

**REPORTING ON FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT TO
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**UNDER ARTICLE 16 OF REGULATION (EU) No. 525/2013 OF THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
(MONITORING MECHANISM REGULATION)**

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ACRONYMS

APA	Portuguese Environment Agency
CC	Climate Change
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DC	Development Cooperation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EU	European Union
FPC	Portuguese Carbon Fund
MoU	Memoranda of Understanding
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
MAOTE	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PALOP	Portuguese Speaking Countries of Africa
PPA	Programmes, Projects and Actions
PtC	Portuguese Cooperation
ptODA	Portuguese Official Development Assistance
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Following the entry into force of the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR)¹, Member States shall submit to the Commission pursuant to Article 16 of the MMR all relevant information on their financial and technology support provided to developing countries. These reporting provisions are essentially aligned with the requirements of the biennial report to the United Nations Framework for Convention to Climate Change (UNFCCC) for the year of 2015.

From a geographical point of view, and as in previous years, the 2015 Portuguese Official Development Assistance (ptODA) focused mainly in the developing countries which are included in the lusophonous universe. Therefore, the Portuguese Speaking African Countries (PALOP) and the Democratic Republic of East Timor were the main targets of the ptODA.

The following report intends to provide an overview of the main features of the ptODA, including bilateral/ geographical/ sectoral priorities and multilateral finance disbursements through institution and/or programme.

This report also includes an overview of the projects that still are being financed through the portuguese *fast start* commitment as well as the levels of finance that are being disbursed in this context, due to the fact that their implementation will still continue until 2017.

The statistic information included in this document is bases on the DAC/OECD, CRS directives.

COOPERATION – POLICIES, PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMES IN PORTUGAL

Portugal in 2015 continued to prioritize cooperation activities towards its partner countries, particularly the Portuguese Speaking African Countries and Timor Leste.

Institutionally, development cooperation's coordination is a competence of the Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language, I.P. (in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). However, given that the main funding for climate change cooperation is the Ministry of Environment, through Portuguese Environment Agency (APA), as manager of the Portuguese Carbon Fund (FPC), a joint collaboration has been established between the two Ministries since 2010 in order to coordinate specifically these activities.

The strategic framework and guidelines for development cooperation Programmes, Projects and Actions (PPA) are aligned with the needs and priorities of partner countries. At an institutional level we have established Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) discussed and agreed with partner countries. We would like to stress that it is the partner country that promotes the PPA and presents it to Portuguese cooperation (PtC) for financing. The partner country is responsible for the selection process of the entity which will execute the PPA, and it happens that in some areas the private sector is better placed to execute them. Therefore the PtC has kept an open door to the private sector engagement working hand in hand with public institutions and/or local communities of the beneficiary/ partner country.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC entered into force on the 8th of July 2013 upon its publication in the Official Journal (OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 13)

Regarding some activities including several countries, the Portuguese Speaking Countries Community (CPLP) Climate Change Network is usually consulted about its interest and relevance. Most of these countries are Least Developed Countries (LDC) and/or Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

In March 2014, Portugal has approved a new Strategic Concept for PtC, which includes Climate Change (CC) issues and raises its profile to a higher priority level by considering climate change as a main area along with capacity building, education and health.

RIO MARKER'S IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

As referred in the introduction, Portugal as an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) country and OECD/ DAC member, tracks development financing according Creditor Reporting System (CRS) directives. In this regard, the national CRS data reporting is verified by OECD statistical staff, every year.

The OECD/DAC plays a central role on the production of statistics on aid to developing countries from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies every year. The data are published in the OECD website in both formats: aggregated by partner/donor country and disaggregated by activity. According to this, all information regarding Portuguese provision of financial support to non-Annex I Parties can be found in OECD website. The data are publicly available in the CRS database.

Since 1998 the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has been monitoring aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through the CRS using the so-called "Rio markers". The Rio markers on CC Mitigation was established by the DAC in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. It tracks aid flows that support the implementation of the Convention.

