

# ANEXOS

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# ANEXO 1 — DIRIGENTES DAS INSTITUIÇÕES DA COOPERAÇÃO PORTUGUESA

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## **Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros**

### **(XIII Governo Constitucional)**

Ministro: Jaime José Matos da Gama 28-10-1995

SENEC: José Alberto Rebelo dos Reis Lamego 30-10-1995

SENEC: Luís Filipe Marques Amado 27-11-1997

## **Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros**

### **(XIV Governo Constitucional)**

Ministro: Jaime José Matos da Gama 25-10-1999

SENEC: Luís Filipe Marques Amado 25-10-1999

## **Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e das Comunidades Portuguesas**

### **(XV Governo Constitucional)**

Ministro: António Manuel de Mendonça Martins da Cruz 06-04-2002

Ministra: Maria Teresa Pinto Basto Gouveia 09-10-2003

SENEC: António Manuel Lourenço dos Santos 08-04-2002

SENEC: Maria Manuela Franco 09-10-2003

## **Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e das Comunidades Portuguesas**

### **(XVI Governo Constitucional)**

Ministro: António Victor Martins Monteiro 17-07-2004

SENEC: Henrique José Praia da Rocha de Freitas 17-07-2004

## **Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros**

### **(XVII Governo Constitucional)**

Ministro: Diogo Pinto Freitas do Amaral 14-03-2005

Ministro: Luís Filipe Marques Amado 03-07-2006

SENEC: João Titterington Gomes Cravinho 14-03-2005

## **Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros (XVIII Governo Constitucional)**

Ministro: Luís Filipe Marques Amado 26-10-2009

SENEC: João Titterington Gomes Cravinho 26-10-2009

### **Instituto da Cooperação Portuguesa (1994-2003)**

Presidente: José Luíz Gomes — de Fevereiro de 1994 a Junho de 1996

Vice-Presidente: Manuel Dias Nogueira

Vice-Presidente: Margarida Blasco

Presidente: Carlos Neves Ferreira — de Junho de 1996 a Janeiro de 1999

Vice-Presidente: José Manuel Correia Pinto

Vice-Presidente: António Russo Dias

Presidente: Eugénio Anacoreta Correia — de Janeiro de 1999 a 30 de Janeiro de 2001

Vice-Presidente: José Manuel Correia Pinto

Vice-Presidente: Luís Cristina de Barros

Vice-Presidente: Maria Odete Cardoso

Vice-Presidente: Maria Emília Xavier de Basto

Presidente: João Gomes Cravinho — de 30 de Janeiro de 2001 a 12 de Abril de 2002

Vice-Presidente: Augusto Manuel Correia

Vice-Presidente: Maria Odete Cardoso

Vice-Presidente: Maria Paula Fernandes dos Santos

Presidente em regime de substituição: Maria Paula Fernandes dos Santos — de 12 de Abril de 2002 a 15 de Janeiro de 2003

### **Fundo para a Cooperação Económica (1991-1999)**

Presidente: Isabel Pinto Correia

Vogal: António Jorge Paterna Dias

Vogal: Fernando Ribeiro Rosa

### **Agência Portuguesa de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento (1999-2003)**

Presidente: Isabel Pinto Correia

Vogal: José Manuel Correia Pinto

Vogal: Alzira da Encarnação Neves Cabrita

Vogal: Alfredo Antas Teles

Vogal: António Jorge Paterna Dias

### **Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento (2003-2010)**

Presidente: Caetano Luís de Almeida Sampaio — de 15 de Janeiro de 2003 a 16 de Setembro de 2004

Vice-Presidente: José Manuel Correia Pinto

Vice-Presidente: Maria Paula Fernandes dos Santos  
Vice-Presidente: Maria Teresa de Oliveira Nunes  
Vice-Presidente: Maria Onélia Teixeira Abreu Ferreira

Presidente: José Iglésias Soares — de 16 de Setembro de 2004 a 21 de Julho de 2005  
Vogal: Diogo Eduardo Ribeiro dos Santos  
Vogal: Maria Inês de Carvalho Rosa  
Vogal: Vera Maria C. R. V. A. Marques de Almeida  
Vogal: Maria Luís Souto de Figueiredo

Presidente em regime de substituição: Maria Inês de Carvalho Rosa — de 21 de Julho de 2005 a 25 de Setembro de 2005

Presidente: Ruth Maria Albuquerque — de 26 de Setembro de 2005 a 12 de Janeiro de 2007  
Vice-Presidente: Augusto Manuel Nogueira Gomes Correia  
Vice-Presidente: Vera Maria C. R. V. A. Marques de Almeida  
Vice-Presidente: Maria Inês de Carvalho Rosa  
Vice-Presidente: Artur Manuel Reis Lami

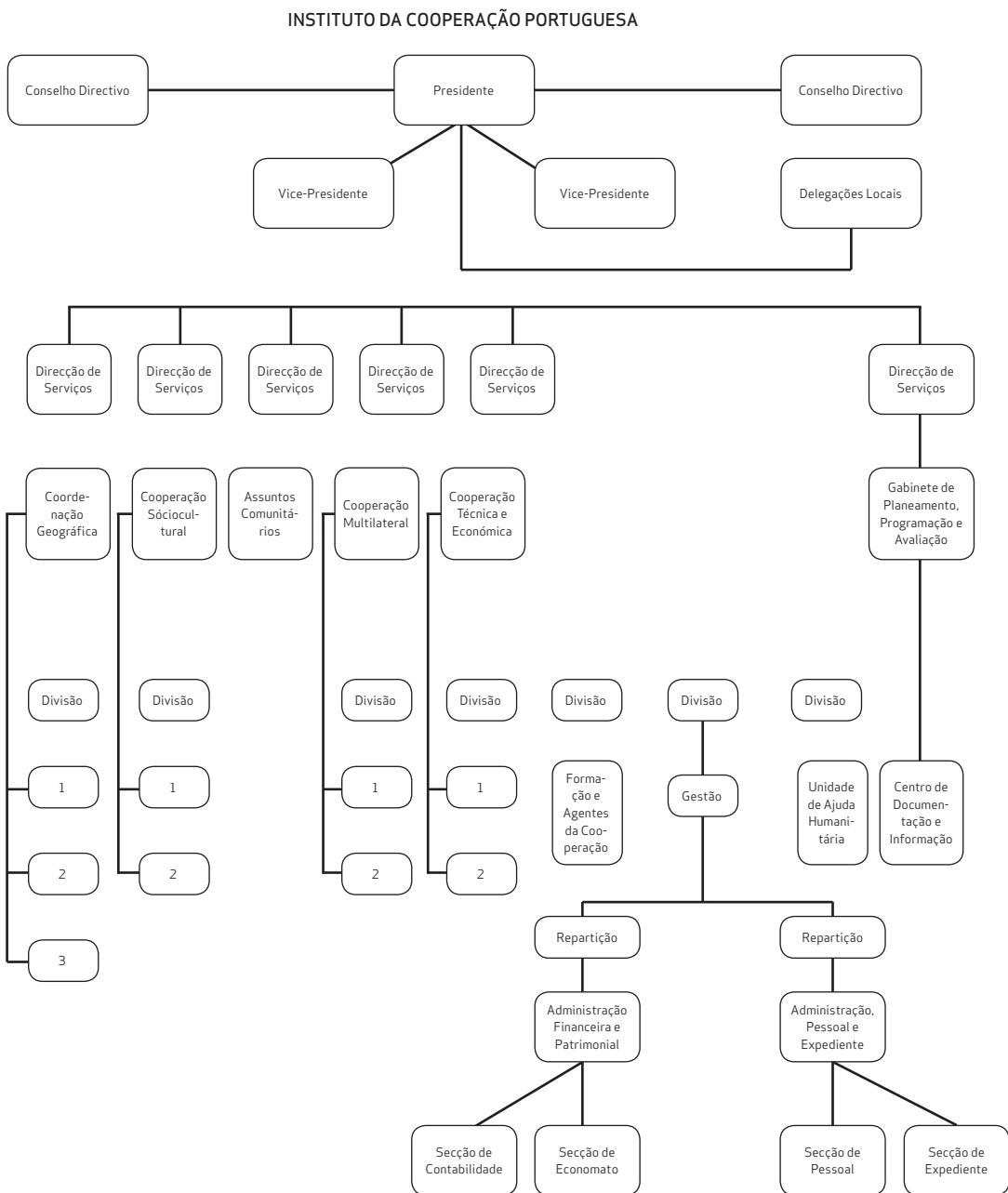
Presidente: Augusto Manuel Nogueira Gomes Correia — desde 12 de Janeiro de 2007  
Vice-Presidente: Artur Manuel Reis Lami  
Vice-Presidente: Maria Inês de Carvalho Rosa  
Vice-Presidente: Vera Maria C. R. V. A. Marques de Almeida — de 12 de Janeiro de 2007 a Setembro de 2008  
Vice-Presidente: Manuel Gonçalves de Jesus — desde 17 de Outubro de 2008

# ANEXO 2 — LEGISLAÇÃO SOBRE A COOPERAÇÃO PORTUGUESA

Organismo	Diploma
Gabinete Coordenador para a Cooperação	DL n.º 791/74, de 25 de Dezembro
Comissão Coordenadora das Negociações	Despacho de CM n.º 23/75, de Junho
Instituto para a Cooperação Económica (ICE)	DL n.º 97-A/76, de 31 de Janeiro DL n.º 487/97, de 18 de Dezembro
Direcção-Geral de Cooperação (DGC)	DL n.º 486/79, de 18 de Dezembro DL n.º 487/79, de 18 de Dezembro DL n.º 529/85, de 31 de Dezembro
Instituto da Cooperação Portuguesa (ICP)	DL n.º 60/94, de 24 de Fevereiro DL n.º 293/97, de 24 de Outubro DL n.º 192/2001, de 26 de Julho
Comissão Interministerial para a Cooperação (CIC)	DL n.º 175/85, de 22 de Maio DL n.º 58/94, de 24 de Fevereiro DL n.º 127/97, de 24 de Maio DL n.º 301/98, de 7 de Outubro
Comissão Consultiva para a Cooperação (CCC)	DL n.º 266/85, de 16 de Julho DL n.º 58/94, de 24 de Fevereiro
Fundo para a Cooperação Económica (FCE)	DL n.º 162/91, de 4 de Abril DL n.º 307/98, de 12 de Outubro
Conselho Consultivo para a Cooperação Económica e Empresarial	DL n.º 16/98, de 29 de Janeiro DL n.º 189-A/99, de 4 de Junho
Conselho de Ministros para os Assuntos da Cooperação	DL n.º 267/98, de 28 de Agosto
Delegações para a Cooperação junto das missões diplomáticas portuguesas	DL n.º 296/99, de 4 de Agosto
Agência Portuguesa de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento (APAD)	DL n.º 327/99, de 18 de Agosto DL n.º 20/2000, de 13 de Janeiro
Ex-APAD	DL n.º 110/2005, de 8 de Julho
Programa específico de cooperação interministerial	RCM n.º 42/99, II série, de 17 de Maio
Grupo de Missão para implementação do programa de cooperação intermunicipal (CIM)	RCM n.º 423/99, de 17 de Maio
Comissário para o Apoio à Transição em Timor-Leste (CATTL)	DL n.º 189-A/99, 4 de Junho DL n.º 155/2002, de 15 de Junho
Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento (IPAD)	DL n.º 5/2003, de 13 de Janeiro DL n.º 13/2004, de 13 de Janeiro Despacho n.º 6178/2003, de 28 de Março Despacho n.º 22 251/2004, de 30 de Outubro DL n.º 120/2007, de 27 de Abril Portaria n.º 510/2007, de 30 de Abril Portaria n.º 510/2009, de 14 de Maio
Estatuto das ONGD	Lei n.º 19/94, de 24 de Maio Lei n.º 66/98, de 14 de Outubro
Política de apoio ao desenvolvimento do ensino superior nos países africanos de língua portuguesa	RCM n.º 157/2000, de 17 de Novembro
Agente da Cooperação	Lei n.º 13/2004, de 14 de Abril
SOFID	RCM n.º 8/2006, de 29 de Dezembro
Fundo da Língua	DL n.º 248/2008, de 31 de Dezembro Portaria n.º 133/2009, de 2 de Fevereiro
INOV Mundus	RCM n.º 93/2008, de 5 de Junho Portaria n.º 1103/2008, de 2 de Outubro
<b>Documentos</b>	
A Cooperação Portuguesa no Limiar do Séc. XXI	RCM n.º 33/99, de 15 de Maio
Programa Integrado de Cooperação	RCM n.º 102/98, de 12 de Agosto RCM n.º 128/98, de 3 de Novembro RCM n.º 17/2000, de 13 de Abril RCM n.º 174/2000, de 30 de Dezembro
Uma Visão Estratégica para a Cooperação Portuguesa	RCM n.º 196/2005, de 24 de Novembro

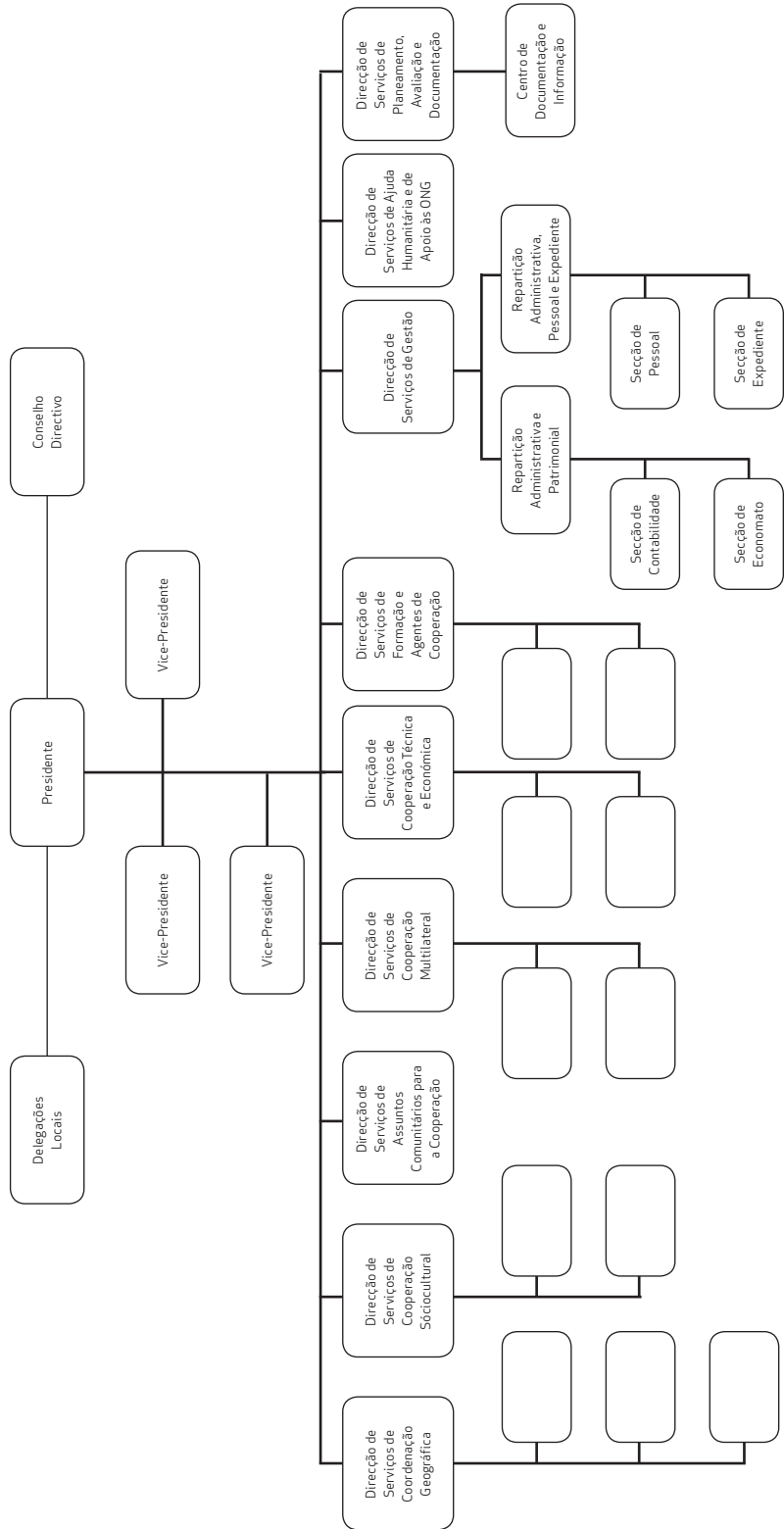
# ANEXO 3 — ORGANOGRAMAS

## ANEXO 3A — ORGANOGRAMA DO ICP (1994)

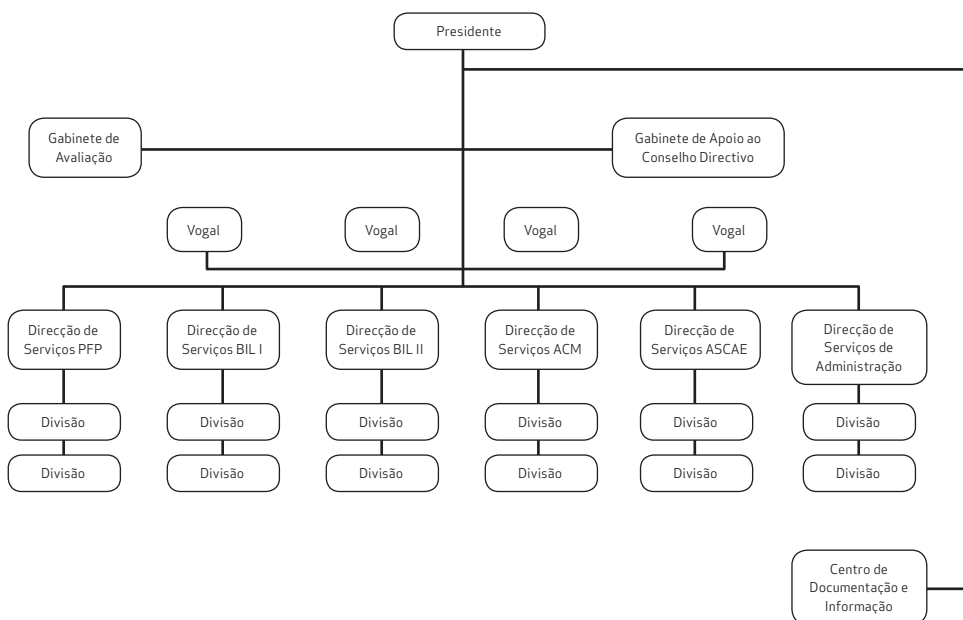


# ANEXO 3B — NOVA ORGÂNICA DO ICP (1997)

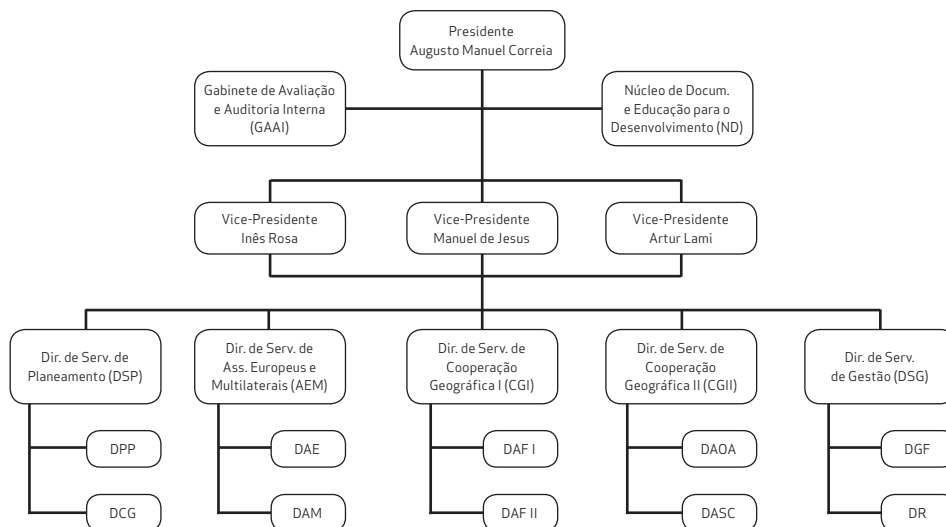
## INSTITUTO DA COOPERAÇÃO PORTUGUESA (DL n.º 60/94; DL n.º 293/97)



## ANEXO 3C — ORGANOGRAMA DO IPAD (2003)



## ANEXO 3D — ORGANOGRAMA DO IPAD (2007)





## ANEXO 4 — GEMINAÇÕES COM PAÍSES EM DESENVOLVIMENTO E PAÍSES DA EUROPA DE LESTE

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Abrantes	São Nicolau	Cabo Verde	1998
Águeda	Bissau	Guiné-Bissau	2000
	Rio Grande	Brasil	1993
Alandroal	Curitiba	Brasil	—
	Jerumenha	Brasil	—
	Regla	Cuba	—
	Santa Cruz	Cabo Verde	—
Albufeira	Sal	Cabo Verde	1997
Alcácer do Sal	Mocuba	Moçambique	2000
	Curitiba	Brasil	—
	Sal	Cabo Verde	—
Alcobaça	Cacuaco	Angola	1996
Alcochete	Walido	Coreia do Sul	1992
Aljezur	Boavista	Cabo Verde	2004
Almada	Porto Amboim	Angola	1997
	Regla	Cuba	1999
	Sal	Cabo Verde	1999
Almeirim	Boavista	Cabo Verde	— (A)
	Viqueque	Timor-Leste	— (A)
Almodôvar	Paul	Cabo Verde	1990
Alvaiázere	Matola	Moçambique	2008
Amadora	Aileu	Timor-Leste	(A)
	Huambo	Angola	1999
	Nacala	Moçambique	(A)
	Piracicaba	Brasil	2000
	Tarrafal	Cabo Verde	1989
Amarante	Nampula	Moçambique	—
Anadia	Boa Vista	Cabo Verde	2005
	São Lourenço dos Órgãos	Cabo Verde	2008
Angra do Heroísmo	Florianópolis	Brasil	1994
	Gramado	Brasil	2004
	Porto Novo	Cabo Verde	2004
	São Salvador da Baía	Brasil	1985
Ansião	Santos	Brasil	1996
Arganil	Angoche	Guiné-Bissau	1999
	Beira	Moçambique	1999
	Rio de Janeiro	Brasil	—
Arouca	Santos	Brasil	—

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Aveiro	Belém do Pará	Brasil	1970
	Cubatão	Brasil	1997
	Farim	Guiné-Bissau	1992
	Inhambane	Moçambique	1989
	Mahdia	Tunísia	1998
	Panyu	China	2000 (C)
	Pelotas	Brasil	1996
	Pemba	Moçambique	1995
	Santa Cruz	Cabo Verde	1993
	Santo António do Príncipe	São Tomé e Príncipe	1988
Azambuja	Mosteiros	Cabo Verde	1994
Barcelos	São Domingos	Cabo Verde	1997
Barreiro	Stara Zagora	Bulgária	1976
	Lodz	Polónia	1996
Beja	Beja	Tunísia	1993
Belmonte	Belmonte da Baía	Brasil	1999
	Santa Cruz Cabralia	Brasil	1999
	São Vicente	Brasil	2000
Benavente	Paul	Cabo Verde	1997
	Príncipe	São Tomé e Príncipe	2001
Bombarral	Nampula	Moçambique	1997
Borba	Mé-Zochi	São Tomé e Príncipe	2008
	Taishan	China	— (A)
Boticas	Caué	São Tomé e Príncipe	2009 (C)
Braga	Bissorã	Guiné-Bissau	1993
	Santo André (São Paulo)	Brasil	—
	São Nicolau	Cabo Verde	—
Bragança	Água Grande	São Tomé e Príncipe	2008
	Nova Bragança (São Paulo)	Brasil	—
Cabeceiras de Basto	Boa Vista	Cabo Verde	2009
Caldas da Rainha	Huambo	Angola	2007
	Poços de Caldas	Brasil	—
	Ribeira Grande	Cabo Verde	—
Cantanhede	Cantanhede (Maranhão)	Brasil	1995
Cartaxo	Brava	Cabo Verde	1994
	Penglai	China	2010
	Pucioasa	Roménia	1998
	Slupsk	Polónia	2007
Cascais	Benguela	Angola	1998
	Bubaque	Guiné-Bissau	1998
	Gaza	Palestina	2000
	Guarujá (São Paulo)	Brasil	2001
	Sal	Cabo Verde	1993
	Santana	São Tomé e Príncipe	1986
	Vitória	Brasil	1986
	Xai-Xai	Moçambique	2000
	Wuxi	China	1993
Castelo Branco	Huambo	Angola	1994
	Petrolina	Brasil	1993
	Umuarama	Brasil	1993
	Zhuhai	China	—
Castelo de Paiva	Chibuto / Manhiça	Moçambique	1999
Chaves	Bafatá	Guiné-Bissau	2001
	Nampula	Moçambique	2000
Cinfães	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	2008

