



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



6.a.1 Official development assistance on water and sanitation

Rosstat/UNECE/UNEP/OECD workshop on environment-related SDG indicators

Moscow, 19-21 March 2019

Myriam Linster, OECD

Environmental Performance and Information Division



SD objective and target



- **Objective**
 - Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- **Target**
 - 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
- **Indicator**
 - 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
- **Custodian agencies**
 - OECD, WHO, UNEP



Definition

The proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements that are included in the government budget

- **Measured by**
 - the amount of water and sanitation-related ODA in the government budget of the recipient country divided by the total amount of water and sanitation-related ODA

Water and sanitation-related ODA in government budget

Total water and sanitation-related ODA

- Measurable proxy for “international cooperation and capacity development support” in financial terms
 - ODA represents only one aspect of international cooperation on water
- **Additional indicator**
 - Total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA)





Policy relevance and interpretation



- **Policy relevance**
 - Gain a better understanding of whether donors are aligned with national governments while highlighting total water and sanitation ODA disbursements to developing countries over time.
- **Interpretation**
 - A low value of this indicator (near 0%) would suggest that international donors are investing in water and sanitation related activities and programmes in the recipient country outside the purview of the national government. A high value (near 100%) would indicate that donors are aligned with national government and national policies and plans for water and sanitation.
 - To be complemented by indicator 6.5.1 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) (for wastewater and water quality, water efficiency, water resource management, and the status of water-related ecosystems)



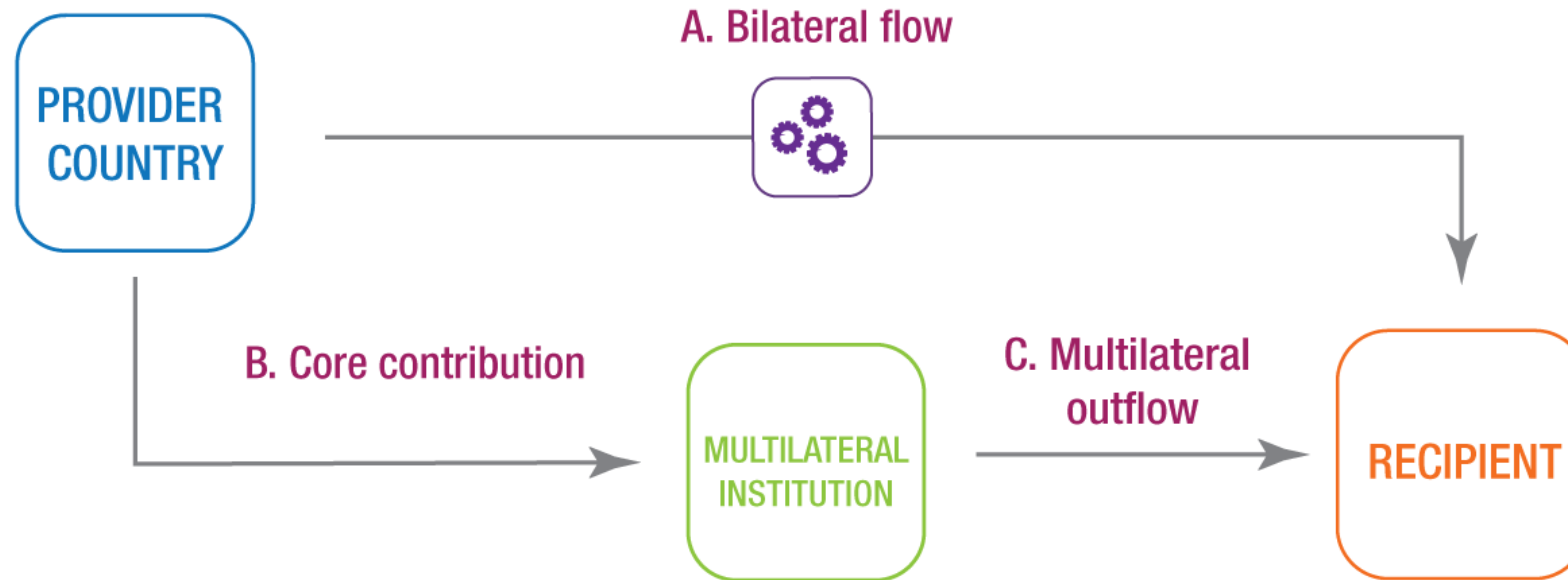
Concepts (1)



- **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**
 - Flows of official financing that
 - are administered with the main objective to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries, and
 - are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 per cent (using a fixed 10% rate of discount).
 - From a donor perspective, ODA includes contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries (“bilateral ODA”) and to multilateral institutions.
 - From a recipient perspective, ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions.
 - Lending by export credit agencies—with the pure commercial purpose of export promotion—is excluded
 - Definition and measurement regularly reviewed
 - List of countries eligible to receive ODA updated every 3 years, based on per capita income
 - New statistical framework to increase comparability across data providers and better identify resources to implement Agenda 2030



Concepts (2)



Recipient perspective = Bilateral flow + Multilateral outflow

Provider perspective = Bilateral flow* + Core contribution



Data sources and reporting mechanisms (1)



