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DEL AZUAY**

**Universidad del Azuay
Faculty of Law
School of International Studies**

**" International Fundraising Management Plan for Projects that
Promote the Development of the City of Biblián"**

Graduate Thesis prior to obtaining: Bilingual Bachelor's Degree in
International Studies, minor in Foreign Trade.

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Cuenca-Ecuador

2021

To:

To Eduardo, Desdémona, Marina,
Alondra, Miguel, Graciela and
Luzbel, everything is for you.

Special thanks

My deepest gratitude to my parents, for without them, none of this would have been possible. I thank them for all of their effort and patience. To my Sisters, for their unconditional support, especially my dear Alondra. To Marina, for having shared the best stage of university life with me, this is for you.

Thank you very much to my professors at the University, thank you for the inspiration and advice. My eternal thanks to Damiano Scotton, who has guided me through this final stage in the best way. Thank you very much for your trust, motivation and support.

To my *gordas*, *mi compañero de atrás*, Caro, this is an achievement we celebrate together.

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RESUMEN

La intención de esta investigación planea presentar un proyecto que fomente la Cooperación Internacional a través de la captación de fondos, específicamente en temas de desarrollo del Municipio de la ciudad de Biblián. Respecto a la Cooperación Internacional se analizarán diferentes teorías y conceptos, así como la situación actual del Municipio. Se proponen argumentos organizativos, administrativos y legales para la creación de un Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores y Cooperación Internacional, al mismo tiempo será viable para la ejecución de proyectos y, por lo tanto, generará un ingreso nuevo y estable para el Municipio de Biblián.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Cooperación Internacional, Ejecución, Planificación, Recursos no reembolsables, Relaciones Exteriores.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The intention of this research is to present a project that encourages International Cooperation through fundraising, specifically in regards to the development of the Municipality of the City of Biblián. Different theories and concepts will be analyzed, as well as the Municipality's current situation . Organizational, administrative, and legal arguments are proposed to support the creation of a Department of External Relations and International Cooperation for the City which will make the execution of projects viable and will therefore create a new and steady income for the Municipality of Biblián.

KEYWORDS: International Cooperation, Execution, Income, External Relations.

INTRODUCTION

In the Municipality of Biblián, located in the province of Cañar, International Cooperation has not seemingly been given the prominence or focus it deserves. Although there are certain projects regarding International Cooperation, the lack of an established model seems to have led to a failure to meet the district's maximum potential. It is not general knowledge that this small city possesses no means for external relations, and that those close to any existing project within the Municipality have always reached a dead end due to limited resources. Although the City is annually provided with funds from the State or central government, they are hardly enough to meet priority maintenance around the city, let alone projects that promote the City's development. Hence, the necessity to research and create a systematic tool that will allow fundraising through International Cooperation.

The idea is to present a project that encourages International Cooperation through fundraising specifically in regards to development, by providing a framework for the creation of a department of External Relations and International Cooperation. This model will allow the Municipality to have a format to cooperate with international organizations that are willing to collaborate with funds to carry out the aforementioned development. The situation was analyzed by examining the current financial situation within the Municipality in regards to International Cooperation and its projects by gathering information and data necessary to build a specific model. Hence, the main objective here is to establish international cooperation for the city of Biblián and for the benefit of its community.

The purpose of this paper is manifested in the paradigm shift in this type of International Cooperation proposals, providing them with modern and in accordance with current international legislation. Thus, the intention to create a new model for a department solely focused on obtaining outside resources that will contribute to exploiting all of the potential the city has to offer through fundraising.

In this context, the present is divided into four chapters, the essence of a business:

A brief introduction will be given in chapter I, followed by an approach to Theoretical Framework, developing its background, visualizing the origin and evolution of

International Cooperation and its types, and ending with a study of International Relations and Paradiplomacy.

Chapter II analyzes the Legal Framework for International Cooperation in Ecuador, through the country's Constitution and the International Cooperation, to later diversify the study within the projects of International Cooperation and national systems, focusing on stakeholders of International Cooperation.

In Chapter III, the situation of the Municipality will be examined thoroughly, and will focus on both the history of International Cooperation within the Municipality of Biblián and its current situation.

Chapter IV studies the proposed management model, focusing on its stages, and then carrying out the proposal and location based on all of the research and results achieved. The conclusions will establish a management model with the creation of a Department of External Relations and International Cooperation, whoever formalize the non-refundable support proposals, but based on a structure properly constituted systematically.

CHAPTER I

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

International Cooperation is the support given by two or more organizations at the international level which may come from governments of different countries, public and private companies, DAGs, NGOs, and social projects, among others. Support which is always linked to the promotion of economic or social development. It is in this context that this chapter will deal with technical concepts and the legal foundation of the process of International Cooperation and its functionality.

1.1 Background

International Cooperation is conceived as joint efforts between two or more entities within the international context (governments of different countries, public or private companies, NGOs, and others) to promote economic , technological and, or social development through the transfer of knowledge, technologies, experiences or resources by countries with the same or greater horizon development agencies, multilateral organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, also government in general. Within this same context, Iglesias (1976) wrote, “the International Cooperation is based on the loan transfer of resources (technology, money, technical assistance, human talent, among others) so that the beneficiary can overcome specific problems or enhance their development”. (Iglesias, 1976, p.42)

In International Relations, according to the realist school of thought¹, they only manage to take the name of actors, only the nation-state, and secondly intergovernmental organizations. According to this school, International Cooperation is given to achieve development, improvement, peace, and independence, among others. However, the

¹ Realism explains the international reality from the primary interest of the States to maximize their survival, security or power (as an instrument for the other two first objectives), both from the final objective of the domination of other nations (Morgenthau, 1986)

reality has changed, and today, to the entities that make up the International Cooperation we can add: municipalities, governments provincial, community, as well as private non-profit organizations (Chiani, 2009, p.27).

Another important concept established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), defines International Cooperation as: "Joint action to support the economic and social development of a country, through the transfer of technologies, knowledge, experiences or resources by countries with the same or higher level of development, organizations multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations, and civil society. It is also known as Development Cooperation and it is a global concept that comprises different forms of aid that flow to countries with less relative development" (Government of Boyacá, 2014).

Furthermore, International Cooperation can pursue various objectives, the most common being:

- Humanitarian aid to citizens of countries of extreme poverty or conflict,
- Strengthening the economic, technological, and social development of the countries that are at a disadvantage compared to their peers.
- Protect citizens who suffer exclusion because of their race, religion, creed, origin, among others.
- Treasure and protect the peace.
- Protect human rights.
- Strengthen and protect democracy, as well as freedom of expression.

Furthermore, there are multiple forms of International Cooperation, including:

- Financial: made up of all financial resources (refundable or not); for example, money transfers, loans with withdrawal fees, non-refundable loans, repayable loans with extended grace periods, and low-interest rates. In the interest of this paper, we will opt for this last type of IC.
- Technique: relating to the transfer of technical knowledge, the use of new technologies and specialized platforms; that allows the recipient to develop new skills based on the acquired knowledge .

- Cultural: exchange programs and financing, both referring to cultural activities whose primary objective is to educate the recipient population, to invigorate their own identity, transfer and protect traditions, and so on.
- Species: made up of the transfer of goods and services, which help the beneficiary to overcome the problem of developing new capabilities that allow meeting needs. These include food, household items, clothing, water, and machinery to deal with the aftermath of natural disasters, among others.

It is almost impossible to speak of the panorama of the world today without mentioning globalization. Society cannot be blocked from its environment. Cooperation of any kind is a fundamental tool for the development of a country, even more so when the protagonist is an international organization that is providing support at all levels including scientific, social, technological, educational, and financial. Different organizations in the world articulate their efforts to provide true International Cooperation, favoring the poorest communities on the planet, but always based on adequate planning, which allows the empowerment of these communities to generate their development.

Moving on from the concept of cooperation itself, bilateral cooperation is based on agreements between two countries, and working within two fields: the scientist-technician and technician. The first is based on establishing parameters that generate the need for an intervention in terms of cooperation and the second formulates the necessary procedures to achieve the objectives raised within International Cooperation agreements. (College Nacional San Luis, s.f.).

The idea of presenting this management model for the International Cooperation of the Municipal DAG of Biblián is aimed at demonstrating the mistaken conception of Realism. The quality of the commune or Municipality that intends to take advantage of this type of project should not matter. Any actor could be fully able to improve their situation and continue to develop, that is, in equal or better condition than that of its pair. This will not only generate cyclical support or urgent need, but it will also be seen as a life project emphasizing the achievement of sustained development which will allow human beings who benefit from this support to not only receive aid, but to watch their community grow.

1.2 Origin and evolution of International Cooperation

Within the origin and evolution of International Cooperation, a large percentage of the history of countries is itself a history of what is international, as established by Renouvin (1960) when stating: "History, in one way or another, is a permanent reference for understanding what is international, to the point that it becomes confusing. It is no coincidence that, despite the efforts of the French school, a specific branch of history called -history of International Relations has not been consolidated into a corpus of bibliographic production- "(Renouvin, 1960, p.52).

According to this, it is logical to think that while taking relations or international ties into account, the historical pilgrimage of societies of the world could be conceived, with much particularity about modern history. Hence, one of the greatest contributions in history to International Relations, resides in presenting them as a historical body and trying to understand their formation as the result of a link of international factors at a specific time in history. The international historians of the world have wanted to save those great moments of International Relations of countries in any area of their competition.

The concept of International Relations was born with the organization of the world in states, essentially from the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. This process was divided into stages, the first being established between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when the terms of International Relations were framed as relations between nations, and exclusively those of the old continent (the regions of the world that were not nations). The second stage was considered during the nineteenth century until the First World War and is constituted as the Concert of Nations, a consequence of the riot caused by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic project in Europe. In its third stage, international relations had a conjunction with the world wars (first and second) and the Cold War. The speech about what is international here becomes a world story. It is at this stage where International Relations are globalized and developed into world gradation. Finally, the fourth stage begins from the end of the Cold War when international history turns into a global story in which International Relations between countries become imprecise in the face of the accentuation of social relations on a world scale due to the globalization process.

Nowadays, International Relations does not singularly entail the study of States as the main actors, because of the fact that new and numerous actors are now constituted within the international context, which with their interdependence are capable of influencing other actors in heterogeneous contexts and different latitudes of the world. As stated by Keohane and Nye (1988):

“...they are international organizations, non-governmental organizations, multinational companies, as well as a new actor called the social movement. Theories on International Relations may reach an explanation based on aspects of the world through observation, axioms and different postulates and hypotheses that clearly and systematically reveal a phenomenon” (Salomón, 2012, p. 11).

To further emphasize the analysis of International Cooperation, we must refer to the theory of Complex Interdependence by which the inclusion of new international actors also adds new challenges; and also, the theory of interdependence, where the stereotyped hierarchical model is fading to make way for new proposals toward reestablishing international organization agendas that globalize the needs of all stakeholders. It is because of this, that the ties of interdependence that have been woven between States have demanded that foreign policy guidelines should be adjusted to the demands of the internal politics of each actor and, consequently, the relations between States cannot be shown solely in political and military terms.

The different conceptual bases of the preceding lines become useful for the study of cooperative relations, given that the world nowadays is more complex and dynamic, where even the different actor's international governments renounce their sovereignty and autonomy of power for safeguarding the satisfaction of their needs. Hence, the theory of Complex Interdependence best fits an efficient analysis of International Cooperation since it gives way to the creation and influence of more international actors that are committed to finding solutions to controversies, as well as obtaining mutual benefits.

For this reason, complex interdependence theory provides a vision of panoramic understanding of the relations that arise between big and small actors of the International Cooperation system. Due to the fact that the small actors adjust to the conditions of sensitivity proposed by the theory, these achieve certain benefits that allow the big players to have resources to influence the different relations determined between them. Because

of this, interdependence is understood to be a strategic phenomenon where achieving the goal is incidental to the ability of one of the actors to achieve it and the decision of the other to cooperate; thus, an actor could not reach his goals without the cooperation of the other, which in turn concludes that interdependence implies the benefit of its actors, whatever their degree of incidence.

In this context, Keohane and Nye (1977) define interdependence as a "Mutual dependence", which has the predominance of costs with bilateral effects among organizations or countries, which may be either effective or harmful to the extent that certain states increase their power through the control of the resources they own (power becomes a dominant element of interdependence). This power can be subject to any aspect, be it economic, social, scientific, technological, or otherwise.

To have a full understanding of the above, It is convenient to establish the three fundamental characteristics of power:

a.- Multiple Channels: that allow a connection between companies, including large actors or governmental elites as well as small actors of society.

b.- International Relations agenda: consisting of the lack of hierarchy in the international agenda where military security issues are no longer the center point of the agenda.

c.- Military Force. - which is not part of an interdependent relation, however, the authors speak of two exceptions, the first is expressed when a country is going through a strong political-military upheaval and a second occurs when an actor tries to take possession of another geographic area. The power characteristics described above are fundamental at the time of conceiving the economic, social relations and that are primarily found in developing countries, which when presented achieve a destabilization within the international system . These fundamental characteristics of power establish two dimensions, namely sensitivity and vulnerability. The first refers to the immediate response to changes created through interactions within a structure in the world system, emphasizing that policies may not be subject to variations. However, they make it possible to identify the effects of actions of one actor over another, which is a dimension that occurs in short periods of time. For its part, the dimension of vulnerability allows the creation of new policies, which are measured over long periods of time and in turn, identify the actors who establish the rules within the system without modifying the value of its costs. This dimension emphasizes on this, which is to say, it identifies the actor

which is more likely to gain power in the international arena.” (Keohane & Nye,1988, p.13).

Within International Cooperation, some countries possess power on a global scale with a greater capacity for aiding others (economically, socially, technologically, militarily, educationally, etc.) and are not vulnerable to the different changes that occur within their territory due to their organizational strength as a developed state. On the contrary, a developing country is less likely to aid another country, but to a certain extent is bound to accept aid under the conditions determined by the aiding country.

Hence, the participation of each of the actors is required, in order to establish strategies, policies, projects, and agreements that will determine their mutual interests. Needless to say, the developed states will always seek a higher goal for its own agenda, be it economic or political.

According to Mearsheimer (1994): “Cooperation between States from a liberal point of view² reduces the possible conflict in a particular way in economic and environmental scenarios; Consequently, the role of international institutions lies in preventing the possibility of deception between states ”(Mearsheimer, 1994, p.28).

³The role of international regimes becomes a significant factor because the interests of States are maintained. The States try to avoid confrontations or conflicts and, in the event that they occur, an appeal for dialogue is made as a means of solution, while the International regimes and International Cooperation are strengthened, thus establishing a creed in the international system, based on principles, rules and decision-making procedures. On the other hand, according to Axelrod and Keohane (1993): “On the international stage, the development of a system requires interaction with others for its operating systems, which are achieved when the actors complement each other”, this is

² Unlike realism, the liberal school highlights the possibility of cooperation and the generation of a context for overall progress, which are considered achievable, and where cooperation is present, at least potentially (Jervis, 1999)

³ One of the most accepted definitions of international regime around the world is the one proposed by Stephen Krasner, who proposes that an “international regime is an implicit or explicit set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures, around which the expectations of the stakeholders converge in an area of international relations ”(1983, p. 2)

an effect that is found both in interpersonal relations and in relations between states, while still being much more complex. (Axelrod and Keohane, 1993, p.32)

The theory of cooperation highlights two main points:

“The first indicates the genetic kinship also called typical cooperation, which occurs when there is prior knowledge between the actors possibly have cooperated at a certain time and space so could have achieved altruistic cooperation, here the two-take advantage of the benefits of that relation. In the second instance, reciprocity is pointed out also understood as atypical cooperation in which interests and objectives are the same, however, this occurs between different actors ” (Axelrod, 1984, p. 47).

“The different interests that drive each of the actors to cooperate also can be found in a reciprocal relation, where costs are reciprocals and benefits are not balanced ”(Keohane, 1988, p. 27).

“In the field of International Relations, this relation arises at the moment to identify the actors and establish a probable cooperation, it is eminent that between actors with greater possibilities, cooperation will be more efficient” (Axelrod, 1984, p. 47).

The dynamics of cooperation lead States to be closely related and that this relationship can flourish between known or unknown actors. It should be noted that the same - cooperation- reaches a better balance in its development, as well as in the complacency of twenty objectives and interests determined when their actors are known, involving with it an acceptance of the society to which it is directed.

Hence, for Sela (2010):

“Cooperation for development can be thought of as the exchange of human, economic, technical resources and experiences that allow achieving their objectives under criteria of equity, efficiency, solidarity, mutual interest, co-responsibility and sustainability practiced by a set of actors international or intends to improve social and economic imbalances the training and exchange of specialties as well as the delivery financial or technological resources for the development and well-being of the actors´ recipients that are granted under preferential conditions, free or concessional ”. (SELA, 2010, p. 12).

Thus, the culmination to be achieved in development cooperation is instituted clearly in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)⁴ of which below are unemployment and poverty, such as the social exemption; It also establishes the following axes as values:

- Consideration and respect for Human Rights.
- Participatory democratization
- Protection and Conservation of the Environment.
- Gender Equality

For Baruch (1998), “Cooperation by being an element in the reconfiguration of the new world order, has to be viewed from the context of globalization where social welfare is promoted, respect for human rights and promote sustainable development in the countries”(Baruch, 1998, p. 36).

The aforementioned refers to sustainable development, where human rights prevail resulting in true social development which can only be achieved when developed countries and sustainable way.

1.3 Types of cooperation

1.3.1 Non-refundable cooperation

Non-refundable cooperation constitutes one of the IC modalities, which is based on financial order. This financial support can come from governments, non-governmental organizations, as well as from bilateral sources such as multilateral. This finances projects within a donation program, particularly for the building of physical-technological infrastructure and purchase of equipment in the execution stage within a specific project.