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Coimbra	Beira	Moçambique	1997
	Curitiba	Brasil	1997
	Damão	Índia	2004
	Dili	Timor-Leste	2002
	Fez	Marrocos	1988
	Guangzhou	China	— (B)
	Ilhas (Taipa)	Macau	1998
	Mindelo	Cabo Verde	1994
	Quelimane	Moçambique	1998
	Santos	Brasil	1981
	São Paulo	Brasil	1997
Covilhã	Yaroslavl	Rússia	1984
	Blumenau	Brasil	2005 (C)
	Laleia	Timor-Leste	—
	Praia	Cabo Verde	2008
Crato	Trelew	Argentina	—
	Crato (Ceará)	Brasil	—
Lembá	Lembá	São Tomé e Príncipe	2000
	Entroncamento	Mosteiros	Cabo Verde
Esposende	São Domingos	Cabo Verde	1997
Espinho	Beira	Moçambique	1999
	Bolama	Guiné-Bissau	—
	Ceará (Limoeiro do Norte)	Brasil	2009
	Rio de Janeiro	Brasil	—
São Filipe	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	—
	Estarreja	Porto Novo	Cabo Verde
Évora	Ilha de Moçambique	Moçambique	1997
Fafe	Porto Seguro	Brasil	1993
Faro	Bolama	Guiné-Bissau	1988
	Maxixe	Moçambique	—
	Praia	Cabo Verde	1997
	Príncipe	São Tomé e Príncipe	2008
	Tânger	Marrocos	1985
Fátima	Larantuca	Indonésia	—
Felgueiras	Boavista	Cabo Verde	1996
	Santa Cruz Cabrália	Brasil	1996
	São Vicente (Mindelo)	Cabo Verde	1998
Ferreira do Alentejo	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	2011
Figueira da Foz	Angoche	Moçambique	1997
	Bubaque	Guiné-Bissau	—
	Evpatoria	Ucrânia	1988
	Praia	Cabo Verde	1991
Figueiró dos Vinhos	Nampula	Moçambique	2002
Funchal	Cidade do Cabo	África do Sul	1987
	Livingstone	Zâmbia	1980
	Praia	Cabo Verde	2003
	Santos	Brasil	1988
Fundão	Tarrafal	Cabo Verde	2006
Góis	São Paulo	Brasil	2000 (B)
Gondomar	Praia	Cabo Verde	2001
Grândola	Maracanaú (Fortaleza)	Brasil	— (A)
	Mikolow	Polónia	2006 (C)
	Tarrafal	Cabo Verde	2007

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Guimarães	Colónia do Sacramento	Uruguai	2000/2001
	Kavadarci	Macedónia	2006 (C)
	Londrina	Brasil	1987
	Mé-Zochi (Cidade de Trindade)	São Tomé e Príncipe	1989
	Ribeira Grande	Cabo Verde	2007
Ílhavo	Rio de Janeiro	Brasil	1999
	Gabu	Guiné-Bissau	—
	Ihtiman	Bulgária	2007
Lagoa (Açores)	Parati	Brasil	2000
	Biguaçu	Brasil	— (A)
Lagoa (Algarve)	Tarrafal	Cabo Verde	1998 (A)
	São Domingos	Cabo Verde	1997
Lagos	Boujdour	Marrocos	2005 (C)
	Calheta de São Miguel (Santiago)	Cabo Verde	2006 (C)
	Ilha de Gorée (Dakar)	Senegal	2008 (C)
	Ilha de Moçambique	Moçambique	2006 (C)
	Lagos (Estado de Jalisco)	México	2008 (C)
	Ribeira Grande de Santiago	Cabo Verde	2010
	Sikka (ilha das Flores)	Indonésia	2007 (C)
	Ugo-Kwazulu-Natal	África do Sul	2007 (C)
Leiria	Maringá	Brasil	1982
	Nampula	Moçambique	2002 (C)
	S. Filipe	Cabo Verde	1994
	Tonglin	China	1999 (C)
Lisboa	Água Grande	São Tomé e Príncipe	1993
	Argel	Argélia	1998 (C)
	Belém	Palestina	1995 (C)
	Bissau	Guiné-Bissau	1983
	Brasília	Brasil	1985
	Budapeste	Hungria	1992
	Buenos Aires	Argentina	1992 (C)
	Cacheu	Guiné-Bissau	1988
	Luanda	Angola	1988
	Macau	China	1982
	Malaca	Malásia	1984
	Maputo	Moçambique	1982
	Montevideo	Uruguai	1993 (C)
	Moscovo	Rússia	1997 (C)
	Praia	Cabo Verde	1983
	Rabat	Marrocos	1988
	Rio de Janeiro	Brasil	1980
	Santa Catarina	Cabo Verde	1997 (C)
	Santo António do Príncipe	São Tomé e Príncipe	—
	São Salvador	Brasil	1995
São Tomé	São Tomé e Príncipe	1983	
Tunes	Tunísia	1993 (C)	
Zagreb	Croácia	1977	
Loulé	Aquiraz	Brasil	— (C)
	Benguela	Angola	— (B)
	Bissorã	Guiné-Bissau	— (D)
	Boa Vista	Cabo Verde	1999
	Escobar	Argentina	— (B)
	Haikou	China	— (A)
	Manica	Moçambique	— (B)

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Loures	Diu	Índia	1998
	Maio	Cabo Verde	1993
	Matola	Moçambique	1996
Lourinhã	Sal	Cabo Verde	2006
Mafra	São Vicente (Mindelo)	Cabo Verde	1998
Macedo de Cavaleiros	Quelimane	Moçambique	—
	Sal	Cabo Verde	2008
Maia	Água Grande	São Tomé e Príncipe	— (C)
	Lanzhou	China	— (C)
	Nampula	Moçambique	—
	Sal	Cabo Verde	—
	São Nicolau	Cabo Verde	—
	Xangai	China	—
Manteigas	Santa Cruz Cabrália	Brasil	1999
Marco de Canavezes	Santo António do Príncipe	São Tomé e Príncipe	1998
Matosinhos	Caué (Cidade) Angolares	São Tomé e Príncipe	1989
	Congonhas do Campo	Brasil	1986
	Liaoyang	China	— (B)
	Luanda	Angola	1994 (C)
	Mansôa	Guiné-Bissau	1992
	Nacala	Moçambique	1997
	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	1992
	Szczecin (Estetino)	Polónia	—
Melgaço	Prado	Brasil	—
Mértola	Monapo	Moçambique	—
Mirandela	Bafatá	Guiné-Bissau	2002
Moimenta da Beira	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	2000 (B)
Moita	Tarrafal	Cabo Verde	1996
Montemor-o-Velho	São José dos Pinhais	Brasil	1997
	Xai-Xai	Moçambique	—
Montijo	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	—
Moura	Bissau	Guiné-Bissau	1997
	Medjez-el-Bab	Tunísia	1995
Nelas	Vila de Manhiça	Moçambique	2000
Óbidos	Gramado	Brasil	2008
Odemira	Sal	Cabo Verde	—
Odivelas	Paul	Cabo Verde	—
Oeiras	Benguela	Angola	1997
	Inhambane	Moçambique	1999
	Mindelo	Cabo Verde	1988
	Oeiras do Piauí	Brasil	1988
	Praia	Cabo Verde	2008
	Príncipe	São Tomé e Príncipe	1997
	Quinhamel	Guiné-Bissau	2001
	Sal	Cabo Verde	2007
São Vicente	Cabo Verde	1988	
Olhão	Agadir	Marrocos	1993
Oliveira do Bairro	Benguela	Angola	2000
Oliveira do Hospital	Santana (Cantagalo)	São Tomé e Príncipe	—
Ourém	Czestochowa	Polónia	—
	Pitesti	Roménia	2011 (C)
	S. Filipe	Cabo Verde	—
Ovar	João Pessoa	Brasil	1996
	Pernik	Bulgária	1998
	São Nicolau	Cabo Verde	1998
	São Vicente	Cabo Verde	—

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Palmela	Praia	Cabo Verde	2002 (C)
	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	1996
	Swinoujscie	Polónia	1996
Ponta Delgada	Caué / Angolares	São Tomé e Príncipe	2000
	Florianópolis	Brasil	—
	Pleven	Bulgária	2007
	Praia	Cabo Verde	2008
Ponta do Sol	Ribeira Grande	Cabo Verde	—
Ponte de Sor	Lany	República Checa	(A)
Portalegre	Salé	Marrocos	1997
	São Vicente (Mindelo)	Cabo Verde	1997
Portimão	Buba	Guiné-Bissau	1989
	Guanare	Venezuela	1977
	São Vicente (Mindelo)	Cabo Verde	1998
	Vilankulo	Moçambique	—
Porto	Beira	Moçambique	1989
	Boavista	Cabo Verde	2005 (C)
	Brno	República Checa	2004 (C)
	Canchungo	Guiné-Bissau	2001 (C)
	Casablanca	Marrocos	—
	Luanda	Angola	1989
	Macau	China	1997
	Mindelo	Cabo Verde	1992
	Ndola	Zâmbia	1978
	Neves (Lembá)	São Tomé e Príncipe	1987
	Recife	Brasil	1981
Xangai	China	1995	
Póvoa de Varzim	Rio de Janeiro	Brasil	—
Povoação	Tarrafal	Cabo Verde	—
Praia da Vitória	Florianópolis	Brasil	1993
Resende	Boavista	Cabo Verde	2005
Ribeira de Pena	Santa Cruz Cabrália	Brasil	1992
Ribeira Grande	Porto Alegre	Brasil	1993
	Santo Antão	Cabo Verde	—
Rio Maior	Casablanca	Marrocos	1993
Salvaterra de Magos	Cela	Angola	1998
Santa Comba Dão	Namaacha	Moçambique	1998 (B)
Santa Cruz	Mindelo	Cabo Verde	2003
Santa Maria da Feira	Catió	Guiné-Bissau	— (C)
	Targovishte	Bulgária	—
Santa Marta de Penaguião	Lembá	São Tomé e Príncipe	2000
Santarém	Belém (Pará)	Brasil	— (A)
	Brava	Cabo Verde	1995
	Fulacunda	Guiné-Bissau	1989
	Haskovo	Bulgária	1982
	Lubango	Angola	1988
	Meknes	Marrocos	1989
	Natal	Brasil	— (C)
	Pazardzhik	Bulgária	— (C)
	Santarém (Pará)	Brasil	1994
	Santos	Brasil	— (C)
	São Vicente	Brasil	2000
	Targoviste	Roménia	2001
	Tiraspol	Moldávia	1983

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Santo Tirso	Cantagalo (Cidade de Santana)	São Tomé e Príncipe	1997
	Nova Friburgo (Oeiras do Piauí)	Brasil	—
	Rio de Janeiro	Brasil	2000
São João da Madeira	Maio	Cabo Verde	1996
	Nampula	Moçambique	1996
	Novo Hamburgo	Brasil	1996
	Viana	Angola	1999
Seia	Goiás	Brasil	2004
Seixal	Assis Chateaubriand	Brasil	1997
	Baucau	Timor-Leste	2000
	Beira	Moçambique	1997
	Boavista	Cabo Verde	1990
	Farim	Guiné-Bissau	(A)
	Havana	Cuba	— (C)
	Lobata (Cidade de Guadalupe)	São Tomé e Príncipe	1994
	Lobito	Angola	1997
Sernancelhe	Paul	Cabo Verde	1997 (A)
Serpa	Ate	Peru	— (C)
	Brava	Cabo Verde	1997
	Caué	São Tomé e Príncipe	2002
	El Cerro	Cuba	— (C)
	Itabira	Brasil	— (C)
	Olinda	Brasil	— (C)
	Pravets	Bulgária	— (C)
	Santana de Parnaíba	Brasil	2001
	Testour	Tunísia	—
	Trinidad	Cuba	— (C)
Uíge	Angola	2000	
Sesimbra	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	1994
Setúbal	Debrecen	Hungria	2000
	Galati	Roménia	1994
	Maxixe	Moçambique	1999-
	Nacala Porto	Moçambique	1999
	Porto Seguro	Brasil	2000
	Quelimane	Moçambique	2000
	Safi	Marrocos	1990
	Tarrafal	Cabo Verde	2001 (C)
Sever do Vouga	Caicó	Brasil	—
Silves	Aquiraz	Brasil	2008
	Marraquexe	Marrocos	—
Sines	Santa Cruz	Cabo Verde	1993
Sintra	Bissau	Guiné-Bissau	1997
	Brava (Vila Nova Sintra)	Cabo Verde	1995
	El Jadida	Marrocos	1988
	Honolulu	Havaí	1998
	Havana Velha	Cuba	2000
	Lobito	Angola	1997
	Mé-Zochi (Cidade de Trindade)	São Tomé e Príncipe	1997
	Naamacha	Moçambique	1999
	Petrópolis	Brasil	1997
Soure	Soure (São Paulo)	Brasil	1994
Sousel	Gorna Oriahovitz	Bulgária	—
	Lobata (Cidade de Guadalupe)	S. Tomé e Príncipe	1993
Tavira	Kenitra	Marrocos	2006
	Lancut	Polónia	2006
	Porto Novo	Cabo Verde	2005

Município	Geminado com	País	Ano
Tondela	Praia	Cabo Verde	1998 (A)
	São João de Deus	Moçambique	2000
Torres Novas	Ribeira Grande	Cabo Verde	1997
Torres Vedras	Boavista	Cabo Verde	—
	Yongchuan	China	—
Trancoso	Porto Seguro	Brasil	—
	São Vicente	Brasil	—
Trofa	Santa Catarina	Cabo Verde	2008
Vagos	Bafatá	Guiné-Bissau	1991
	Ceará / Mirim	Brasil	1999
	Mé-Zochi (Cidade de Trindade)	São Tomé e Príncipe	1993
	São Vicente (Mindelo)	Cabo Verde	1992
Vale de Cambra	Luanda	Angola	1996 (A)
	Teresópolis	Brasil	—
Valongo	Fortaleza	Brasil	—
	Luanda	Angola	—
	Mé-Zochi (Cidade de Trindade)	São Tomé e Príncipe	1994
Velas	Sal	Cabo Verde	1992
Viana do Castelo	Alagoas	Brasil	2006
	Beira	Moçambique	—
	Cabedelo (Paraíba)	Brasil	2003
	Cacheu	Guiné-Bissau	1988
	Igarassu (Pernambuco)	Brasil	2003
	Itajaí	Brasil	1995
	Matola	Moçambique	2006
	Porto Seguro / Olinda	Brasil	1997
	Valimar (Assoc. Mun. Ilha Santo Antão)	Cabo Verde	1998
	Viana (Maranhão)	Brasil	—
Ziguinchor	Senegal	1989	
Vieira do Minho	Monapo	Moçambique	2000
Vila do Conde	Baucau	Timor-Leste	(A)
	Lobata	São Tomé e Príncipe	1998 (B)
	Mansôa	Guiné-Bissau	1998 (B)
	Mindelo	Cabo Verde	1998 (A)
	Mossel Bay	África do Sul	—
	Olinda	Brasil	1983
Vila Franca de Xira	Santa Catarina	Cabo Verde	1987
Vila Nova da Barquinha	Santa Catarina do Fogo	Cabo Verde	2008
Vila Nova de Famalicão	Caruaru / Itajaí	Brasil	2001
	São Vicente	Cabo Verde	2002
Vila Nova de Gaia	Manhiça	Moçambique	2000
Vila Nova de Poiares	Caué	São Tomé e Príncipe	1998
	Maio	Cabo Verde	1998 (A)
	Lichinga	Moçambique	1999
	Liquiçá	Timor-Leste	2000 (B)
	Mansôa	Guiné-Bissau	—
	Mielec	Polónia	2000
Vila Verde	Bom Sucesso	Brasil	—
Viseu	São Filipe	Cabo Verde	1994
Vouzela	Santo André	Brasil	—

Fonte: Lista elaborada a partir da informação disponível no site da ANMP, no IPAD e na publicação *Administração Local em Números (2001)*.

Notas: (A) Em perspectiva de assinatura de acordo de geminação; (B) Iniciaram-se contactos tendo em vista futura geminação; (C) Acordos de cooperação; — Data não confirmada.



## ANEXO 5 — AJUDA PÚBLICA AO DESENVOLVIMENTO — DADOS ESTATÍSTICOS

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## Ajuda Pública ao Desenvolvimento Portuguesa — 1995-2002

	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%
<b>APD BILATERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>123 993</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120 795</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>142 430</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198 510</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>194 682</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>193 863</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>204 695</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>197 443</b>	<b>100</b>
ANGOLA	18 400	14,8	25 763	21,3	25 652	18,0	21 506	13,6	18 568	9,5	14 490	7,5	13 262	6,5	15 325	7,8
CABOVERDE	10 231	8,3	11 618	9,6	10 793	7,6	20 751	13,1	19 629	10,1	24 760	12,8	25 721	12,6	11 154	5,9
GUINÉ-BISSAU	1 223	0,99	23 588	19,5	14 173	10,0	9 975	6,1	12 966	6,7	16 311	8,4	14 928	7,3	7 051	3,6
MOÇAMBIQUE	49 536	40,0	39 359	32,7	78 089	54,8	55 293	34,9	49 412	25,4	35 605	18,4	38 251	18,7	25 367	12,8
SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE	30 355	24,5	10 182	8,4	10 156	7,1	9 676	6,1	12 425	6,4	11 483	5,9	15 664	7,7	13 806	7,0
PALOP**	3 188	2,6	1 430	1,2	620	0,4	29 168	18,4	9 367	4,8	16 363	8,4	16 747	8,2	15 103	7,7
TIMOR-LESTE	0	0,0	38	0,0	271	0,2	710	0,4	62 068	31,9	57 098	29,5	64 708	31,6	80 485	40,8
OUTROS PAÍSES	0	0,0	8 665	7,2	2 676	1,9	11 731	7,4	10 248	5,3	17 753	9,2	15 414	7,5	28 662	14,5
<b>APD MULTILATERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>68 660</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46 936</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76 604</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73 810</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64 351</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99 784</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95 052</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144 852</b>	<b>100</b>
1. NAÇÕES UNIDAS	14 022	20,4	2 869	6,1	5 443	7,1	5 859	7,9	4 785	7,4	6 920	6,9	8 696	9,1	11 489	7,9
1.1. Nações Unidas — Agências, Fundos e Comissões	14 022	20,4	2 869	6,1	5 443	7,1	5 859	7,9	4 785	7,4	6 920	6,9	8 696	9,1	11 489	7,9
2. COMISSÃO EUROPEIA	45 200	65,8	40 975	87,5	53 627	70,0	59 313	72,2	57 248	80,0	64 509	64,6	77 061	81,1	77 766	53,7
2.1. Orçamento CE e/ Países em Desenvolvimento	30 924	45,0	32 891	70,2	43 213	56,4	38 235	51,8	44 076	68,5	50 457	50,6	63 222	66,5	64 642	44,6
2.2. FED — Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento	14 276	20,8	8 084	17,3	10 414	13,6	15 078	20,4	13 172	20,5	14 052	14,1	13 839	14,6	13 124	9,1
3. FMI BANCO MUNDIAL E OMC	5 341	7,8	976	2,1	7 356	9,6	6 290	8,5	250	0,4	14 965	15,0	847	0,9	7 896	5,5
3.1. Grupo Banco Mundial	4 906	7,1	561	1,2	7 356	9,6	6 290	8,5	250	0,4	14 464	14,5	338	0,4	7 298	5,0
3.2. Organização Mundial do Comércio	435	0,6	415	0,9							501	0,5	509	0,5	598	0,4
4. BANCOS REGIONAIS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO	882	1,3	823	1,8	801,2	10,5	5 913	8,0	438	0,7	11 545	11,6	6 247	6,6	46 766	32,3
5. OUTRAS INSTITUIÇÕES MULTILATERAIS	3 215	4,7	1 193	2,5	2 166	2,8	2 435	3,3	1 630	2,5	1 845	1,8	2 201	2,3	935	0,6
entre as quais:																
GEF — Global Environment Facility	1 870	2,7	938	2,0	935	1,2	917	1,2	919	1,4	922	0,9	919	1,0	0	0,0
Protocolo de Montreal											599	0,6	801	0,8	355	0,2
<b>APD TOTAL</b>	<b>192 593</b>		<b>167 631</b>		<b>219 034</b>		<b>232 320</b>		<b>259 033</b>		<b>293 647</b>		<b>299 747</b>		<b>342 295</b>	
Para referência:																
% APD/PNB	0,25		0,21		0,25		0,24		0,26		0,26		0,25		0,27	
% APD/RNB***	0,24		0,20		0,24		0,23		0,25		0,26		0,25		0,27	

\*\* Valores obtidos por conversão de totais até 2000 inclusive.

\*\*\* PALOP: Países em desenvolvimento ou não discriminados por país.

\*\*\*\* RNB: Rendimento Nacional Bruto (adoptado como indicador pelo CAD/OCDE em 2000, com revisão dos dados até 1995).

Fonte: IPAD.

## Ajuda Pública ao Desenvolvimento Portuguesa — 2003-2010

SECTORES	Milhares de euros															
	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010*	%
<b>APD BILATERAL, TOTAL</b>	<b>161 494</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>702 446</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>175 644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168 333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>197 360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>258 862</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198 610</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300 460</b>	<b>100</b>
ANGOLA	17 249	10.7	57 892	8.2	16 696	9.6	15 996	9.5	13 975	7.1	13 250	5.1	-7 072	-3.6	-9 631	-3.2
CABO VERDE	35 611	22.1	24 772	3.5	36 499	20.8	37 688	22.4	31 921	16.2	43 286	16.7	38 392	19.3	107 331	35.7
GUINÉ-BISSAU	7 304	4.5	9 767	1.4	10 874	6.2	11 761	7.0	11 518	5.8	12 371	4.8	10 361	5.2	11 832	4.0
MOCAMBIQUE	16 920	10.5	19 516	2.8	18 150	10.3	17 268	10.3	15 799	8.0	17 410	6.7	48 831	24.6	85 221	28.4
SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE	9 856	6.1	10 299	1.5	9 224	5.3	8 952	5.3	9 539	4.8	9 209	3.6	10 637	5.4	19 915	6.5
PALOP **	4 280	2.7	4 047	0.6	4 295	2.4	2 891	1.7	4 124	2.1	3 539	1.4	4 899	2.5	2 493	0.8
TIMOR-LESTE	37 781	23.4	20 568	2.9	27 907	15.9	30 674	18.2	34 071	17.3	27 030	10.4	24 872	12.5	27 314	9.2
<b>OUTROS PAÍSES</b>	<b>32 492</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>37 585</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>51 859</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>43 103</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>76 413</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>132 767</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>67 690</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>56 085</b>	<b>18.7</b>
entre os quais:																
MARROCOS	60	0.0	235	0.0	668	0.4	180	0.1	188	0.1	66 063	25.5	14 895	7.5	115	0.0
AFEGANISTÃO	216	0.1	1 592	0.2	4 461	2.5	5 243	3.1	6 567	3.3	9 629	3.8	8 356	4.2	10 579	3.5
BÓSNIA	992	0.6	5 929	0.8	7 626	4.3	4 634	2.8	9 291	4.7	15 002	5.8	4 287	2.2	2 736	0.9
<b>APD MULTILATERAL, TOTAL</b>	<b>121 379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127 445</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127 782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 47 441</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 46 366</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>171 093</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>169 547</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>190 745</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NACÕES UNIDAS</b>	<b>7 139</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8 270</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8 397</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8 134</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9 071</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7 805</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9 506</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10 389</b>	<b>5.4</b>
1.1. Nações Unidas — Agências, Fundos e Comissões																
<b>COMISSÃO EUROPEIA</b>	<b>78 232</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>90 598</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>102 708</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>99 139</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>103 270</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>111 792</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>135 376</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>139 915</b>	<b>73.1</b>
2.1. Orçamento CE p/ Países em Desenvolvimento																
2.2. FED — Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento																
2.3. BEI — Banco Europeu de Investimento																
<b>FMI BANCO MUNDIAL E OMC</b>	<b>10 185</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10 573</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10 194</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12 403</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13 129</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>28 999</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2 488</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>16 689</b>	<b>8.7</b>
3.1. Grupo Banco Mundial																
3.2. Organização Mundial do Comércio																
<b>BANCOS REGIONAIS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO</b>	<b>21 584</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>13 996</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2 821</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>24 201</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>12 700</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>17 167</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17 510</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>21 212</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>OUTRAS INSTITUIÇÕES MULTILATERAIS</b>	<b>4 239</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4 097</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3 662</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8 196</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5 330</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4 667</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>1.5</b>
entre as quais:																
GEF — Global Environment Facility	2 134	1.8	11 003	0.9	1 103	0.9	1 558	0.9	2 751	1.9	1 375	0.8	1 375	0.8	0	0.0
Protocolo de Montreal	1 130	0.9	0	0.0	473	0.3	1 996	1.4	64	0.0	448	0.3	448	0.3	673	0.4
CPLP — Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa ****			724	0.6	572	0.4	984	0.6	881	0.6	895	0.5	620	0.4	683	0.4
GFATM — Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	336	0.3	494	0.4	1 238	1.0	1 558	0.9	2 062	1.4	2 379	1.4	1 748	1.0	1 024	0.5
<b>APD TOTAL</b>	<b>282 873</b>		<b>828 891</b>		<b>308 426</b>		<b>315 774</b>		<b>343 726</b>		<b>423 935</b>		<b>368 157</b>		<b>491 205</b>	
Para referência:																
% APD/PNB	0.22		0.63		0.21		0.21		0.22		0.27		0.23		0.29	
Fonte: IPAD/DPP.																

