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The international aid of subnational governments: the case of Spain

Aitor Pérez



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Aitor Pérez | Senior Research Fellow, Elcano Royal Institute | @aitor_ecoper 

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Summary

The official development aid (ODA) of subnational governments around the world totalled nearly US\$2 billion in 2015, according to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In the last five years, this kind of aid has experienced a slight upward trend, both in absolute and relative terms. However, analysing the current figures in the light of studies undertaken 10 years ago, it appears that the phenomenon has doubled in magnitude in terms of both the volume of finance and the number of countries involved.

Spanish Autonomous Communities (regions) and municipalities gave some US\$220 million in development assistance in 2015. This accounts for a third of total Spanish bilateral ODA, making Spain the world's most decentralised donor.

In absolute terms there are other national donors with higher amounts of decentralised aid. Germany, for example, gives nearly US\$1 billion a year this way –more than all Spanish bilateral ODA–. Almost all of it is directed at financing (nearly completely) the costs of foreign students in Germany itself. Canada (the second most decentralised donor) and Austria (the fourth) also have significant decentralised ODA spending realised in their own territories, including refugee assistance.

In contrast, in Spain (as in Switzerland) the regions and localities channel nearly all their aid through NGOs. This also occurs in the UK and Japan, although in Japan there is practically no decentralised aid.

There exists a third type of decentralised donor –represented by France and, to a lesser extent, Belgium– that targets its aid to finance its own technical cooperation with counterpart entities in developing countries. According to international and European doctrine, under this modality of development cooperation, the regions and cities can make a large contribution to development through the exchange of experience, knowledge and innovation. This notion has been reinforced within the context of Agenda 2030. Decentralised cooperation is also gaining attention within the EU, the OECD and the UN.

(1) Introduction

Regional, provincial and local governments also engage in international cooperation – particularly in Spain– and therefore are providers of ODA.

In concrete terms, according to OECD data from 2015, one in every three euros of bilateral Spanish aid has its origin in the Autonomous Communities (regions) and municipalities. In absolute terms, Spain was the third most decentralised donor country, behind Germany and Canada (although the current downward trend of these leaders contrasts with the rising figures of Austria and France).

The aid activities of local and regional administrations remain absent from the analyses and debates on development policy (the main responsibility for which in Spain is found in the Spanish International Cooperation and Development Agency –AECID–). Nevertheless, figures like those offered above suggest more attention should be paid to this kind of donor, and to the role it plays in the Spanish system of international development cooperation. As will be seen below, in many priority countries for Spanish development cooperation, decentralised aid is larger than that given by the AECID.

The box below shows some striking data on the phenomenon of decentralised aid.

Decentralised ODA: key figures, 2015

- The ODA of subnational governments accounts for something less than 2% of global bilateral aid, or nearly US\$2 billion.
- Thirteen of the 30 countries of the OECD's DAC engage in decentralised aid. These are mainly European countries with federal systems of government (or something similar).
- 29% of net bilateral Spanish aid comes from the regional Autonomous Communities and local entities. Spain is the largest donor of decentralised aid in relative terms.
- The largest donor of decentralised ODA is German, with nearly US\$1 billion financing the costs of foreign students.
- In Austria, decentralised ODA has grown from US\$54 million to US\$170 million in only one year due to spending on refugee assistance.
- Some 80% of Spanish decentralised ODA is channelled through NGOs. In Switzerland the figure is nearly 100%.
- This decentralised ODA, with average budgets of €60,000 per intervention, contributes to the fragmentation of the Spanish aid system.
- Nevertheless, the administrative costs of Spain's decentralised aid (6%) are lower than those of the central government (17%).

Source: 2015 figures from stats.oecd.org.

Aid, cooperation and decentralisation

In Spain, the mode of development aid on which this study focuses is called 'decentralised cooperation', a term which has had distinct nuances in different international contexts. In the EU, historically, the term has referred to the aid given by its institutions but channelled through different non-central government entities, including also, in the origin of the term, civil society groups.

Over time, use of the term in Europe began to approach the accepted meaning in Spain; it now implies decentralisation in the origin of the aid as well in its distribution. The term now refers to cooperation between European subnational governments and developing country subnational governments. On the other hand, cooperation does not necessarily have to be financial. In fact, it is often used to refer to the networks of municipal or regional cooperation financed by the European Commission.

In the first OECD (2005) study on this issue, decentralised aid was defined in terms similar to those used in this working paper: simply as, 'aid given by local governments'. More recently, the OECD (2017) announced an updating of this study in which it employs the term 'decentralised cooperation' to refer both to the aid given by subnational administrations and their participation in the aid programmes of central governments.

Therefore, in this working paper the term 'decentralised aid' will refer to a modality of cooperation in which ODA is disbursed directly from public budgets at the subnational level of government. This does not necessarily imply the channelling or final reception of the aid by a subnational government in the recipient countries. Furthermore, in this paper the term 'local' refers exclusively to the municipal level of government, in contrast with the EU (2008) and OECD (2005) whose definition incorporates provincial and regional governments within the term 'local'.

Why this working paper?

This study aims to focus attention on Spanish decentralised aid at a moment when the subnational level of government is taking on an increasingly visible role in the international development agenda because of three influential elements introduced or reinforced by Agenda 2030, adopted at the end of 2015. These elements are: (1) the 'localisation' of the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDOs); (2) the universal character of the agenda; and (3) a focus on alliances.

Agenda 2030 not only establishes a specific objective centred on cities (Sustainable Development Objective 11) but it also introduces, within each objective, issues which could lie within the political competences of local and regional governments: for example, water management, public transport, citizen participation and integration of immigrants. Currently, a key theme in the discussions over the Agenda's implementation is precisely the 'localisation' of the SDOs and the determination as to which level of government should lead or participate in the Agenda's implementation.

On the other hand, Agenda 2030 is universal because it sets goals not only for developing countries, but also for developed countries. In addition, it renews and extends the focus on alliances (already present in Agenda 2015) with a new SDO 17 that places great hopes in the mobilisation of knowledge.

Amid such developments, decentralised aid is playing a growing role within the EU, the OECD and the UN (Nganje, Chandran and Cooper, 2015; OECD, 2017; and UE, 2015, 2017^a and 2017b), as well as in Spain's neighbours, like France (CIEDEL, 2017; and Cités Unies France, 2017). Spanish universities and research centres have produced analysis on decentralised aid fairly regularly, but such work has not yet provoked any

clear or collective reactions from any Spanish administration –perhaps because most of it was generated before the ripening of the moment with Agenda 2030–.

Focus of the paper

Existing Spanish analyses on decentralised cooperation are, in general, more theoretical than empirical. More than providing data on municipal and regional autonomous aid they tend to reflect on its function. This working paper attempts to fill this relative vacuum, providing more data with the intention of contributing to further analyses and debates more focused on strategic and normative questions. That said, this document begins with a review of the bibliography, highlighting certain generally widespread ideas on what decentralised aid is or should be. These are taken up again in the conclusions to help evaluate the data we present. In any case, this working paper is primarily descriptive, as its principal mission is to explore ODA statistics to be able to characterise Spanish decentralised aid and to compare it to that of other donors, as well as with the rest of the country's bilateral aid.

Source and treatment of data

This analysis has been made possible by the *Creditor Reporting System* (CRS) data base, managed by the Development Cooperation Directorate of the OECD, contributed to by all the member countries of this organisation's DAC, and available to the public via the Internet. The CRS system invites donor governments to provide detailed data on their aid by activity; each year it offers information on 92 aspects of more than 200,000 actions financed with ODA.

Most of the tables and graphs in this document refer to 2015, the last year of available data from the CRS database. Nevertheless, the analysis has been based on a five-year time series (2011-15) to be able to capture trends in the different categories as required.

It is worth noting that the CRS system exists in parallel to the official aid flow information system (which is based on budget data without any operational breakdown). Historically, the latter has served as the official source of ODA data serving as databases for the study of donor policies, given that the CRS did not cover the practical totality of ODA until just two years ago.¹

Among the numerous variables contained in the CRS system, the field of 'agency name' has been key for this study; it provides data on the administration (or type of administration) that finances reported aid activities. For Spain, in this field we find acronyms like MUNIC, AG and UNIV –municipalities, autonomous governments and universities–. These are the actors of Spanish decentralised cooperation, as they appear in the annual communications of the IV Director Plan for Spanish Cooperation (IV PDCE).

¹ Annex I shows the differences between the DAC 1 and CRS databases. Both are managed by the DAC and contain data on the ODA of the DAC's member countries.

The analysis of these acronyms in all DAC donor countries and their association with the two modalities of bilateral aid analysed in this paper –decentralised and centralised– has been made possible by a descriptive table facilitated by the Development Cooperation Directorate of the OECD, whose personnel we must thank not only for the high-value development statistics that they post on their website but also for their disposition to help resolve any doubts surrounding this data by e-mail.²

Structure of the working paper

This document begins (in Section 2) with a review of the bibliography beginning in 2005 (the year the DAC study on local government aid was published) and ending in 2016 with the documents of the Habitat III World Summit of the UN's Human Settlements Programme. Section 3 analyses the state of decentralised aid among the DAC donor countries.

Section 4 focuses on the Spanish case and is divided into two subsections. The first compares Spain with the rest of the donors in terms of decentralised aid; the second compares decentralised and centralised aid in Spain. The final section summarises the primary data and provides conclusions to the analysis.

(2) Analysis of decentralised aid

The first data on decentralised aid

More than 10 years ago, the OECD (2005) undertook a study on 'the aid given by local and state governments', collecting data through a questionnaire circulated among the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This report served to limit the phenomenon to fundamentally three countries: Belgium, Germany and Spain. Decentralised aid was found to come from nine other countries but in insignificant volumes, and in the other 12 countries of the Committee, no ODA was found to be given at the subnational level.

The OECD study quantified decentralised aid at between 800 million and US\$1.2 billion annually and it identified student costs reported as ODA as the principal subcomponent in the German *länder*, where they accounted for 50% of the total. With respect to the rest of decentralised aid, the report provided data on different types of uses of decentralised aid, including cultural cooperation and small development projects.

The study also concluded that these small donors did not increase administrative costs for the recipient governments given that they related directly with their peers or with development NGOs. Moreover, the study underlined the potential of this type of aid as a knowledge transfer tool for local administrations, as well as an instrument for mobilising additional resources and influencing public opinion in favour of development.

² Annex I shows a description of each value in this field and its association with either of the two modalities of bilateral aid. This annex also includes some alternatives to the DAC classifications that are more relevant for the Spanish case. For example, there is a regional grouping that identifies the MENA region separately from Asia and Africa, or also another which designates certain recipients as 'countries of association.'

International doctrine on decentralised cooperation

Other official documents have addressed decentralised cooperation from a normative perspective and have come to similar conclusions as the OECD (2005) study. These texts state what such cooperation should be like according to the international consensus of development matters. They refer more frequently to decentralised cooperation than to decentralised aid.

In the communication 'Local Authorities: Agents of Development' (EU, 2008), the European Commission highlights the development role of local authorities³ not only in the recipient countries but also in the EU. The text focuses on improvement in local governance and in the provision of public services within a context of decentralised aid, drawing on ideas from EU texts going back as far as the Lomé Convention and to a 1998 EC regulation on decentralised cooperation. Such texts have served as a foundation for articulating specific financing mechanisms for these actors in third-party countries.

The novelty of the 2008 Communication is its focus on European local authorities and their capacity to contribute to the development process in three ways, guided by their counterparts in the developing countries: through (1) their knowledge, (2) their own international cooperation experience and (3) their capacity to mobilise their own resources.

