

# Study on EU member states operational development structures

VOL 2 - Country fiches

PORTUGAL

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Alexei Jones  
Pauline Veron  
Joanna Czaplicka  
James Mackie

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*The country fiches contain information on the key aspects of the operational development structures and systems of each EU Member State. They are structured in a standard form to allow for easier comparison. The information contained in the country fiche is based on publicly available sources and data, including from relevant ministries and public administration websites, EU reports, OECD-DAC peer reviews and statistics. This information was also complemented by data and feedback gathered through questionnaires and interviews with EU Member States' focal points. Unless specified otherwise, all country fiches have been reviewed and approved by the Member States' focal points. The fiches provide a snapshot at a given moment in time, and will need to be updated regularly and as appropriate in order to remain relevant.*

# PORTUGAL

## At a glance

- **Strategy:** Strategic Concept for Portuguese Development Cooperation 2014-2020
- **Policy ministry with dedicated implementing or financing entity**
- **Total ODA for 2017<sup>1</sup>:** EUR 337 million
- **Share bilateral/multilateral ODA 2017<sup>2</sup>:** 30.1% / 69.9%
- **Priority sectors:** governance, rule of law and human rights; human development and global public goods; institutional capacity building; peace, security and development; education and science; health; environment, green growth and energy; rural development and sea; employment, social protection and inclusion; and private sector
- **Priority countries:** Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and Timor-Leste
- **Implementing agency:** Camões – Cooperation and Language Institute (Camões, I.P.)
  - Created 2012
  - Mandate: to manage, coordinate and supervise Portuguese development cooperation, as well as to ensure the promotion, education and spread of the Portuguese language and culture
  - Budget of EUR 71.9 M in 2019 (for development cooperation and Portuguese language and culture)
- **DFI:** Sociedade para o Financiamento do Desenvolvimento (SOFID)
  - Created 2007
  - Mandate: to support local private sector development in developing countries
  - EUR 18 million in total, for a portfolio of more than 30 projects
  - Global coverage, but focus on Africa (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), Asia (China, India and Timor-Leste), South America (Brazil and Colombia)
  - Sectors: manufacturing, green energy, tourism and financial sectors

## 1. Political and legal framework for development and international cooperation

### i. Legislation

In 2018, a legislative package was adopted by Portugal's Council of Ministers aimed at streamlining Portugal's development cooperation system at headquarters and to increase delegation of authority from headquarters to field, with the aim of simplifying decision-making processes and increasing resources for implementation of development cooperation, including through increased staff capacity for Camões, I.P..

### ii. Development policies - policy framework

The [Strategic Concept for Portuguese Development Cooperation 2014-2020](#), adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2014, sets out the main guidelines and priorities for Portuguese actors in development cooperation. A strong emphasis is put on fighting poverty (perceived as a multidimensional reality).

The main priorities that define Portuguese Development Cooperation comply with two fundamental criteria

- Country ownership and priorities defined by the partner countries in their development strategies,
  - the strengths of Portuguese Cooperation resulting from a common legal and administrative structure.
- The Portuguese language is a tool for communication and knowledge transfer, with the advantage of being the official language of the main partner countries.

The **Strategic Cooperation Programmes** (PEC), former Indicative Cooperation Programmes (PIC), with each main development partner set out the priority areas of Portuguese development cooperation in the country. These documents are aligned with national development strategies, as well as with the SDGs and respective outcomes.

<sup>1</sup> European Commission, Investing in Sustainable Development, The EU at the forefront in implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Staff Working Document, April 2018 <[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/report-investing-sustainable-dev-20180423-2\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/report-investing-sustainable-dev-20180423-2_en.pdf)>

<sup>2</sup> [https://public.tableau.com/views/AidAtAGlance/DACmembers?embed=y&:display\\_count=no?&:showVizHome=no#1](https://public.tableau.com/views/AidAtAGlance/DACmembers?embed=y&:display_count=no?&:showVizHome=no#1)