\* Valores provisórios.  
 \*\* PALOP: Países em desenvolvimento por país.  
 \*\*\* RNB: Rendimento Nacional Bruto.  
 \*\*\*\* CPLP adicionada à lista das organizações multilaterais em Junho de 2005. Os montantes aqui incluídos respetam às contribuições de carácter multilateral.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa — 1999-2002

Sector	Miliões de euros*			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS</b>	<b>56 076</b>	<b>84 444</b>	<b>114 934</b>	<b>151 477</b>
EDUCAÇÃO	19 326	27 466	34 714	38 112
SAÚDE	7 887	6 568	8 070	8 437
POLÍTICAS EM MATÉRIA DE POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA	24	53	32	
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	528	300	1 271	334
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	15 719	29 143	51 808	80 351
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	12 592	20 914	19 041	24 242
<b>II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS</b>	<b>17 681</b>	<b>22 500</b>	<b>22 941</b>	<b>9 145</b>
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	5 817	5 480	4 293	4 360
COMUNICAÇÕES	6 111	8 004	3 680	907
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO	86	241	609	1 720
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	418	317	549	886
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	5 248	8 457	13 811	1 273
<b>III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>3 597</b>	<b>8 152</b>	<b>7 235</b>
AGRICULTURA	1 956	2 367	5 722	4 759
SILVICULTURA	42	36	41	52
PESÇAS	478	90	112	3
INDÚSTRIA	35	772	240	142
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS	356	284	214	329
CONSTRUÇÃO	40		1 262	1 146
COMÉRCIO	1		20	9
TURISMO	713	48	541	794
<b>IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL</b>	<b>54 534</b>	<b>39 767</b>	<b>7 771</b>	<b>4 171</b>
<b>TOTAL Sectorial</b>	<b>131 912</b>	<b>150 307</b>	<b>153 789</b>	<b>172 027</b>
<b>V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS</b>	<b>-1 254</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>16 234</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>VI — ACÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA</b>	<b>51 647</b>	<b>28 333</b>	<b>21 871</b>	<b>12 341</b>
<b>VII — AJUDA DE EMERGÊNCIA</b>	<b>2 936</b>	<b>3 649</b>	<b>2 624</b>	<b>1 807</b>
<b>VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES</b>	<b>4 723</b>	<b>5 234</b>	<b>7 316</b>	<b>7 417</b>
<b>IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS</b>	<b>2 986</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>2 298</b>	<b>2 930</b>
<b>X — NÃO AFFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>4 156</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>876</b>
<b>TOTAL GERAL</b>	<b>194 682</b>	<b>193 863</b>	<b>204 695</b>	<b>197 443</b>

Fonte: IPAD.

\* Valores obtidos por conversão de totais até 2000 inclusive.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa — 2003-2010

Milhares de euros

Sectores	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
<b>I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS</b>	<b>121 089</b>	<b>91 415</b>	<b>100 752</b>	<b>112 187</b>	<b>148 091</b>	<b>128 905</b>	<b>127 459</b>	<b>127 875</b>
EDUCAÇÃO	55 864	43 758	51 536	52 211	52 161	50 396	54 117	54 814
SUADE	7 120	7 716	8 013	8 269	7 871	5 433	65 46	8 644
POLÍTICAS EM MATÉRIA DE POPULAÇÃO/SUDE REPRODUTIVA		227	87	6	278	261	144	676
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	126	1 743	2 001	499	11 48	224	305	750
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	41 778	20 963	19 946	35 453	71 217	56 125	50 067	47 420
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	16 210	17 009	19 169	15 749	15 416	16 466	16 280	15 570
<b>II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS</b>	<b>3 536</b>	<b>6 248</b>	<b>23 203</b>	<b>20 489</b>	<b>22 536</b>	<b>34 004</b>	<b>18 791</b>	<b>63 069</b>
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	1 255	1 150	20 411	16 951	18 817	32 607	16 690	23 751
COMUNICAÇÕES	770	2 595	1 099	2 810	2 808	775	13 74	10 67
ENERGIA-PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO	342	961	926			8	34	37 541
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	653	454	523	378	515	614	660	705
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	515	1 088	244	350	396		33	5
<b>III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO</b>	<b>3 501</b>	<b>3 498</b>	<b>4 894</b>	<b>2 604</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>3 588</b>	<b>1 633</b>
AGRICULTURA	2 452	1 969	2 167	1 165	1 451	1 949	3 262	1 214
SILVICULTURA	1 25	141	113	38	60	61		70
PESÇAS	15	8	9	26	4	3		38
INDÚSTRIA	32	188	161	138		108		9
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS	350	181	804	94	30	92	37	39
CONSTRUÇÃO	314	787	1 429	937		26		267
COMÉRCIO	13	150	162	43	151	33	91	1
TURISMO	201	74	50	163	244	130	160	33
<b>IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL</b>	<b>13 758</b>	<b>7 741</b>	<b>15 083</b>	<b>14 679</b>	<b>11 996</b>	<b>7 638</b>	<b>7 177</b>	<b>6 976</b>
<b>TOTAL Sectorial</b>	<b>141 895</b>	<b>108 902</b>	<b>143 833</b>	<b>146 799</b>	<b>184 563</b>	<b>172 949</b>	<b>157 015</b>	<b>198 553</b>
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS	2 655	2 539	1 851	483	-1 128	68 344	45 728	104 154
VI — ACÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DIVIDA	4 672	5 645 36	7 81	-1 555	-1 360	-1 315	-21 149	-21 037
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA	1 072	1 482 7	10 249	5 592	502	828	798	358
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES	88 29	8 273	12 721	10 203	10 173	11 006	13 163	14 707
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	1 358	3 082	4 947	5 946	2 421	4 903	350	
X — AJUDA AOS REFUGIADOS (NO PAÍS DOADOR)				194	306	244	194	206
XI — NÃO AFFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	1 013	287	1 163	671	1 883	1 903	2 511	2 520
<b>TOTAL GERAL</b>	<b>161 494</b>	<b>702 446</b>	<b>175 644</b>	<b>1 683 33</b>	<b>1 97 360</b>	<b>258 862</b>	<b>198 610</b>	<b>300 460</b>

Fonte: IPAD/DPP.

\*Valores provisórios.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa: Angola — 1999-2002

SECTORES	Euros									
	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	TOTAL 1999-2002(*)	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	9 556 677	51,36	9 604 942	66,29	11 668 160	87,98	12 356 630	80,63	43 166 409	70,02
EDUCAÇÃO	4 035 265	21,73	4 170 178	28,78	4 827 713	36,40	5 111 015	33,35	18 144 171	29,43
SAÚDE	535 430	2,88	457 174	3,16	740 796	5,65	1 047 354	6,83	2 789 754	4,53
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA									0	0,00
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	125 697	0,68	0	0,00	32 375	0,24	10 004	0,07	168 076	0,27
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CÍVIL	2 521 513	13,58	1 702 005	11,75	2 022 793	15,25	1 717 384	11,21	7 963 695	12,82
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	2 318 772	12,49	3 275 685	22,61	4 035 483	30,43	4 470 873	29,17	14 100 713	22,87
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	1 441 417	7,76	1 929 333	13,31	564 230	4,25	1 082 532	7,06	5 017 512	8,14
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	20 067	0,11	1 165 897	8,05	58 655	0,44	135 514	0,88	1 380 133	2,24
COMUNICAÇÕES	26 935	0,15	56 773	0,39	37 500	0,28	119 114	0,78	240 322	0,39
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO									549 392	0,89
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	54 125	0,29	26 237	0,18	38 826	0,27	89 808	0,59	205 996	0,33
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	1 340 290	7,22	680 426	4,70	432 249	3,26	188 704	1,23	2 641 669	4,29
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	327 078	1,76	889 900	6,14	558 383	4,21	251 143	1,64	2 026 514	3,29
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	84 422	0,45	109 736	0,76	259 958	1,96	170 864	1,11	624 980	1,01
AGRICULTURA	55 786	0,30	67 817	0,47	221 272	1,67	168 239	1,10	513 114	0,83
SILVICULTURA	22 551	0,12	17 084	0,12	15 352	0,12			54 987	0,09
PISCAS	6 085	0,03	24 835	0,17	23 334	0,18	2 625	0,02	56 879	0,09
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	45 271	0,24	775 635	5,35	138 014	1,04	59 688	0,39	1 018 608	1,65
INDÚSTRIA	2 145	0,01	771 690	5,33	118 495	0,89	59 688	0,39	952 018	1,54
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	2 863	0,02	3 945	0,03	19 519	0,15			26 327	0,04
CONSTRUÇÃO	40 263	0,22							40 263	0,07
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	197 385	1,06	4 529	0,03	160 421	1,21	20 591	0,13	382 926	0,62
COMÉRCIO	948	0,01			19 945	0,15	9 000	0,06	29 893	0,05
TURISMO	196 437	1,06	4 529	0,03	140 476	1,06	11 591	0,08	353 033	0,57
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	78 770	0,42	60 469	0,42	71 845	0,54	219 278	1,43	430 362	0,70
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS									0	0,00
VI — AÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DíVIDA	6 068 748	32,68	1 445 102	9,97	692 333	0,52			7 583 084	12,30
VII — AJUDA DE EMERGÊNCIA	1 887 755	1,02	165	0,00			497 876	3,25	686 796	1,11
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES			4 943	0,03	11 452	0,09	32 351	0,21	48 746	0,08
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	898 983	4,84	487 512	3,36	318 448	2,40	855 546	5,58	2 580 489	4,15
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	27 758	0,15	67 773	0,47			29 366	0,19	124 897	0,20
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>18 568 187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14 480 139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 261 761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15 324 772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61 644 889</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD.

\*Valores obtidos por conversão de totais até 2000 inclusive.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Líquida Portuguesa: Angola — 2003-2010

SECTORES	Euros															
	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010*	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	15 320 249	86,8	9 815 913	1,7	13 113 122	77,9	12 678 925	80,5	11 802 339	84,5	10 160 836	76,7	11 150 294	15,7	10 436 330	108,4
EDUCAÇÃO	10 096 047	56,5	6 314 434	1,1	8 345 892	49,6	7 970 033	49,8	6 255 976	44,8	4 153 226	31,3	4 621 061	65,3	4 110 512	42,7
SAÚDE	2 577 296	1,5	1 339 910	0,0	375 029	2,2	743 627	4,6	1 313 223	9,4	815 950	6,2	1 196 807	16,9	1 264 263	13,1
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA							5 696	0,0							88 971	0,9
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E ENGANAMENTO BÁSICO			178 479	0,0	929 863	5,5			132 208	0,9			18 429	0,3	86 520	0,9
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	1 809 871	10,5	655 288	0,1	703 915	4,2	1 926 823	12,0	1 870 806	13,4	2 926 064	22,1	2 826 528	40,0	2 150 696	22,3
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	3 156 595	18,3	2 538 802	0,4	2 798 429	16,4	2 232 746	14,0	2 200 127	16,0	2 265 596	17,1	2 487 469	35,2	2 735 368	28,4
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	414 284	2,4	1 325 523	0,2	826 908	4,9	311 929	1,9	593 083	4,0	389 980	2,9	323 046	4,6	155 488	1,6
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	1 898	0,0	3 122	0,0	1 300	0,0	3 010	0,0	4 224	0,0	48 250	0,4			612	0,0
COMUNICAÇÕES	36 199	0,2	318 695	0,1			271 456	1,7	512 172	3,7	301 842	2,3	246 811	3,5	120 656	1,3
ENERGIA-PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO	269 896	1,6	909 460	0,2	788 026	4,7										
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	47 140	0,3	30 569	0,0	36 982	0,2	37 463	0,2	36 147	0,3	39 888	0,3	76 235	1,1	34 220	0,4
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	59 151	0,3	61 687	0,0												
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	242 252	1,4	325 702	0,1	631 094	3,7	595 616	3,5	491 169	3,5	536 074	4,0	634 787	9,0	280 375	2,9
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESÇAS	140 891	0,8	97 633	0,0	227 664	1,4	186 098	1,2	462 879	3,3	420 466	3,2	595 995	8,4	259 097	2,7
AGRICULTURA	107 704	0,6	79 771	0,0	209 802	1,2	169 517	1,1	430 272	3,1	420 466	3,2	595 995	8,4	259 097	2,7
SILVICULTURA	33 187	0,2	23 862	0,0	23 862	0,1	16 581	0,1	32 607	0,2						
PESÇAS																
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	88 861	0,5	202 304	0,0	396 030	2,4	371 518	2,3	0	0,0	115 608	0,9	37 307	0,5	211 300	0,2
INDÚSTRIA			32 136	0,0	835	0,0					69 640	0,5				
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS(MINAS)	4 369	0,0			38 630	0,2	5 476	0,0			20 968	0,2	37 307	0,5	211 300	0,2
CONSTRUÇÃO	84 492	0,5	170 168	0,0	356 565	2,1	366 042	2,3			25 000	0,2				
COMÉRCIO TURISMO	12 500	0,1	25 765	0,0	7 400	0,0	2 000	0,0	28 290	0,2	0	0,0	1 485	0,0	148	0,0
COMÉRCIO	12 500	0,1	25 765	0,0	7 400	0,0	2 000	0,0	28 290	0,2			1 485	0,0	148	0,0
TURISMO									28 290	0,2						
IV — MULTISectorial / TRANSVERSAL	660 847	3,8	882 186	0,2	575 957	3,4	610 090	3,8	827 128	5,9	820 144	6,2	514 449	7,3	327 604	3,4
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS																
VI — AÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA			561 708 319	97,5												
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA	188 836	1,1	826 631	0,1	455 267	2,7										
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES	107 391	0,6	100 768	0,0	139 528	0,8	44 126	0,3	51 721	0,4	195 738	1,5	284 864	4,0	182 316	1,9
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	167 555	1,0	908 889	0,2	1 094 387	6,5	1 588 163	9,9	249 499	1,8	1 099 335	8,3				
X — AJUDA AOS REFUGIADOS (NOPAIS DOADOR)							3529	0,0			882	0,0	2 590	0,0	4 823	0,1
XI — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	148 021	0,9									47 308	0,4	63 213	0,9	57 631	0,6
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>17 249 435</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>575 881 431</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16 836 863</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15 993 378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 974 938</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 259 287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-7 072 109</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-9 630 828</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/PPP.

\*Valores provisórios.

Em 2004, o valor excepcionalmente elevado da APD deve-se a operações de reorganização da dívida (562 M€).

Em 2009 e 2010, o valor negativo da APD deve-se ao pagamento de uma parte da dívida por parte de Angola (20 M€).

APD Líquida — Total de donativos e empréstimos concessionais transferidos dos países doadores para os beneficiários, deduzidos de todos os pagamentos dos empréstimos.

APD Bruta — Total de donativos e empréstimos concessionais transferidos dos países doadores para os beneficiários, sem dedução dos pagamentos dos empréstimos.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa: Cabo Verde — 1999-2002(\*)

SECTORES	Euros									
	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	TOTAL 1999-2002(*)	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	7570 157	38,57	12 334 050	49,81	6 702 996	26,06	9 070 060	78,50	35 677 253	48,69
EDUCAÇÃO	3 573 919	18,02	7 571 863	30,58	3 404 382	13,24	3 852 019	33,34	18 366 783	22,49
SAÚDE	861 239	4,39	697 415	2,82	967 916	3,76	1 368 934	11,85	3 895 504	4,77
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA	1 317	0,01	37 230	0,15					38 547	0,05
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO					56 195	0,22	9 976	0,09	66 171	0,08
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	362 447	1,85	383 927	1,55	1 41 387	0,55	3 96 030	3,08	1 244 391	1,52
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	2 807 235	14,30	3 643 615	14,72	2 132 516	8,29	3 482 091	30,14	12 065 857	14,78
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	4 975 335	25,35	4 453 813	17,99	1 883 081	7,32	6 500 985	56,53	11 962 324	14,65
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	4 160 978	21,20	3 477 873	14,05	1 136 706	4,42	1 56 034	1,36	8 931 091	10,94
COMUNICAÇÕES	265 321	1,35	396 502	1,60	161 712	0,63	3 731	0,03	827 266	1,01
ENERGIA, PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO			24 007	0,10	90 242	0,35	221 132	1,91	335 381	0,41
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	112 509	0,57	58 893	0,24	109 065	0,42	125 124	1,08	405 591	0,50
NEGÓCIO E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	437 027	2,23	496 538	2,01	385 356	1,50	143 174	1,24	1 462 095	1,79
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	263 520	1,34	191 133	0,77	359 976	1,40	290 471	2,51	1 105 000	1,35
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	133 932	0,68	117 641	0,48	177 010	0,69	148 044	1,28	576 627	0,71
AGRICULTURA	121 876	0,62	108 035	0,44	177 010	0,69	148 044	1,28	554 985	0,68
SILVICULTURA									0	0,00
PISCAS	12 656	0,06	9 606	0,04					21 662	0,03
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	78 611	0,40	35 310	0,14	41 875	0,16	29 866	0,26	185 782	0,23
INDÚSTRIA					11 413	0,04			11 413	0,01
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	78 611	0,40	35 310	0,14	30 462	0,12	29 866	0,26	174 369	0,21
CONSTRUÇÃO									0	0,00
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	50 977	0,26	38 182	0,15	140 991	0,55	112 441	0,97	342 991	0,42
COMÉRCIO									0	0,00
TURISMO	50 977	0,26	38 182	0,15	140 991	0,55	112 441	0,97	342 991	0,42
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL			90 424	0,37	138 285	0,54	486 891	4,21	715 600	0,88
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS	251 813	1,28		0,00	16 234 001	63,12			16 485 814	20,19
VI — ACCÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA	6 100 662	31,08	5 425 680	21,91	290 081	1,13	806 666	6,98	12 622 889	15,46
VII — AJUDA DE EMERGÊNCIA			1 845 552	7,45					1 845 552	2,26
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES			6 525	0,03	5 621	0,02	25 991	0,22	38 137	0,05
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	304 102	1,55	46 556	0,19	67 886	0,26	76 335	0,66	484 479	0,61
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	163 902	0,83	366 710	1,48	39 029	0,15	147 875	1,28	716 516	0,88
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>19 628 591</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24 760 043</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25 720 656</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11 554 374</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81 663 664</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/PFP

\*Valores obtidos por conversão de totais até 2000 inclusive.



## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Líquida Portuguesa: Cabo Verde — 2003-2010

SECTORES	Euros															
	2003	%	2004*	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010*	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	34764061	97,6	25995844	104,9	26301736	72,1	24983394	66,3	25110326	78,7	23980913	55	24077352	63	21296438	20
EDUCAÇÃO	29685460	83,4	18990872	76,7	19929292	54,6	19289320	51,2	19312262	60,5	18288386	4,2	18534497	48,3	14445059	13,5
SAÚDE	2208751	6,2	1816154	7,3	2553668	7,0	1852217	4,9	1567035	4,9	1875771	4,3	2307896	6,0	3884497	3,6
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA			85010	0,3	87181	0,2	750	0,0		0,0						
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	10000	0,0	108000	4,1	7750	0,0			22673	0,1	10000	0,0	24695	0,1	182455	0,2
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CÍVIL	638130	1,8	1527653	6,2	934729	2,5	1198688	3,2	1768606	5,5	1773722	4,1	1624775	4,2	1164355	1,1
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	2221720	6,2	2568155	10,4	2799116	7,7	2642209	7,0	2436750	7,6	2033034	4,7	1585489	4,1	1620072	1,5
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	113206	0,3	-77529	-0,3	12379611	33,9	14882553	39,5	8921626	27,9	19957590	46,1	15016346	39,1	61216127	57,0
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	-196632	-0,6	-205770	-0,8	11976299	32,8	13664376	36,3	8233470	25,8	19822599	45,8	14360562	37,4	23619226	22,0
COMUNICAÇÕES	55249	0,2	24082	0,1	314052	0,9	1133222	3,0	607437	1,9	399951	0,1	538842	1,4	51682	0,0
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO	37050	0,1														
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	102372	0,3	104159	0,4	85260	0,2	84955	0,2	80719	0,3	95040	0,2	116244	0,3	111583	0,1
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	115367	0,3														
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	346113	1,0	188925	0,8	237183	0,6	227144	0,6	205633	0,6	140750	0,3	32328	0,1	9461	0,0
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	73671	0,2	15245	0,1	114206	0,3	86803	0,2	89759	0,3	35318	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
AGRICULTURA	58581	0,2	15245	0,1	111363	0,3	60972	0,2	89759	0,3	35318	0,1				
SILVICULTURA																
PISCAS	15090	0,0			2843	0,0	25831	0,1								
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	196174	0,6	140075	0,6	72851	0,2	37774	0,1	0	0,0	27726	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
INDÚSTRIA			15370	0,1	1220	0,0										
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	196174	0,6	124705	0,5	71631	0,2	37774	0,1			26325	0,1				
CONSTRUÇÃO																
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	76268	0,2	33605	0,1	50126	0,1	102567	0,3	115874	0,4	77506	0,2	32328	0,1	9461	0,0
COMÉRCIO			11303	0,0	44713	0,1	40285	0,1	21619	0,1			5164	0,0		
TURISMO	76268	0,2	22302	0,1	5413	0,0	62282	0,2	94255	0,3	77506	0,2	27164	0,1	9461	0,0
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	605318	1,7	1034126	4,2	1025167	2,8	980681	2,6	906278	2,4	818145	2,2	467878	1,2	979265	0,9
V — AJUDA À PROGRAMAÇÃO E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS			-1120000	-4,5	-2239204	-6,1	-2239204	-5,9	-2239204	-7,0	-739204	-1,7	-739204	-1,9	23365198	21,8
VI — ACCÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA	-500391	-1,4	-1506748	-6,1	-1572375	-4,3	-1555458	-4,1	-1359563	-4,3	-1314922	-3,0	-1104091	-2,9	36578	0,0
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA			5000	0,0	64279	0,2							74172	0,2		
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES	153747	0,4	118403	0,5	109049	0,3	93021	0,2	127023	0,4	228890	0,5	324636	0,8	218274	0,2
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	4000	0,0	112624	0,5	164697	0,5	261969	0,7	203944	0,6	174298	0,4	36276	0,1		
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	125316	0,4	21122	0,1	32730	0,1	53921	0,1	46214	0,1	39981	0,1	206084	0,5	207723	0,2
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>35611370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24771767</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36498873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37688021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31921277</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43286361</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36391777</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107331064</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/DPP.

\* Valores provisórios.

\* 2004 — O montante da componente «Infra-Estruturas e Serviços Sociais» (código 100) é superior à APD Total, representando um peso de 104,94 em termos percentuais. Como a APD é medida em termos de fluxos, são subtraídos os montantes dos empréstimos pagos por Cabo Verde a Portugal (valores negativos nas linhas V e VI), resultando na particularidade de um sector, individualmente, ser superior à APD total.

APD Líquida — Total de donativos e empréstimos concessionais transferidos dos países doadores para os beneficiários, deduzidos de todos os pagamentos dos empréstimos.

APD Bruta — Total de donativos e empréstimos concessionais transferidos dos países doadores para os beneficiários, sem dedução dos pagamentos dos empréstimos.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa: Guiné-Bissau — 1999-2002(\*)

SECTORES	Euros									
	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	TOTAL 1999-2002(*)	%
<b>I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS</b>	<b>4 519 159</b>	<b>34,85</b>	<b>4 559 375</b>	<b>27,95</b>	<b>6 274 750</b>	<b>42,03</b>	<b>5 960 509</b>	<b>83,55</b>	<b>21 243 793</b>	<b>41,45</b>
EDUCAÇÃO	1 966 735	15,17	2 967 774	18,19	3 050 985	20,44	2 877 019	40,81	10 862 513	21,19
SAÚDE	168 983	1,30	881 261	5,40	2 264 691	15,17	1 785 943	25,33	5 101 078	9,95
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA									0	0,00
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	8 305	0,06			19 592	0,13	12 571	0,18	40 468	0,08
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	1 877 326	14,48	1 919 936	11,18	5 006 633	33,41	1 657 751	23,2	2 283 076	4,45
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	497 810	3,84	518 404	3,18	889 219	5,96	1 051 225	14,91	2 956 658	5,77
<b>II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS</b>	<b>1 567 462</b>	<b>12,09</b>	<b>4 521 407</b>	<b>27,72</b>	<b>4 036 633</b>	<b>27,04</b>	<b>1 371 140</b>	<b>1,95</b>	<b>10 262 642</b>	<b>20,02</b>
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	799 807	6,17	513 657	3,15	247 556	1,71	2 961	0,04	1 341 181	2,62
COMUNICAÇÕES	656 807	5,07	642 296	3,94	233 675	1,57		0,00	1 532 778	2,99
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO	4 115	0,03							4 115	0,01
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS					777	0,01			777	0,00
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	106 733	0,82	3 365 454	20,63	3 777 425	25,30	1 341 179	1,90	7 383 791	14,41
<b>III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO</b>	<b>1 332 204</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>27 457</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>1 211 214</b>	<b>8,81</b>	<b>3 955 357</b>	<b>5,04</b>	<b>6 371 442</b>	<b>12,4</b>
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	8 759	0,07	27 457	0,17	1 180 076	0,79	3 523 204	5,01	5 074 996	9,99
AGRICULTURA	8 759	0,07	18 306	0,11	1 180 076	0,79	3 523 204	5,01	4 988 345	9,97
SILVICULTURA									0	0,00
PISCAS			9 151	0,06					9 151	0,02
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
INDÚSTRIA									0	0,00
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)									0	0,00
CONSTRUÇÃO									0	0,00
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	1 244 445	9,96	0	0,00	3 048	0,02	2 153	0,03	1 296 46	0,25
COMÉRCIO									0	0,00
TURISMO	1 244 445	9,96			3 048	0,02	2 153	0,03	1 296 46	0,25
<b>IV — MULTISectorial / TRANSVERSAL</b>	<b>207 390</b>	<b>1,60</b>	<b>19 986</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>256 069</b>	<b>1,72</b>	<b>265 838</b>	<b>3,77</b>	<b>743 283</b>	<b>1,45</b>
<b>V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS</b>	<b>41 456 34</b>	<b>31,97</b>	<b>6 306 077</b>	<b>38,66</b>	<b>4 105 620</b>	<b>27,50</b>	<b>9 151</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>14 557 331</b>	<b>28,40</b>
<b>VII — AJUDA DE EMERGÊNCIA</b>	<b>2 048 488</b>	<b>15,80</b>	<b>498 798</b>	<b>3,06</b>	<b>4 105 620</b>	<b>27,50</b>	<b>9 151</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>498 798</b>	<b>0,97</b>
<b>VIII — AJUDA A ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS</b>	<b>277 691</b>	<b>2,14</b>	<b>140 134</b>	<b>0,86</b>	<b>129 556</b>	<b>0,87</b>	<b>384 895</b>	<b>5,46</b>	<b>932 276</b>	<b>1,82</b>
<b>X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO</b>	<b>66 919</b>	<b>0,52</b>	<b>35 234</b>	<b>0,22</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>104 348</b>	<b>1,45</b>	<b>104 348</b>	<b>0,20</b>
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>12 965 947</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16 311 150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14 928 471</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7 050 557</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51 256 125</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD / PFP

