

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTH & STRUCTURAL FUNDS

SPAIN (ES)

Table 1: Country assessment summary - Spain

NSRF strategic objectives	Funding source	Direct health sector investment	Indirect health sector investment	Potential health gain Personal Economic Social Environmental	Lisbon Agenda (renewed 2005)
Making Spain a more attractive place to invest and work in	ERDF	-	X	S, E, Env	To create a more attractive investment and working environment; To enhance growth through knowledge and innovation; To create more and better jobs.
Improving knowledge and innovation to boost growth	ERDF/ ESF	X	-	S, E	
More and better jobs	ERDF/ ESF	X	-	S, E, P	

Table 2: Eligible regions under Cohesion Policy Objectives

Cohesion Policy Objective	Regions
Convergence	Andalucía, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, Galicia.
Phasing out	Asturias, Murcia, Ceuta, Melilla.
Phasing in	Castilla y León, Com Valenciana, Canarias.
Regional competitiveness and employment	Cantabria, Aragón, Baleares, Cataluña, Madrid, Navarra, País Vasco, La Rioja.

Table 2: Eligible regions under Cohesion Policy Objectives

Background: Spain has a population of 45 million. The age structure of the population is: 0-14 years 14.4%; 15-64 years 67.8%; 65 years and over 17.8%. Life expectancy at birth has risen substantially. Latest estimates put it at 79.78 years. It is higher for females (83.32 years) than for men (76.46 years) (*Source: http://www.indexmundi.com/spain/demographics_profile.html*). The top 5 causes of death are: ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, respiratory diseases, alzheimer and other dementias and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The mortality rate by age continues to fall among the elderly, although the hospital morbidity rate is rising. As a result, there is a chance that there will be an increase in the growth of the elderly population in a situation of frailty, suffering from chronic or degenerative disease and living longer [with predicable impacts on pensions, welfare, health and social care support]. (*Source: Abellan A, Perez-Ortiz L and Polo J A M. 2002 Ageing in Spain. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs*).

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

Table 3: Programme period 2007-2013 - health investment in the NSRF and OPs

Allocation of money in the SF 2007-2013	
Source and budget	ERDF €23 057 192 151; ESF €8 057 328 822; CF €3 543 213 008
Total	€34 657 733 981
Health sector % of total allocated SF	€310 681 155 (0.9%)
NSRF strategic objectives (with OP relevance and funding source)	
1.	Making Spain a more attractive place to invest and work in (ROPs ERDF, ROPs - ESF)
2.	Improving knowledge and innovation to boost growth (OP RD 1&2, OP KBE 1&2, OP TA 1&2 - ERDF/ESF)
3.	More and better jobs (AE 1&2, OP FD 1&2, OP TA 1&2 - ESF)
Operational Programmes	
<p>Convergence objective and phasing-out (ERDF) R+D+i for and by Enterprises (OP RD 1) Knowledge-based economy (OP KBE 1) Technical assistance (OP TA 1 ERDF) ROP Andalucía 1; ROP Castilla-La Mancha 1; ROP Extremadura 1; ROP Galicia 1 ROP Asturias 1; ROP Murcia 1; ROP Ceuta 1; ROP Ceuta (54ter); ROP1 Melilla; ROP Melilla (54ter)</p> <p>Convergence objective and phasing-out (ESF) Adaptability and employment (OP AE 1) Fight against discrimination (OP FD 1) Technical assistance (OP TA 1 ESF) ROP Andalucía 2; ROP Castilla-La Mancha 2; ROP Extremadura 2; ROP Galicia 2 ROP Asturias 2; ROP Murcia 2; ROP Ceuta 2; ROP Melilla 2</p> <p>Competitiveness and employment objective with phasing-in (ERDF) R+D+i for and by Enterprises (OP RD 2) Knowledge-based economy (OP KBE 2) Technical assistance (OP TA 2 ERDF) ROP Castilla-Leon 1; ROP Com Valenciana 1; ROP Canarias 1; ROP Canarias (54 bis); ROP RUP Canarias ROP Cantabria; ROP1 Aragon; ROP1 Baleares; ROP Catalunya 1; ROP Madrid 1; ROP Navarra 1; ROP Pais Vasco 1; ROP La Rioja 1</p> <p>Competitiveness and employment objective with phasing-in (ESF) Adaptability and employment (OP AE 2) Fight against discrimination (OP FD 2) Technical assistance (OP TA2 ESF) ROP Castilla-Leon 2; ROP Com Valenciana 2; ROP Canarias 2 ROP Cantabria 2; ROP Aragon 2; ROP Baleares 2; ROP Catalunya 2; ROP Madrid 2; ROP Navarra 2; ROP Pais Vasco 2; ROP La Rioja 2</p>	

