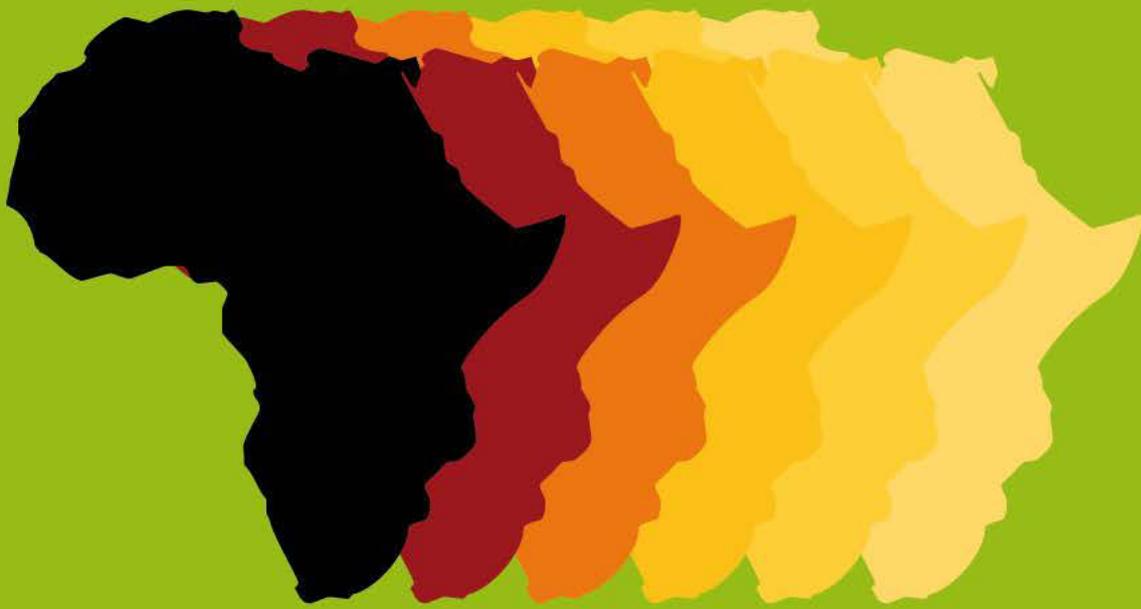


Barcelona. Casa Convalescència, 5 May 2010

Report on the
**FIRST WORKSHOP
ON CODEVELOPMENT**

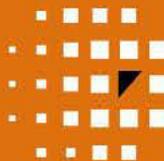


IN AFRICA

Work Meeting Catalonia in Africa
The Catalan cooperation in Africa
Codevelopment in Senegal, Morocco and The Gambia

25
1986-2011

ANYS



FONS CATALÀ
DE COOPERACIÓ
AL DESENVOLUPAMENT

Summary

Presentation	4
Introduction by the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	5
First Workshop on Codevelopment in Africa	7
Words of welcome by David Minoves	8
Words of welcome by Teo Romero	10
Complementary Document on Codevelopment	12
Country Technical Data	26
Analysis of Data	32

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Report on the FIRST WORKSHOP ON CODEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

1a edició, març 2011
© Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament
National book catalogue number: B-11.752-2011 Printed in Catalonia

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Layout and design: Santi Artigas
Printed by: IGOL S.A.

**Report on the
FIRST WORKSHOP ON CODEVELOPMENT IN
AFRICA**

**Catalonia in Africa Workshop
Catalan Cooperation in Africa
Codevelopment in Senegal, Morocco and Gambia**

Barcelona, 5 May 2010

Presentation

The publication you have in your hands contains the result of the 1st Workshop on Codevelopment in Africa organised by the Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament¹ (FCCD), through an agreement with the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament² (ACCD), held last May at the Casa Convalescència de l'Hospital de Sant Pau in Barcelona. Among the participants in the workshop were representatives of the local governments and of the UN's ART-GOLD programme from Morocco, as well as representatives of the Senegalese government's Decentralised Cooperation Office and a diplomatic delegation from the Embassy of Gambia. There were also representatives from more than 40 town councils and other local entities. We would like to thank all of them for attending and participating in this workshop.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness established a series of principles on which cooperation – including decentralised cooperation – should be structured. These principles are Ownership, Harmonisation, Alignment, Managing for Results and Mutual Accountability.

This encounter was intended to help our town councils get to know the countries they cooperate with a little better, and for them to understand that to do so, we need to take into account the authorities of the countries where we are acting and try to harmonise with the strategic policies of each country so as to achieve better results in order to benefit them even more. The coordination effort by the three guest countries must receive our support. And this is one of the roles the FCCD wishes to play, and indeed is in a position to do so.

This publication offers no conclusions. We merely wish to take a snapshot of what might be a starting point for achieving better cooperation. We would also like to make clear that encounters like this one, involving the joint reflection and participation of all the players, are what give our decentralised cooperation a chance to improve. If we had to reach a conclusion, it would be that codevelopment is a slow process, and that the Paris Declaration must also serve as a reflection for associations to redirect their efforts.

Decentralised cooperation and codevelopment go hand-in-hand. And mutual knowledge should enable us to embark together on this reflection process.

Teo Romero

Chairman of the Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament

1 Catalan Development Cooperation Fund.

2 Catalan Development Cooperation Agency.

Introduction of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)

It is a pleasure to present this publication, which includes the results of the debates that were held during the 1 Workshop on Codevelopment in Africa, held in Barcelona on 5 May. The workshop was organised by the initiative of the Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (FCCD) with the support of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia's Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD).

The phenomenon of international migrations has grown significantly in recent years, in step with the globalisation process. In this bi-directional relationship that exists between economic development and demographic dynamics, it is clear that the imbalance in living standards between North and South has played a significant role in prompting these migratory processes.

However, the process itself conceals a wide range of dynamics that are often buried under the macrostatistical avalanche. Some of these include the vulnerability that stems from situations of irregularity that occur in the migratory movements as a result of the restricted international mobility of people; the excessive emphasis given to remittances as a mechanism for favouring the development of migrant issuing countries, ignoring the conditions in which this income (which is then sent as a remittance) was earned, and is linked to certain production situations; or the lack of an in-depth gender-based analysis of migrations, which would highlight the feminisation of migratory processes (particularly from certain countries) and the double or triple discrimination patterns that female migrants suffer in the destination countries (including ours), which contributes to deepening the inequality between men and women.

Catalan cooperation approaches this relationship from the codevelopment concept, in reference to policies and actions aimed at positively managing the relationship between development and migration, understanding that this is an interaction with multiple directions and dimensions. In this regard, the Autonomous Government of Catalonia's cooperation policy contemplates codevelopment as one of its instruments for making it effective, with the central goal of making the most of the potential of migrations as a driver of human development in the countries of origin with an active role of migrants that contributes to social inclusion in Catalonia.

The interest shown by the various players in Catalan cooperation and the Catalan Government's strategic conception of development cooperation policy planning processes reinforced the will to drive the elaboration of a codevelopment strategy.

This strategy recognises the importance of the local sphere as a privileged space for implementing some codevelopment actions and for supporting actions in this sphere. Actions like those described in this publication are a good

reflection of this will. In effect, local entities are key players when it comes to promoting the participation and mobilisation of the citizenry, and therefore when structuring public policy, as in the field of development cooperation. In this regard, this is even more evident when referring to creating awareness, educating for development or codevelopment, where the proximity of local entities gives them a very significant role.

In recent years the ACCD has structured ad-hoc instruments to promote and accompany the initiatives that are being promoted locally both in the area of education for development and codevelopment, either by providing support to the FCCD or by specific projects aimed at local associations, highlighting the active and effective inclusion of migrants to reinforce their ties to society.

The Autonomous Government of Catalonia very favourably views the organisation of a workshop like this one, including the publication of the discussions and debates that have taken place during the session. Giving a high profile to this and other experiences, like the recent publication of the 4th study on decentralised cooperation in Catalonia or the study on systematising local experiences promoted by the FCCD, helps to establish tools for the analysis of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and feasibility of development, at the same time as the learning process that adds the lessons learnt for future exercises involving the planning and management of actions on the part of local associations. Indeed, we understand that managing for results, one of the principles of the international agenda on the efficacy and quality of aid, can only be based on objective evidence obtained via information systems, which are necessary for improving policies, measuring their impact and making any necessary adjustments.

For us, this publication has a dual value, because of the information it provides with respect to cooperation for development that is being promoted in these three priority and preferential countries for Catalan cooperation (Morocco, Senegal and Gambia) in terms of sector-based and geographic concentration and type of intervention. This information should be understood as an input tool for aiding local associations in their strategic planning exercises when addressing development aid policies. I hope it will contribute to consolidating a space for dialogue and reflection on municipal and municipalistic development aid.

David Minoves i Lluçà

General Director for Cooperation in Development and Humanitarian Action

Autonomous Government of Catalonia

PROGRAMME

9:30 – 10:15 a.m.

Inauguration of the Catalonia in Africa Workshop

Words of welcome by the General Director for Cooperation in Development and Humanitarian Action of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia: **David Minoves**

Words of welcome by the Chairman of the FCCD: **Teo Romero**

10:15 – 11:00 a.m.

Presentation of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia's Codevelopment Strategy by **Andrea Costafreda**, Planning Technician for the ACCD

11:00 – 11:45 a.m.

Presentation: Development aid. Compassion or citizenry rights? by **Artur Colom Jaén**, Professor at the Department of Applied Economics of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) and Agrupament de Recerca i Docència d'Àfrica (ARDA).

11:45 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.

Coffee break

12:15 – 2:00 p.m.

Work Groups per Country:

Presentation (for all participants) of the political, economic and social context and work methodology and strategic lines for Catalan cooperation in Senegal, Morocco and Gambia.

By:

SENEGAL: General Directorate of Decentralised Cooperation.

Khady Dieng GAYE, Head of the Division d'Accords et Partenariats, and **Inma Ortiz Montegordo**, Technical Councillor.

MOROCCO: **Nouzha Maknin**, Head of cooperation of the ART-GOLD Maroc Programme in Chefchaouen. UNDP.

Mohamed Sefiani, Mayor of Chefchaouen, and **Mohamed Saadoun**, Mayor of the rural commune of Bab Taza.

GAMBIA: **Juan Antonio del Moral Vizcaíno**, Honorary Consul of Gambia in Barcelona.

2:00 – 3:30 p.m.

Lunch

3:30 – 7:30 p.m.

Senegal, Morocco and Gambia Roundtables

Experiences of Catalan town councils in codevelopment work in the aforementioned countries. Exchange of experiences. (There will be a coffee break.)

7:30 – 8:00 p.m.

Close

FIRST WORKSHOP ON CODEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

This document presents the systematisation of the First Workshop on Codevelopment in Africa, held in Barcelona on 5 May 2010. This workshop, organised by the Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (FCCD), is part of the codevelopment strategy of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament and the work that some thirty town councils of Catalonia have been carrying out for years in codevelopment with Senegal, Morocco and Gambia.

The workshop was conceived as a first session for working, exchanging experiences and analysing the strategies established by the different levels of Catalan administration in order to improve the practices that have taken place thus far and facilitate the possibility of coordination between the different actors in development aid and networking.

Technical and political representatives of the ACCD, the FCCD and town councils from around Catalonia participated in the workshop, together with some representatives of non-governmental organisations.

This document was drafted by Tecum Consultoria en Programes de Desenvolupament, and contains the different papers and presentations, along with the debates that took place throughout the session.

INAUGURATION OF THE WORKSHOP

Words of welcome by **David Minoves**, General Director for Cooperation in Development and Humanitarian Action of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia



The general director of the ACCD inaugurated the workshop observing that talking about codevelopment is, nowadays, a necessity, a reality and an objective.

In his talk, Mr Minoves explained that one million nine hundred thousand people from all over the world have arrived in Catalonia in recent years, especially from these three countries (Senegal, Gambia and Morocco), and that, therefore, talking about migratory movements is very common, as they have prompted a change in the country's social structure. A change in which communities with populations from very diverse origins have built, side by side with the local population, a new society in which diversity is a key factor. In this construction process, the commitment of Catalan society towards cooperation and development and international solidarity (a commitment that is long-standing, especially in the local area) has been bolstered in relation to these migrant groups.

In his talk, Mr Minoves highlighted that in recent years, economic cooperation has increased sub-

stantially thanks to the drive and the strength of migrants and the ties these people now have with NGOs working in the field of development, with the common denominator of making the most of the potential of migratory flows for development purposes.

It is in this context, he notes, that the Autonomous Government of Catalonia gathers, empowers and promotes existing activities related to codevelopment strategies. Strategies that have borne in mind the work that Catalan cooperation has accomplished in the local sphere. In reference to these strategies, Mr Minoves indicated that their purpose is to position themselves around how society has been built in order to define priorities and specify actions to be undertaken in the area of codevelopment, taking this potentiality of migration in Catalonia into account.

The Catalan government has sought to address this historically difficult relationship: migration and development, believing that it is important to see it because it is now a part of Catalan cooperation, as it involves migrant populations in the development processes of their countries of origin, and it also strengthens Catalonia's role as a receiving country. Development aid must contribute, as noted by Mr Minoves, in this binding process, not only in the area of development in general, but also "in this sentimental bond of solidarity by the Catalans towards the countries of origin of these people who have now come here, these new Catalans."

The definition of codevelopment by the ACCD makes special reference to the local sphere, and that is why one of the objectives of the codevelopment strategy is to promote the local sphere as a privileged workspace. On one hand, because local government is the first-line administration level, the one that deals most directly with newly arrived people, the new immigrants, and on the other, because it facilitates the interaction between these new Catalans, new actors in Catalan cooperation, and those actors who have historically played



a significant role, whether with the municipal world, with non-governmental organisations, or with the Catalan administration.

In this regard, municipalism must be strengthened, and this is the bulk of Catalan strategy: to provide support to this local interaction space in order to work on joint initiatives, with municipalities being the link to actions with the south, because we work locally in the south as well. This proximity-based work, based on strengthening the different actors, networking here, in Catalonia, between the new and traditional actors, must also be done southward.

Mr Minoves highlighted this as one of the central themes, namely finding how to do all of the above. We have to find ways to strengthen the new actors in cooperation, how to strengthen codevelopment, how to begin networking, how to begin working locally, and how this workshop must serve to improve, exchange experiences and learn: “It is impossible to improve without first listening, knowing and learning. That is what this workshop is for.”

Mr Minoves made broader reference to Catalan cooperation’s commitment to codevelopment, going beyond the codevelopment strategy, noting that the Cooperation Master Plan is near completion. This Master Plan has bolstered some of its lines of action, specifically with regard to geographic and sector-specific concentration of Catalan cooperation. The three countries involved in this workshop (Morocco,

Gambia and Senegal) are a priority for Catalan cooperation; Morocco and Senegal have been so traditionally, but Gambia will henceforth also be included as a priority. In addition, from an international perspective, Western Africa as a whole will become a preferential region for Catalan cooperation, and this link is not spontaneous: rather, we have wanted the priority to be for those countries of origin of these new Catalans.

Finally, Mr Minoves spoke of a survey conducted through Catalan opinion study centres, where it was revealed that even in times of crisis, more than 85% of the citizens want the Autonomous Government of Catalonia to devote part of its resources to development aid. This is highly satisfactory, but moreover, the bonds between the citizenry and Africa are far greater, and indeed most Catalans ask that the weight of Catalan cooperation should focus on Africa, not to the detriment of our commitment to Latin America, as is well known to all, but as a display of the citizens’ support for Catalonia’s involvement in the African continent, and “clearly the first place where we have to strengthen this bond, this solidarity, this support by our citizenry, is the countries of origin of the new Catalans. And we have to improve this more and more,” and improving this can only be done locally, with municipalism, and including these new groups of actors in Catalan cooperation formed by immigrants, who are the new Catalans.

Words of welcome by **Teo Romero**, chairman of the Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament

The chairman of the FCCD welcomed the representatives of the various groups from the countries on which the workshop focused, including Senegal (from the Senegalese General Directorate of Decentralised Cooperation), the Consul and the first secretary of the Gambian embassy in Spain and the representatives of Morocco (especially the Moroccan mayors in attendance), and all the participants, representing some thirty town councils throughout Catalonia, and who have been working in the fields of development for some time, particularly with the three countries included in the workshop.

Mr Romero spoke of the workshop as an occasion for exchange, one of the first to be jointly organised by the ACCD and the FCCD, which, as everyone knows and as is logical and necessary, have maintained a very close relationship for many years – indeed, since the creation of the ACCD, as the FCCD was one of the institutions that promoted the creation of an aid agency in our country, in particular highlighting this workshop as a display of the maximum desire to achieve coordination between two levels of our country's administration: the local sphere and the Autonomous Government of Catalonia.

He noted that for forthcoming events the presence and coordinated participation of NGOs working in Africa was desired, and very especially that of immigrant groups.

Mr Romero commented that the purpose of the workshop was also to listen to the voice of the south, the voice of representatives of these three countries who were present, with a focus on proximity, which is the philosophy of the FCCD (which next year celebrates its 25th anniversary), seeking decentralised cooperation closer to the citizen.



The chairman of the FCCD pointed out that it is highly appropriate to speak of this local level, *“even more so since recently, perhaps due to the proximity of elections, we have seen some xenophobic attitudes on the part of some local authorities. I believe that we have to emphatically assert the role that the local sphere has played for many years now. Most of us have only one vocation and one objective in our day-to-day work, namely coexisting in our towns and cities – peaceful coexistence above all else. And particularly so in difficult times, in times of crisis. That is why it is even more important that we work and speak of our new citizens who are leading new lives in our country, in our cities and towns.”*

Mr Romero points out the importance of coordination also in the local sphere to know what each of these 30 townships are doing, as well as any more who wish to join in, and although *“the FCCD's tradition begins in Central America and has been making great efforts in Latin America for many years now,”* noted the FCCD chairman, *“it is also true that in recent years this focus on Africa is very important, and it comes as no surprise to anyone that it is because of the arrival of these new citizens in our cities, which logically concerns us as mayors.”*

Mr Romero explained that the first action is di-

alogue – being able to dialogue; and the other is the very clear consideration of who can be the most knowledgeable of the reality in their countries of origin, and that in this regard it is essential, and it is in this context in which this workshop should be viewed, raising the awareness of the population, which is one of the most important tasks that we can perform from the proximity of our town and city councils.

Mr Romero explains that this workshop is aimed at getting people to know about the Autonomous Government of Catalonia's codevelopment strategy, "which we have also adopted," because the idea is for everyone to work in their own areas but following a joint strategy with the greatest possible coordination, and that above all we can listen to the experiences of the different town and city councils that have been working for some time in codevelopment to tighten the bonds of cooperation more ori-

ented towards the local world in our country, but also with other institutions and organisations. He adds that the FCCD recently signed a cooperation agreement with the UNDP's Art Gold programme, which has to be present in some way in our practice, as there is a clear vocation, a decisive will, policy, and we might even say an obligation to achieve the greatest possible coordination with regard to the task that is being done at the local level looking southwards, particularly towards Africa.

In this way Mr Romero inaugurated this first session organised by these two institutions, hoping that the results may be applicable and transferable to the local sphere, providing a vision that is essential in these times, where work is being done locally to achieve the integration and sustainable development of the south, and that we have to do it in coordinated and combined fashion.



Complementary Document on Codevelopment

1. Introduction

This document is complementary to the results of the First Workshop on Codevelopment in Africa, held in Barcelona on 5 May 2010. This workshop, organised by the Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (FCCD), is part of the codevelopment strategy of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament and the work that some thirty town councils of Catalonia have been carrying out for years in codevelopment with Senegal, Morocco and Gambia.

The workshop sought to serve as a setting for exchanging experiences and analysing the strategies established by the different levels of Catalan administration in order to improve the practices that have taken place thus far and facilitate the possibility of coordination between the different actors in development aid and networking. Representatives of the Agency spoke about the institution's codevelopment strategy:

Andrea Costafreda Planning Technician for the ACCD. Presentation of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia's codevelopment strategy.

