

**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
FA	Environmental Fund
FPC	Portuguese Carbon Fund
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MoU	Memoranda of Understanding
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
MAmb	Ministry of Environment
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 2017.

From a geographical point of view, and as in previous years, the 2017 Portuguese Official Development Assistance (ptODA) focused mainly in the developing countries which are included in the lusophone 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 institutions and/or programmes.

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, given that their implementation will still continue.

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

COOPERATION – POLICIES, PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMES IN PORTUGAL

In 2017 Portugal continued to prioritize cooperation activities towards its partner countries, particularly the Portuguese Speaking African Countries and Timor Leste.

Institutionally, development cooperation 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 provided by the Ministry of Environment, a joint collaboration has been established between the two Ministries since 2010 to coordinate 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. It should be stressed 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 that 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)

When initiatives or activities include several lusophone 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).

RIO MARKERS 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 to the 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. Therefore all information regarding Portuguese provision of financial support to non-Annex I Parties can be found in the 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 as the main reason 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 the OECD regarding the establishment and application of "Rio markers" definitions and criteria for eligibility and that the Secretariat of the UNFCCC 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 channelled through Official Development Assistance (ODA). In Portugal, ODA for environment has had limited expression regarding total values by virtue of the strategic priorities that essentially lie in areas such as Education, Health, Security and Justice.

Portugal institutionalised the Portuguese Carbon Fund (FPC) as a new source of funding for Climate Change development cooperation in 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.

Following the publication of Decree-Law 42-A/ 2016 of 12th of August which constitutes the Portuguese Environmental Fund, this financial instrument replaces - among others - the FPC. Currently, and according to the Order N.º 538-B/ 2017 of 5th of January of the Minister of the Environment, the national public body in charge of managing the Environmental Fund is the Secretariat-General of the Ministry of the Environment.

The majority of Portuguese Cooperation climate related PPA includes capacity building components. Nevertheless the CRS does not allow 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 2017 by country (as in table 1 below).

Table 1
Total amount in 2017 by country
(Bilateral Cooperation - only Principal Objective) Commitments

Bilateral cooperation	
Cape Vert	440.645,00 €
Cuba	26.317,00 €
Guinea Bissau	167.712,00 €
Mozambique	1.534.067,00 €

Source: Camões, I.P./DPC (2018); APA I.P. (2018)

Until December 2017, bilateral financial flows under Principal Objective amounted to approximately 2 168 741,00€. Furthermore, some projects financed in 2017 are undergoing implementation that will be financed in 2018.

Table 2²
Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2017

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									
1. Global Environment Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Special Climate Change Fund			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Adaptation Fund			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Green Climate Fund			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other multilateral climate change funds			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	53.797.800,00								
1. World Bank	27.849.304,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	grant	Not applicable	Not applicable
2. International Finance Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. African Development Bank	25.242.654,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	grant	Not applicable	Not applicable
4. Asian Development Bank	60.000,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	grant; capital subscription on deposit basis	Not applicable	Not applicable
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Inter-American Development Bank	645.842,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	capital subscription on deposit basis	Not applicable	Not applicable
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialized United Nations bodies	86.953,00								
1. United Nations Development Programme	42.841,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	grant	Not applicable	Not applicable
2. United Nations Environment Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other (UNFCCC core contribution - 61% eligible as ODA)	44.112,00	-	-	-	Disbursed	ODA	grant	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total contributions through multilateral channels	53.884.753,00								

² Table 7[a] of the excel file.

MITIGATION

The bilateral projects that had Mitigation as a Principal Objective represent 64,36% of the total CC – mitigation related ODA in 2017.

Table 3
Climate change related ODA - Mitigation³

YEAR		SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE	PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE	BILATERAL ODA TOTAL
2017	€	680.584 €	1.228.763 €	1.909.347 €
	%	35,64%	64,36%	100%

Source: Camões, I.P./GPPE (2018)

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 represents the application of Rio Marker Adaptation to Portuguese ODA.

Table 4
Climate change related ODA - Adaptation³ Erro! Marcador não definido.

YEAR		SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE	PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE	BILATERAL ODA TOTAL
2017	€	2.482.392 €	939.978 €	3.422.370 €
	%	72,53%	27,47%	100%

Source: Camões, I.P./GPPE (2018)

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 PPA supported by the PtC usually have a strong technical assistance component with a particular focus on the development of national capacities. Portugal tries to pay special attention to the development 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.

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.

³ Committed. Only Principal Objective.

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, namely PALOP's.

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 to 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, as well as in Cape Verde and more lately in Cuba, which can be found in table 5.