\*Valores obtidos por conversão de reais até 2000 inclusivo.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Líquida Portuguesa: Guiné-Bissau — 2003-2010

SECTORES	Euros															
	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010*	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	5715 684	78,3	7067 461	72,4	7893 460	72,6	8467 639	72,0	9469 386	82,2	8454 839	68,3	8893 066	85,8	10822 551	90,7
EDUCAÇÃO	2732 212	37,4	3212 892	32,9	3083 103	28,4	3392 739	28,8	3634 697	31,6	3559 906	28,8	3588 430	34,6	3657 502	30,7
SAÚDE	1515 817	20,8	2215 297	22,7	2306 346	21,2	2988 297	25,4	2866 014	24,9	824 835	6,7	891 140	8,6	1168 239	9,8
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA			35 905	0,4					252 518	2,2	103 273	0,8	23 200	0,2	183 075	1,5
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO			52 370	0,5	117 495	1,1	99 725	0,8	217 842	1,9	154 497	1,2	100 352	1,0	86 859	0,7
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CÍVIL	1347 181	18,4	704 432	7,2	858 492	7,9	132 865	1,6	872 990	7,6	1483 000	12,0	2651 400	25,6	2387 539	21,7
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	120 624	1,7	846 565	8,7	1 529 024	14,1	1 784 013	15,3	1 624 325	14,1	2 328 628	18,8	1 638 544	15,8	3 139 337	26,3
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	148 190	2,0	395 425	3,9	800 776	0,7	233 271	2,0	450 795	3,9	125 168	1,0	99 329	1,0	53 265	0,4
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	13 287	0,2	2 500	0,0	500	0,0	10 581	0,1	2 754	0,0			949	0,0		
COMUNICAÇÕES	92 205	1,3	387 295	3,7	795 976	0,7	107 695	0,9	206 447	1,8	121 950	1,0	71 430	0,7	37 520	0,3
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO													26 950	0,3	15 745	0,1
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS													3 233	0,0		
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	42 998	0,6	25 630	0,3			114 995	1,0	241 594	2,1						
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	301 938	4,1	414 130	4,2	393 599	3,6	97 800	0,8	53 818	0,5	114 629	0,9	686 349	6,6	296 583	2,5
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	301 938	4,1	392 130	3,6	393 599	3,6	93 922	0,8	49 189	0,4	108 981	0,9	469 918	4,5	296 583	2,5
AGRICULTURA	301 938	4,1	344 054	3,5	393 599	3,6	93 922	0,8	49 189	0,4	108 981	0,9	469 918	4,5	296 583	2,5
SILVICULTURA																
PISCAS			8076	0,1												
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	0	0,0	62 000	0,6	0	0,0	3878	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
INDÚSTRIA			62 000	0,6			3878									
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)																
CONSTRUÇÃO																
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4629	0,0	5 648	0,0	216 431	2,1	0	0,0
COMÉRCIO													84 060	0,8		
TURISMO									4629	0,0	5 648	0,0	132 371	1,3		
IV — MULTISectorial / TRANSVERSAL	449 590	6,2	475 603	4,9	322 709	3,0	615 816	5,2	590 267	5,1	426 702	3,4	299 624	2,9	183 577	1,5
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS																
VI — ACCÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA							759 532	6,5			2 000 000	16,2			121 573	1,0
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA	133 808	1,8	718 547	7,4	1 404 341	12,9	49 957	0,4			10 900	0,1				
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES	554 490	7,6	198 102	2,0	152 470	1,4	313 234	2,7	374 026	3,2	338 660	2,7	351 751	3,4	379 755	3,2
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS			507 354	5,2	590 288	5,4	1 219 485	10,4	563 371	4,9	900 094	7,3				
X — AJUDA AOS REFUGIADOS (NO PAÍS DOADOR)							4 705		1 733	0,0			1 295	0,0	6 753	0,1
XI — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO									15 309	0,1			29 634	0,3	67 738	0,6
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>7 304 150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9 766 622</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10 874 464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11 761 439</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11 517 705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 370 507</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10 861 048</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11 931 795</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/DPD.

\*Valores provisórios.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa: Moçambique — 1999-2002(\*)

SECTORES	Euros									
	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	TOTAL 1999-2002(*)	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	11 369 660	23,01	12 244 916	34,39	13 461 834	35,19	12 473 178	49,17	49 549 598	39,34
EDUCAÇÃO	6 617 148	13,39	8 229 453	23,11	9 258 356	24,20	7 293 743	28,75	31 396 700	21,12
SAÚDE	1 364 477	2,76	1 313 173	3,69	963 219	2,52	559 199	2,20	4 200 068	2,83
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA										0,00
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	21 349	0,04	300 358	0,84	121 893	0,32	331 121	0,13	476 661	0,32
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	528 052	1,07	250 617	0,70	92 596	0,24	266 451	1,05	1 137 716	0,77
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	2 838 634	5,74	2 151 315	6,04	3 025 830	7,91	4 320 664	17,03	12 336 443	8,30
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	4 980 925	10,08	7 248 930	20,36	7 067 775	18,48	4 995 660	17,73	19 736 190	13,28
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	805 603	1,63	142 666	0,40	102 167	0,27	89 552	0,35	1 140 008	0,77
COMUNICAÇÕES	1 976 167	4,00	4 570 520	12,84	257 709	0,67	40 137	0,16	6 844 533	4,60
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO			217 017	0,61	332 320	0,87	23 827	0,09	573 164	0,39
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	48 184	0,10	13 807	0,04	60 023	0,16	16 516	0,07	138 530	0,09
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	2 150 971	4,35	2 304 900	6,47	6 315 556	16,51	268 528	1,06	11 039 955	7,43
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	1 072 500	2,17	952 738	2,68	3 368 348	8,81	2 159 845	8,51	7 553 431	5,08
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	759 265	1,54	916 026	2,57	3 304 558	8,64	1 948 696	7,68	6 928 545	4,66
AGRICULTURA	299 503	0,61	902 295	2,53	3 281 715	8,58	1 932 416	7,62	6 415 929	4,32
SILVICULTURA							16 280	0,06	16 280	0,01
PISCAS	459 762	0,93	13 731	0,04	22 843	0,06			496 336	0,33
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	81 055	0,16	36 712	0,10	15 840	0,04	77 355	0,30	210 962	0,14
INDÚSTRIA	31 210	0,06			15 840	0,04	77 355	0,30	124 405	0,08
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	49 845	0,10	36 712	0,10					86 557	0,06
CONSTRUÇÃO										0,00
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	232 180	0,47	0	0,00	47 950	0,13	133 794	0,53	413 924	0,28
COMÉRCIO										0,00
TURISMO	232 180	0,47			47 950	0,13	133 794	0,53	413 924	0,28
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	359 867	0,72	151 800	0,43	909 535	2,38	970 918	3,83	2 386 120	1,61
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS	-1 253 918	-2,54							-1 253 918	-0,84
VI — ACCÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA	32 534 352	65,84	12 854 514	36,05	12 674 879	33,14	8 492 293	33,48	65 536 038	44,76
VII — AJUDA DE EMERGÊNCIA			1 799 907	5,06	432 374	1,13	99 813	0,39	2 332 094	1,57
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES					17 278	0,05	25 445	0,10	42 723	0,03
IX — APOIOS A ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	287 213	0,58	350 578	0,98	313 932	0,82	680 506	2,68	1 632 229	1,10
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	67 183	0,14	21 409	0,06	5 487	0,01	26 812	0,11	120 891	0,08
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>49 411 782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35 604 792</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38 251 442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25 367 370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146 635 586</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/PFP

\* Valores obtidos por conversão de totais a 6/2000 inclusive.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Lúquida Portuguesa: Moçambique — 2003-2010

SECTORES	Euros															
	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010*	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	1 054 950	62,3	1 056 825	54,1	1 130 561	62,7	1 331 490	77,1	1 204 748	76,3	1 344 382	77,2	1 428 124	29,3	1 196 868	14,0
EDUCAÇÃO	4 989 276	29,5	4 310 516	22,1	6 165 989	34,0	7 271 306	42,1	7 095 141	44,9	7 927 382	45,5	8 686 303	17,8	7 820 384	9,2
SAÚDE	468 870	2,8	563 916	2,9	6 14 327	3,4	5 91 490	3,4	1 41 781	0,9	97 937	0,6	2 38 777	0,5	1 41 137	0,2
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE/REPRODUTIVA									25 000	0,2	100 000	0,6	45 995	0,1	50 015	0,1
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E ANEAMAMENTO BÁSICO	2 191 891	13,0	1 001 591	5,1	1 038 099	5,7	1 845 501	10,7	1 692 869	12,0	2 041 943	11,7	2 746 748	5,6	1 073 502	1,3
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	2 893 913	17,1	4 334 306	22,2	3 407 607	18,8	3 245 276	18,8	2 441 965	15,5	3 273 220	18,8	2 446 475	5,0	2 757 192	3,2
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	1 72 412	1,0	634 323	3,3	209 389	1,1	388 918	2,3	767 662	4,9	1 64 112	0,9	185 229	0,4	1 907 166	0,2
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	27 362	0,2	60 537	0,3	14 361	0,1	42 287	0,2					119 826	0,2	1 22 638	0,1
COMUNICAÇÕES	35 400	0,2	400 269	2,1	1 24 007	0,7	287 769	1,7	729 980	4,6	50 248	0,3	87 990	0,2	47 843	0,1
ENERGIA-PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO																
BANCOSE E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	77 039	0,5	20 935	0,1	7 001,5	0,4	58 862	0,3	37 682	0,2	105 971	0,6	65 443	0,1	82 964	0,1
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	32 611	0,2	152 582	0,8									31 796	0,1		
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	525 099	3,1	306 375	1,6	274 439	1,5	136 301	0,8	113 778	0,7	374 153	2,1	1 096 212	2,2	295 864	0,3
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	448 052	2,6	199 635	1,0	89 627	0,5	6 856	0,0	86 494	0,5	32 197	1,8	1 095 772	2,2	264 700	0,3
AGRICULTURA	426 013	2,5	182 235	0,9	66 177	0,4	6 856	0,0	86 494	0,5	32 197	1,8	1 095 772	2,2	194 961	0,2
SILVICULTURA	22 039	0,1	17 400	0,1	17 400	0,1								69 739	0,1	
PISCAS					6 050	0,0										
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	77 047	0,5	70 335	0,4	184 812	1,0	98 205	0,6	27 284	0,2	44 314	0,3	0	0,0	17 614	0,0
INDÚSTRIA	29 147	0,2	41 500	0,2	14 358	0,1	87 799	0,5								
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	47 900	0,3	28 835	0,1	131 410	0,7	10 406	0,1	27 284	0,2	44 314	0,3			17 614	0,0
CONSTRUÇÃO					39 044	0,2										
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	0	0,0	36 405	0,2	0	0,0	31 240	0,2	0	0,0	7 882	0,0	440	0,0	1 3550	0,0
COMÉRCIO			1 867	0,0			600	0,0					440	0,0		
TURISMO			34 538	0,2			30 640	0,2			7 882				1 3550	0,0
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	586 715	3,5	1 295 764	6,6	913 298	5,0	1 084 043	6,3	1 028 733	6,5	1 074 544	6,2	1 227 579	2,5	1 238 777	1,5
V — AJUDA PROGRAMADA AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS			1 253 657	6,4	1 176 992	6,5	1 188 778	6,9	1 125 788	7,1	1 189 827	6,8	31 490 989	64,5	70 847 700	83,1
VI — ACCÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA	4 765 908	28,2	4 334 387	22,2	2 353 455	13,0										
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA			258 236	1,3	300 000	1,7			28 458	0,2	325 716	1,9				
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES	245 228	1,4	176 525	0,9	167 665	0,9	72 560	0,4	168 764	1,1	305 661	1,8	374 270	0,8	503 868	0,6
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	70 480	0,4	693 191	3,6	1 374 309	7,6	1 030 506	6,0	519 253	3,3	486 234	2,8				
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	9 985	0,1					52 056	0,3			50 000	0,3	172 899	0,4	218 880	0,3
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>1 639 167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 935 628</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 818 150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 726 864</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 579 584</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 740 423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 483 130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>852 20 723</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/D/PP.

\*Valores provisórios.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa: São Tomé e Príncipe — 1999-2002(\*)

SECTORES	Euros									
	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	TOTAL 1999-2002(*)	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	8217 900	86.14	7 940 020	69.15	7 451 054	47.57	8 790 937	63.88	32 399 911	60.70
EDUCAÇÃO	1 018 560	8.20	2 222 515	19.36	2 632 250	16.80	2 346 345	17.00	8 219 670	15.40
SAÚDE	4 894 324	39.31	3 156 277	27.49	2 984 564	19.05	3 584 006	25.96	14 609 171	27.37
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA	7 916	0.06	15 399	0.13	32 032	0.20			55 347	0.10
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO							26 518	0.19	26 518	0.05
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	3 29 895	2.66	1 899 933	1.65	74 990	0.46	1 91 556	1.39	786 374	1.47
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	1 977 205	15.91	2 355 896	20.52	1 727 218	11.03	2 642 512	19.14	8 702 831	16.30
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	4 27 441	3.44	4 96 931	4.33	2 957 444	18.88	1 167 500	8.46	5 049 116	9.46
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	549	0.00	1 232 0	0.11	52 622	0.34	7 716	0.06	73 207	0.14
COMUNICAÇÕES	206 083	1.66	428 615	3.73	139 297	0.89	0	0.00	773 995	1.45
ENERGIA/PRODUÇÃO DE APROVISIONAMENTO	82 302	0.66	0	0.00	117 427	0.75	809 238	5.86	1 008 967	1.89
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	1 447	0.01	13 019	0.11	43 772	0.28	22 720	0.16	80 958	0.15
NEGÓCIO E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	136 860	1.10	42 977	0.37	2 604 326	16.63	327 826	2.37	3 111 989	5.83
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	469 334	3.78	383 567	3.34	303 084	1.93	428 746	3.11	1 584 731	2.97
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	315 909	2.54	328 490	2.86	209 416	1.34	183 894	1.33	1 037 709	1.94
AGRICULTURA	315 909	2.54	317 805	2.77	209 416	1.34	183 894	1.33	1 027 024	1.92
SILVICULTURA									0	0.00
PISCAS			10 685	0.09					10 685	0.02
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	45 565	0.37	49 640	0.43	53 057	0.34	67 030	0.49	215 292	0.40
INDÚSTRIA									0	0.00
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	45 565	0.37	49 640	0.43	53 057	0.34	67 030	0.49	215 292	0.40
CONSTRUÇÃO									0	0.00
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	107 860	0.87	5 437	0.05	40 611	0.26	177 822	1.29	331 730	0.62
COMÉRCIO									0	0.00
TURISMO	107 860	0.87	5 437	0.05	40 611	0.26	177 822	1.29	331 730	0.62
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	207 076	1.67	81 698	0.71	110 520	0.71	30 601	0.22	429 895	0.81
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS			41 001	0.36			46 153	0.33	87 154	0.16
VI — ACCÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA	2 728 529	21.94	2 238 505	19.49	4 674 215	29.84	3 031 294	21.96	12 670 543	23.74
VII — AJUDA DE EMERGÊNCIA									0	0.00
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES			219 134	1.91	3 332	0.02	5 212	0.04	227 678	0.43
IX — APOIO AS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	281 980	2.27	69 832	0.61	164 720	1.05	174 897	1.27	691 429	1.30
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	94 946	0.76	11 829	0.10			130 578	0.95	237 353	0.44
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>12 425 006</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11 482 517</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15 664 369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 805 518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53 377 810</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/PPF.

\*Valores obtidos por conversão de totais a €2000 inclusive.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Líquida Portuguesa: São Tomé e Príncipe — 2003-2010

SECTORES	Euros															
	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010*	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	7728 724	78,4	7 883 819	76,5	6 685 381	72,5	6 521 240	72,8	7 228 586	75,8	8 412 876	91,4	9 547 910	89,8	8 720 881	44,7
EDUCAÇÃO	2 805 608	28,5	2 542 764	24,7	2 623 177	28,5	3 478 719	38,9	3 653 320	38,3	4 343 259	47,2	5 373 917	50,5	4 556 526	23,3
SAÚDE	2 533 755	25,7	2 884 207	28,0	2 020 706	21,9	1 794 389	20,0	1 512 000	15,9	1 142 713	12,4	1 418 725	13,3	1 872 634	9,6
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE/PRODUTIVA									849 144	8,9				60 786	0,3	
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO														30 874	0,3	
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	762 886	7,7	751 709	7,3	616 642	6,7	681 201	7,6			1 503 660	16,3	1 377 408	12,9	1 085 798	5,6
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	1 626 555	16,5	1 705 139	16,6	1 422 856	15,4	566 921	6,3	1 214 122	12,7	1 370 424	14,9	1 346 966	12,7	881 676	4,5
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	1 046 982	10,6	1 281 714	12,4	1 177 221	12,8	1 384 256	15,5	1 220 090	12,8	242 866	2,6	159 116	1,5	252 741	1,3
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	733 284	7,4	784 572	7,6	797 031	8,6	1 082 156	12,1	950 108	10,0	1 18 987	1,3	51 910	0,5	35 839	0,2
COMUNICAÇÕES	56 957	0,6	247 226	2,4	54 379	0,6	101 494	1,1	150 858	1,6	95 437	1,0	60 294	0,6	46 018	0,2
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO	2 529	0,0	46 808	0,5	137 530	1,5								96 778	0,5	
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	22 004	0,2	2 615	0,0	18 830	0,2	21 344	0,2	38 176	0,4	28 442	0,3	46 912	0,4	74 106	0,4
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	232 188	2,4	200 493	1,9	169 451	1,8	179 262	2,0	80 946	0,8						
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	94 518	1,0	103 086	1,0	117 997	1,3	123 921	1,4	96 736	1,0	38 268	0,4	6 000	0,1	72 384	0,4
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	63 685	0,6	53 661	0,5	45 736	0,5	46 977	0,5	37 061	0,4	6 000	0,1	6 000	0,1	65 960	0,3
AGRICULTURA	63 685	0,6	53 661	0,5	45 736	0,5	46 977	0,5	37 061	0,4	6 000	0,1	6 000	0,1	65 960	0,3
SILVICULTURA							21 659	0,2	27 492	0,3						
PISCAS									3 975	0,0						
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	30 833	0,3	38 091	0,4	27 838	0,3	7 381	0,1	2 835	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
INDÚSTRIA			10 260	0,1			7 381	0,1								
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	30 833	0,3	27 831	0,3	27 838	0,3			2 835	0,0						
CONSTRUÇÃO	0	0,0	11 334	0,1	44 423	0,5	69 563	0,8	56 840	0,6	32 268	0,4	0	0,0	5 424	0,0
COMÉRCIO																
COMÉRCIO																
TURISMO			11 334	0,1	44 423	0,5	69 563	0,8	56 840	0,6	32 268	0,4			5 424	0,0
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	300 373	3,0	578 933	5,6	345 599	3,7	425 984	4,8	195 691	2,1	129 487	1,4	119 077	1,1	159 262	0,8
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS																
VI — ACCÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA																
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA	406 230	4,1														
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES	169 991	1,7	114 200	1,1	109 686	1,2	78 540	0,9	82 072	0,9	311 140	3,4	370 336	3,5	340 769	1,7
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	104 320	1,1	347 192	3,4	745 389	8,1	406 676	4,5	204 697	2,1	58 762	0,6	56 976	0,5		
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	5 023	0,1					30 000	0,3	525 520	5,5	24 831	0,3	96 858	0,9	150 067	0,8
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>9 856 141</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10 439 277</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9 224 455</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8 852 283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9 538 891</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9 208 873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10 636 964</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19 515 895</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/DPP.

\*Valores provisórios.

## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa: Timor Leste — 1999-2002(\*)

SECTORES	Euros									
	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	TOTAL 1999-2002(*)	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	8 612 813	13,88	21 134 486	37,01	55 536 652	85,53	71 989 831	89,41	157 245 782	59,48
EDUCAÇÃO	1 206 223	1,94	89 915	0,16	9 206 938	14,23	10 515 967	13,07	21 019 043	7,95
SUADE			39 480	0,07	95 852	0,15	64 284	0,08	199 616	0,08
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA								0	0	0,00
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO					997 596	1,54			997 596	0,38
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	7 406 590	11,03	20 887 993	36,58	44 368 586	68,57	59 882 658	74,40	132 545 817	50,14
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS			117 108	0,21	867 680	1,34	1 496 922	1,86	2 481 710	0,94
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	156 963	0,25	1 160 663	2,03	3 239 989	5,01	2 516 111	3,13	7 073 326	2,68
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO			46 288	0,08	2 705 702	4,18	1 376 060	1,71	41 29 050	1,56
COMUNICAÇÕES	156 963	0,25	1 114 375	1,95	492 345	0,76	743 663	0,92	2 506 946	0,95
ENERGIA-PRODUÇÃO E APROVISIONAMENTO								0	0	0,00
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS					40 942	0,06	396 388	0,49	437 330	0,17
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS								0	0	0,00
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	0	0,00	57 352	0,10	1 919 325	2,97	1 984 018	2,47	3 960 695	1,50
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	0	0,00	57 352	0,10	644 837	1,00	596 800	0,74	1 298 989	0,49
AGRICULTURA			57 352	0,10	578 994	0,89	596 052	0,74	1 232 338	0,47
SILVICULTURA									0	0,00
PISCAS					65 903	0,10	748	0,00	66 651	0,03
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	0	0,00	0	0,00	1 274 488	1,97	1 210 905	1,50	2 485 393	0,94
INDÚSTRIA									0	0,00
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)					12 552	0,02	87 580	0,11	100 132	0,04
CONSTRUÇÃO					1 261 936	1,95	1 123 325	1,40	2 385 261	0,90
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	176 313	0,22	176 313	0,07
COMÉRCIO									0	0,00
TURISMO							176 313	0,22	176 313	0,07
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	53 096 423	85,55	34 745 323	60,85	1 191 100	1,84	1 514 087	1,88	90 546 933	34,25
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA SOB A FORMA DE PRODUTOS									0	0,00
VI — ACÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA									0	0,00
VII — AJUDA DE EMERGÊNCIA	201 704	0,32			1 492 858	2,31	74 778	0,09	1 769 340	0,67
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES					670 230	1,04	1 880 735	2,34	2 550 965	0,96
IX — APOIO A ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS					781 060	1,21	555 792	0,69	1 336 852	0,51
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO					-123 511	-0,19			-123 511	-0,05
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>62 067 503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57 097 824</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64 707 703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80 485 352</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>264 558 382</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/PFP.

\*Valores obtidos por conversão de totais até 2000 inclusive.



## Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Líquida: Timor Leste — 2003-2010

SECTORES	Euros															
	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010*	%
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	237 667 045	62,9	13 367 281	65,0	12 079 572	45,4	20 903 908	83,8	25 269 318	92,3	25 331 726	92,1	22 956 925	92,3	25 331 726	92,1
EDUCAÇÃO	4 687 209	12,4	5 619 752	28,3	8 168 847	29,3	7 924 617	30,1	9 414 882	40,4	10 794 672	39,2	10 051 638	40,4	10 794 672	39,2
SAÚDE	1 365 261	0,4	80 107	0,4	144 035	0,5	122 856	0,4	135 077	0,5	237 186	0,9	316 768	1,3	261 212	0,9
POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE/PRODUTIVA													58 841	0,2		
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	87 683	0,2	150 516	0,7	75 052	2,7	33 410	0,1	32 459	1,0						
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	1 554 419	41,2	5 817 802	28,3	965 726	3,5	10 463 526	34,1	15 891 465	46,6	13 764 778	50,9	10 917 979	43,9	12 608 542	45,8
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	3 302 473	8,7	1 499 104	7,3	2 646 912	9,5	2 359 499	7,7	2 077 085	6,1	1 852 472	6,9	1 611 699	6,5	1 677 300	6,1
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	679 847	1,8	1 038 058	5,0	490 126	1,5	1 517 900	4,9	957 006	2,8	133 339	0,5	324 689	1,3	325 668	1,2
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	3 825	0,0			136 290	0,5	743 324	2,4	411 669	1,2	6 564	0,0			709	0,0
COMUNICAÇÕES	425 998	1,1	260 836	1,3	173 259	0,6	731 077	2,4	467 591	1,4	38 713	0,1	224 513	0,9	251 786	0,9
ENERGIA/PRODUÇÃO DE APROVISIONAMENTO																
BANCOS E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	250 024	0,7	130 268	0,6	1 205 777	0,4	43 499	0,1	7 774 6	0,2	88 062	0,3	100 176	0,4	73 173	0,3
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS			647 554	3,1												
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	635 834	1,7	1 105 322	5,4	1 857 626	6,7	1 081 315	3,5	280 583	0,8	382 521	1,4	395 313	1,6	310 622	1,1
AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PISCAS	393 962	1,0	473 744	2,3	693 388	2,5	510 600	1,7	220 218	0,6	338 600	1,3	395 313	1,6	309 622	1,1
AGRICULTURA	393 962	1,0	452 870	2,2	678 510	2,4	510 600	1,7	220 218	0,6	338 600	1,3	395 313	1,6	309 622	1,1
SILVICULTURA			20 874	0,1	20 878	0,1										
PISCAS																
INDÚSTRIA, MINAS E CONSTRUÇÃO	241 872	0,6	617 150	3,0	1 156 238	4,2	570 715	1,9	0	0,0	38 258	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
INDÚSTRIA					124 920	0,4					38 258	0,1				
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS (MINAS)	35 137	0,1														
CONSTRUÇÃO	206 735	0,5	617 150	3,0	1 033 318	3,7	570 715	1,9								
COMÉRCIO E TURISMO	0	0,0	14 428	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	60 865	0,2	5 663	0,0	0	0,0	1 000	0,0
COMÉRCIO			8 656	0,0											1 000	0,0
TURISMO									60 865	0,2	5 663	0,0				
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	8627 420	22,8	1 390 080	6,8	8 932 266	32,0	5 259 404	17,1	3 836 271	11,3	281 376	1,0	707 055	2,8	527 918	1,9
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMASE AJUDA 508 A FORMA DE PRODUTOS	2 655 102	7,0	2 414 700	11,7	2 413 800	8,6	793 451	2,6								
VI — ACCÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA																
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA	17 765	0,0			14 489	0,1	23 621	0,1								
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES	827 144	2,2	1 059 174	5,1	1 071 426	3,8	436 631	1,4	90 161	0,3	364 066	1,3	429 836	1,7	947 984	3,4
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	571 078	1,5	192 716	0,9	507 500	1,8	657 480	2,1	218 753	0,6	599 549	2,2				
X — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO									3 900	0,0			58 502	0,2	70 469	0,3
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	<b>37 781 235</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20 657 931</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27 906 805</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30 679 710</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34 070 839</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27 080 469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24 872 320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27 514 387</b>	<b>100</b>

Fonte: IPAD/DPP.

