | SP | SP | |
| Food security | | SP | SP | SP | | SP | | |
| Shelter | | SP | SP | | SP | SP | SP | |
| Education for development and social awareness | | | | | SP | | SP | TP |
| Professional training in the health- and education sector | | | SP | | | | | |
| Human resources/professional training | | SP | | | | SP | | |
| Strengthening of the development cooperation actors | | | | | | | | |
| ICT | | | | | | | | |
| Humanitarian aid | | | | | SP | | | |
| Suspension of external debts | | | | | | | | |
| Human development | | | | | | | | |
| Urban and territorial planning | | | | | SP | | | |
| Other sectors | | | | | | | | |

* Alava, Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia are provinces in Basque country with 1 Regional Development Plan

Source: Based on the Spanish Development Cooperation Law (Ley 23/1998 de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo), the Spanish Development Cooperation Plan (Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012) of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID] the provincial development cooperation plans of La Diputación Foral de Álava, Diputación Foral de Biskaia and Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa and; the municipal development cooperation plans of Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Ayuntamiento de Valencia and Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza.

| Priorities | |
|---------------------|----|
| Sector priority | SP |
| Transverse priority | TP |
| Policy | PO |

| Abbreviations | |
|--------------------------|------|
| National | NAT |
| Law | LAW |
| Alicante | ALI |
| Cordoba | COR |
| Madrid | MAD |
| Valencia | VAL |
| Zaragoza | ZAR |
| Provinces | PROV |
| Alava, Bizkaia, Gipuzkoa | |

Appendix IX: Focus

Appendix IX.I: Focus of the Autonomous Regions

| Focus of the Autonomous Regions in the Sphere of Development Cooperation | | |
|--|---|---|
| Autonomous Regions | Focus retrieved from the Official Announcements | Focus retrieved from cooperation plans |
| Andalusia | | |
| Projects | No | Focus on gender equality |
| Programmes | No | |
| Aragon | | |
| Projects | No | Focus on gender equality |
| Programmes | No | |
| Asturias | | |
| Projects | No | No |
| Balearic Islands | | |
| Modality A (≥ 50.000) | No | No |
| Modality B (< 50.000) | No | |
| Basque Country | | |
| Projects | Focus on human rights and gender equality | Focus on human rights and gender equality |
| Canary Islands | | |
| Modality A | No | No |
| Modality B | No | |
| Cantabria | | |
| Microaction (< 55.000) | Focus on gender equality | Focus on gender equality |
| Macroaction (≥ 55.000) | Focus on gender equality | |
| Castile and Leon | | |
| Micro actions | No | Focus on human rights and gender equality |
| Projects | No | |
| Castile- La Mancha | | |
| Projects | Focus on human rights and gender equality | Focus on human rights |
| Catalonia | | |
| Projects | No | Focus on gender equality |
| Extremadura | | |
| Annual projects | No | No |
| Projects with a duration of 2 years | No | |
| Galicia | | |
| Micro projects | No | Focus on human rights |
| Projects | No | |
| Programmes | No | |

| Focus of the Autonomous Regions in the Sphere of Development Cooperation | | |
|--|---|--|
| Autonomous Regions | Focus retrieved from the Official Announcements | Focus retrieved from cooperation plans |
| La Rioja | | |
| Microprojects | Focus on gender equality | Focus on gender equality |
| Annual projects | Focus on gender equality | |
| Pluriannual projects | Focus on gender equality | |
| Madrid | | |
| Micro projects | No | Focus on human rights |
| Projects | No | |
| Programmes | No | |
| Murcia | | |
| Projects < 75.000 | No | Focus on gender equality |
| Projects ≥ 75.000 | No | |
| Navarre | | |
| Micro action | No | Focus on gender equality |
| Annual projects | No | |
| Pluriannual projects | No | |
| Valencia | | |
| Micro projects | | Focus on gender equality |
| Projects | Focus on food security | |
| Programmes | | |

Source: Based on The Spanish Development Cooperation Plan (Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2012), of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID]; the regional development cooperation plans of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarre and Generalitat Valenciana.

Source: Based on the Public call for subsidies to NGO's (convocatoria de subvenciones a organizaciones no gubernamentales) of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID] and the public calls for subsidies to NGO's of the autonomous regions of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarre and Generalitat Valenciana; bases reguladoras of autonomous region of Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Junta de Extremadura, Gobierno de La Rioja and Región de Murcia.