In December 2009, the DAC approved a new marker to also track development finance in support of CC Adaptation. This complements the climate change mitigation marker, and thus allows the presentation of a more comprehensive picture of climate-change-related aid.

These climate markers allow for an assessment of donors policy objectives in relation to each aid activity. A Principal Objective (Mitigation or Adaptation) score is given when promoting the objectives of the UNFCCC is stated in the activity documentation to be the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. Activities marked "significant" have other objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to meet also climate concerns.

We would like to highlight the participation of the Secretariat of UNFCCC on the discussion undertaken by OECD regarding the establishment and application of "Rio markers" definitions and criteria for eligibility and that continues to participate on the ongoing work regarding its improvement.

Finally, this report is aligned with the DAC reform. However, this report continues to use the 2013 DAC agreement on concessionality.

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Portugal's public climate finance (please see table 2) for programs and projects in partner countries is channeled through Official Development Assistance (ODA). In Portugal, ODA for environment has had little expression regarding total values by virtue of the strategic priorities that essentially lie in areas such as Education, Health, Security and Justice.

Portugal has institutionalised the Portuguese Carbon Fund (FPC) as a new source of funding for Climate Change development cooperation since 2010. The FPC is a domestic fund established in 2006 with the main objective of supporting actions at national level to meet the Portuguese commitments under Kyoto Protocol. After 2009 a window was opened in the fund in order to also support climate change activities in developing countries

The majority of Portuguese Cooperation climate related PPA include capacity building componentes. Nevertheless the CRS does not allow actualy the data tracking by component.

In this context it should be noted that under the PtC the following amounts on climate change cooperation have been disbursed for 2015 by country (as in table 1 below).

Table 1
Total amount disbursed in 2015 by country
(Bilateral Cooperation - only Principal Objective)

BILATERAL COOPERATION	2015
Cape Vert	2.859.183,00 €
Mozambique	328.801,00 €
Guiné-Bissau	19.500,00 €
São Tomé e Príncipe	416.167,00 €
East Timor	100.562,00 €
LDCs Unspecified	500.000,00 €
Total	4.224.213,00

Until December 2015, bilateral financial flows amounted to approximately 4.2 M€². Furthermore, there are still some projects undergoing implementation that will be financed in 2016 and 2017 onwards.

² This figure includes the amount of 262 500,00 € disbursed to the project Roadmap of Waste in Cabo Verde. APA did not include this amount in its 2015 report to the Portuguese Agency (Camões, IP). Once detected this slip, APA started to work with Camões, IP in order to assess if it is still possible to report this figure to OCDE, since Camões, IP has already reported 2015 flows to OECD by the 15th of July deadline.

Table 2³
Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2015

Donor funding	Total amount				Status	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector
	Core/general		Climate-specific						
	European euro (€)	USD (\$)	European euro (€)	USD (\$)					
Multilateral climate change funds	-	-	2 000 000,00	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Global Environment Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Special Climate Change Fund			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Adaptation Fund			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Green Climate Fund			2 000 000,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Not Applicable
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other multilateral climate change funds			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	3 874 156,00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. World Bank	1 610 000,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2. International Finance Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. African Development Bank	1 988 341,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4. Asian Development Bank	112 688,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Inter-American Development Bank	163 127,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialized United Nations bodies	193 783,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. United Nations Development Programme	44 799,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2. United Nations Environment Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other (UNFCCC core contribution - 61% eligible as ODA)	148 984,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Total contributions through multilateral channels	4 067 939,00	-	2 000 000,00	-					

³ Table 7[a] of the excel file.

MITIGATION

The bilateral projects that had Mitigation as a Principal Objective represent 24,17% of the total CC – mitigation related ODA in 2015, data referred in table 3 below represents the application of “Rio marker mitigation” to Portuguese ODA.