Artur Colom Jaén Professor at the Department of Applied Economics of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) and Agrupament de Recerca i Docència d'Àfrica (ARDA). Presentation: Development aid. Compassion or citizenry rights?

There were also representatives of the administrations of the three guest countries, with codevelopment experiences with the support of the FCCD.

SENEGAL: General Directorate of Decentralised Cooperation. **Khady Dieng GAYE**, Head of the Division d'Accords et Partenariats, and **Inma Ortiz Montegor-do**, Technical Councillor.

MOROCCO: **Nouzha Maknin**, Head of cooperation of the ART_GOLD Maroc Programme in Chefchaouen. UNDP.

Mohamed Sefiani, Mayor of Chefchaouen, and Mohamed Saadoun, Mayor of the rural commune of Bab Taza.

GAMBIA: Juan Antonio del Moral Vizcaíno, Honorary Consul of Gambia in Barcelona.

Tecum Consultoria en Programes de Desenvolupament gathered the different speeches and presentations, along with the debates that took place throughout the session.

Unfortunately, the round-table discussions on Senegal, Morocco and Gambia for sharing the experiences of Catalan town councils in their codevelopment work in these countries were not held, so the persons in charge of codevelopment at the FCCD and the ACCD considered it appropriate to conduct this small complementary study in order to give a broader view of specific initiatives and of the advances and difficulties in implementing the Agency's codevelopment strategy.

The result of this research process is this document drafted by Tecum Consultoria en Programes de Desenvolupament, where rather than reaching any kind of conclusion, the intention is to provide specific information to the various actors working in codevelopment that may serve as a starting point for discussing, studying and assessing the codevelopment processes to be undertaken in Catalan territory in the near future.

2. Methodology

Various information sources were consulted in the research process:

Documentary information: Green Paper on Codevelopment; Agency codevelopment strategy; FCCD publications on codevelopment initiatives.

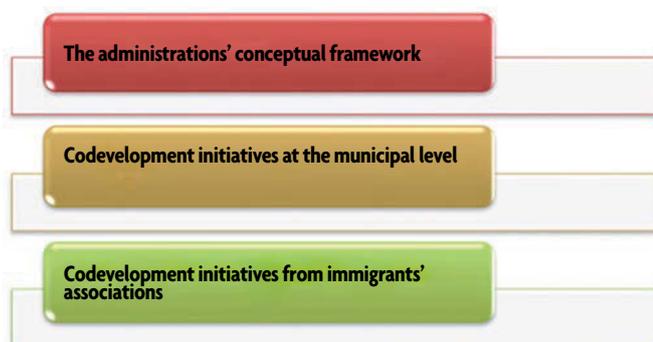
Revision of statistical data, result of surveys conducted by the FCCD with partner town councils on codevelopment initiatives.

Interviews:

- Rafael Grasa: Author of the Green Paper and of the ACCD's codevelopment strategy
- Oussama Saadoun: CODENAF-Catalunya (Morocco)
- Buba Jammeh: The Gambian River Union (Gambia)
- Idrissa Djiba: Planeta Association (Senegal)

The information complements the view on codevelopment given during the workshop, and addresses the need to undertake a more in-depth analysis, providing a more complete and complex assessment of existing initiatives.

The information is structured from a more generic and strategic vision to a more specific and operational one:



3. The Administrations' Conceptual Framework

3.1 The ACCD's Codevelopment Strategy

The Green Paper on Codevelopment, drafted by Rafael Grasa (UAB) at the behest of the General Directorate for Development Aid and Humanitarian Action (DGCDAH)/ACCD as part of the Catalan codevelopment strategy, is the starting point for a debate and discussion process with the final goal of defining this institution's codevelopment strategy.

The discussion on the relationship that exists between migrations and development processes has gained ground in recent years, situating the codevelopment concept at the core of many reflections on the challenges facing international development aid.

Specifically, the arrival in recent years of one million nine hundred thousand people from around the world in Catalonia has brought about a change in the country's social structure, a change in which communities with populations from very diverse origins have built, side by side with the local population, a new society in which diversity is a key factor.

In the words of Mr Minoves, the Agency's director, in the first workshop on codevelopment in Africa held

in May of 2010, "In the construction process of this new society, the commitment of Catalan society towards development aid and international solidarity (a commitment that is long-standing, especially in the local area) has been bolstered in relation to these migrant groups."

The Green Paper is an effort to materialise a process that began in 2004, and which has been a tool for facilitating the participation of agents in a discussion on the way in which Catalan cooperation can meet this new challenge.

Operational definition of codevelopment:

Any attempt or any instrument oriented towards making the most of the potential of migratory flows aimed at promoting development. In other words, any attempt to positively activate the relationship between migration and development, making the former a driving force of the latter.

In recent years, codevelopment has evolved both in terms of conceptualisation and in experiences and reflections. The Agency's 2007-2010 Master Plan contemplates codevelopment as a tool for achieving priority goals. Specifically, the 2008 Annual Plan was based on the discussion on strategy in preparation of the Green Paper.

The codevelopment strategy designed, like the Green Paper, by Rafael Grasa in 2008 is aimed at positioning itself around how society has been built in order to define priorities and specify actions to be undertaken in the area of codevelopment, taking the potentiality of migration in Catalonia into account.

This strategy is the result of a long process of debate and discussion between the Autonomous Government of Catalonia and the rest of the actors, both public and private, who maintain special ties with codevelopment and migrations.

The document, led by the General Directorate for Development Aid and Humanitarian Action, took one year to draft, in a process that began in May of 2008 and ended in June of 2009 with its approval and a report issued to the Autonomous Government of Catalonia's Council for Cooperation."

This strategy has different contributions in respect of those established in the 2007-2010 Cooperation Master Plan in at least 3 regards:

On one hand, because it considers codevelopment as

an interaction between two phenomena and that it goes a bit beyond the strict conception of an instrument, like one more means of cooperation. Therefore, it goes beyond this instrumental conception of codevelopment in favour of a more integral construction between 2 phenomena.

On the other hand, because it is a reminder that codevelopment not only applies to development aid policy, but also to different policies: integration, construction of citizenship, social cohesion, etc., and therefore we must make an effort to define the areas of work that interact in each of these policies and define the mandate.

And thirdly, because it highlights the importance of the local sphere as a privileged space and a natural space for working on codevelopment experiences, and therefore we must understand the role of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia more as an experience-accompanying and -facilitating role, one that is basically being developed in the local sphere.

This strategic document¹ includes, among others, the basic consensus on which codevelopment should be based, as well as the goals and lines of action in this area on the part of development aid public policy, based on the following objectives:

Strategic objective	To make the most of the potential of migrations as a driver of sustainable human development in partner countries, with an active role on the part of migrants that contributes to social integration in Catalonia.
Specific objective #1:	To include the migrations and development dimension in the geographic and sector-specific priorities of development aid by the Autonomous Government of Catalonia.
Specific objective #2:	To facilitate spaces and strengthen the capacities of Catalan aid actors in their work towards codevelopment, with the active inclusion of migrants and reinforcing their ties with the society of origin.
Specific objective #3:	To ensure the consistency of actions on the part of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia affecting these positive ties between migrations and development.

Source: Codevelopment strategy document

¹ For more information, see the codevelopment strategy document and the document summarising the first codevelopment workshop for Africa.

Advancing in the implementation process, the new 2011-2014 Master Plan, when speaking of the deployment of the Catalan cooperation instruments, calls for the effective roll-out of the codevelopment strategy for development aid by the Autonomous Government of Catalonia, oriented towards making the most of the potential of migrations as a driver of sustainable human development in partner countries and as a factor in educating for development in Catalonia.

Deploying the instruments of Catalan aid

Objective #4: To make the most of the potential of migrations as a driver of sustainable human development in partner countries, with an active role on the part of migrants that contributes to social integration in Catalonia.

Consistent with the previous Master Plan, codevelopment continues to be considered as an instrument available to Catalan development aid, and implies a work agenda in terms of the consistency of development policies: the inclusion of this approach in development lines and in Education for Development, and the reinforcing of structuring capabilities and techniques among the different groups involved in the process, particularly among groups of migrants.

The expected results presented in this Master Plan correspond to the specific objectives contemplated in the codevelopment strategy, so that the Master Plan:

- Transversalises the analysis of the impact and potential of migrations in development aid by the Autonomous Government of Catalonia. In working on the different geographic or sector-specific priorities, it is necessary to consider the impact that migratory movements are having on development to promote elements that act positively and minimise those that do so in a negative sense. In its turn, it will be necessary to leverage the role of migrants in Education for Development.
- Works to strengthen the capacities of Catalan aid actors working in codevelopment in a three-pronged sense:
 - a) leveraging the active participation of migrants in development aid;
 - b) favouring the involvement and networking in codevelopment among the different actors in Catalan aid; and
 - c) concentrating efforts in codevelopment work at the local sphere.

3.2. Codevelopment at the Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament

The FCCD is a pioneering institution in the area of codevelopment. Since 1996 the institution has implemented a collaboration model based on the involvement of immigrants in the development process with their communities of origin and on enhancing the awareness of the destination society with regard to the root causes of current migrations. The involvement of immigrant groups in this process marks the will to jointly manage development problems.

Since 1995 more and more immigrant groups are being organised with the will to cooperate with their communities of origin through community development projects. These projects have an impact on various sectors of the social, cultural and economic life of the home communities and constitute important references when defining priorities for institutions seeking the collaboration of the FCCD.

This link between migrations and development aid is explained by the fact that the root causes of current movements lie in increased poverty and a lack of horizons in the countries of origin. The other – and no less important – aspect is the need to associate countries of origin and the migrants themselves in managing immigration. This is because the measures adopted by destination countries are not enough to change the course of current migratory movements.

The FCCD began to participate in initiatives promoted by immigrants' associations targeting their communities of origin in 1996. They have increased in number since then, and in the geographic areas of intervention. Work is being carried out in Senegal, Gambia, Morocco and Equatorial Guinea, and other associations made up of immigrants from Mali and Mauritania are likewise preparing themselves to commit to community codevelopment actions with the FCCD in their respective countries.

Since 1998, the FCCD has developed a process whereby it provides support to stable groups of immigrants from Africa with information and training, and providing support for development projects benefiting their communities of origin. The novelty of this type of cooperation often makes the joint work of the different actors, both from the North and from the South (local community, organisation from the South, immigrants' group, institutions from the North, town council and FCCD), quite complicated.

Notably, the level of training and organisation of immigrant groups is still weak in Catalonia. The FCCD's acti-

ons focus on grass-roots associations and on the initiatives they propose. As a result, the cooperation between the FCCD and the associations is always based on the group's acceptance to jointly follow a training process involving the representatives of the different local institutions. The content of this training is established according to the needs of the group, but also taking into account other factors regarding knowledge of the area or country of origin of the immigrants.

This process is important because, on one hand, it allows buy-in on the part of the actors in which they themselves participate in the task of discussing the basic information provided by immigrants regarding the cultural, economic and political situation of their country and of their community in particular; and on the other hand, it enables the creation of a positive synergy between local elected officials, citizens of immigrant origin, and representatives of the local organisations and groups that open the way to the possible participation of foreign life in the affairs of the municipality. It is a channel for integration, visibilisation of the immigrant and cultural exchange.

The goal of the FCCD as a municipalist organisation is for municipalities in Catalan territory, as FCCD partners, to achieve greater integration in North-South cooperation with the countries of origin of immigrants, and for them to mobilise diasporas within their territory and promote codevelopment mechanisms.

Participating in the day-to-day life of associations in the destination country, expatriates and their family members participate in a process of inter-ethnic richness exchange and citizens' integration.

Moreover, every time they associate to contribute to the development of their country of origin, they are expressing the will to preserve social and cultural ties with that country, contributing at least through the remittances they send and the group projects they organise to improve the financial and economic well-being of their country and their communities.

Thus far, the interventions in which the FCCD participates are based on the priorities expressed and agreed to by the home communities and immigrants' associations, and they are basically to do with health, agriculture, food safety, small transformation units, etc.

The above notwithstanding, the priority is projects that generate income and occupation, micro-projects, projects aimed at improving agricultural production, projects that support and raising awareness of the role of women in rural communities, and finally – and possibly most importantly – the FCCD provides support for the

creation, at the level of the communities of origin, of structures that are apt for managing development, i.e. organised local groups like co-ops, associations, women's groups, etc.

Some interventions involve local NGOs, which on occasion serve to implement specific initiatives. Their mobilisation supporting home community associations, in liaison with immigrants' organisations, make it possible to think of more ambitious projects that can focus more on the development of the countries of origin of these migrants.

The mobilisation of the elite among the diaspora, in the North, can lead to far more ambitious projects oriented towards the economic and social development of the country of origin as a whole. However, this is another dimension of codevelopment, which is still in its early stages, and which depends on the conditions and the nature of the immigration.

3.3. From strategy to operability:

From the point of view of Rafael Grasa, the person in charge of the theoretical definition of this framework for intervention (Green Paper on Codevelopment and Codevelopment Strategy), the implementation of the strategy is a challenge for the administrations, and the role to be played by the FCCD and by the partner town councils is essential.

Catalonia has advanced in recent years towards a more integrating vision of codevelopment, which was initially very intricately linked to the idea of returning. The Green Paper as well as the Codevelopment Strategy not only speak of cooperation and aid policy, but they also become involved in defining other public policies related to the integration of immigrants.

There has indeed been an evolution in terms of the characteristics of immigrants' associations, which have gone from their initial role of taking in immigrants to one of contemplating the possibility of "helping the others". This has led to some initiatives geared towards carrying out specific actions in the countries of origin to make up for specific shortcomings that are hardly related to the authorities. These initiatives have served at least for people to realise that development aid is a necessity; however, there have yet to be any codevelopment initiatives as empowering actions.

Proof of this is that there has not been any strong pressure on the part of immigrant groups or of any other actors to carry out 3 x 1² type initiatives (here in Catalonia, Mr Grasa even thinks about a 4x1 initiative), and not

because of a lack of resources, but rather of capacities in the sense that immigrants' associations have not reached an advanced enough degree of maturity to engage in this other type of codevelopment.

If in addition we take into account that according to Mr Grasa, mostly the large NGOs (those that have been federated) do not have codevelopment as one of their priorities (certain competence), only the more simple pathways described in the Green Paper are being used, i.e. basically freeing up funds for municipalities (joint calls by NGOs and immigrant groups) so that these may do things. This aspect is important in the more integration policy-based side of codevelopment. Cooperation must necessarily involve the municipality, as the municipality is involved in organising immigrant groups, and bearing in mind that the employment situation of immigrants does not allow them to go any farther along these lines.

Moreover, in the opinion of Mr Grasa, the advantage of the codevelopment strategy is that it can last many years and there is no hurry to change it, because instruments can be created to implement it. However, Mr Grasa believes that there should be a new approach based on a serious assessment of experiences that have a proven track record, like those of the FCCD, which have been "umbrella" experiences where almost everything has been accepted.

Mr Grasa insists that there is little information, and that if one really wants to implement bold codevelopment policies, it is necessary to know more about transnational networks in cases like Morocco, Senegal and all of Western Africa, as there have been some cases, particularly involving Latin Americans, where remittances have been used to launder money.

Consequently, it is necessary to engage in serious codevelopment strategies having an impact on the countries of origin, with emancipating and transforming changes, and for this to occur it is necessary to know more. It is also very important – and this depends on the municipalities – for a more general approach to be used in order to demand – even though the current crisis situation does not help – a package of complementary resources from the Autonomous Government of Catalonia as well as from the Spanish Government in order to address all the social shortcomings the municipalities must face, and to include integration and human rights, because all of this comes back to the municipality.

In this range of options, in the personal opinion of Mr

2 Codevelopment initiative developed in Mexico where the actions in countries of origin are funded with the participation of migrant groups and of the local, federal and national administrations of both the countries of origin and destination.

Grasa, training is a crucial element in progressing towards codevelopment.

In general, the level of training is good – albeit very “classical” – among municipal technicians, immigrant groups, NGOs, administrations and universities. They have made very basic masters’ degree courses that speak of the logical framework, with all the limitations this tool has in terms of its application in multi-annual programmes or of assessing their impacts, which are nonexistent or hardly measurable (indicators), on a yearly basis.

This type of training has yet to make the shift towards this new type of cooperation in favour of development, and specifically of codevelopment. Immigrant groups, given their situation, require prior training as there is a profound lack of knowledge that is evidenced in the people in charge of running NGOs, so that training that is focused and made to measure for each reality is required, targeting managers and migrant organisations, who require “basic literacy” in development and codevelopment issues; for municipal technical staff because they are often involved in multiple areas of work, and also for university technical staff, and even the administrations themselves, and even, in Mr Grasa’s opinion, this type of basic training should be included in the basic training received by immigrants on their arrival so as to favour their integration based on their knowledge of the context and of the reality of the destination country.

This is an area in which there should be collaboration, and in which the Agency could work with the FCCD, the Federation of Municipalities, the NGOs, etc., so that everyone can be and feel included; otherwise, in the words of Mr Grasa, “the leap will not come to pass.”

It is also necessary to address the ignorance regarding certain experiences, like that of the *Unió de Pagesos* (Farmers’ Union), which are included in the codevelopment umbrella but do not fall within what is understood and defined as codevelopment; it is an attempt to regulate migration and make sure that those who come here and know they will eventually return receive complementary training as part of a skills development training effort.

There are two great risks with codevelopment that must be avoided so as not to disconnect from the reality that immigrant groups are experiencing:

- **Overburdening immigrant groups** that are already living in a difficult situation in terms of integrating, adapting, crisis: Although it is true that they can contribute, taking into account that many of the migrants who arrive here are among the best prepared in their countries of origin, and they

can even be used as technicians here, to whom an additional responsibility as “development agents in their country” should not be added, it is necessary to await their evolution in the integration and adapting process.

- **Viewing codevelopment as a cofinancing mechanism based on remittances**, which in certain moments and countries have far exceeded the AOD’s resources. Mr Grasa considers that this is a very important issue, where he considers that it is necessary to intervene by investing resources to reduce remittance transfer costs, using public money to this end, always reaching agreements with all the actors, in a very appealing issue where everyone wins, but which requires intervention on the part of the administrations.

Codevelopment is an interesting trend. It is necessary to study it, but carefully, because it has also been shown that the migrant’s behaviour with regard to the resources earned changes according to a three-stage cycle.

First comes a subsistence project, i.e. remittances for subsistence purposes; then comes the consumerism stage, involving improving living conditions; and the third stage is the stage in which migrants begin to think about an entrepreneurial activity, which is the stage that can have an impact on codevelopment.

In short, to make these bold cooperation policies involving change, it is necessary:

For immigrant groups to be trained

1. and for them to have their needs covered.
2. For NGOs working in the area to be in touch with the authorities and with civil society.
3. To have data and time; in Catalonia there is a development and codevelopment community that is still poorly trained and ignorant of the experiences taking place abroad and for which there are no data, and it is also necessary to be able to assure that there is a term within which the interventions must be assessed, which in development cannot be shorter than 10 years. Therefore, it is necessary to change inertias, and this is difficult because here people work in relation to annual bidding processes.

The main problem nowadays, in the opinion of Mr Grasa, is the degree of ignorance of immigrants’ associations with regard to what codevelopment and entering in the world of development aid represents. This has been very positive in this sector, where NGOs, particularly large ones, as mentioned earlier, are largely ignorant and have thus far failed to commit to codevelopment.

4. Codevelopment initiatives in the FCCD

The FCCD has data on the codevelopment experiences of several partner municipalities, but this study is limited to information for the last five years on projects financed by the FCCD in three countries, Senegal, Gambia and Morocco, where historically the FCCD has carried out codevelopment initiatives (Senegal MIDEL programme 1995).

To facilitate the classification of projects according to the sectors of intervention, they have been concentrated in four groups:

DSB	PROD	DDHH	CP
Basic Social Rights (Health, Education)	Production capabilities, commercial capabilities, occupation	Human Rights, democratic governance, social fabric, gender, environmental sustainability	Construction of Peace

The analysis of sectors, resources and geographic areas is done comparatively for the three countries in the following section, and then specifically for each country.

