

Indicator 1.a.1

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Definition and Rationale

○ Definition

Total official development assistance (ODA) grants that focus on poverty reduction and its share of the country's gross national income.

Poverty reduction items can be defined as ODA to basic social services (basic health, basic education, basic water and sanitation, population programmes and reproductive health) and developmental food aid.

○ Concepts

The OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as "flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are:

(1) Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and

(2) Each transaction of which:

a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and

b. is concessional in character.

(See

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>).

Basic social services and development food aid, which focus on poverty reduction, are defined using the following OECD Creditor Reporting System

purpose codes, which identify the sector the activity is intended to target:

- Basic Education (CRS codes 112xx)
- Basic Health (CRS codes 122xx)
- Water Supply and Sanitation (CRS codes 140xx)
- Multisector aid for basic social services (CRS code 16050)
- Development Food Aid (CRS code 52010)

The detailed list of CRS purpose codes and their definitions are available here:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>

○ Rationale and Interpretation:

Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding non-concessional flows and export credits), that all donors provide for the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Within ODA, basic social services and development food aid focus on poverty alleviation in developing countries.

Data Sources and Collection Method

The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows, from 1960 at an aggregate level, and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements).

The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here for detailed information:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/>

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.)

A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.

The OECD prepares and sends a questionnaire on aid flows (at an activity level and aggregate level) to the national statistical reporter every year.

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○ Computation Method

The sum of bilateral ODA grants by donor that focus on basic social services (basic education, basic health, water supply and sanitation, population programmes and reproductive health) and development food aid, which are defined using CRS purpose codes, and its share of the donor country's gross national income.

○ Comments and limitations

Data in the Creditor Reporting System (i.e. at an activity level), are available from 1973 onwards. However, the data coverage is considered complete since 1995 for commitments and 2002 for disbursements.

Data Disaggregation

This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, by recipient country, by type of finance, by type of aid, by sub-sector, by policy marker (e.g. gender), etc.

References

URL: See all links here:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

Custodian Ministries of Data

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

International Organizations

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)