\*valores provisórios.

## APD Portuguesa por Financiadores

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 prov.	Total	Média (1996-2010)	
AR																		
AUT	4840	2 320	2 660	3 219	4 698	3 347		747	3 329	3 728	1 229	223	226	402	388	2 224	318	
BP			282	447	317	527	873	685	415	711	581	708	796	857	965	8 165	628	
GRA					10	60	6				4				5	155	26	
GRM			16													16		
MAI	1 236	1 399	1 580	6 108	2 071	1 880	2 518	11 438	12 951	5 439	12 643	17 613	20 590	18 539	18 206	134 211	8 947	
MADRP	1 199	434	782	1 099	919	799	875	280	70	398	348	356	433	442	704	9 138	609	
MCES	5 537	4 232	4 019	3 783	3 371	5 299	6 629	45 850	31 247	30 935	30 369	33 236	31 925	30 030	27 467	299 928	19 595	
MCES	683	812	271	2 116	1 914	1 583	762	1 182	1 845	2 249	270	186	651	1 986	1 536	18 067	1 204	
MDN	873	579	2 374	3 200	1 598	593	237	973	13 107	11 268	16 177	34 263	25 487	22 358	19 896	152 743	10 183	
MEI	845	1 256	806	1 022	196	414	644	76	192	215	203	233	117	30	52	6 300	420	
MED	74	6 203	4 711	4 254	9 498	7 602	8 793	2 054	101	5 130	7 087	5 380	6 775	7 871	8 685	84 220	5 615	
MJ	1 202	606	1 030	1 001	841	213	858	803	389	641	603	628	914	877	2 156	12 763	851	
MS	5 004	6 504	4 985	4 673	3 849	6 049	5 375	5 382	4 537	8 197	7 302	5 589	4 324	5 538	7 617	84 924	5 662	
MIFAP	101 650	146 858	139 708	117 677	129 481	125 715	148 431	120 119	683 072	145 488	152 680	150 455	257 653	196 858	319 394	2 935 240	195 683	
MOPTC	1 116	922	2 748	1 967	2 704	809	274	507	252	1 135	1 056	530	625	689	1 148	16 483	1 099	
MAOTDR	191	197	610	435	1 032	2 540	1 315	1 456	1 544	1 903	1 706	2 575	993	1 623	1 540	19 640	1 309	
MTESS	775	1 056	3 037	5 508	8 328	9 071	12 790	12 809	12 612	12 816	12 166	12 060	11 925	11 727	10 936	137 617	9 174	
MNE	37 321	38 317	55 178	97 005	120 284	130 829	151 160	77 602	62 138	71 878	69 787	76 995	64 222	65 729	68 629	1 187 072	79 138	
PCM	4 336	6 710	7 461	5 496	2 765	2 416	388	674	1 639	939	1 135	2 300	1 461	930	608	39 268	2 618	
UNIV				24	10		329	75	40	38	156	91	528	1 329	737	3 358	305	
OUT	749	627	62				29	173		12		42				1 694	242	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 67 631</b>	<b>219 094</b>	<b>233 320</b>	<b>259 033</b>	<b>293 647</b>	<b>299 747</b>	<b>342 295</b>	<b>282 873</b>	<b>829 891</b>	<b>303 426</b>	<b>315 774</b>	<b>343 726</b>	<b>429 955</b>	<b>368 157</b>	<b>491 205</b>	<b>5 178 114</b>	<b>345 892</b>	

Fonte: IPAD.

\* Ex-Ministério do Equipamento, do Planeamento e da Administração do Território.

\*\* Ex-Ministério para a Qualificação e o Emprego e ex-Ministério da Solidariedade e da Segurança Social.

\*\*\* Inclui Secretaria de Estado da Administração Pública e da Modernização Administrativa; ex-Ministério da Reforma do Estado e da Administração Pública.

MIFAP: Inclui contribuições para o Orçamento regular da UE destinadas aos países em desenvolvimento extra-FED.

APD Bilateral Portuguesa: Distribuição Geográfica — 1999-2010

País/ANO	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
<b>África</b>	122 800 122	120 658 089	126 945 439	103 017 324	100 436 590	6 472 333 793	99 689 539	99 550 531	103 198 218	170 161 346	123 487 832	218 950 247
África do Sul	110 778	187 214	127 142	2131 717	238 247	323 775	5136 262	195 355	75 145	105 097	39 016	366 24
África (regional)					277 467	115 770	76 302	231 008	11 630 721	262 444	308 092	220170
Angola	185 688 186	14 490 139	13 381 761	15 324 722	17 249 435	575 891 931	16 886 763	15 996 378	13 974 939	13 250 297	-7 072 109	-95 30 828
Argélia	71 154	89 554	59 937	11 215	15 900	3 254	7 928	7 886 64	91 392	43 880	40 979	11 393
Benin	3 422			19 118	9 388	10 000						
Burundi							79 116	64 801	5 827			
Botswana									7 106	54 477	30 887	4 450
Camões				4 725		3 250	16 948		866	1 647	3 885	965
Cabo Verde	19 628 990	24 760 043	25 720 656	11 554 374	35 611 370	24 771 767	36 488 073	37 688 021	31 921 277	43 286 281	38 391 777	107 331 064
Chade									1 537 249	15 777 537	764 244	728 663
Congo											2 476	
Congo República Democrática	28 950		912	4 991 526	21 22 924	139 449	407 983	1 448 856	1 086 714	873 239	346 981	155 665
Costa de Marfim			36 500	87 051		765 40	184 636	941 24	142 893	1 25 893	20 900	2 465
Egipto			2 540	252		2 000	18 980	2 547	52 631	65 093	18 314	7 472
Eritreia				2 279 194						88 2	271 196	
Etiópia					729 546	3 460	63 701	105 879	94 332	148 418	16 294	2 000
Gâmbia												1 930
Gana									866			965
Gabão			56 991	773 27			305					965
Guiné (Conakri)								4 705	11 263	4 408	12 950	31 836
Guiné Equatorial		21 703				40 927	42 862	43 600	48 140	23 551		6 038
Guiné-Bissau	1 295 947	16 311 150	14 928 471	7 050 557	7 304 150	9 766 622	10 874 464	11 761 439	11 517 705	12 370 507	10 361 048	11 931 795
Libéria	1 686	1 985	1 985			67 445	469 947	141 369	174 781	142 297		
Libia											4 080	2 000
Madagáscar		12 844		50 127								
Mali		55 002	14 774				16 200				3 000	9 000
Marrocos		297 473	283 442	607 767	60 473	235 700	668 931	180 341	1 888 848	66 063 071	1 483 680	11 4750
Mauritânia			99 760	2 855 22							1 296	
Mocambique	49 411 783	35 604 792	38 251 442	25 367 370	16 919 767	19 516 283	18 150 042	17 268 064	15 798 064	17 410 429	48 831 302	85 220 723
Namíbia		25 653	228 928	932 620	75 667	65 859	68 790	82 801	51 681	58 722	46 306	
Nigéria			363	3 000		3 500	11 620	86 478	52 271	55 840	39 978	1 465
Norte do Saara (regional)						70 000	177 162	35 000		135 855	41 000	72 800
PALOP **	9 362 471	16 353 578	16 746 935	15 193 433	4 280 158	4 046 846	4 295 139	2 890 657	4 123 722	3 538 874	4 898 514	2 492 660
Quênia			1 806	4 518		130	865	3 372	13 213	887	9 964	790
República Centro-Africana		319 221										
Ruanda					871 121	428 899	489 560	481 927	513 289	421 556	620 376	418 128
S. Tomé e Príncipe	12 425 006	11 482 517	15 864 369	13 805 918	9 856 141	10 399 277	9 224 455	8 952 289	9 536 891	9 208 573	10 636 964	19 515 295
Saara Ocidental	93 774	205 909	205 910	1 25 608	125 318	105 835	14 318	71 32	10 417	10 980		
Senegal	10 096	181 403	155 859	234 373	31 07	45 525	65 907	71 254	107 702	103 157	81 463	190 574
Serra Leoa	48 782			2 797 261	4 667 841		82 391	89 449	123 980	882		4 824
Seychelles								150 000				45

PAIS/ANO	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Somália							100.000		9.531	2.645		
Sudão						260.000	138.888	1.318.972	205.310	706.548		
Sul do Saara (regional)						889.061	35.632	31.169				
Tunísia	17.693	185.043	17.693	76.672	185.90	50.688	57.705	39.846	58.798	71.301	45.063	24.607
Zimbábue	69.957	263.909	158.043	30.357				4.889	28.555	35.943	89.926	39.964
<b>América</b>	<b>1.014.744</b>	<b>686.755</b>	<b>2.208.898</b>	<b>2.597.569</b>	<b>470.449</b>	<b>1.628.078</b>	<b>1.772.188</b>	<b>2.068.408</b>	<b>3.600.242</b>	<b>2.915.656</b>	<b>2.376.048</b>	<b>7.402.660</b>
América (regional)				81.878	910.883	398.707	219.409	551.944	924.387	800.836		686.681
América Nor te e Centro (regional)							160.532	50.665	29.266			
América do Sul (regional)						54.696	4.456	37.824	91.127	76.408		159.053
Argentina			142.982	543.197		62.766	22.385	52.296	99.414	81.599	68.229	24.257
Bolívia						8.186					1.025	
Brasil	808.297	671.103	998.375	1.345.641	324.648	710.413	920.692	955.559	2.777.703	1.252.534	1.017.507	6.112.639
Chile			55.847	78.987	54.918	36.940	42.189	70.266	92.998	68.220	65.780	31.616
Colômbia	5.766	688	1.104	1.657		1.700	3.676	9.502	74.771	28.399	1.077	14.238
Costa Rica			167.496									
Cuba			14.270	155.948		74.074	2.859	3.900	2.086	39.529	1.773	7.336
Equador			167.496								715	
Guatemala			275.446					13.992	39.598			89.876
Haiti	83.384											7.523
Honduras	117.297	14.964	167.496			233.538	200.922	123.710	125.412	126.245		965
Jamaica										40.040		4.235
México			63.277	121.344		63.411	96.860	89.946	89.151	65.947	34.112	18.930
Nicarágua											37.821	
Panamá												1.324
Peru			54.360	67.458		600	2876	1.976	4.661.9	1.081	32.300	16.279
Porto Rico											145	
Salvador			102.298						31.588		1.20.113	89.155
Uruguai			3.655	866.73		5.000	11.750	19.582	63.058	75.070	45.242	288.77
Venezuela			34.796	114.686		68.047	83.582	87.246	1.06.315	81.450	74.965	109.676
<b>Ásia</b>	<b>63.246.295</b>	<b>58.478.417</b>	<b>65.434.727</b>	<b>83.202.078</b>	<b>45.585.047</b>	<b>36.314.148</b>	<b>42.158.959</b>	<b>41.405.228</b>	<b>50.620.554</b>	<b>45.926.426</b>	<b>41.789.031</b>	<b>38.874.862</b>
Afganistão				1.066.090	21.6178	1.592.968	4.461.573	5.243.663	6.567.945	9.828.568	8.335.888	10.578.823
Arábia Saudita			225									
Armênia				5.940								1.634
Azerbaijão												
Ásia (regional)						783.896	542.110	386.000	377.016	80.000		135.542
Cambôja				84.846	84.834			18.606				
Cazaquistão												
China	28.965	402.016	290.938	285.085		243.198	216.488	104.887	1.08.323	547.056	351.991	88.296
Coreia do Norte		2.923										
Extremo Oriente (regional)							3.056.900	73.379				
Filipinas			337	4.786		2.300	950					
Geórgia	28.845			1.26.663	505.54	123.662	8.598	9.614	7.400	68.570	76.331	226.401
Índia				250.880		234.855	314.374	309.795	383.174	303.564	298.660	157.600
Indonésia				83.946		1.300	1.687.523	1.797.570	4.031	64.092	32.231	1.050

PAIS/ANO	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Irão			2 679	895	40 603	5 000	1 491		20 233			2 894
Iraque					7 310 739	12 192 937	2 782 664	41 5735	2 70 788			
Jordânia			267									
Laos, República Popular Democrática				88 855	88 855		14 774	34 5276	8 412 463	7 058 372	6 938 670	
Libano												
Macau	430 946						9 250	331 800		39 132	21 074	
61 781					1 2049	600	295	300 000				
Médo Oriente (regional)						348	6 741	50 000				
Maldivas												
Myanmar												
Nepal												
551 075												
Palestina												
975 654												
31 4408												
511 780												
283												
224												
10 080												
89 500												
430 601												
959 276												
3 466												
21 710												
17 4579												
26 271												
61 130												
48 414												
28 255												
Timor-Leste												
64 707 703												
80 485 352												
37 781 235												
20 367 931												
27 906 805												
30 673 710												
27 030 169												
4 275												
2 250												
5 225												
178												
12 892 059												
25 688 166												
11 071 708												
75												
2 250												
4 287 247												
15 001 519												
81 713												
54 064												
235 10												
60 637												
620 989												
599 768												
5 500												
521 219												
647												
10 621												
7 884 410												
15 652 000												
5 751 191												
7 634												
5 610												
6 000												
6 000												
7 776 980												
51 138												
12 660												
2 659												
38 008												
50 638												
17 493												
72 000												
3 429												
14 237 802												
16 190 653												
17 993 059												
22 451 371												
1 737 331												
986 351												
2 306 926												
3 149 762												
13 034 097												
13 883 727												
15 511 734												
19 301 609												
17 278												
168 333 676												
258 862 247												
137 360 383												
198 610 023												
300 459 993												

Fonte: IPAD/DPP.

\*Valores provisórios.

\*\*PALOP: Países conjuntos ou não discriminados por país.

\*\*\*Eslôvenia: Parte II a partir de 2003, inclusive.

\*\*\*\*Federação Jugoslava: A partir de 2003, a denominação é alterada para Sérvia e Montenegro.

\*\*\*\*\*Kosovo é uma província autónoma da Sérvia (que junto com Montenegro constitui a Sérvia e Montenegro).

\*\*\*\*\* Inclui as contribuições de carácter bilateral para o agrupamento de países que compõem a CPLP.

# ANEXO 6 — INDICADORES DE PROGRESSO QUANTO À IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DA DECLARAÇÃO DE PARIS

## A medir à escala nacional com supervisão internacional

APROPRIAÇÃO		METAS PARA 2010	
1	<i>Os parceiros têm estratégias de desenvolvimento operacionais</i> — Número de países que adoptaram estratégias nacionais de desenvolvimento (incluindo, ERP) com prioridades estratégicas claras vinculadas a um quadro de despesas a médio prazo e contabilizadas nos orçamentos anuais.	<b>Pelo menos 75% dos países parceiros</b> têm estratégias de desenvolvimento operacional.	
ALINHAMENTO		METAS PARA 2010	
2	<i>Sistemas nacionais fiáveis</i> — Número de países parceiros dotados de sistemas de aprovisionamento ( <i>procurement</i> ) e de gestão das finanças públicas que ou (a) já adoptam as boas práticas amplamente aceites, ou (b) têm instaurado um programa de reformas para atingir esse objectivo.	<p><b>(a) Gestão das finanças públicas — Metade dos países parceiros</b> progride pelo menos um grau (0,5 pontos) na escala de desempenho do sistema de gestão das finanças públicas GFP/APIN (Avaliação das Políticas e Instituições Nacionais).</p> <p><b>(b) Aprovisionamento — Um terço dos países parceiros</b> progride pelo menos um grau (de D a C, C a B ou B a A) na escala de desempenho de quatro graus utilizada para este indicador.</p>	
3	<i>Os fluxos de ajuda são alinhados com as prioridades nacionais</i> — Percentagem dos fluxos de ajuda destinados ao sector público, que é contabilizada no orçamento nacional dos parceiros.	<b>Reduzir a diferença a metade</b> — Reduzir a metade a parte dos fluxos de ajuda ao sector público que não é contabilizada no orçamento nacional (sendo pelo menos 85% dos fluxos de ajuda contabilizados no orçamento).	
4	<i>Reforçar o desenvolvimento das capacidades através dum apoio coordenado</i> — Percentagem da ajuda prestada pelos doadores para reforço das capacidades através de programas coordenados compatíveis com as estratégias nacionais de desenvolvimento dos países parceiros.	<b>50% dos fluxos de cooperação técnica</b> são implementados através de programas coordenados compatíveis com as estratégias nacionais de desenvolvimento.	
5a	<i>Utilização dos sistemas nacionais de gestão das finanças públicas</i> — Percentagem de doadores e de fluxos de ajuda que utilizam sistemas de gestão das finanças públicas em países parceiros que, ou (a) já adoptam as boas práticas amplamente aceites, ou (b) têm instaurado um programa de reformas para atingir esse objectivo.	<b>Percentagem de doadores</b>	
		<b>Pontuação*</b>	<b>Meta</b>
		5+	<b>Todos os doadores</b> utilizam os sistemas de gestão das finanças públicas dos países parceiros.
		3,5 a 4,5	<b>90% dos doadores</b> utilizam os sistemas de gestão das finanças públicas dos países parceiros.
		<b>Percentagem de fluxos de ajuda</b>	
		<b>Pontuação*</b>	<b>Meta</b>
5+	<b>Redução de dois terços</b> na % da ajuda ao sector público que não utiliza os sistemas de gestão das finanças públicas dos países parceiros.		
3,5 a 4,5	<b>Redução de um terço</b> na % da ajuda ao sector público que não utiliza os sistemas de gestão das finanças públicas dos países parceiros.		

5b	<i>Utilização dos sistemas nacionais de aprovisionamento (procurement)</i> — Percentagem dos doadores e dos fluxos de ajuda que utilizam sistemas de aprovisionamento em países parceiros que ou (a) já adoptam as boas práticas amplamente aceites, ou (b) têm instaurado um programa de reformas para atingir esse objectivo.	<b>Percentagem de doadores</b>	
		<b>Pontuação*</b>	<b>Meta</b>
		A	<b>Todos os doadores</b> usam sistemas de aprovisionamento dos países parceiros.
		B	<b>90% dos doadores</b> usam sistemas de aprovisionamento dos países parceiros.
		<b>Percentagem de fluxos de ajuda</b>	
		<b>Pontuação*</b>	<b>Meta</b>
A	<b>Redução de dois terços</b> na percentagem de ajuda ao sector público que não utiliza sistemas de aprovisionamento dos países parceiros.		
B	<b>Redução de um terço</b> na percentagem de ajuda ao sector público que não utiliza sistemas de aprovisionamento dos países parceiros.		
6	<i>Reforçar as capacidades evitando estruturas de implementação paralelas</i> — Número de unidades paralelas de implementação de projectos por país.	<b>Reduzir em dois terços</b> o número de unidades paralelas de implementação de projectos.	
7	<i>A ajuda é mais previsível</i> — Percentagem de desembolsos de ajuda efectuados conforme programas acordados dentro de quadros anuais ou plurianuais.	<b>Reduzir a diferença para metade</b> — Reduzir a metade a parte da ajuda não desembolsada dentro do ano fiscal para o qual estava programada.	
8	<i>Ajuda desligada</i> — Percentagem da ajuda bilateral que é desligada.	<b>Continuação dos progressos ao longo do tempo.</b>	
<b>HARMONIZAÇÃO</b>		<b>METAS PARA 2010</b>	
9	<i>Utilização de dispositivos ou procedimentos comuns</i> — Percentagem de ajuda fornecida através de abordagens baseadas nos programas.	<b>66% dos fluxos de ajuda</b> são fornecidos no âmbito de abordagens baseadas em programas.	
10	<i>Encorajar as análises conjuntas</i> — Percentagem de (a) missões de campo e/ou (b) trabalho analítico por países, incluindo estudos de diagnóstico que são efectuados em conjunto.	<b>(a) 40% das missões de campo dos doadores</b> são efectuadas conjuntamente.	
		<b>(b) 66% dos trabalhos analíticos por países</b> são efectuados conjuntamente.	
<b>GESTÃO ORIENTADA PARA RESULTADOS</b>		<b>META PARA 2010</b>	
11	<i>Quadros centrados nos resultados</i> — Número de países dotados de quadros de avaliação do desempenho transparentes e passíveis de monitorização que permitam avaliar os progressos realizados no que respeita (a) às estratégias nacionais de desenvolvimento e (b) aos programas sectoriais.	<b>Reduzir a diferença em um terço</b> — Reduzir em um terço a proporção dos países que não têm quadros de avaliação do desempenho transparentes e passíveis de monitorização.	
<b>RESPONSABILIDADE MÚTUA</b>		<b>META PARA 2010</b>	
12	<i>Responsabilidade mútua</i> — Número de países parceiros que avaliam os seus progressos mútuos pondo em prática os compromissos acordados sobre a eficácia da ajuda, incluindo os que são mencionados nesta Declaração.	<b>Todos os países parceiros</b> se submetem a avaliações mútuas.	

**Nota importante:** De conformidade com o parágrafo 9 da Declaração, a parceria de doadores e de países parceiros acolhidos pelo CAD (Grupo de Trabalho sobre a Eficácia da Ajuda), que abrange membros da OCDE/CAD, países parceiros e instituições multilaterais, reuniu-se duas vezes, em 30 e 31 de Maio de 2005 e em 7 e 8 de Julho de 2005, para confirmar e rever, quando adequado, as metas para os doze indicadores de progresso. Nestas reuniões chegou-se a um acordo sobre as metas enunciadas na Secção III da presente Declaração. Todavia, este acordo está sujeito a reservas por parte de um doador, relativamente (a) à metodologia de avaliação da qualidade dos sistemas de aprovisionamento (*procurement*) geridos localmente (relativamente às metas 2b e 5b) e (b) à qualidade aceitável dos programas de reforma da gestão das finanças públicas (no que respeita à meta 5a). As discussões prosseguem para encontrar solução para estes problemas. As metas, incluindo as reservas, foram notificadas aos Presidentes da reunião plenária de alto nível da 59.ª Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas, numa carta datada de 9 de Setembro de 2005, por Richard Manning, Presidente do Comité de Ajuda ao Desenvolvimento (CAD) da OCDE.

\* **Nota relativa ao Indicador 5:** As pontuações respeitantes ao Indicador 5 são determinadas pela metodologia usada para avaliar a qualidade dos sistemas de aprovisionamento (*procurement*) e de gestão das finanças públicas no Indicador 2.