On the basis on these affirmations, the EU argues that it is necessary to recognise the importance of the phenomenon of decentralised cooperation, which it sees as recent, and of designing a strategy of response that allows for the capitalisation and maximisation of the experience of local authorities as partners in development policy. In this regard, the Commission has proposed launching a process to support the participation of local governments in the design and implementation of development activities in a coordinated and strategic manner. A principal and recognised barrier is the lack of complete information on the phenomenon.

The Committee of the Regions (CoR) is the European institution that has insisted most on the benefits of decentralised cooperation. The CoR emphasises the contribution of knowledge in public policies relevant to the aid recipients. In line with the EC position, the CoR organises exchanges and systematisation of information on the cooperation activities of local and regional administrations in the EU. Recently, the CoR released two opinions on this issue.

With respect to the European consensus on development, the Committee of the Regions emphasises the role of local and regional authorities in facing the challenges implied by the 'localisation' of the SDOs and the configuration of multi-actor alliances (EU, 2017a). In the area of European sustainability action (EU, 2017b), the CoR defends incorporating into internal Union strategy an element of international cooperation that includes

³ The term 'local authority' is defined in this Communication to include the great variety of governmental organisms at the subnational levels, like municipalities, communities, counties, provinces, regions, etc. In the EU there are more than 91,000 authorities at the municipal level, 100 at the regional level and 1,150 at intermediate levels.

decentralised cooperation as a way to disseminate innovative experiences in the different policy areas relevant to action on climate change (EU, 2017b).

At the global level, the most active actor in the generation of perspectives on decentralised cooperation is probably the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) association, headquartered in Barcelona. Its objective is 'to be the united voice and global representative of local autonomous and democratic governments with respect to the rest of the vast international community, and to promote their values, objectives and interests through cooperation between local and regional governments' (UCLG, 2017).

Since the adoption of Agenda 2030, in the consultations of which UCLG actively participated (UCLG 2015), this transnational association has been organizing activities on the localisation of the SDOs, on the leadership of cities in immigration affairs, and on local action against climate change. The UCLG has repeatedly emphasised the superiority of decentralised cooperation for knowledge transfer between local entities. Recently the association has reaffirmed its importance in light of the rapid urbanisation processes gripping developing countries and the increasing priority of decentralisation on the agendas of democratic deepening and public sector strengthening projects (UCLG, 2015).

Years ago, when international cooperation was still guided by the 'aid effectiveness' agenda (which favoured the central planning and concentration of aid), the UCLG (2009) elaborated a position paper criticizing the top-down focus of international development cooperation. To avoid this, it argued for a greater voice for local authorities in the aid coordination organs of the OECD and the UN, as well as in the various discussion forums on development. At the same time, it proposed working for a larger assignation of funds by donors and central governments to go towards the strengthening of local governments and their related associations.

In the New Urban Agenda of the UN's Habitat III World Summit (2016) on human settlements, the UCLG's focus on multi-level cooperation was endorsed:

'We look to widen the opportunities of regional and international North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as for subnational decentralised cooperation and between cities, as appropriate. with the objective of contributing to sustainable urban development by empowering capacities and stimulating the exchange of urban solutions'.

Analysis on Spain

In Spain, the paradigm of aid effectiveness has served as the most frequently utilised framework for analysing decentralised aid (González Martín, 2008; De La Fuente & Fernández, 2009; and Martínez & Sanahuja, 2009 y 2010). From this perspective, Spanish decentralised aid has been criticised for its geographic and sectoral dispersion, fragmentation, lack of strategic direction and difficulties created for absorption by the recipients. In relation to this last point, Spanish decentralised aid has also been criticised also for its lack of connections with local authorities in destination countries.

In the context of budget adjustment policies, decentralised aid has also been questioned for potential duplicity and the need to reduce inefficiencies in public administration. Even more, the Law for Rationality and Sustainability of Local Administration appeared to end this competence of city governments as inappropriate. Nevertheless, four years later, as will be demonstrated below, centralised aid has fallen more than decentralised aid.⁴

Spanish institutional documents

The IV PDCE (Director Plan for Spanish Cooperation) also looked at decentralised aid through the lens of the Paris Declaration (MAEC, 2013).⁵ This treatment of the issue centred on questions like coordination, harmonisation of procedures, the systematisation of information, representation on the ground, etc.

On the other hand, the Plan also affirms that the characteristic element of decentralised cooperation is development education. This link between decentralised cooperation and development education was reaffirmed in a declaration of autonomous regional community functionaries meeting in Toledo in 2014. The Toledo Declaration, although unofficial, also contains a call for autonomous community cooperation policies as an expression of solidarity by their citizens, a central idea in their cooperation laws.

In addition, the declaration text of the autonomous community representatives connected, if somewhat imprecisely, with the international narrative on the advantages of decentralised cooperation and put forward an additional argument: its proximity to the citizens and its capacity to support their commitments in development matters through solidarity, academic and impresario networks. Still, this idea figured little among the numerous references to administrative coordination, planning, harmonisation and simplification. Possibly, the evaluation of Spanish cooperation by peers in the DAC has had some influence on these kinds of declarations (OECD, 2016; and OECD, 2011). In them, improved coordination and planning of the distinct modalities of ODA, through information exchange and strategic dialogue, were recommended.

In conclusion to this review of relevant documents, one could say that international doctrine on the benefits of decentralised cooperation has had scant repercussion in Spain where the debates have concentrated more on whether the municipal and regional autonomous community authorities were consistent with the principles of aid effectiveness contained in the Paris Declaration, even though the OECD (2005) has since downplayed the importance of this issue.

It is worth adding, nonetheless, that during the last two years many debates have taken place on the contribution of the municipal and regional autonomous governments (from their principal competences in the matter to their role in achieving the SDOs). Recently, for example, the *Generalitat* of Valencia has held a meeting on the territorial agenda for the SDOs and possible apprenticeships between regions. According to a REDS report

⁴ An Analysis of the Real Instituto Elcano summarised the arguments in favour and against this modality of cooperation and proposed a debate for overcoming the aid crisis. The debate has not taken place, but the crisis, in comparative perspective, appears now to be completely overcome (Pérez, 2011).

⁵ In place at the time of writing this report.

(Gómez Torres, 2017), the debates at this meeting centred on the 'localisation' of the sustainable development objectives. One conclusion of these discussions was that the Agenda 2030 should not be limited to the work of departments of international cooperation but rather also inform other more significant regional policies with political leadership at the highest levels. In line with Habitat III, the importance of international cooperation between regional governments for exchanging knowledge relevant for the pursuit of the SDOs was emphasised, but the notion of decentralised aid was not revised with this perspective in mind.

(3) Decentralised aid around the world

Volume and relative importance

The international aid of subnational governments rose to nearly US\$2 billion in 2015 according to the DAC, and it had registered a slight upward trend over the previous five years, both in absolute and relative terms.

Table 1. Global aid, 2011-15: ODA volumes of DAC countries (US\$ mn)

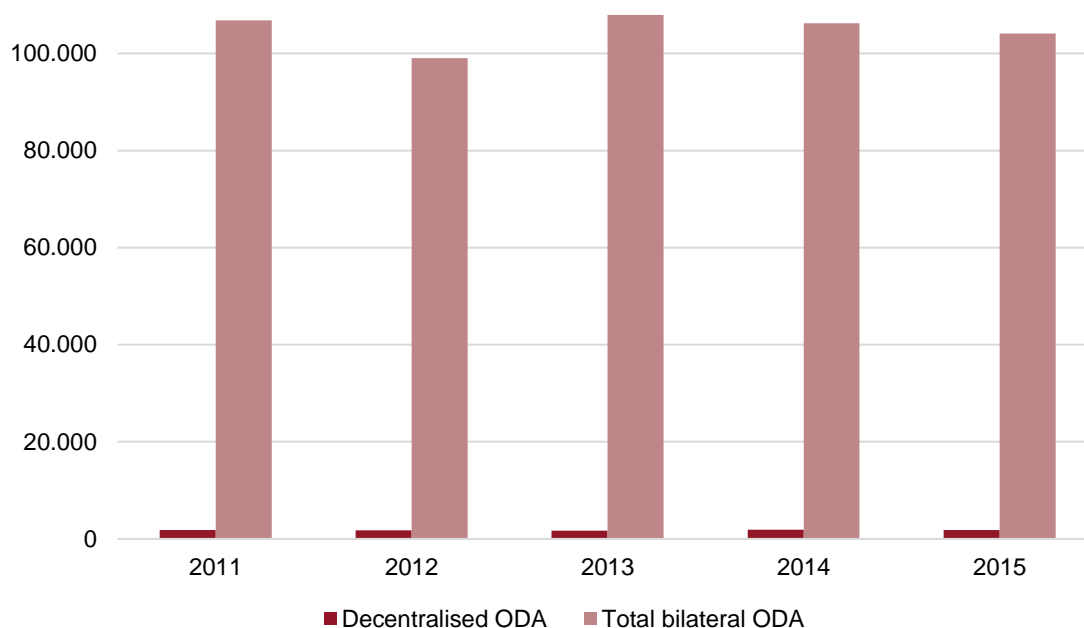
Year	Bilateral ODA		Subtotal, bilateral ODA	Multilateral ODA	Total ODA
	Decentralised	Centralised			
2011	1,811	105,014	106,825	81,161	187,986
2012	1,772	97,284	99,057	77,366	176,422
2013	1,674	106,233	107,907	41,447	149,354
2014	1,879	104,319	106,197	42,915	149,112
2015	1,859	102,241	104,100	37,610	141,710

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Note: All ODA volumes given in this table, and all the others included in this paper, refer to 'gross disbursements'.

Decentralised aid is less than 2% of the total of bilateral ODA. In other words, the decentralisation of international cooperation policies is limited and ODA, like other foreign policy matters of states, is mainly under the control of central governments.

Graph 1. Decentralised ODA, DAC countries, 2011-15, volume (US\$ mn), % of total bilateral ODA



Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Geographic distribution

From the perspective of aid destination, decentralised aid reaches all regions of the developing world, although in a manner different from the rest of bilateral aid. Asia is the primary destination of subnational government aid, followed by the Middle East and North Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa, the top destination for the total of bilateral aid, was the third largest regional recipient of decentralised aid.

Table 2. Geography of aid, subnational public budgets, volume and % of total, 2015

	US\$ mn	%
Asia	575	31
MENA	244	13
Africa	241	13
America	191	10
Europa	125	7
Oceania	1	0
Subtotal, specified	1,378	74
Unspecified	481	26
Total, decentralised aid	1,859	100

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Within the geographic distribution of decentralised aid, the amount of aid without any specific destination stands out with US\$481 million. In general, this category includes spending undertaken within the territory of the donor country. This aid will be further identified below in a country-by-country analysis.

Sectoral distribution

In terms of issue areas, decentralised aid is concentrated in the first macro-sector of ODA, which groups together education, health and other social programs. This type of aid finances all the macro-sectors included in the DAC's accounting, with the exception of debt cancellation.

Table 3. Sectoral distribution, aid from subnational public budgets, volume and % of total, 2015

	US\$ mn	%
Education, health and other social sectors	1,116	60
Administrative costs and other	428	23
General and multi-sector	231	12
Productive sectors	49	3
Emergency	22	1
Infrastructures	11	1
Food and macroeconomic aid	2	0
Total, decentralised aid	1,859	100

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

This breakdown also draws attention to one somewhat vague line item –administrative costs and others– which comes to US\$428 million and constitutes the sector largest sector. This figure also includes spending in the donors’ own territories, accounted for as ODA according to DAC rules.