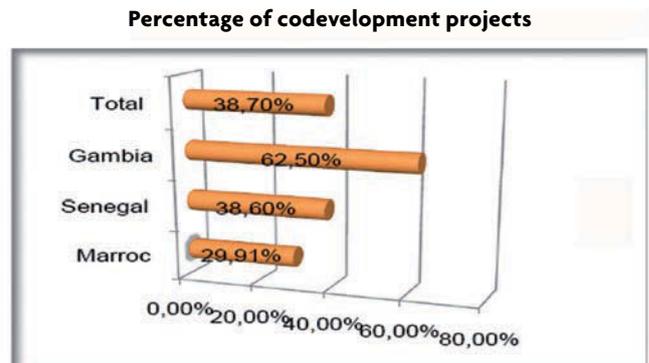
Altogether, in the opinion of the persons in charge of the FCCD in the area of codevelopment, regarding the quality of the interventions and corroborating the view held by Rafael Grasa in terms of a lack of maturity of immigrant organisations and the more generic need for training in development for all the involved actors, it has been ascertained in these experiences that, except Morocco, where an older tradition of associations exists to a certain degree, the same problems were detected in Senegal and Gambia in terms of project execution: a chronic weakness of capabilities when executing the project and monitoring it by the local counterparts or by the same association.

4.1. Comparative data

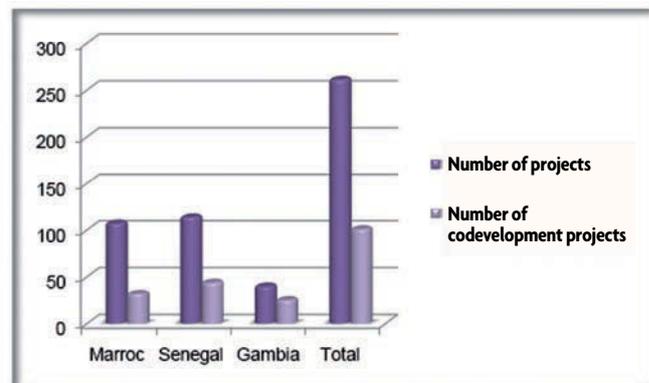
For all countries. The data have been excerpted from the 4th Study on Catalan Decentralised Cooperation and from FCCD project data from the last 5 years.

This comparative study took into account all the projects that were carried out in each of these countries and their characteristics in relation to the specific codevelopment projects in order to make a comparative assessment of the type of projects that are financed specifically in this development aid setting. Initially it is observed that there are major differences depending on the country in terms of the number of codevelopment projects, which is lower than 40% in the case of

Senegal and Morocco, and higher than 60% only in the case of Gambia, as shown in the following charts.



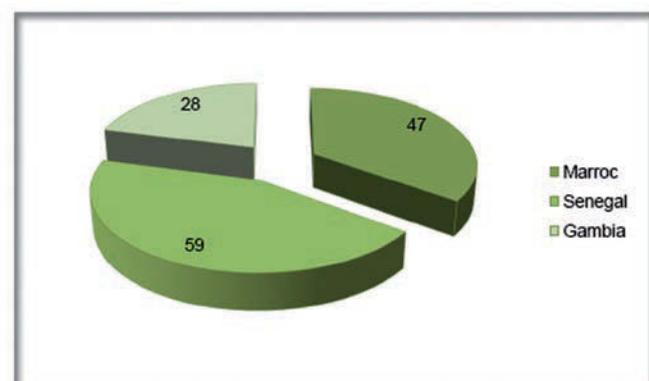
Comparison between development and codevelopment projects per country



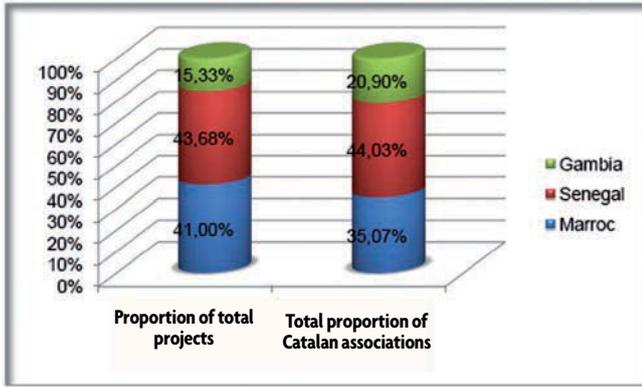
A total of 134 local Catalan institutions have participated in these projects, with a comparatively higher participation in relation to the number of projects in the case of Gambia, and lower in the case of Morocco.

Decentralised Catalan cooperation in the three countries included in the study is tremendously dispersed **geographically**, with actions being carried out in virtually the entire territory: Nevertheless there are specific regions that receive a greater number of projects, both in terms of development aids and codevelopment.

Number of participating Catalan institutions per country



Ratio of projects and participating Catalan associations

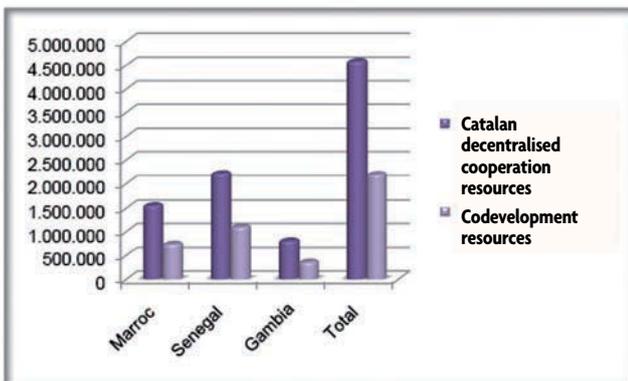


These are the cases of

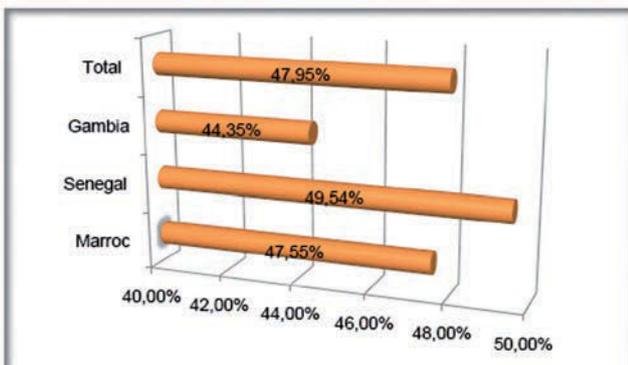
- Tangier-Tetouan in Morocco
- Kolda in Senegal
- Upper River Region in Gambia

Whether coincidence or cause, the fact is that most organised immigrant associations in Catalonia involving these three countries are from these regions, so there is geographical coincidence between development aid and codevelopment.

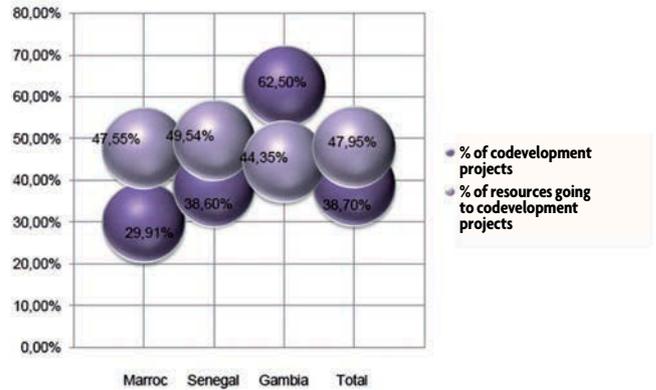
As for resources, of the total allocation in Catalan decentralised cooperation, in no case do codevelopment projects account for 50% of resources, with no significant differences being observed between the three countries.



Percentage of resources out of the total development aid that goes to codevelopment projects



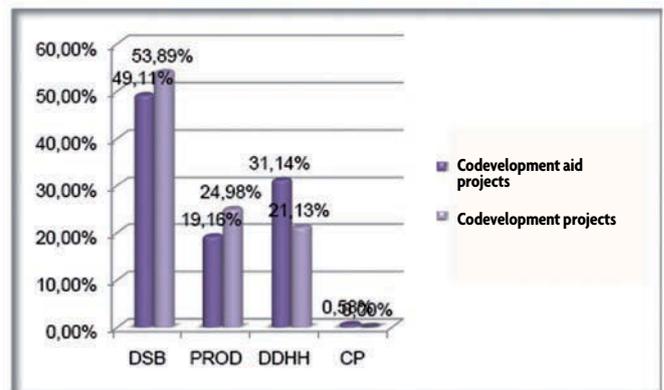
However, when the comparison is between the percentage of codevelopment projects and the percentage of resources that goes to codevelopment projects, opposite situations between Morocco and Gambia are observed; while in the former case codevelopment projects account for 29% of the total, using 47.55% of resources, in the case of Gambia the percentage is 62% of projects with 44% of resources³.



As for the sectors involved, according to the classification made by the FCCD, most development and codevelopment projects take place in the BSR sector, accounting for 49.11% and 53.89% of the total, respectively.

However, projects relating to production take second place in codevelopment and third place in development, while the opposite occurs with regard to human rights projects, and CP projects account for only 0.58% (corresponding to Senegal with 2 development projects).

Percentage of development and codevelopment projects in the three countries taken as a whole

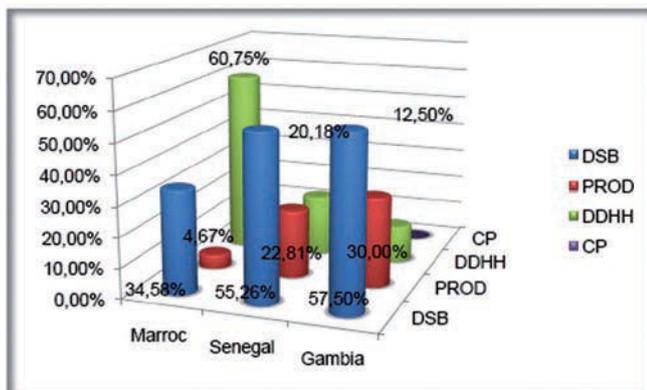


Nevertheless, major differences exist at the country level, especially in production projects, which in the case of Gambia account for 30% of the total and in the case of Morocco barely reach 4.67%. The gap is widened even

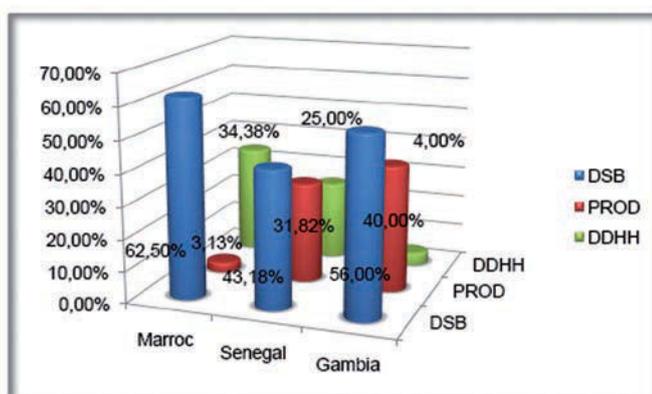
³ It would be very interesting to adequately assess these data, for which more information about the types of projects being financed is needed, together with the cofinancing strategies used; otherwise, there is the risk of slipping into a simplistic assessment thinking of smaller projects in Gambia, and larger, broader-based projects in Morocco.

more when speaking solely of codevelopment, with 40% versus 3.13%.

Percentage of development projects per sector and country



Percentage of codevelopment projects per sector and country



As with the case of resources, no conclusions can be drawn from these data, because it is important to have more data from an in-depth assessment to make a more correct assessment of the reasons for which there are such significant variations between sectors at the individual country level.

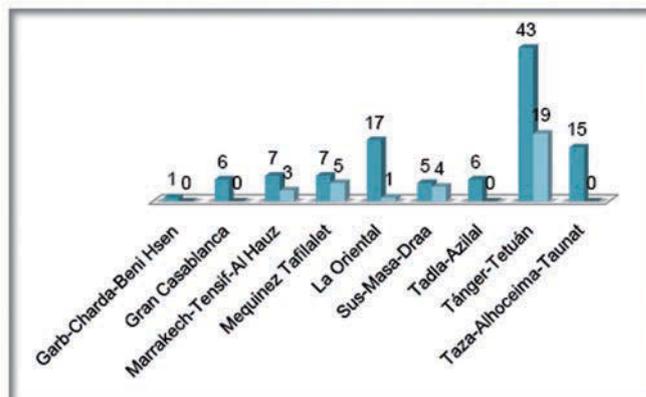
4.2. Morocco

In addition to what has been said in the previous section, Catalan decentralised cooperation is present in most regions of Morocco (9 out of 16), although it is more highly concentrated in the Tangier-Tetouan Region with 43 projects financed by 29 local Catalan associations.

The next two regions with the highest volume of projects are La Oriental and Taza-Alhociema-Taunat. Along with Tangier-Tetouan, the three regions are located in northern Morocco.

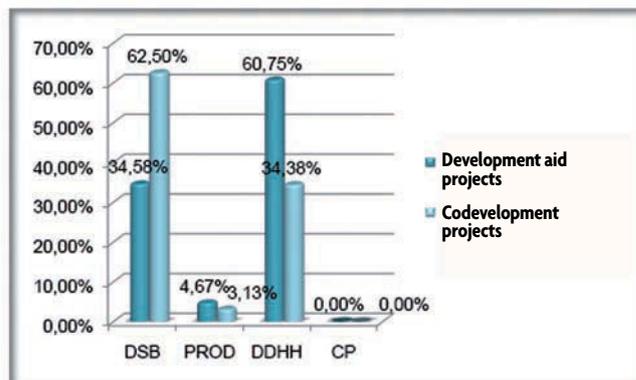
But in these last two regions there are virtually no codevelopment projects; these are concentrated in only five regions of Morocco, with the highest number being in Meknes-Tafilalet, Sus-Masa-Draa and Tangier-Tetouan. The Tangier-Tetouan region is the main recipient of projects, both in terms of development aids and codevelopment.

Distribution of development and codevelopment projects per region



In the case of Morocco, human rights projects in the area of development far surpass codevelopment projects, the bulk of which are BSR projects, as shown in the following chart:

Distribution of development and codevelopment projects per sector



The gender issue, in spite of being transversally present across many aid projects carried out by Catalan NGOs, is not frequent among codevelopment projects, where only two associations have conducted gender-specific projects.

In Morocco, unlike the other two countries, trans-regional projects are indeed carried out, although not in the codevelopment area.

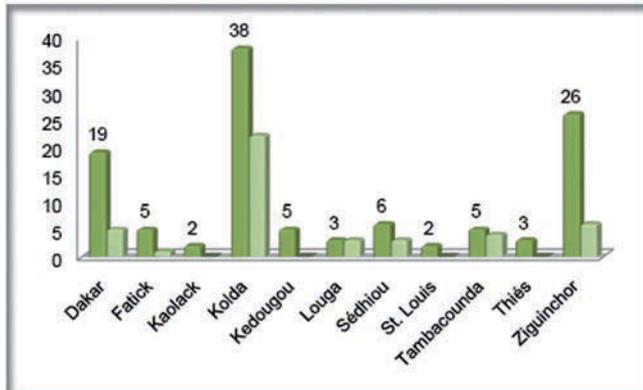
4.3. Senegal

Catalan decentralised cooperation is present in 11 out of the country's 14 regions, although it is more highly concentrated in the Kolda Region with 38 projects financed by 21 local Catalan associations.

The next two regions with the highest concentration of projects are Ziguinchor, with 26, and the Dakar region, with 19. Ziguinchor and Kolda present a geographic continuity and both are in the south of the country, in the natural region of Casamance. This is the region of origin of most Senegalese immigrants to Catalonia.

The Dakar region concentrates one third of the total population of Senegal.

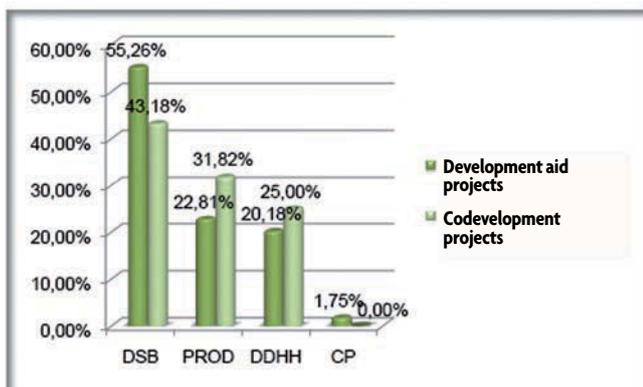
Distribution of development and codevelopment projects per region



Codevelopment projects, as shown in the previous chart, are concentrated in only 7 regions, where once again the Kolda region stands out with 22 out of 44 projects (50%). It is followed by Ziguinchor, with 6, and the rest of the regions (Dakar, Fatick, Louga, Sédhiou and Tambacounda) fail to reach 5 projects.

The main sector in terms of development and codevelopment projects is that of access to basic social rights (education, health...), followed by projects aimed at reinforcing production capabilities, and projects advocating human rights, democratic governance, etc. coming in third.

Distribution of development and codevelopment projects per sector



According to FCCD data, there is no gender project among the codevelopment projects existing in Senegal. All of the interventions in Senegal are aimed at small local groups, and there is no project encompassing broader geographic areas (Department or Region).

4.4. Gambia

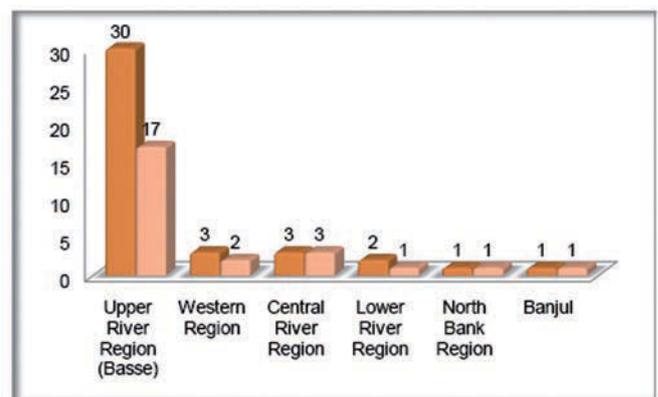
Catalan decentralised cooperation is present in 6 out of

the country's 7 regions, although it is more highly concentrated in the Upper River Region (Basse) with 30 projects financed by 20 local Catalan associations.

There is no other region where a similar situation occurs, since the highest number of projects in any other region is 3.

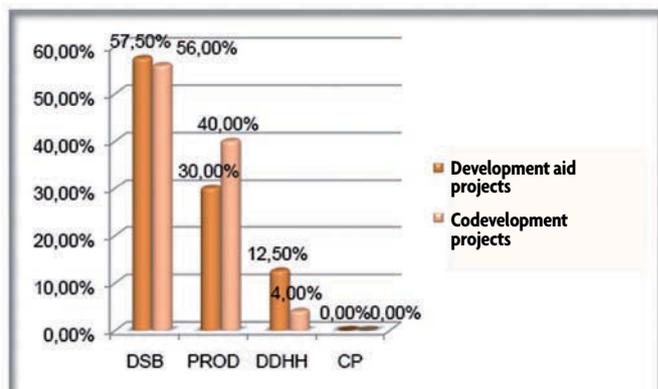
Codevelopment projects are concentrated in the same regions, with the Upper River Region once again accounting for the lion's share (17 projects out of a total of 25, or 68%). Of the rest of the regions where Catalan decentralised aid is present in the form of codevelopment projects (Banjul, Central River Region, Lower River Region, North Bank Region and Western Region), only the Central River Region reaches 3 projects.

Distribution of development and codevelopment projects per region



The main area in terms of development projects is that of access to basic social services, as occurs in codevelopment projects, followed by projects aimed at reinforcing production capabilities (10), and only 1 project advocating human rights, democratic governance, etc.

Distribution of development and codevelopment projects per sector



There are only 4 codevelopment projects with the gender component being at the core.

Like Senegal, all of the projects in Gambia have a local dimension with a reduced impact.