Partner country	Cooperation programme	Duration	Financial envelope
<b>Angola</b>			
	PIC	2007 - 2010*	65.0 M €
	PEC	2018 - 2022	535 M €
<b>Cape Verde</b>			
	PIC	2012 - 2015*	58.0 M €
	PEC	2017-2021	120 M €
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>			
	PIC	2008 - 2011	35.0 M €
	PEC	2015 - 2020	40.0 M €
<b>Mozambique</b>			
	PIC	2011 - 201*	62.0 M €
	PEC	2017 - 2021	202,5 M €
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>			
	PIC	2012 - 2015	43.5 M €
	PEC	2016 - 2020	57,5 M €
<b>Timor-Leste</b>			
	PEC	2014 - 2017*	52.0 M €
	PEC	2019 - 2023	(Under negotiation)

\* addendum(s) between PIC (PEC for Timor-Leste) and signing of the new PEC

Source: <https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/en/institutional/about-us/who-we-are/camoes-in-numbers>

Several **Development Cooperation Strategies** were approved for specific thematic priorities:

- Multilateral cooperation (2010)<sup>3</sup>
- Gender Equality (2011)<sup>4</sup>
- Health (2011)<sup>5</sup>
- Education (2011)<sup>6</sup>
- Development Education (2009)<sup>7</sup>
- Security and Development (2009)<sup>8</sup>
- Capacity Development (2010)<sup>9</sup>

- **Geographic priorities**

Historically, the geographical priorities of the Portuguese development cooperation have been the Portuguese-speaking countries (PALOP and Timor-Leste) and Portugal's programme is focused on its six Lusophone **priority partner countries**, which are its top ODA recipients.

Yet, new strategic geographical areas are being considered, such as North and West Africa, Latin America and the Atlantic region.

- **Thematic priorities**

The Strategy defines eight areas of priority for Portuguese development cooperation<sup>10</sup>:

1. institutional capacity building
2. security and development
3. education and science

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia\\_cooperacao\\_multilateral.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia_cooperacao_multilateral.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia\\_cp\\_igualdade\\_genero.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia_cp_igualdade_genero.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia\\_cooperacao\\_saude.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia_cooperacao_saude.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia\\_educacao\\_desenvolvimento.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia_educacao_desenvolvimento.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia\\_educacao\\_desenv10.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia_educacao_desenv10.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao2/resolened1822.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia\\_seguranca\\_desenv.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/estrategia_seguranca_desenv.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/desenv\\_capacidades\\_linorientacao.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/cooperacao/desenv_capacidades_linorientacao.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/en/activity-camoes/what-we-do/co-operation/activity>

4. health
5. environment, green growth and energy
6. rural development and the sea
7. social protection and inclusion
8. private sector

In addition to these traditional areas, Portuguese cooperation comprises two clusters of strategic activity, those of security and defence, as well as energy and the environment.

- **Ongoing or planned reforms/updates**

The Strategic Concept is in the process of being reviewed to be aligned with the SDGs, as well as all the thematic strategies that need to be updated too (with the exception of the Strategy for Development Education and Action Plan which were renewed and approved in 2018).

### iii. Overall institutional setting

Portuguese development cooperation system is complex and fragmented which involves 57 different public entities - each with their own ODA budget and ability to implement projects - as well as a wide range of non-state actors that have complementary objectives and capacities.

**The core entity of Portuguese Development Cooperation is Camões, I.P.** tasked with directing, coordinating and overseeing all of Portugal's development cooperation on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The mechanisms for coordination include the **Inter-ministerial Commission for Cooperation** as well as **Development Cooperation Forum**. In both cases the secretariat is in Camões, I.P..

- a) The **Inter-ministerial Commission for Cooperation (ICC)** is a sectoral organism steered by Camões, I.P. to support the Government on development cooperation policies. The ICC main functions are to:
  - Support the government in establishing cooperation policy with developing countries;
  - Promote a coordinated planning of public aid programmes and projects in the area of development;
  - Interconnect the interventions of the various ministries concerning cooperation and development assistance with a view to establishing guidelines and strengthening policy coordination and coherence for development;
  - Organise the collation and sharing of information and statistical data relating to the implementation of co-operative activities among its members.
  