⁴ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 challenges whose purpose is to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people of the world without distinction enjoy peace and prosperity. ... The agenda offers a unique opportunity to put the world on the path to more prosperous and sustainable development "

This type of cooperation is consistent with Technical Cooperation, which is promoted by governments through their different international instances, and provides the necessary resources to contribute to the economic and social development of signatory countries. Its foundation lies within technical expertise that has the cooperating body or state in certain areas of development, as they could be agricultural, livestock, technology, etc.

The non-refundable IC is aimed essentially at the most sensitive sectors of society, where the State, with its limited resources, fails to satisfy the needs of these population strata; particularly in health care, education, food, basic services, and the environment.

Ecuador regularizes ODA in the following sectors (SETECI, 2015):

1. The environment.
2. The agricultural sector.
3. Social and family protection.

The Non-Refundable IC that is received by Ecuador, is established as a type of official development aid, with resources from different sources and is classified as an economic fund that represents no debt, as opposed to repayable cooperation. This means that all national organizations such as municipalities, provincial councils, and other state agencies of Ecuador must present projects of non-refundable character and thus be granted such aid, which would be useful for a country whose general budget does not support financing for development.

1.3.2 Refundable cooperation

“The Refundable Financial Cooperation is made up of all those resources obtained under conditions of interest and favorable time to guarantee the development of programs and projects in developing countries for the applicant ”(JICA, 2016, p. 47).

In spite of the many benefits provided by the aid given by refundable resources, there is an interest rate tied to this type of financing, as well as certain conditions that must be met in their entirety which usually steer the country away from its original intent.

1.4 International Relations and Paradiplomacy

After World War II, IC as a state policy became a constant for development ⁵, but well into the sixties, the political, social, cultural, and financial contexts of the reciprocal correspondences between states had changed, making way for sub-national governments, including councils and sectional governments as representatives for decision-making within the IC. Therefore, the archetype of states as the only relevant actors in world politics that act as analogous units without fractures, according to the Westphalian model is cracked and issues such as International Relations, foreign policy, diplomacy, and International Cooperation, cease to be the exclusive domain of governments. Hence, non-central governments, as sub-national participants, are inserted as active actors in decision-making within the international scenario, carrying out agreements, agreements, projects, or having representations abroad (Cordero, 2014, p. 9).

On the other hand, various conceptual proximities protect the interpretation regarding the international exercise of sectional governments, to bear in mind the following: "sub-national units or entities, non-central governments, sub-state units, infra-state units, territorial actors, governments" (Pont, 2010, p.17), among others.

Based on the above, reference will be made to these new actors in International Relations, such as non-central governments (NCG), where there is a deferral of traditional foreign policy in contrast to a foreign policy based on decentralization and the fact of imposing this circumstance, within the sub-national international environment, makes the new forms of government viable as an alternative to the usual diplomacy.

⁵ To achieve this purpose, the States of the time agreed to implement a series of actions aimed at shaping an incipient international system of cooperation for development, through the which will promote the aforementioned objectives. As is known, from the multilateral perspective, the most representative in this sense was the formation of the United Nations (UN), while that bilaterally, due to its size and scope, the Marshall Plan was the first formal exercise aimed at achieving these objectives.

Hence, "Subnational diplomacy, constituent diplomacy, multilevel diplomacy, paradiplomacy" (Pont, 2010: 19). Then, paradiplomacy can be understood as:

"The involvement of non-central governments in International Relations through the establishment of formal and informal, permanent or ad hoc contacts with a foreign public or private entities, to promote socio-economic, political or cultural matters, as well like any other external dimension of its constitutional powers "(Pont, 2010, p. 20).

Based on the aforementioned statement, paradiplomacy as a complex (but not complicated) process that performs its operation at various levels serves to place non-central governments in transnational cooperation systems, and thus its importance lies in the development of new networks of participants in which they interact with their ideas and successful experiences on conclusive topics. Thus, paradiplomacy determines complementary, similar, or differentiated activities from the official diplomacy exercised by the national government and which are operated by sub-national actors.

This category of analysis emerged in the eighties in the writings of Ivo Duchacek and Panayotis Soldatos. Duchacek outlines that the international actions of subnational entities seek to achieve their independence and sovereignty, while Soldatos raises it as the strategies to reinforce or build a minority nation in the context of a plurinational state, but without the interest of emancipation. It should also be mentioned that in its beginnings, the international action of non-central governments (NCG) was defined by Duchacek as "microdiplomacia" then, he established a difference between cross-border diplomacy (neighborhood), transregional (without a common border), and global paradiplomacy (Carreón, 2007, p.1).

This word was etymologically interpreted as: "for next to, next to, but also divergent from, opposite to, diplomacy (Der Derian, 1987, p.23), hence paradiplomacy refers to all international activity, which is carried out by non-traditional actors. In these circumstances, as specific characteristics of paradiplomacy can be established: partial effectiveness of their problems, projects, or interests; independent participants in specific

issues and schemes; almost no participation for the implementation of their policy, restrictions institutions, organization, and competition; diversity in experiences; prevailing commitments that focus on certain parameters to lower politics; a certain level of competition with the central government, which results in its limitation in its ability to maneuver; international action dependent on certain leaderships among others.

These actors operate in four specific ways:

- 1) Regional cross-border operations: actions, diplomacies, and cross-border collaboration between nearby territories.
- 2) Transregional operations: relation with non-state governments of different countries.
- 3) Linking operations: linking with various actors at a global level, be these governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- 4) Protodiplomacy Operations: cross-border management with schismatic content and genuine speeches that seek the common good with combative dynamics.

In these operational circumstances, it becomes a fact that the foreign performance of non-central governments is not a new action, but the paradiplomatic phase is another due to its extension, rigor, and effects that it has conceived; In these scenarios, some governments have modified their laws, regulations, norms, and processes, intending to recognize their non-central governments as actors of international law with the independence of action. In any case, different processes led to the emergence of paradiplomacy, such is the case of the flexibility of the global agenda, opening the international spectrum to new and diverse actors, or the advancement of decentralization mechanisms within states; likewise, it can be pointed out the causes established by Gallardo (2007), on the subnational dimension of International Relations, around paradiplomacy.

For the cited author, there are two groups of causes:

- Functional: they are frank, as they lead non-central governments to interact beyond their borders. They can be subdivided into:
 - Economic. - They are generalized since they are present in almost all the external activities of all sub-national actors. The promotion in search of sustained

development and the imminence of solving the needs of society makes sub-state actors dare to maintain relations abroad. "The globalization process contributes to generating a new division of labor that translates into a functional and territorial segmentation of the production chain" (Gallardo, 2007, p. 45) In other words, paradiplomacy from this type of cause seeks: manage foreign investments, assume the establishment of decision commands, find new markets and tourism impulse. Furthermore, this similar logic makes the regions increasingly compete in all the internalization processes that are proposed; therefore, it can limit cooperation. "So, politicians just have to consider what are the complementary strengths of the partners and what is the best way to make them happen." (Keating, 2010, p. 5)

- Cultural. - It is prevalent in the reinforcement of local identity, since paradiplomacy pursues commitments and resources at the international level, to achieve official recognition and the promotion of cultural expressions.
- Policies. - These concern the achievement of national and international recognition, being typical of the regions, such as the case of language, tradition, and apparent common origin, but that the differences of the central government. Political causes are perhaps the most relevant to specify the possibilities and restrictions of paradiplomacy, because some governments continue to consider all matters outside their borders as International Relations and therefore within their competence, while other states are clear that the differentiation between internal and external relations is increasingly prominent and complex.
- Territorial. - "It implies segmentation according to the geographical scope of policies with foreign content carried out by non-local governments." (Gallardo, 2007, p. 49). Can be:
 - Cross-border. - being the most used, to the extent of the border relations of its participants, which generates cooperation systems with a legal logic typical of the region.
 - Transregional.- Although it is true there is no border relation, but its environment and regional cultural, geographical, and political interests are common. In these circumstances, it can be pointed out that what is important here is the ecological, energetic, and cultural arguments, which are strengthened through more formal processes such as meetings and permanent representation. "Similar orientation has the growing logic of associativity between neighboring regions with similar

characteristics, which is expressed in the proliferation of networks, including some sectoral, others with broader content that spread mainly in Europe. To a lesser extent, this also happens in America concerning permanent agreements in that perspective reached between regions of MERCOSUR member countries and Chile”. (Gallardo, 2007, p. 51).

- Cross-border. - is assistance between immediate areas on both sides of a border. However, it is important to conceive it not only as a consequence of political boundaries between States but also as socio-territorial contexts.
- Global. - “It does not highlight geographic affinity, but rather regional links with sub-national entities based on political coincidences and various common interests. Now, it is important to note that paradiplomacy describes the external linkage actions of non-central governments in the world from regional and alternative diplomacy, since being the government units closest to citizens and having to respond to their needs opt for international ties as a source of improving their capacities to attract resources and manage their development; in this way, paradiplomacy becomes an instrument of cooperation. Although non-central governments are not sovereign to impose mandatory policies of national interest, they can act in broad spaces to create interregional cooperation networks, since through contacts they identify common needs and solutions to obtain mutual benefits. Cooperation arises when actors adapt their behaviors to the present or anticipated preferences of others through a process of political coordination ”. (Ayala, 2014, p. 7)

There are several points that guide the execution of cooperation (Declaration of Paris), among the most important are:

“1) Principle of ownership: developing countries exercise effective authority over their policies and strategies;

2) Principle of alignment. - Donors base all their support on the national development strategies and procedures of partner countries;

3) Principle of harmonization: donor actions must be transparent and collectively effective;

4) Principle of results-oriented management: manage resources and improve decision-making for results;

5) Principle of mutual responsibility: donors and partners are responsible for development results ”. (Ayala, 2014, p.10)

In 2011, after the Paris Declaration of 2008, the Third High-Level Aid Forum was held, and the ACCRA Action Program was brought into the picture, which in addition to consolidating the Paris objectives, had paved the way to the intervention of other actors, aside from the state, which were local actors. "At this juncture, non-central governments become international interlocutors with their political infrastructure" (Ayala, 2014, p. 10) and with a convenient dimension and scale to form authentic operational units that do not have power interests, but that seek to give solutions to common problems.

It is indisputable that paradiplomacy is a public management tool that seeks to efficiently exploit, at the international level, the geographical, economic, human, and political potentialities available at the local level and institutes an effective instrument of cultural and political ratification with complex combinations, groups, and common interests. Thus, the general characteristics of the initial theoretical approach that allow us to glimpse this object of study have been considered.

In conclusion, globalization, technological evolution, and the crisis that developing countries have experienced, have allowed International Relations and their means of implementation to facilitate the conditions for the predominance of other actors at local levels whose international activity is increasing since they face new and greater requests that are met through the generation of international links (technical or financial cooperation) with other local governments, international organizations or transnational companies.

CHAPTER II

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ECUADOR

In order to bring the proposed topic closer to the theoretical foundations established within the study of International Relations, the following legal framework will be established to support the development of this project.

2.1 The Constitution of Ecuador and International Cooperation

The validity of the new Constitution establishes a new internal development scheme, but with external repercussions, which bases its actions on decentralization at the various levels of government. Ecuador is a constitutional State of social, democratic, sovereign, independent, unitary, intercultural, plurinational, and secular rights and justice. It is organized in the form of a republic and governed in a decentralized manner⁶.

Within this context, International Cooperation is based on the primary duties of the State, determined in Article 3, Numeral 6⁷ of the Constitution, where the effective enjoyment of rights is guaranteed without any discrimination, defending national sovereignty, strengthening national unity in diversity, guaranteeing secular ethics, planning national development, eradicating poverty, promoting sustainable development and equitable redistribution of resources and wealth, promoting equitable and supportive development of the entire territory, by strengthening the process of autonomy and decentralization, protecting the country's natural and cultural heritage and guaranteeing its inhabitants the right to a culture of peace, comprehensive security and living in a democratic society free from corruption. (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

⁶ (Constitución de la República del Ecuador, 2008).

⁷ Art. 3.- Son deberes primordiales del Estado: ...6. Promover el desarrollo equitativo y solidario de todo el territorio, mediante el fortalecimiento del proceso de autonomías y descentralización.

With the decentralization strategy, the political, administrative, and financial autonomy of the GADs is strengthened in redistribution, which will allow equitable national development as a foundation to guarantee good living. (COOTAD, 2011).

Following what is established in Article 238 of the Constitution, it is determined that: “The decentralized autonomous governments will enjoy political, administrative and financial autonomy, and will be governed by the principles of solidarity, subsidiarity, inter-territorial equity, integration, and citizen participation. In no case will the exercise of autonomy allow the secession of the national territory ”. (Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 2008, p. 121).

The new organization of the State establishes the formation of territorial governments, in the search to establish a decentralized model, which itself is based on development objectives, which seeks to determine research and innovation policies for knowledge, development, and technology transfer, necessary for regional development, within the framework of national planning; In this way, the International Cooperation management complements both local and national planning; Hence, the GADs manage International Cooperation for the fulfillment of their powers.⁸

Art. 261, numeral 2, Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, determines that the State will have exclusive powers over International Relations. It is also established in articles 263, 264, and 267 respectively, that within the regional autonomous governments (provincial, municipal governments such as rural parish governments), fully managing and complying with due obligations, for which the Constitution encourages the establishment of cooperation decentralized, without detriment to the official ones at the central level.

⁸ Constitution de la Republica del Ecuador,2008)

With the publication in the Official Registry of the Organic Codes of Planning and Public Finance and Organic Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization (COOTAD), International Cooperation is strengthened, its participation within decentralized autonomous governments increased; which will be in harmony with the obligations of the GADs to protect health, biodiversity and unrestricted respect for collective human rights and nature (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

Within this context, IC within the framework of Latin American integration will be used by Ecuador as a strategic objective for the establishment of efficient International Relations, which will allow secure national participation in the achievement of international objectives. (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

2.2 International Cooperation projects and national systems

The NPS (National Planning System) is closely linked to the planning policies established by the SENPLADES (National Secretariat for Planning and Development), (ORGANIC CODE OF PLANNING AND PUBLIC FINANCE, 2010), since this is the governing body of the National Planning, to exercise the criteria for the allocation of resources instrumentally, for this, it is based on the Formulation of the Multi-year Investment Plan⁹, which is the basis of its programming.

In this context, for more than eleven years, the National Plan for Good Living, through its objectives, regulates programs and projects that are carried out in the country; under the guidance and coordination of the STCI (Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation). Hence, resources of the Non-Refundable Financial Cooperation are regularized through a Single Account of the National Treasury, likewise, the technical cooperation is registered in the National System of Public Finance. It is in this context

⁹ The Pluriannual Public Investment Plan (PPIP) comprises the programs and projects programmed by State entities for execution during the next four years and whose financing is included in the General State Budget (PGE). These investments are aligned with the planning objectives and are consistent with the annual plans. In this way, the PPIP becomes a necessary public management tool for the efficient implementation of a results-based budgeting system (Gómez and Martínez, 2008).

that the financial resources from International Cooperation that are executed by the Central Government and GADs are classified as part of the General State Budget, that is, they are admitted as a public resource; for which they must operate under the accounting record -701- technical assistance and donations from the Single Account System.

In the same way, the management of IC resources and the other processes resulting from said management will be executed under the Integrated Public Sector Financial Management System (eSIGEF), which is the official instrument for managing public resources within the system. of income and expenses, in addition to being permanently monitored in what has to do with its operation and transparency on the part of the governing body of public finances (Ministry of Finance), Central Bank of Ecuador and the STCI.

It was possible to glimpse that with the validity of the COPFP and COOTAD, there was a lack of an efficient dynamics of consolidation of new models of International Cooperation that aims to progressively and effectively solve the needs of the population.

2.3 Actors of International Cooperation

There are various actors within International Cooperation, among which bilateral actors of Spanish donors will be used as an example. Bilateral actors from the south, recipients, and promoters of support, will not be taken into account due to their vast diversity.

It concerns establishing some key aspects about the fact of highlighting a relevant aspect in this entire framework: the concomitance of actors and their policies.

Illustration 1 Actors of International Cooperation

MULTILATERAL ACTORS		INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
International financial institutions		International Monetary Fund
		World Bank
International non-financial organizations		Organizations linked to the United Nations
		World Trade Organization (WTO)
		Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
European Union		
BILATERAL ACTORS		
Bilateral donor actors (from the Spanish case)		Official Cooperation of the Government of Spain
		COD
		ONGD
Recipient bilateral actors		State or central government
		Regional and local governments
		ONGD and other agents

SOURCE: Direct investigation

AUTHOR: Salinas, Stephanie

International Development Cooperation is established as a system of International Relations made up of policies and actions, both by public and private actors, to channel sustainable human development in all states, as a mechanism to build peace and international security. Likewise, both public and private actors of the international community, but especially the former, prioritize countries with low per capita income (principle of a poor economic situation), giving relevance to those that build democracy and respect for human rights. In this context, the main ICD tools are:

1. "Economic and financial aid, humanitarian aid (emergency and food aid), trade preferences, technical cooperation, scientific and technological cooperation. Of these instruments, the best known and most used is that of economic and financial aid, which

generally includes humanitarian aid and is known as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

2. The second instrument is that of trade preferences. The best example of trade preferences is that of the European Union with its seventy-nine main ICD partners grouped in the category of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries, to which it reserves a System of Special Preferences in its trade relations that are They translate into an exemption from tariffs so that their products enter the twenty-eight countries of the European Union.