Distribution by donor

The weight of decentralised aid as a percentage of global bilateral ODA is so low (less than 2%) because nearly two thirds of all donor countries do not give any decentralised aid. In this sense, the analysis of the CRS 2015 database coincides with and confirms the OECD study ten years earlier (OECD, 2005).

Below are listed the 13 countries (from among the 30 member-countries) of the DAC which give decentralised aid, along with their volumes and percentage distributions. This subgroup of donors will serve as the reference set for the Spanish case study.

Table 4. Aid from subnational public budgets by donor country, volume, % of bilateral ODA, 2015

	US\$ mn	% (1)	% (2)
Germany	975	6	52.49
Canada	254	8	13.66
Spain	220	29	11.82
Austria	170	21	9.12
Belgium	86	7	4.61
France	64	1	3.42
Switzerland	63	2	3.37
Italy	21	1	1.14
Japan	3	0.03	0.18
UK	2	0.01	0.09
Australia	2	0.06	0.08
Czech Republic	0.27	0.39	0.01
Portugal	0.12	0.06	0.01

(1) Decentralised ODA from each country as a % of its total bilateral ODA.

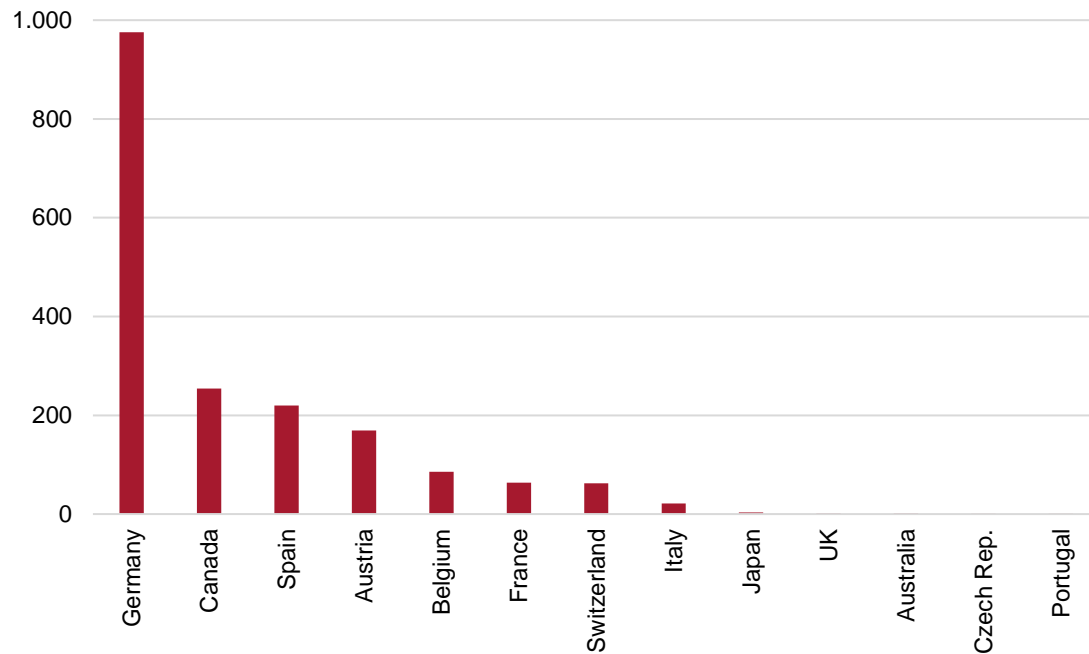
(2) Decentralised ODA from each country as a % of total global ODA.

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

From Table 4 it is clear that even among countries that give some decentralised ODA, it is of limited importance. Decentralised aid comes to more than 2% of total bilateral ODA in only six of 13 countries: Germany, Canada, Spain, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland.

Each of these donor cases will be analysed more below (except for Spain, which will be dealt with in Section 4). As Graph 2 reveals, decentralised ODA is so unequally distributed that presenting its characteristics in these six countries is equivalent to a description of more than 90% of global decentralised ODA.

Graph 2. Decentralised ODA, absolute volumes (US\$ mn), 2015



Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Operational distribution

Before describing the decentralised aid of these leading donors, it would be useful to analyse what the DAC calls the 'channels' of such aid disbursed by subnational governments: the intermediate entities distributing this modality of aid to multiple regions and sectors. As can be seen in Table 5, more than half of decentralised aid is channelled by universities and related entities, one third by governments and something more than 10% by NGOs.

Table 5. Distribution channels, aid from subnational public budgets, volume and % of total, 2015

Country	Governments	NGOs	Public-private	Multilateral	Universities-others	Total
Germany	14	8	–	0	953	975
Canada	235	10	–	9	0	254
Spain	16	110	3	5	86	220
Austria	162	7	–	–	0	170
Belgium	25	25	0	14	21	86
France	62	–	–	2	–	64
Switzerland	1	61	–	–	–	63
Italy	12	8	–	0	0	21
Japan	1	2	–	–	0	3
UK	–	2	–	–	–	2
Australia	2	–	–	–	–	2
Czech Republic	0	–	–	–	–	0
Portugal	0	0	–	–	–	0
Total, decentralised aid	530	234	4	30	1,061	1,859
% of total	29	13	0	2	57	100

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Donor-by-donor analysis

The above data, broken down by country, allows for important differences to be observed among the large decentralised aid donors. Germany accounts for nearly all the ‘universities and others’ channel, while Canada and Austria primarily distribute such aid via governments, and Spain through NGOs. Belgium is a special case in that its decentralised aid is distributed equally among the different distribution channels.

Germany, nearly 1 billion dollars for students from developing countries

In absolute terms, the German *länder* are the largest donors of decentralised ODA in the world. Germany is the world’s fourth largest bilateral donor and it is likely that it will become the leading bilateral donor, given that the current leading donor, the US, does not give decentralised aid, and the second and third largest donors, barely give any (their percentage is close to zero). Still, the volume of German decentralised aid (US\$975 million) is surprisingly high, and more than the total of Spanish bilateral aid.

As indicated above, the large part of the aid given by the German states is channelled through universities and to a lesser extent through vocational centres. Rather than undertake education projects in developing countries, such aid is used to fund the studies of students from developing countries, with matriculation fees, tuition expenses, exchanges and study trips categorised as ODA, following the accounting norms of the DAC.

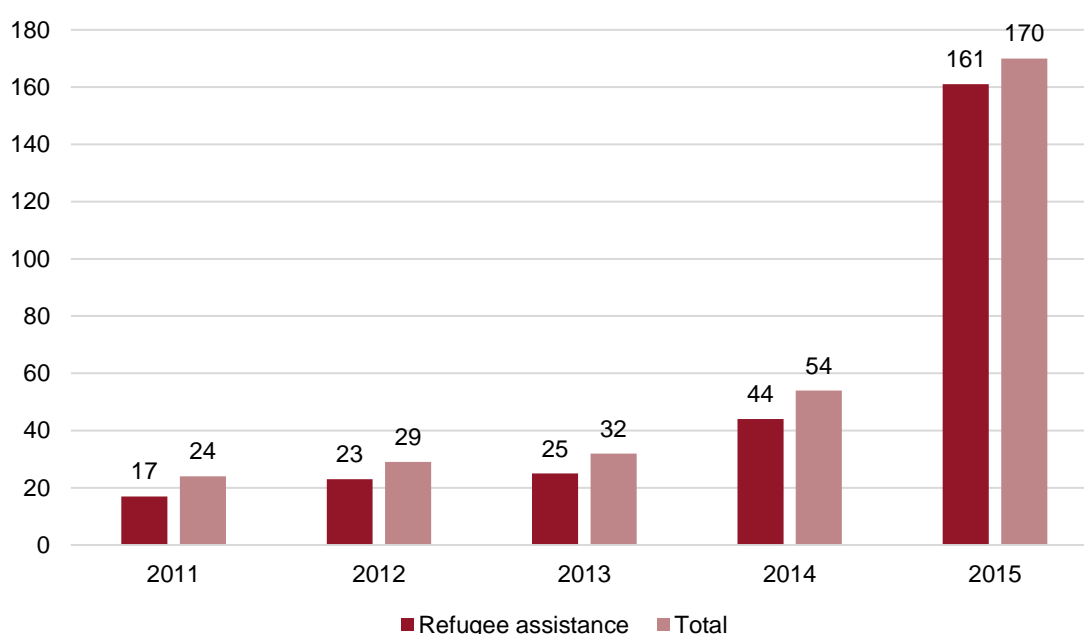
The rest of German decentralised aid (of much smaller quantities) is distributed through NGOs (and mainly dedicated to development consciousness-raising and education) or through the subnational governments themselves, also often for development actions undertaken in German territory.

Austria, refugee assistance drives decentralised ODA

The ODA of Austria's federal states ranks second in terms of relative decentralised aid (ie, as a percentage of total national ODA): Austria's US\$170 million of decentralised aid is more than 20% of the country's total bilateral aid.

The Austrian decentralised aid budget is dominated by funds channelled through government; but a more detailed analysis also indicates that, as in the case of Germany, this represents spending directly undertaken by the state governments. In the Austrian case, this spending is mainly limited to a single line-item of US\$160 million: participation of state governments in the costs of federal asylum seekers, eligible for ODA. This line-item ballooned in 2015, pushing Austrian decentralised aid to a relative percentage level close to that of Spain.

Graph 3. Austrian decentralised aid, refugee assistance and total volume 2011-15 (US\$ mn)



Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

On the other hand, Austrian federal states also financed projects executed in beneficiary countries. In 2005, Austria reported 333 NGO interventions totalling €7 million. At times, as in the German case, these interventions were consciousness-raising campaigns, but almost always they were projects on the ground related to water, health, primary education, emergency aid, etc.

This second sub-modality of cooperation is very small and grows only slowly, while refugee assistance has grown significantly in recent years, in the context of the Syrian crisis, exercising a strong impact on total Austrian decentralised aid, as will be seen below.

Canada, between the Austrian and German cases

Canada is the second country in the absolute ranking of decentralised donors, with US\$254 million in 2015. An important part of this budget went to student expenses, as in Germany, and another went to refugee assistance, as in Austria. Together these line-items constituted the bulk of Canadian decentralised aid channelled through government (US\$235 million).

The Canadian provinces also give aid to small projects on the ground carried out by NGOs (US\$10 million) and to multilateral organisations (US\$9 million). More than 50% of the latter comes from the province of Quebec and goes to the International Organisation of La Francophonie.

France, technical cooperation under the auspices of the central government

France did not figure as a relevant donor of decentralised ODA in the OECD report (2005). Today, however, it manages increasingly large budgets of decentralised aid.

The US\$64 million of French decentralised ODA disbursed in 2015 were distributed mainly through government channels. Nevertheless, some was widely dispersed through non-governmental channels –2,336 interventions in 110 countries and 32 sectors– in the form of small technical assistance projects of French local collectives designed for their counterparts in developing countries.

In France decentralised cooperation is regulated and organised centrally, and tends to be intermunicipal technical cooperation, much championed within multilateral fora. This cooperation is financed primarily with the funds from territorial entities, but it receives co-financing from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This type of decentralised aid is mediated by the French Development Agency and clearly delimited in the scope by national laws (Cités Unies France, 2017). Examples include the Law for International Cooperation of Local Collectives, and local French water agencies in the area of water and sanitation (Legifrance, 2005).

Belgium, diversification of channels

In Belgium, decentralised aid (US\$85 million) is distributed among four channels in similar proportions: governments, NGOs, multilateral organisations, and universities and

others. In contrast with the donors mentioned above, aid to NGOs from Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels is far more than just a residual component of decentralised aid.