Appendix IX.II: Focus of the Provinces and Municipalities

| Focus of the Provinces and Municipalities | | |
|---|---|--|
| Provinces | Focus retrieved from the Official Announcements | Focus retrieved from Cooperation Plans |
| Alava | | |
| Annual projects | Focus on gender equality | Focus on gender equality |
| Multi-annual projects | Focus on gender equality | Focus on gender equality |
| Bizkaia | | |
| Projects | Focus on gender equality | Focus on gender equality |
| Gipuzkoa | | |
| Projects | Focus on gender equality | Focus on gender equality |
| Municipalities | | |
| Alicante | | |
| Projects | Focus on gender equality | No |
| Cordoba | | |
| Projects | Focus on gender equality | Focus on Human Rights |
| Madrid | | |
| Projects | No | Focus on gender equality |
| Valencia | | |
| Projects | No | No |
| Zaragoza | | |
| Projects | No | No |

Source: Based on the provincial development cooperation plans of Diputación Foral de Álava, Diputación Foral de Biskaia and Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa and; the development cooperation plans of the municipalities Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Ayuntamiento de Valencia and Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza.

Source: based on the public Announcements for subsidies to NGO's (convocatoria de subvenciones a organizaciones no gubernamentales) of municipalities: Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Ayuntamiento de Valencia and Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza; bases reguladoras of the province of Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa.

Appendix X: Project-specific requirements of the Autonomous Regions**Appendix X.I: Maximum grant, costs, duration and possibility of partnership**

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Autonomous Regions | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Autonomous Regions | Maximum grant | % Maximum grant | Maximum costs | Partnership | Duration |
| National | | | | | |
| Projects | € 900.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 18 months |
| Agreements with NGOs | € 20.000.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 48 months |
| Andalusia | | | | | |
| Projects | € 300.000 | 80% | n/a | No | 24 months |
| Programmes | € 2.100.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 36 - 48 months |
| Aragon | | | | | |
| Projects (Basic needs) | n/a | 85% | n/a | Yes | n/a |
| Programmes (Economic and social development) | n/a | 85% | n/a | Yes | n/a |
| Asturias | | | | | |
| Projects | € 180.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | n/a |
| Balearic Islands | | | | | |
| Modality A (grant ≥ 50.000) | € 150.000 | 100% | n/a | Yes | 18 months |
| Modality B (grant < 50.000) | € 50.000 | 100% | n/a | Yes | 18 months |
| Basque Country | | | | | |
| Projects | € 600.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 24 months |
| Canary Islands | | | | | |
| Modality A | € 150.000 | 80% | n/a | No | 12 months |
| Modality B (Africa) | € 250.000 | 80% | n/a | No | 24 months |
| Cantabria | | | | | |
| Micro action ≤ 55.000 | € 44.000 (best evaluated) | 100% (best evaluated) 80% (as long as budget allows) | n/a | Yes | 18 months |
| Macro action > 55.000 | € 300.000 (best evaluated) | 100% (best evaluated) 80% (as long as budget allows) | n/a | Yes | 36 months |
| Castile and Leon | | | | | |
| Micro action | € 45.000 | 90% | n/a | Yes | 12 months |
| Projects | € 260.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 24 months |

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Autonomous Regions | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Autonomous Regions | Maximum grant | % Maximum grant | Maximum costs | Partnership | Duration |
| Castile-La Mancha | | | | | |
| Projects | € 350.000 | 85% | n/a | Yes | 12 - 24 months |
| Catalonia | | | | | |
| Projects | € 200.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 12 months |
| Extremadura | | | | | |
| Annual projects | € 250.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 12 months |
| Projects with a duration of 2 years | € 500.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 24 months |
| Galicia | | | | | |
| Micro projects | € 25.000 | 95% | n/a | No | 11 months |
| Projects (Annual) (Multi annual) | € 175.000 | 95% | n/a | Yes | 12 months 20 months |
| Projects in partnership with other NGOs | € 350.000 | | | | |
| Programmes | 300.000 - 1.000.000 | 90% | n/a | No | 25 - 45 months |
| La Rioja | | | | | |
| Micro projects | € 48.000 | 80% | Max. 60.000 | No | 6 months |
| Annual projects | n/a | 80% | n/a | No | 12 months |
| Multi annual projects | n/a | 80% | n/a | No | 24 or 36 months |
| Madrid | | | | | |
| Micro projects (Partnership) | € 22.500 | 75% | Max. 30.000 | Yes | 12 months |
| Projects in partnership with other NGOs | € 240.000 € 384.000 | 75% | Min. 30.000 | Yes | 24 months |
| Programmes in partnership with other NGOs | € 400.000 € 640.000 | 75% | n/a | Yes | 36 months |
| Murcia | | | | | |
| Projects < 75.000 | € 60.000 | 80% | Max. 75.000 | Yes | n/a |
| Projects ≥ 75.000 | According to evaluation | 80% | Min. 75.000 | Yes | n/a |
| Navarre | | | | | |
| Micro action | € 25.000 | 80% | n/a | No | 12 months |
| Annual projects | Min.25.000 - Max.120.000 (180.000 with bill guarantee) | 80% | n/a | Yes | 12 months |