Table 3: Programme period 2007-2013 -health investment in the NSRF and OPs

Direct health sector investment (with NSRF/OP relevance)

Health infrastructure

- This priority targets support for children less than three years of age, and looks to provide more social infrastructures such as healthcare and educational facilities and centres designed for social activities. Strategic objective 1 " Making Spain a more attractive place to invest and work in" - ROP Asturias 1, Priority 6 "Social infrastructure".
- The strategic objectives are to guarantee access to education and health systems and to extend the welfare infrastructure and services to all members of society. The Programme seeks to improve education centre networks, renew and improve existing equipment, improve health facilities and equipment, and consolidate the social service networks in Extremadura, making them accessible for all members of society Strategic objective 1 " Making Spain a more attractive place to invest and work in" - ROP Extremadura 1, Priority 6 "Social infrastructure".
- The aim of this priority is to enable the Canary Islands to address the shortages of infrastructures (predominantly health infrastructures) caused by the combined effects of pressure of demand (increases in the resident and seasonal population) and territorial fragmentation. The measures planned are designed to provide the Autonomous Community with a network of adequate medical centres and hospitals, and to improve facilities and equipment in the existing centres. Strategic objective 1 " Making Spain a more attractive place to invest and work in" - ROP Canarias 1, Priority 6 "Social infrastructure".
- Medium and small-sized municipalities: Drawing on the experience of the URBAN initiative, actions targeted at medium and small sized municipalities are integrated in the regional operational programs, where precedence is necessarily given to the "localized and integrated" territorial aspect, which brings about a greater economic, territorial and social cohesion, assessing the special circumstances observed in said population area (aging of population, under population of the territory, difficulty to gain access to education and new technologies, etc.). Strategic objective 3 "More and better jobs" Priority axis 5 "Local and urban development"; Priority axis 6 "Social infrastructures", ERDF ROPs for convergence regions.
- Larger municipalities: Cities where 67% of the population is concentrated will be applied an innovating initiative ("URBANA") which will cover the entire national territory and which will build on the URBAN Community initiative, promoting integrated projects based on urban sustainable development in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants and province capitals. A national competition will determine which the best projects are. Each regional operational program will reserve a specific amount for cities withinan Autonomous Community. Strategic objective : Strategic objective 3 "More and better jobs" Priority axis 5 "Local and urban development"; Priority axis 6 "Social infrastructures", ERDF ROPs for convergence regions.

E-health

Information Society: Digital gap and e-business, e-administration, e-health, e-learning (Strategic objective 2 "Improving knowledge and innovation in favor of growth": OP RD 1 and OP KBE 1&2 Priority 1 "Development of the Knowledge Economy (R&D&I: Information Society and ICTs).