- b) The **Development Cooperation Forum (DCF)** helps establish the coherence and complementarity of Portuguese development cooperation, thus allowing for reflection and dialogue between the state, local administration and society with the aim of creating common projects, partnerships, proposals and opinions on cooperation. The DCF main functions are to:
  - Issue opinions and make recommendations on cooperation policy and the role of private entities in this area;
  - Submit proposals for concerted actions between private and public entities concerning development cooperation;
  - Present proposals for providing information, education and raising awareness with the goal of fostering relationships with partner countries and with attention to the Portuguese public opinion on such issues;
  - Assemble thematic forums.

#### iv. Key ODA figures

- total annual volumes 2015 to 2017<sup>11</sup>

	2015	2016	2017
Million € (% of GNI)	278 (0.16%)	310 (0.17%)	337 (0.18%)

Preliminary data indicate total ODA of just over €300 million in 2018 (0.17% GNI).

- share multilateral/bilateral (share to EU and other multilaterals)

In 2017, 30% of ODA was provided bilaterally, while the share was 44.4% in 2016<sup>12</sup>. In 2016, 55.6% of total ODA was allocated as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, Portugal channelled 7.8% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

- share channelled through MFA and through other entities

#### Allocation of Portugal's ODA by each line ministry

<i>2018 preliminary data</i>			Euros
	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total ODA</b>	<b>310,236,938</b>	<b>337,750,638</b>	<b>300,456,709</b>
<b>Parliament</b>	<b>125,182</b>	<b>192,007</b>	<b>143,808</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>180,365</b>	<b>446,399</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Central Bank</b>	<b>1,158,436</b>	<b>1,015,082</b>	<b>1,091,268</b>
<b>Courts, Attorney General's Office and Superior Council of Magistracy</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>59,608</b>	<b>166,370</b>
<b>Universities and Polytechnics</b>	<b>1,302,586</b>	<b>1,410,628</b>	<b>885,024</b>
<b>Ministries</b>	<b>307,452,851</b>	<b>334,626,914</b>	<b>298,170,239</b>
Ministry of Internal Affairs	4,362,128	5,890,015	9,392,506
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development	212,701	211,555	154,913
Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education	13,701,874	14,238,808	14,546,479
Ministry of Culture	1,381,356	877,730	685,995
Ministry of National Defense	4,862,445	7,446,110	8,961,203
Ministry of Economy	197,657	490,992	353,831
Ministry of Education	16,496,891	18,370,792	9,903,512
Ministry of Justice	707,954	1,047,411	844,050
Ministry of Health	10,415,723	3,532,931	2,048,202
Ministry of Finance (includes contribution to European Commission - Development Share of Budget)	204,321,329	229,811,451	201,129,815
Ministry of Environment	2,008,389	3,222,040	2,822,965
Ministry of Sea	58,447	20,813	0
Ministry of Planning and Infrastructures	177,571	45,730	0
Ministry of Labor, Solidarity and Social Security	8,038,345	7,415,845	6,253,100
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	40,128,382	41,585,225	41,073,668
<i>of which:</i>			

<sup>11</sup> European Commission, Investing in Sustainable Development, The EU at the forefront in implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Staff Working Document, April 2018 <[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/report-investing-sustainable-dev-20180423-2\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/report-investing-sustainable-dev-20180423-2_en.pdf)>

<sup>12</sup> OECD (2018), Development Co-operation Report 2018 - Joining Forces to Leave No One Behind

<i>Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language</i>	24,601,361	24,757,916	26,376,468
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	381,659	419,466	0

Source: *Camões, I.P./GPPE*

- [main partner countries \(top 10 recipient countries\)](#)

Bilateral ODA is heavily focused on Africa.

Portugal's top 10 recipients are: Mozambique, Cape Verde, Timor-Leste, São Tomá and Príncipe, Guinea-Bissau, Syria, Morocco, Angola, China, Brazil.

