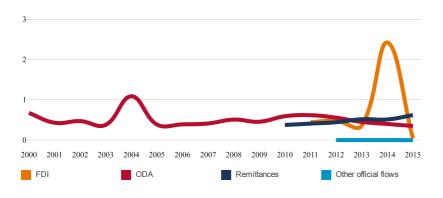
# **PORTUGAL**

This donor profile highlights trends in resource flows to developing countries, provides detail on ODA including breakdowns by aid bundle and sector and shows resource targeting against the depth of poverty of each recipient based on the latest available data.

# Resource flows to developing countries

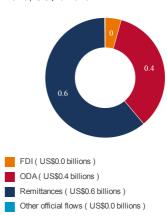
#### Trends in resource flows to developing countries

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



# Resource mix to developing countries snapshot

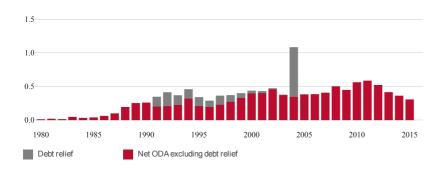
2015, US\$ billions



# How much ODA does Portugal give?

### Net ODA and debt relief

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



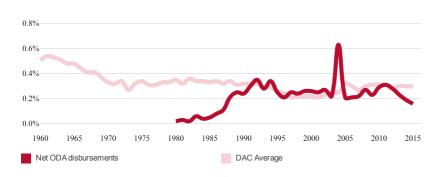
## **ODA** and **GNI** per capita

2015



#### **ODA** as a percentage of GNI

Net ODA as % of GNI



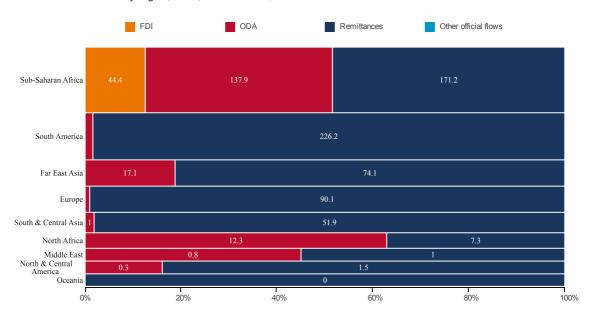
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

# Where do resources from Portugal go?

This section highlights where resources from this donor are received geographically and includes an in-depth focus on ODA.

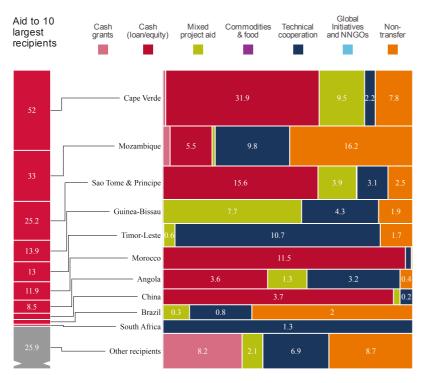
### Resource mix by region

Distribution of international resources by region, 2015, labels are US\$ millions



## Largest 10 recipients by aid bundle

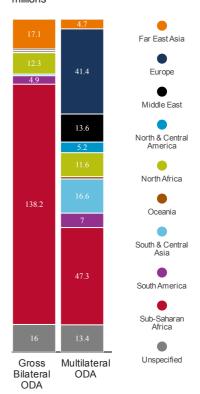
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



#### What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

# Bilateral and multilateral ODA by region

Gross ODA, %, 2015, labels in US\$ millions



Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according the 3rd edition. OOFs data shown does not include OOFs export credits. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

## What is in the ODA bundle from Portugal?

This section shows data on the ODA bundle breakdown and sectorwise disbursement patterns from this donor. A focus of the ODA bundle allows questions on the modality of aid expenditure to be answered, such as: how much ODA is money, both grants and loans? How much is in-kind transfers such as food, commodities and expert advisors? How much is support for projects that combine both cash and inkind components?