Table 3
Climate change related ODA - Mitigation⁴

YEAR		SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE	PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE	BILATERAL ODA TOTAL
2015	€	12.271.027 €	3.911.860 ⁵ €	16.182.887€
	%	75,83%	24,17%	100%

Source: Camões, I.P./DPC

ADAPTATION

In general, Portugal has been paying particular attention to Adaptation to CC, specially its mainstreaming into Development Cooperation (DC), thus seeking to follow international guidelines. Thus the data in table 4 is representing the application of Rio Marker Adaptation to Portuguese ODA.

Table 4
Climate change related ODA - Adaptation⁴

YEAR		SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE	PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE	BILATERAL ODA TOTAL
2015	€	1.497.918 €	312.353 €	1.810.271 €
	%	82,75%	17,25%	100%

Source: Camões, I.P./DPC

STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

When it comes to Development Cooperation, Portugal has paid special attention to capacity building (please see table 5) at institutional level when prioritizing the Portuguese Speaking African Countries and East Timor in the bilateral context or in the CPLP. This is true both for PPA that are exclusively dedicated to capacity building or when capacity building is a component included in the PPA. The intention is to develop strengths in existing national systems in the recipient countries in a way to produce capabilities for autonomous problem solving.

The PPA supported by the PtC usually have a strong technical assistance component with strong focus on the development of national capacities. Portugal tries to pay special attention to the development efficiency commitments assumed in Paris, Accra and Busan, especially:

- leadership and control by beneficiaries so they can strategically earmark their resources;
- enhance existing capabilities as a starting point, avoiding the creation of parallel structures and systematically using the national systems for aid implementation;
- technical driven cooperation for the demand of partners.

Regarding the Portuguese cooperation projects on CC, several projects should be highlighted, such as:

- a) Installation of photovoltaic systems in 50 villages;
- b) Implementation of Pilot Projects Local Adaptation Program of Action in Mozambique.
- c) Waste Roadmap for Cape Verde

⁴ Committed.

⁵ Please see footnote 2.

d) Bioenergy exploitation at São Tomé e Príncipe

Regarding projects promoted by one country, Cape Verde, but it involves also Mozambique and São Tomé e Príncipe that are taking part in the two following examples:

- a) Capacity Building for the Low Carbon Resilient Development Strategies;
- b) Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Development (IAMCD).

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND INSTITUCIONAL CAPACITY

General Information

Concerning technology transfer (please see table 5) and considering the definition formally accepted in the UNFCCC, particularly item c, paragraphs 1 and 5 of Article 4, in several cases a PPA being implemented by the PtC under the context of ODA involves technology transfer, in terms of practices and appropriate processes to each area of the PPA as well as the necessary knowledge to implement these technologies.

Notwithstanding what was already said, it becomes difficult to specify a case due to the policy of statistical report of the OECD/ DAC that currently does not foresee a marker for the transfer of technology that allows the qualification of the PPA in this perspective or to specifically identify the technology or technologies transferred in each case. However that in the context of the approval process, one of the criteria relates specifically to the issue of technology transfer.

Portuguese cooperative action in the context of tackling CC has increased significantly since the establishment (in 2005) of the Network of CC Offices of CPLP countries, which seeks the development and implementation of actions in the area of training and cooperation with our partner countries, including PALOP's and East Timor.

In this context, the Portuguese Ministry of Environment started the promotion of some activities and projects which focused on the transfer of know-how, processes and technology for these countries, in different sectors and aligned with the strategic vision for PtC. The energy sector, and particularly renewables, have been a recurring commitment of the Portuguese Cooperation and two worthy examples to highlight are the projects conducted in Mozambique in the last years.