Between 2016 and 2018, EUR 162.5 million (54% of its bilateral ODA) was allocated to this region, and EUR 77.5 million (26%) was allocated to Asia.

In 2017, 55% of bilateral ODA went to least developed countries (LDCs), amounting to EUR 81.3 million.

## v. [EU joint action](#)

In 2016 and 2017, Portugal negotiated delegated cooperation agreements with the European Union for projects of over EUR 190 million, equivalent to around a third of its aid budget over that period.

Camões, I.P. has been working with other EU agencies, namely GIZ (in Timor-Leste) and Expertise France (in Angola, joint implementation<sup>13</sup>).

Beyond the EU, Portugal has also agreed a Lusophone Compact with the African Development Bank to implement joint programmes to catalyse investment in Africa, which provides risk mitigation, investment products and technical assistance to accelerate private sector development in African Portuguese-speaking countries. Furthermore, Portugal is working with the Inter-American Development Bank to strengthen cooperation in its region of operations.

Portugal is a global champion of triangular cooperation, exemplified by its support for the annual structured policy dialogue on triangular cooperation.

## [2. Operational structures for aid implementation/management](#)

### i. [MFA](#)

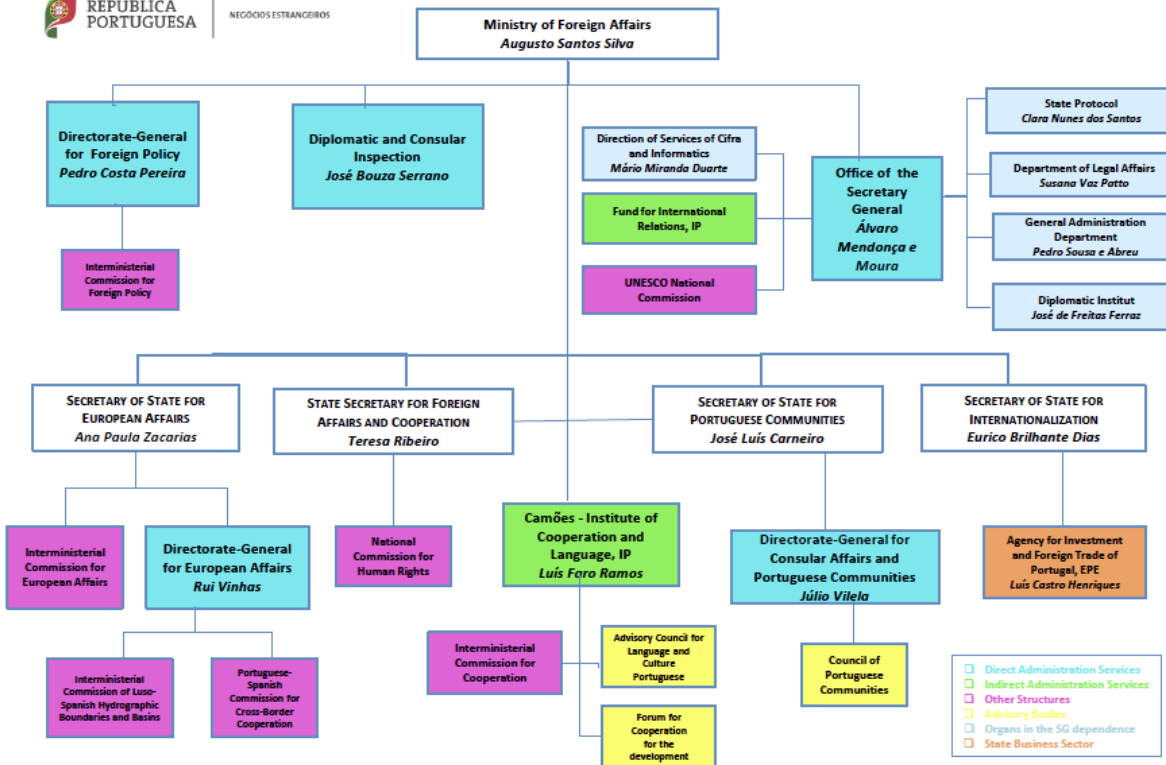
- [management structure and responsibilities](#)

The MFA is responsible for setting Portugal's development cooperation policies.