3. In the same way, the United States recognizes special preferences to the Andean and Central American countries through the Initiative for the Caribbean Basin (ICB) and the Treaty of Tariff Preferences for the Andean (APTDEA) in exchange for a commitment from this region in the fight against drugs. ODA: ICD financial instrument made up of the transfers of resources from one country to another or an IO (International Organization). Such resources are characterized by having an official source, promoting the human development of the recipient country, and having a non-refundable component of no less than 25%. Therefore, there are two categories of ODA: refundable (credits) and non-refundable (grants). The statistical data of the annual flow of ODA is issued by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which brings together the thirty-four most industrialized countries in the world, among which are the twenty-three largest donors of ODA ”. (Agudelo, 2013, p.1)

The modalities of International Cooperation for Development are established as follows: if ODA is regularized from country to country through the respective Governments, bilateral ICD is typified; if ODA is channeled through OI, it is multilateral ICD; if ODA is channeled from local government to local government (mayors, decentralized governments), it is decentralized CID; if ODA is transferred between countries with medium or low income per capita, it is called South-South or horizontal ICD; If ODA is channeled from a sending country in the North through an accepting country in the South to a third country in the South (final recipient), it is called a triangular ICD. The participants in bilateral cooperation are the States represented, especially in their central governments, their DAGs, and may even involve their Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). It is estimated that 75% of total ODA (USD 128 billion, 2009) is channeled bilaterally. This particularity of cooperation is carried out, above all, through national

Cooperation Agencies such as GTZ (Germany), JICA (Japan), USAID (USA), MAE-DGCS (Italy), COSUDE (Switzerland), AECI (Spain), Sida (Sweden) and others. (Agudelo, 2013, p.2)

2.4 The actors of Multilateral Cooperation

International Development Cooperation appears in the multilateralism of International Relations. Thus, multilateral organizations are consolidated as fundamental actors of ICD. However, its relevance is more qualitative than quantitative, since only 25% of total ODA is channeled, which is why International Development Cooperation is born affected by this bipolarism that ideologically divided the world.¹⁰ For this reason, it suffers from this evil in its birth as an instrument of geopolitics (political, social, and economic), in the two zones of influence of the two poles proportionally, hence a third route of the third world in search of a Non-ideologized and politically distorted cooperation: Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in 1961. (Agudelo, 2013, p.2)

International (multilateral) Organizations dealing with International Development Cooperation can be classified into financial and non-financial. Among the first we have:

- The Bretton Woods system (USA 1944) is constituted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The first (IMF) is not a classic International Cooperation actor and its financing is not part of ODA. However, the IMF, with its operations and financial assistance policies, intervenes in the validation of the economic conditions where the direct actors of ICD operate. (www.imf.org). The World Bank, WB (www.worldbank.org), likewise, is the only global bank and the main development bank. It acts as a group of multilateral financial organizations: - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - International Development Association (IDA) - International Finance Corporation (IFC) - Multilateral Investment Agency

¹⁰ In a somewhat more general sense, the term also designates the regrouping of forces or wills between two groups confronted by different interests such as territory, environment and politics or around two positions in some opposite sense.

(MIGA) - International Center for the Settlement of Disputes of Investment (ICSID). Since 1978, the World Bank has published the World Development Report according to GDP per capita and circumscribes topics such as employment, poverty, development policies, environment, infrastructure, transition, technology, and others. The Bretton Woods system is linked to a liberal and neoliberal vision of the economy and the State and seeks to maintain international economic and financial harmony by warning and facing global financial crises.

Not many years ago in South America, at the initiative of Venezuela, the Banco del Sur was born, whose creators are Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, and Venezuela with the continued adhesion of Colombia. Its objectives are: 1. “to strengthen integration, reduce asymmetries and promote the equitable distribution of resources”; 2. “finance economic and social development in a balanced and stable manner, making use of intra and extra-regional savings” of the countries of the South American Union (UNASUR). It is not regional but universal, because of its modus operandi the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) of the UN system can be circumscribed here. Multilateral financial organizations projected in 2000 the HIPC initiative or the Most Indebted and Poorest Countries. It is about reducing the external debt of the forty-one poorest and most indebted countries in the world to a level considered “sustainable” by canceling debt up to 80%. (Bank of the South, 2009). (Agudelo, 2013, p.5)

On the other hand, there are non-financial multilateral organizations, which offer technical cooperation, project donations, humanitarian aid, and food. These are mostly specialized institutes, agencies, and programs of the UN system. This group also includes the instances of debate and formulation of IC policies and strategies that call for action by the other ICD and ODA actors. The best example of this category is the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The UN is the highest multilateral organization and the only one with a universal geographical and general thematic character, it has the precept of guaranteeing world peace and security by promoting development and human rights. The UN must fulfill its mandate in the absence of a world government body. What is related to world security is in the hands of the Security Council, whose resolutions are mandatory. Regarding social development and human rights is the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), on which all the programs, agencies, and specialized institutes depend. The deliberative body of the

UN in the General Assembly and its executive is in charge of the Secretary-General. The development actions carried out by the specialized agencies of the UN are mainly technical cooperation and some donations to projects. UN programs are predominantly executed through governments, but an important role is attributed to NGOs, many of which have consultative status with the organization. The UN still suffers from the influences of world politics incessantly linked to the interests of States and from the confrontations between them (North-South, West-East...). However, it is the maximum context of global proposals for the great problems of world human progress.

The UN also has a set of Regional Economic Commissions in Europe, Asia-Pacific, Western Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, of all these, the most influential in its purpose of promoting regional development has been the Commission Economic for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Essential UN agencies, programs, organizations, and specialized institutes for human development: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Food Program (WFP), United Nations Program United Nations Environment (UNEP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Center for Human Settlements (HABITAT), International Labor Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

The European Union (EU): multi-thematic regional multilateral organization. The International Development Cooperation system provides a glimpse of the policies and actions to promote development carried out by its member states and by its multilateral foreign policy body (European Commission). The European Union is the main multilateral actor in DIC both in terms of ODA (60% of the total) and in terms of the quality of policies, strategies, and negotiations. However, the EU ICD still suffers from a lack of a common foreign policy of the Union (CFSP). The EU has a group of privileged partners in its ICD relation, it is about the seventy-one African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries that endured the greatest rigors of the colonization of the founding member countries of the EEC and then The EU. The European Union cooperates with the other areas of the world which it considers third-party partners concerning the ACP. The quality of the EU ICD is determined, above all, by the Maastricht Treaty (1992) that

founds the EU and which defines the EU ICD as complementary to the ICD of the member countries.

The EU ICD, according to the Maastricht Treaty, aims to:

“Lasting economic and social development of developing countries and especially of the most disadvantaged; harmonious and progressive insertion of developing countries in the world economy; combating poverty in developing countries for the EU, development policy will also contribute to the overall objective of consolidating democracy and the rule of law. Likewise, its objective will be to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms”. (Art. 130 U.1-U.2).

EUROPEAN UNION-LATIN AMERICA COOPERATION (EU-AL).

Since 1999, the political system of Bi-regional Summits¹¹ was adopted as the basis for negotiation of the EU-LA ICD. The actors are the Rio Group that represents Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union:

1. “RIO DE JANEIRO (1999): Towards a LAC-EU Strategic Partnership
2. MADRID (2002): EU-LA common space for higher education and bi-regional Alban scholarship program
3. GUADALAJARA (2004): multilateralism, regional integration and cohesion
4. VIENNA (2006): EU-CAN and EU-Central America Association: democracy and employment
5. LIMA (2008): for the permanent Strategic Association LAC-EU + EU-CAN + EU-CA + EU-Mercosur: equity and sustainable development
6. MADRID (2010): technological innovation and social inclusion

¹¹ It is a meeting of leaders from different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union that is held every two years in May

7. SANTIAGO CHILE (2013): CELAC-EU SUMMIT, EU-COL-PER trade agreement. The purpose of the CELAC-UE Strategic Association is confirmed. In this bi-regional framework, the system has been endowed with an EU-LA ICD REGULATION that includes: thirty-one DEP: Country Strategic Document; thirty-two DER: Strategic Document by Region; thirty-three DESR: Strategic Document by Subregion: Can, Mercosur, Central America, AEC. Also, since 1993 with the AI-Invest program of economic cooperation between companies, the EU-LA regional programs have started. To this are progressively added:

1 Alis for the information society.

2 Alure for energy.

3 Urbal for urban development.

4 Eurosocietal for social cohesion.

5 ALFA and ALBAN for higher education and research ”. (Agudelo, 2013, p.8)

- Regional and subregional development banks. - They are multilateral financial development and investment corporations created by regional integration processes in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and subregional in the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Arab countries, Andean countries, and others. Such is the case of the African Development Bank (ADB). Founded in 1963, it has 76 members (not only African) and has its operations center in Abidjan (Ivory Coast). Another case is the Asian Development Bank (ASDB). Founded in 1966 it has 56 member states (not just Asian).

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It is the largest and oldest regional development bank. It is the main source of multilateral financing for development in Latin America. Created in 1960 in response to insufficient response from the World Bank. Its headquarters are in Washington (USA). It consists of 26 mutual member countries of the region that constitute 50.02% of the decision-making power. It has the precept of allocating 50% or more of its operations and 40% or more of its resources to programs that promote social equity and are destined for the poor. Twenty-one of the 47 IDB member countries are non-borrowers, which means that they can provide financial

support, either in the form of integrated capital or in terms of capital agreements. Non-borrowing member countries of the IDB include the United States, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Israel, and 16 European countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Slovenia, Spain, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland.

From its website (www.iadb.org), it takes verbatim the Five things to know about the IDB:

“The IDB provides more financial resources than any other regional financial institution owned by governments. The IDB fully finances a comprehensive debt forgiveness program. The IDB turned 50 in 2009. The countries that receive IDB financing also own the majority of the shares. The IDB has more than 600 projects in its portfolio. The IDB has prioritized social development, small businesses, and regional integration. In Latin America there is also the Andean Development Corporation, CAF as a multilateral financial institution, which provides different banking services to clients in the public and private sectors of its 17 member countries of the region (shareholders). Created in 1970 with headquarters in Caracas, CAF acts by mobilizing financial resources from international markets to Latin America. The Corporation is committed to sustainable development and regional integration, pillars of its mission as stated on its website: www.caf.com” (Agudelo, 2013, p.4)

Since the beginning of the bi-regional negotiation (1999) of the EU-LA ICD, the following have been agreed upon as priorities: support for democratization processes and the protection of human rights; institutional assistance; support to regional integration processes; promotion of higher education of excellence; development of productive capacity (micro-enterprises); fight against drug trafficking, among the most important.

As can be seen, the prevalence within the legal order of IC has been dealt with, through participatory levels of execution through international organizations that provide aid, especially based on International Cooperation for development, of the most important countries. needy or developing.

CHAPTER III

SITUATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

3.1 Background of International Cooperation in the Municipality of Biblián

The situation of the International Cooperation of the DAG of Biblián is based mainly on IC's relation with Spain and its non-governmental organizations, therefore its history with that country must be stipulated. As such, it is known that Spain is a country located on the Hispanic peninsula, since 1986 it has been a member of the European Union (EU). It has a manufacturing industry and services that are efficiently developed and fully competitive at regional (EU) and global levels, which has served to become a commercial partner for many countries in the world and, especially, for Ecuador (taking into account idiomatic concomitance and a shared ancestral history).

In the context of its entry into the EU, it can be noted how it has adapted many of its policies and regulations to its guidelines. This determines business environments, conflict resolution, customs, technology transfer, and more. Hence, various issues related to its legislation would be intrinsically linked to the study of those of the EU.

Trade relations between Ecuador and Spain have been consistent and have developed favorably over time for Ecuador. The development of total exports from Ecuador to Spain in 2010 was in the order of 10.9%. Also, in the same year, there were more than 400 sub-items exported to the Iberian country. In this tenor, the export of toquilla straw hats has had the same kind of growth for more than 5 years. It should be noted that, during this same period, 11% of the total export of toquilla straw hats was consigned to Spain. This Iberian country is thus among the five main trading partners for this item (toquilla straw hats).

This chapter takes two axes, the first, which is to study the antecedents of the International Cooperation of the Municipality of Biblián, and second, to determine the current situation of the DAG Biblián vis-à-vis the CI, indicating the main points about the bilateral

relations between Ecuador and Spain, the most relevant about the Spanish market, the consumer, the consumption structure, etc. In addition to the practical requirements when making the export operational (with the support of public and private cooperation agencies) as an IC mechanism. In this passage, a brief description of the host country of the International Cooperation with the DAG of Biblián is made:

- Official name: Kingdom of Spain.
- Surface: 505,986 km².
- Geographical situation: Southern Europe, in the Iberian Peninsula and mainland territory, includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, the cities of Ceuta and Melilla in North Africa, and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Population: 47,021,031 inhabitants. (2010).
- Population growth: 0.6% (annual rate).
- Age structure:
 - 0-14 years 15%.
 - 15-64 years 68%.
 - 65 years or older 17%.
- Gender structure: 0.98 (men per woman).
- Urban population: 79%.
- Languages: Spanish - Castilian - is the official language of the entire State, Catalan, Valencian, Galician and Basque are co-official in the respective autonomous communities.
- Population groups: 12.2% of the population is foreign. In this group, the most numerous are Romanians with 1.8% and later Moroccans with 1.6%
- Population cities:
 - Capital: Madrid (3,273,049).
 - Main cities: Barcelona (1,619,337), Valencia (809,267) and Seville (704,198).

- Religions: Catholics 72% and practitioners of other faiths 2%.
- Administrative division: 17 autonomous communities, 50 provinces, and 2 autonomous cities: Ceuta and Melilla.
- Social welfare Human Development Index (2010): 20 (ranked in the world ranking of 169 countries).
- Current GDP: 1,062,591 (millions of euros).
- PPP GDP: 1,369,000 (millions of USD).
- GDP per capita: 23,063 (euros).
- Global competitiveness index: 42.
- GDP per capita growth: 0.5% (annual rate).
- Structure of demand / GDP:
Private consumption 58.40%.
Public consumption 20.78%.
- Employment (2010):
Active population / population over 15 years: 57.5%. Unemployment rate: 20.3%.
- Prices (2011).
Consumer Price Index: 2.87% (annual variation rate).
- Spanish commercial coverage rate: 78.04% ”. (ICEX, 2011, p.12).

3.1.1 General trade framework Ecuador-Spain

Trade relations between Ecuador and Spain have been consistent and have been developing favorably over time for Ecuador, but only until 2011, which was the most fruitful year for our country. The growth of total exports from Ecuador to Spain in 2019 was 8.08%. In this same year, there were more than 400 subheadings exported to Spain. To a large extent, these correspond to canned fish, roses, shrimp, and tuna, constituting

80% of the total. Similarly, as previously stated, item 650400 for toquilla straw hats, has had a constant increase in its value of exports to the Iberian country.

The Ecuador-Spain Trade Balance has not been favorable for Ecuador during the last two years (until December 2019) which can be seen in the tables below:

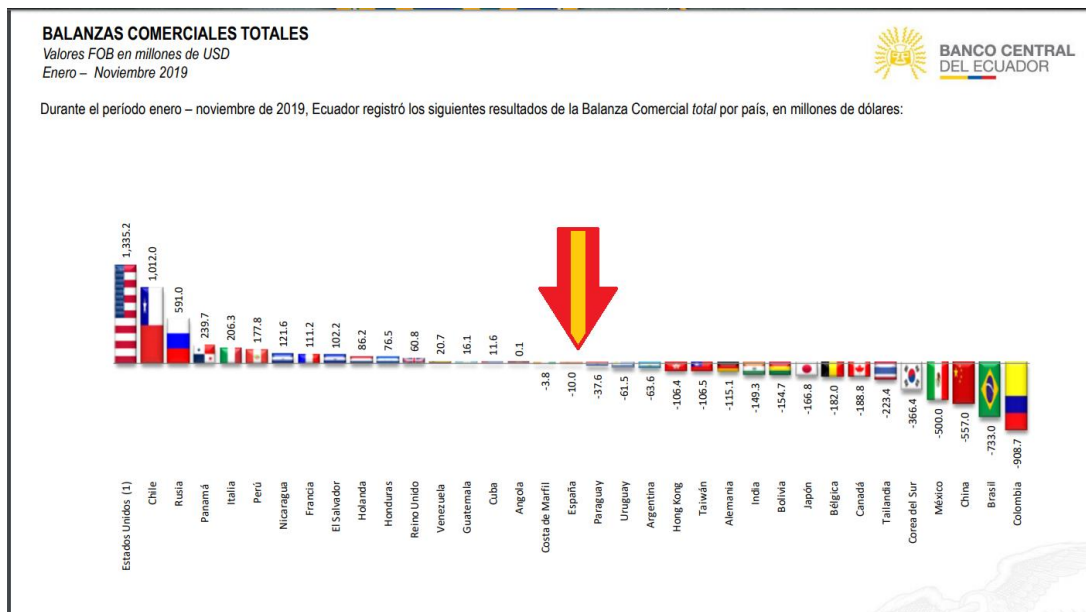
Table 2 Trade Balance Ecuador-Spain 2018-2019