Table 5⁴

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2017 (Adaptation and Mitigation)

Recipient country/ region/project/programme	Total amount		Status: disbursed, committed	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of support: Mitigation, adaptation, crosscutting, other	Sectorb	Additional informationc
	Climate-specific ²							
	European euro (€)	national currency						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	2.168.741,00							
Implementation of the Determined National Contribution (Mozambique)	51.697,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	To jointly develop the NDC implementation roadmap of Mozambique, by contributing to the implementation and success of the Paris Agreement, through a country with a low carbon and resilient development and to the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
Mini Sewage treatment plant of Palmerejo (Cape Verde)	86.222,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	14015 - Water resources conservation (including data collection)	Sensitization, information and education of the population for the reuse of effluents, as a possibility to minimize the problems associated with water scarcity in Cape Verde.
Training and capacity building project of the Cape Verde National Water and Sanitation Agency (Cape Verde)	83.030,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	14010 - Water sector policy and administrative management	Institutional support, strengthening of the regulatory framework and technical capacity building of the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS). Training and qualification in Risk Management in water supply.
Strengthening preparedness, response and resilience to drought in the provinces of eastern Cuba (Cuba).	26.317,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	Strengthening early warning, adaptation, preparedness and response actions to increase drought resilience and reduce its impact on food and nutritional security and water supply in the provinces of eastern Cuba.
Rice Resilience Reinforcement Program in the Bafatá and Contuboeil setors (Mozambique)	167.712,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	31161 - Food crop production	Increase the resilience and adaptability of small rice farmers to climate change through improved and adapted techniques in the Bafatá region.
Emergency measures to minimize the effects of drought in the Maputo Metropolitan Area (Mozambique)	525.000,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	14010 - Water sector policy and administrative management	Emergency interventions in the water supply system to the Maputo Metropolitan Area to minimize the impacts of lack of water in the reservoir of the Pequenos Libombos dam.
No Crê: Water for the Sustainable Development of the Planalto Norte (Cape Verde)	46.412,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	43010 - Multisector aid	Global objective: To promote the sustainable development of the communities of Planalto Norte through access to drinking water, agriculture and livestock and the use of clean technologies that contribute to the mitigation of climate change and to the creation of sustainable employment mechanisms and population fixation. Specific objective 1: Provide, through a photovoltaic system, potable water to all communities for human consumption, agriculture and livestock; Specific objective 2: Disseminate good practices in the use of the water resource; Specific objective 3: Improve local economic activities and food security; Specific objective 4: Increase the participation of women in the active life of the community; Specific objective 5: Promote the capacity of community associations and access to information; Specific objective 6: Promote the dissemination of results.
National Plan for Support of Urban Sanitation in the perspective of Reducing Emissions and Climate Change Adaption - PLASU-AC (Mozambique)	626.240,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	14010 - Water sector policy and administrative management	Contribute to the development of policies and strategies for the evolution of urban sanitation, with concerns for mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, adaptation of infrastructures to climate change and capacity building of institutions. Development and transfer of know-how, for the relevant institutions of the setor in Mozambique, in the area of the sustainable evolution of urban sanitation with adaptation to the impacts of climate change. This project is funded by the Ministry of the Environment (through the Portuguese Carbon Fund) and is promoted by the Water Infrastructure and Sanitation Administration (AIAS) of Mozambique. It is executed by the Mozambican company VISAQUA with the collaboration of the Portuguese companies ENGIDRO and HIDRA.
Roadmap of waste in Cape Verde (Cape Verde)	224.981,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	14050 - Waste/management disposal	Financed by the Ministry of the Environment (through the Portuguese Carbon Fund), this project aims to map the technologies, locations, methods of collection and to define training actions and the necessary legislative framework in the waste setor for future implementation of projects regarding the reduction of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). The project's promoter is the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS) of Cape Verde and the executor is the consortium led by the Portuguese company Ecosiã, which also includes the public company Águas de Portugal and the Portuguese NGO TESE.
Installation of photovoltaic systems in 50 villages (Mozambique)	331.130,00		Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	23230 - Solar energy	Provide 50 remote villages in all provinces with photovoltaic solar systems in schools and health centers and associated housing that will allow basic access to electric energy that allows not only lighting but also refrigerators for vaccines and water pumping systems, allowing access to health and education of the populations without these resources. Installation of two solar water heating systems in two pilot health centers for future replication. This project is financed by the Portuguese Ministry of the Environment through the Portuguese Carbon Fund and is promoted by the Mozambican Energy Fund (FUNAE) and has the company Selfenergy as the executor.

⁴ Table 7(b) of the excel file.