The MFA's external action in matters of development cooperation and promotion of the Portuguese language and culture is pursued by Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language, under the oversight and tutelage of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

<sup>13</sup> See annex for more on Portugal's co-delegation experience.

### Organization Chart of MFA



□ Direct Administration Services  
□ Indirect Administration Services  
□ Other Structures  
□ Advisory Bodies  
□ Organs in the SG dependence  
□ State Business Sector

- mandate

The **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation** is responsible at the political level for ensuring Portugal has a strategic and coordinated development cooperation programme.

- Delivery methods

Portugal uses different aid delivery methods.:

- Bilateral cooperation
  - > In some situations budget support is used (e.g. Mozambique and Cape Verde).
- Multilateral cooperation (Voluntary Contributions)
- Triangular cooperation (MoU and peer-to-peer cooperation)
- Delegated Cooperation

- staff and resources

At field level, the Embassies in the Portuguese-speaking countries (PALOP and Timor-Leste) include a Cooperation Attaché, responsible for the overall cooperation; a Defence Attaché, for the cooperation in its sector; a Security Attaché, for the cooperation in its sector; and an AICEP<sup>14</sup> Delegate, for economic cooperation.

The financing model of Portuguese Cooperation is, almost entirely, based on public resources from the State budget. Around 80% of development financing comes from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the remaining 20% coming from other line ministries and public entities from the Local Administrations and the Autonomous Regions.

- country presence

Currently, Portugal has 15 resident diplomatic and consular representations (12 Embassies and 3 Consulates-General) in **12 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa**. Portugal is also an Observer of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.portugalglobal.pt/EN/Pages/Index.aspx>

Portugal also has a network of **12 Embassies on the American continent**, including Embassies in the Caribbean (Havana), an Embassy in Central America (Panama City) and seven Embassies in South America (Caracas, Bogotá, Lima, Brasília, Santiago, Montevideo and Buenos Aires).

Portugal has 14 resident diplomatic representatives (9 Embassies and 4 Consulates-General) in the Asian region, and two resident diplomatic representatives (1 Embassy and 1 Consulate-General) in Oceania.

## ii. **Main development agency: Camões – Cooperation and Language Institute**

Camões – Cooperation and Language Institute (Camões, I.P.) is the core entity for implementing Portugal's development cooperation. It is responsible for coordinating and supervising development cooperation activities and for ensuring the representation and participation of Portugal in the activities developed by international organisations related to development and aid.

- **date of creation**

Camões, I.P. was created in 2012 through the merger of Portugal's former development agency (IPAD – Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento) and its language and cultural promotion institute (Instituto Camões).

- **legal institutive act or applicable regulation**

The responsibilities of Camões, I.P. are determined in articles 3, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of [Decree-Law no. 21/2012, January 30th](#), [Order no. 194/2012, June 20th](#) and [Resolution no. 1201/2012, August 30th](#) determined the organisation of Camões, I.P. and set out the specific responsibilities and competencies for each organisational unit.

In June and July 2018, a legislative package was adopted that brought several important changes to Camões, I.P.

- [Decree-Law no. 48/2018, June 21<sup>st</sup>](#) defined new rules for the organisation of Camões, I.P., notably by conferring more responsibilities to the Board of Directors, creating 4 new Directorates and providing resources and mechanisms to decentralise the management of Portuguese cooperation projects to Portuguese Cooperation Centres (now part of the organisations through which Camões, I.P. develops its activities abroad)
- [Decree-Law no. 49/2018, June 21<sup>st</sup>](#) defined new rules for the recruitment and status of Cooperation Agents<sup>15</sup>

- **legal status/type of organisation**

Camões, I.P., is a public institute under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- **mandate**

The role of Camões, I.P. is:

- To **propose and implement** the Portuguese cooperation policy;
- To **coordinate** activities of cooperation organised by other public entities;
- To **carry out audit and evaluations** of the entire Portuguese development cooperation as well as to treat and disseminate information on development cooperation;

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<sup>15</sup> Main changes: i) the recruitment and selection process has been externalised: Conducted by a human resources company responsible to submit to Camões, I.P. 3 shortlisted profiles per position in recruitment. All experts recruited by other Portuguese Public Administration follows the same process, including a prior binding opinion by Camões, I.P. The law provides for exceptions but for reasons of urgency or convenience in the pursuit of the public interest, or when the duties to be performed result from sovereignty functions. In these cases, approval by the Secretary of State is mandatory; ii) Identification of AC categories composed by Project Manager; Deputy Project Manager; Project Coordinator; Deputy Coordinator; Expert; Technicians; iii) The possibility of constitute project teams to work at Camões, I.P. headquarters, as well as in the field.

- To actively **represent** the country in the multilateral system, together with other services of the MFA and the Ministry of Finance<sup>16</sup>.

Camões, I.P. also has the mission of spreading and promoting the Portuguese language under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In particular, it proposes and implements education and dissemination policies relating to the Portuguese language and culture internationally; ensures the management of the Portuguese educational network abroad in primary, secondary and higher education; supports the recruitment of local teachers abroad, in partnership with higher education institutions and international organisations; and promotes the internationalisation of Portuguese culture.

- **organisational setting**

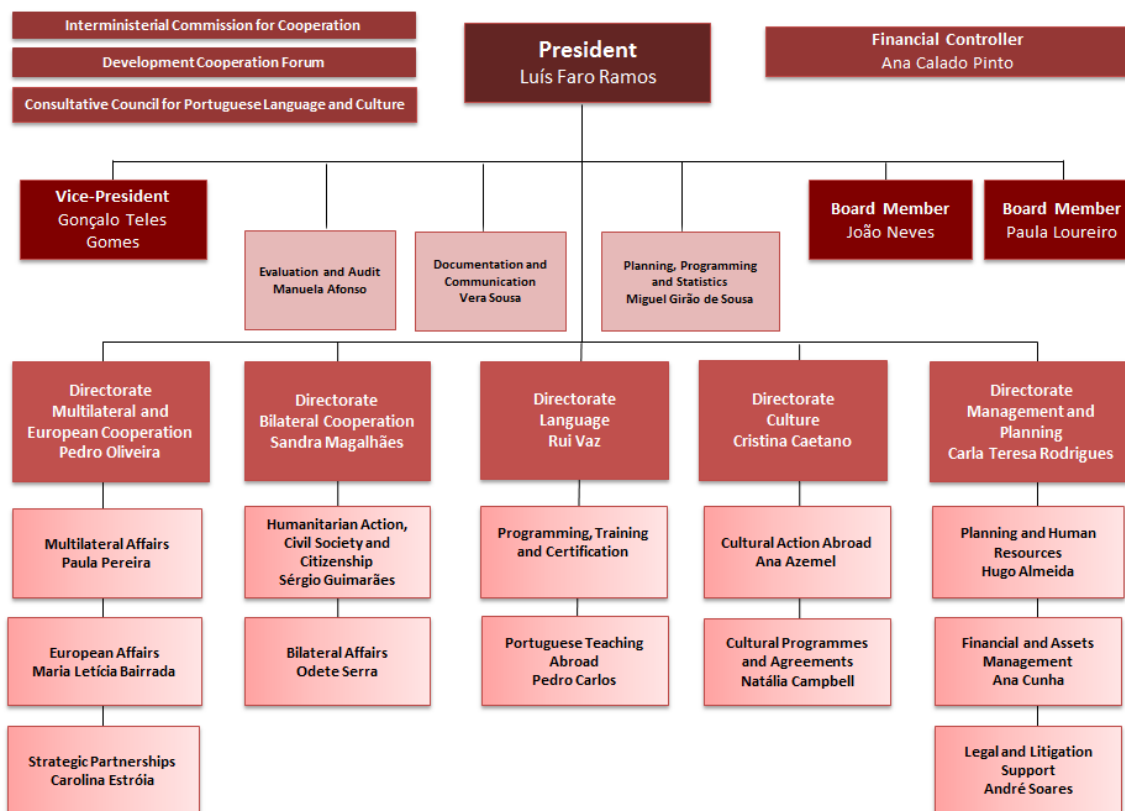
The Camões, I.P. bodies are:

- Board of Directors
- Auditor
- Advisory Council for the Portuguese Language and Culture
- Inter-ministerial Commission for Cooperation

The highest management level are the board of directors and auditor (supervisory body).