- **The OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), since 1973;**
 - Based on standard methodology and agreed definitions
 - Single file format to report at item level on all flows of resources to developing countries
 - Annual reporting by official national sources
 - Validation, processing and publication by OECD
- **Data coverage**
 - All high income countries, growing number of middle-income donors (about 70)
 - Flows to about 150 developing countries (all low-income, low-middle and upper-middle income countries).
 - Multilateral lending institutions
 - Data obtained at activity level, disaggregated by provider and recipient country, type of finance, type of resources provided
- **Data on total water and sanitation-related ODA**
 - Disaggregated into several categories (purpose codes): policy and administration, water resource protection, water and sanitation systems, river basin infrastructure, agricultural water resources, waste management, education and training



Data sources and reporting mechanisms (2)



- **Data on indicator 6.a.1 are reported through two reporting channels**
- **(1) The OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS)**
 - Provides data on total water and sanitation-related ODA
 - The data correspond to ODA flows from all donors to developing countries eligible for ODA for the water sector (purpose codes 14000- series), and agricultural water resources (purpose code 31140).
 - Collected annually, mostly high-income countries, + middle-income
- **(2) UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLASS)**
 - Provides data on water and sanitation-related ODA included in the government budget; collected every two years (latest survey covers 2016-17)
 - Covers more than 90 countries, mostly low and middle-income countries
- **Data providers**
 - Ministries in charge of finance, water supply and sanitation, agriculture, water resources development and management, environment, and foreign affairs



Measurement challenges

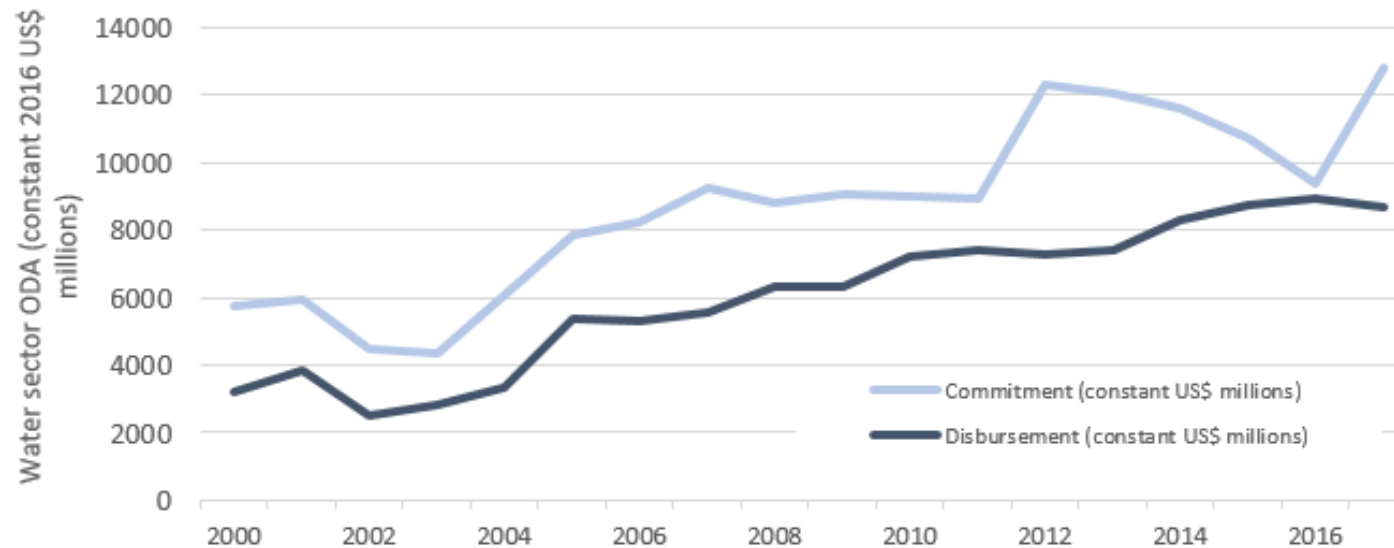


- **Differences between the data for numerator and denominator that come from two different data sources**
 - Underlying assumptions on what should be included/excluded may differ
 - May lead to a share of water-related ODA in government budgets greater than 100%
- **Differences between reporting by donor and recipient countries**
 - Recipient countries may receive aid from national and international donors that do not report to the OECD CRS
 - Recipient countries may define ODA more or less rigorously than the OECD definition or use different timeframes to report
- **Action taken to increase consistency**
 - OECD supplies UN-Water GLAAS with the reported total ODA data, broken down by project, so that respondents can match these with their own project data in their budget



Indicator example

Official development assistance commitments and disbursements to the water sector, 2000 – 2017
(millions of constant 2016 US\$)



Additional sources/documents: OECD Creditor Reporting System

Link: <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1>



Contact: OECD Development Cooperation Directorate, Financing for Sustainable Development Division

- Yasmin Ahmad, Statistical Collections and Dissemination
- Julia Benn, Statistical Standards and Methods
- http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/
 - <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm>
- **Methodology on ODA data collection**
 - <http://oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>
- **Reporting directives and questionnaires**
 - <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards>
- **ODA definitions and concepts**
 - <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>



Thank you!