On the other hand, very much like France, the ODA of Belgium that is distributed through the government channel does not consist of general budget funds, but rather of spending on specific projects undertaken by the regions, municipalities and communities of Belgium. To this end, the country has specific agencies at the subnational level of government, like the International Agency for International Development of Flanders. Belgium also relies on the support of national entities, like the Belgium Agency for Technical Cooperation, or even foreign organs, like the Department for International Development of the UK.

Belgium also stands out as the principal decentralised donor to multilateral organisations, well ahead of Canada in terms of aid volume and diversity of partners.

Switzerland, municipal aid to development NGOs

Switzerland also accounts for spending on refugee assistance as decentralised aid, although in contrast with Austria and Canada, the volume is low (US\$6 million) and does not reflect spending undertaken by the donor government but rather figures in a line-item of aid to NGOs.

Furthermore, the bulk of Switzerland's decentralised aid is found in the US\$55 million given to NGO projects on the ground; only one minor line-item (of US\$1 million) is executed through the governmental channel and is dedicated to development education.

Other donors

In the ODA accounting for 2015, other decentralised aid donors can be identified: the government of Wales, the prefectures of Japan, some Czech regions, numerous Italian provinces and communes, as well as Portuguese cities. As indicated earlier, however, these cases make up less than 10% of global decentralised ODA and they do not involve any cooperation modalities other than those described above.

(4) Spanish uniqueness

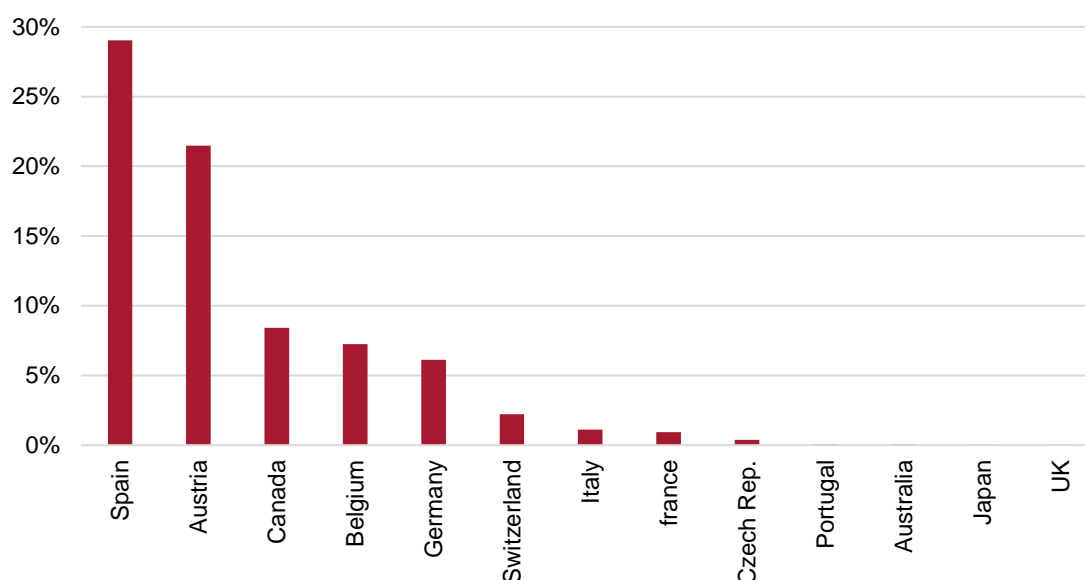
The data presented in the previous section indicates that the participation of Spanish municipalities and regional autonomous communities in development finance is in no way an unusual phenomenon. Nevertheless, in comparative perspective, the intensity of this participation –as well as, to a certain extent, Spanish dependence on the non-governmental channel– is quite striking. Below we provide more data on such characteristics of Spanish decentralised aid, some of which have been highlighted in other studies (De la Fuente & Fernández, 2009; Martínez & Sanahuja, 2009 and 2010; Pérez, 2004; and Santander, Martinez & Medina, 2015).

Spain, the largest decentralised donor in relative terms

According to the last two years of data available from OECD statistics, municipalities and regional autonomous communities contribute about 30% of Spanish ODA. As mentioned above, decentralised aid does not quite reach 2% of the total ODA of all the member

countries of the OECD's DAC taken together. Indeed, decentralised aid does not exist in the majority of DAC countries, and is above 2% in only five countries other than Spain: Austria, Canada, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. Of these countries, only Austria (20%) comes close to the Spanish level in relative terms. However, as we have seen above, the Austrian case is an extraordinary phenomenon appearing in 2015.

Graph 4. Decentralised ODA, 2015 % of total gross bilateral aid, by country

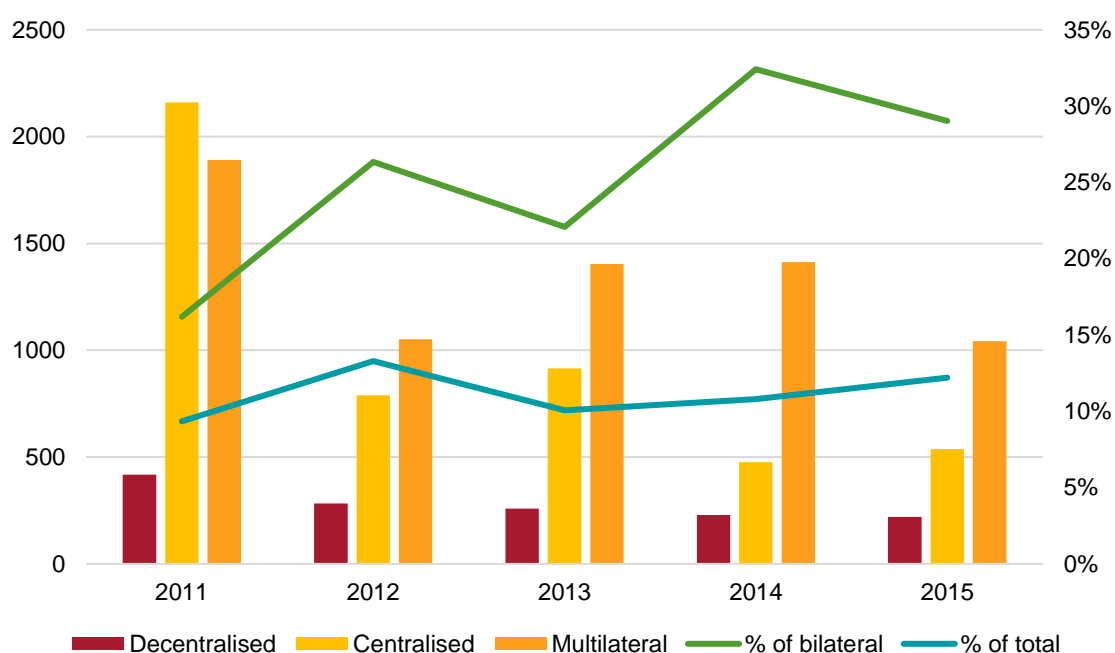


Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

In contrast with the Austrian case, the contribution of local and regional administrations to Spanish aid has a long history, although it has increased noticeably in the last five years. During this period, decentralised aid has averaged about 25% of total Spanish bilateral ODA, oscillating between 16% in 2011 and 32% in the 2014. In absolute terms, this decentralised aid declined during the years of the economic crisis, but the fall in centralised ODA in even larger proportions has prompted the relative importance of decentralised aid to increase.

Within totality of Spanish aid (including bilateral *and* multilateral assistance), the weight of decentralised aid has also increased (from 9% in 2011 to 13% in 2015), although not nearly as much as with respect to bilateral aid; but obligatory contributions to the EU have moderated the fall in Spanish multilateral aid. These trends are visible in Graph 5.

Graph 5. Spanish ODA, 2011-15, volume (US\$ mn), % gross bilateral aid, % total Spanish aid



Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Intense cooperation with NGOs

On the other hand, in comparison with the donors covered in the previous section, Spain stands out for the US\$110 million of decentralised finance channelled through NGOs. In 2015 this channel accounted for 50% of Spanish decentralised aid, but it also represented 50% of *all global decentralised aid channelled through NGOs*. The second donor in this regard is Switzerland (US\$60 million).

Still, as will be explained more below, most of the Spanish aid given through the ‘other’ category also corresponds to non-governmental entities. This aid has not been accounted for as aid channelled by NGOs simply because such entities have not yet been officially registered as Non-Governmental Development Organisations. Including such sums, aid channelled by NGOs would account for some 80% of all Spanish decentralised aid.

Table 6. Major donors of decentralised aid to NGOs, 2015, volume (US\$ mn, gross disbursements)

Donor	US\$ mn
Spain	110
Switzerland	61
Belgium	25
Canada	10
Germany	8
Italy	8
Austria	7

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Other characteristics of the Spanish case

Without being a Spanish particularity, it is worth mentioning the relative lack of decentralised intergovernmental technical cooperation. At least, there is no technical cooperation of this type that is relevant in budgetary terms (as in the case of French municipalities or the Belgian regions).

By far, most of the decentralised ODA imputed to the governmental channel corresponded to administrative costs. Also included in this channel was aid given directly to developing country governments, without passing through NGOs or other intermediaries. Thirdly, communications campaigns to highlight development objectives are also included, as are the non-administrative costs of the donor administrations. In terms of accounting, technical cooperation would be included in the second and fourth line-items: around €4 million, or 2% of total decentralised ODA.

Table 7. Breakdown of Spanish decentralised ODA distributed via the governmental channel, 2015

Concept (1)	US\$
Administrative costs	9,605,404
Direct aid to developing country governments (all different levels)	2,995,681
Consciousness-raising campaigns	1,702,993
Non-administrative costs of autonomous communities and municipalities	1,529,036
Emergency aid through the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development	360,000
Aid channelled through third country governments	31,733
Total	17,331,493

(1) Adaptation of the fields *purpose name*, *channel type* and *channel name* from the CRS database of the DAC.

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Universities are also relatively unimportant in the context of Spanish decentralised ODA. While Germany registered nearly €1.7 billion in aid channelled through ‘universities and others’, in 2015 Spain’s equivalent line-item would have been only €86 million, of which only €18 million went to universities and research centres. The rest of such aid, as explained above, would have been included within the non-government channel.

How does decentralisation of aid impact Spanish bilateral ODA?

In addition to determining its quantitative contribution to Spanish ODA (33%), the DAC statistics allow an analysis of how local and regional autonomous governments influence the quality of Spain’s profile as a donor. As will be seen below, in some ways, decentralised ODA simply reinforces aspects characteristic of central government cooperation, while in other ways, the value-added decentralised aid is very clear.

Geographic priorities

Spanish decentralised aid reinforces the preference of Spanish cooperation for the Americas as a destination. In fact, the distribution by continents follows a similar pattern in both modalities of Spanish bilateral cooperation, as can be seen in the following table.