The Board of Directors has under its direct jurisdiction three organisational units: Office of Evaluation and Audit, Office of Documentation and Communication and Office of Planning, Programming and Statistics.

At the middle management level, there are five organisational units: Bilateral Cooperation, Multilateral and European Cooperation, Language, Culture and Management and Planning.



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<sup>16</sup> Portugal Memorandum to OECD-DAC.

- **governance and type of relations with supervisory Ministry**

Camões, I.P. is integrated in the indirect administration of the State, with administrative and financial autonomy and its own assets. Under the supervision of the respective Minister, it performs duties attributions which fall under the responsibility of the MFA.

- **staff and resources**

In 2018, the global budget was around EUR 68 M, an increase of EUR 5 M compared to 2017. The 2019 budget is EUR 71.9 M. It is important to note that these amounts cover development cooperation activities as well as language and culture (the other 2 core business of Camões, I.P.).

> Staff HQ: 154 of which 54 focus on development cooperation

> Staff field: 51 Cooperation Agents; 384 Portuguese teachers

- **field presence**

Camões, I.P. has 6 Cooperation Offices in Maputo, Luanda, Praia, São Tomé, Bissau and Dili (2 more in new partner countries: Colombia and Senegal).

- **sources of funding**

The ODA resources come from the State Budget but, Camões, I.P. also has its own revenues.

- **volume of operations**

While it manages a mere 7.9% of total Portuguese ODA, it remains responsible for overseeing, coordinating and evaluating most of Portuguese aid as all projects implemented by other actors are subject to a prior binding opinion by Camões, I.P.

- **type of instruments/tools and means of implementation**

Camões, I.P. promotes, finances, co-finances and also implements dozens of programmes and projects through the following implementation modalities<sup>17</sup>:

- Project modality (grants and procurement)
- Technical Assistance and Expertise (idem)
- Peer to peer cooperation (in-house agreements)
- General Contributions to Multilateral and EU financial instruments and funds
- Direct Budget Support (Cape Verde and Mozambique)
- Grants
- Scholarships
- Blending (while we opted out from EU pillar certification on blending and financial instruments, we do carry out activities)

The **project modality is the main implementation modality** both at national and EU levels.

- **experience in joint implementation and delegated cooperation**

Since 2012, Camões, I.P. has been implementing around 15 projects:

- 6 projects finalized or in the closure process;
- 6 projects delegated in Camões, I.P.;
- 3 projects with grants to NGOs and co-financing by Camões, I.P..

Besides, 6 other projects are in being negotiated / finalised in the context of PAGoDA agreements with EU Delegations or EC.

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<sup>17</sup> It was not possible to provide financial information relating to all the aid modalities indicated. Many projects / activities would be counted in more than one modality and the information could become confusing.

### Lessons learned from Camões, I.P. experience working with EUD/EC

- Modus operandi differs from one country to the other, as some EUD prefer to have an active participation in the entire project cycle (micro-management) while others are more distant;
- Some difficulty with high turnover and replacement of staff in the middle of negotiating processes, which compromises the work and sometimes represents a turning back;
- In most cases, the call for proposals includes very short deadlines to respond, which does not favour e.g. the creation of consortium with other EU development agencies.
- More to be done in order to strengthen ownership and leadership by the partner country or the use of local systems.

### iii. **DFI - Sociedade para o Financiamento do Desenvolvimento (SOFID)**

SOFID is the Portuguese Development Finance Institution. It was established in 2007. The creation of SOFID was approved by the Bank of Portugal.

