

# PORTUGAL



**0.13%** GENUINE AID/GNI

**0.18%** TOTAL AID/GNI



**We remain committed towards sustainably increasing ODA."**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Francisco André, Launch of the OECD Development Cooperation Peer Review Portugal, April 2022

## MAIN CHANGES IN 2021

During the first six months of 2021, Portugal held the Presidency of the EU Council and pushed for the adoption of Council Conclusions on Human Development, highlighting health and education as key sectors in the EU's external action and committing to benchmarking 20% of NDICI eligible ODA flows to those sectors.

Portugal's ODA increased by 4% in 2021 due to the donation of in-excess COVID-19 vaccine doses. While this increase remains out of pace with Portugal's commitment, it builds on inflated aid components that if not considered would lead to lower levels than in 2020.

## TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2022 AND BEYOND

After nearly two years in the making, the Portuguese Cooperation Strategy 2030 is due to come into effect before 2023. Civil society expects the strategy to produce a roadmap to increase Portugal's ODA, following the government's reassurance on the country's commitment. As the platform has recently stated in a communication to members of parliament, his roadmap will have to pave the way for a five-fold increase for the 0.7% target to be met by 2030.

Following the approval of the budget, it is also expected that the government fulfils its commitment to boost support for CSO projects, even if further clarifications on the specific amounts are yet to be provided.

After the snap parliamentary election in early 2022, the political landscape has changed significantly – the right-wing populist Chega! party increased their vote to around 7% and are now the third largest group in parliament. The incumbent PS (S&D) secured a landslide majority that allows it to approve or block



## CASE STUDY

Since they were first established in 2018 within Portugal's embassies in partner countries, Portuguese Cooperation Centres (PCC) have contributed to closely monitor programmes and projects funded by Portugal's development agency Camões IP. The Portuguese Non-Governmental Development Organisations (NGDO) platform has welcomed this move and has since been calling for scaling up both the Centres' financial capacity and authority, as has the OECD/DAC in its latest peer review.

PCCs are a key element in Portugal's development cooperation architecture and, if properly strengthened, can play a critical role in further moving decision-making to partner countries, and increasing aid effectiveness.

any piece of legislation; it had already rejected several amendments to the budget proposal on ODA increase, more support to CSOs and the parliament's role in approving the upcoming Strategy.

The coming years will thus require a strong commitment towards establishing meaningful and inclusive dialogue among stakeholders. The platform calls on the government to deliver on its promise to promote dialogue throughout the whole mandate.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

- Programme a steady increase of its ODA in the framework of the upcoming strategy in order to reach the 0.7% target by 2030.
- Monitor the implementation of the strategy by a committee that includes civil society representatives and whose progress must be regularly reported to parliament.
- Include a specific heading in the state budget for development policies that allows transparent

programming and to boost coordination capacities within Camões IP.

- Increase support to civil society and implement the OECD's recommendation on reviewing funding modalities based on an open dialogue with CSOs.

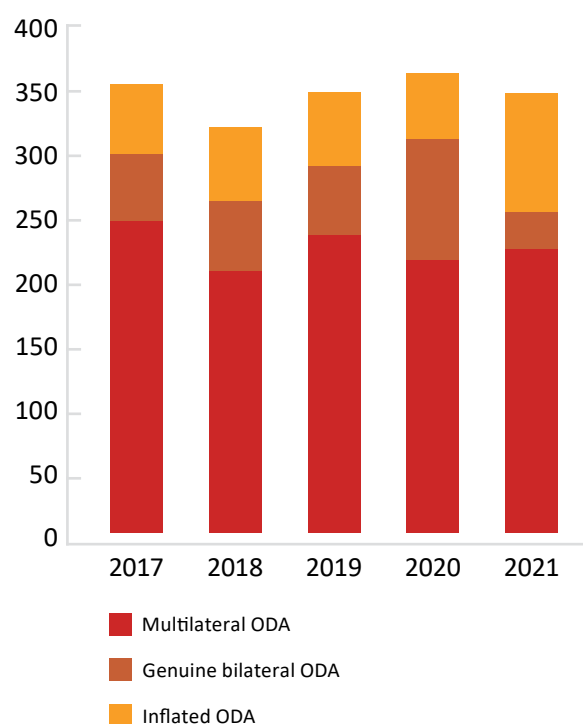
#### ODA TO LDCs (€ million, constant 2020)

	ODA to LDCs	%GNI	% ODA
2017	120.8	0.1	33.5
2018	118.1	0.1	35.9
2019	110.7	0.1	31.3
2020	99.7	0.1	27.0

#### AID MODALITY (€ million, constant 2020)

	Bilateral (gross)	Grants	Loans	Loans (% of gross bilateral)
2017	157.8	132.4	25.4	16.1
2018	159.2	137.0	22.1	13.9
2019	164.7	160.9	3.7	2.3
2020	202.2	141.9	60.3	29.8

#### PORTUGAL – 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	1.5	2.2	3.7	59.1	1.0
2018	0.9	2.1	3.0	69.4	0.9
2019	0.6	1.7	2.2	74.9	0.6
2020	0.4	0.9	1.3	68.8	0.4

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

	Bilateral allocable	Total screened	Not screened	None	Significant	Principal	Significant (% of screened)	Principal (% of screened)
2017	109.8	109.8	0.0	76.4	31.8	1.7	28.9	1.5
2018	106.8	106.8	0.0	75.7	29.4	1.6	27.6	1.5
2019	99.4	99.4	0.0	64.5	33.1	1.8	33.3	1.8
2020	137.6	137.6	0.0	100.3	35.9	1.5	26.1	1.1

**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	96.5	11.8	0.1	11.0	3.3	0.1	0.0
2018	100.9	11.0	0.1	9.9	3.4	0.0	0.0
2019	95.8	13.1	0.2	12.2	3.7	0.2	0.1
2020	135.2	11.3	0.1	7.8	3.1	0.0	0.0