5. Specific codevelopment initiatives from immigrants' associations

Given the scant information available, no conclusions can be drawn in relation to the immigrants' associations working in codevelopment, to the results obtained or to their difficulty. Only the opinions of representatives of three associations working with the FCCD in some codevelopment projects can be used in the sharing and exchanging of experiences.

What can be noted generally is that the levels of development of the associations, along with the types of projects being carried out, are varied and depend on the degree of maturity reached by the related immigrant group in Catalonia, stemming from their years of experience, the track record of associations both in Catalonia and in the country of origin, and the presence of Catalan institutions in the countries of origin.

In no case have the associations expressed that they had been informed of the codevelopment workshop held in May as a prelude to this study.

5.1. CODENAF Morocco

CODENAF Catalunya is an organisation that was created in 2004 as an initiative by a group of Moroccan immigrants concerned about the situation in their country and of their compatriots in Catalan territory. Since then it has undertaken various projects with the FCCD directly in the codevelopment area and together with other town councils in Catalonia. All of these projects have been in the Tangier-Tetouan region, and all in HR-related sectors.

CODENAF distinguishes the way in which the FCCD and the ACCD work when it explains the different projects that are being carried out, lending a great deal of importance to two programmes, the first on gender equality with the RADEF (Reseaux des Associations pour le Développement) network, which covers all of northern Morocco in its mission to explain the role of women in development, taking into account that talking about women is a taboo there, and with the idea of involving NGOs in this issue and promoting and talking about the role of women, working in this project over a period of 15 months. The other project, which is also gender-based, supports an initiative by the Kingdom of Morocco called the National Initiative for Human and Sustainable Development, has created a centre for women suffering from gender abuse aimed at training them and helping them find jobs. A centre has also been built, where there is still a lack of teaching staff, but which seeks to consolidate and train women in areas like literacy, hairdressing, information technology and other areas enabling women to enter the business world. 650 women have taken advantage of this project over one year to receive training.

The town councils involved in the project included the Roses town council, which is beginning an exchange programme with the municipality of Chefchaouen (through the ACCD and the FCCD), and the city council of Girona, which has shown interest in the work of CODENAF in Chefchaouen.

At the same time, they are running an exchange programme involving Catalan schoolteachers, where there is a high proportion of children from Morocco, enabling them to get to know the children's country of origin,

Town/City Council	Project	Amount in euros	Region	Sector
Roda de Ter	Support for operation of the centre for consolidating the skills of women in Chefchaouen	6.000,00	Tangier Tetouan	HR
Roses	Support for operation of the centre for consolidating the skills of women in Chefchaouen	6.900,00	Tangier Tetouan	HR
Sant Adrià de Besòs	Support for operation of the centre for consolidating the skills of women in Chefchaouen	10.495,00	Tangier Tetouan	HR
Torroella de Montgrí	Support for operation of the centre for consolidating the skills of women in Chefchaouen	9.270,00	Tangier Tetouan	HR
Masquefa	Support for operation of the centre for consolidating the skills of women in Chefchaouen	6.335,00	Tangier Tetouan	HR

their culture, and contact with Moroccan teachers. Four socio-cultural trips involving schoolteachers have already been organised. There are also contacts with the Comissions Obreres trade union's Fundació Pau i Solidaritat, in the area of education.

They have worked in trade-union issues, with exchanges between the Comissions Obreres trade union and unions based in Morocco. CODENAF is working with the Ministry of Migration and a reverse codevelopment action: Morocco finances Moroccan organisations in Catalonia that work with Moroccan immigrants in Catalonia.

The aim of the project is to explain the Moroccan Civil Family Code here. It is the first code of any Arab country to abolish the matter of polygamy, along with other changes in marriage relations involving divorce and the role of women. Work is being done with women in Barcelona and Girona to make the law known to others in markets and other places where people congregate. The project was very well received, and 7 of the 10 NGOs chosen to participate in this project are based in Catalonia.

Other tasks carried out by CODENAF include intermediation, favouring contacts by the ACCD and the FCCD with Morocco.

Finally, Mr Ossama, the Chairman of CODENAF, commented on the difficulty immigrants' associations sometimes encounter when filling out certain documents relating to codevelopment aid applications, as he believes they are rather more oriented towards aid professionals than towards immigrant groups. He also complained of the fact that in too many projects expatriate staff takes the lion's share of the aid, and concluded by saying that it would be necessary to place more trust in Moroccan NGOs. He also expressed the need for greater coordination among the actors, as there are many associations and NGOs that are often working in the same sectors and areas without being coordinated amongst themselves. Consequently, he proposed the creation of a network of Moroccan associations in Catalonia to replace the Federació d'Entitats Catalanes d'Origen Marroquí (FECOM), which, according to Mr Ossama, has no future because only 9 associations remain of the 45 federation member associations at the outset. CODENAF works with many associations that left FECOM in codevelopment tasks. They have already held their second convention (the third is scheduled for April-May of 2011), and they have even drafted a joint release with an ethics code. They have advocated the participation in Catalan elections of all those who are Catalan, and they call for voting rights to be granted to immigrants who have been living here for more than 5 years.

5.2. Gambian River Union Catalan Association. Gambia

The chairman of the Catalan Association "The Gambia River Union", Buba Jammeh, explained his organisation's track record in the area of codevelopment, noting that the first experience was thanks to its participation in a course on development organised by the FCCD and the Lleida City Council. After the course, a work group was formed with members of organisations and representatives from the Lleida City Council, organising training meetings and providing information on codevelopment.

The project they run, financed by the FCCD, has undergone some modifications, both in terms of location and sector. The City Council called them to bid on a project, and a training school was among the ideas that arose. A Gambian organisation called NAWFA National Women's Association and a training school were contacted to develop the project. After completing the design, however, as there was no response by the Ministry of Education, they spoke with NAWFA in case they had a project and the change to the productive sector was proposed. The current project is a processor of agricultural products, and work is being done with organised women's groups that already exist within the structure of rural work in Gambia, who engage in sesame farming (Cafos).

As for Gambian immigrant groups in Catalonia, Mr Jammeh noted that there was talk about setting up a federation, but it was not done. He believes it is the best way to strengthen programmes, but it has not been possible to progress thus far.

He notes that it is very positive that the Lleida City Council has chosen immigrants as agents of cooperation, since they provide their knowledge of the reality of their country and of the destination country, and this is a great advantage, while the Lleida City Council provides its experience. With regard to local actors, he considers that it is essential to integrate the authorities and that the organisations in the country of origin should be well consolidated in order to address the demands of the justifications and of the execution that marks the regulations here.

As for the difficulties, he considers that communication and the level of consolidation of the local association are the critical points. The local organisation needs to be consolidated and there needs to be a motivated immigrant organisation.

He considered that the ACCD is in close touch with immigrants' associations and that it is important to improve the task of raising awareness towards associations

Town/City Council	Project	Amount in euros	Region	Sector
Lleida	Creation of a multi-functional centre for women in the regions of Badibu and Siumi - Bantaba	46.600,00	Western Region	PROD

both here and there, and that more and better training is required, specifically by the local associations. He further insisted that it is necessary to improve capabilities in order to meet demands here, and to seek continuity in projects, so that they may benefit the local populations for a long time. Therefore, he said, it is essential to involve the local authorities and the relevant ministries.

Although he recognised that it is easier to approach the authorities for them, given their “outsider” standing, he also noted that this situation is so because they “offer something to the authorities,” which local organisations cannot do.

He noted that the Lleida City Council is a pioneer in co-development issues by counting on immigrants as development agents in our country of origin. Individually, each immigrant has personal projects aimed at improving the lot of their family and their situation, but for them codevelopment is a tool that allows them to adopt another vision and think about a project from a group standpoint.

5.3. Planeta Association (Senegal)

The representative of the Planeta Association, Mr Idrissa Djiba, began by explaining that his experience in co-development was with the FCCD in just one area of Senegal, with a local association that helps stockbreeders and farmers called the Association of Young Farmers and Stockbreeders of the Department of Oussouye (AJAEDO). Thus far it had been his only counterpart, always in the same sector (production), with a medium/long-term project, and with the same financier, the Mataró City Council, through the FCCD.

At present, and for the last 2 years, the association has a representative on the ground belonging to a local association, with which they have signed an agreement assuring the follow-up of their project. Until two years ago, in addition to monitoring by the FCCD person in charge of Senegal, the association tried to make a supervisory trip once a year. It is important to know, as Idrissa commented, that the Planeta association, created in 1992, is an international aid organisation, and that its goal is to ensure the integration of cultures and the social deve-

lopment of people, and they initially worked with the Mataró City Council on immigration issues.

Development actions began as a result of an application for aid by a Catalan person who worked in this area of Senegal, since an organisation made up of Senegalese persons was required to make the application.

The presented project is the same project that is still being funded almost 8 years later. For them it is a development project, “although it can be called in other ways,” noted Idrissa in relation to the classification between development or codevelopment projects. Planeta is not like other immigrants’ associations where projects are presented to provide support to people from their own country of origin. The idea of the association is to help those who need it, and they thought at the time that it was a project and an area that needed this help. Although a person from this region is currently with Planeta, this is not a condition for accepting a project.

The greatest difficulty they have encountered, and which has obliged them to change the way they monitor projects, has been with their counterpart, since it became clear over time that the local association in charge of executing the project did not develop it as planned, and there were substantial changes or modifications that were not reported back to Planeta. The system was changed as a result, and that is why there is now a Planeta representative in Senegal in charge of supervising the project. As a result of all of the above, the association is now thinking about how to change its relationship with its counterpart, or better still, change the counterpart in order to correctly complete the project, as it will benefit many peasants in the target area.

As for relations with the administrations, this project has no relationship with the local Senegalese authorities, and they believe that this lack of involvement of the local authorities was also one of the reasons for the negative experience, given the absence of any close monitoring by the authorities. They believe the local administration should be involved. This is important, as they sell external resources to help development in their country, and they have their development programmes, so coordination and a more direct relationship between local town councils and associations is necessary.

In fact this is an idea that they have at Planeta and share with other Senegalese immigrants' associations in Catalonia, and that is why on 11 December they have a seminar where a representative of Senegalese decentralised cooperation will participate, because they are seeking this involvement of authorities in development.

As an immigrants' association, they have organised other activities together with other groups in Catalonia as part of the Coordination group they created in 2004-5, but this will be the first action directly related to decentralised cooperation.

Planeta has not had contacts with the ACCD, but they are aware of its work in Senegal and in many other countries through the Coordination group. They would like to have at least a more direct contact with them, because they think that it would be ideal for projects to be done with the coordination and direct involvement of the administrations, with the participation of the three agents: the association here, the local association in Senegal, and the administration.

It would be crucial for the administrations both here and there to get involved in controlling how resources are being invested, as they are, in the end, public resources, and for them to identify the development needs,

since there is, in fact, a National Development Plan in place in Senegal, and they believe that it is in this setting where projects should be carried out.

This kind of involvement is also sought from the Mataró City Council, as they intend to pay a visit but it has never come to light, and they have been working together and investing in a single area for a good number of years. Mr Djiba believes that greater involvement by the Catalan administrations is required in the execution and monitoring of projects, and Planeta is insisting on this need for more direct involvement. They noted that they only have contact with the FCCD within the framework of the execution of this project, although the contacts they do have are on a regular basis.

Finally, with regard to training, Mr Djiba commented that they initially provided training in management and association affairs, but it was also necessary for the local organisations to receive training in this regard, primarily in management. In their projects they have lent great importance to training, as they believe it to be essential.

What they propose now is to be able to complete the project they began, and then they will address the issue of how to continue working as an association, and that they would like to work in social cohesion issues.

Town/City Council	Project	Amount in euros	Region	Sector
Mataró	Support for the supply of drinking water and the relaunching of agricultural and stockbreeding activities in Kassa	194.489,25	Ziguinchor	BSR
Esplugues de Llobregat	Support for the supply of drinking water and the relaunching of agricultural and stockbreeding activities in Kassa	3.557,00	Ziguinchor	BSR

6. Final considerations

As mentioned at the beginning of this document, its goal is not to reach conclusions on the situation of codevelopment in Catalonia, but rather to provide data and disclose the experiences and opinions of some of the actors who are involved in this area from different positions.

The idea that it is necessary to progress in this process based on having more data and assess the track record thus far has been clear throughout, as is the need to embark on or continue to promote training processes involving all the relevant groups, associations and institutions.

It has become clear from the analysis of the FCCD's statistical data, as well as from the interviews of the representatives of the different associations, that there are differences between the countries with regard to how they view codevelopment, as well as the types of projects, the level of organisation of immigrants' associations in Catalonia, the relationship with administrations from the countries of origin, and the maturity of local associations. More data and information are needed in order to talk about the causes of these differences and the effects they have on projects.

Country Technical Data

Gambia

Geography, relief, hydrographic data

Gambia is a country in Western Africa that is almost entirely enveloped by its neighbour, Senegal, except on its western edge, where the Gambia River, which runs along the entire length of the country, flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

With a total surface area of 11,295 km², the country is characterised by being a strip no more than 50 km wide hugging the Gambia River, which crosses the country from east to west (approx. 475 km in length). The Gambia River, which lends its name to the country, rises in Guinea and dominates the country's geography.

The terrain in Gambia is flat – at no point does the elevation exceed 300 metres above sea level.

The administrative capital is Banjul (34,598 inhabitants), located at the mouth of the river along the Atlantic coast.

Climate, vegetation

Dry tropical climate, characterised by two seasons: the dry season, from November to June, and the rainy season, which lasts from July to October.

Three types of vegetation: prevalence of savannah and marshland along the banks and the mouth of the river.

Population

Estimated population (projected 2010): 1,824,158 inhabitants

Population density: 150.4 inhabitants per km²

Government and politics

Gambia, a former British colony that declared independence on 18 February 1965, is a presidentialist republic since 1970, when the referendum for the proclamation of the Republic was held.

English is the official language of the Republic of Gambia. The main national languages are Mandinga, Fula, Diola, Wolof, Serer and Manjago.

The principal religion in Gambia is Islam (90%).

The president of the Republic of Gambia, chief of state and head of the government, is Alhaji Dr Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh, who took power in a military coup in 1994 and has been re-elected in general elections held every 5 years.

The Executive power is in the hands of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers, the Legislative power is in the hands of the National Assembly (53 representatives), and the Judiciary power resides with the Supreme Court.

Administrative organisation

- 5 Regions: Lower River (capital: Mansa Konko), Central River (capital: Janjanbureh), North Bank (capital: Kerewan), Upper River (capital: Basse), Western (capital: Brikama) and 2 Cities (Banjul and Kanifing), each governed by the regional Governor

- Per the 2002 Decentralization Act, 8 Areas of Local Government and 37 Districts

Key economic indicators

GDP: USD 736 million (estimated 2009)

Per capita GDP: USD 440 (estimated 2009)

Growth rate: 5.6% (2009)

Inflation rate: 5.1 % (2007)

Illiteracy rate: 52.2% men / 67.5% women (2007)

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GAMBIA	
Health: Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.6
Education: Average years of education (years)	2.8
Income: Per capita GNI (gross national income) (2008 PPA US\$)	1,357.7
Inequality: HDI adjusted for equality	0.238
Poverty: Intensity of shortage	53.6
Gender: Gender inequality rate:	0.742
Sustainability: Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	3.9
Personal safety: Refugees per country of origin (thousands)	1.4
Composite indexes: Human Development Index (HDI)	0.390
Human Development Index:	151st place

Senegal

Geography

Senegal is situated in the westernmost end of the African continent facing the Atlantic Ocean.

With a surface area of 196,722 km², it borders on the north with Mauritania, on the east with Mali, on the south with Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry, and on the west with Gambia, which is ensconced within the country, and with the Atlantic Ocean, with 500 km of coastline.

The capital, Dakar (550 km²), is a peninsula situated on the westernmost edge of the country.

Relief, Hydrographic Data

Flat country with sandy soil that does not rise more than 130 metres above sea level except along the southeastern border with Guinea Conakry.

Three rivers cross the country from east to west: the Senegal (1700 km) to the north, the Gambia (750 km) and the Casamance (300 km) to the south.

Climate, vegetation

Dry tropical climate, characterised by two seasons: the dry season, from November to June, and the rainy season, which lasts from July to October.

Three types of vegetation: woodland to the south, savannah in the centre, and steppe to the north.

Population

- Estimated population (projected 2009): 12,171 265
- Density in 2009: 61.9 inhabitants per km²
- Total female population (projected 2009): 6,150,750
- Total male population (projected 2009): 6,020,515

Source: Senegalese Government and UNDP

The Republic of Senegal is secular, democratic

and social. It guarantees the equality before the law of all citizens without distinction of origin, race, sex or religion. It respects all beliefs. French is the official language of the Republic of Senegal. The national languages are Diola, Malinké, Pular, Serer, Soninké, Wolof and all other national languages that are codified.

Pluralist presidential regime: The president of the Republic is elected in general elections for a term of office of seven years. The current president of the Republic, Abdoulaye Wade, was elected for the first time on 19 March 2000 and re-elected in 2007 for a second mandate.

The Parliament: The representative assemblies of the Republic of Senegal are the National Assembly and the Senate. Their members are deputies of the National Assembly and senators, respectively.

Administrative organisation

Fourteen regions, whose capitals are the main population centres: Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kafrine, Kédougou, Kaolack, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint Louis, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Thiès, Ziguinchor.

Key indicators

GDP: FCFA 5,944 million (2008)

Per capita GDP: FCFA 501,978 (2008)

Growth rate: 3.3% (2008)

Human Development Index (HDI) 2010 (UNDP Report): 0.499

Inflation rate: 5.8% (2008)

Illiteracy rate: 59.2% (2007)

Gross combined schooling rate: 86% (2007).

Addresses of interest:

Ministry of International Cooperation, of Territorial Planning, of Aerial Transport and Infrastructures.

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SENEGAL	
Health: Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.2
Education: Average years of education (years)	3.5
Income: Per capita GNI (gross national income) (2008 PPA US\$)	1,815.8
Inequality: HDI adjusted for equality	0.262
Poverty: Intensity of shortage	57.4
Gender: Gender inequality rate:	0.727
Sustainability: Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	12.2
Personal safety: Refugees per country of origin (thousands)	16.0
Composite indexes: Human Development Index (HDI)	0.411
Human Development Index:	144th place

Morocco

Geography, relief, hydrographic data

Morocco is a country situated in the northeast corner of the African continent, separated from Europe by the 14-km wide Strait of Gibraltar. With coasts along two bodies of water (the Mediterranean to the north and the Atlantic to the west), it has 3,500 km of coastline.

With a total surface area of 446,650 km², the country is characterised by a very diverse relief, with two major mountain ranges (Atlas and Rif), coastal areas with large agricultural surfaces and more arid regions near the edge of the Sahara Desert.

The country's rugged terrain favours watercourses, with two main rivers, the la Moulouya (450 km), which flows into the Mediterranean, and the Sebou (500 km) and Bouregreg, which flow into the Atlantic.

The administrative capital is Rabat (1,721,760 inhabitants) and the economic capital is Casablanca (3,672,900 inhabitants), both located along the Atlantic coast.

Climate, vegetation

Mediterranean climate to the north, and arid or semi-arid to the south, with varied vegetation ranging from the Mediterranean forests to the north, with the cedars and firs of the Atlas mountains, to the more arid regions of the south with their palm trees and shrubs like the argan, and the variety of fruit trees and legumes on the farmland and plains of the Atlantic seaboard.

Population

Estimated population (projected 2009): 32,381,300

Population density: 72.5 inhabitants per km²

Government and politics

Constitutional parliamentary monarchy, the Moroccan chief of state is King Mohammed VI and the prime minister, Abbas El Fasi, is the head

of the government in a multi-party system. Morocco is governed in accordance with its 1996 Constitution.

The king, a member of the Alaoui dynasty, is the symbol of unity of the country and guarantees the respect of Islam and of the Constitution. The king has powers to appoint and dismiss the prime minister and cabinet ministers, is the commander of the armed forces and Commandant of the Faithful, and also exercises other powers like appointing ambassadors. The legislative power is attributed to the Parliament, formed by two chambers or houses: The Chamber of Representatives, elected in general elections, and the Chamber of Councillors, elected by indirect elections, with representatives of local groups and professional associations.