## ANEXO 7 — APD PORTUGUESA E SUA CONTRIBUIÇÃO PARA OS ODM

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QUADRO I Distribuição Sectorial da APD Bilateral Portuguesa — Correspondência Sector/ODM (2001-2010)

Milhares de euros

Sector	ODM																		TOTAL	%										
	Metas																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								2001	2002	2003			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
I — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	114 934	151 477	121 089	91 415	100 752	112 187	148 091	128 905	127 469	127 875	1 224 195	47,7
EDUCAÇÃO	1	3	4									13	13		16			34 714	38 112	55 864	43 758	51 536	52 211	52 161	50 396	54 117	54 814	487 684	19,0	
SAÚDE	1			5	6	7	8					13	13		16	17		8 070	8 437	71 200	77 716	8 013	8 269	7 871	5 433	6 546	8 644	76 118	3,0	
POLÍTICAS EM MATÉRIA DE POPULAÇÃO/SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA	1			5	6	7						13						32			227	87	6	278	261	144	676	1 711	0,1	
FORNECIMENTO DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO BÁSICO	1								10	11		13						1 271	334	126	1 743	2 001	499	1 146	224	305	750	8 401	0,3	
GOVERNO E SOCIEDADE CIVIL	1											13						51 808	80 351	41 778	20 963	19 946	35 453	71 217	56 125	50 067	47 420	475 129	18,5	
OUTRAS INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS SOCIAIS	1						7				11							19 041	24 242	16 210	17 009	19 069	15 749	15 416	16 466	16 280	15 570	175 152	6,8	
II — INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS ECONÓMICOS	1											12	13	14				22 941	91 45	3 536	6 248	23 203	20 489	22 536	34 004	18 791	63 069	223 964	8,7	
TRANSPORTE E ARMAZENAMENTO	1											13	16					4 293	4 360	1 295	1 150	20 411	16 951	18 817	32 607	16 690	23 751	140 284	5,5	
COMUNICAÇÕES	1											13	16					3 680	907	770	2 595	1 099	2 810	2 808	775	1 374	1 067	17 885	0,7	
ENERGIA: PRODUÇÃO E PROVISIONAMENTO	1											13	16					609	1 720	342	961	926		8	34	37 541	42 141	16		
BANCO E SERVIÇOS FINANCEIROS	1											12	13	14				5 49	886	653	454	523	378	515	614	660	705	5 937	0,2	
NEGÓCIOS E OUTROS SERVIÇOS	1											12	13	14				13 811	1 273	515	1 088	244	350	396	33	3	5	17 716	0,7	
III — SECTORES DE PRODUÇÃO	1											12	13	14				8 152	7 235	3 901	3 498	4 884	2 604	1 940	2 402	3 588	1 633	39 447	1,5	
AGRICULTURA	1	2										9	10					5 722	4 759	2 452	1 969	2 167	1 165	1 451	1 949	3 262	1 214	26 110	1,0	
SILVICULTURA	1											13	16					41	52	125	141	113	38	60	61	70	701	0,0		
PESCAÇAS	1	2										13	16					112	3	15	8	9	26	4	3	38	219	0,0		
INDÚSTRIA	1	2										13	16					240	142	32	188	161	138	108	108	9	1018	0,0		
INDÚSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS	1											12	13	14				214	329	350	181	604	94	30	92	37	39	2170	0,1	
CONSTRUÇÃO	1											13	16					1 262	1 146	314	787	1 429	937	26	26	267	6168	0,2		
COMÉRCIO	1											12	13	14				20	9	13	150	162	43	151	33	91	1	672	0,0	
TURISMO	1											13	16					541	794	201	74	50	163	244	130	160	33	2 389	0,1	
IV — MULTISectorial/TRANSVERSAL	1			4								9	11	13				7 771	41 71	13 758	7 741	15 083	11 519	11 996	7 638	7 177	6 976	93 830	3,7	
<b>TOTAL Sectorial</b>																		<b>153 799</b>	<b>172 027</b>	<b>141 895</b>	<b>108 902</b>	<b>143 933</b>	<b>146 799</b>	<b>184 563</b>	<b>172 949</b>	<b>157 015</b>	<b>199 535</b>	<b>1 581 435</b>	<b>61,6</b>	
V — AJUDA A PROGRAMAS E AJUDA EM PRODUTOS	1	2										13	13					16 234	46	2 855	2 539	1 851	483	-1 128	68 344	45 728	104 154	240 905	9,4	
VI — AÇÕES RELACIONADAS COM A DÍVIDA	1											13	15					21 871	12 341	4 672	564 536	781	-1 555	-1 360	-1 315	-21 149	-21 037	557 785	21,7	
VII — AJUDA HUMANITÁRIA	1	2										13						2 624	1 807	1 072	14 827	10 249	5 592	502	828	798	358	38 656	1,5	
VIII — CUSTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS DOS DOADORES GOVERNAMENTAIS	1											13						7 316	7 417	8 629	8 273	12 721	10 203	10 173	11 006	13 163	14 707	103 808	4,0	
IX — APOIO ÀS ORGANIZAÇÕES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS	1											13						2 298	2 990	1 358	3 082	4 947	5 946	2 421	4 903	350	28 234	1,1		
X — AJUDA AOS REFUGIADOS (NO PAÍS DOADOR)	1											13											194	306	244	194	206	1 144	0,0	
XI — NÃO AFECTADO/NÃO ESPECIFICADO	1											13	13					554	876	1 013	287	1 163	671	1 883	1 903	2 511	2 520	13 361	0,5	
<b>TOTAL GERAL</b>																		<b>204 695</b>	<b>197 443</b>	<b>161 494</b>	<b>702 446</b>	<b>175 644</b>	<b>166 333</b>	<b>197 360</b>	<b>258 862</b>	<b>198 610</b>	<b>300 460</b>	<b>2 565 348</b>	<b>100</b>	

Fonte: IPAD/DPP

QUADRO II Distribuição da APD Multilateral Portuguesa — Correspondência Organização/ODM (2001-2010)

Milhares de euros

ORGANIZAÇÕES MULTILATERAIS	ODM																		TOTAL	%										
	Metas																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8													2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>NAÇÕES UNIDAS</b>																		8696	11 489	7139	8 270	8 397	8 134	9 071	7 805	9 506	10 383	88 891	6,2	
1.1. Nações Unidas — Agências, Fundos e Comissões																		8696	11 489	7139	8 270	8 397	8 134	9 071	7 805	9 506	10 383	88 891	6,2	
<b>COMISSÃO EUROPEIA</b>																		77 061	77 866	78 232	90 508	102 708	99 139	103 270	111 792	136 376	139 515	1 015 367	70,4	
2.1. Orçamento CEP/Países em Desenvolvimento	1																	63 222	64 642	60 966	63 708	76 600	72 740	75 480	79 300	101 950	103 170	761 778	52,8	
2.2. FED — Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento	1																	13 839	13 124	17 266	25 585	22 601	24 347	25 608	29 164	32 020	34 017	237 571	16,5	
2.3. BEI — Banco Europeu de Investimento	1																				1 215	3 507	2 052	2 182	3 328	1 407	2 328	16 019	1,1	
<b>FMI, BANCO MUNDIAL E OMC</b>																		847	7 896	10 185	10 573	10 194	12 403	13 129	20 999	2 488	16 689	113 404	7,9	
3.1. Grupo Banco Mundial	1																	338	7 238	9 590	9 990	9 590	11 800	12 544	28 380	1 852	16 003	107 385	7,4	
3.2. Organização Mundial do Comércio	1																	509	598	595	583	604	603	585	619	636	666	6 018	0,4	
<b>BANCOS REGIONAIS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO</b>																		6 247	46 766	21 584	13 996	2 821	24 201	12 700	17 167	17 510	21 212	184 204	12,8	
OUTRAS INSTITUIÇÕES MULTILATERAIS	1																	2 201	935	4 239	4 097	3 662	3 564	8 196	5 330	-164 880	2 946	-129 711	-9,0	
entre as quais:																														0,0
GEF — Global Environment Facility	1																	919		2134	1103	1103	1558	2751	1375	1375		12318	0,9	
Protocolo de Montreal	1																	801	355	1130		50	473	1996	64	448	673	5980	0,4	
CPLP — Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa*	1																				724	572	984	881	895	620	663	5359	0,4	
GFATM — Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	1																				336								10 839	0,8
<b>TOTAL GERAL</b>																		95 052	144 852	121 379	127 445	127 782	147 441	146 366	171 093	169 547	190 745	1 441 701	88	

Fonte: IPAD/DPP.

\*CPLP adicionada à lista das organizações multilaterais em Junho de 2005. Os montantes aqui incluídos respeitam às contribuições de carácter multilateral.

# ANEXO 8 — EXAMES DO CAD À COOPERAÇÃO PORTUGUESA — PRINCIPAIS CONSTATAÇÕES E RECOMENDAÇÕES

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## ANEXO 8 A — EXAME DE 1997<sup>1</sup>

### Summary and conclusions

Portugal's development co-operation efforts are characterised by its bilateral concentration, reflecting its ties of history, language and culture with its former colonies, the five Portuguese-speaking African Countries (the PALOPs) — Angola, Cape Verde, Guinéa-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe. Portugal was a Member of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) at its origin in 1961, when it had extensive programmes of assistance for its then colonies, but left the Committee in 1974. It re-joined in 1991, at a point when it was beginning to assist the important new nation-building processes in the PALOPs, involving peace building, democratisation and economic reform. A strong base of support, extending across the political spectrum, for constructing a significant assistance effort for these countries underpinned this endeavour and remains in place today.

The starting point for this new effort was an essentially traditional set of activities dispersed among different ministries in their respective fields, in particular education (with an emphasis on scholarships and universities) and health (especially hospitals). While Portuguese municipalities were also active, the non-governmental organisation (NGO) sector was weak.

The challenge facing the Portuguese authorities was therefore to modernise and scale up its aid programme. While some important progress has been made, this challenge has still to be fully met. In specific terms the key tasks are:

- ▶ to increasingly broaden the scope and objectives of the aid effort beyond its original confines and to construct a development cooperation strategy;
- ▶ to increase the scale and improve the composition of the bilateral technical co-operation programme;

<sup>1</sup> Fonte: OCDE/CAD, 1997, Development Co-operation Review Series, Portugal, No. 22. Paris.

- ▶ to develop an integrated programme and budget and ensure professional management, co-ordination and evaluation of the programme; and
- ▶ to broaden the engagement of civil society and strengthen the NGO sector.

These issues, and the extent to which Portugal is adapting its aid in the light of the DAC's 1996 Policy Statement on *Shaping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: the Contribution of Development Co-operation*, formed the main subject matter of this DAC Review of the Portuguese aid programme.

## Scope, objectives and strategies

Portugal is now beginning to diversify its aid effort somewhat beyond the former Portuguese colonies. At the same time, helping to ensure that these five countries evolve into well-functioning states is a fundamental foreign policy objective for Portugal. Further, a well-targeted and effective aid programme that works to achieve this result, drawing on Portuguese expertise, can provide Portugal with a geostrategic role that is seen as important and valuable by its European and DAC partners and by the international community more generally.

The development challenges are particularly formidable in Mozambique, where the need now is to build on the emergence of democracy and a market economy, and Angola, where the question is how to nurture and consolidate the new government formed under the peace process so that the difficult tasks of reconstruction and political and economic development can get underway. In the other three countries, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, the establishment of good governance and a dynamic private sector based economy are also central to their development agendas.

Against this background, the Portuguese authorities have worked to broaden the objectives and scope of their aid efforts. A programme to strengthen governance systems, focused particularly on legal systems and the administration of justice, has become an important part of Portugal's effort. The growing co-operation between the Portuguese Parliament and the legislatures of the PALOPs is also a significant development.

Programmes to support the private sector have been put in place. Private sector support is provided through the Fund for Economic Cooperation (FCE). This facility finances feasibility studies and training activities. It also provides interest subsidies for investment projects, although this component is so far relatively small. The functioning of this facility is discussed further below.

Portugal places high priority on economic policy reform to provide the macroeconomic stability and policy environment conducive to savings, investment and enterprise development. It supports the work of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the

World Bank to this end, and has provided a significant amount of debt reduction and refinancing in the context of these programmes. A further growing field of co-operation is environmental management, where activities range from helping to formulate legislation to setting up the administration of national parks.

At the same time, the traditional activities in the areas of tertiary education and hospital-based health services remain major elements in the programme. It is not clear that these programmes have a strong foundation in the development strategies of the developing partner countries, however. A considerable portion of the aid provided in these areas is expended in Portugal itself, through scholarships and other Portugal-based training and services. Without stronger sectoral strategies set by the Portuguese Government, informed by greater consideration of poverty and gender issues, the Portuguese ministries and universities who are the main implementing agents for these activities are unlikely to be able to provide programming adapted to the wider development needs of the populations in the partner countries. This situation, which concerns the capacity of the Portuguese aid system to reflect fully the vision and the partnership approaches of the DAC's work on Shaping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, is discussed further below.

On a different level, an important development has been the recent founding of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP). This organisation has the potential to enrich the development dialogue which Portugal conducts with its partners and to promote mutual learning and co-operation among them. Not least, it brings the perspectives, knowledge and resources of Brazil into the picture.

## Volume and composition

[...]

Portugal's aid volume has fluctuated sharply in the 1990s. The ratio of ODA to GNP rose from 0.24 per cent in 1989/90 to peaks of 0.35 per cent in 1992 and 0.34 per cent in 1994 before falling to 0.21 per cent in 1996, or \$218 million.

This is explained by the large amounts of debt relief provided by Portugal over these years, totalling over \$600 million. The share of debt relief in Portuguese aid has varied between 25 per cent in 1990 and 50 per cent in 1992. For no other DAC Member has debt relief constituted such a large share of the ODA total. Excluding debt relief, the aid programme of Portugal has fallen, and amounted in 1996 to just 0.14 per cent of GNP, representing one of the smallest percentages of both national income and government expenditure in the DAC.

The aid totals include both forgiveness of debt and, more importantly, the refinancing as official concessional loans, of private sector loans to the PALOPs made during the

1980s. These loans had been guaranteed by the Credit Insurance Company (COSEC), formerly government-owned but recently privatised. Clearly, as in many other OECD countries, the Portuguese private sector had enjoyed loan guarantees from the State which had not been adequately evaluated and priced in terms of risk. The resulting losses have now been absorbed by the Portuguese taxpayers and qualify as ODA. COSEC is now privatised, but is still acting as an agent for the Government in the assessment and provision of insurance cover for Portuguese exporters. It is now applying rigorous risk analysis and Portugal participates actively in the work of the OECD and the Berne Union in work on export credit disciplines.

While debt relief will not again reach the levels or proportions of recent years, there still remains a significant stock of Portuguese official claims on developing countries, mainly Angola and Mozambique. Portugal plans to participate fully in the new initiative to restore creditworthiness to the Heavily-indebted poor countries (the HIPC Initiative). As noted above, the Portuguese authorities are strongly convinced that only through the establishment of sound macroeconomic policies and a market-oriented economy, a basic aim of the HIPC initiative, can the PALOPs generate a dynamic development process. Portugal thus regards the policy reform assistance of the IMF and the World Bank in these countries as of primary importance for development and the emergence of a thriving private sector.

The second main component of the Portuguese aid effort is the contribution to multilateral institutions. Multilateral contributions are mainly the attributed and assessed amounts for financing the aid programme of the European Commission, representing just over 20 per cent of Portuguese aid. Portugal also contributes to the International Development Association (IDA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), including through voluntary contributions in the form of Trust Funds; is a member of the African Development Bank, and is considering membership of the Asian Development Bank.

Since its establishment in 1992, private sector support through the FCE has become a major component of the programme, with commitments reaching as much as \$27 million in 1994 and \$26 million in 1995, declining somewhat to \$20 million in 1996. Support from the FCE is governed jointly by the Foreign Ministry and the Finance Ministry. FCE disbursements have in the past few years been large in relation to Portugal's core bilateral aid. An in-depth evaluation of this facility and its impact to date should be a *priority*.

Finally, technical co-operation grants through a range of sector ministries have accounted on average for around one quarter of total ODA in recent years.

Portugal now faces a basic issue regarding the size and shape of its aid programme. Even with its future participation in the HIPC Initiative, the volume of debt relief is projected to decline substantially. The Portuguese authorities have, however, expressed the

objective of an aid effort of around 0.36 per cent of GNP. This would imply that other components of aid should be built up fairly rapidly.

One option under discussion is the development of a mixed credit programme to assist countries such as Mozambique. Some DAC Members considered that such programmes have proved problematic and controversial. They have found it difficult both to ensure that the projects financed are sound projects with high development priority, and to avoid diversion of ODA to the commercial interests of individual firms. This would argue strongly in favour of an untied facility.

From a developmental perspective a higher priority should be to build up the support for core development programmes in the PALOPs (and in other partner countries), centred on the goals and strategies endorsed by Portugal and other DAC Members in the policy statement on Shaping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Portugal has a unique opportunity to make a significant investment to support the literacy and primary education objectives of the new development strategy in Lusophone Africa. This is a special challenge which cannot be undertaken by other donors. Thus there is now room for a major step forward in Portugal's contribution to the goals of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century strategy. This, however, would require a determination by the Government, first to increase the core aid budget, and second, to strengthen the Portuguese aid management system.

### **Integrating the aid programme and professionalising aid management**

With the dispersion of Portugal's core capacity development efforts among a number of ministries, key issues have been the need to promote an overall strategic approach with a medium-term programme, greater transparency in budget allocations and aid programming, and the use of systematic aid management tools by all ministries involved. The last DAC review of Portuguese aid, published in 1994, made recommendations in each of these areas.

Since then, some progress has been made. The Institute for Portuguese Co-operation (ICP) has been established in the Foreign Ministry to provide an integrated approach to the aid programme; project cycle management techniques are being introduced; an evaluation function is being established (although the first evaluations have still to be conducted); and all ministries are being required to identify their aid activities so that an integrated programme and budget can be presented as a basis for improved strategic management and increased transparency. The DAC Principles for Effective Aid have been translated into Portuguese. An Interministerial Commission for Co-operation (ICC) has been formed to replace previous ineffective mechanisms for co-ordination within the Portuguese government. It has met only twice to date, with subcommissions which have met somewhat more frequently. In the field, there is now a co-operation represent-

ative of the ICP in each of the PALOPs and in Côte d'Ivoire (as well as at the UN in New York). It is planned to establish more complete development delegations in the field.

These reforms of aid administration need to be accelerated and pursued with full vigour. Given the importance and the potential of Portugal's assistance to the PALOPs, which include two countries of major significance, Angola and Mozambique, Portugal's aid programme should be regarded as one of its primary foreign relations priorities and managed and staffed to the highest standards of professional competence.

The need to more thoroughly modernise aid management requires increased recognition within the Foreign Ministry, and the quality and pattern of staffing needs to be reviewed accordingly. It is clearly important that the ICP should be sufficiently powerful and respected to support a more integrated management of Portugal's aid through the ICC. At present it seems to be generously staffed in terms of numbers, but lacks competence in some key areas of development policy, including thematic issues such as poverty and gender. As in other DAC Members where the aid programme is managed by diplomatic staff, careful selection and rotation policies are crucial to ensure that managers are adequately qualified and experienced. For this structure to work, it is vital that there also be a strong core of development professionals with satisfactory career opportunities. In this respect, the problems over the status of expert personnel in the ICP need to be resolved.

Overall aid management effectiveness in the rest of the Portuguese administration will be enhanced by a more professionally qualified ICP. More frequent meetings of the ICC, conducting mandatory reviews of all aid budgets and activities, and bringing together a consolidated aid programme would be a major step forward. The basis for such oversight should be a more fully articulated Portuguese development co-operation strategy, in conjunction with the development programmes of the partner countries themselves.

The Portuguese Parliament also has an important role to play here. While there is no regular machinery for parliamentary review of the aid programme, the Foreign Affairs Committee takes an active interest through periodic exchanges with the Secretary of State and there are debates in Parliament itself from time to time. As noted above, the basic rationale and the scale of the aid effort are widely supported across the political spectrum but parliamentary discussion of strategies, priorities and results as well as parliamentary monitoring of progress in aid management reforms also have an essential contribution to make.

## Engaging civil society and strengthening NGOs

The wide public support for a significant Portuguese aid effort is a strength that can be more fully exploited. As mentioned above, there is considerable activity by municipalities and universities as well as by a range of ministries and there is significant news



coverage of the PALOPs, reflecting the large proportion of the Portuguese population with links to these countries. It is somewhat paradoxical therefore that the NGO community in Portugal is relatively weak. There are very few NGOs who are professionally capable of undertaking significant roles in aid delivery and almost none who have a large membership. Hence the NGOs are not able to function effectively as a political force or as a strong presence in the field. Furthermore their fund-raising power is limited. Indeed the Government has itself launched public fund-raising campaigns, and in doing so has perhaps inadvertently helped to retard the formation of popularly-based NGOs.

While the Government is by no means unfavourable to NGOs and holds regular discussions with the main NGO coalition, there does appear to be a malaise in the relationship. This may partly be explained by problems in procedures for the financing of NGOs and in the status of volunteer workers in the field. The Government has undertaken to resolve these problems imminently. There may however be more fundamental issues, both on the side of the Government and in the NGO movement itself, which need to be identified and discussed.

In this connection, it seems important that the Portuguese authorities should proceed with their plans to establish an Advisory Council for Cooperation (ACC). A body of this kind has been formally constituted in the past and then dissolved without ever having been convened. With the widespread interest in Portugal in the PALOPs, there is a major opportunity to harness the energies of civil society, including a stronger NGO community, through an active ACC to which the Government gives a serious role.

## The future

While public opinion seems to be solidly behind the Portuguese aid effort, views among those with a close knowledge of the programme vary between relative satisfaction with current directions and reforms on the one hand and a belief that a new vision is needed for Portuguese aid on the other. The gap between these views may not be as great as it may seem, however, if the Government vigorously pursues the reforms it has begun to implement. To recapitulate:

- ▶ A more integrated and transparent aid programme and stronger and more strategic interministerial co-ordination should produce a clearer vision and make possible a deeper public discussion.
- ▶ A substantial expansion of the bilateral technical co-operation programme as the principal move to fulfil the objective of raising ODA to around 0.36 per cent of GNP as debt relief declines, would allow scope for the emphasis of the programme to shift more decisively over the next few years towards the objectives and ap-

proaches set out in the DAC strategy for Shaping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. It would also provide scope for further diversification of multilateral aid.

- ▶ A more professional aid management staff applying state of the art tools and disciplines, including a monitoring and evaluation process that feeds back into project direction, will increase aid effectiveness.
- ▶ A greater delegation of programme design and implementation to well-staffed field offices would allow stronger partnerships with governments and civil society in the developing countries, and facilitate participation in co-ordinated sector programmes with other donors.
- ▶ Resolving the problems regarding NGOs and the status of Portuguese volunteers will enable a more active involvement of Portuguese people, including in the field.
- ▶ A natural complement to these reforms would be an active public consultation process through a regularly convened Advisory Council on Co-operation, a stronger NGO movement and a more systematic process of examination and debate in Parliament.

A strong effort to implement this reform programme, and to show results within the next year or so, would represent a major step forward for Portugal in realising its full potential to contribute to the successful development of an important group of countries with which it has unique links.

### REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF PORTUGAL — DAC'S MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Volume

1. Portugal's official development assistance/gross national product (ODA/GNP) ratio recorded 0.26% in 1999 and ranked 16th out of 22 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Member countries. Its ODA has grown continuously in recent years, and amounted to USD 276 million in 1999. Portugal rejoined the DAC in 1991 and, despite narrowing the gap with its neighbours, still has the lowest per capita GNP amongst the Members. Nevertheless, the economy remained strong in 2000 and was projected to grow further in 2001 and 2002. Although Portugal has not officially declared any target regarding ODA/GNP ratio, it is informally aiming to re-attain 0.35% in the near future.

#### Overall framework

2. In general, Portugal's aid programme remains characterised by the heritage of its former colonial relations. Maintaining Portuguese influence through historical, linguistic, and cultural ties appears to be the underlying basis for the Portuguese programme. Until recently, its bilateral ODA was exclusively directed towards the five Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOPs): Angola, Cape Verde Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Since 1999, there has also been a high level of public support towards East Timor, which has subsequently become the largest recipient of Portuguese bilateral aid.

3. Due to its colonial history which ended around 1975, Portuguese co-operation has been largely based on institutional and personal relationships. It is therefore carried out in a relatively *ad hoc* manner and with many overlaps. The programme is highly decentralised and is spread among 17 ministries and several agencies, universities, and municipalities. The Portuguese Institute of Co-operation (ICP) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MNE) co-ordinates the entire aid programme, as well as carries out policy reviews and evaluations.

<sup>2</sup> Fonte: OCDE/CAD, 2001, Peer Review. Review of the Development Co-operation Policies and Programmes of Portugal. DAC's Main Findings and Recommendations, (Note by the Secretariat) Paris.

In 2000, the Portuguese Development Support Agency (APAD) was created to promote Portuguese investment, support social and economic infrastructure, and foster the private sector in beneficiary countries. The instruments to be used are preferential loans, guarantees, equities, and grants whose terms and conditions are still being determined.

## **Main achievements**

4. Portugal has achieved major accomplishments in introducing political control over its decentralised programme by enhancing co-ordination and integration. First, an Inter-ministerial Committee for Co-operation was re-established to strengthen the co-operation policy among the ministries through regular meetings. Second, a Council of Ministers for Co-operation Affairs was created to approve the draft of an annual aid programme and the overall aid budget, which would be submitted to the Parliament. Third, ICP has started to utilise a database system which consolidates all budgets and expenditures of development co-operation projects by the ministries and other entities. Last, Portugal acted rapidly to play a leading role with other key donors in responding to the crisis which struck East Timor in August 1999. It established the Office of the Commissioner to Support the Transition in East Timor and increased its budgetary allocation to 68 million United States dollars (USD) in 2000.

## **Poverty focus**

5. In the Portuguese aid programme, priority given to well-targeted poverty reduction is low, with the majority of projects not apparently assumed to have a measurable impact on poverty. To concentrate on poverty reduction, Portugal states that it is prioritising support to education and health. However, high proportions of these are allocated to scholarships and individual medical treatments in Portugal, which do not strictly amount to targeting the poor. Portugal's disbursements toward basic education and health, population, water supply and sanitation actually remain very low, and discussions on sector-wide approaches seem to be absent.

## **Actions related to debt**

6. Portugal's proportion of actions relating to debt has been significantly higher than those of other DAC Members. For 1999, it totalled USD 126 million<sup>3</sup> and was 35% of total gross ODA disbursements, while the DAC average was 4%. This category

<sup>3</sup> In constant 1998 USD.

includes debt forgiveness, debt rescheduling, and debt for equity swaps. Most of these actions result from defaults on state guaranteed private export credits and loans, as it is the case for many other DAC Members. However, it is not clear whether Portugal has fully taken the precautions to prevent further debt accumulation which would be followed by new debt relief. It would be of interest for other Members to obtain more information on Portugal's debt relief policies, criteria for granting new guarantees, and the specific projects that benefited from these schemes.

## Co-ordination and management

7. ICP is yet to grow into a full fledged co-ordinating body by developing operational tools and useful guidelines to mainstream the various cross-cutting issues among the ministries. Evaluations are still not carried out in a comprehensive and effective manner — there is a need for a regular, thorough and independent system that covers activities implemented by all administrations involved in development co-operation. Only one or two officials from ICP are posted in each embassy to co-ordinate the activities, which is currently carried out in an *ad hoc* manner. Staffing and skills mix in the field are therefore insufficient to fulfil the increasingly demanding partnership efforts with other donors and civil society. Furthermore, despite being one of the largest bilateral donors to all the PALOPs, Portugal's interventions in multilateral forums such as the World Bank remain relatively weak. Finally, although ICP financing of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) has been slowly increasing in recent years, Portuguese NGOs have limited resources and are still not able to function effectively as a political force nor as a strong presence in the field.

## Recommendations

8. Based on these findings, the DAC encourages Portugal to:
  - ▶ Under ICP leadership and guidance, gear its programme towards a clearer poverty focused orientation.
  - ▶ Consolidate similar types of activities under the responsibility of one ministry or entity in order to substantially minimise overlaps as well as to reduce administrative costs.
  - ▶ Complete APAD's transformation and clarify further its roles and instruments as a multi-purpose executing agency.