| Requirements Applications for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Autonomous Regions | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Autonomous Regions | Maximum grant | % Maximum grant | Maximum costs | Partnership | Duration |
| Navarre (continued) | | | | | |
| Multi annual projects | 2009: 60.000 (100.000 with bill guarantee) 2010 and 2011: 120.000 (240.000 with bill guarantee) 2010 and 2011: 300.000 in partnership/bill guarantee | 80% | n/a | Yes | 36 months |
| Valencia | | | | | |
| Micro projects | € 50.000 | 80% | Max. 62.500 | No | 12 months |
| Projects | € 300.000 | | Max. 375.000 | Yes | 36 months |
| Projects focused on economic development and food security | € 400.000 | 80% | Max. 500.000 | Yes | 36 months |
| Programmes in partnership with other NGOs | € 500.000 € 800.000 | 80% | Max. 625.000 Max. 1000.000 | Yes | 18 - 48 months |

Appendix X.II: Qualification, Period of Presentation, number of applications and external evaluation

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Autonomous Regions | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Autonomous Regions | Qualification¹ | Period of presentation | Maximum number of applications | External evaluation |
| National | | | | |
| Agreements with NGOs | Yes | 13 calendar days | Until 5.000.000 euro's annually per NGO | No |
| Projects | No | n/a | Until 5.000.000 euro's annually per NGO | Yes, grant > 350.000 |
| Andalusia | | | | |
| Projects | No | n/a | 3 projects (at least 1 in Africa) 2 projects if projects do not contain priorities of the cooperation plan 1 project if not previously applied for financial assistance | Yes, grant ≥ 250.000 |
| Programmes | Yes | n/a | 3 programmes (at least 1 in Africa) 2 programmes and 1 project (at least 1 in Africa)\ | Yes |
| Aragon | | | | |
| Projects | No | 1 month | n/a | No |
| Programmes | No | 1 month | n/a | No |
| Asturias | | | | |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | n/a | No |
| Balearic Islands | | | | |
| Modality A (grant ≥ 50.000) | No | Dec. 24 until Feb. 15 | 2 applications per entity | No |
| Modality B (grant < 50.000) | No | Dec. 24 until Feb. 15 | | No |
| Basque Country | | | | |
| Projects | No | 45 calendar days | n/a | No |
| Canary Islands | | | | |
| Modality A | No | 20 working days | 2 applications per geographic area | No |
| Modality B | No | 20 working days | | No |
| Cantabria | | | | |
| Micro action ≤ 55.000 | No | 30 working days | 1 macro action | No |
| Macro action > 55.000 | No | 30 working days | 1 micro action | No |
| Castile and Leon | | | | |
| Micro action | No | 30 calendar days | n/a | No |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | n/a | Yes, grant > 150.000 |
| Castile-La Mancha | | | | |
| Projects | No | Oct. 16 until 1 Dec. | 3 applications per entity | No |
| Catalonia | | | | |
| Projects | No | 1 month | 2 applications per entity (with 1 in Africa) | Yes, grant > 100.000 |
| Extremadura | | | | |
| Annual Projects | No | 40 calendar days | 1 application per entity | No |
| Projects with a duration of 2 years | No | 40 calendar days | | No |

¹ NGOs in Spain can obtain a qualification from the Ministry of Exterior Relations and Cooperation after a strict evaluation using quantitative and qualitative criteria