The official language in Morocco is Standard Arabic, and the country's Arabic dialect is Moroccan Arabic. In addition, an estimated 40% of the population speaks the Berber language (dialects include tarifit, tashelhiyt and tamazight). French also has a very significant presence in the country, and Spanish is also spoken in the northern regions.

Morocco is a Sovereign Muslim State, and the principal religion is Islam (99.4%). According to its constitution, the monarch is the religious leader of the Kingdom of Morocco, as a descendant of the prophet Mohammed.

Administrative organisation

Morocco is divided into regions, which are in turn subdivided into prefectures and provinces. The regions have a dual administrative structure: the Wilaya, representing the central level, and the Regional Councils, with elected representatives.

The regions were created under the decentralisation/regionalisation act of 1997.

Key economic indicators

GDP: USD 92.7 million (estimated 2009)

Per capita GDP: USD 440 (estimated 2009)

Growth rate: 4.7% (2009)

Inflation rate: 1.2% (2007)

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Mohamed Saadoun

President of the Rural Commune of Bab Taza

Chefchaouen Province

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MOROCCO	
Health: Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8
Education: Average years of education (years)	4.4
Income: Per capita GNI (gross national income) (2008 PPA US\$)	4,627.6
Inequality: HDI adjusted for equality	0.407
Poverty: Intensity of shortage	48.8
Gender: Gender inequality rate:	0.693
Sustainability: Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	19.8
Personal safety: Refugees per country of origin (thousands)	3.5
Composite indexes: Human Development Index (HDI)	0.567
Human Development Index:	114th place

Analysis of Data

The data have been excerpted from the 4th Study on Catalan Decentralised Cooperation and from FCCD project data from the last 5 years.

The sectors of intervention have been concentrated as follows:

BSR	Basic Social Rights (Health, Education)
PROD	Production capabilities, commercial capabilities, occupation
HR	Human Rights, democratic governance, social fabric, gender, environmental sustainability
CP	Construction of Peace

Decentralised Catalan cooperation in the three countries included in the study is tremendously dispersed geographically, with actions being carried out in virtually the entire territory of the three countries. However, specific regions receive more projects, both in terms of development aid and codevelopment.

These are the cases of Tangier-Tetouan in Morocco, Kolda in Senegal and the Upper River Region in Gambia. Coincidentally, most organised immigrant associations in Catalonia involving these three countries are from these regions, so there is geographical coincidence between development aid and codevelopment.

By aid sectors, there is also coincidence in terms of the priority intervention sectors, both with regard to development aid and codevelopment. Most of the projects in the three countries are part of the Basic Social Rights sector and conserve the same approximate percentage in terms of interventions in this sector. Only in the case of Morocco the percentage of Basic Social Rights projects in codevelopment is far higher than in the country as a whole (62% vs 34%).

It should also be noted that in the three countries, the proportion between the amount allocated to codevelopment is more or less half that spent on development aid (Gambia 44%, Morocco 47% and Senegal 49%), which gives one an idea of the importance codevelopment projects are achieving in recent years.

Finally, with the exception of Morocco, where an older tradition exists with regard to the creation of associations, the same problems regarding the execution of projects have been detected in Senegal and Gambia: a chronic weakness of capabilities when executing the project and monitoring it by the local counterparts or by the same association.

Analysis of Data

Morocco

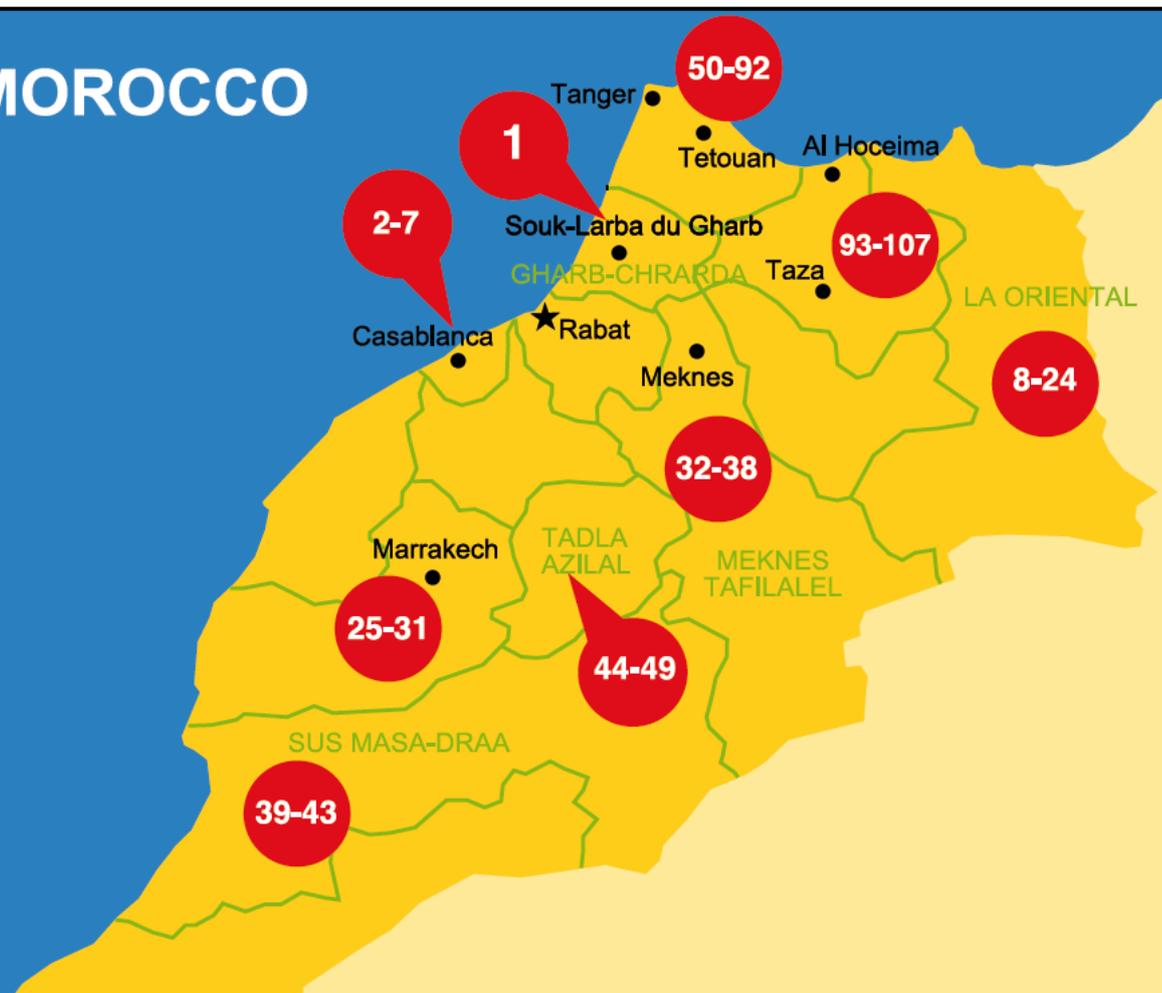
On the basis of the data of the 4th Study of the Catalan Decentralized Cooperation and the data of the projects managed through the Fons Català, the conclusions are as following:

- 107 projects of cooperation for development have been financed by the Catalan Municipalities in the last 5 years.
- A total number of 47 Municipalities or Provincial Councils have been involved on the projects.
- The total amount of funds assigned to Morocco by the Catalan Municipalities has been 1.558.723€.
- 47,5% of the total amount, which is 741.122 euros, have been assigned to codevelopment projects promoted by Moroccan residents in Catalonia.
- The Catalan decentralized cooperation is present in 9 out of 16 regions of Morocco. Most projects are concentrated in Tanger-Tetouan with a total of 43 projects financed by 29 Catalan Municipalities.
- The two other regions with more concentration of projects are Oriental Region (17 projects) and Taza-Alhociema-Taunat (15 projects) situated in North Morocco, as well as Tanger-Tetouan.
- The main sector of intervention of the projects is Human Rights, democratic governance, social networking, gender and environmental sustainability with a total of 65 projects (60,74%). These projects are taking place in the different regions mentioned.
- Concerning the codevelopment projects, promoted by Moroccan residents in Catalonia, they are mainly concentrated in 5 regions: Oriental (1), Marrakech (3), Meknés-Tafilalet (5), Sus-Masa-Draa (4) and Tànger-Tetouan (19). Tanger-Tetouan is the main region with Catalan projects, concentrating cooperation for development projects as well as codevelopment projects.
- The main sector of intervention of codevelopment projects is the access to basic social services (health, education) with 20 projects out of 32. The second sector by importance is the Human Rights projects (11 projects) and the third is income generating activities with 1 project.
- Among the projects, the sector of gender equity is included as a transversal approach. Concerning codevelopment projects, only 2 concern gender equality specifically.
- In Morocco, there is a presence of transregional projects, with a deeper impact, although these projects are not on a codevelopment basis.

Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Tànger-Tetouan			
80 Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Suport al centre de dones de F'NIDEQ. Reforçament capacitats dones i estudiants en drets. II fase	Entrepobles	DSB
81 Roda de Ter	Suport al funcionament del centre de consolidació de les competències de les dones de Chefchaouen	Codenaf-Catalunya	DDHH
82 Roses	Suport al funcionament del centre de consolidació de les competències de les dones de Chefchaouen	Codenaf-Catalunya	DDHH
83 Sant Adrià de Besòs	Suport al funcionament del centre de consolidació de les competències de les dones de Chefchaouen	Codenaf-Catalunya	DDHH
84 Torroella de Montgrí	Suport al funcionament del centre de consolidació de les competències de les dones de Chefchaouen	Codenaf-Catalunya	DDHH
85 Masquefa	Suport al funcionament del centre de consolidació de les competències de les dones de Chefchaouen	Codenaf-Catalunya	DDHH
86 Viladecans	Suport al procés de desenvolupament local comunitari del municipi rural de Bni Idder	Associació sociocultural Ibn Batuta	DDHH
87 Diputació de Barcelona	Suport al procés de desenvolupament local comunitari del municipi rural de Bni Idder	Associació sociocultural Ibn Batuta	DDHH
88 Terrassa	Suport escolar per a alumnes de primària, educació en el lleure i dinamització d'escoles tangerines	Associació Wafae	DSB
89 Badalona	Suport escolar per a alumnes de primària, educació en el lleure i dinamització d'escoles tangerines	Associació Wafae	DSB
90 Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Suport escolar per a alumnes de primària, educació en el lleure i dinamització d'escoles tangerines	Associació Wafae	DSB
91 Sabadell	Suport escolar per a alumnes de primària, educació en el lleure i dinamització d'escoles tangerines, 2ª fase	Associació Wafae	DSB
92 Vilafranca del Penedès	Conveni Fundació Josep Comaposada	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH

Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Taza-Al Hoceima-Taunat			
93 L'Hospitalet	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives al Nord del Marroc	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
94 Vilanova i la Geltrú	Creació de la Xarxa Sindical de Cooperatives del Nord de Marroc. 2a fase 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
95 Sabadell	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc 2a fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
96 Sant Boi de Llobregat	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc 2a fase: 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
97 Viladecans	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc, fase II 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
98 Terrassa	Creació d'una xarxa sindical de cooperatives a Tànger-Tetuan i nord del Marroc II Fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
99 Granollers	Creació xarxa sindical cooperatives	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
100 El Prat de Llobregat	Creació xarxa sindical cooperatives	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
101 Espulgues de Llobregat	Creació xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord, 2a fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
102 Cornellà de Llobregat	Xarxa cooperatives del Nord del Marroc	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
103 Valls	Creant xarxa al Marroc: teixint relacions socials amb el Nord del Marroc per ajudar a impulsar les noves organitzacions ciutadanes arribades a Catalunya	Cooperació	PROD
104 Vilafranca del Penedès	Enfortiment de les capacitats de la societat civil organitzada d'Al Hoceima per impulsar polítiques de desenvolupament participatives i equitat de gènere	Cooperació	DSB
105 Sant Sadurn d'Noya	Enfortiment de les capacitats de la societat civil organitzada d'Al Hoceima per impulsar polítiques de desenvolupament participatives i equitat de gènere	Cooperació	DSB
106 Diputació de Barcelona	Enfortiment de les capacitats de la societat civil organitzada d'Al Hoceima per impulsar polítiques de desenvolupament participatives	Cooperació	DSB
107 Badalona	Projecte de cooperació i solidaritat entre Badalona i Al Hoceima	Associació Juvenil La Rolliana	DDHH

MOROCCO



Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector	
Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen				
1	Badalona	Biblioteca per a tothom a Kénitra	VOLS-Voluntariat Solidari	DSB
Gran Casablanca				
2	Badalona	Facilitació de l'accés a la formació i a l'ocupació per a treballadores del tèxtil a Casablanca	Fundació Pau i Solidaritat	DSB
3	Lleida	Facilitació de l'accés a la formació i l'ocupació per les dones treballadores del sector de la confecció i el tèxtil dels barris perifèrics de Casablanca	Fundació Pau i Solidaritat	DSB
4	Àbrera	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH
5	Vilanova i la Geltrú	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH
6	La Roca del Vallès	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH
7	Torreles de Llobregat	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH

Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector	
La Oriental				
8	Cambrils	Integració de la dona rural en el entorn socioeconòmic de Aghbal, província de Berkane (Marroc)	Mediterrània, Centre d'Iniciatives Ecològiques	PROD
9	Badalona	Millora condicions socioeducatives alumnes i professors de l'escola d'Imharchen i Afghani	ACPP-Assemblea de Cooperació per la Pau	DSB
10	Santa Perpètua de Mogoda	Millora condicions socioeducatives d'alumnes i professors de l'escola Ibn Bassam a la comuna urbana de Zaio	ACPP-Assemblea de Cooperació per la Pau	DSB
11	L'Hospitalet	Millora de l'abastiment aigua potable Duar, Marroc	ACPP-Assemblea de Cooperació per la Pau	DSB
12	Diputació de Lleida	Millora de les condicions de vida de 3,030 habitants dels duars d'Aryman, Ihaddaden Chentre i Dhar, a la província de Nador	ACPP-Assemblea de Cooperació per la Pau	DSB
13	Tarragona	Millora de les condicions socioeducatives de l'escola Imharchen	ACPP-Assemblea de Cooperació per la Pau	DSB
14	L'Hospitalet	Millora de l'escolaritat a Tajandoued	Associació CATALANDAUD	DSB
15	L'Hospitalet	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives al Nord del Marroc	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
16	Vilanova i la Geltrú	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord de Marroc. 2a fase: 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
17	Sabadell	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc. 2a fase: 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
18	Sant Boi de Llobregat	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc. 2a fase: 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
19	Viladecans	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc. 2a fase: 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
20	Terrassa	Creació d'una xarxa sindical de cooperatives a Tànger Tetuan i nord del Marroc. 2a fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
21	Granollers	Creació xarxa sindical cooperatives	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
22	El Prat de Llobregat	Creació xarxa sindical cooperatives	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
23	Esplugues de Llobregat	Creació xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord, 2a fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
24	Comellà de Llobregat	Xarxa cooperatives del Nord del Marroc	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH

Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Marrakech			
25 Diputació de Barcelona	Creació d'un centre de formació sobre la gestió local al Marroc (IMADEL)	Associació ENNAKHIL per a la Dona i l'Infant	PROD
26 Diputació de Barcelona	Estratègia de ciutat i reforç municipal a Marràqueix	Centre de Desenvolupament de la Regió de Tensift i Consell Municipal de la ciutat de Marràqueix	DDHH
27 Diputació de Barcelona	Informatització, capacitat i treball en xarxa de l'IMADEL - Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local, i cinc municipis de les regions de Marrakech i Tadia Azilal	Ajuntament de Cerdanyola del Vallès	DSB
28 Cerdanyola del Vallès	Informatització, capacitat i treball en xarxa de l'IMADEL - Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local, i cinc municipis de les regions de Marrakech i Tadia Azilal	Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local (IMADEL)	DSB
29 Sitges	Informatització, capacitat i treball en xarxa de l'IMADEL - Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local, i cinc municipis de les regions de Marrakech i Tadia Azilal	Associació ENNAKHIL per a la Dona i l'Infant	DSB
30 Diputació de Barcelona	Projectes pilot per al reforç del govern local a Marràqueix	Associació ENNAKHIL per a la Dona i l'Infant	DDHH
31 Granollers	Informatització	Associació ENNAKHIL per a la Dona i l'Infant	DSB
Meknès-Tafialet			
32 Barberà del Vallès	Ampliació d'una escola al Ksar Mhriquia d'Erfoud	Commune rurale d'Arabes Sebbah Ziz-Arfoud	DSB
33 Barberà del Vallès	Construcció de 2 llars d'infants i 2 aules per a dones al Ksar Oulad Ogba i al Ksar Oulad Maatalla	Commune rurale d'Arabes Sebbah Ziz-Arfoud	DSB
34 Diputació de Barcelona	Construcció de dos equipaments educatius per als poblat Ksar Oulad Ogba i Ksar Oulad Maatalla	Commune rurale d'Arabes Sebbah Ziz-Arfoud	DSB
35 Barberà del Vallès	Perforació d'un Pou d'Aigua al Ksar Hbibat	Commune rurale d'Arabes Sebbah Ziz-Arfoud	DSB
36 Barberà del Vallès	Perforació Pou d'Aigua Ksar Kasba Belahcen	Commune rurale d'Arabes Sebbah Ziz-Arfoud	DSB
37 Diputació de Barcelona	Projecte Comisa: impuls de processos de desenvolupament comunitari locals i socials al Marroc i Algèria	Fundació privada Desenvolupament Comunitari	DDHH
38 Girona	Rehabilitació del patrimoni històric de desenvolupament rural de la població Merzouga, la Khetara Talabbast	Amics de la UNESCO	DDHH
Sus-Masa-Dra			
39 Diputació de Barcelona	Enfortiment de les capacitats locals i del govern a la comuna rural d'Ouneine	Associació sociocultural Ibn Batuta	DSB
40 Diputació de Lleida	Suport a la llar femenina de la d'Oumine, a l'Alt Atlas	Lleida Solidària MPDL	DDHH
41 Llavorsí	Todra Espace: centre integral d'iniciatives socioculturals (CIIS)	Associació Amazon: Promoció Sociocultural i Desenvolupament	DDHH
42 Roquetes	Todra Espace: centre integral d'iniciatives socioculturals (CIIS)	Associació Amazon: Promoció Sociocultural i Desenvolupament	DDHH
43 Tortosa	Todra Espace: centre integral d'iniciatives socioculturals (CIIS)	Associació Amazon: Promoció Sociocultural i Desenvolupament	DDHH
Tadia Azilal			
44 Diputació de Barcelona	Creació d'un Centre de Formació sobre la gestió local al Marroc (IMADEL)	Associació ENNAKHIL per a la Dona i l'Infant	PROD
45 Diputació de Barcelona	Estratègia de ciutat i reforç municipal a Marràqueix	Centre de Desenvolupament de la Regió de Tensift i Consell Municipal de la ciutat de Marràqueix	DDHH
46 Diputació de Barcelona	Informatització, capacitat i treball en xarxa de l'IMADEL - Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local, i cinc municipis de les regions de Marrakech i Tadia Azilal	Ajuntament de Cerdanyola del Vallès	DSB
47 Cerdanyola del Vallès	Informatització, capacitat i treball en xarxa de l'IMADEL - Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local, i cinc municipis de les regions de Marrakech i Tadia Azilal	Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local (IMADEL)	DSB
48 Sitges	Informatització, capacitat i treball en xarxa de l'IMADEL - Institut Marroquí de Desenvolupament Local, i cinc municipis de les regions de Marrakech i Tadia Azilal	Associació ENNAKHIL per a la Dona i l'Infant	DSB
49 Diputació de Barcelona	Projectes pilot per al reforç del govern local a Marràqueix	Associació ENNAKHIL per a la Dona i l'Infant	DDHH

Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Tànger-Tetouan			
50 Abrera	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH
51 Vilanova i la Geltrú	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH
52 La Roca del Vallès	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH
53 Torrelles de Llobregat	Foment dels valors cívics entre els joves marroquins	Casal d'Infants del Raval	DDHH
54 L'Hospitalet	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives al Nord del Marroc	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
55 Vilanova i la Geltrú	Creació de la Xarxa Sindical de Cooperatives del Nord de Marroc, 2a fase 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
56 Sabadell	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc 2a fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
57 Sant Boi de Llobregat	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc 2a fase: 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
58 Viladecans	Creació de la xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord del Marroc, fase II 2008-2009	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
59 Terrassa	Creació d'una xarxa sindical de cooperatives a Tànger-Tetuan i nord del Marroc II Fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
60 Granollers	Creació xarxa sindical cooperatives	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
61 El Prat de Llobregat	Creació xarxa sindical cooperatives	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
62 Espugues de Llobregat	Creació xarxa sindical de cooperatives del nord, 2a Fase	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
63 Cornellà de Llobregat	Xarxa cooperatives del Nord del Marroc	Fundació Josep Comaposada	DDHH
64 L'Hospitalet	Actuació a Chauen- 2a fase.	ASOMOBÉ- Associació Solidària Montse Bernat	DDHH
65 Polinyà	Construcció d'un centre de reeducació i rehabilitació per a discapacitats a Tànger-Tetuan	Asociación Taarof Bi Salam	DSB
66 Castelldefels	Construcció d'un centre de reeducació i rehabilitació per a discapacitats a Tànger-Tetuan	Asociación Taarof Bi Salam	DSB
67 Mollet del Vallès	Construcció d'un centre de reeducació i rehabilitació per a discapacitats a Tànger-Tetuan	Asociación Taarof Bi Salam	DSB
68 Montcada i Reixac	Construcció d'un centre de reeducació i rehabilitació per a discapacitats a Tànger-Tetuan	Asociación Taarof Bi Salam	DSB
69 Sabadell	Diagnòstic per la realització d'un pla de cooperació amb municipis del Marroc	Proyecto Local	DDHH
70 Mancomunitat de Municipis de l'Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona	Drets humans de les dones, apoderament	Entrepobles	DDHH
71 Diputació de Barcelona	Elaboració d'un pla de treball de cooperació al desenvolupament amb el Marroc	Proyecto Local	PROD
72 Cornellà de Llobregat	Espai femení de formació, participació i empoderament	Associació Wafae	DSB
73 Barcelona	Espai femení de formació, participació i empoderament	Associació Wafae	DSB
74 Barcelona	PROGOL-FORMACIÓ Formació per al bon govern i el desenvolupament local en el nord el Marroc	Proyecto Local	DDHH
75 Terrassa	Projecte d'informatització de l'Ajuntament de Tànger-Tetuan	Ajuntament de Tànger Tetuan	DDHH
76 Montcada i Reixac	Projecte d'intercanvi amb Oued Laou		DDHH
77 Reus	Reforç de l'apoderament de la dona rural i de la societat civil local al servei d'un desenvolupament integral i sinèrgic a la comuna rural d'Ain Baïda, província de Chefchaouen	Sodepau	DDHH
78 Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Reforç de l'apoderament de la dona rural i la societat civil local al servei d'un desenvolupament integral i sinèrgic	Sodepau	DDHH
79 L'Hospitalet	Reforç escolar d'alumnes de primària a Tànger	Associació Wafae	DSB

Total projects	107
Total projects of codevelopment	32
Catalan Municipalities or Provincial Councils involved	47
Total amount projects of codevelopment	741.122,10 €
Total amount projects of cooperation	1.558.723,55 €

Description Sectors:

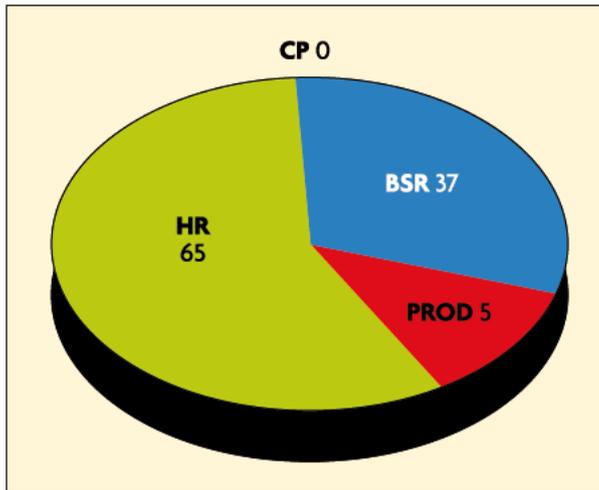
BSR = Basic Social Rights (Health, Education)

PROD = Production capabilities, commercial capabilities, occupation

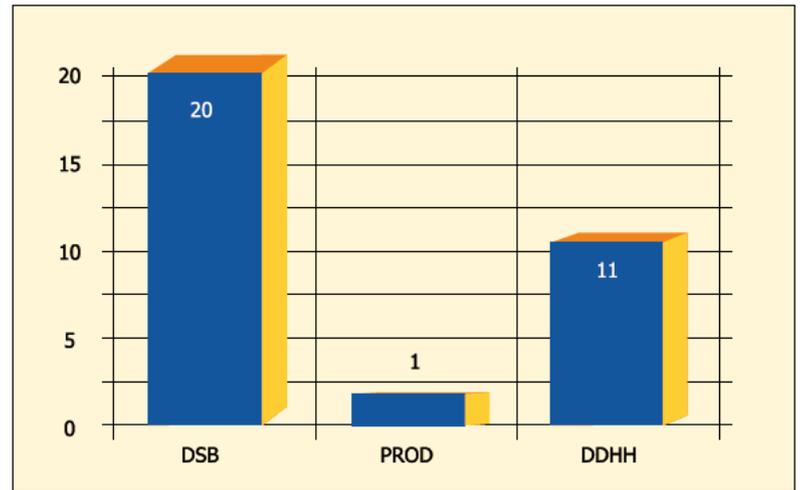
HR = Human Rights, democratic governance, social fabric, gender, environmental sustainability

CP = Construction of Peace

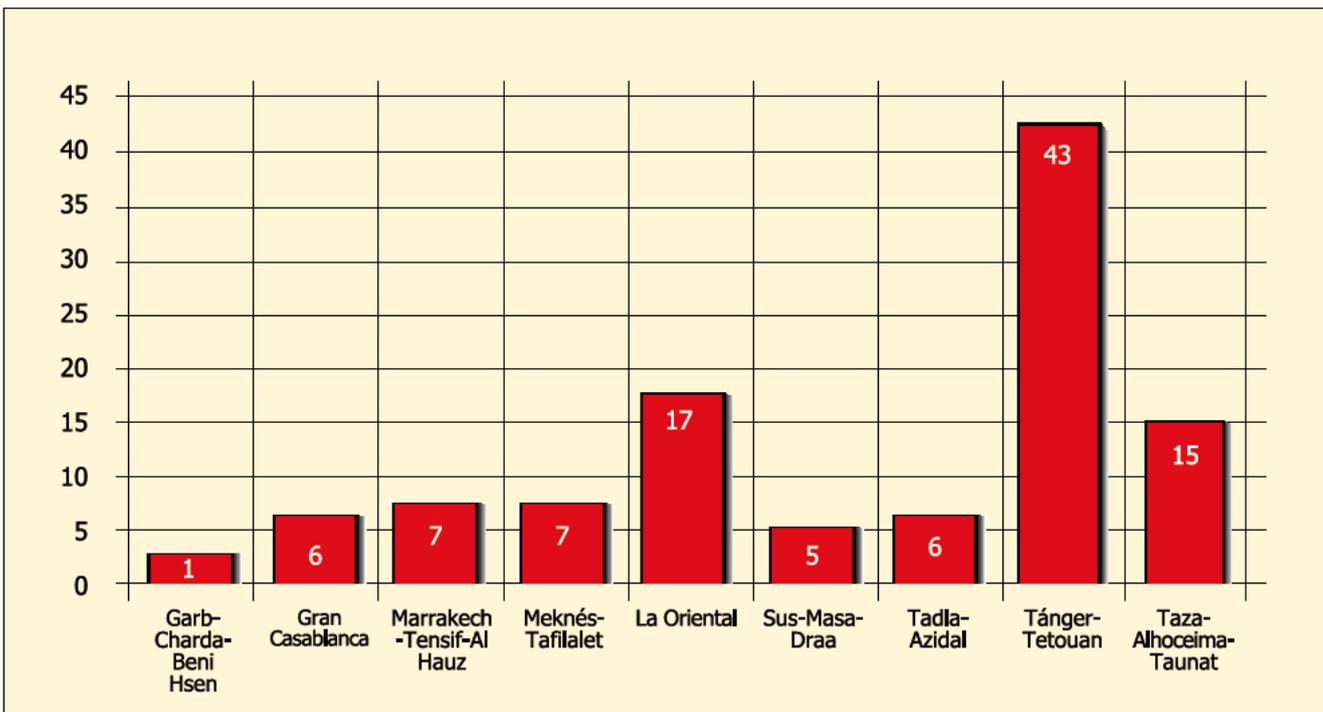
COOPERATION BY SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



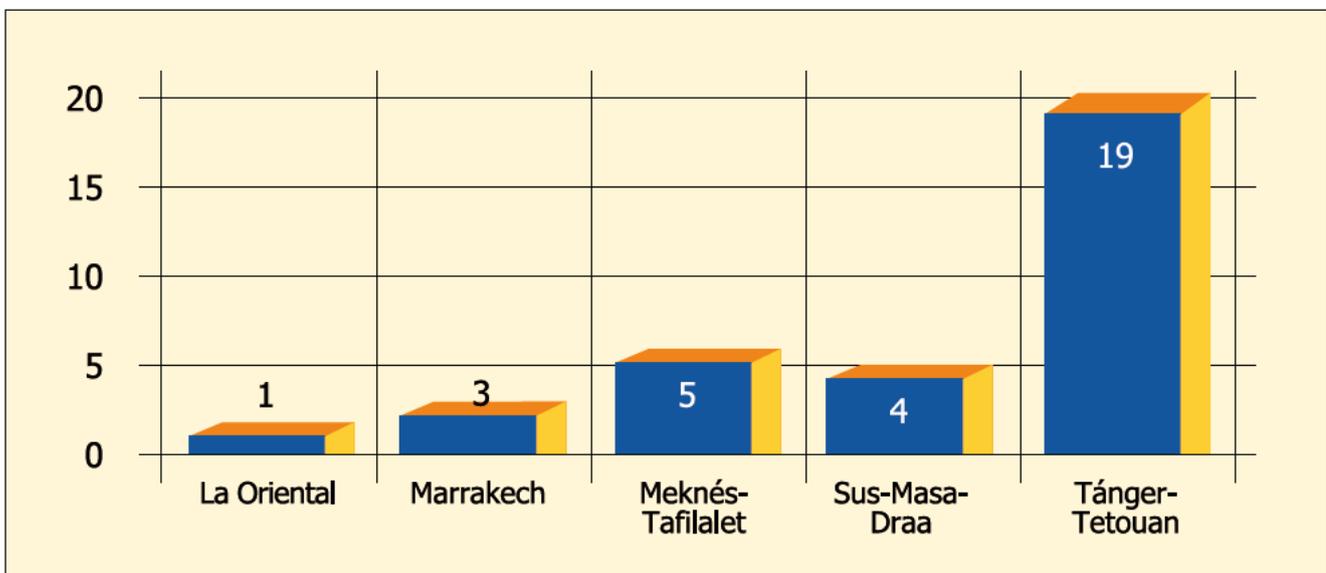
CODEVELOPMENT BY SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



COOPERATION BY REGIONS



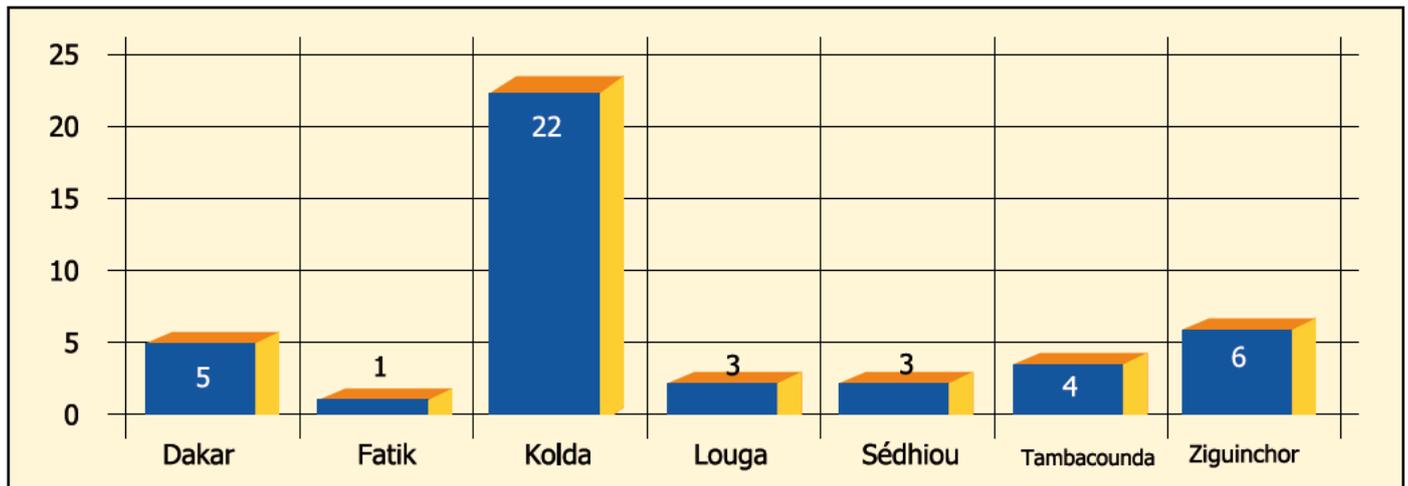
CODEVELOPMENT BY REGIONS



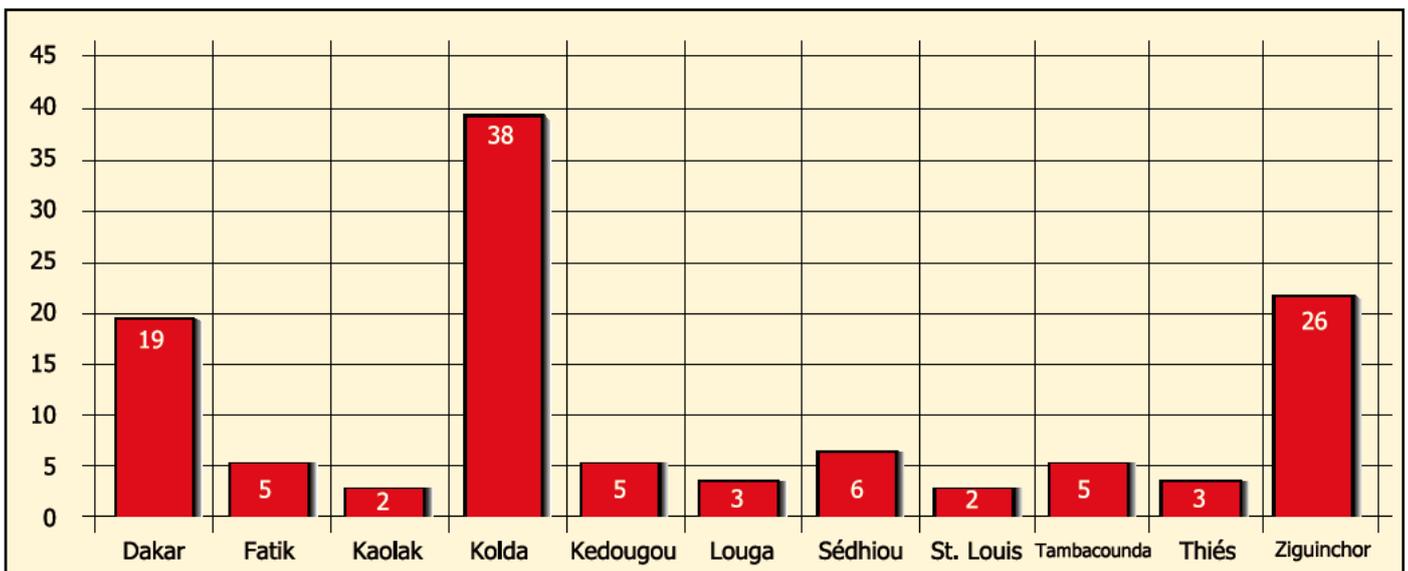
Senegal

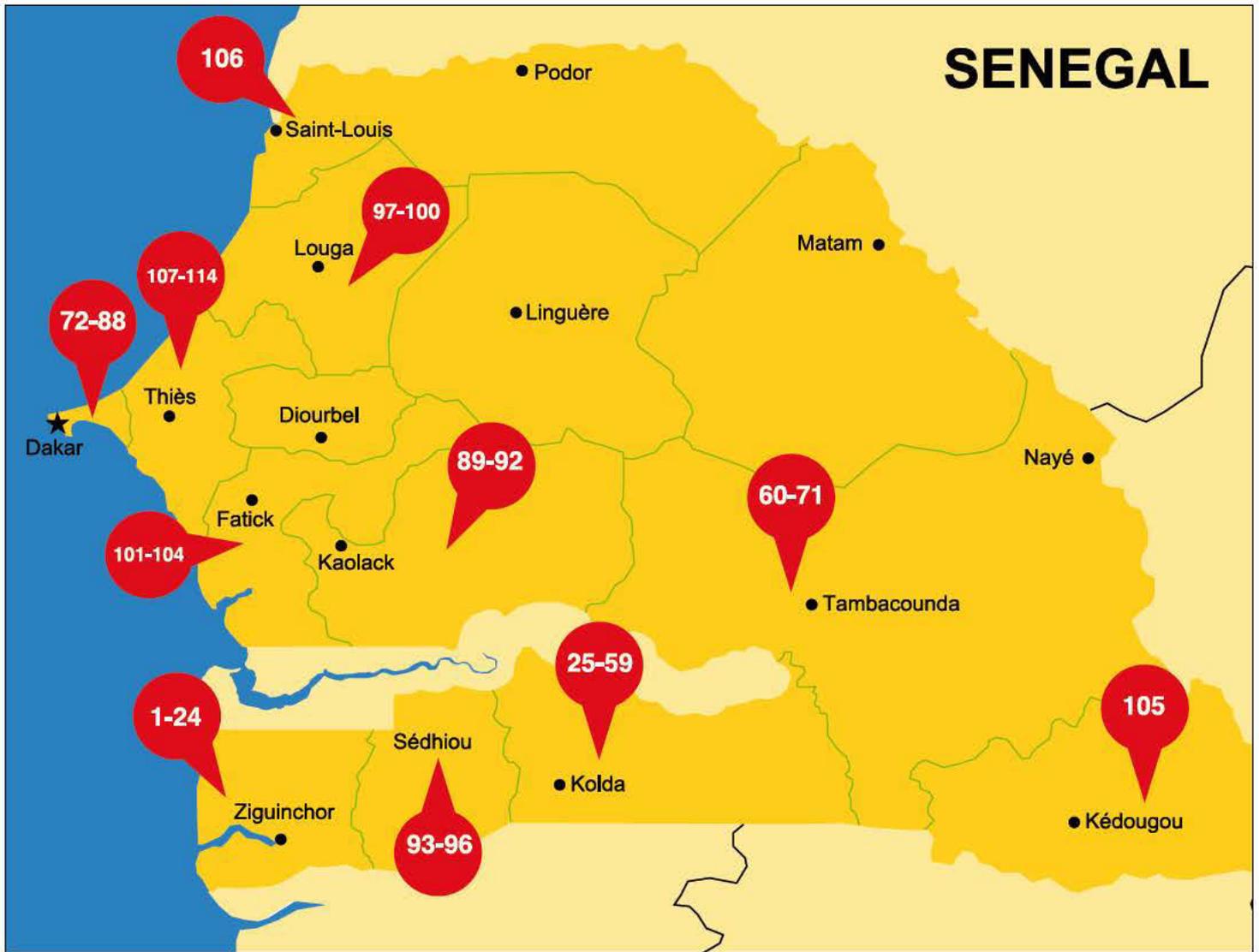
- 114 projects of cooperation for development have been financed by the Catalan Municipalities in the last 5 years.
- A total number of 59 Municipalities or Provincial Councils have been involved on the projects.
- The total amount of funds assigned to Senegal by the Catalan Municipalities has been 2.215.602 euros.
- 49,54% of the total amount, which is 1.097.697 euros, have been assigned to codevelopment projects promoted by Senegalese residents in Catalonia.
- The Catalan decentralized cooperation is present in 11 out of 14 regions of Senegal. Most projects are concentrated in Kolda Region (Casamance) with a total of 38 projects financed by 21 Catalan Municipalities.
- The two other regions with more concentration of projects are Ziguinchor (26 projects) and Dakar (19 projects). Ziguinchor and Kolda are one next to each other and are situated in the South of the country, in Casamance Region, from where most part of Senegalese immigrants in Catalonia come from. Dakar Region concentrates 1/3 of the total population of Senegal.
- The main sector of intervention of the projects is the access to basic social services: 63 projects (55,2%).
- Concerning the codevelopment projects, promoted by Senegalese residents in Catalonia, they are mainly concentrated in Kolda region with 22 projects out of 44 (50%). The following region is Ziguinchor with 6 projects the other regions, have a maximum concentration of 5 projects (Dakar, Fatik, Louga, Sédhiou i Tambacounda).
- The main sector of intervention of codevelopment projects is the access to basic social services (health, education) with 19 projects. The second sector by importance is the support to income generating activities, with 14 projects. Finally there are 11 projects on Human Rights and Governance.
- From the data obtained, no direct gender equity projects have been identified in codevelopment sector.
- All projects in Senegal have been implemented at community level, with no regional or interregional projects.