		enero - noviembre 2018					enero - noviembre 2019					Variación enero - noviembre 2019-2018	
		Exportaciones ²		Importaciones		Balanza Comercial	Exportaciones ²		Importaciones		Balanza Comercial	Absoluta	Relativa
		TM	FOB	TM	FOB	FOB	TM	FOB	TM	FOB	FOB	Valores FOB	
	Totales	28,352,251	19,900.2	15,666,355	20,413.3	-513.1	30,150,725	20,312.2	16,075,429	19,962.3	349.91	862.96	168.2%
1	Estados Unidos (3)	9,843,521	6,129.8	4,923,424	4,856.2	1,273.6	10,439,356	6,004.9	5,678,392	4,669.6	1,335.2	61.7	4.8%
2	Chile	2,794,539	1,364.9	375,080	475.0	889.9	3,452,013	1,464.3	333,681	452.3	1,012.0	122.1	13.7%
3	Rusia	1,419,930	765.9	360,018	133.8	632.2	1,376,476	793.9	413,726	202.9	591.0	-41.1	-6.5%
4	Panamá	2,785,099	1,211.0	1,867,119	1,642.2	-431.2	4,372,643	1,723.8	1,579,693	1,484.1	239.7	670.9	155.6%
5	Italia	574,976	600.1	50,024	273.2	326.9	308,508	435.0	42,558	228.7	206.3	-120.6	-36.9%
6	Perú	2,767,712	1,485.6	718,552	791.6	694.0	1,667,755	922.0	775,761	744.3	177.8	-516.3	-74.4%
7	Nicaragua	2,949	22.3	11,894	5.3	17.1	349,124	127.4	13,086	5.8	121.6	104.5	611.5%
8	Francia	48,395	243.6	49,076	136.2	107.4	51,712	255.3	20,673	144.1	111.2	3.8	3.5%
9	El Salvador	91,477	48.7	11,577	8.4	40.3	267,649	108.9	10,151	6.7	102.2	61.9	153.4%
10	Holanda	271,924	392.1	461,200	460.6	-68.5	371,189	520.3	340,016	434.1	86.2	154.7	225.8%
11	Honduras	148,414	74.6	11,936	7.3	67.3	183,751	78.7	390	2.2	76.5	9.2	13.7%
12	Reino Unido	142,430	172.3	14,701	87.5	84.7	134,638	150.4	18,444	89.7	60.8	-24.0	-28.3%
13	Venezuela	16,668	33.9	4,540	6.6	27.3	9,710	25.1	2,038	4.4	20.7	-6.6	-24.1%
14	Guatemala	42,987	35.0	54,615	46.2	-11.2	107,659	60.5	64,114	44.4	16.1	27.3	243.9%
15	Cuba	11,289	16.9	94	6.0	10.9	11,093	16.0	60	4.3	11.6	0.7	6.2%
16	Angola	79	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.2	22	0.1	0.03	0.006	0.1	-0.1	-30.4%
17	Costa de Marfil	3,783	3.4	225	0.3	3.1	4,470	3.1	7,625	6.9	-3.8	-6.9	-224.3%
18	España	136,415	544.6	187,804	484.9	-59.8	166,852	588.4	174,620	598.5	-10.0	-69.8	-116.8%
19	Paraguay	2,225	7.3	94,266	48.9	-39.1	1,360	3.4	96,818	43.1	-37.6	-1.4	-3.6%
20	Uruguay	20,489	24.4	46,342	93.7	-69.3	20,982	21.6	2,043	83.1	-61.5	7.8	11.2%
21	Argentina	274,547	222.1	654,834	349.4	-127.3	235,569	171.6	354,553	235.2	-63.6	63.7	50.1%
22	Hong Kong	11,626	34.7	9,357	180.3	-145.6	16,899	44.0	10,242	150.3	-106.4	39.2	26.9%
23	Taiwán	4,103	6.1	49,932	144.0	-137.9	4,787	9.8	34,342	116.3	-106.5	31.4	22.8%
24	Alemania	513,981	450.4	103,905	461.2	-10.7	362,174	301.2	80,897	416.4	-115.1	-104.4	-974.4%
25	India	789,435	286.6	84,628	250.1	36.5	434,428	131.2	153,707	280.5	-149.3	-185.8	-509.4%
26	Bolivia	14,954	31.9	391,381	199.6	-167.7	14,027	33.8	400,070	188.5	-154.7	12.9	7.7%
27	Japón	481,850	298.1	159,466	365.7	-67.6	500,103	277.8	260,251	444.5	-166.8	-99.1	-146.6%
28	Bélgica	233,155	191.3	128,987	388.2	-196.8	189,910	160.7	100,563	342.7	-182.0	14.8	7.5%
29	Canadá	29,996	81.0	607,714	198.2	-117.2	28,140	75.0	757,950	263.8	-188.8	-71.6	-61.1%
30	Tailandia	2,801	4.6	50,125	291.1	-286.5	3,370	11.6	38,000	235.0	-223.4	63.2	22.0%
31	Corea del Sur	57,166	91.6	213,799	600.2	-508.6	173,531	145.5	250,737	511.8	-366.4	142.2	28.0%
32	México	125,710	136.0	385,564	652.1	-516.1	113,842	123.6	287,476	623.7	-500.0	16.0	3.1%
33	China	1,694,762	1,353.3	1,639,066	3,140.1	-1,786.7	1,690,585	2,679.5	1,831,936	3,236.5	-557.0	1,229.7	68.8%
34	Brasil	30,919	99.0	477,647	843.6	-744.6	27,829	80.6	507,617	813.6	-733.0	11.6	1.6%
35	Colombia	631,478	766.7	843,227	1,704.2	-937.5	603,239	764.0	651,143	1,672.7	-908.7	28.8	3.1%
36	Otros países	2,330,467	2,669.7	624,430.3	938.1	1,731.5	2,455,330	1,997.3	782,252.3	1,039.5	957.8	-773.8	-44.7%
	Tráfico postal int. y correos rápidos			3.6	145.6	-145.6			3.5	142.1	-142.1	3.6	2.5%

1 Las cifras son provisionales; su reproceso se realiza conforme a la recepción de documentos fuente de las operaciones de comercio exterior. No incluye ajustes por importaciones del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional. Las importaciones corresponden a país de procedencia. 2 Las exportaciones de crudo y derivados se registran tomando en cuenta el último destino conocido de acuerdo con las normas internacionales para la elaboración de Estadísticas de Comercio Internacional de Mercancías, esta información se obtiene de las facturas emitidas por EP Petroecuador. 3 Incluye Puerto Rico.

Source: ECB * 2019 data taken from the last half of the year * Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

Table 3 Total Trade Balance



Source: ECB 2019 data taken from the last half of the year

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

3.1.2 Ecuador-Spain bilateral relations

Bilateral relations between these two countries have been fruitful, where exports of our products have increased in the 2010s, but not in the aftermath of this period. However, bilateral relations have been positive, as established by the Spanish embassy in Ecuador:

“The governments of both countries, driven by the constant demands of their respective societies, have been strengthening their bilateral ties. At present, the migratory phenomenon and the firm desire of Spain and the European Union (EU) to support the strengthening of the institutional and democratic stability of Ecuador constitute two fundamental axes of their joint action ”(Embassy of Spain in Ecuador, 2011)

With the publication of the Aliens Law, a new human extension has been forged in their bilateral relations. This will undeniably recur directly in all its areas, “generating a much deeper and more content bilateral framework” (Embassy of Spain in Ecuador, 2011).

Bilateral cooperation of both countries has been profoundly strengthened, with additional support for democracy and institutional stability on the part of Spain after the fateful incident in Ecuador called the 30S; at the same time, the evolution of their economic and financial relations; such is the specific case of the debt swap for fifty million dollars for investment projects, while consular relations have been strengthened, fostering growing activity among peers.

3.1.3 Ecuador-Spain commercial activities

The Iberian country is a member of the EU, which weighs heavily on its commercial transactions within the region and the world. Above all, according to what has been agreed in the WTO (World Trade Organization) "The EU member states are WTO Members (until November 30, 2009, the EU was officially known in the WTO for legal reasons such as the European Communities (EC). "In this context, Spain became a member of the WTO on January 1, 1995. (PROECUADOR-, 2011, p. 10).

The European Union, through the GSP (Generalized System of Preferences), grants developing countries "exemptions from customs duties or reduced tariffs on their exports" (PROECUADOR, 2010, p. 10). The main objective of the design of the Generalized System of Preferences is to help reduce poverty and promote sustainable development and governance.

Regarding the operation of the SGP system, it is unavoidable to specify that it has three different regimes:

- 1) “General Regime: all eligible countries benefit from it.¹²
- 2) Special Incentive Regime for Sustainable Development and Governance (SGP +): provides additional benefits to countries that apply international standards for sustainable development and governance.
- 3) <Everything but Arms> Initiative: grants Least Developed Countries (LDCs) duty-free and quota-free access to EU markets ”. (PROECUADOR, 2010, p. 11).

At this time, Ecuadorian exports benefit from the SGP + (2018-2019), this being perpetually renewable about access circumstances. Ecuador benefits from this system in conjunction with sixteen other Latin American countries.

In this context, it is necessary to appreciate the great confluence of International Cooperation between Ecuador and Spain, hence a great IC agency can be established, which will benefit above all the entrepreneurial strata and those most in need of the DAG of Biblián.

3.2 Study of the current situation of the Municipality of Biblián vis-à-vis International Cooperation

The Decentralized Autonomous Government (DAG) of the City of Biblián adopts the administration by processes to define its organizational structure, aligned with its mission

¹² The criteria of the generalized, non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory system giving preferences in favor of developing countries, including special measures in favor of the least developed among developing countries, should be:

- a. to increase your export earnings;
- b. to promote its industrialization; and
- c. to accelerate their economic growth rates.

and is based on the philosophy and approach of products, services, and processes, for the sustainable development of the city; with the protection and promotion of cultural diversity, social memory, cultural heritage to boost the popular and solidarity economy to eradicate poverty, equitably distributing resources and wealth, and thus achieve the well-being of its community.

“Mission.- The Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Biblián Canton is a local government body in charge of promoting the sustainable development of the city, using adequate planning as a management tool, the equitable treatment of problems that concern it, citizen participation, and full accountability to contribute to the material and spiritual well-being of its community, the strengthening of civic spirit, fellowship, progress, and national unity, strengthening its economy through the provision, development and conservation of road infrastructure, sewerage services, drinking water, health, hygiene, environmental sanitation, citizen security, education, culture, and other municipal services. Their action will be subject to the policies, strategies, and objectives of the Municipality's development plan ”. (Functional Organic Regulation for Processes of the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Cantón Biblián, 2014, p. 2)

“Vision.- Biblián, in the year 2021, is the complementary center articulated to the micro-regional development, associated with the link of micro-regional tourist corridors that promote the historic-cultural and archaeological wealth; contributing to the stability of the regional bio-corridor of the Paute River basin, the city promotes urban-rural territorial integration, strengthens the improvement of productive capacities, promotes integral development, cohesion and social inclusion of the population and ensures environmental quality locally. The city is consolidated as a stay and provider of quality services, integrated into the natural environment, ordering in a healthy and pleasant environment; with a local government that is based on citizen participation and action and autonomy of the Parish Boards leading the planned development and management ”. (Functional Organic Regulation for Processes of the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Canton Biblián, 2014, p. 3)

Institutional Objectives

“A) Undertaking a municipal government that promotes the well-being of its community through the articulated and coordinated administration of public services and products

with quality that, at present and in the future, the municipal government delivers to its External Users, in accordance with the current legal system ;

b) Promoting and strengthening the civic culture of the City of Biblián, based on principles that make learning a constant value of life, that encourages reflective and critical participation, respectful dialogue, encouraging coexistence and solidarity among its community, through the interrelated and coordinated management of intervention services around priority care groups; and, those that, according to the current legal system, are incorporated into the municipal sphere;

c) Establishing within the organizational and administrative structure of the municipal government of the City of Biblián, principles that incorporate teamwork practices in the municipal operation, for which a government system is defined making the portfolio of services and products transparent, justifying the existence of each organizational area, helping to establish responsibilities, and improving internal control and the culture of accountability

d) Developing competitive teams that show high effectiveness, efficiency, and assertiveness at work, providing services and products to citizens;

e) Contributing to the promotion and protection of local interests, through the application of the current legal framework, formulation and implementation of municipal ordinances and resolutions;

f) Promoting the physical, economic, social, and cultural development of the city, carrying out projects and rendering service;

g) Increasing the spirit of integration of all the social and economic actors, the civic spirit, and the fellowship of the population in order to achieve growth and progress within the city;

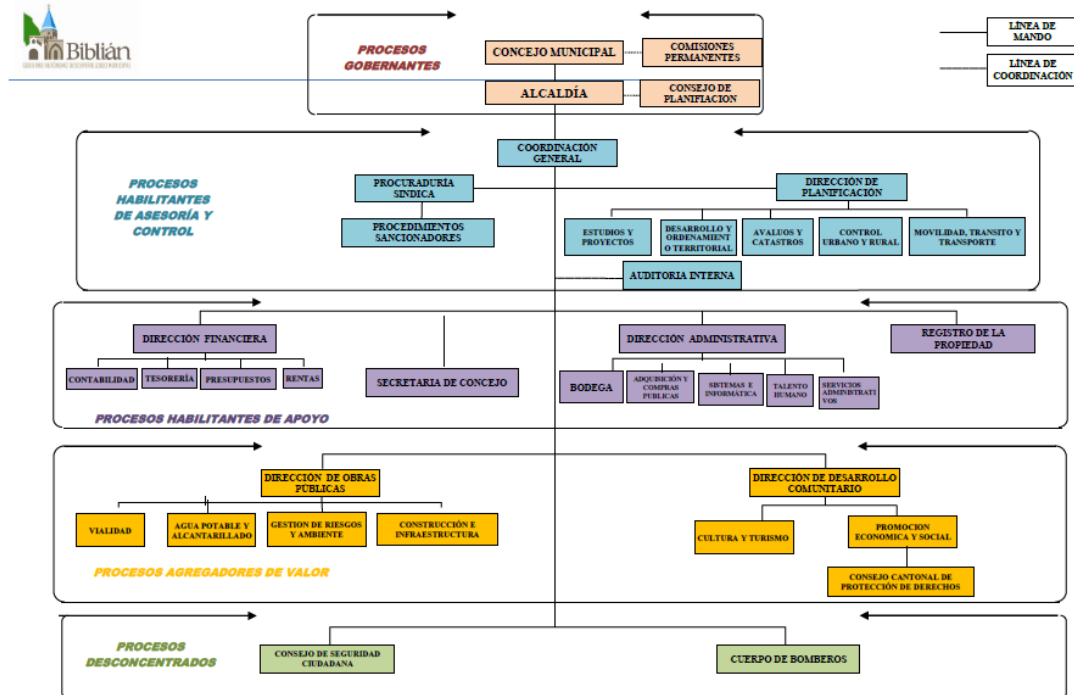
h) Promoting the process of citizen participation and social control that allow the fulfillment of the institutional objectives within the framework of the law;

i) Forming strategic alliances with the different levels of government and private organizations that allow the development of the city”. (Functional Organic Regulation for Processes of the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the City of Biblián, 2014, p. 3)

Within this context and for the fulfillment of its objectives and the correct interrelation of the hierarchical line, the Decentralized Autonomous Government, DAG, of the City of Biblián establishes the following levels of administration: Directions (Macro-processes), Sections (Processes), and Units (sub-processes). The municipal decentralized agencies will establish their organization and hierarchical line. All this contributed in an organizational way to the sustenance and achievement of its objectives, with the purpose that its mission and vision contribute to the implementation of actions that generate continuous improvement processes, with the ultimate goal that its management be efficient and transparent within the DAG of the City of Biblián.

The following organizational chart implemented by the DAG achieves an efficient organization.

Table 1GAD Biblián Organization Chart



Source: DAG Biblián

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

Once the Planning Department has been established, the International Cooperation Directorate can be easily implemented. The following is a description of the functions and responsibilities of the Planning Directorate, which for the moment supports the CI, with the purpose of achieving products and services:

“A) Formulating plans, programs, and projects optimizing the allocation of resources and non-refundable technical cooperation;

e) Formulating and evaluating plans, programs, and projects for the preservation, maintenance, and dissemination of the architectural, cultural, and natural heritage;

g) Preparing the annual investment plan through the participation of parishes, neighborhoods, as well as public and private institutions;

j) Managing through the national and International Cooperation in order to channel financial resources and technical assistance for the benefit of the city;

k) Promoting active citizen participation, strengthening the social fabric, citizen exercise and appropriation of the planning process and development strategies of the city;

x) Monitoring the execution of the investments made by the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the City of Biblián ”(Functional Organic Regulation for Decentralized Autonomous Government Processes of the Biblián Canton, 2014, p. 14)

The following table illustrates how the International Cooperation area is currently based, discarding the possibility of autonomous management, and allowing the direction of fresh resources or another form of IC.

Table 2 Organizational Structure



Source: DAG Biblián

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

The relationship between the Municipality's Planning Department and International Cooperation, as illustrated, begins to empower itself in other levels such as social promotion and projects. However, within the proposal, it will be established as an autonomous Department, where IC is relevant.

Within this context, the DAG of Biblián currently has one single International Cooperation agreement, which is validated by the Fons Valencia Per La Solidaritat, a Valencian organization that provides support for this Municipality in terms of achieving

the commercial objectives of the “toquilleras”, which in the most relevant part of the agreement states as follows,

Through this agreement, the FVS grants a subsidy to the Municipal DAG of the City of Biblián, a total subsidized contribution of twenty thousand euros to carry out the project entitled “SOCIO-PRODUCTIVE STRENGTHENING OF THE COOPERATIVE OF ARTISAN PRODUCTION FATHER RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ COOPROPARAGO OF THE CITY OF BIBLIAN - PHASE III ”.

However, due to the high cost of production, the “toquilleras” must consider mass production as a priority in order to see a profit in the future and to secure the well-being of their families.

International organizations of any kind also require a certain guarantee that their funds are being properly channeled into the project detailed in the agreement, for which the Municipal DAG of the City of Biblián must provide a technical and economic monitoring report that will confirm compliance to the model provided by the FVS, indicating the status of the project and any incidents that may affect its correct execution.