Table 8. Spanish ODA by geographic area, 2015, volume (US\$ mn, gross disbursements)

	Centralised	Decentralised	Total
The Americas	235	63	299
Africa	76	25	101
MENA	63	24	86
Asia	12	3	15
Europe	15	1	15
Oceanía	0	0	0
Not specified	136	103	240
Total	537	220	757

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Table 8 also highlights the elevated volume of bilateral aid with no specific geographic destination and, above all, in the category of decentralised aid. Such funds include certain spending realised within the territory of the donor administrations, like consciousness-raising or research activities. However, in large part, much of this category is a product of accounting convention: two large line-items of municipal and regional autonomous ODA has been reported without descriptive breakdowns of any type. These include the ODA of small municipalities, which together are incorporated into a single line-item, and the ODA of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia.⁶

Table 9. Spanish ODA by geographic area, 2015 (% of total)

Recipient	Centralised	Decentralised	Total
The Americas	44	29	39
Africa	14	12	13
MENA	12	11	11
Asia	2	1	2
Europe	3	0	2
Oceanía	0	0	0
Not specified	25	47	32
Total	100	100	100

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

⁶ In 2015 these two line-items without geographic and sectoral details make up 75% of the unspecified category of Spanish decentralised aid: US\$19 million categorised as 'Aggregate Sum of ODA Projects of Local Entities', and US\$52 million labelled 'Total Sum of ODA Projects of Catalonia in 2015'.

If aid destination countries are grouped according to level of income, Spanish decentralised aid is also oriented towards middle-income countries, as is the rest of Spanish bilateral aid, although with a distinct tendency toward lower middle-income countries (as opposed to those of upper middle-income countries).

Table 10. Spanish aid by income level of recipient country, 2015, volume (US\$ mn)

Country income groups	Centralised	Decentralised	General Total
Upper middle income	190	32	222
Lower middle income	90	56	146
Less developed countries	65	25	91
Others with low income	0	1	1
Not classified by country	191	106	298
Total	537	220	757

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Therefore, everything indicates that Spanish decentralised aid is distributed geographically in the same way as centralised aid. In fact, as can be seen in Annex I, most is concentrated in the so-called ‘countries of association’ –23 countries which are prioritised in the IV Director Plan for Spanish Cooperation–. In some of them, decentralised aid in 2015 was even higher than that from the central government (for example, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Guatemala, El Salvador and Peru).

At the same time, it is worth noting that the regional autonomous communities and municipalities add a good number of countries to the list of Spanish aid recipients, a phenomenon which could be evaluated in different ways. On the one hand, this increases fragmentation, a negative feature from the perspective of aid effectiveness. On the other hand, it expands the presence of Spanish cooperation and maintains it in areas where central government aid dried up during the years of economic crisis in Spain. This is the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which received US\$4 million –a very relevant sum within the total of Spanish bilateral aid– from Spanish municipalities and regional autonomous communities.⁷

⁷ The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the countries with the lowest human development index indicators in the world. It is also the third most populous country of Sub-Saharan Africa and it is also a focus of political instability and human insecurity within the region. It was a targeted country of association under the III PDCE and it will possibly again become a notable recipient of Spanish centralised aid as the result of a debt swap operation. In the meantime, official Spanish cooperation has been maintained with this country thanks to municipalities and regional autonomous communities.

Table 11. Top 10 destinations of Spanish decentralised aid (gross disbursements)

Country	€ mn
Peru	14.03
Morocco	12.52
El Salvador	8.49
Guatemala	7.75
Palestine	7.14
Bolivia	7.13
Nicaragua	5.56
Ecuador	4.24
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.05
Mozambique	3.81

Source: the author.

Sectoral distribution

An analysis of decentralised aid by sectors in 2015 is also restricted by the size of the two previously-mentioned line-items which are computed globally as ODA, without any specific geographic or sectoral breakdowns. Nevertheless, this kind of aid strengthens the social profile of Spanish aid. More than half of the line-items for decentralised aid with a specified sectoral destination were within the social sector, the leading sector for centralised aid.

Table 12. Spanish ODA by sector, 2015 (% of total)

	Centralised	Decentralised	Total
Education, health and other social sectors	29	34	31
Infrastructure	2	1	2
Productive sectors	6	9	7
General and multi-sector	7	4	6
Food and macroeconomic aid	1	1	1
Debt	22	0	16
Emergency	7	5	7
Administrative costs and others	24	47	31
	100	100	100

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Spain's different donor administrations also coincide in their weak efforts in emergency aid: only 7% of total bilateral aid on average, some 50% less than the average for the entire group of DAC donors.

Table 13. Sub-sector breakdown of macro 'social' sector, Spanish ODA, 2015, volume (US\$ mn)

Sub-sector	Centralised	Decentralised	Total
Education, general	16	3	19
Education basic	2	4	5
Education, secondary	5	4	9
Education, higher	2	3	5
Health, general	13	3	16
Health, basic	8	7	15
Population policies/reproductive health, planning	2	6	8
Water and sanitation	15	9	25
Government and civil society	54	27	81
Peace	14	1	16
Other social services and infrastructures	29	8	37
Total	159	75	234

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Finally, it is worth delving into the CRS data to confirm the claim of the IV Director Plan that development education is a 'characteristic aspect of decentralised cooperation' (MAEC, 2013, p. 117). As shown in Table 14, development education in Spain is financed primarily by the regional autonomous communities and the municipalities, representing 7% of decentralised aid (but less than 1% of central government aid). On the other hand, in other intervention sectors, like reproductive health or basic education (see Table 13), decentralised finance exceeds that of the central government. In any case, there is another 93% of Spanish decentralised aid independent of consciousness-raising campaigns and development education.

Table 14. Development education within Spanish ODA, 2015

	Centralised	Decentralised	Total
Volume (US\$ mn, gross disbursements)	3	15	18
% of bilateral aid	1	7	–

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Distribution by channels and other operational aspects

As indicated earlier, between 50% and 80% of Spanish decentralised aid is channelled through NGOs. This fact has a clear influence on Spain's profile as a donor.

NGOs are often identified as important actors in Spanish cooperation. In fact, a DAC peer review made many comments and recommendations with respect to relations between government and NGOs. In fact, with data from 2015, the NGO channels of the central government, the interlocutor with DAC, are not that important in comparative perspective.

The Spanish central government channels 20% of its ODA through NGOs, in line with the average of the rest of the DAC (17%), but much below that of countries reputable in the field of international cooperation like Finland (64%), Norway (61%), Sweden (56%) and Canada (50%). If Spain stands out in this regard, it is due to its decentralised aid, as we will see below.

Table 15. ODA distribution by channels, Spain and other DAC donors, 2015 (%)

	Spain			Rest of DAC		
	Centralised	Decentr.	Total	Centralised	Decentr.	Total
Governments	58	7	44	54	31	53
NGOs	20	50	29	17	8	17
Public-Private	1	2	1	1	0	1
Multilateral	14	2	11	17	2	17
Universities and others	6	39	16	12	60	13
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

The option of the NGO channel, as indicated in some of the studies cited in Section 2, implies a fragmentation of aid across numerous interventions. In general, this option⁸ consists in supporting projects of organised civil society and private projects of larger scope, and it is guided by the demands of entities whose geographic and sectoral specialisation does not necessarily coincide with the priorities of central governments. Such fragmentation is clear in Tables 16 and 17.

⁸ International NGOs that are recipients of ODA can have government entities as local counterparts and undertake interventions of general scope, but they tend to finance projects within the mission and scope of their counterparts on the ground, mainly civil society organisations.

Table 16. Indicators of aid fragmentation, decentralised vs centralised aid, 2015

	Spain		Rest of DAC	
	Centralised	Decentr.	Centralised	Decentr.
Total Volume of ODA (US\$ mn)	537	220	101,704	1,639
Nº Interventions Reported to DAC	2,421	3,891	131,769	5,639
Nº Recipient Countries	131	106	109	26
Aid per Intervention (US\$)	220,000	60,000	770,000	290,000
Aid per Country (US\$)	4,100,000	2,070,000	460,000	2,460,000

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Spanish centralised aid is more concentrated, mainly because it is more inter-governmental. Still, in contrast to what is normally argued, with data from 2015, the fragmentation of decentralised aid did not generate higher administrative costs. According to the DAC, administrative costs of centralised aid are twice as high. In both cases, however, Spanish administrative costs are higher than those of the rest of the countries of the DAC.

Table 17. Administrative costs, decentralised vs centralised aid, 2015

	Spain			Rest of the DAC		
	Centralised	Decentr.	Total	Centralised	Decentr.	Total
Administrative costs	91	13	103	6,054	11	6.065
Total, bilateral ODA	542	220	762	111,798	1,657	113,456
%	17	6	14	5	1	5

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

(5) Conclusions

The international aid of subnational governments has maintained stable volumes of around US\$2 billion annually and a relative proportion of nearly 2% of global bilateral ODA, according to data from 2011-15 available in the CRS database of the OECD. With respect to what the OECD (2005) published 10 years ago, both the volume and the number of countries participating in this form of cooperation have increased significantly. During this time, Spain has stood out as an important decentralised donor in absolute terms and the most important, by far, in relative terms.

On the other hand, the challenge of 'localising' the sustainable development objectives established by Agenda 2030 and the UN Habitat III Summit have stimulated the interest of the principal international organisations in decentralised cooperation. Nevertheless, as has historically occurred in the EU, the aspects of this modality of cooperation that generate the most interest are not necessarily the financial contributions of the

subnational governments but rather their implication in the exchange of information and transfer of knowledge (technical, as opposed to financial, decentralised cooperation).

A country-by-country analysis of decentralised ODA reveals that, in fact, France is the only decentralised donor that reflects this international doctrine. Furthermore, other more important decentralised donors in the ranking stand out for the leadership exercised by their central government or for having begun to deepen this modality of cooperation more recently.

On the other hand, the most important decentralised donors in absolute terms are Germany, Canada and Austria. They each count as ODA large sums dedicated to domestic policies which supposedly benefit the citizens of developing countries; the DAC accounting rules allow them to do so. The policies in question are education, above all, and refugee assistance.

Spain leads a third group of decentralised donors (followed by Switzerland, and at a greater distance, Japan and the UK) who opt for supporting the development projects of their civil society organisations. This preference for a non-governmental distribution channel, together with the relative importance of decentralised aid in overall Spanish bilateral ODA, defines to a considerable degree Spain's profile as a donor.

The geographic and sectoral distribution of Spanish decentralised aid remains similar to that of the central government. If it is true that decentralised aid serves to finance action in development education to a larger absolute and relative degree, the data does not confirm that this intervention sector constitutes a characteristic element of decentralised ODA, as the IV Director Plan for Spanish Cooperation declared.

Finally, it is evident that decentralised cooperation contributes to the fragmentation of Spanish ODA, but its administrative costs are lower than those of centralised aid. Decentralised aid can therefore not be criticised as less efficient. From the perspective of Agenda 2030 and based on the data presented in this working paper, it is hoped that Spain begins to place more attention on the strategic value of this important tool of Spanish cooperation and less on the particularities of its management.

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Annex I: sources and treatment of data

Source

The principal data source for this working paper is the *Creditor Reporting System* (CRS), accessible in the development section of the statistics portal of the OECD (stats.oecd.org). The aid registered in this system by the donor member countries of the DAC breakdowns by activity, but it presents some differences with the aid flow data base (DAC 1), which serves to provide the official ODA figure for each country and its percentage over GDP. Nevertheless, these differences have been decreasing, and have reached minimum levels during the principal reference years of this study.

ODA data: DAC 1 vs CRS (US\$ mn, gross disbursements, current prices), 2015

Year	DAC 1	CRS	difference	
2011	109,614	106,825	2,789	1
2012	101,564	99,057	2,508	1
2013	110,339	107,907	2,432	2
2014	108,270	106,197	2,073	3
2015	105,514	104,100	1,415	3

(1) In 2011 and 2012 there were differences between the two database sources in more than 20 of the 29 countries of the DAC.

(2) In 2013, there were differences only in the US, Japan, South Korea and Germany.

(3) In 2014 and 2015, the numbers did not match only in the US and Japan.

Source: the author based on stats.oecd.org.