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Autonomous Regions | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Autonomous Regions | Qualification ¹ | Period of presentation | Maximum number of applications | External evaluation |
| Galicia | | | | |
| Micro projects | No | 1 month | 2 micro projects | No |
| Projects | No | 1 month | 2 projects 1 project if applied for financial assistance in 2008 3 projects in case of partnership with other NGOs | Yes, grant > 120.000 |
| Programmes | Yes | 1 month | 1 programme | Yes |
| La Rioja | | | | |
| Micro Projects | No | 1 month | n/a | No |
| Annual projects | No | 1 month | n/a | No |
| Multi annual projects | No | 1 month | n/a | No |
| Madrid | | | | |
| Micro projects | No | 30 calendar days | 2 applications per entity | No |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | | No |
| Programmes | No | 30 calendar days | | Yes |
| Murcia | | | | |
| Projects <75.000 | No | 1 month | 1 project < 75.000 | No |
| Projects ≥ 75.000 | No | 1 month | 1 project ≥ 75.000 | No |
| Navarre | | | | |
| Micro actions | No | 30 calendar days | Various 1 micro action if not previously applied for financial assistance | No |
| Annual Projects | No | 30 calendar days | 3 projects | No |
| Multi annual projects | No | 30 calendar days | n/a | Yes |
| Valencia | | | | |
| Micro projects | No | Dec 7 until Jan. 15 | 2 applications per entity | No |
| Projects | No | Dec 7 until Jan. 15 | 2 applications per entity | Yes, Costs > 200.000 |
| Programmes | No | Dec 7 until Jan. 15 | 2 applications per entity | Yes |
| ¹ NGOs in Spain can obtain a qualification from the Ministry of Exterior Relations and Cooperation after a strict evaluation using quantitative and qualitative criteria | | | | |
| Source: Based on the Public Announcements for subsidies to NGO's (convocatoria de subvenciones a organizaciones no gubernamentales) of La Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo [AECID] and the public calls for subsidies to NGO's of the autonomous regions of Junta de Andalucía, Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Govern de les Illes Balears, Gobierno de Euskadi, Gobierno de Canarias, Gobierno de Cantabria, Gobierno de Castilla y León, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Generalitat de Catalunya, Junta de Extremadura, Xunta de Galicia, Gobierno de La Rioja, Gobierno de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Gobierno de Navarra and Generalitat Valenciana; bases reguladoras of autonomous region of Gobierno de Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Gobierno de Castilla-La Mancha, Junta de Extremadura, Gobierno de La Rioja and the Región de Murcia. | | | | |

Appendix XI: Project-specific Requirements of the Provinces and Municipalities**Appendix XI.I: Maximum grant, costs, duration and possibility of partnership**

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Provinces | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Provinces | Maximum grant | % Maximum grant | Maximum costs | Partnership | Duration |
| Álava | | | | | |
| Annual projects | 50.000 | 100% | n/a | Yes | 12 months |
| Multi annual projects | 200.000 | 100% | n/a | Yes | 24 months |
| Bizkaia | | | | | |
| Projects | 18.000-175.000 | 100% | n/a | Yes | 24 months |
| Guipuzkoa | | | | | |
| Projects | 18.000-150.000 | 100% | n/a | Yes | 24 months |

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Municipalities | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Municipalities | Maximum grant | % Maximum grant | Maximum costs | Partnership | Duration |
| Alicante | | | | | |
| Projects | € 50.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 12 months |
| For multiannual projects → new announcement | | | n/a | | |
| Córdoba | | | | | |
| Projects | € 100.000 | 80% | n/a | No | n/a |
| Madrid | | | | | |
| Projects | € 350.000 | 80% | n/a | Yes | 24 months |
| Valencia | | | | | |
| Projects | According to evaluation 869.000 divided over 20 projects | n/a | n/a | Yes | 12 months |
| Zaragoza | | | | | |
| Projects | € 212.500 | 85% | n/a | Yes | 12 months |
| For multiannual projects → new announcement | If budget allows ≥212.500 | | n/a | | |

Appendix XI.II: Qualification, Period of Presentation, Number of applications and external evaluation

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Provinces | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Provinces | Qualification¹ | Period of presentation | Maximum number of applications | External evaluation |
| Álava | | | | |
| Annual projects | No | 30 calendar days | 2 applications per entity | No |
| Multi annual projects | No | 30 calendar days | | Yes, grant ≥ 60.000 |
| Bizkaia | | | | |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | 2 applications per entity | No |
| Guipuzkoa | | | | |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | 2 applications per entity | No |
| ¹ NGOs in Spain can obtain a qualification from the Ministry of Exterior Relations and Cooperation after a strict evaluation using quantitative and qualitative criteria | | | | |

| Requirements NGOs for obtaining Financial Assistance from the Municipalities | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Provinces | Qualification¹ | Period of presentation | Maximum number of applications | External evaluation |
| Alicante | | | | |
| Projects | No | 1 month | 2 applications per entity | No |
| Córdoba | | | | |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | n/a | No |
| Madrid | | | | |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | 1 application per entity | No |
| Valencia | | | | |
| Projects | No | 1 month | n/a | No |
| Zaragoza | | | | |
| Projects | No | 30 calendar days | n/a | Yes, grant > 250.000 |
| ¹ NGOs in Spain can obtain a qualification from the Ministry of Exterior Relations and Cooperation after a strict evaluation using quantitative and qualitative criteria | | | | |

Source: Based on the public call for subsidies to NGO's (convocatoria de subvenciones a organizaciones no gubernamentales) of the provinces Diputación Foral de Álava, Diputación Foral de Biskaia and Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa; and the public call for subsidies to NGO's (convocatoria de subvenciones a organizaciones no gubernamentales) of the municipalities Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Ayuntamiento de Valencia and Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza; bases reguladoras of the province of Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa.

