

# SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.0)

## 0. Indicator information

### 0.a. Goal

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

### 0.b. Target

Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

### 0.c. Indicator

Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

### 0.d. Series

### 0.e. Metadata update

2017-07-09

### 0.f. Related indicators

### 0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

## 1. Data reporter

### 1.a. Organisation

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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

## 2. Definition, concepts, and classifications

### 2.a. Definition and concepts

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#### **Definition:**

Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.

#### **Concepts:**

ODA: 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).

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

Other official flows (OOF): Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. (See [http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC\(2016\)3FINAL.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC(2016)3FINAL.pdf), Para 24).

## 2.b. Unit of measure

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## 2.c. Classifications

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# 3. Data source type and data collection method

## 3.a. Data sources

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

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

## 3.b. Data collection method

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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.

## 3.c. Data collection calendar

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## 3.d. Data release calendar

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Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year.

Detailed 2015 flows was published in December 2016.

## 3.e. Data providers

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

### 3.f. Data compilers

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OECD

### 3.g. Institutional mandate

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## 4. Other methodological considerations

### 4.a. Rationale

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Total ODA and OOF flows to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding export credits) that donors provide to developing countries.

### 4.b. Comment and limitations

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

### 4.c. Method of computation

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The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries for capacity building and national planning.

### 4.d. Validation

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### 4.e. Adjustments

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### 4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level

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- **At country level**

None

- **At regional and global levels**

None

### 4.g. Regional aggregations

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Global and regional figures are based on the sum of ODA and OOF flows.

### 4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level

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#### 4.i. Quality management

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#### 4.j Quality assurance

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#### 4.k Quality assessment

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### 5. Data availability and disaggregation

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**Data availability:**

On a recipient basis for all developing countries eligible for ODA.

**Time series:**

**Disaggregation:**

This indicator can be disaggregated by type of flow (ODA or OOF), by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sector, etc.

### 6. Comparability / deviation from international standards

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**Sources of discrepancies:**

DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.

### 7. References and Documentation

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**URL:**

[www.oecd.org/dac/stats](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats)

**References:**

See all links here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>