According to the agreement, there is a clause made to the “toquilleras”, which is an intangible asset declared a World Heritage Site, and which must be taken advantage of for a true IC. It cannot be used in its economic factors, since they are derisory with the help that can be achieved, such as establishing a pattern of support in what refers to all the planning that the DAG of Biblián hopes to achieve, obtaining contributions subsidized not only in the current environment but perhaps to go further, such as in planning its urban projection and sustained growth of the biblianense society.

The next and final chapter, will establish a proposal with greater emphasis on ICs as an additional value to the municipal administration, since only a successful departmental organization will allow the processes to be executed in compliance with the established

legal norms and, what is more important, based on true accountability by the part of the DAG towards international support organizations.

CHAPTER IV

MANAGEMENT MODEL PROPOSAL

The stages that are presented in the management model are executed to present a proposal in an International Cooperation process in the Municipality of Biblián. These must cross the programs and projects admitted for the IC. The stages will go through a coupled and gradual cycle that will be harmonized with the general development strategy of the Municipality of Biblián and the international aid worker, until their final assessment that will evaluate the fulfillment of the established objectives, concentrating on the result-based monitoring approach, which will serve for the conduct of the project or program and the presentation of reports. This cycle is defined in interdependent stages, by which the Municipality requesting International Cooperation is expected to systematically develop in order to guarantee the quality and effectiveness of International Cooperation.

4.1 Stages of the management model

Programming

It is conceived as the choice of sector priorities of the Municipality, as well as of the cooperators, and the initial illustration of possible programs or projects.

Identification

It is the initial announcement of the idea of the program or project. It specifies possible target groups (analysis of beneficiaries - cooperators), initial evaluation of problems, evaluation of objectives and dilemmas, or comprehensive evaluation to provide a solution to the problems within the IC.

Assessment

Concerning the feasibility process of the program or project. It proposes the study of any financial implications, its sustainability, and the components of success, to the Municipal development plan.

Design and Formulation

It is the announcing of the planning matrix of the program or project and the systematization of activities and resources in a viable operational plan. The logical means-ends structure indicated within the logical framework will be examined. This stage is part of the management of the project, which implies the assessment of all the contents of the program or project about its operation, financing, social and economic feasibility, and articulation and harmonization with the Municipal development plan. The formulation or design of the program or project must have a logical firmness in terms of the means-ends relation, that is, if the actions proposed allow achieving the results and if they contribute positively to achieving the objective.

Negotiation

It refers to the process of enunciation and approval of programs and projects and will involve stages of negotiation of the same and for their consummation the financing and legalization of the agreements. Each IC item has its know-how and procedures and involves stages that require the expertise and management of the program or project that the Municipality wishes to implement.

Execution, Monitoring, and Follow-up

Within this stage is the location itself, the execution plan, and the initiation of operations with the injection of resources, selection of offers, and award of contracts. In the same way, within the monitoring or follow-up to the execution, it will be examined if the project has achieved the objectives or if it should be redefined. The evaluation or follow-up based on results is not limited to review the direct or indirect results that are about the objective of the project. It is responsible for:

- Direct variations caused by activities.

- Courses of change were raised by the products of the projects in the Municipality of Biblián and the beneficiary groups.
- The prevalence that benefactors and beneficiary groups attain from change processes (direct effects), and
- Additional changes (indirect effects) that assist or have specifically assisted the project as a whole.

Ultimately, monitoring will allow for checking the progress and status of the project and changing its operational plan if necessary. They will be executed through different components or methodologies determined by each of the cooperators, commonly based on the indicators of the logical framework, which is carried out internally by the project team within the Municipality of Biblián.

Evaluation

It constitutes the analysis of the effectiveness, efficiency, and convenience of the project, emphasizing its effects or impacts, based on the verification of any achievements and learning from any mistakes, presentation of recommendations for reform actions and feedback at the project level and other similar ones. . It is urgent to emphasize that the specific evaluation methodologies are adequate and established by each benefactor source, which is directed to the Municipality.

While the monitoring will be carried out by a team of its own within the project, the evaluation is carried out by external third parties, usually a few years after completion of the execution. The ultimate goal of the evaluation stage is to make IC as effective and efficient as possible.

The stages of the project life cycle and the IC are successive, but also repetitive, that is, a part of the project cycle can infer on a previous or later part, requiring adjustments to be made in the necessary environments.

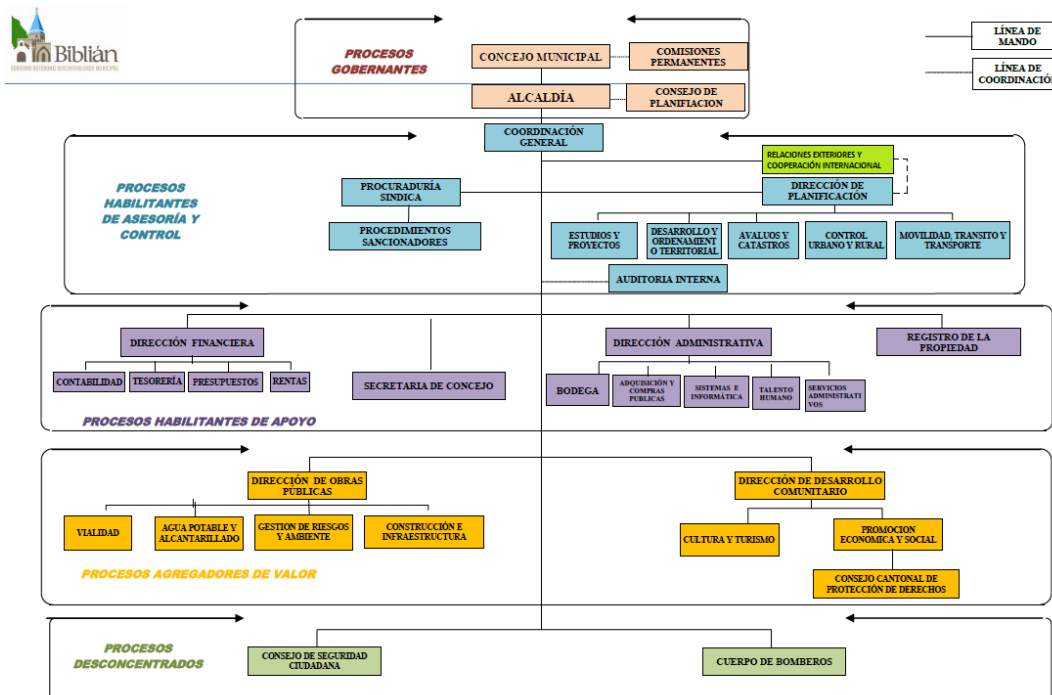
It is necessary to emphasize that the advances of each stage will be used to provide feedback on the execution, to make decisions that modify or correct the processes that are not within the logical framework. The conclusions of the final evaluation stage could be taken as learning from mistakes made for the formulation of other projects within the IC in the Municipality of Biblián.

4.2 Proposal and location

4.2.1 Normative and organic formalization

It is primarily important that the Municipality of Biblián joins its normative body to be able to regulate the non-refundable and technical IC. For this, an ordinance must be issued by the highest authority of the DAG of Biblián. In the annexes, you can see a model ordinance developed by the Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME). Regarding this ordinance guide, in its pertinent article, it proposes the creation of a Department called Foreign Relations and International Cooperation (RECI). The aforementioned department should be created at the advisor level, according to the structural organization chart of the Municipality of Biblián, as can be seen in the following illustration.

Table 3 DAG Biblián Proposed Organization Chart



Source: DAG Biblián

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

The new departmental unit should have an almost equal relationship with the planning department, because it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of each activity carried out within the Municipality, much more so if the goal is to achieve excellent results to obtain the financing of diverse projects in the different departments of the council. Similarly, this department must be made up of the human talent essential for its operation, which will guarantee an adequate execution and following the departmental and general planning, in addition to having a guarantee of independence from the rest of the departments, which will result in a proper and efficient operation, in addition to becoming a true advisor to the highest authority of the council and the rest of the municipal departments.

There must be a minimum of two a maximum of three employees from human talent assigned to the ERIC unit , namely a director or head of the department, an expert coordinator in various areas, and an administrative assistant. The assigned personnel must have solid foundations on IC, degrees that certify their knowledge and experience, in addition to being experts in the topics to be discussed within this area.

4.2.2 Functions of the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation proposed for the DAG of Biblián

The main objective of the creation of this ERIC department resides in systematizing and legalizing the international activity of the Municipality of Biblián, with the implementation of a department that is concerned with outlining, organizing, establishing, and coordinating undertakings and aspirations at the level of IC, from the various departments and areas that make up the municipal administration, seeking to develop and achieve economic, technical and human support from international governmental and non-governmental entities; For this, it is proposed that both the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation of the GAD fulfill the objectives for the creation of offices of International Relations in local governments following the model of Barba

(2008) for the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, but based on the reality of the Municipality of Biblián.

1. Bringing together different techniques means to complete the actions, projects, and initiatives that are conceived at the local level, to achieve the greatest benefit of IC's universal dynamism.
2. Determining and implementing guidelines and logistics of action for a better scope of municipal benefits in the international context.
3. Linking the information obtained from the different departments of the council with the policies and processes of international subjection, to provide continuous monitoring of the international activities promoted by the council.
4. Normalizing the links, as well as fraternal and cooperative relations that are established with international governmental organizations, and with international non-governmental groups.
5. Monitoring and sequencing the actions of international nexus and cooperation plans developed by the council with international governmental and non-governmental organizations.
6. Legalizing and normalizing the links with the Ministry of External Relations (MER), as well as with other national and international organizations, with the purpose of providing accurate and efficient communication, for better development of the actions and international projects of the council.

4.2.2 Responsibilities of the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation proposed for the DAG of Biblián

According to the experiences of the actions carried out abroad by various municipalities of Ecuador, it is much more certain to identify the basic and necessary responsibilities for the incorporation of the legal codification that regulates the actions of the ERIC area.

It can be noted that the responsibilities established for the ERIC are intended to generate normative support for the powers and capacity to maneuver that will govern this department, in the internal regulations of the council, which stipulate the responsibilities

of each of the administrative areas, with the purpose of general systemic factors of international operation.

In this context, the responsibilities that are the foundation of the ERIC department and the relevant aspects that refer to each of the commitment issues in this area are determined as follows:

Responsibilities about Relation

Those that involve relations with external entities will be considered.

Advisory responsibilities

Those that are relevant to the exploration, organization, and delimitation of information will be considered, making it the basis for making decisions in a timely and effective manner. At the same time, advice on the protocol.

Responsibilities regarding internal coordination

They will be all the actions that establish an adequate and reliable internal coordination, that is, of all the departments and areas of the council in order to achieve an effective international link.

· Responsibilities regarding participation in convergence with citizen participation.

All those where the council has intervention in the coordination of Citizen Participation will be considered.

· Responsibilities regarding documentary protection

Actions, where the responsibility of the area is specified, will be considered, to establish a written record and protect the documents where the development of international activities on the part of the Municipality is confirmed.

Achievement during international and fraternity relations will be under the protection and responsibility of the RECI regardless of the various administrations that may arise in the future, and it is recommended that it be generated as a department of advice and monitoring of all activities of IC, that the town hall undertakes in all its context.

Thus, within the organic structure by processes of the council, the ERIC department, by normative mandate and internal regulation, will be obliged to provide continuity to the relations that each administration develops, thus avoiding obstacles in International Cooperation activities, due to the change of dignitaries; as well as all the strategies that the council carries out within the international environment.

With the sole intention of allowing International Relations to be continuous within the council, the ERIC will be responsible for preparing the DAG reports that correspond to international activities, as well as generating reports that contain in detail all the strategies, planning, actions, and agreement on the IC, in which the council has undertaken when there is a transition of mandates, this with the simple purpose that these actions have continuity.

Table 4 Responsibilities Department of External Relations and International Cooperation



Source: Direct Research

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

In linking actions

1. Together with the MRE to create a connection to organize the establishment of coordinated aid for the progress of international activities that the different departments of the council demand to carry out.
2. Preparing international project agendas, by managing meetings with governmental and non-governmental entities, and with any other foreign organization that is of benefit to the council.
3. Maintaining the care of protocols and preeminence in official acts that involve international bonding events.
4. Coordinating the needs, initiatives, projects, and priorities of groups of migrants from the canton who reside abroad, with the different departments and offices of the council.

6. Encouraging the integration of the natural migrant groups of the city, through courses, workshops, events, seminars, forums, and actions that originate or renew pride in their community of birth and their ancestral roots.

7. Privilege the participation of the Municipality in projects or activities related to the migratory phenomenon, promoted by academic, civil, or other institutions in municipal public bodies.

In advisory actions

1. Studying the cost/benefit of implementing IC actions within the portfolio of agreements, analyzing the interests and benefits of those involved, about the capacities of the Municipality.

2. Managing, examining, recommending and enforcing all corresponding legal guidelines within the IC, so that the Municipality is sure to sign an IC document.

3. With the undertakings that are conceived for the establishment of new International Cooperation agreements; finding out and obtaining all the information necessary for the elaboration of an analytical instrument, on the benefit of the Municipality developing IC relations, with suggested international governmental and non-governmental bodies or organizations.

4. Informing the departments and areas of the Municipality about the activities, programs, and projects that they would propose to develop with foreign counterparts, based on the IC spaces established in the agreements reached.

5. With the information obtained from the departments and areas of the Municipality; monitoring, verifying, validating and establishing the viability of the projects and actions to be developed.

6. With the ratification of the projects and actions proposed by the departments and areas of the Municipality, the Annual Operational Programming will be consolidated, which must be sent to the Mayor for subsequent discussion and approval by the City Council.

7. Monitoring IC activities, programs, and projects that are broken down from the commitments determined in the cooperation agreements.

In internal coordination actions

1. Informing all municipal departments of their IC criteria, where they wish or need to address this type of activities, for the preparation of the Annual Operational Program (AOP), about the international agreements signed by the Municipality.

2. Preparing and presenting the projection of the AOP to the Mayor of the City of Biblián, which he must submit to the City Council for approval and, if appropriate, for the allocation of resources within the budget.

3. Monitoring the commitments made in the AOPs by the Municipality departments, for the development of IC actions.

4. Supporting and advising the heads of the departmental areas of the council, in the development of their IC activities.

In convergence actions with citizen participation

1. Within the Actions of Convergence with Citizen Participation, participation managers and citizens will be summoned by the Mayor.

2. Preparing memorandums and/or reports if necessary, for the Mayor's knowledge on important matters dealt with in the Citizen Participation committees.

3. Informing all municipal departments of their IC criteria, where they wish or need to address activities regarding citizen participation.

4. Preparing and presenting the Mayor AOP projections with the contributions of the Citizen Participation Committee, which must be submitted to the City Council for approval.

5. Monitoring the commitments made in the AOPs by the Municipality departments, for the development of Citizen Participation actions.

Regarding the protection of the municipal collection

1. Systematizing actions for adequate preservation of the documentary archive, which accounts for the international actions of the Municipality.
2. Organizing and implementing documentation security and control actions that form part of the department's documentary gear; as it will act as its custodian.
3. Gathering all the information necessary for the elaboration of an analytical instrument with the undertakings that are conceived for the establishment of new IC agreements, for the benefit of the Municipality developing International Cooperation relations, with suggested international governmental and non-governmental bodies or organizations, maintaining its proper custody.

4.2.3 Unification of the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation to the local organic structure

For efficient and effective performance, the ERIC Department should have a level of communication with the Mayor to ensure efficient guidance and, more importantly, that the recommendations supported by the ERIC must allow timely decision-making since the head of this department will outline actions that the council should develop comprehensively in terms of IC.

Thus, the area must be placed within the advisory structure of the first municipal representative. Specifically, within the advisory areas are the offices that perform two important characteristics for an IC area:

1. Its space within the organization chart will allow its relation with the entire municipal organic provision to be direct, immediate, and permanent, so it is accustomed to a diversity of topics within the IC, without the exclusivity of concentrating on a single item (economic, technological, cultural, civil engineering, planning, etc.)

2. They have an unsurpassed level of dialogue with the first municipal representative.

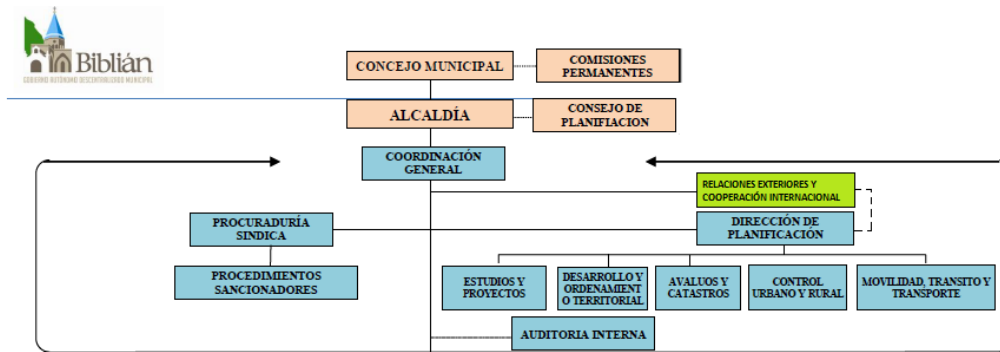
Such is the case, that the ERIC Department would directly consult the Finance Department, the Planning Department, or the Culture department, to focus a uniform and unique institutional image abroad, in the attention of political actors. or business, concerns of the media or citizens in general.

In the ERIC Department, it is extremely imperative and necessary to have direct contact with all the departmental jurisdictions of the Municipality, since each of their responsibilities is suitable for the generation of international initiatives that cement the image of the Municipality, as well as the city where it is located. Similarly, there will be a link with the other areas of the council, since the handling of a diversity of issues by the ERIC will allow the IC to be organized systematically, with which any initiative conceived by the various departments of the council.

