

ANALITICAL SUMMARY

Sergio BELDA MIQUEL and Alejandra BONI ARISTIZÁBAL

“Beyond the Debate on Financing: Lessons from Non-Governmental Organizations for a Political Approach to Development Aid”

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In the context of the current debates around the aid system that had emerged in the current financial and existential crisis, the paper advocates for a deep reconsideration of the system, so it can overcome current managerial discourses and practices and embrace a more apolitical approach. For this aim, this political perspective is characterized, and two experiences that had linked Spanish organizations with Colombian and Argentinian ones are analyzed. From these experiences of cooperation, based on consistent relationships, on common political objectives strategies and transformative visions, and on flexible and contextual methods, important reflections emerge, both for social organizations and donors.

Alfredo MACÍAS, Eduardo FERNANDEZ-HUERGA and Jorge GARCÍA-ARIAS

“Innovative Financing for Development: A *Deus ex Machina* for Funding Post-2015 Development Agenda?”

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In this paper we critically analyze the reasons to implement innovative mechanisms for international development finance, and the most relevant innovative instruments applied by the moment. We also show how, in the international financing for development (IFfD) system, innovative financing is just another link in the chain and not a magic solution for solving all IFfD problems. Thus, innovative financing should be analysed in connection with the system's other basic elements, such as traditional financing instruments and the structure and functioning of the international economic and financial system through which these resources flow. Hence, a systemic approach to international financing for development (SAIFfD) is needed. The main conclusion is that, although current innovative instruments should be welcome, there is a

need to accelerate the launch of new innovative mechanisms and to develop some important accompanying measures basically related to both the reform of traditional instruments of IFFD and the international financial architecture.

María José MARTÍNEZ HERRERO and Idoye ZABALA ERRAZTI
 “The Reform of International Cooperation towards the Horizon Post-2015: Challenges, Approaches and Realities”
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This article analyzes the major debates and contributions made in the field of studies and research on development and cooperation in recent decades, and the resolutions and policies that have emerged from the main international summits since the beginning of the century linked to development objectives, the financing of them and the effectiveness of official development assistance. The purpose of this study is to highlight the gap between the theoretical debates on development and cooperation agreements reached at these summits as well as the contradictions between the policies that flow from them.

Yolanda MUÑOZ OCAÑA and Mercedes TORRES JIMÉNEZ
 “Basic Social-Services Aid Distribution: Is It Reaching the Most Needy?”
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The final objective of the eradication of poverty as pursued by Millennium Development Goals is to inexorably cover those Basic Social Needs in less developed countries. This article analyses whether Official Development Aid for basic social services is targeted at those who most need it, through the use of aid concentration curves and the Suits and weighted Kappa indexes. The analysis shows that, although in general the progressivity of the distribution has increased, the geographical mapping of aid varies considerably depending on the need under study (Education, Health, etc.) and the group being considered as the recipient of that aid.

Antonio SIANES and M^a Luz ORTEGA CARPIO
 “A Global Commitment to Policy Coherence for Development. Yes but... Which Policies?”
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In recent years, Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) has re-emerged strongly in the field of international cooperation. But there are different approaches to the promotion of development through greater consistency of public policies.

This paper performs a cluster analysis to group donor countries into clusters according to their PCD approach, i.e. which policies are they implementing to support the process of development according to their experience or interests.

The results draw attention to the danger of keep taking PCD as a unique concept, all calls for Global Citizenship Education to promote comprehensive and inclusive approaches.

Koldo UNCETA SATRUSTEGUI, Jorge GUTIÉRREZ-GOIRIA and Beatriz GOITISOLO LEZAMA

“Evidence and Questions on Development, External Funding and ODA: a Principal Components Analysis”

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Discussions on Official Development Assistance (ODA), and its effectiveness and contribution to development goals, face various problems, among which are changing targets, and the absence of a commonly accepted analytical framework. In this context, the article is an approach (through a Principal Component Analysis) to relations between ODA, poverty and other goals, placing them in the context of various financial flows. The study is based on what happened in the last two decades in 75 countries of low and middle income.

José María BERAZA GARMENDIA and Arturo RODRÍGUEZ CASTELLANOS

“The University Spin-off Support Programmes in the United Kingdom and Spain: A Typology”

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This study identifies different models of programmes for supporting the creation of spin-offs in universities, and analyses their differentiated characteristics. The analysis was performed using data collected by way of a survey, targeted at the heads of spin-off support programmes in universities in the United Kingdom and Spain, to which we applied the cluster analysis technique, and then a Anova analysis to confirm their results. This enabled us to identify in these universities three types of spin-off support programmes, differing in terms of experience, resources, university’s commitment, proactivity, selectivity, number of spin-offs created and rate of survival. Among the various types of programmes identified, we found one that appear to be model for success. This type seems to opt for a policy intermediate of proactivity and selectivity. We have also found the existence of a certain “country effect” on the characteristics of the successful model. Finally, we have been able to confirm the importance given by the literature to the existence of a favourable environment to the success of spin-off programmes.

Joaquín FLORES PAREDES and José Antonio NIETO SOLÍS
 “Social Policies and Crisis: A Comparison between the EU and Latin America”
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The aim of this paper is to provide elements for helping to compare social policies in the EU and Latin America. Considering that there exist important differences between both groups of countries and within each region, we have focus on the study of the characteristics and the analysis of the existing data, in order to propose preliminary conclusions for the debate, as well as elements for continuing the research on social policies in the studied countries.

Firstly, we have noted that EU countries with consolidated welfare state policies do not present serious imbalances in public finances, despite their greater level of social spending. Besides, in the case of EU countries with less developed welfare state policies we have not found direct relations between social expenditure and public finance imbalances. Therefore, we propose that the welfare state is neither the determinant aspect of fiscal imbalances in the EU, nor the origin of the current crisis and its social consequences.

Secondly, comparing selected countries of the EU and Latin America we have not found common elements concerning the role of social policies, although we have detected important similarities in macroeconomic priorities, as well as in the effects of the adjustment policies implemented years ago in Latin America and nowadays in the EU. That seriously invites to think about the consequences of these policies in terms of social welfare.

Iliana OLIVIÉ and Federico STEINBERG
 “Vietnam Goes Western: A Political Economy Analysis of Vietnam’s Accession to the WTO”
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This paper explores the reasons and motivations for Vietnam’s entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2007. On the basis of in-depth, semi-structured interviews with elites, secondary sources, and official documents, we point to the relevance of political economy considerations in this decision. In particular, Vietnamese authorities used WTO accession as an instrument to lock-in internal structural reforms, signal political stability to trade partners, and secure market access to Western consumer markets. Accession comes after a qualitative change in the export pattern (increased added value) that also meant new trade partners, mostly Western partners. Therefore, we interpret WTO accession as the final step of a wider process of economic and trade “Westernization”.

Juan Ignacio PULIDO-FERNÁNDEZ and Yaiza LÓPEZ-SÁNCHEZ
 “Tourism and Climate Change. Proposal of a Strategic Framework for Action”
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Tourism generates about 5% of global emissions of greenhouse gases. The global growth forecasts this economic activity through 2030 are staggering, justifying the growing concern over the relationship between tourism and climate change, as well as the establishment of a set of strategies that contribute to mitigating the effects of tourism on climate change and adaptation of tourism at the impact of this phenomenon can generate. Recent reports from international organizations show that small investments (of only 0.2% of global GDP per year until 2050) in actions and initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of tourism would allow steady growth of tourism in the coming decades, even significantly benefit the environment. This article identifies the actions that should integrate a strategic framework for action to address the relationship between tourism and climate change, following a documented analysis of the state of art.

