

Indicator 6.a.1

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Definition and Rationale

○ Definition

Gross disbursements of total ODA to water and sanitation sectors.

○ Concepts

The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are

i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and

ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

Water and sanitation sectors are as defined by the DAC and comprises all CRS sector codes in the 14000 series and 31140.

○ Rationale and Interpretation:

Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for water and sanitation.

Data Sources and Collection Method

The OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) currently disaggregates ODA for the water and sanitation among several categories including: sector policy and administration, water resources protection, large and basic water and sanitation systems, river basin infrastructure, waste management, agricultural water resources, and education and training. While these categories do not align directly with the target areas of SDG 6 individually, which limits the disaggregation of ODA

among the SDG target areas, the combined ODA from these categories does align with a majority of the reported ODA to the water sector.

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○ Computation 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.

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.

○ Comments and limitations

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

Data Disaggregation

This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, health subsector, etc.

References

URL: www.oecd.org/dac/stats

References: 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

Cabinet Office

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

International Organizations

World Health Organization (WHO)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)