According to the previous analysis, the ERIC should be established as a municipal component that provides advice, becomes a pool of consultations, and that its management is visible throughout all the departments of the council where its location in the organization chart makes it easier for it to be used to any subject that is the responsibility of other areas and at the same time that it allows him to maintain a suitable level of dialogue and proximity with the first municipal official.

In this context, we can see in the following illustration, where the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation will be located, for better execution and control of the International Cooperation processes and follow up on the rest of the municipal agencies that need this support.

Table 5 Suggested Integration of a Department of International Relations in the Municipal Organic Structure



Source: Direct Research

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

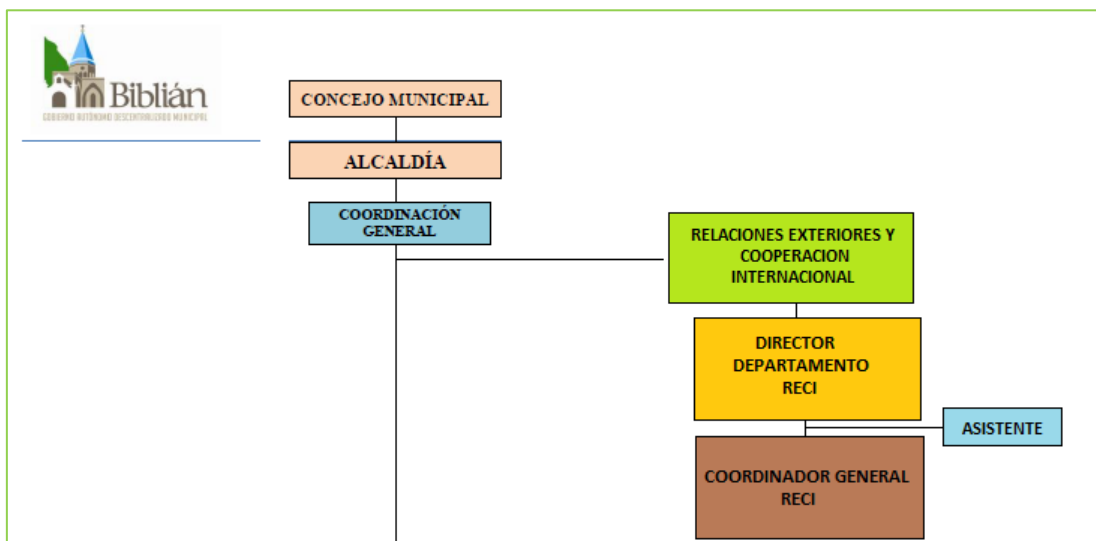
The internal dimension of the ERIC Department can be established according to the impetus in the external linkage of the council. If we speak of a town with a significant number of citizens living abroad, as is the case of the province of Cañar; of considerable groups of foreigners living in the region; or foreign companies established in the area of influence, if we use an adequate and suitable image of the Municipality of Biblián, we can then conclude that the international link of the Municipality within the IC will acquire prominence in resolutions and in the implementation of public policies carried out by the first municipal representative, for the achievement of the objectives of linking the council abroad.

It is then possible to identify the most relevant international activities at the municipal level, thereby defining the scope and responsibilities of the ERIC area. Here are some of the elements to be considered:

1. The bonds of fraternity with organizations abroad.
2. Deconcentrated IC agreements, registered with foreign governmental and non-governmental organizations.
3. The promotion of permanent economic support (investment, technological, cultural, artisanal, human talent).
4. Links with groups of migrants residing abroad.

5. Unrestricted support for groups of foreigners residing in the city.
6. Support for foreign servers residing in the city. (representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations).
7. The promotion of local or provincial development programs, with the support of IC organizations.
8. Hosting distinguished foreign visitors.
9. Relations and nexus with governmental and non-governmental social assistance organizations established abroad.
10. Intervention and subscription in associations, foundations, organizations, or international groupings of international governmental and non-governmental organizations or similar municipal governments in the country.

Table 6 Suggested integration for the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation of the Municipality of Biblián



Source: Direct Research

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

In the preceding organization chart, the ERIC department would be complemented by trained employees, with a Director with a high level of commitment and decision at the head, as well as a general coordinator and an assistant who would act as departmental secretary. This would allow the department to operate efficiently and effectively, seeking


to achieve the addition of new International Cooperation projects for the benefit of the council, achieving the entry of new, and more importantly, non-reimbursable income.

Each one of the departmental servers of the ERIC will be responsible for the fulfillment of functions entrusted to them through the functional organic processes established by the GAD. This proposal, which is part of the ERIC department, will highly depend on the economic capacity of the Municipality since its implementation will equally depend on political decisions, it is there where the predominance of a true diagnosis of IC needs within the council is based.

4.2.3.1 Proposed job profiles

The proposal in terms of position levels is to outline the Mayor as a level 1 rank, since the prevalence of his designation thus attributes it, at the lowest level, to put it in some way, the administrative assistant will be located, which corresponds to operational management officials.

Illustration 7 Hierarchical levels of the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation of the Municipality of Biblián

LEVEL 1	GOVERNING PROCESSES	MAYOR	LEVEL HIGHER
LEVEL 2	ENABLING ADVISORY AND CONTROL PROCESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIRECTORATE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ERIC) 	
LEVEL 3	ENABLING SUPPORT PROCESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GENERAL COORDINADOR 	
LEVEL	DISCONCENTRATED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADMINISTRATIVE 	LOWER

4	PROCESSES	ASSISTANTS' SECRETARY	
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Source: Direct Research

Elaboration: Salinas, Stephanie

A) Departmental Director

DIRECTORATE	Directorate of External Relations and International Cooperation
SECTION	ERIC
POSITION	Director of External Relations and International Cooperation
REPORT TO	Mayor
MISSION	General coordination of operations and actions deployed by the various areas of the council, which project IC actions. / High decision

FUNCTION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linking the council with international entities to systemically promote all dealings that involve the development of IC and with efficiency. 2. Becoming the link between the Municipality and the MRE. 3. Becoming the link with governmental and non-governmental organizations in the international order. 4. Become the link of the Municipality with the groups of migrants from the city and/or province, who reside abroad. 5. Directing the etiquette and the protocol that will have to be implemented during the presence of illustrious visitors from abroad at the Municipality. 6. Systematizing actions for adequate preservation of the documentary archive, which bears witness to the international agreements and actions

carried out by the Municipality.

7. Preparing brochures and explanatory material for the both the Mayor and the members of the Municipal Councilor for officials of the Municipality, who, due to the scope of their action, need details of certain matters that are aired abroad.

8. The Citizen Cooperation Committee will be represented by the Mayor as president.

9. Summoning citizen participation in the CCC, when the Mayor so decides.

10. Preparing memorandums and/or reports if necessary, for the Mayor's knowledge, on the important matters dealt with within the CCC.

11. Informing all municipal departments of their IC criteria and where they wish or need to address this type of activity, for the preparation of the Annual Operational Program (AOP), concerning the international agreements signed by the Municipality.

12. Preparing and presenting an AOP budget to the Mayor, which he must present to the City Council for approval; and, if appropriate, for the allocation of resources within the general budget of the GAD.

13. Monitoring and following up on all the commitments made in the AOPs by the various Municipality departments, for the development of IC actions.

14. Supporting and advising the heads of the departmental areas of the council, in the development of their IC activities.

15. Any others determined by the first municipal person.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS	Third level
PROFESSION	International Relation / International law or related
EXPERIENCE	3 years
TRAINING	office, internet, International Relations, and International Cooperation systems.

B) Administrative assistant

DIRECTION	Directorate of External Relations and International Cooperation
SECTION	ERIC
POSITION	Administrative assistant of External Relations and International Cooperation
REPORT TO	Director ERIC
MISSION	Execution of secretarial activities that involve efficient logistics and administrative strategies within the ERIC. / Low decision

FUNCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. Exercising the duties of secretary within the ERIC. 2. 2. Supporting and executing all departmental logistics. 3. 3. Executing all administrative actions concerning the performance of the tasks of the ERIC director and his coordinators. 4. 4. Organizing and implementing documentation security and control actions that form part of the department's documentary gear; as it will act as its custodian. 5. 5. The others that the departmental director determines. 	
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS	
INSTRUCTION	Third level
PROFESSION	Business administration or related
EXPERIENCE	1 year
TRAINING	office, internet, Knowledge of documentary archive / Adequate command of the English language.

c) General coordinator

DIRECTORATE	Directorate of External Relations and International Cooperation
SECTION	ERIC
POSITION	General coordination of ERIC
REPORT TO	ERIC Director
MISSION	Leadership in IC actions, programs, and projects that are made possible by the agreements reached with international governmental and non-governmental organizations. As well as maintaining links with IC organizations, which enable cantonal development through cooperation projects. / Middle decision

FUNCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examining the cost/benefit of implementing IC actions within the portfolio of agreements, analyzing the interests and benefits of those involved, about the capacities of the Municipality. 2. Managing, examining, recommending and enforcing all the corresponding legal guidelines within the IC, so that the Municipality is sure to sign an IC document. 3. With the undertakings that are conceived for the establishment of new International Cooperation agreements; finding out and obtaining all the information necessary for the elaboration of an analytical instrument, on the benefit of the Municipality developing IC relations, with suggested international governmental and non-governmental bodies or organizations. 4. Informing the departments and areas of the Municipality about the activities, programs, and projects that they would propose to develop with foreign counterparts, based on the IC spaces established in the agreements reached.

5. With the information obtained from the departments and areas of the Municipality; monitoring, verifying, validating and establishing the viability of the projects and actions to be developed.

6. With the ratification of the projects and actions proposed by the departments and areas of the Municipality, the Annual Operational Programming will be consolidated, which must be sent to the Mayor for subsequent discussion and approval by the City Council.

7. Monitoring IC activities, programs, and projects that are broken down from the commitments determined in the cooperation agreements.

8. Evaluating the strategies issued by the Protocol Coordinator, International Tours, and Diffusion, on the actions and activities that can be developed with foreign spaces, based on the agreements reached.

9. Complying with the necessary administrative and legal procedures before the MRE, for due compliance with the standard that regulates the scope of the signing of treaties and other provisions necessary for the development of IC activities with international organizations of any kind.

10. Promoting work meetings with the legal area of the Municipality, to analyze and substantiate MRE resolutions and, if applicable, process the observations in legal matters to be discussed with the diplomacy or with their peers abroad.

11. Being cautious (for its dissemination within the Municipality) of the processes that the municipal and international instances achieved, for the diligence of resources and support that achieved the coupling of coordinated actions in the field of IC.

12. Formalizing meetings and carrying out liaison actions with IC offices and organizations for development, to promote the promotion of projects that are promoted within the Municipality.

13. Producing a database of IC's offices, agencies, foundations, donors, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the estimated dates for the implementation of programs and projects.

14. Promoting linkage actions within the Municipality, to assess the undertakings that may be capable of supporting IC's offices, agencies,

foundations, donors, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

15. Recommending and advising the various departments and areas of the Municipality, in the formulation, validation, execution, and monitoring of IC projects before the offices, agencies, foundations, donors, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

16. Coordinating and organizing the official ceremonials, based on the established protocols, which involved international bonding acts.

17. Preparing an agenda of events in international matters, which must follow civic dates of the international support organizations, for when the head of the council, the councilors, or the Director of Foreign Relations and International Cooperation, must personally attend, according to their powers and competences.

18. Recommending, advising, correcting and/or preparing (if applicable) speeches for the municipal authorities and officials, in addition to all those protocols or actions that involve a good image for the Municipality.

19. Recommending and educating foreign visitors about customs, clothing, idiosyncrasies, ceremonies, and protocols that are given in the Municipality during the development of official activities.

20. Making the operation of encounters, meetings, or programs possible , in terms of logistics and protocols, that occur due to the presence of illustrious foreign visitors in the city.

21. Preparing universal work agendas, through the implementation of meetings with governmental and non-governmental entities, and with any other foreign organization that is of benefit to the Municipality.

22. Preparing reports on activities of official work visits that take place abroad, paying special attention to the main results achieved within the proposed objectives of the visit.

23. Planning, budgeting, requesting and providing the financial, logistical, and human talent resources that are necessary to promote activities within the international arena.

24. Coordinating the needs, initiatives, projects, and priorities of migrant groups from the city residing abroad, with the different departments and offices of the council.

25. Motivating protocols for linking the departments, areas, and offices of the council with the migrant communities residing abroad.

26. Coordinating a close relation of the local needs of care for natives of the canton, with the guidelines established for foreign policy, by the MRE.

27. Encouraging the collaboration of the communities of natural migrants of the city, in economic and social development projects regarding the development of culture, education, sports, technology, that are promoted by the Municipality.

28. Encouraging the integration of natural migrant groups in the city, through courses, workshops, events, seminars, forums, and actions that originate or renew pride in their community of birth and their ancestral origins.

29. Encourage the natural migrant groups in the city to foster organizations that strengthen their management capacity and that safeguard their rights and interests, in cooperation with the MRE.

30. Motivating the defense of the natural migrant groups in the city, in precise coordination with the MRE and its network of representatives abroad.

31. Promoting and keeping records of natural migrant groups from the city residing abroad, to facilitate knowledge of their family development and relations of affinity with their locality of origin and the priority attention to their needs, actions, and projects.

32. Encouraging the participation of the Municipality in projects or activities related to the migratory phenomenon, promoted by academic, civil, or other organizations, in claims of a municipal public nature.

33. Others that the department director determines.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTION	Third level
PROFESSION	Law/ International law/ Economy or related
EXPERIENCE	1 year
CAPACITATION	office, internet, Efficient management of the English language, Project management.

According to the capacities determined for the RECI, the proposal is very well-developed and aimed at providing the Municipality of Biblián with legal and organizational arguments, to substantiate the location of a Department of External Relations and International Cooperation, which It will make International Cooperation projects viable and new and steady non reimbursable income to the Municipality.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study regarding the reality of International Cooperation in the Municipality of Biblián, the final considerations are raised, making an outline of its potentialities and limitations that emanated in the development of this research.

- According to the theoretical analysis of International Cooperation, Ecuador is classified as a complement to the development of the State and its agencies, and the effective use of this arises from inter-institutional programming and coordination, whether national or international.
- According to the reference declaration, that of Paris, Ecuador is charged with sovereign management of the cooperation received, for which the Government has designed an International Cooperation agenda, prioritizing territorial needs and consequently of the population, by the innovation proposal of the productive matrix.
- Economic liberalism theory, where individual freedoms and rights are respected and fundamental, but which is based on the international support for organizations that need it, hence there are different types of International Cooperation: first, technical; second, refundable and non-refundable financial; third, politics; fourth, scientific and technological; fifth, humanitarian aid; sixth, food aid.
- The management capacity of International Cooperation is inherent to the GADs, according to what is stated in the legal regulations established for this purpose; In this perspective, the City Council of Biblián city has managed International Cooperation at low levels, infrequently or with not so good results, since there has been no real technical support on international management. In this context, there is no properly structured organization whose mission is to advise or manage International Cooperation within this DAG.
- There are innumerable Decentralized Autonomous Governments at the national level, which do not have an area in charge of managing foreign relations and

International Cooperation, a department that would give them better maneuverability in the ability to manage technical and non-refundable International Cooperation, without the need for guarantees, This is established by the organic code of planning and public finance, which determines that non-refundable International Cooperation is a mechanism by which resources, goods, services, capital, knowledge and/or technology are granted, received, transferred or exchanged, with the object of contributing or complementing national initiatives to achieve planning objectives; this is endorsed by the Magna Carta, which includes decentralized cooperation, as a support mechanism for the management of the DAGs.

- This research establishes a decentralized International Cooperation modality where the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation coordinates all the activities of the projects presented and intended to be strategic and efficient. This can only be achieved with assertive leadership, result-based management that satisfies local needs, perseverance, where relations are long-term, maintaining relations with all actors, in order to increase International Cooperation.
- There is an urgent need for the creation of a Department of External Relations and International Cooperation, by which the normative draft must be coupled, with the implementation of an ordinance, and the DAG organic , circumscribing this department at an advisory level.
- The Department of External Relations and International Cooperation will base its actions on the concept of targeting, that is, adapting ideas and establishing international norms, based on the local, situational, localized reality and by its priority needs, considering the type of development desired from the DAG of Biblián, cementing its strategic and efficient International Cooperation management.
- The management of the Department of External Relations and International Cooperation will be focused on complying with the International Cooperation planning, which undoubtedly offers benefits in terms of any related procedure. The important thing is to establish what the Municipality needs and inquire about

offers of cooperation projects and their links with international actors. It will participate in International Cooperation networks, having the prevalence of protocol visits and international missions, organizing and receiving protocol visits with which it will be used to organize tables for dialogue and cooperation. The departmental budget and location of projects would be structured in the financial part of the Municipality, giving priority to the salaries of the employees.

It can be concluded, highlighting that this is a real proposal focused on providing the Municipality of Biblián with organizational, administrative, and legal arguments, which support the location of a Department of External Relations and International Cooperation, which will enable the execution of International Cooperation projects and therefore the entry of new income to the Municipality of Biblián.

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ANNEXES

FONS VALENCIA PER LA SOLIDARITAT Y GOBIERNO AUTÓNOMO DESCENTRALIZADO DEL CANTÓN BIBLIÁN

CLÁUSULAS:

PRIMERA. Objeto del convenio.

El FVS, mediante el presente convenio concede una subvención al DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián, por un aporte total subvencionado de 20.000 (veinte mil euros); para la ejecución del proyecto “FORTALECIMIENTO SOCIO PRODUCTIVO DE LA COOPERATIVA DE PRODUCCIÓN ARTESANAL PADRE RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ COOPROPARAGO DEL CANTÓN BIBLIÁN – III FASE”.