Classification of decentralised aid

The CRS data has been classified into centralised and decentralised ODA by field and agency name, and its interpretation has been facilitated by a master table provided by the Development Cooperation Directorate of the OECD. The table, along with its categorisations, appears below.

Donor	CODE	Agency Name	Categorisation
Austria	ADA	Agence autrichienne de développement	Centralised
	BKA		Centralised
	BM/BWK	Ministère de la science et de l'éducation	Centralised
	BM:UKK	Ministère fédéral de l'éducation, des arts et de la Culture	Centralised
	BMeiA	Ministère fédéral des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	BMF	Ministère fédéral des finances	Centralised
	BMI	Ministère de l'intérieur	Centralised
	BMLFUW	Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement	Centralised
	BMLV	Ministère de la défense	Centralised
	BMWF		Centralised
	BReg	Gouvernement fédéral d'Autriche	Centralised
	MIN	Ministères divers	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	OeEB		Centralised
	OeKB	Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG	Centralised
Reg	Administrations provinciales, communautés locales	Decentralised	
Belgium	OND	Office national du Ducreire	Centralised
	ASPF	Autres services publics fédéraux	Centralised
	DGCD	Direction générale pour la coopération et le développement	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	MPRB	Ministères régionaux publics de Bruxelles	Decentralised
	MPRF	Ministères régionaux publics des Flandres	Decentralised
	MPRG	Ministères régionaux publics de langue allemande	Decentralised
	MPRW	Ministères régionaux publics de Wallonie	Decentralised
	SPAE	Service public fédéral des affaires étrangères (hors. DGCD)	Centralised
SPFF	Service public fédéral des finances	Centralised	
Denmark	DANIDA		Centralised
	MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
France	AFD	Agence française de développement	Centralised
	AGRI	Ministère de l'agriculture	Centralised
	Autres Min	Autres Ministères	Centralised
	COOP DECENTRAL	COOP DECENTRAL	Decentralised
	DEF	Ministère de la défense	Centralised
	GOUV		Centralised
	Interieur	Ministère de l'Intérieur	Centralised
	InterMin	Interministériel	Centralised

Donor	CODE	Agency Name	Categorisation
	MAE	Ministère des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	MAE/COOP		Centralised
	MAE/FSP	MAE/FSP	Centralised
	MEN	MEN/EDUC-NATIONALE	Centralised
	MIN/EQUIPEMENT		Centralised
	MIN/SANTE		Centralised
	MIN/TRANSPORTS		Centralised
	MIN/TRAVAIL		Centralised
	MINEFI	Ministère de l'économie, des finances et de l'industrie	Centralised
	MINEFI/BDF	MINEFI/BDF	Centralised
	MINEFI/NATEXIS	MINEFI/NATEXIS	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	ORTF		Centralised
	PTT		Centralised
	SEU		Centralised
	TRESOR		Centralised
Germany	BMF		Centralised
	BMZ	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung	Centralised
	DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst	Centralised
	DEG	Compagnie allemande d'investissement et de développement	Centralised
	Euler Hermes	Hermes Kreditversicherungs-AG	Centralised
	F O	Bureau des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	Fed.Inst.	Institutions fédérales	Centralised
	Fed.Min.	Ministères fédéraux	Centralised
	Found	Fondations/Sociétés/Divers (non fédéral)	Decentralised
	GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Centralised
	KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	Centralised
	L G	Etats fédéraux et collectivités territoriales	Decentralised
	MISC		Centralised
Italy	AGEA	Agenzia Erogazioni Per l'Agricoltura	Centralised
	Art.	Artigiancassa	Centralised
	CA	Administration centrale	Centralised
	DGCS	Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo	Centralised
	LA	Administration locale	Decentralised
	MC		Centralised
	MGI		Centralised
	MISC		Centralised

Donor	CODE	Agency Name	Categorisation
	OGPI		Centralised
	SACE	Sezione Speciale per l'Assicurazione del Credito all'Esportazione	Centralised
Netherland	FMO		Centralised
	MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères (DGIS)	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	NCM	NCM Credit Management Worldwide	Centralised
	NG		Centralised
	NIO/FMO	Gouv hollandais à travers la banque hollandaise d'inv pour les pays en dvmt	Centralised
Norway	FK		Centralised
	GIEK	Garantiinstituttet for Eksportkreditt	Centralised
	IN		Centralised
	MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	NORAD	Agence norvégienne de coopération pour le développement	Centralised
	NORFUND	NORFUND	Centralised
	OAG		Centralised
Portugal	CICL	Camões-Institut pour la coopération et la langue	Centralised
	GP	Gouvernement portugais	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	MUNIC	Municipalités	Decentralised
	SOFID Society for Development Financing	SOFID Société pour le Financement du Développement	Centralised
Sweden	BITS		Centralised
	EKN	Comité suédois de garantie de crédits à l'exportation	Centralised
	MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	SAREC		Centralised
	SG		Centralised
	SIDA	Administration suédoise de développement international	Centralised
Switzerland	DDPS	Dép. fédéral de la défense, de la protection de la population et des sports	Centralised
	DFA	Département fédéral des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	FA	Administration fédérale (plusieurs départements)	Centralised
	FOM	Office fédéral des migrations	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	MUNIC	Municipalités	Decentralised

Donor	CODE	Agency Name	Categorisation
	SAEFL	Agence suisse pour l'environnement, les forêts et les paysages	Centralised
	SDC	Agence suisse pour le développement et la coopération	Centralised
	Seco	Secrétariat d'Etat à l'économie	Centralised
	SER	Secrétariat d'Etat à l'éducation et à la recherche	Centralised
United Kingdom	BIS		Centralised
	CDC	CDC Capital Partners PLC	Centralised
	DCMS	Département de la culture des médias et du sport	Centralised
	DECC	Département de l'énergie et du changement climatique	Centralised
	DEFRA	Département pour l'environnement, l'alimentation et les affaires rurales	Centralised
	DFID	Département pour le développement international	Centralised
	DH	Ministère de la santé	Centralised
	DWP		Centralised
	ECGD	Département de garantie de crédits à l'exportation	Centralised
	FCO		Centralised
	HO		Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	MOD	Ministère de la défense	Centralised
	SG	Gouvernement Ecosais	DesCentralised
	WAG	Assemblée Gouvernementale Galloise	DesCentralised
Finland	FF	FinnFund	Centralised
	FG	Gouvernement finlandais	Centralised
	MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	Other Min.		Centralised
Ireland	DAFM		Centralised
	DF		Centralised
	DFA	Département des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
Greece	MI	Ministère de l'intérieur	Centralised
	LA	Municipalités	Decentralised
	MADF	Ministère du développement agricole et de l'alimentation	Centralised
	MCP	Ministère de la protection des citoyens	Centralised
	MCT	Ministère de la culture et du tourisme	Centralised
	MDCS	Ministère du développement, de la compétitivité et de la navigation	Centralised

Donor	CODE	Agency Name	Categorisation
	MEECC	Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique	Centralised
	MELLLR	Ministère de l'éducation de la formation continue et des religions	Centralised
	MESS	Ministère de l'emploi et de la sécurité sociale	Centralised
	MF	Ministère des finances	Centralised
	MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	MHSS	Ministère de la santé et de la solidarité sociale	Centralised
	MISC	Divers	Centralised
	MITN	Ministère des infrastructures, des transports et des réseaux	Centralised
	MJTHR	Ministère de la justice, de la transparence et des droits humains	Centralised
	MND	Ministère de la défense nationale	Centralised
Spain	AECID		Centralised
	AG	Gouvernements autonomes	Decentralised
	AGR	Ministère de l'agriculture, pêche et alimentation	Centralised
	CESCE	Compañía Española de Seguros de Credito a la Exportación	Centralised
	DEF	Ministère de la défense	Centralised
	ECON	Ministère de l'économie et de la compétitivité	Centralised
	EDUC	Ministère des sciences et de l'éducation	Centralised
	EMP	Ministère de l'emploi et des affaires sociales	Centralised
	INT	Ministère de l'intérieur	Centralised
	MARM	Ministère de l'environnement	Centralised
	MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères et cooperation	Centralised
	MIE	Ministère de l'industrie et de l'énergie	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	MOH	Ministère de la Santé	Centralised
	MPA	Ministère de l'administration publique	Centralised
	MPW	Ministère des travaux publics	Centralised
	MUNIC	Municipalités	Decentralised
	Oth. Min.	Autres ministères	Centralised
	UNIV		Decentralised
Czech Rep.	CNB		Centralised
	CZDA		Centralised
	MD		Centralised
	MEYS		Centralised
	MFA		Centralised
	MH		Centralised
	MIT		Centralised
	MJ		Centralised

Donor	CODE	Agency Name	Categorisation
	MOE		Centralised
	MOF		Centralised
	MOI		Centralised
	MOLSA		Centralised
	Other		Centralised
	Police		Centralised
	Regional Governments and Municipalities		Decentralised
	SUJB		Centralised
	Universities		Decentralised
Canada	CIDA	Agence canadienne de développement international	Centralised
	DFAIT	Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international Canada	Centralised
	DND	Ministère de la défense nationale	Centralised
	EDC	Exportation et développement Canada	Centralised
	FIN	Département des finances	Centralised
	GOV	Gouvernements provinciaux et municipalités	Decentralised
	IDRC	Centre de recherche pour le développement international	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	RCMP	Gendarmerie Royale du Canada	Centralised
United States	ADF	Fondation pour le développement africain	Centralised
	AGR	Département de l'agriculture	Centralised
	AID	Agence de développement international	Centralised
	COMMERCE		Centralised
	DHS		Centralised
	DOD	Département de la défense	Centralised
	DOE		Centralised
	DOT		Centralised
	DTRE	Département du trésor	Centralised
	EPA		Centralised
	EXIM	Banque d'import/export	Centralised
	FTC		Centralised
	HHS		Centralised
	IADF		Centralised
	INTERIOR		Centralised
	JUSTICE		Centralised
	LABOR	Département du travail	Centralised
	MCC		Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	OPIC		Centralised
	PEACE	Volontaires du développement (Peace Corps)	Centralised

Donor	CODE	Agency Name	Categorisation
	PRIVATE		Centralised
	STATE	Département d'état	Centralised
	TDA	Agence du commerce et du développement	Centralised
Japan	EXIM BANK		Centralised
	FOOD AID		Centralised
	JBIC	Banque japonaise pour la coopération internationale	Centralised
	JICA	Agence japonaise de coopération internationale	Centralised
	JODC	Agence japonaise de coopération outre-mer	Centralised
	MAFF	Ministère de l'agriculture, de la sylviculture et de la pêche	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised
	MOFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères	Centralised
	NEXI	Assurance Nippone exports et investissements	Centralised
	ODC	Villes désignées par ordonnance	Decentralised
	OECF		Centralised
	OFCF	Bureau de coopération d'outre-mer pour la pêche	Centralised
	Oth. MIN	Autres ministères	Centralised
	PC	Corporations publiques	Centralised
	PRF	Préfectures	Decentralised
Australia	AG		Centralised
	AusAID	Agence australienne de développement international	Centralised
	MISC		Centralised

Geographic classification

For simplification purposes, the following adjustments have been made to the geographic and sectoral classifications of the DAC data.

DAC Geographic Classification	Re-classification
Africa	Africa (Sub-Saharan)
Africa, regional	Africa
America	America
America, regional	America
Asia	Asia
Asia, regional	Asia
Europe	Europe
Far East Asia	Asia
Middle East	MENA
North & Central America	America
North of Sahara	MENA
Oceania	Oceania
Regional and Unspecified	Unspecified
South & Central Asia	Asia
South America	America
South of Sahara	Africa

Furthermore, the following have been classified as 'Countries of Association': Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, the Sahrawi population, Palestine, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique and the Philippines.