Table 5⁶

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2015 (Adaptation and Mitigation)

Recipient country/ region/project/programme	Total amount		Status	Funding source	Financial instrument ⁹	Type of support	Sector	Additional information
	Climate-specific							
	European euro (€)	USD						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	4.224.213,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity Building for Developing Strategies on Low Carbon Resilient (Cabo Verde)	72 152,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental Policy and administrative management (41010)	Capacity Building
Capacity Building for Developing Strategies on Low Carbon Resilient (São Tomé and Príncipe)	72 152,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental Policy and administrative management (41010)	Capacity Building
Capacity Building for Developing Strategies on Low Carbon Resilient (Mozambique)	72 152,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental Policy and administrative management (41010)	Capacity Building
Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Development (IAMCD) - Cabo Verde	47 570,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Biosphere Protection (41020)	Capacity Building
Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Development (IAMCD) - São Tomé and Príncipe	47 570,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Biosphere Protection (41020)	Capacity Building
Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Development (IAMCD) - Moçambique	47 570,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Biosphere Protection (41020)	Capacity Building
Cooperation between Águas de Portugal and Guinea-Bissau in the water and sanitation sector (Guiné Bissau)	19 500,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation (14030)	Capacity Building
Roadmap of waste (Cabo Verde) ⁷	262 500,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation (14030)	Capacity Building and Technology Transfer
Bioenergy exploitation at São Tomé e Príncipe (São Tomé and Príncipe)	296 445,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Biofuel-fired power plants (23270)	Technology Transfer
Installation of photovoltaic systems in 50 villages (Moçambique)	173 248,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Solar Energy (23230)	Technology Transfer and Capacity Building
A Sustainable Development for Chã de Norte (NGO ADPM) – Cabo Verde	13 750,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development (43040)	Technology Transfer
Improved Resistance to Natural Disasters (NGO OIKOS) – Moçambique	35 831,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Disaster prevention and preparedness (74010)	Technology Transfer and Capacity Building
The global alliance support program for climate change in east Timor (PAAC) – Timor Leste	100 562,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environment policy and administrative management (41010)	-
Line of Credit of 100 Million Euro for imports (renewable energies, environment and water) - Cabo Verde	2 423 631,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Loan	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies (23210)	Technology Transfer
ODA Loan of 4.5M€ for imports (renewable energies, environment and water) – Cabo Verde	39 580,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Loan	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies (23210)	Technology Transfer
Contribution to the Special Fund of the Community of Countries with Portuguese Official Language (CPLP) to cooperation activities in the field of climate change	500 000,00	-	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Environmental Policy and administrative management (41010)	-

⁶ Table 7(b) of the excel file.

⁷ Please see footnote 2

PORTUGUESE CARBON FUND

General Information

In 2010, the FPC opened a window to allow the provision of financial flows for the implementation of the fast start commitment of Portugal. Given the increase interest and impact of the Environment and CC issues within the PtC efforts, an inter-ministerial task force was established following the Copenhagen Conference, composed by the representatives of the Portuguese's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Environment.

The financial flows provided by this Fund are additional to previous sources, meaning that previously existing flows were not redirected. The financial contribution of the FPC counts as ODA but is an independent and new source that relies entirely on the Fund's independent and autonomous income/revenues.

Since 2010, the FPC has continuously supported the ongoing implementation of approved projects, which the principal objective is climate change.

The most important source of revenues of the FPC to be used in Climate change cooperation is provided through the auctioning of allowances in the context of the Emissions Trading Scheme.