- Allocate increased resources towards basic social services as opposed to tertiary support such as scholarships and curative health care.
- Give more comprehensive information in annual reports on state guarantee schemes and actions related to debt, especially on the debt equity swaps.
- Accord ICP more financial and human resources so it could: undertake a stronger role in policy formulation and co-ordination; develop operational tools and guidelines; mainstream cross-cutting issues; and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system throughout the entire aid system.
- Step up its involvement in the multilateral forums, especially in discussions at the Bretton Woods Institutions on the PALOPs and East Timor.
- Reinforce staffing in the field with greater delegation, especially to mainstream cross-cutting issues, carry out enhanced national and international co-ordination, and participate in sector-wide approaches.
- Continue its increasing support towards Portuguese and recipient country NGOs and civil society in public education and project implementation.

### REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF PORTUGAL — DAC'S MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Overall framework and new orientations

##### The challenge of implementing the poverty reduction agenda

Portuguese development co-operation has undergone several institutional and policy changes since the last Peer Review. The Portuguese Institute for Development Support (IPAD) was created in 2003 as the central planning, supervisory and co-ordinating body for Portuguese aid. As part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IPAD co-ordinates Portugal's aid programme, which involves multiple actors including over 15 different ministries, 308 municipal governments as well as universities and other public institutions. In November 2005, the Council of Ministers approved the new strategy for development co-operation entitled *A strategic vision for Portuguese co-operation*. The strategy cites commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as one of the five guiding principles of Portuguese development co-operation while maintaining the geographic focus on the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa ("the PALOPs") and Timor-Leste, in south-east Asia.

The new strategy is a welcome step forward. However, Portugal faces significant implementation challenges to reorient its programme accordingly. Commitments to increase official development assistance (ODA) in line with the MDGs and strengthen the poverty focus of the programme will require a strategic review of current ODA allocations. Operationalising these commitments will also require specific steps to reinforce the integration of poverty reduction throughout Portugal's development programme and mobilise key actors around the poverty goals. Given that IPAD requires a cadre of development specialists and considering the fragmentation of Portuguese aid and the reliance on line ministries' expertise, these issues create significant management, co-ordination and coherence challenges.

<sup>4</sup> Fonte: OCDE/CAD, 2006, Peer Review. Review of the Development Co-Operation Policies and Programmes of Portugal. DAC's Draft Main Findings and Recommendations.(Note by the Secretariat), Paris.

### **Policy and sectoral guidance is needed**

Portugal's sectoral and thematic priorities are linked to applying its stated comparative advantages (e.g. language, culture and similar legal and institutional frameworks) in its priority countries. Priority sectors encompass education, good governance, participation and democracy; sustainable development and the fight against poverty. A clearer integration of the MDGs into these priorities, accompanied by appropriate institutional arrangements and guidelines, is needed to ensure that poverty reduction is the key objective pursued. Sectoral guidelines should be based on needs assessments and be flexible enough to adapt to each country's situation. They should describe in concrete terms the integration and use of Portuguese co-operation channels and instruments, including multilateral co-operation, with the ultimate objective of more coherent planning and programming around the strategic priorities of Portugal's aid programme. With time, it will be easier for Portugal to develop performance criteria linked to the relevant planning processes conducted at country level.

Nine of the top ten recipients of Portuguese aid, including five out of six priority countries, are considered to be fragile or conflict-affected states. Portugal has not articulated a global policy on conflict prevention, peace building and fragile states. However it can be commended for sustaining its engagement in its priority countries over the very long term and for making considerable efforts to respond to issues of fragility in Timor-Leste. While the new strategy provides some insights into how Portugal should approach fragile states, a more deliberate action-oriented agenda on how to tackle issues of insecurity, violent conflict and state fragility should be elaborated. Such an agenda could be the subject of a dialogue within the Community of Portuguese-speaking countries. The DAC *Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States* and the lessons learned from piloting the principles could provide useful background material. The DAC *Guidelines on Helping Prevent Violent Conflict* as well as DAC *Guidance on Security System Reform and Good Governance* could also be used. Portugal's experience in Timor-Leste would be valuable in this respect.

Portugal's desire to be an active player in the decision-making processes of multilateral institutions requires a careful mix of financial contributions, quality of representation and positioning on substance. A framework for co-operating with key multilateral agencies, using selectivity criteria to help monitor their performance, could be elaborated. Whenever possible, Portugal is encouraged to work jointly with other donors on this and other issues linked to aid effectiveness.

### **Fostering public support**

Portugal has made some improvements in response to the 2001 DAC Recommendations as concerns the dissemination of development co-operation information. The campaign "Pobreza Zero" which is part of the world-wide alliance "Global Call for Action



Against Poverty”, received great support in Portugal and coverage of the PALOPs is prominent in the media. A welcome feature of Portugal’s new strategy for development co-operation is to make education for development a key priority and to include it in school curricula. Such efforts are necessary as the public debate on development co-operation in Portugal and public knowledge of development results are limited. A communication strategy, to be implemented by IPAD with adequate funding, would foster greater understanding of, and public support for, development co-operation.

### **Recommendations**

- ▶ Building on the parameters of the new strategy for development co-operation, Portugal should develop and implement a multi-year, results-based action plan and adjust its policies and practices to reflect the poverty focus throughout its development programme. It should adopt a systematic and consistent approach to poverty reduction based on poverty needs assessments and integrating the gender equality dimension.
- ▶ Portugal is encouraged to develop sectoral guidelines based on needs assessments. These guidelines should be flexible enough to adapt to each country situation.
- ▶ Portugal should prepare a multilateral strategy based on specific allocation criteria. The strategy should identify priority issues of concern to Portugal and be linked to the bilateral aid programme.
- ▶ Linking Portuguese experience in immediate post-conflict transition periods with other experiences in fragile states could provide helpful lessons. A global policy on fragile states supported by policy and operational work specifically devoted to conflict prevention and peace building, could also add considerable value.
- ▶ IPAD should elaborate and implement a communication strategy to foster greater understanding of, and public support for, development co-operation.

## **Aid volume and distribution**

### **Fulfilling commitments made at international level**

The Portuguese government has associated itself with the European Union (EU)’s collective undertaking to attain a 0.33% ODA/gross national income (GNI) target in 2006, 0.51% by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015. The preliminary report on Portugal’s ODA for 2005 gives an ODA/GNI of 0.21% (USD 367 million). Meeting the ODA level of 0.33% of GNI by 2006, as agreed at the Barcelona Summit in the context of the Monterrey Conference, appears unlikely at this stage. At the end of 2005, the government’s budget deficit exceeded 6% of gross domestic product (GDP). While it is expected to narrow over 2006-

07 and real GDP growth will gain momentum, the Portuguese economy is nevertheless likely to lag behind average growth in the euro area.

The government intends to make a serious effort to reach the target of 0.51% by 2010. This commitment is welcome given Portugal's overall tight fiscal situation and the need to balance the national budget in a context of economic difficulties. In the light of actions taken by most DAC members to reconsider and increase their ODA commitments and targets, a higher level of ODA/GNI would be consistent with international trends and with the poverty reduction and other development objectives which Portugal has set for itself.

### **Aid allocation may need to be reviewed in the light of the new strategy**

Portugal concentrates on a handful of very poor countries, with a high proportion of bilateral ODA going to Sub-Saharan Africa. Of the top ten recipients of Portuguese bilateral aid in 2003-04, eight were least developed countries (LDCs). In terms of aid modalities, debt relief and technical co-operation (TC) dominate Portuguese co-operation, with TC representing approximately 32% of total gross disbursements on average between 2000 and 2004. By contrast, projects and programme aid represented only 2% of gross bilateral disbursements, compared to 16% for the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members in 2004.

Assistance to basic social infrastructure and services (BSS) was not a strategic choice of Portuguese co-operation between 1999 and 2004. Support to BSS fluctuated between 2.5% and 2.8% during that period (compared to 4.2% in 1990). Activities in key cross-cutting areas for poverty reduction, such as gender equality, are not recorded in Portugal's statistical returns to the DAC, and there are no policy guidelines on the integration of gender in development. By contrast, allocations to governance related projects show the relative weight given to this priority topic, with average gross disbursements representing USD 37 million or 20% of bilateral disbursements (discounting debt forgiveness in 2004), a considerable increase compared to levels recorded throughout the 1990s. Aid to and through non-governmental organisation (NGOs) has been negligible since the 1990s.

Education absorbs a major share of technical co-operation in the form of imputed student costs and scholarships. In 2003, imputed student costs represented 32% of TC disbursements and scholarships 5%. Bringing foreign students to Portugal to study is costly in absolute terms and the opportunity costs in terms of developmental gains foregone are high. Considering Portugal's partner countries' needs in education at all levels, the questionable development benefits of scholarships and the well documented negative effect of brain drain on poor countries' development, the Portuguese authorities should carefully reflect on how education can be addressed from a systemic and development-oriented perspective. Analysing needs in the education systems of the priority countries and addressing them in the context of national education strategies would be important steps which Portugal should take in collaboration with the governments and donors concerned.

## Recommendations

- ▶ Portugal needs to scale up its ODA to implement its MDG commitments by 2010. This will require transfers of new money to its partner countries. An ODA growth implementation plan with a specific time-frame should be elaborated, focusing on resource mobilisation and allocation to activities that have a clear poverty orientation.
- ▶ Portugal should review sectoral aid allocations and choice of modalities with a view to strengthening the poverty focus and impact of its development co-operation programme. It should make a special effort to clearly integrate a gender dimension and avoid supply-driven approaches.
- ▶ Portugal should carefully consider the risks inherent in bringing students from partner countries to study in Portugal in terms of brain drain versus development gains. It should broaden its approach to education, linking it more closely to the objective of poverty reduction, building institutional capacity at all levels.

## Promoting policy coherence

### High-level commitment is needed

Portugal should endorse policy coherence for development as a government objective in the context of the action plan linked to the new strategy for development co-operation. A high-level communication linking policy coherence and poverty reduction could be issued. The role that institutions like the Council of Ministers for Co-operation and/or IPAD might play should also be clarified. The Institute should be strengthened in terms of analytical capacity and human resources with a view to substantially improving policy coherence and line ministries should commit to supporting IPAD's enhanced functions in this regard.

### Addressing the concerns of poor countries

Portugal complies with the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to LDCs and can be commended for having joined the recent consensus to eliminate the coverage thresholds of the Recommendation. This move is unlikely to result in a large increase in untying of Portuguese aid, however, as a significant proportion is disbursed in the form of TC, which is outside the scope of the Recommendation. While Portugal's efforts to follow DAC Good Procurement Practices for ODA in respect of local procurement is acknowledged, priority should be given to further untying TC and to ensuring that future disbursements via the new financial institution for private sector support will not be tied.

Portugal is one of a small number of DAC members hesitant to broaden the DAC Recommendation on Untying to include only other low-income countries (OLICs). A num-

ber of progress reports on the implementation of the Recommendation show that since 2001, the volume of ODA to LDCs has increased significantly, as has the share of total ODA to LDCs. These developments suggest that extending the Recommendation to OLCs is unlikely to result in aid diversion to countries or projects not currently covered. While burden-sharing is important to make further progress on untying, Portugal is encouraged to join DAC efforts to move the untying agenda forward.

Portugal participates in and is bound by EU policies. With increased expertise it could play a greater advocacy role on behalf of its priority countries to ensure that issues of concern to them receive adequate attention in Brussels.

### **Recommendations**

- ▶ Portugal is encouraged to endorse policy coherence for development at the highest political level and to clarify the role that the Council of Ministers for Co-operation might play to promote it across government ministries. This would provide a solid foundation for efforts aimed at ensuring that the concerns of partner countries are taken into account in the formulation of development co-operation and other national policies.
- ▶ Portugal is encouraged to further untie its aid and to ensure that disbursements via the new financial institution for private sector support will not be tied.
- ▶ Portugal could consider developing its capacity to advocate within the EU on behalf of its partner countries.

## **Aid management and implementation**

### **Adopting multi-year programming**

To co-ordinate the various entities involved in Portugal's development co-operation, IPAD set up a planning system that centralises and processes the financial information provided by all public entities and private bodies. The system reconciles Portugal's policy orientations with the triennial country programming cycle leading to the elaboration of country-specific indicative co-operation programmes (ICPs) which constitute the strategic document for Portuguese co-operation in each priority country. ICPs are prepared every three years by IPAD in collaboration with embassy staff. Specific projects for each priority country are identified and entered into annual co-operation plans which are negotiated yearly at different levels within the Portuguese administration.

The planning system has improved the transparency of the financial process and provides a consolidated, though still incomplete, view of financial commitments. However, it is not optimal for partner countries nor for other actors within Portuguese development co-operation as it does not facilitate longer-term commitments. Secondly, the

system concentrates on inputs only and is generally not adapted to the requirements of the aid effectiveness agenda calling for harmonised donor practices, aid predictability and attention to results. One particular practical constraint is that all projects not completed in the first year have to be re-authorised by the Ministry of Finance following detailed discussions. Thirdly, despite the fact that IPAD takes the lead in the formal country planning process, a multiplicity of less formal processes bring a wide array of actors from line ministries in Portugal into direct contact with their counterparts in the partner country in a way that leads to fragmented programme development. Finally, the process generates high administrative and managerial costs at the expense of strategic, monitoring and other field-related activities.

While IPAD is commended for the considerable efforts it has already made to strengthen the planning and programming of the Portuguese aid system, the government is strongly encouraged to adopt a multi-year programming framework and to engage in methodological innovations that should result in a better linkage between development objectives, inputs, outputs and results. Additionally, the value added derived from the involvement of line ministries in planning and programming should be weighed against the advantages of bringing all planning and programming activities together under IPAD.

#### **Increasing IPAD's technical development co-operation expertise**

IPAD manages Portugal's development co-operation programme with a staff of 169. The Institute is not represented at country level and few staff combines the field experience and technical development background necessary to deal with the complex challenges facing Portugal's development co-operation programme. To increase the effectiveness of co-ordination, management and oversight of aid interventions and to consolidate a more strategic view, IPAD needs to shift from an administrative approach towards a more strategic and development co-operation-oriented culture with appropriate technical development expertise. This requirement is evident at headquarters but also at country level, where the shortage of development co-operation personnel is an impediment to the effective monitoring of Portuguese interventions. A strong role for senior advisors in priority countries would help to resolve this as well as encourage synergies between the different strands of work carried out by the various actors of Portuguese co-operation. It would also contribute to institutionalising the dialogue with other donors, including in the context of the implementation of the aid effectiveness agenda.

#### **Fostering a culture of results**

The creation of an evaluation division within IPAD and the elaboration of an evaluation strategy and action programme are welcome initiatives since the last peer review. The institutional location of the division, though, limits the development of a systematic and strategic approach to the preparation of the evaluation programme as well as feed-

back and follow-up phases. Finding capable and independent Portuguese-speaking evaluators and dealing with administrative obstacles to attracting international evaluators still present difficulties. Furthermore, evaluation results still need to shape policy-making and programming choices. As the co-ordination function of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Co-operation (CIC) is strengthened, it may be desirable for this body to have a role in the formulation of the evaluation work plan and in assessing the resources (staff and budget) needed to implement an effective evaluation programme across the entire Portuguese development co-operation system. It would also be important to strengthen capacity to undertake evaluations at field level.

### **Reaching out to NGOs**

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) play a marginal role in Portuguese development co-operation despite recent steps to involve them more. The Portuguese government should consider broadening its dialogue with NGOs to include systematic consultations on country programming, ways of achieving the MDGs in the context of increased ODA and the aid effectiveness agenda. Portuguese NGOs might also be encouraged to work more with local NGOs in Portugal's priority countries as a means of strengthening the capacity of civil society in partner countries.

### **Progressing on the aid effectiveness agenda**

Portugal signed the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and participates in international debates regarding the monitoring of its implementation. Consequently, the current Portuguese Action Plan on Harmonisation and Alignment which precedes the Paris Declaration, needs to be updated. At a minimum the plan could specify the time frame for achieving its objectives and identify the responsibilities of the public administration entities involved in development co-operation.

The new strategy for Portuguese co-operation calls for strengthening political and strategic control over development co-operation using the CIC. It appears that the Commission has not functioned well enough as an institutionalised mechanism for co-ordinating development co-operation policy. Meetings have essentially taken place on an *ad hoc* basis and have not focused on issues of a strategic nature. The Portuguese authorities are encouraged to reflect on the most effective way to set up a systematic and formalised framework for inter-ministerial exchanges going beyond information sharing and to give IPAD sufficient resources to support the CIC.

At partner country level, Portugal faces the challenge of developing a common vision and operational framework for collaborating with other donors. Portuguese embassies are not sufficiently empowered with resources and authority to make decisions closer to field realities and to collaborate more actively with other donors, including in the context of the aid effectiveness agenda. As it stands now, Portuguese co-operation

is aligned with the national poverty reduction strategies and/or development plans of its six priority countries and is mainly project-based. Portugal's participation in sector and budget support is constrained by its budget planning and programming process and limited aid management presence in the field. Real progress in reorienting Portugal's development cooperation in line with the new strategy ultimately depends on its ability to decentralise some decision making authority and human resources to the country level; increase the predictability of aid disbursements and adopt new aid delivery mechanisms as appropriate. A comprehensive approach to monitoring, evaluating and managing for results also needs to be developed.

### **Developing capacities locally and fostering ownership**

Portugal uses language teaching and training as key instruments for building institutional and human capacities in its priority countries. It makes considerable efforts to train teachers in order to expand the teaching, in Portuguese, of the various disciplines at all stages of the education cycle, from primary school through higher university. While language is an important tool for identity building within society, as is the case in Timor-Leste, the objective of language proficiency may be eclipsing broader capacity objectives, for example in the policy and enabling environment. Sustainability issues (e.g. recurrent costs, local involvement and ownership, handover or exit strategies) should be addressed and systematic monitoring and evaluation ensured. Focusing efforts on upgrading the language skills of individuals without tackling the weakness of the organisations and systems in which they work also can undermine local capacity or, at best, results in minimal impact. In this sense, language should be seen as an instrument for fostering development.

Portugal should take a close look at its approach to capacity development and assess the long-term impact and value for money of current interventions. A strategic approach towards upgrading key public institutions, and working collaboratively with other donors and partner governments to assess sector-wide needs and design appropriate capacity development programmes to address them, is encouraged. Such programmes should incorporate mechanisms to measure the development impact of capacity and institution building efforts. The Portuguese authorities should also concern themselves with retaining and building on existing capacities and make use of the partner country diaspora to the extent possible.

### **Recommendations**

- ▶ As is called for in the aid effectiveness agenda, Portugal should adopt multi-year programming to increase aid predictability for partner countries and Portuguese implementing agents.

- ▶ To increase aid effectiveness, IPAD should be given overall control of the bilateral aid budget. To reduce transaction costs, it should also have the authority to manage the annual carry forward of unspent funds.
- ▶ The Portuguese authorities should delegate greater authority to the embassies and strengthen them with additional human resources. They should experiment with sector-wide and programme approaches as well as forms of delegated partnership, working jointly with other donors whenever possible.
- ▶ IPAD should shift from an administrative to a more strategic and development-oriented culture. This means acquiring additional technical development expertise and expanding training activities to cover substantive development-related themes.
- ▶ Portugal should continue to strengthen its evaluation culture across the board, building on progress already achieved within IPAD's Evaluation Division as well as targeting line ministries.
- ▶ The Portuguese authorities should facilitate constructive dialogue with civil society organisations extending beyond the funding relationship to allow for a sharing of experience in areas of mutual interest.
- ▶ Language instruction is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for strengthening human and institutional capacities. The Portuguese authorities are encouraged to adopt a more strategic approach to the use of technical co-operation for capacity and institution building, based on an assessment of needs in the sectors in which they are most active and working jointly with other donors to the extent feasible.

## Humanitarian aid

Portugal endorsed the “Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship” (GHD) in 2006 but an overall strategy for its humanitarian aid remains to be put in place. At present, Portuguese humanitarian aid is provided chiefly in kind or via civil society organisations. For some emergencies contributions are channelled through international NGOs and multilateral organisations. Portugal's humanitarian response operates largely on a case-by-case basis, with no stated preference for working with United Nations organisations, nor for contributing to the core costs of the global humanitarian aid system. On average, annual disbursements for emergency and humanitarian aid have been slightly below 2% of ODA.

A small unit within IPAD co-ordinates humanitarian aid and is also responsible for relations with NGOs. There are no technical specialists in humanitarian aid serving in this unit. IPAD is expected to mobilise other government ministries' contributions to emer-



gency situations as appropriate. Neither humanitarian decisions nor funds are delegated to embassies in the field, however, these may have an advisory role.

Portugal's new strategy for development co-operation does not suggest a higher profile or larger role for Portugal in humanitarian aid. However, it acknowledges the need for Portugal to play its part in the international effort to provide a timely and adequate humanitarian response. It also notes the significance of recovery and transition to sustainable livelihoods and mentions the importance of co-ordination among the various actors in humanitarian response, notably the United Nations and the European Commission. Also cited are prevention measures and early warning mechanisms.

### **Recommendations**

- ▶ Given the vulnerability of its major partner countries to natural and conflict-related emergencies, Portugal should develop a policy for its humanitarian aid to guide its response to future situations. Such policy should ensure consistency with the endorsed "Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship" and address the need for investments in disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- ▶ Within a growing ODA budget, Portugal should also consider further increasing its allocations to humanitarian aid, including prevention and preparedness, emergency response and recovery and reconstruction in line with GHD and a needs-based approach. It should also ensure that staff with appropriate technical expertise and experience are assigned to the organisational unit responsible for humanitarian aid.

### REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF PORTUGAL — DAC'S MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Overview

Portugal will need to triple development assistance over the coming five years if it is to meet an EU target of giving 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) to aid by 2015. While Portugal remains committed to reaching the EU target, aid volume in constant US dollars actually fell by 16% in 2009, to USD 507 million, equivalent to 0.23% of GNI. Official development assistance (ODA) peaked at USD 620 million in 2008, equivalent to 0.27% of GNI. The DAC recognises that tripling ODA over the coming years will be particularly challenging in the current economic environment. But it expects Portugal to make better progress toward delivering on its promises.

Portugal has improved its aid programme significantly over the last five years. It has established a whole-of-government approach to security and development challenges, and new legislation to ensure that domestic and international policies, such as trade and migration, do not undermine development in poor countries. This legislation puts Portugal ahead of many other donors in addressing coherency challenges, and now needs to be implemented vigorously. Portugal is a significant donor in six countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome & Principe and Timor-Leste. This focus on fragile and least developed countries means that Portugal is involved in some of the most challenging and important issues in international development.

To get the most out of its aid, Portugal should continue reforming how it plans and delivers ODA and address some practical challenges. Placing more staff with specific aid management experience in its six main partner countries would help improve impact there. Portugal must also do more to simplify aid delivery. The report recommends that it transform today's fragmented approach — in which numerous organisations are involved — to one in which a single main player manages a smaller number of larger projects. Portugal's development agency IPAD (the Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento) should be given greater responsibilities to co-ordinate the various actors. Portugal should also consider creating a focused framework to govern its response to humani-

<sup>5</sup> Fonte: OCDE/CAD, 2010, Peer Review. Review of the Development Co-Operation Policies and Programmes of Portugal, DAC's Main Findings and Recommendations, (Note by the Secretariat), Paris.

tarian emergencies. In addition, Portugal's commitment to untie as much of its aid as possible is threatened by the recent agreement of loans which are tied to the purchase of Portuguese goods and services.

## 1. Overall framework for development co-operation

### 1.1. Strategic framework

#### **An approach and system shaped by historical engagement**

1. Portuguese development co-operation has strong historical roots which influence where it focuses and how it works. It is strongly focused on six partner countries with which it has historical connections, a shared language and close relationships: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste. Five of these countries are least developed countries (LDCs) and four are fragile states. This means Portugal is involved in some of the most challenging and important issues in international development. History also influences how Portugal works with its partner countries. In particular, co-operation is based on the involvement of a large number of actors, and close personal and institutional relationships among them. Such a broad-based approach has the advantage of drawing in a wide range of departments and skills, but it also means the system is fragmented and that co-ordination is challenging. To help address these issues, Portugal established IPAD (Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento) in 2003, with the legal mandate to co-ordinate development co-operation.

#### **A readiness to advance, despite constraints**

2. Portugal is addressing many of the recommendations from the last peer review (conducted in 2006, see Annex A) in order to improve how it delivers development co-operation, to adhere to its international commitments and to deliver development results. It is building a clearer strategic and policy framework for its development co-operation. It has established a legal basis to help it ensure all Portuguese policies, whether international or domestic, do not undermine international development objectives. It has made some progress in increasing co-ordination within the system, though this remains a major challenge. Similarly, while it has made efforts to deliver aid more effectively, further progress is constrained by the fragmented nature of Portugal's bilateral aid programme. Overall, Portugal has not made significant progress in scaling up the volume of its official development assistance (ODA) to meet its promised target of 0.7% of GNI by 2015. It allocated only 0.23% of its GNI to ODA in 2009.

### Progress towards a clear and strategic framework

3. Portugal has made significant progress in building an overall strategic framework for its development co-operation. The 2005 *Strategic Vision for Portuguese Development Co-operation* has provided a solid foundation for this change, on which other policies have been built. The *Strategic Vision* sets out some guiding principles and priorities for Portuguese development co-operation, by drawing on Portugal's own experiences, foreign policy priorities and international obligations. Thus, it emphasises Portugal's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, human security, sustainable economic development, contributing to international development discussions and also promoting the Portuguese language. It also acknowledges some of the challenges for Portugal, including the fragmentation of the Portuguese development co-operation programme and the importance of co-ordination. As such, it has been a useful tool for IPAD as it seeks to fulfil its co-ordination mandate.

4. Since adopting the *Strategic Vision*, Portugal has continued to build a clearer strategic framework for its development co-operation, and in doing so has addressed some of the issues raised in the last peer review. In particular, Portugal has agreed a multilateral strategy to increase the coherence and focus of its engagement with multilateral agencies. It has also drafted six thematic or sector strategies, though these are yet to be formally approved. In addition, Portugal has approved some whole-of-government policies which relate to development, in particular the Security and Development Strategy and the Development Education Strategy. These inter-ministerial policies provide a good basis for a coherent and co-ordinated approach in these areas.