En concreto se realizarán las siguientes actividades principales:

- Taller de capacitación de nuevos modelos de artesanías en cuero y paja toquilla.
- Taller de planchado de sombreros de paja toquilla.
- Taller de bordado y pintado de sombreros de paja toquilla.
- Capacitación en gerencia y administración de emprendimiento de EPS.
- Capacitación en seguridad industrial.
- Capacitación en relaciones humanas.
- Biblián toquilla Fashion 2018.
- Encuentro regional de artesanas de paja toquilla.
- Material promocional audiovisual.
- Folletería.
- Revista de promoción.
- Puntos de venta.
- Stand de ferias.
- Evento de elección del mejor sombrero a nivel Nacional.

De igual forma, quedarán comprendidas todas aquellas actividades previstas en el proyecto, así como aquellas complementarias de las anteriores que sean necesarias para realización del citado proyecto.

Mediante este convenio se establece el siguiente presupuesto:

Coste Total del proyecto: 42.384 €

Aportación FVS: 20.000€

Aportación DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián: 19.307€

El convenio se cumplirá en estricto apego a la programación de actividades, de tiempo y presupuesto establecidos en el proyecto que forma parte del presente convenio, cuyo seguimiento será de responsabilidad de administrador.

SEGUNDA. Obligaciones de la cantidad beneficiaria de la subvención.

El DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián se compromete a:

- a) Cumplir las obligaciones de dicho convenio.
- b) Aportar los fondos comprometidos € con el proyecto.
- c) Comunicar al FVS la fecha real de inicio de proyecto conforme la recepción de la primera transferencia de fondos por parte FVS.
- d) Justificar de forma técnicas y económica, la subvención recibida por el FVS (20.000€) según presupuesto adjunto y dentro del cronograma previsto.
- e) Llevar a cabo la realización de las actividades para las que se concede la subvención de acuerdo con el proyecto de referencia y el cronograma previsto.
- f) Utilizar en todas las publicaciones e informes en los cuales aparezca el logo del DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián, logotipo oficial del Pons Valencia.
- g) El DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián facilitara al FVS todas las imágenes derivadas del proyecto así como cuanta información se genere sobre el desarrollo y comunicación del proyecto a realizar por el FVS en la Comunitat Valenciana.
- h) Afectar a la actividad objeto de la subvención por un periodo mínimo de quince años, las obras y equipamiento financiados por el proyecto.
- i) Someterse a las actuaciones de comprobación y control financiero que puedan realizar el FVS aportando cuanta información sea requerida.
- j) Disponer de los libros contables, registros diligenciados y demás documentos debidamente auditados en los términos exigidos por la legislación mercantil y sectorial aplicable.

- k) Facilitar el acceso al lugar de la acción y a sus inmuebles, así como a los libros de cuentas y documentos justificativos cuando se proceda a la verificación de la correcta ejecución del proyecto, por parte del FVS.
- l) Conservar los documentos originales justificativos de la aplicación de los fondos recibidos, incluidos los documentos electrónicos, en tanto puedan ser objeto de las actuaciones de comprobación y control por parte de las entidades financieras.
- m) Solicitar cualquier modificación de actividades y/o presupuesto, cambio organizativo y/o de cargos de entidad, que afecte la correcta ejecución del proyecto y las relaciones con el FVS.
- n) Proceder a la devolución de los fondos percibidos en caso de incumplimiento de las condiciones generales de desarrollo del proyecto o la no realización de actividades previstas.

TERCERA. Obligaciones del FONS VALENCIA per la Solaritat.

- a) El FVS aportara una subvención por un importe total subvencionado de 20.000€ para la realización del proyecto que se adjunta como anexo a este convenio. En el específico para la realización de las actividades indicadas en la cláusula primera de mismo convenio.
- b) El FVS se compromete a aportar al DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián la asistencia técnica y la documentación necesaria para la adecuada ejecución y justificación de dicho proyecto.

CUARTA. Forma de Pago.

Se procederá al libramiento de los fondos atendiendo al cronograma de desarrollo del proyecto y al avance de correcta ejecución del mismo.

El primer libramiento de Fondos se efectuará tras la suscripción del presente convenio, en un plazo máximo de 15 días tras su firma.

El último tramo de la subvención concedida se librara al DAG Municipal de Cantón Biblián en un plazo mínimo de 15 días tras la correcta y completa justificación final del proyecto.

Tramos de Pagos FVS:

- 1) Pago a la firma del convenio: 12.000€ (60%)
- 2) Pago a la correcta ejecución de los 5 meses del proyecto: 6.000€ (30%)
- 3) Pago a la correcta justificación final del proyecto: 2.000€ (10%)

QUINTA. Plazo de ejecución del proyecto.

Se establece como plazo de ejecución del proyecto, 8 meses. Se establece como fecha de inicio del proyecto, al día posterior a la recepción de la primera transferencia de fondos. El plazo de ejecución del proyecto es improrrogable.

SEXTA. Informes de seguimientos, final y justificación de las subvenciones.

El DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián compromete a presentar a los 4 meses, desde la fecha de inicio del proyecto, un informe de seguimiento técnico y económico que se ajustara al modelo proporcionado por el FVS, debiéndose indicar en el mismo el estado de ejecución del proyecto y en su caso, las incidencias que afecten su correcta ejecución. Dicho informe es prescriptivo para el libramiento de la segunda transferencia de fondos.

El DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián se compromete a presentar en un plazo de un mes desde la finalización del proyecto, un informe final técnico y económico de las actuaciones realizadas durante la ejecución del proyecto, según el modelo facilitado por el FVS.

El informe final deberá ir acompañado por los justificantes acreditados del gasto; los justificantes justificativos del gasto relativos a la subvención del FVS deberán presentarse en copia compulsada mientras los demás documentos justificativos se podrán presentar en copia simple. Los documentos justificativos del gasto original, deberán diligenciarse con el sello en que aparezca el financiador, el nombre del proyecto y el porcentaje de imputación. (Normativa de justificación económica del proyecto).

El informe final técnico, deberán contener información detallada acerca de las actividades realizadas, así como las fuentes de verificación identificadas en el proyecto detallado adjunto a dicho convenio.

En todo lo previsto en este convenio se estará a lo dispuesto en la ley 38/2003, de 17 de noviembre, General de Subvenciones, así como en las demás normas de derecho administrativo y legislación específica que pudieran aplicarse a su caso, poniendo énfasis ambas partes en resolver cualquier diferencia o discrepancia por la vía precisamente del espíritu de este convenio en cuanto a la colaboración se refiere.

SÉPTIMA. Seguimiento del convenio.

Para el seguimiento y coordinación del presente convenio, se llevaran a cabo las reuniones mensuales entre los equipos técnicos del DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián y el FVS. Dichas reuniones podrán realizarse por Skype y/u otras plataformas digitales.

OCTAVA. Modificaciones del Convenio.

Cualquier alteración en la ejecución del propio proyecto o de cualquiera de los aspectos que recoge este convenio, requerirá autorización previa y expresa del FVS, y se instrumenta, si procede, mediante suscripción de una adenda.

NOVENA. Difusión del origen de la subvención.

El DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián compromete a colaborar, en aquellas actividades de sensibilización social y educación para el desarrollo, dentro del ámbito de la Comunitat Valenciana que organice el FVS en el marco del proyecto del convenio.

Así mismo el DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián contribuirá a la difusión del proyecto en los medios de comunicación locales, regionales y nacionales, así como a través de su página web y redes sociales en el caso de que las tuviese.

Así mismo la entidad deberá difundir el origen de la subvención e incorporar de forma visible el logotipo del FVS, en todo material de la publicidad que tenga en cualquier

relación con la acción subvencionada. Cuando la entidad exhiba su propio logotipo y el logotipo del FVS; ambos deberán de tener el mismo tamaño y aparecer en iguales condiciones de visibilidad.

DECIMA. Causas de resolución de convenio.

Serán causas de resolución del presente convenio:

- a) Incumplimiento de la obligación de justificación.
- b) Incumplimiento de la finalidad para la que la subvención fue concebida.
- c) Falta de realización de los gastos por cualquier causa o modificación sustancial de las actividades objeto del presente convenio o del protocolo de ejecución del proyecto sin autorización expresa del FVS.
- d) Incumplimiento de cualquier otra condición impuesta con motivo de la concesión de la subvención.

UNDÉCIMA. Vigencia del convenio.

El presente convenio obligara a las partes desde el momento de su firma y extenderá su vigencia hasta la presentación por parte del DAG Municipal del Cantón Biblián del informe final completo y justificación de todos los gastos y consigue certificación de cierre, por parte del FVS de la correcta ejecución en tiempo y forma del proyecto.

DUODÉCIMA. Resolución cuestiones litigiosas.

Las cuestiones litigiosas que puedan surgir en la interpretación y cumplimiento del presente convenio. Serán abordadas por las partes de forma amistosa, requerido mediante consenso, la intervención de un mediador externo independiente en caso de no lograr acuerdo.

Así lo convienen las partes y, en prueba de conformidad, se firma el presente Convenio en triplicado ejemplar y sin unidad de acto, siendo la fecha del convenio el de la última firma”.

ANEXO 2

MODELO DE ORDENANZA PARA LA REGULACIÓN DE LA COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL NO REEMBOLSABLE Y ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA EN EL CANTÓN

EXPOSICIÓN DE MOTIVOS

La Constitución de la República sitúa a la Cooperación Internacional como un instrumento de política exterior en el marco de las relaciones internacionales, como lo indica el artículo 416 en el inciso primero donde se “proclama la convivencia pacífica y la autodeterminación de los pueblos así como la cooperación, la integración y la solidaridad”, además el artículo 264 Constitucional establece como competencia exclusiva de los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados Municipales el “gestionar la Cooperación Internacional para el cumplimiento de sus competencias”.

En el año 2010 el Código Orgánico de Ordenamiento Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización determina que “la descentralización de la gestión del Estado, consiste en la transferencia obligatoria, progresiva y definitiva de competencias, con los respectivos talentos humanos y recursos financieros, materiales y tecnológicos, desde el gobierno central hacia los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados” y se establece que se debe “gestionar la Cooperación Internacional para el cumplimiento de sus competencias”. Por otro lado, el Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas establece que la Cooperación Internacional debe articularse a la planificación nacional y territorial, es decir, la alineación de la gestión al Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y a los Planes de Desarrollo y de Ordenamiento Territorial.

El Consejo Nacional de Competencias, mediante Resolución N° 0009-CNC-2011 resolvió transferir a los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados la competencia de gestionar la Cooperación Internacional para la obtención de recursos no reembolsables y asistencia técnica para el cumplimiento de sus competencias.

En este marco, la Cooperación Internacional constituye un instrumento que responde a la política exterior de los países y contribuye al progreso mediante el intercambio de conocimientos, recursos financieros no reembolsables y asistencia técnica; en consecuencia la gestión descentralizada de la competencia fortalece capacidades institucionales, potencia el liderazgo y gobernabilidad local y promueve el desarrollo endógeno del territorio.

Por lo expuesto, es mandatorio que la presente Ordenanza, sea implementada en el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal como herramienta para regular la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional financiera no reembolsable y asistencia técnica, a fin de cumplir objetivos institucionales y alcanzar el valor constitucional del Buen Vivir.

EL GOBIERNO AUTÓNOMO DESCENTRALIZADO MUNICIPAL DEL CANTÓN....

CONSIDERANDO:

Que, la Constitución de la República del Ecuador en el Art. 1; inciso primero tipifica que: “El Ecuador es un estado constitucional de derechos y justicia social, democrático, soberano, independiente, unitario, intercultural, plurinacional y laico. Se organiza en forma de república y se gobierna de manera descentralizada”.

Que, el artículo 238 de la Constitución de la República establece que: “Los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados gozarán de autonomía política, administrativa y financiera, y se regirán por los principios de solidaridad, subsidiariedad, equidad interterritorial, integración y participación ciudadana (...)”.

Que, el Art. 225 Constitucional, en el literal 4) infiere que, “las personas jurídicas creadas por acto normativo de los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados para la prestación de servicios públicos“. Son organismos que pertenecen al sector público.

Que, el Art. 264 íbidem, en su numeral 14 establece como una competencia exclusiva de los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados: “Gestionar la Cooperación Internacional para el cumplimiento de sus competencias”.

Que, el artículo Constitucional 416 establece que “Las relaciones del Ecuador con la comunidad internacional, responderán a los intereses del pueblo ecuatoriano, al que le rendirán cuenta sus responsables y ejecutores, y en consecuencia”; en su numeral uno, “proclama la independencia e igualdad jurídica de los estados, la convivencia pacífica y la autodeterminación de los pueblos, así como la cooperación, la integración y la solidaridad”.

Que, el artículo 423 ídem establece que: “La integración, en especial con los países de Latinoamérica y el Caribe, serán un objetivo estratégico del Estado...”.

Que, el artículo 425 inciso final de la Constitución de la República prescribe que: “La jerarquía normativa considerará, en lo que corresponda, el principio de competencia, en

especial la titularidad de las competencias exclusivas de los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados”;

Que, el Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir 2013-2017 en su objetivo 12, política número 7 establece; “Consolidar la gestión soberana de la Cooperación Internacional, en consonancia con la transformación de la matriz productiva y el fortalecimiento de la Cooperación Sur-Sur“, y que entre los lineamientos b, c y d, de dicha política están respectivamente:

“Fortalecer la Cooperación Sur-Sur como instrumento de integración regional y binacional“

“Potenciar la oferta de Cooperación Técnica ecuatoriana hacia otros países, con énfasis en otros países de la región” y,

“Promover una gestión articulada y coordinada de la Cooperación Internacional, entre las distintas funciones y niveles de gobierno del Estado”.

Que, el Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización, define como principios generales de la autonomía política, administrativa y financiera; La Unidad, La Solidaridad, La Coordinación y Corresponsabilidad, Subsidiariedad, Complementariedad, Equidad Interterritorial, Participación Ciudadana y La Sustentabilidad del Desarrollo.

Que, el segundo inciso del artículo 5 de la ley ibídem, “(...) Se expresa en el pleno ejercicio de las facultades normativas y ejecutivas sobre las competencias de su responsabilidad, las facultades que de manera concurrente se vayan asumiendo; la capacidad de emitir políticas públicas territoriales (...)”.

Que, el Art. 6 del Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización reconoce la garantía de la autonomía por la cual ninguna función del Estado ni autoridad extraña podrá interferir en la autonomía política, administrativa y financiera propia de los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados, salvo lo prescrito por la Constitución y las leyes de la República.

Que, el Art. 55 ibídem; literal n) determina: “Gestionar la Cooperación Internacional para el cumplimiento de sus competencias”.

Que, en el artículo 131 del mismo cuerpo legal, establece que: “Los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados podrán gestionar la obtención de recursos de la Cooperación Internacional y asistencia técnica para el cumplimiento de sus competencias propias en el marco de sus objetivos nacionales, de sus planes de desarrollo (...)”.

Que, el Art. 15 inciso segundo del Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas, determina: “Los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados formularán y ejecutarán las políticas locales para la gestión del territorio en el ámbito de sus competencias, las mismas que serán incorporadas en sus planes de desarrollo y de ordenamiento territorial y en los instrumentos normativos que se dicten para el efecto.”

Que, el Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas, en su artículo 65 puntualiza que: “Se entiende por Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable al mecanismo por el cual la República del Ecuador otorga, recibe, transfiere o intercambia recursos, bienes, servicios, capitales, conocimientos y/o tecnología, con el objeto de contribuir o complementar las iniciativas nacionales para el logro de los objetivos de la planificación”.

La Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable proviene de fuentes externas de carácter público y/o privado de entidades y organismos que realicen ese tipo de actividades (...).

Que, el Art. 66 ibídem determina que los principios de la Cooperación Internacional con la República del Ecuador son: “La soberanía, independencia, igualdad jurídica de los Estados, convivencia pacífica, autodeterminación de los pueblos, así como la integración, solidaridad, transparencia, equidad y el respeto a los derechos humanos”.

Que, el Art. 68, del mismo cuerpo legal, define cual es la labor para la Cooperación Internacional y establece que: “La gestión de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable, ejercida por los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados, se orientarán por las políticas nacionales y a los respectivos planes de desarrollo y de ordenamiento territorial”.

Que, el Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas en el Art. 69 señala: “La aprobación de programas y proyectos de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable se realizará de acuerdo a los procedimientos de priorización de los programas y proyectos de inversión pública, y se realizará por la Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, con excepción de aquellos que reciban y ejecuten las universidades, escuelas politécnicas, gobiernos autónomos descentralizados y la seguridad social. En estos casos,

los programas y proyectos serán aprobados por las máximas autoridades de dichas entidades, dentro del marco de los lineamientos de la política nacional para la Cooperación Internacional.

Las entidades del sector público, contempladas en el ámbito del presente código, que ejecuten acciones, programas y proyectos con recursos provenientes de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable, tienen obligación de registrarlos ante el organismo técnico competente.

El registro obligatorio, con fines de información, de acciones, programas y proyectos de Cooperación Internacional ejecutados por el sector público, se efectuará ante el organismo técnico competente. Este organismo será responsable de realizar el seguimiento y evaluación de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y de implementar el sistema de información correspondiente”.

Que, la Declaración de París sobre la Eficacia de la Ayuda del 2 de marzo del 2005, establece el compromiso a nivel internacional de aplicar 5 principios en el ejercicio de la Cooperación Internacional: Alineación, armonización, apropiación, gestión orientada a resultados y responsabilidad mutua.

Que, El Consejo Nacional de Competencias, con Resolución No. 0009-CNC-2011, expedida el 29 de septiembre de 2011, resolvió: “Transferir e implementar la competencia de la Cooperación Internacional para la obtención de recursos no reembolsables y asistencia técnica para el cumplimiento de sus competencias a los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados...”