SOFID is an enterprise of the business sector of the State, owned by the Portuguese state (80%), four large Portuguese commercial banks (each holding circa 5 %) and Corporacion Andina de Fomento (less than 2%).

Its mission is to contribute to the sustainable development of the countries with less developed economies, linked with the general strategy for Portuguese development cooperation and ODA, and measuring the impact on SDG. SOFID is the only development finance institution that supports investment projects of Portuguese companies in emerging and developing countries.

SOFID supports mainly SME's and its new strategic plan for the period 2017-21 aims to support local private sector development in developing countries. In a risk sharing perspective, SOFID may also fund major companies and public companies, if privately managed.

SOFID has new funds to leverage its financial capacity to support projects. It has approximately EUR 18 million in total, for a portfolio of more than 30 projects, managing also an additional EUR 30 million from other sources of funding.

SOFID can act in any developing or emerging country but focuses mainly on:

**Africa:** Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia;

**Asia:** China, India and Timor-Leste;

**America:** Brazil and Colombia.

SOFID is mostly involved in the sectors of manufacturing, green energy, tourism and financial sectors, but will engage in any sector that leads to the sustainable development of the partner country.

SOFID provides a range of financial products and services tailored to its customers' needs including:

- Long-term loans (maximum EUR 4 million), for 65% of its portfolio;
- Guarantees (up to EUR 4 million), for 35% of its portfolio;
- Equity;
- Arrangers.

### iv. **Other relevant actors**

#### • **Line Ministries**

At the direct state administration level, sectorial ministries play an important role in the implementation of development programmes, projects and actions in their respective policy areas.

- **Academia**

Higher education institutions and research centres are within indirect state administration. Such public institutes and state laboratories in scientific research and technological development activities (particularly those aimed at supporting capacity development in partner countries) play an important role through partnerships with peer institutions. This includes the provision of technical assistance, training or services in specific areas that are crucial for States' capacities.

- **Local authorities**

Municipalities and municipal associations play a significant role on the designing of development plans, training and technology-transfer to their peers in partner countries. They have strong expertise in providing municipal services, namely on urban planning, management of public facilities, and water and sanitation. Almost all City Halls have decentralised cooperation agreements with partner country LRAs.

- **NGOs**

The Portuguese [NGDOs Platform](#) is a non-profit organisation that represents a group of 62 portuguese NGDOs, registered in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The NGDO status allows the organisation to benefit from the legal status of public utility and to apply for co-financing projects, in accordance with the [Project Co-financing Rules](#).

In July 2018, the NGDOs Platform signed a [Cooperation Protocol](#) with the MFA and Camões, I.P defining the objectives and principles of the cooperation between them.

Camões, I.P. offers a wide range of support for NGDOs. Between 2002 and 2015, it has offered support in the form of co-funding to 499 projects carried out by 40 NGDOs, amounting to the total sum of EUR 34,845,107.39<sup>18</sup>. Between 2002 and 2018, 595 projects of 45 NGDOs were approved, totalizing EUR 39.7 million.

In 2005, a line of specific funding was established to support projects of NGDOs in the area of Development Education. Camões, I.P supported such projects in line with the [National Strategy for Development Education 2010-2015 \(ENED\)](#). Between 2005 and 2018, 182 projects of 29 NGDOs were approved, totalizing EUR 7.2 million. In 2018, the Council of Ministers launched a new National Strategy for Development Education for 2018-2022. Sixteen public and civil society stakeholders subscribed to the Action Plan.

### 3. Contact details of the focal point

Carolina Estróia, Chefe de Divisão das Parcerias Estratégicas, Direção de Serviços de Cooperação Multilateral e Europeia

Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I.P.

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros

[Carolina.Estroia@camoes.mne.pt](mailto:Carolina.Estroia@camoes.mne.pt)

Tel.: +351 21 317 67 93, Ext. 3293

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/en/activity-camoes/what-we-do/co-operation/activity/funding/ngdos/project-support>