

0.11% GENUINE AID/GNI

0.15% TOTAL AID/GNI

POLAND



Thanks to all these activities (...), we are constantly strengthening our international position as a reliable and credible donor. Solidarity, as our national brand, is also inscribed in the title of the Multiannual Development Cooperation Plan, (...) and the sign of Polish aid together with the Polish national colours appear on the implemented projects, becoming an increasingly recognisable symbol. Thanks to this, Poland's international position is also improving."

Paweł Jabłoński, Undersecretary of State for Economic and Development Cooperation, Africa and the Middle East in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 21 July 2021

MAIN CHANGES IN 2021

2021 is the first year covered by the new long-term development cooperation strategy Solidarity for Development ("Solidarność dla rozwoju") for 2021-2030. Since 2019, there has been no significant change in Poland's level of ODA, which slightly increased from 0.14% of GNI in 2020 to 0.15% in 2021. Poland's top 10 bilateral ODA recipients also remained largely unchanged, with Ukraine and Belarus still at the top of the list.

Bilateral ODA channelled through national NGOs was PLN 50.75 million, less than 5% of bilateral ODA. Still no significant action has been taken to ensure that core/institutional support for CSOs is incorporated into the Polish development aid system.

In 2021, PLN 210.02 million were reported as donations for COVID-19 vaccines to developing countries. In addition, the MFA made a contribution to the Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunisation - the GAVI Alliance (GAVI COVAX AMC) in the amount of PLN 3.53 million.

The government failed to implement most of the recommendations made in the AidWatch 2021 report, although it did include several recommendations from the 2017 OECD DAC peer review in Poland's new strategy for 2021-2030. The DAC recommended setting a clear quantitative goal for ODA, untying aid to LDCs, and referring to Agenda 2030 in the

strategy. The MFA has also committed to producing a multiannual strategy for global education and country strategies for two to three crucial partners. But so far, no steps have been taken in this direction.

TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2022 AND BEYOND

In 2022 an unprecedented estimated 1.5-2 million people from Ukraine fled to Poland, with 1.2 million Ukrainians registered under a Temporary Protection Directive (TPD). The Polish MFA already declared that Poland will apply the OECD DAC rule allowing the counting of certain refugee-related expenses as ODA for the first year after their arrival. In 2021, the cost of hosting refugees in Poland (under ODA) was PLN 65.16 million. We expect this amount to increase significantly in 2022, which will result in a huge change in the size of ODA and the ODA/GNI indicator.

In January 2021 the Polish government adopted a new multiannual development cooperation programme (2021- 2030). While the programme reiterates the commitment to spending 0.33% of GNI on ODA, and outlines thematic/geographical strategies to be developed, setting up a development agency (and national development bank) is regarded as a long-term goal and is connected to the need to increase funds for ODA, especially bilateral ODA. However, political support for these objectives may be limited, with development cooperation remaining low on the political agenda.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT

- The Polish government should present an operational plan for increasing the level of ODA to 0.33% of GNI by 2030.
- Multiannual thematic/geographical strategies (global education, priority countries) should be prepared in an inclusive manner, with an openness to broad discussions with all interested stakeholders, including CSOs in partner countries and in Poland.

- Increase the core-funding programmes for CSOs in Poland and in partner countries.
- Increase share of bilateral ODA to (1) climate finance, (2) gender equality as a principal and significant objective.
- The Polish parliament should become more involved in monitoring the implementation of development cooperation policies and – through its Foreign Affairs Committee – should be involved in monitoring the current development cooperation strategy.

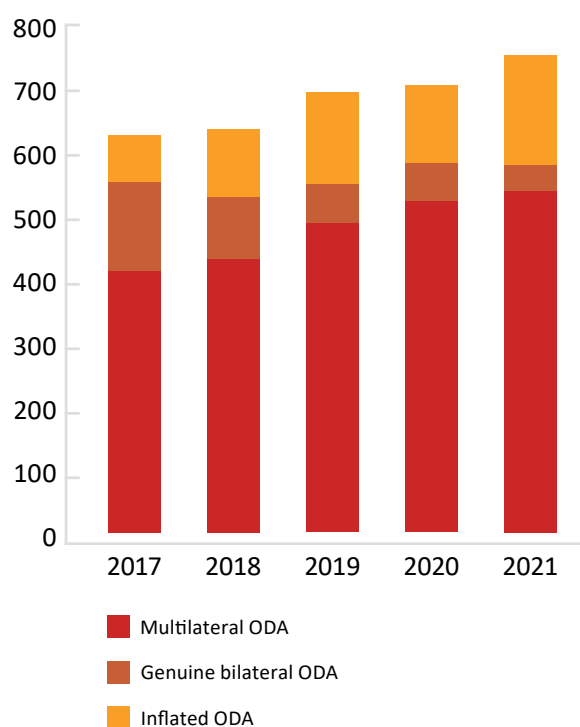
ODA TO LDCS (€ million, constant 2020)

	ODA to LDCs	%GNI	% ODA
2017	94.3	0.02	14.8
2018	190.0	0.04	29.7
2019	102.6	0.02	14.7
2020	114.0	0.02	16.0

AID MODALITY (€ million, constant 2020)

	Bilateral (gross)	Grants	Loans	Loans (% of gross bilateral)
2017	232.0	219.3	12.7	5.5
2018	223.2	142.9	80.4	36.0
2019	214.3	183.6	30.7	14.3
2020	204.5	182.4	22.1	10.8

POLAND – GENUINE AND INFLATED ODA (€ million, constant 2020)



ODA TO CLIMATE FINANCE (€ million, constant 2020)

	ODA for mitigation	ODA for adaptation	Total climate finance	Adaptation finance as % of climate finance	Climate finance as % of ODA
2017	0.3	1.0	1.3	75.4	0.2
2018	0.5	51.0	51.5	99.0	8.0
2019	4.1	1.4	5.5	25.4	0.8
2020	0.8	3.8	4.6	82.6	0.6

ODA TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY (€ million, constant 2020)

	Bilateral allocable	Total screened	Not screened	None	Significant	Principal	Significant (% of screened)	Principal (% of screened)
2017	155.7	155.7	0.0	152.2	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.9
2018	143.8	143.8	0.0	141.0	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.4
2019	90.3	90.3	0.0	84.1	5.4	0.8	6.0	0.9
2020	94.5	94.5	0.0	90.9	2.4	1.1	2.6	1.2

ODA TO SUPPORT CSOs (€ million, constant 2020)

	Non-CSO	CSO Earmarked	CSO Core funding	Total bilateral CSO support (% bilateral)	Total bilateral CSO support (% ODA)	Core bilateral CSO support (% bilateral)	Core bilateral CSO support (% ODA)
2017	17.6	0.0	8.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	17.6
2018	18.0	0.7	9.3	2.9	0.3	0.1	18.0
2019	14.8	0.5	8.0	2.2	0.2	0.1	14.8
2020	28.9	0.0	15.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	28.9