PORTUGUESE ENVIRONMENTAL FUND (FA)

General Information

In 2010, the Portuguese Carbon Fund (FPC) opened a funding line for the provision of financial flows for the implementation of the fast start commitment of Portugal. Given the increasing interest and impact of the Environment and CC related issues within the PtC efforts, an inter-ministerial task force was established following the Copenhagen Conference, composed by the representatives of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Environment.

Following the publication of Decree-Law 42-A/ 2016 of 12th of August which constitutes the Portuguese Environmental Fund (FA), this financial instrument replace - among others - the FPC. The main purpose is to support environmental policies for the pursuit of sustainable development objectives, contributing to the achievement of national and international objectives and commitments, in particular those related to climate change, water resources, waste and nature conservation, and biodiversity, financing entities, activities or projects that fulfill the following objectives:

1. Mitigation of CC through actions that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions and achieve of targets, particularly in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency in the residential sectors and productive in the case of small and medium-sized enterprises, and in the field of transport;
2. Adaptation to CC, specially with actions in the coastal zone and other water resources areas;
3. Cooperation in the field of CC, in particular for the fulfillment of international commitments;
4. Carbon sequestration;
5. Use of the carbon market to meet international goals;
6. Promoting the participation of entities in the carbon market;
7. efficient use of water and protection of water resources;
8. Sustainability of water services;i) Prevention and redress of environmental damages;
9. Compliance with national and community objectives and targets for urban waste management;
10. Transition to a circular economy;
11. Protection and conservation of nature and biodiversity;
12. Environmental awareness and training.

The financial flows provided by this Fund are additional to previous sources. 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 revenues.

Currently, and according the Order N.º 538-B/ 2017 of 5th of January of the Minister of the Environment, the national public body in charge of managing the Environmental Fund is the Secretariat-General of the Ministry of the Environment.

Examples of Support Through the Environmental Fund			
Programme or project title	Recipient country/ region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
National Plan for Support of Urban Sanitation in the perspective of Reducing Emissions and Climate Change Adaption - PLASU-AC	Mozambique	Mitigation	Contribute to the development of policies and strategies for the evolution of urban sanitation, with concerns for mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, adaptation of infrastructures to climate change and capacity building of institutions. Development and transfer of know-how, for the relevant institutions of the setor in Mozambique, in the area of the sustainable evolution of urban sanitation with adaptation to the impacts of climate change. This project is funded by the Ministry of the Environment (through the Portuguese Carbon Fund) and is promoted by the Water Infrastructure and Sanitation Administration (AIAS) of Mozambique. It is executed by the Mozambican company VISAQUA with the collaboration of the Portuguese companies ENGIDRO and HIDRA.
Roadmap of waste in Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Mitigation	Financed by the Ministry of the Environment (through the Portuguese Carbon Fund), this project aims to map the technologies, locations, methods of collection and to define training actions and the necessary legislative framework in the waste setor for future implementation of projects regarding the reduction of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). The project's promoter is the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS) of Cape Verde and the executor is the consortium led by the Portuguese company Ecovisão, which also includes the public company Águas de Portugal and the Portuguese NGO TESE.
Emergency measures to minimize the effects of drought in the Maputo Metropolitan Area	Mozambique	Adaptation	Emergency interventions in the water supply system to the Maputo Metropolitan Area to minimize the impacts of lack of water in the reservoir of the Pequenos Libombos dam.
Training and capacity building project of the Cape Verde National Water and Sanitation Agency	Cape Verde	Adaptation	Institutional support, strengthening of the regulatory framework and technical capacity building of the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS). Training and qualification in Risk Management in water supply.

Additionally, the FPC approved and signed a financial agreement with Angola in relation to a biomass project in that country. No disbursements have been made so far, as the project has not kicked off yet.

New and Additional Financial Resources

The FPC (current FA) 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 FA 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 (2017)						
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	1.228.763 €	100%	939.978 €	100%	-	-
Of which, Disbursements from the Portuguese Environmental Fund	1.182.351 €	96,22%	684.230 €	72,79%	-	-

*Only Principal Objective was considered.

Source: Camões, I.P./ GPPE (2018)

PRIVATE FINANCIAL FLOWS

No information available.

ANNEX

Table 7⁵
Provision of public financial support: Summary information (2017)

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:	53.884.753,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral climate change funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multilateral climate change funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	53.797.800,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialized United Nations bodies	86.953,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		1.228.763,00	939.978,00	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total climate specific by funding type (total for mitigation, adaptation, crosscutting, other)		1.228.763,00	939.978,00	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total		2.168.741,00					-			

⁵ Table 7 of the excel file.