

Development Co-operation Directorate  
Development Assistance Committee

## DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

### DATA COLLECTION IN THE CRS ON DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IN SUPPORT OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Formal meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT), 20-21 June 2017**

*This document is presented to the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) FOR DISCUSSION under item 9 of the draft annotated agenda [DCD/DAC/STAT/A(2017)2/REV1].*

*The note proposes to introduce in the CRS format a specific field to collect data on the SDG focus of development co-operation activities and their expected results. Members are invited to comment on the proposal and agree that a concrete proposal be developed to this effect for discussion at the next WP-STAT meeting.*

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## **DATA COLLECTION IN THE CRS ON DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IN SUPPORT OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

1. In recent meetings of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT), members have discussed how to adjust the CRS classifications (purpose codes and policy markers) to better track development co-operation in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>1</sup> A mapping of the CRS codes and the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and targets by the Secretariat showed that there is generally a good match (the majority of SDG sectors and themes are covered and separately identifiable in the CRS), confirming the overall relevance of the classifications. However, some important gaps exist. At the WP-STAT meeting on 20-21 June 2017, a number of proposals to fill these gaps will be presented for approval (e.g. non-communicable diseases, migration)<sup>2</sup> and discussion (e.g. disabilities, decent work)<sup>3</sup>. In addition, a few proposals aim at refining the definitions of codes and markers so as to make them more in line with the current international policy objectives in these areas (e.g. humanitarian aid, nutrition)<sup>4</sup>.

2. The adjustments to purpose codes and policy markers will facilitate the identification, in the CRS, of activities carried out in areas relevant to the SDGs. However, this can only be a starting point for analysis of development co-operation in support of the SDGs. Neither the purpose code system nor the policy markers will allow the assessment of whether an activity has been funded with a specific SDG goal or target in mind, let alone the extent to which the activity contributes to and impacts on the SDGs and targets. Below are a few examples to illustrate this.

3. While it can be assumed that all development co-operation in the health and reproductive health sectors supports the achievement, in developing countries, of **SDG 3—Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being of all at all ages**, activities in other sectors (e.g. water supply and sanitation) may indirectly contribute to, or be specifically designed to support, this goal. As regards the targets under SDG 3:

- **Some of the targets clearly pertain to activities beyond the health and reproductive health sectors as defined in the CRS.** For example, if development co-operation is provided in support of SDG target 3.6—*By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents*, the activity is likely to be classified in the transport sector. In the case of SDG target 3.9—*By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination*, activities in

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1. See for example DCD/DAC/STAT(2015)9, DCD/DAC/STAT(2016)25, DCD/DAC/STAT(2017)6.

2. See DCD/DAC/STAT(2017)17 and DCD/DAC/STAT(2017)23.

3. See DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2017)9.

4. See DCD/DAC/STAT(2017)10/REV1 and DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2017)11.

multiple sectors (140–*Water supply and sanitation*, 311–*Agriculture*, 410–*General environmental protection*) could be expected to be relevant.

- **Some of the targets are more precise than CRS codes.** The target 3.1–*By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births* can be mapped to one purpose code (13020–*Reproductive health care*) and one policy marker (RMNCH), but both are broader than the target. For target 3.7–*By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes*, four purpose codes are found relevant (13010–*Population policy and administrative management*; 13020–*Reproductive health care*; 13030–*Family planning*; and 13040–*STD control including HIV/AIDS*), one of which was also mapped against target 3.1.
- **Some of the targets (3.1 through 3.9) are about development outcomes, while others (3.a through 3.d) relate to processes and/or means of implementation to achieve the SDGs.**

4. Similarly, all development co-operation in the education sector can be broadly expected to contribute to **SDG 4 –*Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all***, but whether an activity is indeed designed, for example, with the objective of *providing equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations* (target 4.5) cannot be ascertained on the basis of CRS data collected at present. The same analysis holds for SDG 6 (water & sanitation), SDG 7 (energy), SDG 11 (human settlements) and – based on the policy markers or a combination of policy markers and purpose codes – for SDG 2 (hunger, sustainable agriculture), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDGs 13, 14 and 15 (climate & other environmental goals) and SDG 16 (peaceful societies & access to justice).

5. But several SDGs are cross-cutting and not specifically addressed in current CRS classifications. The **SDG 12 –*Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*** could relate to all sectors of the economy. So could many of the targets. For example, development co-operation in support of target 12.3 – *By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses* could involve activities under several codes in the sector categories 311–*Agriculture*, 313–*Fishing* and 321–*Industry*. Support for target 12.2–*By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources* could cover activities also in sector categories 140 – *Water supply and sanitation*, 230–*Energy generation, distribution and efficiency*, 312–*Forestry*, 322–*Extractive industries* and 410–*General environmental protection*. Both targets could also be associated to the environment policy marker. Other goals cutting across a broad range of economic and social sectors include the SDG 1 (poverty eradication), SDG 8 (employment, decent work), SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 10 (inequality). For some of the SDGs, practically all development co-operation could be relevant, which is a challenge to attempts to map SDG-relevant activities through the CRS.

6. **Some SDG targets make explicit reference to development co-operation or international co-operation** as a means of implementation of the goals. These targets are quite specific sector-wise and can therefore be linked with the existing purpose codes and policy markers perhaps more easily than other targets. For example target 6.a–*By 2030, expand international co-operation 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* can be mapped against the water supply and sanitation sector. Target 4.c—*By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international co-operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States* could be mapped against the purpose code 11130—teacher training, with additional analysis carried out by recipient country. The SDG 17 covers all the means of implementation – finance, capacity-building, technology transfer and trade – and sets the target for total ODA (including the 0.7% ODA/GNI target) but also mobilisation of additional financial resources from multiple sources.

7. The above examples demonstrate that the CRS classifications can serve to analyse the allocation of development co-operation by sector and policy objective in a manner pertinent to the SDGs. The mapping is generally easier at the level of goals than targets. However, the classifications do not allow establishing a direct link between development co-operation inputs (donor contributions) and development outcomes (results) that are captured by the SDGs or the targets. Analysis by the Results team of the Secretariat has shown that **approximately a half of the SDG targets are about development outcomes**.<sup>5</sup> It is in these areas that the effectiveness of development co-operation will ultimately need to be demonstrated.

8. **It is therefore proposed to introduce in the CRS format a specific field for reporting on the SDG focus of development co-operation activities.** As one project can be designed to support several SDGs<sup>6</sup>, the field should be similar to the one proposed for purpose codes i.e. where multiple codes (SDG targets in this case) can be reported as a string that can be easily parsed or using an XML string<sup>7</sup>. This could be accompanied by **another text field to collect data on the expected results, wherever possible, related to the SDGs and their targets.**

9. **Members are invited to comment on the proposal and agree that a concrete proposal be developed to this effect for discussion at the next WP-STAT meeting.**

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5. See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/Results%20and%20development%20co-operation%20for%202030.pdf> .

6. For example, an energy project could indirectly support education by providing better school with electricity or reducing the time of wood collection for girls.

7. E.g. “3.9|6.3|12.4” or “<SDG focus><SDG target="3.9"/><SDG target="6.3"/><SDG target="12.4"/></SDG focus>.”