CODEVELOPMENT BY REGIONS

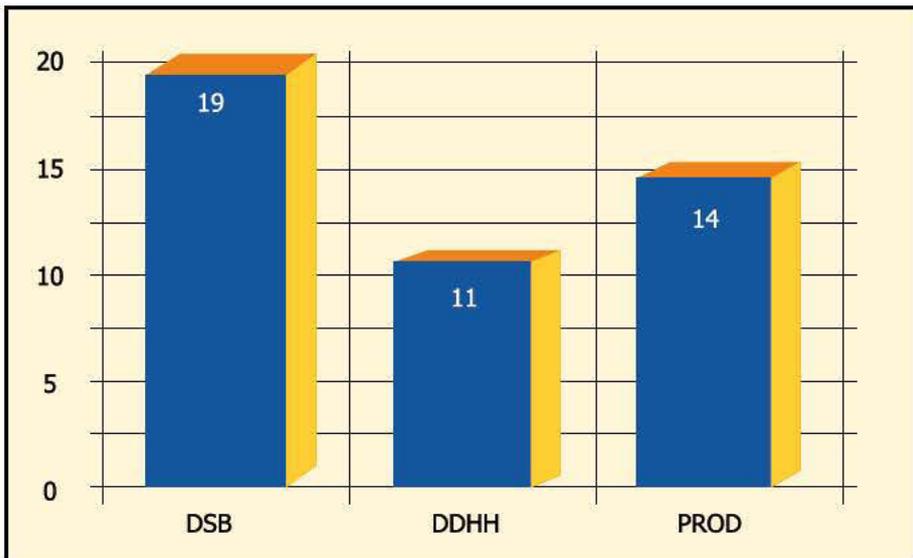


COOPERATION BY REGIONS





CODEVELOPMENT BY SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



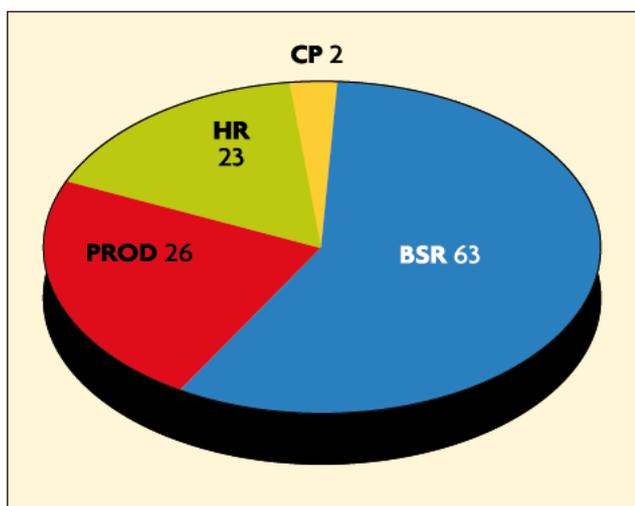
Description Sectors:

- BSR** = Basic Social Rights (Health, Education)
- PROD** = Production capabilities, commercial capabilities, occupation
- HR** = Human Rights, democratic governance, social fabric, gender, environmental sustainability
- CP** = Construction of Peace

Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Ziguinchor			
1	El Masnou	ADACAT	Botiga natural
2	Cabrera de Mar	Ampliació del projecte de reconstrucció de l'escola d'ensenyament primari d'Affiniam - Ziguinchor	ANAFa-Los amigos de Ziguinchor
3	Consell Comarcal del Vallès Oriental	Centre MLIop	Caldes Solidària
4	Arenys de Mar	Construcció a Oukout (Senegal) de dos pous	Africània
5	Porqueres	Construcció d'un pou	Projecte Xevi
6	Lleida	Construcció i equipament d'un centre de formació per grups vulnerables d'Oussouye	Federació d'Associacions de Veïns de Lleida-FAVL
7	Diputació de Girona	Cooperació i el Desenvolupament al Senegal	ECODIADIA
8	Mancomunitat de Municipis de l'Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona	Desenvolupament de la dona a Thionk Essyl	Barcelona Acció Solidària
9	Calella	Projecte de dinamització social i comunitària	Bafalay, Amics solidaris de la Casamance
10	Caldes de Montbui	Projecte de suport a la formació professional al centre de promoció agrària de M'LOMP.	Caldes Solidària
11	Martorell	Projecte Doman 2008	Associació Cultural Projecte Doman
12	El Masnou	Reconstrucció de l'escola pública d'ensenyament primari d'Affiniam	ANAFa-Los amigos de Ziguinchor
13	Tàrraga	Rehabilitació d'escoles	Escolapis
14	Mataró	Suport al proveïment d'aigua potable i al relançament d'activitats agropastorals a Kassa	Associació Planeta
15	Esplugues de Llobregat	Suport al proveïment d'aigua potable i al relançament d'activitats agropastorals a Kassa	Associació Planeta
16	FCCD	Construcció cantina municipal a Oussouye	Ajuntament d'Oussouye
17	Vic	Promoció econòmica al poble de Tendouck	Associació Espais Humans
18	Vic	Escola-Taller tèxtil a Diatock	Espais humans
19	Mataró	Construcció i funcionament Centre comunitari kabrousse	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia
20	Molins de Rei	Formació i Cooperació Sanitària a Thionk Essyl	Projecte Xevi
21	Consell Comarcal del Maresme	Suport a la producció hortícola a Karabane, Siganar Diakene Diola	ACPP
22	Granollers	Producció d'arròs per seguretat alimentària	AFDEC
23	Calella	Millora serveis bàsics d'Oukout	Associació BAFALAY
24	Igualada	Suport a l'escolarització al departament d'Oussouye	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia

Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Kolda			
25	Olot	Baye Dieng, projecte de desenvolupament de N'Dieguné	Associació de Senegalesos de la Garroxa
26	Granollers	Construcció casa de maternitat	Associació Cultural d'Amics d'Àfrica del Vallès Oriental
27	Mataró	Construcció d'un pou, distribució d'aigua i producció hortícola a Sandaga	Associació d'Ajut Social i Cultural al Senegal "Sandaga"
28	Sitges	Construcció d'un pou, distribució d'aigua i producció hortícola a Sandaga	Associació d'Ajut Social i Cultural al Senegal "Sandaga"
29	Alicover	Construcció i equipament d'una aula a l'escola de Koukané	ADECK-Association pour le Développement de la Communauté rurale de Koukané
30	Cornellà del Terri	Construcció i equipament d'una aula a l'escola de Koukané	ADECK
31	La Bisbal d'Empordà	Construcció i equipament d'una aula a l'escola de Koukané	ADECK
32	Mollet del Vallès	Construcció i equipament d'una aula a l'escola de Koukané	ADECK
33	Diputació de Girona	Cooperació al Desenvolupament a Doubirou	Associació MERAGEMU
34	Diputació de Girona	Cooperació amb Pakour	Ajuntament de Ripoll
35	Lleida	Creació d'una granja de vaques de raça ndama i cultiu d'userda per a l'alimentació	Associació Sociocultural Fula
36	Lleida	Creació d'una granja de vaques de raça ndama. Fase III	Associació Sociocultural Fula
37	Girona	Desenvolupament agrícola de la comunitat rural de Sare Kole, II fase	Associació Tijane immigrants africans
38	Consell Comarcal del Ripollès	Desenvolupament regió del Pakour	ONG SOM-HI
39	Lleida	Dinamització del sector de la sanitat a la regió de Kolda, a través del reforç de les estructures sanitàries. La formació i recidatge de professionals de salut i assistència tècnica	Fundació Ferreruela Sanfelau
40	Diputació de Girona	Entitat sense finalitats lucratives	Ajuntament d'Anglès
41	Lloret de Mar	Grup Intercultural i Solidari Ndennden NgoHen	Grup Intercultural i Solidari Ndennden NgoHen
42	Parets del Vallès	Instal·lació d'una bomba d'aigua per general el doble de cabal	Associació Persones Immigrants Missirah
43	Lleida	Maaje-ndendi Segre-Senegal. Fase II	Associació Cultural Fedde Bambaare Pulaar
44	Granollers	Plaques fotovoltaïques per l'accés a l'aigua	Africat
45	Calella	Projecte agrícola a Sare su Kande	Associació Africana Moussa Molo
46	Arbúcies	Projecte Educatiu i de Salut per combatre la malnutrició	Grup Intercultural i Solidari Ndennden NgoHen
47	Diputació de Girona	Projecte educatiu i de salut per combatre la malnutrició	Grup Intercultural i Solidari Ndennden NgoHen
48	La Bisbal d'Empordà	Projecte solidari i participatiu de cooperació al desenvolupament a Kedougou - fase 2	Grup Intercultural Jamia Kafo
49	Vidreres	Projecte solidari i participatiu de cooperació al desenvolupament a Kedougou - fase 2	Grup Intercultural Jamia Kafo
50	Polinyà	Projecte solidari i participatiu de cooperació al desenvolupament a Kedougou - fase 2	Grup Intercultural Jamia Kafo
51	La Cellera de Ter	Projecte solidari i participatiu de cooperació al desenvolupament a Kedougou - fase 2	Grup Intercultural Jamia Kafo
52	Diputació de Girona	Projecte solidari i participatiu de cooperació per al desenvolupament a Kedougou	Grup Intercultural Jamia Kafo
53	Calella	Projecte Vélingara 2008-2013	Eines sense fronteres
54		Millora estructures, serveis i material escola Sare Bourang	Associació MUSSIDAL
55	Dept. Presidència GC	Promoció Ramaderia a Sare Coly Salle	ADESC
56	Dept. Presidència GC	Centre social polivalent	APEC
57	Castellbisbal	Aigua potable a Kerewan	FODDE
58	Lleida	Cria Bovins i mdí cereals	GIE KAWRAL
59	Dept. Presidència GC	Microprojectes comunitaris	Associació Kissal

COOPERATION BY SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Institució	Títol del projecte		Entitat	Sector
Tambacounda				
60	Lloret de Mar	Associació per a la cooperació del poble Camboremou Diamkotoru	Associació per a la cooperació del poble Camboremou Diamkotoru	DDHH
61	Parets del Vallès	Celebració dia d'Independència de Senegal, Campionat de futbol	Associació Persones Immigrants Missirah	DDHH
62	Mollet del Vallès	Centre de formació de Tambacounda	Amalgama	DSB
63	Parets del Vallès	Festa solidària amb Gouta, Construcció de pous a Gouta	Associació Noves Generacions del Poble de Gouta	DSB
64	Barcelona	La maison des mots (la casa de les paraules)	Amics de Diakha Medina	DDHH
65	Salt	Projecte de suport i col·laboració amb Boulembou	Associació d'Amics de Boulembou	DDHH
66	Pallejà	Projecte sanitari per Dialacoto	Fallou Associats	DSB
67	FCCD	Reforç capacitat org com de base a Tambacounda	ARD Tambacounda	DDHH
68	Parets del Vallès	Ampliació Poste de Salut a Missirah	Associació Immigrants Missirah	DSB
69	FCCD	Formació de càrrecs electorals a Tambacounda	ARD Tambacounda	
70	FCCD	Enfortiment capacitats col·lectius locals	ARD Tambacounda	
71	Dept. Presidència GC	Rehabilitació i equipament botiga comunitària	ADESC	

Institució	Títol del projecte		Entitat	Sector
Dakar				
72	Mataró	Adquisició d'un grup electrògen i equipament per al centre 'Notre Dame d'Afrique'	Associació d'Amics de l'Escola Pia al Senegal	DSB
73	Barcelona	CODEFES Centre d'Orientació i Documentació de la Fundació d'Emigrants Senegalesos/es	Associació per a la Cooperació, la Inserció Social i la Interculturalitat (ACTIS)	DDHH
74	Calella	Escolarització i formació de joves a Pikine	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia	DSB
75	Torelló	Millora de les infraestructures dels pobles de Ndoyenne i Déni Youssou	ATZUCAC, Projectes de cooperació	DSB
76	Roquetes	Millora de les infraestructures dels pobles de Ndoyenne i Déni Youssou	ATZUCAC, Projectes de cooperació	DSB
77	La Roca del Vallès	Millora de les infraestructures dels pobles de Ndoyenne i Déni Youssou	ATZUCAC, Projectes de cooperació	DSB
78	Montgat	Projecte complementari de suport a iniciatives comunitàries de promoció socioeconòmica	Associació Catalana de Residents Senegalesos	PROD
79	La Roca del Vallès	Projecte complementari de suport a iniciatives comunitàries de promoció socioeconòmica	Associació Catalana de Residents Senegalesos	PROD
80	Comellà del Terri	Projecte complementari de suport a iniciatives comunitàries de promoció socioeconòmica	Associació Catalana de Residents Senegalesos	PROD
81	Conseil Comarcal del Maresme	Projecte de dinamització d'Ak Benn 2008	Amics d'Ak Benn	PROD
82	Cardedeu	Projecte de dinamització d'Ak Benn 2008, Dakar - Senegal	Amics d'Ak Benn	PROD
83	Caldes de Montbui	Promoció cultural, social i inserció de joves a Thiaroye	Caldes Solidària	DDHH
84	La Sénia	Promoció cultural, social i inserció de joves a Thiaroye	Caldes Solidària	DDHH
85	Comellà de Llobregat	Promoció econòmica femenina a Sam Sam	Barcelona Acció Solidària	PROD
86	Terrassa	Promoció social i inserció laboral per als joves de Thiaroye	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia	DSB
87	Igualada	Suport a la millor de l'ensenyament de les llengües wolof i francesa	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia	DSB
88	Molins de Rei	Ampliació Escola Keur Ndiade Lo	Associació Intercultural i Solidària Teranga	DSB

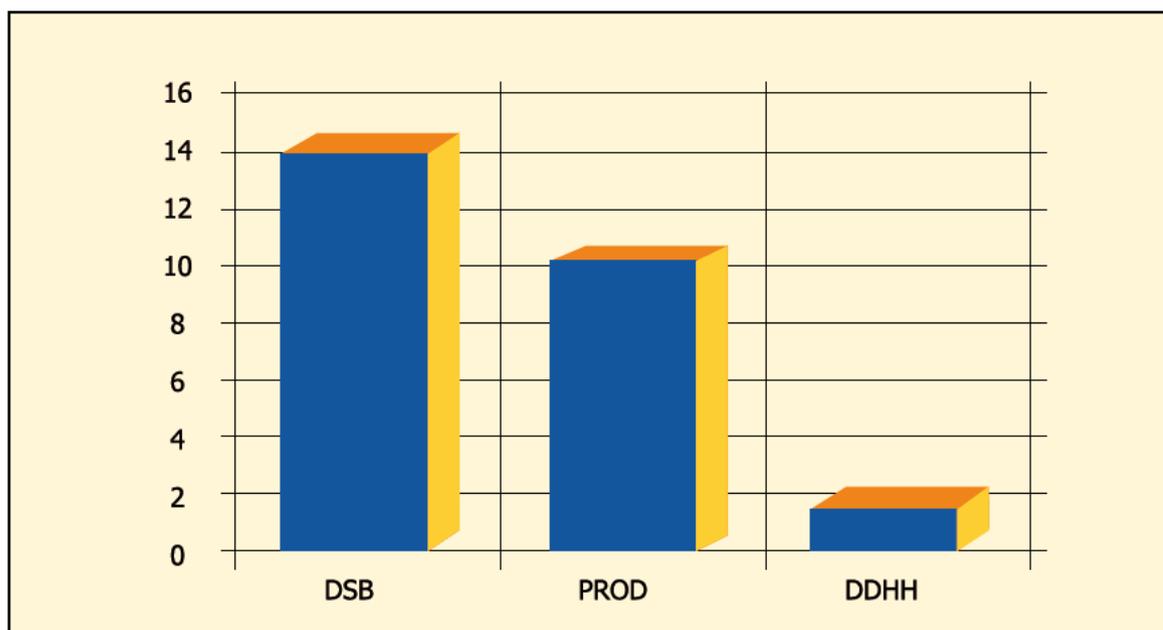
Institució	Títol del projecte		Entitat	Sector
Kaolack				
89	Pineda de Mar	Assistència sanitària i distribució de medicaments a la regió de Kaolack	GESTA-Associació Humanitària per la salut i el desenvolupament	DSB
90	Badalona	Assistència sanitària i distribució de medicaments a les regions de Kaolack i Kolda	GESTA-Associació Humanitària per la salut i el desenvolupament	DSB
91	Vilanova i la Geltrú	Pla de Desenvolupament Local a Koutal	GESTA-Associació Humanitària per la salut i el desenvolupament	PROD
92	Mataró	Rehabilitació Escola primària Sokone	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia	DSB
Sédhiou				
93	Polinyà	Construcció d'un centre de sanitat municipal	Associació senegalesa y gambiana	DSB
94	Granollers	Construcció d'un centre de sanitat municipal	Associació senegalesa y gambiana	DSB
95	Sant Esteve de Palautordera	Construcció d'un centre de sanitat municipal	Associació senegalesa y gambiana	DSB
96	La Garriga	Pou i subministrament d'aigua Maternitat de N'Diama Pakao	Assoc. Cultural Amics de l'Àfrica	DSB
Louga				
97	Lleida	Desenvolupament, producció, conservació i comercialització de productes agrícoles i dinamització del departament de Podor	Associació Cultural Fedde Bambaare Pulaar	PROD
98	Vic	Formació de joves en gestió de centres socials i tècniques constructives a Gassane	Una mà al Senegal	DSB
99	ACCD	Revalorització peforació Ndiossy i Rodalla	ADT Thiamene Pass	DSB
100	Dept. Presidència GC	Desenvolupament comunitari a Thiamene Pass	ADT Thiamene Pass	DDHH
Fatick				
101	Calella	Instal·lació d'una font solar fotovoltaica	APAC	DSB
102	Reus	No ens oblidem dels nens: Cura de l'infantesa i millores per les mares a Guerlé	GADIS	DSB
103	El Masnou	Suport a l'educació formal al departament de Niombatò	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia	DSB
104	Vilanova i la Geltrú	Suport a l'educació formal al departament de Niombatò	Fundació Educació Solidària - Escola Pia	DSB
Kédougou				
105	Tona	Projecte de millora del poble d'Ibel	Ass. Batangala	DDHH
Saint Louis				
106	Manresa	Rehabilitació de l'escola de primària Goxumbaac. (Barri de pescadors de Saint Louis, Senegal) Segona Fase	Vents de l'Àfrica Negra	DSB
Thiès				
107	Molins de Rei	THIÈS, creació d'un centre social i de desenvolupament comunitari	Escoles Catalans	DDHH
108	Molins de Rei	Creació centre social i Desenvolupament comunitari a Thiès	Escoles catalans	DDHH
109	Barcelona	Construcció complex Baobab	Assarters	DDHH
110	Molins de Rei	Espai de formació permanent per a la dona a Ngoumsane	Escoles Catalans	DDHH
111	Borredà	Captació d'aigua	Enginyers i Cooperació	DSB
112	Artés	Mosquiteres contra la malària	Acció Internacional	DSB
113	Arbúcies	Projecte de Cooperació al poblat de Batantodicy	Associació de cooperació pel desenvolupament de Batantodicy	PROD
114	Terrassa	Transport d'ambulàncies cedides per Ambulàncies Egara al Senegal		DSB