Que, la competencia de Gestión de la Cooperación Internacional transferida a los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados Municipales, “consiste en la captación de recursos provenientes de donaciones no reembolsables que no constituyen recursos fiscales, por lo que no procede el coste de la competencia, conforme se desprende del informe del Ministerio de Finanzas constante en Oficio No. MF-DM-2011-1365, de 26 de septiembre de 2011, pudiendo por lo tanto directamente transferirse la misma”.

En uso de la facultad legislativa prevista en el artículo 240 de la Constitución de la República, el artículo 7 y; literal a) del artículo 57 del Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización; y, acogiendo lo determinado en el Art. 322 del COOTAD, referente a decisiones legislativas, concomitante al artículo 60, literal d) del COOTAD, expide la siguiente:

ORDENANZA PARA LA REGULACIÓN DE LA COOPERACIÓN

INTERNACIONAL NO REEMBOLSABLE Y ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA EN EL CANTÓN...

TÍTULO I

Normas Generales

CAPÍTULO I

COMPETENCIA, OBJETO, ÁMBITO Y PRINCIPIOS

Art. 1.- Competencia.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal (GADM) es el organismo público competente para regular y gestionar la Cooperación Internacional financiera no reembolsable y asistencia técnica en el Cantón, articulada a los planes de desarrollo y ordenamiento territorial (PDyOT), a la planificación nacional y enmarcada en la política exterior del Estado.

En caso de contradicción, la jerarquía normativa considerará en lo que corresponda, el principio de competencia, en especial la titularidad de las competencias exclusivas de los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados.

Art. 2.- Objeto.- Regular el ejercicio de la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional financiera no reembolsable y asistencia técnica en el Cantón, para el cumplimiento de sus competencias, mediante el establecimiento de mecanismos y estrategias a fin de garantizar la eficacia de la ayuda en el territorio.

Art. 3.- Ámbito.- El presente cuerpo legal se aplicará en la jurisdicción del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal del Cantón..., donde se incluyen las personas jurídicas creadas por acto normativo para la prestación de servicios públicos, entidades adscritas y organismos de cooperación.

Art. 4.- Principios.- Los principios que orientan la gestión de la competencia son: la soberanía, la independencia, la igualdad jurídica de los Estados, convivencia pacífica, autodeterminación de los pueblos, la integración; y, articulación entre los distintos niveles de gobierno.

Para el ejercicio de la competencia se observará también los 5 principios internacionales de la Declaración de París, como ejes globales para una relación eficaz y transparente entre donantes y receptores:

1.- Apropiación: Ejercer un liderazgo efectivo sobre las políticas y estrategias de desarrollo, y coordinar acciones para el desarrollo.

2.- Alineación: Los países donantes basarán sus ayudas en las estrategias de desarrollo, las instituciones y los procedimientos de los países receptores.

3.- Armonización: Los países donantes se coordinarán entre sí, simplificarán sus procedimientos y compartirán información para evitar la duplicación y la descoordinación.

4- Enfoque en resultados: Los países donantes y receptores enfocarán la cooperación en los propios resultados, que se medirán mediante marcos de evaluación establecidos.

5.- Responsabilidad mutua: Los países donantes y los países en vías de desarrollo se comprometen a rendir cuentas mutuamente en torno a los resultados de la cooperación al desarrollo.

Adicionalmente, la gestión de Cooperación Internacional deberá enmarcarse en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y en las declaraciones y agendas internacionales de desarrollo de las cuales el Ecuador es signatario.

TÍTULO II

Ejercicio de la Competencia

CAPÍTULO I

CRITERIOS PARA LA GESTIÓN DE LA COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

Art. 5.- Criterios para el ejercicio de la competencia de gestión de Cooperación

Internacional.- La presente ordenanza se guiará por los siguientes criterios:

- a) **Complementariedad y corresponsabilidad:** La Cooperación Internacional debe complementar los esfuerzos del Estado ecuatoriano enfocado hacia el desarrollo local. Su aporte debe propender al mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de las y los ciudadanos, para la consecución del Buen Vivir.
- b) **Articulación territorial:** El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal debe ejercer y coordinar un liderazgo efectivo sobre las políticas y estrategias de desarrollo territorial con un involucramiento de los diversos actores y en

articulación con los distintos niveles de gobierno a fin de lograr la eficacia de la ayuda.

- c) **Transparencia y Efectividad:** El ejercicio de la Cooperación Internacional en el territorio procurará la efectividad de las acciones ejecutadas en territorio y estará acompañada de procesos de participación ciudadana y la rendición de cuentas.
- d) **Autosuficiencia y No Condicionalidad:** El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal promoverá a la Cooperación Internacional como una herramienta que fortalezca capacidades técnicas institucionales y propenda al desarrollo con equidad, a la autosuficiencia económica, ambiental y a la soberanía social y cultural del territorio.
- e) **Especialización y Armonización:** El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal evitará la dispersión de actores y la fragmentación de la cooperación, para encaminar las estrategias territoriales hacia el cumplimiento del Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial.
- f) **Visión Estratégica:** El ejercicio de la competencia de la Cooperación Internacional estará orientado a la sostenibilidad y continuidad de los procesos institucionales y territoriales a mediano y largo plazo.

CAPÍTULO II

ESTRUCTURA INSTITUCIONAL

Art. 6.- Organización Institucional para el ejercicio de la competencia.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal, a través de su máxima autoridad, en concordancia al Art. 60 literal i) del COOTAD, creará una Dirección/Coordinación/Unidad/Jefatura/Departamento, dependencia que contará con el financiamiento respectivo.

El área será la encargada de la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y asistencia técnica y transversalizará el ejercicio de la competencia en todos sus ámbitos de acción. El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal incorporará y adecuará en la ordenanza el modelo de gestión correspondiente a su realidad territorial.

El área planificará, articulará y coordinará las actividades de cooperación con las dependencias correspondientes de la institución para:

- a) Apoyar en la definición de políticas institucionales, ejes estratégicos y toma de decisiones para fortalecer la gestión de Cooperación Internacional.
- b) Acompañar en el establecimiento de las prioridades territoriales, que estarán contempladas en los programas y proyectos definidos en el Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial u otras fuentes, a ser ejecutadas con recursos de la Cooperación Internacional.
- c) Buscar ofertas y convocatorias de Cooperación Internacional.
- d) Generar acercamiento directo con organismos de Cooperación Internacional de diversa naturaleza (bilaterales, multilaterales, ONG, descentralizados, privados).
- e) Apoyar en la negociación y formalización de instrumentos de Cooperación Internacional.
- f) Establecer acuerdos y convenios de asistencia técnica y capacitación para el fortalecimiento institucional de la gestión de la competencia.
- g) Coordinar el desarrollo de programas y proyectos de cooperación.
- h) Articular con las diferentes dependencias del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal para asegurar el cumplimiento de las acciones de Cooperación Internacional.

- i) Elaboración de una planificación estratégica y operativa para la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional.
- j) Realizar el seguimiento y la evaluación de proyectos y programas de Cooperación Internacional en el marco de las condiciones establecidas entre el GADM y el organismo cooperante.
- k) Registrar la práctica de Cooperación Internacional desarrollada en su cantón y promover la sistematización de buenas prácticas en este ámbito.

Así también, el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal, tendrá la potestad de ejecutar acciones en coordinación con el gobierno central, en el caso de recibir ayuda humanitaria y de emergencia.

CAPÍTULO III

FACULTADES; RECTORÍA LOCAL, PLANIFICACIÓN, REGULACIÓN, CONTROL Y GESTIÓN

Art. 7.- Facultades.- Las facultades son atribuciones establecidas para el ejercicio de la competencia, la cual le corresponde al Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal dentro de su circunscripción territorial.

La competencia contempla las facultades de rectoría local, la planificación, la regulación, el control y la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y asistencia técnica.

Art. 8.- Rectoría Local.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal promoverá la inclusión en el Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial, de lineamientos y políticas públicas locales para la gestión de Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y asistencia técnica alineados a todos los ámbitos del plan.

Art. 9.- Planificación.- El proceso de planificación de la Cooperación Internacional se realizará sobre un diagnóstico, que permitirá identificar necesidades, capacidades y oportunidades de desarrollo en el cantón.

El diagnóstico incluye la identificación de actores, recursos y de programas o proyectos ejecutados en el territorio, así como la oferta de Cooperación Internacional existente, lo cual estará contemplado en el PD y OT.

En el marco de la planificación, el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal impulsará:

- a) La elaboración del plan de demanda de Cooperación Internacional territorial, con el objetivo de organizar la gestión de la competencia hacia el cumplimiento del Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial.
- b) Estrategias de posicionamiento a nivel nacional e internacional con el fin de fortalecer las relaciones de cooperación tradicionales y Sur-Sur; así como fomentar el rol del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal como oferente de cooperación.
- c) La identificación y organización de la oferta de Cooperación Internacional existente en el territorio y a nivel nacional.

Art. 10.- Regulación.- Le corresponde al Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal en el ámbito de sus competencias y de su respectiva circunscripción territorial; emitir la normativa local, e incorporar dentro del Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial directrices para regular la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y asistencia técnica, que implica la de organismos de Cooperación Internacional, privados y de la sociedad civil en el territorio, a fin de asegurar la correspondencia con las demandas territoriales definidas y priorizadas en sus respectivos planes de desarrollo y ordenamiento territorial, en observancia a la normativa y la política nacional.

Art. 11.- Control.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal..., establecerá los siguientes mecanismos de control para asegurar el cumplimiento de la normativa local y nacional, además de la adecuada gestión de la competencia en el territorio:

- a) Realizar el seguimiento de los programas y proyectos ejecutados con recursos de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y técnica hasta su cierre y finalización.

- b) Implementar y mantener un registro de los acuerdos, programas y proyectos ejecutados con Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y técnica en el sistema de información nacional, que permita al Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal disponer de la oferta y demanda de Cooperación Internacional. Sobre la base del registro de acuerdos, programas y proyectos, se elaborará un informe anual de gestión de Cooperación Internacional.
- c) La gestión de Cooperación Internacional del GADM y sus resultados deberán ponerse a disposición de la ciudadanía a través de los diferentes espacios y productos de difusión desarrollados por el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal, así como en la rendición anual de cuentas.
- d) Desarrollar los respectivos mecanismos de control en concordancia con los instrumentos de regulación expedidos para la gestión de Cooperación Internacional.

Art. 12.- Gestión:- En el marco de la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional, el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal deberá:

- a) Implementar mecanismos de articulación horizontal y vertical para la construcción de planes y programas a fin de promover la alineación y complementariedad de la Cooperación Internacional en territorio.
- b) Negociar y suscribir convenios e instrumentos con organismos de Cooperación Internacional.
- c) Promover la inserción del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal en redes de gobiernos locales, de cooperación descentralizada y de temas de interés municipal.
- d) Ejecutar estrategias de internacionalización, a fin de fortalecer la posición del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal y el territorio en espacios locales e internacionales, con el propósito de visibilizar la gestión municipal frente a la

gestión de la competencia y generar alianzas estratégicas que incidan en el desarrollo territorial.

- e) Generar una oferta de cooperación descentralizada para incidir en el intercambio de conocimientos a nivel internacional y promover el desarrollo cantonal.
- f) Fomentar la asociatividad como modelo de gestión a través de la conformación de consorcios y mancomunidades, para la ejecución de programas y/o proyectos, con el fin de optimizar recursos.
- g) Promover la cooperación intermunicipal como mecanismo de intercambio de experiencias para fortalecer el ejercicio de la competencia de gestión de Cooperación Internacional.

CAPÍTULO IV

DE LOS RECURSOS Y DEL PRESUPUESTO

Art. 13.- Del Acceso a la Cooperación Internacional.- De conformidad al artículo 69 del Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas “los programas y proyectos a ser ejecutados mediante recursos de la Cooperación Internacional, serán aprobados por la máxima autoridad del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal”, en concordancia con el Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial y la normativa correspondiente.

Art. 14.- Administración de Recursos Económicos.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal por intermedio de la Dirección/ Departamento Financiero, será responsable de la administración y gestión de los recursos económicos que correspondan a la gestión de la competencia.

Art. 15.- Fuentes de Ingresos.- Son recursos económicos para el ejercicio de la competencia:

- a) Los ingresos que provengan de tasas que establezca el concejo municipal mediante ordenanza por los servicios que preste;
- b) Los ingresos que provengan de los servicios de asesoría técnica que preste el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal a otras instituciones.

- c) Las asignaciones presupuestarias que efectúe la Municipalidad u otras entidades públicas para apoyar las actividades en la gestión de la competencia;
- d) Las donaciones y legados que realicen las instituciones públicas o privadas nacionales y extranjeras;
- e) Los ingresos que se deriven de créditos reembolsables o no reembolsables;
- f) Aquellos que en virtud de ley o convenio se asignen; y,
- g) Los recursos previstos en otras leyes y demás fuentes de financiamiento.

Art. 16.- Del Acervo de la Competencia.- Constituyen patrimonio de la competencia los equipos, vehículos, bienes muebles e inmuebles, entre otros, adquiridos a través de la gestión de la Cooperación Internacional no reembolsable y asistencia técnica, así como valores, asignaciones presupuestarias, transferencias y donaciones provenientes de organismos públicos o privados nacionales e internacionales adquiridos bajo el ejercicio de esta competencia.

TÍTULO III

Conceptos

CAPÍTULO I

TIPOS DE COOPERACIÓN

Art. 17.- Tipos de Cooperación.- En el marco de sus competencias, el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal podrá gestionar la Cooperación Internacional financiera no reembolsable asistencia técnica en las siguientes modalidades de cooperación:

Bilateral.- Mediante acuerdos específicos que se derivan de acuerdos o convenios firmados entre Estados con el Ecuador;

Multilateral.- Con un organismo de cooperación multilateral, una vez, que éste haya firmado un acuerdo o convenio con el estado ecuatoriano, los programas o proyectos a efectuarse con el Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal se implementarán a través de convenios específicos;

Organización No Gubernamental.- Con ONG legalmente establecidas en el Ecuador, las cuales deberán contar con el convenio básico de funcionamiento;

Privada.- Con actores privados bajo la suscripción de un convenio con la Municipalidad.

Descentralizada.- Con un gobierno subnacional extranjero a través de la firma de un convenio específico.

Art. 18. Convenios.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal podrá celebrar convenios de Cooperación Internacional.

CAPÍTULO II

Hermanamientos

Art. 19.- Hermanamiento.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal promoverá el status de hermanamiento con gobiernos descentralizados de otros países del mundo en el marco de la Cooperación Internacional, con el fin de impulsar programas y proyectos de cooperación e integración para el desarrollo integral del cantón y el beneficio de sus habitantes, de modo que garantice el pleno ejercicio de sus derechos.

Art. 20.- Convenio de Hermanamiento.- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal celebrará convenios de hermanamiento a fin de viabilizar procesos de planificación y gestión, orientados al fomento del desarrollo integral, institucional, social, económico, cultural, turístico, patrimonial, ambiental, de seguridad y demás competencias y funciones de su territorio.

El hermanamiento se llevará a cabo en conformidad con su visión estratégica, afinidad con otros territorios, necesidad de integración e internacionalización, respeto a la soberanía y el beneficio recíproco en la prestación de servicios públicos.

DISPOSICIONES FINALES

Primera.- La presente ordenanza entrará en vigencia a partir de su promulgación en la Gaceta Oficial, pagina web, sin perjuicio de su publicación en el Registro Oficial.

Segunda.- Remítase un ejemplar de este instrumento jurídico a la Asamblea Nacional, conforme lo dispone el Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización; y, a la Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas.

Tercera.- A través de la presente Ordenanza y su entrada en vigencia quedan automáticamente derogadas otras ordenanzas o actos normativos existentes para el ejercicio de la competencia de Cooperación Internacional.

Dada en la sala de sesiones del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal del cantón ----- a los --- días del mes de ----- de 2016.

ALCALDE DE...

.....

SECRETARIO DEL GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL DE...

CERTIFICO: Que la presente Ordenanza que regula la Gestión de la competencia de la Cooperación Internacional No Reembolsable y Técnica, fue discutida y aprobada por el Concejo del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal de..., en sesiones... de fechas... de... del año dos mil dieciséis, en primero y segundo debate, respectivamente. de 2016

SECRETARIO DEL CONCEJO MUNICIPAL DE ...

De conformidad con lo prescrito en los artículos 322 y 324 del Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización, SANCIONO la presente Ordenanza que regula la Gestión de la competencia de la Cooperación Internacional No Reembolsable y Técnica, y ordenó su PROMULGACIÓN a través de su publicación en la Gaceta Oficial, en el portal www.....gob.ec; y, Registro Oficial.

..... de 2016

ALCALDE DE ...

Sancionó y ordenó la promulgación a través de su publicación en la Gaceta Oficial, en el portal www.....gob.ec y Registro Oficial de la presente **Ordenanza que Regula la Gestión de la Competencia de la Cooperación Internacional No Reembolsable y Técnica**. El señor..., Alcalde de..., a los... días del mes de... del año dos mil dieciséis.- LO CERTIFICO.-.....de... de 2016.....

SECRETARIO DEL CONCEJO MUNICIPAL DE ...

RAZON.- CERTIFICO que la presente ordenanza fue discutida y aprobada por el Concejo, en dos sesiones, los días..... Y..... del mes de..... De 2016.

SECRETARIO

EJECÚTESE Y PROMÚLGUESE,del mes de..... de 2016.

ALCALDE

RAZON.- CERTIFICO.- que la presente ordenanza fue sancionada por el señor Alcalde a los.....días del mes de..... De 2016.

SECRETARIO