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

Table 3: Programme period 2007-2013 -health investment in the NSRF and OPs

Indirect health sector investment (with NSRF/OP relevance)

- Increase investment in health promotion in the working environment. ROP Galicia 2 Priority 4 “Reinforce inversion in work risks prevention for health and promote well being and security at work. See also ROP Com Valenciana 2, Priority 1 “Ameliorate adaptation of workers, companies, enterprises and managers”.
- Promote security at work and work health by stabilising activities, education, incentives for the implementation of work risks prevention and health improvement plans. ROP Castilla-La Mancha 2 Priority 1 “Enterprise environment and adaptability; permanent education and innovation promotion”.
- Reinforce actuations in relation to work health and security and work risks prevention...In order to conciliate work-personal life balance, the access to services for dependent persons should be improved. ROP Murcia 2 Priority 1 “Reinforce professional competence and adaptation to technological changes and innovations to come, for employment stability” and Priority 2 “increase activity levels and employment mainly for youth, women, immigrants, disabled”.
- Implementation of technical aids as a complement for innovation applied to social integrity, autonomy, health and quality of life. ROP Pais Vasco 2, Priority 2 “Employment, social inclusion, men-women equality”.

Evidence of capacity to deliver intersectoral policy and planning

The NSRF and OPs suggest where capacity exists and will be developed. Specifically, in terms of maximising health gain from Structural Funds capacity building is an approach to the development of relevant sustainable skills, organisational structures, resources and commitment in health and other sectors. An initial focus could include: organisation development (Regional Governments, Intermediary bodies); workforce development (Regional Governments, Intermediary bodies), resources allocation (Monitoring Committee NSRF, OP/ROP Monitoring Committees), leadership (Managing Authorities OP/ROPs) and partnerships/networks (Regional Governments, Intermediary bodies).

Regional planning and implementation (From OPs)

Spain has a well developed system of regional and autonomous government. The ROPs are managed by each of the regional and autonomous governments and had a significant role in preparation of ROPs. They will take the lead in implementation and monitoring of ROPs. Priority 7 of ERDF funded ROPs focuses on “Technical Assistance and Reinforcement of Institutional Capacity” but do not tend to be specific about where capacity building will be focused.

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

**Table 4: Non-health sector investment with potential health gain
2007-2013**

Priority theme (and OP)	Relevant investments	Potential health gain
Improving knowledge and innovation to boost growth	<p>OP RD 1&2 Priority 3 "Knowledge Economy and Entrepreneurial Development and Innovation": Advanced support services will be provided to firms and groups of firms. SMEs will also benefit from assistance in promoting environmentally-friendly products and production processes. Investments will target firms directly linked to research and innovation (innovative technologies, new firms established by universities, existing R&TD centres and firms, etc).</p> <p>OP KBE 1&2 Priority 1 "Development of the Knowledge Economy (R&D&I: Information Society and ICTs)": The main aims under this priority include boosting Research and Technology Development (R&TD) activities in research centres, improving R&TD infrastructure (physical plant, instrumentation and high-speed computer networks linking research centres), and developing centres of competence in specific technologies. Another aim is to enhance services and applications for citizens, for example, e-health, e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, etc.</p>	Economic, social
More and better jobs	<p>ERDF Priority axis 5 and 6 (Convergence) and Priority axis 4 (Competitiveness and employment): One of the investment goals is to help maintain a healthy working population.</p> <p>ESF Priority axis 1 "Promotion of entrepreneurship and improvement of workers, employers and enterprises adaptability": The NSRF reflects the need to develop and improve the access to lifelong training schemes, both for workers and entrepreneurs. Actions to promote entrepreneurship are now highlighted, taking into consideration the need to allocate specific attention to women and vulnerable groups such as young and people with disabilities. Regarding health and safety, life-long learning is a significant tool in order to contribute to reduce the labour accidents rate.</p> <p>ESF Priority axis 2 "Promotion of employability, social integration and equality of men and women"; OP FD 1&2: Economic development must be necessarily accompanied by greater cohesion, so that opportunities are provided to all citizens alike. In this effort to achieve a more inclusive society, it is important to enhance the conditions of employability, especially amongst population groups that have a smaller share in the job market (youth, elderly and long-term unemployed, immigrants, disabled persons and other persons under risk of exclusion in the job market, such as persons over 45).</p>	Economic, social, personal