Examples of Support Through the Portuguese Carbon Fund

Programme or project title	Recipient country/ region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change into Development planning	Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe	Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of Climate Change in Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, creating capabilities to integrate the response to Climate Change vulnerability in the process of designing policies and projects; - Enhance the skills for the design of policies and projects that are resilient to the impacts of Climate Change and simultaneously consistent with the Sustainability Development Goals, particularly poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.
Capacity Building for the Low Carbon Resilient Development Strategies	Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe	Mitigation	Develop the necessary skills to elaborate, implement and Measure, Report and Verify Low Emissions Development Strategies Resilient to a Changing Climate and coherent with the the National Development Plans and, broadly, the Millennium Development Goals.
Installation of photovoltaic systems in 50 villages	Mozambique	Mitigation	The project is to provide 50 remote villages, covering all provinces of Mozambique, with solar PV systems in schools and health centers and associated housing (teachers and nurses) that will allow basic access to electricity in a way to allow not only illumination but also refrigerators for vaccines and water pumping systems, thus given access to health and education to the population that does not have these resources. The project also provides training for local technicians to maintain the systems.
Waste Roadmap for Cabo Verde	Cape Verde	Mitigation	The goal of this project is to map the places, the technologies, the collection methods, the characterising data as well as define the capacity building actions and the legislative framework for Waste Management in Cape Verde. Additionally, the project would undertake the demonstration of a specific technology for waste amangement that is most appropriate for the national/local circumstances that is also in line with the objectives of the UNFCCC for the waste sector.
Bioenergy exploitation at São Tomé e Príncipe	Sao Tome and Principe	Mitigation	The project aims to promote the use of renewable energy in Sao Tome. Its goal is to increase the capacities of the targeted population as well as the technical staff responsible for climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as operationalise the use of biogas in the context of a sustainable access to renewable energy in rural communities of Sao Tome and Principe.
Several initiatives	(for the Group of Portuguese Speaking African Countries)	Multiple Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Translation into Portuguese of the OECD Guide on "integrating adaptation to climate change in Development Cooperation"; - In 2011, was held in Lisbon the 4th Lusophone Meeting on Environment and Development, in which particular attention was paid to Climate Change integration in Development Cooperation, attended by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs; - Actions to raise awareness on integrating Climate Change, in particular adaptation to the development policies among Portuguese teachers who participate in education programs (teacher training) with Angola and Guiné-Bissau; - Regarding other initiatives in the disaster risk reduction area, a new eligible area was added. The "Resilience/ Risk Reduction Disaster " area belongs to the Support Mechanism to the Development Cooperation Project for Portuguese NGDO, a joint initiative between Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, EDP Foundation, Luso - American Development Foundation, Portugal Foundation - Africa (promoting Foundations), with the support of Camões, IP, Cooperation and Language Institute. This initiative is intended to support financially NGDOs in developing applications for various international funding, a matter which requires preparation, knowledge and financial resources.

Additionally, the FPC has approved and signed a financial agreement with Angola in relation to a biomass project in that country. No disbursements have been made yet.

New and Additional Financial Resources

The FPC was established with the aim to finance activities/ projects carried out to respond to the challenges of climate change and to meet Kyoto Protocol/ UNFCCC objectives, at both domestic and international levels.

Bearing in mind that financing ODA projects is not a core objective of FPC, Portugal considers that the financing provided by FPC to activities that aim to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries is new or additional to the current sources of ODA flows (please see table 6).

TABLE 6

NEW AND ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES (2015)						
Source of Flows	Climate Change Mitigation*		Climate Change Adaptation*		Climate Change Cross-cutting*	
	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>%</i>
Total Flows Disbursed	3 411 860,00 €	100	312 353,00 €	100	2 500 000,00 €	100
Of which, Disbursements from the Portuguese Carbon Fund	3 411 860,00 €	100	312 353,00 €	100	2 500 000,00	100

*Only Principal Objective was considered.

Source: APA, I.P. (2016)

PRIVATE FINANCIAL FLOWS

No information available.

ANNEX

Table 7⁸
Provision of public financial support: Summary information (2015)

Allocation channels	European euro (€)					USD (\$)				
	Core/ general	Climate-specific				Core/ general	Climate-specific			
		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Other		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Other
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	4 067 939,00	-	-	2 000 000,00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral climate change funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multilateral climate change funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	3 874 156,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialized United Nations bodies	193 783,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		3 411 860,00	312 353,00	500 000,00	0,00		-	-	-	-
Total climate specific by funding type (total for mitigation, adaptation, crosscutting, other)		3 411 860,00	312 353,00	2 500 000,00	0,00		-	-	-	-
Total			6 224 713,00				-			

⁸ Table 7 of the excel file.