Source: http://www.cooperacionspanola.es/sites/default/files/plan_director_cooperacion_espanola_2013-2016.pdf.

Sectoral Classification

CRS Sector Code	CRS Sector Name	Categorisation
100	I. Social Infrastructure & Services	Education, health and other social sectors
200	II. Economic Infrastructure & Services	Infrastructures
300	III. Production Sectors	Productive sectors
400	IV. Multi-Sector / Cross-Cutting	General and multi-sector
500	VI. Commodity Aid / General Program Assistance	Food and macroeconomic aid
600	VII. Action Relating to Debt	Debt
700	VIII. Humanitarian Aid	Emergency
910	Administrative Costs of Donors	Administrative and other costs
930	Refugees in Donor Countries	Administrative and other costs
998	IX. Unallocated / Unspecified	Administrative and other costs

Classification Channel

CRS Channel Code	CRS Channel Name	Categorisation
100	Public Sector	Governments
200	NGOs & Civil Society	NGOs
300	Public-Private Partnerships	Public - Private
400	Multilateral Institutions	Multilateral
500	Others	Universities and others

Annex II. Spanish Bilateral Aid, 2015

	Decentralised			Total decentralised	Centralised		Total centralised	Total Bilateral Aid	% coop. dec. destined	% coop. cent. destined	% bilaterl aid destinada
	CCAA	EELL	UNIV		AECID	Other AGE					
<i>País de Asociación</i>	<i>79.54</i>	<i>6.96</i>	<i>4.20</i>	<i>90.70</i>	<i>113.95</i>	<i>157.41</i>	<i>271.36</i>	<i>362.06</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>48</i>
Bolivia	5.86	1.02	0.25	7.13	4.28	0.22	4.50	11.62			
Colombia	2.40	0.56	0.51	3.48	9.73	1.70	11.42	14.90			
Cuba	0.80	0.07	0.36	1.23	2.57	122.05	124.62	125.85			
Dominicana. Rep.	2.18	0.17	0.29	2.64	3.47	5.67	9.14	11.78			
Ecuador	3.53	0.40	0.30	4.24	3.09	0.17	3.26	7.50			
El Salvador	7.49	0.85	0.15	8.49	5.03	0.49	5.51	14.00			
Etiopía	0.67	0.06	0.09	0.82	5.97	0.16	6.13	6.95			
Filipinas	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.19	4.39	0.98	5.36	5.56			
Guatemala	6.79	0.79	0.17	7.75	5.46	0.07	5.54	13.29			
Guinea Ecuatorial			0.27	0.27	1.81	0.12	1.93	2.19			
Haití	0.87	0.09	0.14	1.10	3.55	0.02	3.57	4.67			
Honduras	2.12	0.16	0.04	2.32	4.89	1.18	6.06	8.38			
Malí	2.74	0.15	0.06	2.95	6.04	0.60	6.64	9.59			
Marruecos	11.31	0.72	0.49	12.52	8.54	5.45	13.99	26.51			
Mauritania	0.48	0.04	0.00	0.52	4.02	11.59	15.61	16.12			
Mozambique	3.57	0.06	0.18	3.81	7.75	0.25	8.00	11.82			
Nicaragua	4.78	0.57	0.21	5.56	4.70	0.04	4.74	10.31			
Níger	0.13	0.01		0.14	7.24	0.07	7.31	7.45			
Palestina	6.86	0.24	0.03	7.14	9.61	1.94	11.55	18.69			
Paraguay	0.76	0.03	0.08	0.87	2.74	0.06	2.81	3.68			

Perú	13.04	0.59	0.40	14.03	3.96	0.21	4.18	18.21			
Senegal	2.98	0.37	0.16	3.51	5.12	4.38	9.49	13.00			
<i>Otros países</i>	<i>18.17</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>23.29</i>	<i>23.75</i>	<i>51.51</i>	<i>75.26</i>	<i>98.55</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>
Afganistán	0.02	0.00		0.03		0.89	0.89	0.91			
Albania			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.10			
Angola	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.10			
Argelia	0.20	0.17	0.03	0.40	0.12	1.53	1.65	2.05			
Argentina	0.00	0.11	0.21	0.32	0.61	0.09	0.70	1.02			
Armenia			0.00	0.00		0.17	0.17	0.17			
Asia Central. regional						0.00	0.00	0.00			
Azerbaiyán						0.01	0.01	0.01			
Bangladesh		0.00		0.00	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.11			
Belice						0.00	0.00	0.00			
Benín	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.16		0.05	0.05	0.21			
Bielorrusia		0.01		0.01		0.02	0.02	0.03			
Bosnia y Herzegovina		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03			
Botswana			0.00	0.00				0.00			
Brasil	0.26	0.03	0.08	0.36	0.34	3.67	4.01	4.37			
Burkina Faso	0.55	0.16	0.04	0.75		0.05	0.05	0.80			
Burundi	0.34	0.04		0.37				0.37			
Bután						0.00	0.00	0.00			
Cabo Verde	0.30		0.05	0.34	0.07	0.28	0.35	0.69			
Camboya	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04		0.00	0.00	0.04			
Camerún	0.06	0.12	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.55	0.56	0.76			
Centroafricana. Rep.	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.06	0.20	0.26	1.82			

Chad	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.31		0.01	0.01	0.32
Chile	0.06	0.17	0.05	0.28	0.40	0.20	0.60	0.87
China			0.15	0.15	0.16	2.22	2.38	2.53
Congo. Rep.		0.05	0.01	0.05		0.07	0.07	0.12
Congo. Rep. Dem.	3.88	0.16	0.01	4.05	0.08	0.19	0.27	4.32
Costa de Marfil	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.27	0.28	0.45
Costa Rica	0.48		0.03	0.50	0.39	0.06	0.44	0.95
Dominica	0.04		0.00	0.04	0.08		0.08	0.12
Egipto			0.02	0.02	0.13	0.72	0.85	0.87
Eritrea						0.12	0.12	0.12
Estados de la Ex-Yugoslavia						0.00	0.00	0.00
Europa. regional	0.02	0.47	0.01	0.50		1.07	1.07	1.57
Gabón			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Gambia		0.02	0.03	0.05		0.16	0.16	0.21
Georgia			0.01	0.01		0.20	0.20	0.22
Ghana		0.05	0.02	0.07	0.01	1.06	1.07	1.13
Guinea	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.81	0.35	1.16	1.22
Guinea-Bissau	1.40	0.13	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.03	0.04	1.57
India	0.89	0.34	0.06	1.29	0.06	1.10	1.16	2.45
Indonesia	0.02		0.02	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.06
Irak	0.62		0.00	0.62	1.66	0.85	2.51	3.13
Irán					0.01	0.35	0.36	0.36
Jamaica					0.04		0.04	0.04
Jordania	1.21	0.08	0.00	1.29	2.95	0.36	3.31	4.60
Kazajstán					0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05

Kenia	0.28	0.05	0.01	0.34	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.37
Kirguistán						0.00	0.00	0.00
Kosovo						0.04	0.04	0.04
Laos			0.03	0.03		0.00	0.00	0.03
Lesoto						0.00	0.00	0.00
Líbano	0.24	0.11		0.35	5.34	6.74	12.08	12.43
Liberia	0.04	0.04		0.08	0.63	0.03	0.66	0.73
Libia		0.01		0.01		0.24	0.24	0.26
Macedonia. Antigua Rep. Yug.					0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Madagascar		0.03	0.00	0.03		0.01	0.01	0.04
Malasia					0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Malawi	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.10		0.00	0.00	0.10
Mauricio						0.00	0.00	0.00
México	1.18	0.39	0.16	1.73	1.04	0.36	1.39	3.12
Moldavia			0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01	0.02
Mongolia						0.00	0.00	0.00
Montenegro						0.00	0.00	0.00
Myanmar			0.00	0.00		0.02	0.02	0.02
Namibia	0.01			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Nepal	0.88	0.22	0.01	1.11	0.22	0.03	0.25	1.35
Nigeria			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.32	0.33
Pakistán		0.01		0.01	0.01	0.70	0.71	0.72
Panamá	0.02		0.03	0.06	0.41	0.04	0.45	0.51
Papúa Nueva Guinea					0.06		0.06	0.06
Ruanda	0.51	0.02	0.02	0.55		0.02	0.02	0.57

Samoa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
Santo Tomé y Príncipe						0.00	0.00	0.00
Serbia			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.51	0.53	0.53
Seychelles						0.00	0.00	0.00
Sierra Leona	0.36	0.01		0.37	0.91	0.04	0.95	1.32
Siria	1.32	0.06	0.02	1.40	5.02	7.31	12.33	13.72
Somalia						0.78	0.78	0.78
Sri Lanka		0.01		0.01		0.12	0.12	0.13
Sudáfrica			0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05
Sudán					0.01	0.11	0.12	0.12
Sudán del Sur	0.18			0.18	0.62		0.62	0.80
Surinam						0.01	0.01	0.01
Tailandia			0.04	0.04	0.02		0.02	0.07
Tanzania	0.29	0.11	0.02	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.43
Tayikistán		0.01		0.01		0.02	0.02	0.03
Togo	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.22		0.04	0.04	0.26
Túnez	0.00		0.01	0.01	0.37	2.81	3.18	3.19
Turquía			0.00	0.00	0.14	0.97	1.11	1.11
Ucrania		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.14	11.72	11.86	11.87
Uganda	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.15		0.03	0.03	0.18
Uruguay	0.04		0.01	0.05	0.44	0.04	0.48	0.52
Uzbekistán			0.01	0.01		0.02	0.02	0.03
Vanuatu					0.06		0.06	0.06
Venezuela	0.00		0.03	0.03	0.07	1.08	1.15	1.18
Vietnam	0.01		0.04	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.17

Yemen						0.05	0.05	0.05				
Yibuti						0.00	0.00	0.00				
Zambia			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Zimbabwe	0.19	0.05	0.00		0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25				
Regional Aid	1.79	0.24	0.16		2.19	25.55	28.48	54.03	56.22	1	10	7
Unspecified	44.10	55.07	4.33		103.50	122.51	13.73	136.25	239.75	47%	25%	32%
Total Bilateral Aid	143.61	65.85	10.22		219.68	285.76	251.13	536.90	756.57			

Annex III. Ranking of Spanish Decentralised Donors, 2014

Bilateral Aid, Euros. Source: info ODA

General State Administration		CCAA CYL - Castilla y León	4,123,667
AECID - Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional al Desarrollo	191,630,165	CCAA NAV - Navarra	4,059,368
SECIPI - Secretaría de Estado de Cooperación Internacional y para Iberoamericano	64,207,403	CCAA VAL - C. Valenciana	2,279,818
MESS - Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social	15,197,934	CCAA MAD - Madrid	1,207,376
MDEF - Ministerio de Defensa	9,677,531	CCAA ARA - Aragón	1,135,184
MINECO - Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad	1,284,754	CCAA CAC - Canarias	918,909
MECD - Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte	1,129,404	CCAA CLM - Castilla - La Mancha	825,881
MINT - Ministerio del Interior	801,879	CCAA LRJ - La Rioja	733,433
MAGRAMA - Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente	563,066	CCAA EXT - Extremadura	590,764
MSSSI - Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad	320,233	CCAA CAN - Cantabria	247,040
MFOM - Ministerio de Fomento	214,449	CCAA BAL - Baleares	179,579
MINETUR - Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Turismo	125,452	CCAA CEU - Ceuta	12,000
MINHAP - Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas	78,912	Local Entities	
Autonomous Communities		EELL OTR – Other ODA from Local Entities	6,969,344
CCAA CAV - País Vasco	38,600,048	EELL CAT AYTO BARCELONA	6,324,427
CCAA AND - Andalucía	28,476,300	EELL ARA AYTO ZARAGOZA	5,697,371
CCAA CAT - Cataluña	14,316,337	EELL CAV DIP FOR GUIPUZCOA	3,017,115
CCAA AST - Asturias	4,370,134	EELL CAT DIP BARCELONA	2,944,753
CCAA GAL - Galicia	4,208,332	EELL CAV AYTO VITORIA/GASTEIZ	2,903,124
		EELL CAV AYTO BILBAO	1,939,200
		EELL CAV AYTO DONOSTIA/SAN SEBASTIÁN	1,270,242
		EELL NAV AYTO PAMPLONA/IRUÑA	1,252,548