5. Portugal's plan to update the existing *Strategic Vision* offers an opportunity for Portugal to adjust its policy framework. Firstly, an updated *Strategic Vision* should set out how Portugal sees the future evolution of its development co-operation in terms of the modalities it intends to use, how it proposes to decrease fragmentation and on what sectors it plans to focus. Secondly, the updated document should make clear that ODA which supports teaching and using Portuguese should be a means to help achieve development in Lusophone countries, not to promote the Portuguese language as an end itself. Clarifying this in writing would help to enhance the developmental focus of Portuguese co-operation. Thirdly, Portugal should set out in the document how it will mainstream environment and gender equality within its development co-operation. It would then be in a position to design and implement an action plan for mainstreaming these cross-cutting issues — an ongoing challenge. Crucially, the process of updating the *Strategic Vision* also provides a very valuable opportunity for Portugal to deepen its policy-level discussion and engagement with key stakeholders, particularly parliamentarians and civil society organisations.

### **Increasing external engagement and involving other stakeholders**

6. Portugal has deepened its engagement with external stakeholders, particularly the European Union (EU), where its effective engagement has been most notable in the areas of EU-African relations, security and fragility as well as policy coherence for development. Similarly, Portugal has improved its engagement with domestic civil society organisations and can build on this further. Portugal has also attempted to enhance the role played by the Portuguese private sector in development by establishing SOFID, a 60% state-owned financial institution. SOFID has been given a dual mandate: to contribute to the growth of the business sector in developing countries while also supporting Portuguese companies. Portugal needs to reassess how it engages the private sector in development co-operation to ensure it contributes to poverty reduction and private sector development in partner countries.

### **The importance of building a strong base of support**

7. Portugal knows it needs public support to make further progress in improving the development co-operation system and to meet its ODA volume commitments. It has taken a long-term perspective in this area by developing a whole-of-government strategy on development education and is working with teacher training institutes, other parts of government and non-government stakeholders to improve teaching on development issues in Portuguese schools. Portugal's approach to development education is likely to be of interest to other DAC members. But, in order to protect and promote support for development cooperation, Portugal also needs to communicate and build public support in the short and medium term. It needs a communications strategy, preferably with broad government approval under IPAD leadership, which encourages a much more proactive approach to engaging key stakeholders, notably parliamentarians and the media. This communications strategy should focus on Portugal's contribution to development results. Portugal will also need to allocate sufficient resources to ensure the strategy can be properly implemented once in place.

## **1.2. Promoting policy coherence for development**

### **The potential for a strong legislative basis**

8. Portugal has made a particular effort to improve the extent to which all its policies — whether domestic or international — are supportive of development objectives, *i.e.* to seek policy coherence for development (PCD). Its existing inter-ministerial co-ordination mechanisms — notably the Committee for Inter-ministerial Co-operation (CIC) — have proven useful in helping ministries to work together on some key policy issues that affect partner countries' development, particularly in the areas of migration and security. Portugal's experiences in these areas offer good practice lessons in how to con-

sult and coordinate to ensure other policies are also coherent with development objectives. However, such an approach has not yet been used in a systematic way. Portugal also promoted PCD at the European level during its 2007 presidency of the EU. This is commendable and provided Portugal with the impetus to follow up the same issues at a national level.

9. Portugal is commended for passing a new law on PCD which provides an excellent opportunity to respond to the OECD Ministerial Declaration on Policy Coherence for Development. Portugal should apply the new law to address each of the three «building blocks» for PCD. These are (i) political commitment; (ii) clear co-ordination mechanisms; and (iii) the ability to monitor and report on progress. This would put it ahead of many other donors in addressing the challenge of PCD. The government has also supported public awareness in this area, including discussion about policy coherence for development and implications for Portuguese co-operation in the Development Co-operation Forum. It has also cofunded an NGO project which aims to monitor how Portugal's and the European Union's policies affect the development of African, Caribbean and Pacific states.

### Recommendations

To build on its good progress in establishing a clear overall framework for its development co-operation, Portugal should:

- ▶ Use the planned update of its *Strategic Vision* as an opportunity to: (i) set out how it will reduce the fragmentation of its programmes and make use of different aid modalities; (ii) plan how to improve mainstreaming of gender equality and environment; (iii) encourage engagement with and support from civil society and parliamentarians; (iv) reiterate that language instruction, when funded by ODA, should only be used to promote development.
- ▶ Revisit its approach to engaging the private sector in development. Specifically, it should give IPAD a full seat on the SOFID board and, over the next three years, evaluate the extent to which SOFID has contributed to development and poverty reduction in partner countries.
- ▶ Develop a communications strategy which sets out how Portugal will pro-actively engage key target groups, demonstrate development results and build a wider base of public support for Portuguese development co-operation.
- ▶ Apply the new law on policy coherence for development, including by (i) strengthening the institutions or co-ordination mechanisms with a mandate, tools and authority to promote PCD; and (ii) establishing systems to monitor, analyse and report on the development impacts of Portugal's policies on partner countries.

## 2. Aid volume, channels and allocations

### The significant challenge of meeting ODA volume commitments

10. Portugal has committed to increase its ODA to 0.7% of its GNI by 2015, however, it is not on track to reach this target, or its national interim target of 0.34% by 2010. Despite incremental volume increases between 2005 and 2008, ODA remained well below 0.3% of GNI over the review period. A cut in 2009 meant that Portuguese ODA stood at just 0.23% of GNI or USD 507 million (down from USD 620 million in 2008). Consequently, in 2009 Portugal was ranked 18 out of 23 DAC members in terms of its ODA/GNI ratio. This low baseline means that to reach its own 0.34% target, Portugal would have to increase its ODA by 74% in 2010 (based on a constant GNI). To reach 0.7% by 2015, Portugal would have to triple its ODA, equivalent to budgeting at least an additional USD 1 billion in 2015. This is an enormous challenge in the current economic context. Nevertheless, Portugal is strongly encouraged to deliver significant ODA increases by 2015. The new *Strategic Vision* should make clear reference to budget increases and set out how Portugal plans to achieve them. As the economic situation in Portugal improves, the DAC expects that Portugal will speed up its efforts to meet its international commitments. It should work with the EU to assess how it will achieve the 0.7% target. Addressing some of the issues around its current approach to budgeting ODA may help Portugal to scale up. In particular, it needs to include in its state budget a single ODA budget line with binding multi-annual figures. It also needs high-level political support for development cooperation so that it is prioritised in the competition for budgetary allocations.

### Aid that is geographically focused but still fragmented

11. Portugal currently spends around 60% of its ODA bilaterally. Its strong commitment to the five Portuguese speaking countries in Africa, plus Timor-Leste, means that its bilateral aid is geographically tightly focused and concentrated on LDCs. This focus is a strength of the Portuguese approach. Portugal has succeeded in increasing its sector focus since the last peer review and, given the relatively small size of its total programme, it should continue to do so. However, Portugal's bilateral support is still fragmented, consisting of a large number of often very small projects. Managing so many small projects involves high transaction costs. Portugal could get more out of its limited budget if it integrated these projects into more comprehensive programmes or phased out some of its smaller interventions in favour of fewer, larger-scale projects.

### Portuguese bilateral aid and the central role of technical co-operation

12. Portuguese bilateral grant aid involves a high proportion of technical co-operation. Every year during the review period over half of ODA grants were provided as technical co-operation, equivalent to 25% of total ODA. Technical co-operation includes im-

puted student costs, scholarships, training programmes and technical assistance. Much of the student costs and scholarships are for study in Portugal and much of the technical assistance is provided in kind, by Portuguese civil servants. Because of a shared language, and in some cases similar government systems, Portugal is well placed to provide technical assistance to Portuguese-speaking countries. However, Portugal delivers only a small proportion of its bilateral grants through modalities such as programme-based approaches and investment projects which involve financial transfers and enable partners to programme the funds directly. Portugal has started experimenting with programme aid and is encouraged to channel further increases in its bilateral ODA in this way. This could be done alongside efforts to reduce fragmentation.

13. Support to and through NGOs is also limited; indeed Portugal channelled only USD 12 million in this way in 2008, spread across a large number of organisations. Acknowledging that it needs to build stronger relationships with its own NGOs, both for dialogue and accountability and for building partnerships in delivering development assistance, Portugal has drawn up a framework agreement with the Portuguese National NGO Platform. This is an important step and Portugal should now aim at building more strategic relationships with a limited number of NGOs. Portugal should also seek to engage more with partner countries' NGOs.

14. Portugal has also initiated a major loans programme in the form of lines of credit arranged by the Ministry of Finance. Partners may or may not use all the money available in the line of credit so their impact on Portugal's annual ODA budget will fluctuate. Once a line of credit is signed, partner countries can then agree with Portugal to draw down concessional loans for specific development projects. Once a firm commitment for a specific developmental loan is agreed, only the value of that loan can be recorded as an ODA commitment. Lines of credit have been agreed with non-priority partner countries. Portugal is encouraged to ensure that the use of these loans does not reduce the strong geographic focus of its ODA or threaten the overall concessionality of its aid, in line with the 1978 DAC Recommendation on the Terms and Conditions of Aid.

#### **More strategic support through multilateral agencies**

15. Multilateral aid is a crucially important part of the Portuguese ODA programme so the introduction of a multilateral strategy for Portuguese aid has been a very important step. Ensuring effective implementation of the multilateral strategy should be a major focus for Portugal over the coming four years. Portugal channels around 40% of its ODA through multilateral organisations. The majority of this goes to the EU (65% in 2008), primarily as assessed contributions. This makes the EU by far the most important multilateral partner for Portugal, followed by the World Bank (17%). In order to increase



efficiency, the strategy focuses on improving the management of Portugal's multilateral assistance and of its engagement with multilateral partners. The strategy is also intended to improve coherence among all parts of government involved in multilateral co-operation — particularly IPAD and the Ministry of Finance, both of which play important roles in multilateral engagement — and to strengthen Portugal's overall capacity to engage with key institutions on the issues that matter most to Portugal. IPAD leads Portugal's engagement with the EU on development issues. It has rightly prioritised this forum, recognising that the EU accounts for the majority of Portugal's multilateral portfolio. The strategy makes clear that Portugal intends to continue to channel around 40% of its ODA through multilateral channels, but it expects the volume to grow in line with its overall ODA budget increases. Portugal should examine the potential for further increases in multilateral expenditure, focused on a small number of multilateral partners, as an effective way to scale up its aid. Successful implementation of the multilateral strategy requires improved co-ordination between IPAD and the Ministry of Finance.

### Recommendations

Portugal should make every effort to honour its ODA volume commitments while also ensuring it channels its budget effectively. To do so, it should:

- ▶ Establish realistic interim targets for significant increases in ODA by 2015, embed these multi-year binding targets in the state budget and stick to them. It should also work within the EU framework to meet its commitment to achieve the 0.7% target. As the economic situation improves, the DAC expects that Portugal will speed up its efforts to meet its international commitments.
- ▶ Continue to increase its sectoral focus while also reducing the large number of standalone small projects and investing in larger projects or programmes.
- ▶ Increasingly complement its use of technical co-operation with grant modalities which involve greater financial transfers to partner countries particularly as it scales up Portuguese ODA.
- ▶ Build strategic partnerships with some key domestic and partner country NGOs, for example by introducing multi-year strategic framework agreements.
- ▶ Ensure that lines of credit are used with caution in order to i) protect the focus of the development program and (ii) comply with the DAC Recommendation on the Terms and Conditions of Aid.

### 3. Organisation and management

#### The challenges of co-ordinating a fragmented system

16. IPAD has made clear progress in improving overall co-ordination since the last peer review, although a number of significant challenges remain. While there are still 16 ministries involved in development co-operation, they are now officially obliged to obtain IPAD's approval for all new ODA-funded activities. Most line ministries also now need co-financing from IPAD. This co-financing mechanism has been a very helpful tool for IPAD to promote co-ordination. The Ministry of Finance does not require co-financing and, though it does seek IPAD's formal approval for its bilateral ODA activities, in practice this has sometimes been at a very late stage, such as when the text of a memorandum of understanding is being finalised, rather than when the scope or suitability of an activity is determined. Also, IPAD does not yet have a framework to co-ordinate work with the municipalities, 17 of which were involved in development co-operation in 2008. In its six partner countries, the use of indicative country programmes (PICs) or country strategies has helped IPAD's co-ordination role since it means that all ministries have subscribed to agreed goals for the overall country programme. In the next generation of these country strategies, the challenge will be to ensure that the PICs themselves become more than a rationalisation of Portugal's existing engagement and form the basis of strategic medium-term planning.

#### Addressing the challenge of budget oversight

17. Currently it is difficult for IPAD to co-ordinate and oversee Portuguese ODA because it does not have full financial oversight of the ODA budget. Only around 15% of the total ODA budget goes through IPAD. Most bilateral transfers take place directly between Lisbon and partner country line ministries.

Neither IPAD in Lisbon nor Portugal's embassies on the ground are involved in deciding these disbursements. IPAD has to collect financial data from all relevant actors for its own use, for embassies and indeed for its partners. Portugal's embassies are its official representation in its partner countries and they need reliable and up-to-date financial information in order to exercise oversight and provide accountability. Portuguese embassies also have very little delegated financial authority — they need to refer back to Lisbon for approval of even small purchases and this approval process can be time consuming.

18. Portugal is in the process of changing its whole approach to state budgeting, aiming for a simpler and more results-orientated system. Under the new system, the development co-operation budget will be known as the PO 21 (Programa Orçamental 21 or Budgetary Programme 21). In principle, it should allow for multi-annual budgeting, which

would help Portugal to make its aid more predictable. The funds for the PO 21 will be held by the Ministry of Finance, so that line ministries will need IPAD's authorisation to draw them down. This system has the potential to help address some of IPAD's current budget oversight and co-ordination challenges. Over the longer term, if Portugal changes how it delivers its bilateral aid to increase financial transfers, it will also be able to consolidate more of the bilateral budget within IPAD, helping IPAD both to co-ordinate and to exercise budget oversight.

### **The constraints of limited field capacity and an inflexible human resource framework**

19. In order to improve the management of its development co-operation, Portugal needs to increase the capacity and mobility of one of its key resources: its staff. Portugal has one of the lowest levels of decentralisation of all DAC members, with only 12% of its staff posted in the field in 2008. Being a small donor, Portugal cannot become highly decentralised; however, its limited capacity in the field constrains its ability to co-ordinate and to improve the monitoring and impact of its aid. Portugal has created only a small number of new field positions since the last peer review. The current framework for recruitment is also an obstacle to making further progress in building skills and capacity in the field. Staff who work in field offices are recruited on short-term contracts and they cannot transfer to Lisbon. This means valuable field experience is neither transferred to headquarters, nor retained in the field. Meanwhile, in headquarters IPAD can only recruit from a general civil service pool; development specialists can only be recruited on strictly short-term contracts. To fulfil its role and to ensure continuing improvement in the management of Portuguese aid, IPAD will need to be able to recruit, develop and deploy development expertise and move staff between the field and headquarters.

### **Progress on evaluation and the next steps for results-based management**

20. The last peer review called on Portugal to build a «culture of evaluation» — IPAD has made progress in this direction. The evaluation function within IPAD now reports directly to the organisation's president and has its own budget line, giving it some autonomy. It has established follow-up mechanisms and has drafted an evaluation policy, which now needs to be approved. IPAD's next step is to spread the growing culture of evaluation to the line ministries and others involved in delivering development cooperation. Portugal also needs to use results-based management across its development cooperation. IPAD needs to ensure the use of appropriate output and outcome objectives at the design stages of individual projects and for country programmes. It needs to ensure that monitoring also measures progress towards these objectives, in addition to existing detailed financial monitoring.

## Recommendations

Portugal has already made progress in improving the co-ordination and management of its aid. To build on this it should:

- ▶ Review its overall business model to reduce the fragmentation of the system and the budget and to further improve co-ordination, oversight, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. Over the long term it should increase consolidation of the ODA budget within the institution responsible for overall co-ordination of development co-operation.
- ▶ Agree in writing, that IPAD should be involved right from the early stages of line ministries' project formulation, not just at the project approval stage.
- ▶ Agree strategic partnerships with municipalities in order to align development cooperation priorities and activities.
- ▶ Reform the human resources framework to enable greater staff mobility and the recruitment and retention of specialists. In its six main partner countries it should also delegate more authority to, and ensure the right type of skills to increase capacity in its embassies.

## 4. Practices for better impact

### 4.1 Implementing aid effectively

#### Commitment to effective aid despite practical constraints

21. Portugal is committed to making the delivery of its aid more effective; it has developed detailed action plans to help it implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. The guidelines for country strategies cite the importance of alignment (and shadow alignment in fragile states), predictability and the use of programme-based and harmonised approaches. There is also awareness of the aid effectiveness principles amongst both IPAD staff and those from other ministries who are closely involved in development co-operation. In practice, Portugal has made progress against the aid effectiveness principles. However, further advances are constrained by two main organisational barriers: (i) the limited delegation of authority and decentralisation of staff to the field, which hinders Portugal's ability to engage in country-level policy dialogue or aid co-ordination mechanisms; and (ii) the Portuguese approach involving many small projects and multiple actors who traditionally do not all work through formal co-ordination mechanisms in-country. Despite these constraints Portugal has made some advances and it can use the planned update of its country strategies and changes to the budget process to help make further progress.

### **Good examples of how Portugal can support ownership, alignment and harmonisation**

22. Portugal has made progress in aligning its aid with partner countries' policies and priorities. It also tends not to use parallel implementation units. While Portugal also situates or aligns some of its projects within partner-led programmes, this should now be done systematically. The next step is to make greater use of partner country systems, such as financial management and procurement. The current low use of partner country systems partly relates to Portugal's limited use of programmatic approaches or investment projects. Portugal also needs to increase the proportion of its technical co-operation which is co-ordinated with partner countries' capacity development strategies. This should be a priority for Portugal since technical co-operation is such an important part of what it does and how it aims to support partner country ownership.

23. Portugal has made efforts to harmonise with other actors at country level, though in many cases this remains limited to information sharing, rather than substantive co-ordination. Portugal has now had some positive experiences with its involvement in country-level aid co-ordination mechanisms — such as the general budget support groups in Cape Verde and Mozambique — and with joint sector programmes, such as in Timor-Leste. Portugal should build on these examples to make these co-ordinated approaches the norm in the longer term. This would reduce transaction costs for itself and its partners and increase the impact of its limited budget.

24. Improving the predictability and transparency of Portuguese aid is also important. Specifically, Portugal should ensure its annual disbursements reflect its annual commitments as closely as possible and that multi-annual projects are supported by multi-annual budgets. It should also ensure its ODA is recorded in partners' national budgets. So far it has done this in Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste, and to a lesser extent in Cape Verde. Portugal should look at these examples to see how it can systematically ensure timely and regular aid information which can be recorded in partners' budgets.

### **Improving tying status reporting and the untying of ODA**

25. Portugal should continue to untie its aid in line with its international commitments. Portugal's reported figures indicate good progress in untying its aid. In 2008, Portugal reported that 91% of its bilateral ODA was untied, compared to 71% in 2007. For LDCs specifically it reported 95% of its ODA as untied in 2008 and 91% in 2007. These good figures are threatened, however, by planned increases in the use of tied loans and the approach to reporting tying status. Portugal has recently signed a series of lines of credit which are tied. Most are for middle income countries, but some were also signed with LDCs such as Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome & Principe. Use of tied loans to

LDCs, in particular, is counter to the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying. Portugal should ensure that any future lines of credit with LDCs are untied. It should also discuss revising the terms of the existing lines of credit with its partners. Furthermore, even though Portugal's technical co-operation is generally reported as untied, most of it is provided in kind (*i.e.* projects delivered by Portuguese civil servants with sector-specific expertise, imputed student costs and scholarships). These activities are usually not open to tender, which means they are essentially tied. They should be reported as such, even though technical co-operation is not included in the 2001 Recommendation.

## 4.2 Learning from special topics

### Capacity development: from new principles to better practices

26. Portugal is putting in place a policy and guidance framework to support capacity development. IPAD has recently developed guidelines for capacity development which are closely aligned with international good practice. The task IPAD now faces is to ensure they are applied in practice — not only by its own staff but also by those ministries who deliver much of Portugal's technical co-operation. Clearer prioritisation of capacity development within the next iteration of the overarching *Strategic Vision* would help IPAD to ensure widespread application of the good practice outlined in the guidelines. It would also help if all those planning projects were required to consider, at the appraisal stage, how projects will contribute to sustainable capacity development.

27. Portugal should focus on enhancing the sustainable and transformative impact of its technical cooperation on partners' capacity. It has already introduced important and welcome reforms to its scholarship programme — to ensure it supports capacity development in partner countries, rather than facilitating brain drain. This addresses one of the recommendations in the last peer review. Portugal should now examine how it can use its technical assistance and training to maximise the sustainable impacts on partner country capacity. To do so, it will need to co-ordinate more of its technical co-operation with its development partners, in line with its commitments under the Paris Declaration. It will need to create incentives for the line ministries which provide technical co-operation to measure their impact for sustainable capacity development and skills transfer and to plan their own exit once capacity is built. In addition, Portugal should make more use of local or regional resources to deliver technical co-operation, potentially reducing costs while maximising regional skills transfer.

### Security and development: strengthening engagement in a high priority area

28. Building on its long-term engagement in the security sector both with ODA and other forms of international co-operation, Portugal made «security and development» a

government-wide priority with its 2009 National Strategy on Security and Development. The national strategy has been endorsed at the highest level in Portugal. It describes how Portugal sees security and development as two sides of the same coin, making the links between them and the importance of co-ordination explicit. For Portugal this is crucial, since in 2008 support to the security sector (for conflict and peace-related projects and judicial reform) accounted for nearly a quarter of Portuguese bilateral aid. This commendable whole-of-government approach and prioritisation may also provide lessons for other DAC members. In practice, while it is too soon to see any clear impact of the national strategy, there are signs that co-ordination among the different actors involved is improving.

29. Portugal is closely engaged in providing technical assistance for security sector reform in its partner countries. One aspect that would add quality to its engagement would be to connect with programmes that also support the oversight and accountability of the security sector — an area which has been pinpointed as crucial for sustainable reform.

30. Portugal has also been closely involved in piloting and implementing the OECD DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States. In line with these principles, Portugal can be commended for focusing on state building as a central objective and for staying engaged over the longer term. The new national strategy also acknowledges that it should aim to respond more quickly and flexibly. In addition, Portugal should ensure its staff have a solid understanding of the «do no harm» principle and of the importance of «conflict sensitivity». These concepts are about designing and running activities so that they do not have unintended consequences on local conflict or political dynamics. Portugal may find that conducting conflict analyses jointly with other actors is a cost-effective option.

## Recommendations

To increase further the effectiveness and impact of its aid, Portugal should:

- ▶ Ensure that the next generation of country strategies explicitly commit Portugal to: (i) use partner country systems; (ii) make use of programme-based approaches and ensure small projects are situated within or closely linked to larger programmes; and (iii) increase co-ordination with other donors.
- ▶ Increase the predictability and transparency of its aid by securing multi-year figures in its state budget and by providing regular information on aid commitments and disbursements to all partner countries, so that they can be reflected in their budgets.
- ▶ Continue to untie more of its ODA and protect the progress it has already made in untying by reviewing the tying terms of its existing lines of credit and ensuring that any future lines offer untied loans only. It should also ensure that the tying status of both its grants and loans is properly reported.

- ▶ Turn its commitment to capacity development into practice by (i) co-ordinating more of its technical co-operation; (ii) reducing the dominance of expatriate expertise in favour of local or South-South exchanges; (iii) identifying incentives for line ministries to focus on building capacity with a view to phasing out their involvement; and (iv) requiring all ODA-eligible activities to identify how they will contribute to capacity.
- ▶ Reinforce its strong engagement in security and development by (i) giving a higher priority to civilian oversight and transparency when working in security sector reform; and (ii) increasing staff and high-level awareness of the «do no harm» principle and of the importance of conflict sensitivity when programming in fragile contexts. It should engage in joint conflict analyses and use the findings to inform the design and management of its country programmes.

## 5. Portugal and the good humanitarian donorship principles

### A clear, co-ordinated policy for humanitarian action would enhance overall impact

31. Portugal faces ongoing challenges in delivering co-ordinated and effective humanitarian programming, mainly due to the lack of an umbrella policy or a co-ordinated strategic approach for the various ministries involved in providing humanitarian aid. Lessons from recent disaster response operations and disaster preparedness programmes could help guide and focus a much needed humanitarian policy. In addition, Portugal should focus on enabling effective inter-ministerial humanitarian coordination mechanisms, building on the National Operations Co-ordination Centre model. It would also benefit from mainstreaming humanitarian concerns, particularly disaster preparedness, into the PICs, and it should develop a set of funding guidelines that promote stronger strategic partnerships with humanitarian organisations.

32. Portugal's National Civil Protection Authority is likely to remain the key humanitarian delivery mechanism. International accreditation for this organisation and further training for its deployable personnel, especially in humanitarian principles, would be useful. Staff across IPAD could also benefit from such training.

33. Portugal is by far the smallest humanitarian donor amongst the DAC members and allocates on average only 0.17% of its ODA to humanitarian programming. Nevertheless, Portugal could benefit from allocating its funding more strategically and in line with the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principles, particularly those related to increasing predictability, avoiding earmarking, providing longer-term funding and allocating funding according to the severity of a crisis.



## Recommendations

To capitalise on its recent humanitarian experiences, Portugal should:

- ▶ Develop an overarching policy and funding guidelines for humanitarian action that embody the GHD principles and focus on areas where Portugal could clearly add value, such as disaster response and preparedness. Adequate humanitarian action staff should be allocated to develop and implement this policy.
- ▶ Formalise an inclusive cross-ministry Portuguese humanitarian co-ordination body and conduct regular humanitarian emergency simulation exercises.