Total projects	114
Total projects of codevelopment	44
Catalan Municipalities or Provincial Councils involved	59
Total amount projects of codevelopment	1.097.697,62 €
Total amount projects of cooperation	2.215.602,29 €

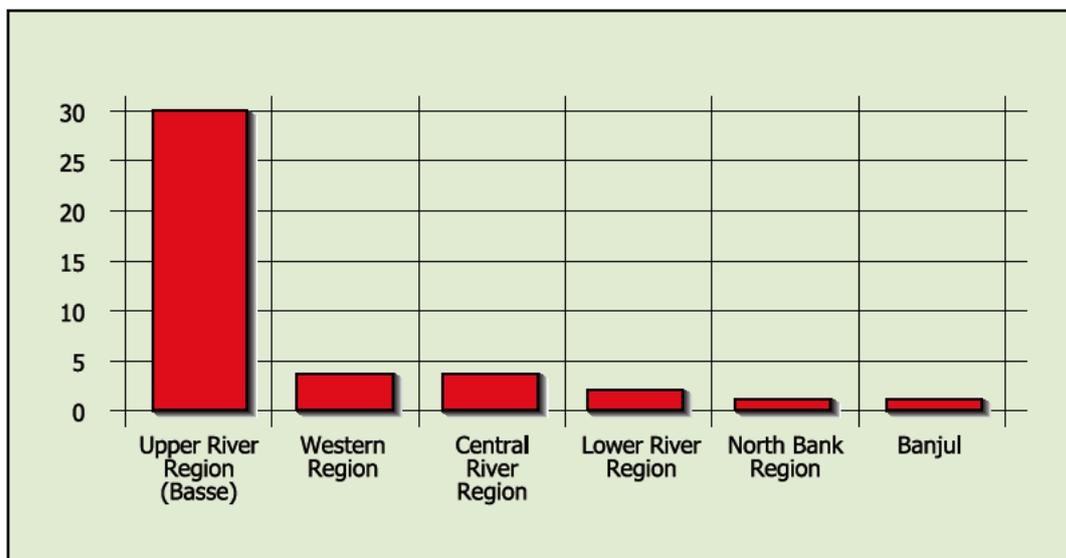
The Gambia

1. 40 projects of cooperation for development have been financed by the Catalan Municipalities in the last 5 years.
2. A total number of 28 Municipalities or Provincial Councils have been involved on the projects.
3. The total amount of funds assigned to The Gambia by the Catalan Municipalities has been 810.979 Euros (29.195.244 Dalasi).
4. 44,35% of the total amount, which is 359.671 Euros, have been assigned to codevelopment projects promoted by Gambian residents in Catalonia.
5. The Catalan decentralized cooperation is present in 6 out of 7 regions of The Gambia. Most of projects are concentrated in Upper River Region (Basse) with a total of 30 projects financed by 20 Catalan Municipalities.
6. There is no other region with such a concentration of projects. The maximum number of projects in other regions is 3.
7. The main sector of intervention of the projects is the access to basic social services: 23 projects (57,5%).
8. Concerning the codevelopment projects, promoted by Gambian residents in Catalonia, they are mainly concentrated in Upper River region with 17 projects out of 25 (68%) and other regions (Banjul, Central River, Lower River, North Bank, Western). After Upper River, the main concentration of projects is Central River Region with 3 projects.
9. The main sector of intervention of codevelopment projects is the access to basic social services (health, education) with 14 projects out of 25. The second sector by importance is the support to income generating activities such agriculture, with 10 projects. There is only one project identified on the sector of governance.
10. Among the codevelopment projects, 4 projects include the sector of gender equity as a transversal approach.
11. As it has been identified in Senegal, all the projects in The Gambia are characterized by a local dimension with a low impact.

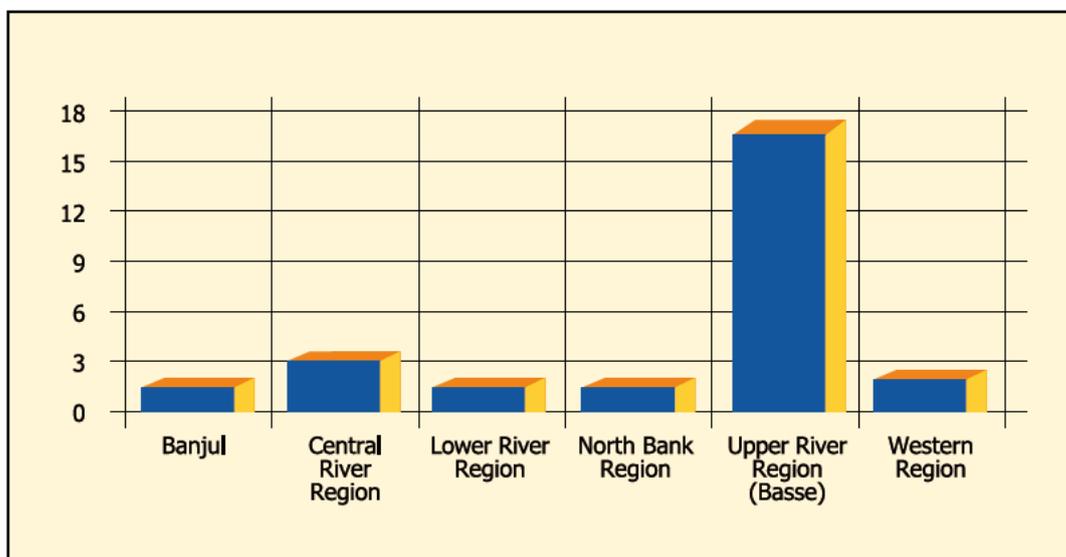
CODEVELOPMENT BY SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



COOPERATION BY REGIONS



CODEVELOPMENT BY REGIONS



Total projects	40
Total projects of codevelopment	25
Catalan Municipalities or Provincial Councils involved	28
Total amount projects of codevelopment	359.671,87 €
Total amount projects of cooperation	810.979,37 €

Description Sectors:

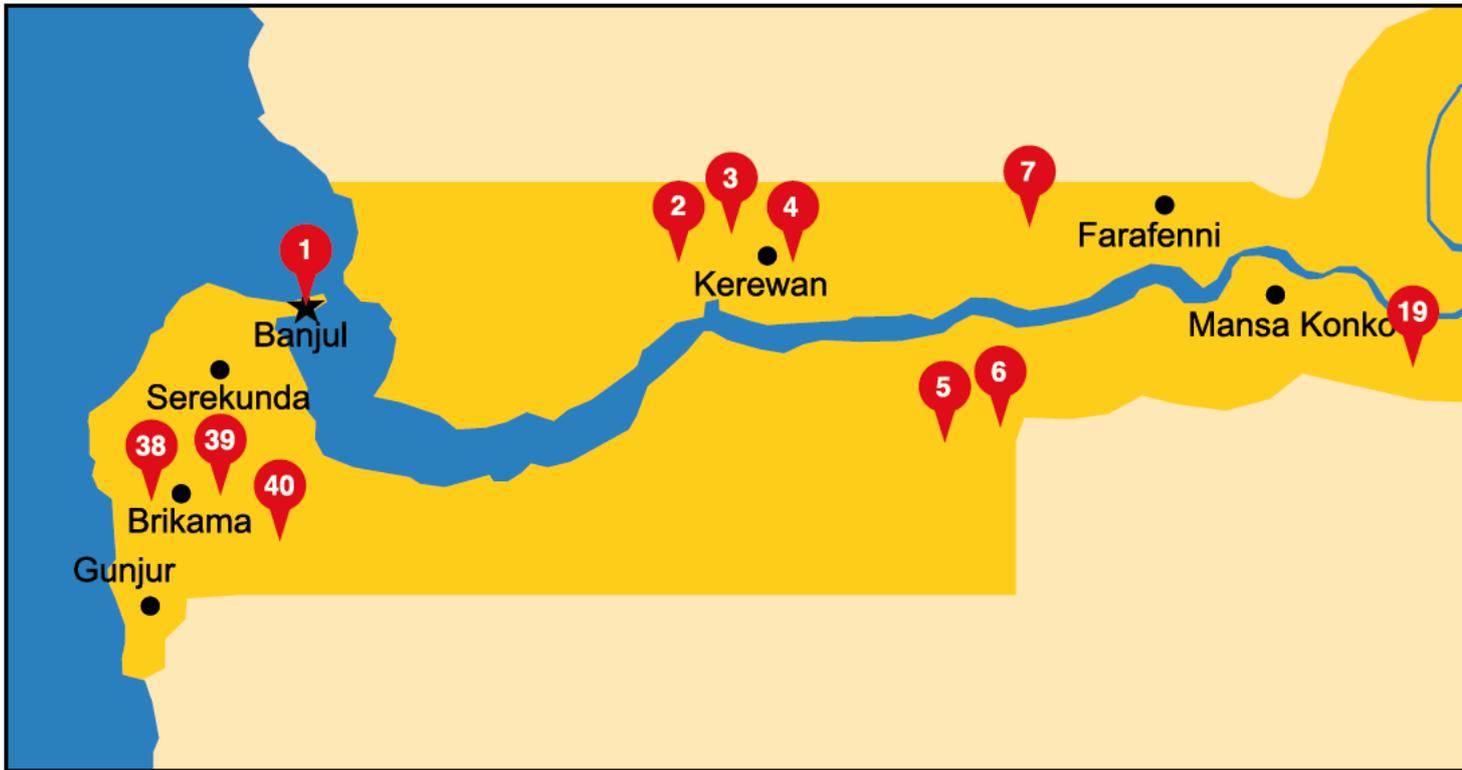
BSR = Basic Social Rights (Health, Education)

PROD = Production capabilities, commercial capabilities, occupation

HR = Human Rights, democratic governance, social fabric, gender, environmental sustainability

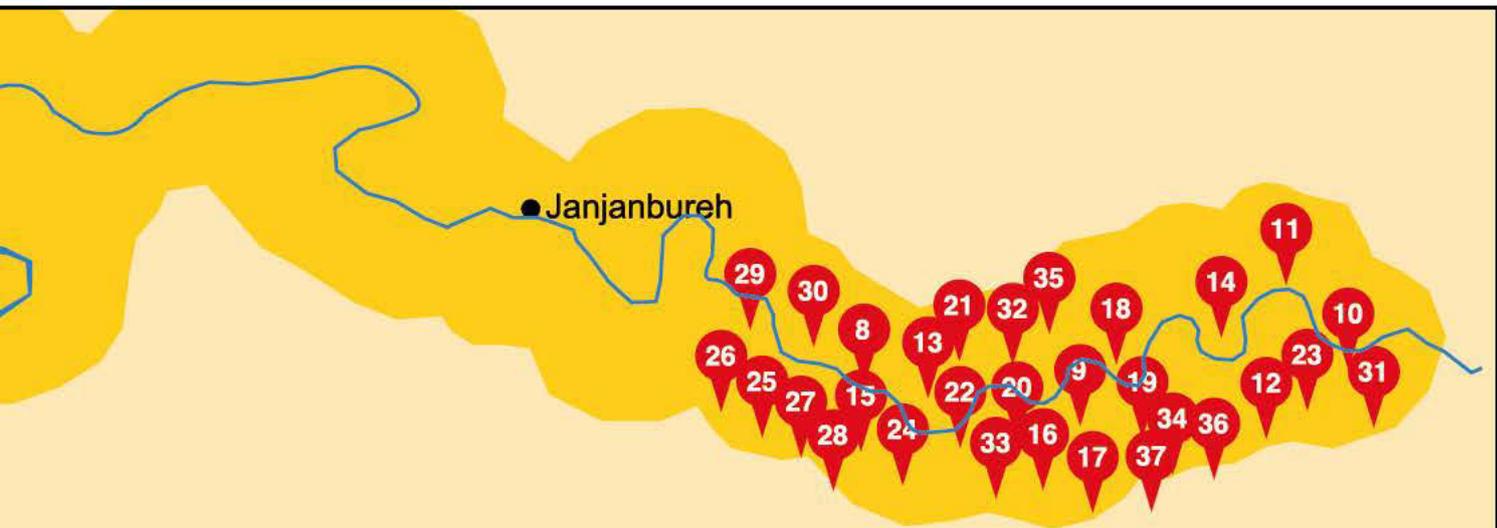
CP = Construction of Peace

THE GAMBIA



Regió	Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Banjul				
1	Mataró	NAAFA-Equipament per a l'Hospital Victòria de Banjul	Associació Jama Kafo	DSB
Central River Region				
2	Sant Celoni	Millora de la producció agrícola i comercialització a la població de Jakhaly Madina	GRIMM – Ajuntament de St. Celoni	PROD
3	Sabadell	Projecte Ndiàm horta i instal·lació hidràulica, Sare Babu, Sare Yewtu i Sare Futa	Associació de Veïns Sant Oleguer-Sol i Padrís	PROD
4	Girona	Desenvolupament rural de les terres comunitàries de les dones de Kerewan	Associació de Dones de Kerewan Samba Sira	PROD
Lower River Region				
5	Sant Celoni	Desenvolupament d'actuacions agrícoles generadores d'ingressos a Diarra Madina	GRIMM – Ajuntament de Sant Celoni	PROD
6	Santa Perpètua de Mogoda	Construcció d'un centre sanitari a Jalangberreh	Sta. Perpètua Solidària	DSB
North Bank Region				
7	Girona	Desenvolupament de centre sociosanitari de Njaba-Kunda	Associació de ajuda mútua de Badibunkas de Gambia	DSB

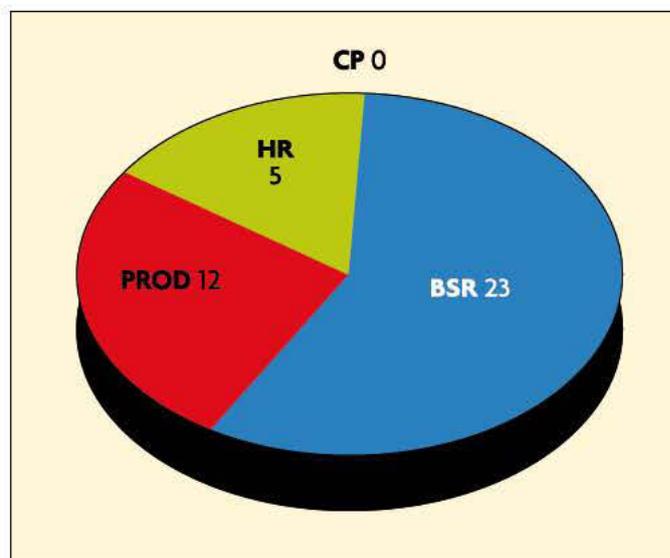
Regió	Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Upper River Region				
8	Alpicat	Escola i centre de salut a Bajakunda	Alpicat Solidari	DSB
9	Arenys de Mar	Enviament de bicicletes a Lamoi	Arenys Solidari	DSB
10	Blanes	Consolidació del projecte de recuperació nutricional al centre regional de Basse	Nutrició sense Fronteres	DSB
11	Blanes	Programa de desenvolupament integral a la regió de Basse	Ajuntament de Blanes	DDHH
12	Calella	Projecte hidroagrícola de Joulanghel	Associació Africana Moussa Molo	PROD
13	Castellbisbal	Suport a la rehabilitació i funcionament del centre de salut de Yorobawol	Associació d'Immigrants de Malgrat	DSB
14	Celrà	Equipament de l'hospital de Garawol	Associació de treballadors africans de Garawol	DSB
15	Diputació de Barcelona	Programa Educatiu del Pla de Desenvolupament Integral de Diabugu Batapa	Amics i amigues de Diabugu Batapa	DSB
16	Diputació de Girona	Chamoi Bunda 2008-Gàmbia	Ajuntament de Besalú	DSB
17	Diputació de Girona	Finalització del projecte llum i aigua per a l'hospital de Fatoto	Asociación para la Integración y el Desarrollo de Kantora	DSB
18	Diputació de Girona	Programa de desenvolupament integral a la regió de Basse	Ajuntament de Blanes	DDHH
19	Girona	Llum i aigua per a l'hospital de Fatoto	Asociación para la Integración y el Desarrollo de Kantora	DSB
20	Llagostera	Construcció d'un centre sanitari a Dingiri	Llagostera Solidària	DSB



Regió	Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Upper River Region				
21	Lloret de Mar	Construcció d'un pou a Gunjur Kuta	Associació Gambians Gunjur Kuta	PROD
22	Malgrat de Mar	Suport a la rehabilitació i funcionament del centre de salut de Yorobawol	Associació d'Immigrants de Malgrat	DSB
23	Mataró	Construcció del Centre de Salut de Sabi	Associació Cultural Sabusire	DSB
24	Mollet del Vallès	Suport a la rehabilitació i funcionament del centre de salut de Yorobawol	Associació d'Immigrants de Malgrat	DSB
25	Olot	Projecte Chamoi Bunda Salut	Associació Cultural Chamoi.cat	DSB
26	Olot	Dispensari Darsilane Kerkoro	Associació Cultural Soninkara Dars Lanle Kerkoro	DSB
27	Olot	Sanitat i aigua Chamoi Bunda-Kussi	Associació Cultural Chamoi.cat	DSB
28	Olot	Suport a la creació d'una microempresa transformació agrícola per l'associació de dones de Gambissara	Yagaru, associació de dones subsaharianes de la Gambia	PROD
29	Olot	Recuperació camps d'arròs a Chamoi Bunda	Associació Cultural Chamoi.cat	PROD
30	Polinyà	Suport a la rehabilitació i funcionament del centre de salut de Yorobawol	Associació d'Immigrants de Malgrat	DSB
31	Premià de Mar	Aigua per Sanunding	Associació San-Prem	PROD
32	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Centre de desenvolupament Diabugu Batapa	Amics i amigues de Diabugu Batapa	DDHH
33	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Projecte de pla educatiu i biblioteca a Diabugu Batapa	Amics i amigues de Diabugu Batapa	DSB
34	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Construcció Casa de Cooperants a Diabugu Batapa	Associació Amics i Amigues de Diabugu	DDHH
35	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Pla de desenvolupament integral	Associació Amics i Amigues de Diabugu	DDHH
36	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	Rehabilitació del consultori de Diabugu Batapa	Associació Amics i Amigues de Diabugu	DSB
37	Torreella de Montgrí	Consolidació del projecte de recuperació nutricional al centre regional de Basse	Nutrició sense Fronteres	DSB

Regió	Institució	Títol del projecte	Entitat	Sector
Western Region				
38	Lleida	Creació d'un centre multifuncional per a dones a les regions de Badibu i Siumi - Bantaba	Associació Solidària The Gambian River Union (fase I i II)	PROD
39	Torrelles de Llobregat	Millora de la qualitat de vida de les dones de Tujereng	Associació de Dones Pla de les Bruixes	DDHH
40	Vilanova i la Geltrú	Construcció d'un pou a la comunitat de Velingara, departament de Kerewan	La Frontissa	PROD

COOPERATION BY SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



En conveni amb:



**Agència Catalana
de Cooperació
al Desenvolupament**



**Generalitat
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