Local Entities		Local Entities	
EELL AND AYTO CÓRDOBA	1,207,556	EELL CAT AYTO MANRESA	242,086
EELL CAV DIP FOR ÁLAVA	1,061,020	EELL AST AYTO AVILÉS	233,847
EELL AND AYTO MÁLAGA	998,530	EELL CLM AYTO ALBACETE	232,790
EELL AND DIP SEVILLA	944,138	EELL MAD AYTO MADRID	231,120
EELL CYL AYTO VALLADOLID	897,792	EELL CYL AYTO PALENCIA	227,296
EELL AND DIP CÓRDOBA	891,250	EELL ARA DIP HUESCA	216,009
EELL CYL AYTO BURGOS	838,890	EELL CYL DIP LEÓN	212,320
EELL AND DIP HUELVA	810,454	EELL CYL DIP PALENCIA	211,402
EELL AST AYTO OVIEDO	748,144	EELL CAV AYTO PORTUGALETE	185,166
EELL AND DIP JAÉN	674,578	EELL NAV FEDERACIÓN NAVARRA DE MUNICIPIOS Y CONCEJOS	169,681
EELL ARA DIP ZARAGOZA	627,787	EELL CAV AYTO ANDOAIN	147,791
EELL VAL DIP VALENCIA	569,887	EELL CAC CI TENERIFE	132,992
EELL CAT AYTO TERRASSA	517,396	EELL CYL AYTO SORIA	131,532
EELL CYL DIP VALLADOLID	498,665	EELL ARA AYTO HUESCA	108,121
EELL CAT AYTO TARRAGONA	457,839	EELL CAV AYTO ORDIZIA	107,972
EELL LRJ AYTO LOGROÑO	452,891	EELL MAD AYTO ALCOBENDAS	103,781
EELL VAL AYTO VALENCIA	399,600	EELL CAT DIP GIRONA	102,305
EELL CAT AYTO SANT CUGAT DEL VALLÈS	399,172	EELL GAL AYTO VIGO	101,520
EELL EXT DIP BADAJOZ	395,640	EELL CYL AYTO MIRANDA DE EBRO	98,093
EELL MAD AYTO FUENLABRADA	316,676	EELL CAT AYTO SANT FELIU DE LLOBREGAT	97,016
EELL EXT DIP CÁCERES	303,898	EELL CAT AYTO EL PRAT DE LLOBREGAT	96,388
EELL CAC CI GRAN CANARIA	285,314	EELL BAL CIM MENORCA	95,610
EELL CAT AYTO L'HOSPITALET DE LLOBREGAT	275,688	EELL AND AYTO CÁDIZ	95,601
EELL VAL AYTO VILA-REAL	250,568		

Local Entities		Local Entities	
EELL CLM DIP CUENCA	94,974	EELL EXT AYTO BADAJOZ	50,182
EELL MUR AYTO CARTAGENA	87,600	EELL CAT AYTO OLOT	49,500
EELL CAN AYTO SANTANDER	84,349	EELL NAV AYTO NOAIN VALLE DE ELORZ/NOAIN ELORTZIBAR	44,548
EELL AND AYTO GRANADA	81,255	EELL ARA AYTO BARBASTRO	43,200
EELL GAL DIP A CORUÑA	80,806	EELL CAT AYTO MARTORELL	42,783
EELL CAT AYTO Vilafranca del Penedès	79,562	EELL MAD AYTO TORRELODONES	42,639
EELL VAL AYTO QUART DE POBLET	76,786	EELL AND AYTO ALCALÁ LA REAL	39,880
EELL LRJ AYTO ARNEDO	73,320	EELL CYL AYTO ÁVILA	38,750
EELL AND DIP MÁLAGA	69,552	EELL CAV AYTO ETXEBARRI/ANTEIGLESIA DE SAN ESTEBAN	34,185
EELL MUR AYTO MURCIA	69,394	EELL CLM AYTO MANZANARES	33,558
EELL AND DIP CÁDIZ	67,136	EELL MAD AYTO RIVAS-VACIAMADRID	31,360
EELL MAD AYTO SAN FERNANDO DE HENARES	66,598	EELL CYL AYTO SEGOVIA	29,052
EELL CAT AYTO SANT SADURNÍ D'ANOIA	65,210	EELL CAT AYTO Palafrugell	27,229
EELL GAL AYTO LA CORUÑA	64,960	EELL VAL AYTO CATARROJA	25,920
EELL AND AYTO JAÉN	60,834	EELL NAV AYTO Estella/Lizarra	25,502
EELL CYL AYTO SALAMANCA	60,000	EELL CLM AYTO DAIMIEL	25,000
EELL VAL AYTO ONTENIENTE	59,098	EELL CLM AYTO CIUDAD REAL	24,929
EELL CAT AYTO Masnou (EI)	58,273	EELL NAV AYTO ZIZUR MAYOR/ZIZUR NAGUSIA	21,350
EELL MAD AYTO MAJADAHONDA	54,320	EELL MAD AYTO TRES CANTOS	21,309
EELL AND AYTO ANTEQUERA	54,000	EELL CAV AYTO BARAKALDO	20,606
EELL BAL AYTO PALMA DE MALLORCA	54,000	EELL ARA DIP TERUEL	19,466
EELL BAL AYTO MAÓ	54,000	EELL CAT AYTO MANLLEU	18,996
EELL AND AYTO MONTILLA	54,000	EELL CAT AYTO POLINYÀ	18,354
EELL NAV AYTO TAFALLA	54,000		

Local Entities		Local Entities	
EELL CAT AYTO MOLLET DEL VALLÈS	16,549	EELL ARA AYTO UTEBO	4,640
EELL VAL AYTO ALZIRA	16,400	EELL GAL AYTO LUGO	4,578
EELL EXT AYTO CÁCERES	16,200	EELL GAL AYTO SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA	4,477
EELL CAV AYTO ARETXABAETA	15,500	EELL CAV AYTO Elgoibar	3,240
EELL VAL AYTO TEULADA	15,120	EELL BAL AYTO SANT LLORENÇ DES CARDASSAR	3,175
EELL GAL AYTO PONTEVEDRA	15,000	EELL MAD AYTO Pozuelo de Alarcón	3,160
EELL CAT AYTO LLEIDA	14,757	EELL VAL AYTO ELCHE/ELX	3,000
EELL BAL AYTO SANTA EULALIA DEL RÍO	14,400	EELL CAT AYTO Franqueses del Vallès (Les)	3,000
EELL CYL DIP SEGOVIA	12,000	EELL MAD AYTO COLMENAR VIEJO	2,981
EELL GAL DIP LUGO	12,000	EELL BAL AYTO CIUTADELLA DE MENORCA	2,500
EELL ARA AYTO BINÉFAR	11,970	EELL GAL AYTO CARBALLO	2,033
EELL CAC CI LA PALMA	11,845	EELL GAL AYTO ARTEIXO	2,003
EELL CYL AYTO SANTA MARTA DE TORMES	11,632	EELL VAL AYTO MASSANASSA	2,000
EELL CYL AYTO LEÓN	10,000	EELL VAL AYTO VILLANUEVA DE CASTELLÓN	2,000
EELL BAL AYTO INCA	10,000	EELL GAL AYTO CULLEREDO	1,957
EELL CYL AYTO PONFERRADA	9,720	EELL GAL AYTO AMES	1,945
EELL AND AYTO PALMA DEL RÍO	9,449	EELL GAL AYTO CAMBRE	1,757
EELL CYL AYTO AGUILAR DE CAMPOO	9,015	EELL AND AYTO CABRA	1,750
EELL CAV AYTO SESTAO	6,808	EELL GAL AYTO ESTRADA	1,689
EELL CYL AYTO ZAMORA	6,480	EELL AND AYTO MONTORO	1,440
EELL CAT AYTO VILANOVA I LA GELTRÚ	6,400	EELL NAV AYTO PERALTA	960
EELL GAL AYTO FERROL	6,000	EELL AND AYTO ALCALÁ DE GUADAIRA	900
EELL GAL AYTO OURENSE	5,028	EELL BAL AYTO ALGAIDA	800
EELL BAL AYTO ALAIOR	5,000	EELL CAT AYTO TONA	750

Universities

UNIV UV - Universitat de València	955,994
UNIV UdG - Universitat de Girona	917,748
UNIV UGR - Universidad de Granada	850,143
UNIV UCM - Universidad Complutense de Madrid	710,375
UNIV ULPGC - Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	553,117
UNIV UA - Universitat d'Alacant	447,597
UNIV UPM - Universidad Politécnica de Madrid	433,492
UNIV UPV - Universitat Politècnica de València	384,688
UNIV UPC - Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	373,594
UNIV US - Universidad de Sevilla	345,662
UNIV UMH - Universidad Miguel Hernández	332,675
UNIV UNIA - Universidad Internacional de Andalucía	325,548
UNIV UNIZAR - Universidad de Zaragoza	270,804
UNIV UC3M - Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	269,787
UNIV UAM - Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	268,733
UNIV UPO - Universidad Pablo de Olavide	250,254
UNIV UR - Universidad de La Rioja	223,578
UNIV UIB - Universitat de les Illes Balears	200,057
UNIV EHU/UPV - Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea/Universidad del País Vasco	186,665
UNIV UVA - Universidad de Valladolid	181,385
UNIV URJC - Universidad Rey Juan Carlos	139,000
UNIV UJA - Universidad de Jaén	132,769

Universities

UNIV UNED - Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia	125,200
UNIV UAH - Universidad de Alcalá de Henares	103,325
UNIV UPNA - Universidad Pública de Navarra	102,743
UNIV UCO - Universidad de Córdoba	93,129
UNIV USAL - Universidad de Salamanca	89,482
UNIV ULL - Universidad de La Laguna	88,818
UNIV UJI - Universitat Jaume I de Castelló	82,868
UNIV UdL - Universitat de Lleida	82,550
UNIV UAB - Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	82,180
UNIV UC - Universidad de Cantabria	77,439
UNIV UDC - Universidade da Coruña	58,787
UNIV UNEX - Universidad de Extremadura	53,806
UNIV UNIOVI - Universidad de Oviedo	41,270
UNIV UBU - Universidad de Burgos	39,774
UNIV ULE - Universidad de León	27,710
UNIV UMA - Universidad de Málaga	20,500
UNIV UPF - Universitat Pompeu Fabra	20,000
UNIV USC - Universidade de Santiago de Compostela	16,548
UNIV UM - Universidad de Murcia	11,000
UNIV UCLM - Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha	9,950
UNIV URV - Universitat Rovira i Virgili	9,675
UNIV UHU - Universidad de Huelva	6,500
UNIV UCA - Universidad de Cádiz	3,788

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