#### **ODA** bundle breakdown Aid broken down by ODA grants and ODA loans & equity 2015, % of gross bilateral ODA investments 2015, % of gross bilateral ODA Technical

cooperation

Non-transfer

4.3

0.9

0.8

0.7

0.6

0.5 0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

2002

DAC Portugal

Mixed project aid

Cash (loan/equity)

Cash grant



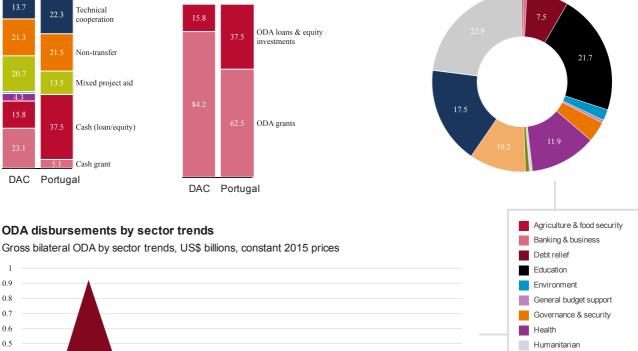
**ODA** disbursements by sector snapshot Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015

Industry & trade

Infrastructure

Other social services

Water & sanitation Other



#### ODA sector by aid bundle

2004

2003

2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions

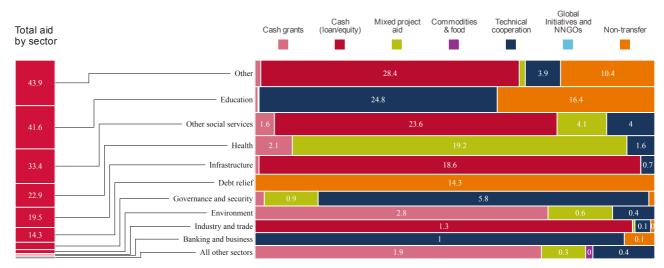
2005

2006

2007

2008

2009



2011

2012

2013

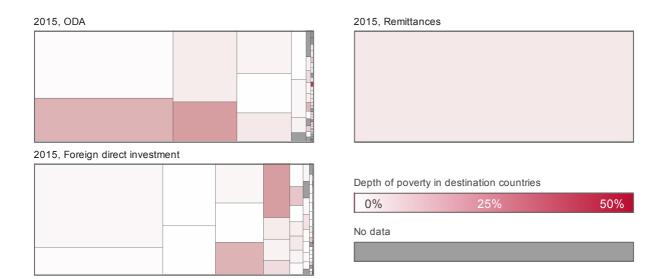
2015

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

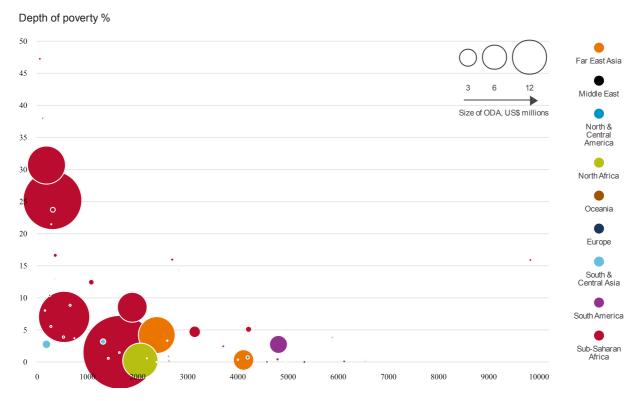
## How are resources from Portugal targeted?

This section shows resource targeting, and provides analysis on how different resources in the resource mix from this donor are targeted against the depth of poverty of the receiving country. It provides a specific focus on the targeting of ODA against the depth of poverty and government revenue per capita of the recipient country.

#### Resource targeting by recipient depth of poverty



## Bilateral ODA in 2015 by depth of poverty and government revenue per capita of recipient



Non-grant government revenue per capita, PPP\$, 2015

Note: Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. 'Purchasing power parity' (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Median government revenue across all developing countries in 2015 was 2015PPP\$2,620 per person; a quarter of developing countries have revenues of less than 2015PPP \$758 per person.