

SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.1)

0. Indicator information (SDG_INDICATOR_INFO)

0.a. Goal (SDG_GOAL)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

0.b. Target (SDG_TARGET)

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

0.c. Indicator (SDG_INDICATOR)

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

0.d. Series (SDG_SERIES_DESCR)

DC_ODA_POVLG - Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction, by recipient countries (percentage of GNI) [1.a.1]

DC_ODA_POVDLG - Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction, by donor countries (percentage of GNI) [1.a.1]

DC_ODA_POVG - Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction (percentage of GNI) [1.a.1]

0.e. Metadata update (META_LAST_UPDATE)

2025-12-12

0.f. Related indicators (SDG_RELATED_INDICATORS)

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

(SDG_CUSTODIAN_AGENCIES)

OECD

1. Data reporter (CONTACT)

1.a. Organisation (CONTACT_ORGANISATION)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

2. Definition, concepts, and classifications (IND_DEF_CON_CLASS)

2.a. Definition and concepts (STAT_CONC_DEF)

Definition:

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

Recipient country: “Developing countries” refer to countries which are eligible to receive ODA as listed in the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients (see <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/dac-list-of-oda-recipients.html>). Hence this indicator is only applicable to recipient countries that are on the List.

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 (see DAC/CRS codes here: <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Resources/>).

Concepts:

ODA: Since 2018, the OECD/DAC defines ODA as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are:

1. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
2. each transaction of which:
 1. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - is concessional in character. In DAC statistics, this implies a grant element of at least 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs (*calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent*).
 - 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs (*calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent*).
 - 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs (*calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent*).
 - 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (*calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development banks, and 6 per cent for other organisations, including sub-regional organisations*).

Loans whose terms are not consistent with the IMF Debt Limits Policy and/or the World Bank’s Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy are not reportable as ODA.

See: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/official-development-assistance--definition-and-coverage.html>.

Prior to 2018, ODA was defined as above but the grant element of an activity needed to be at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

Basic social services and development food aid, which focus on poverty reduction, are defined using the following OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) 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 in DAC/CRS codes:
<https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Resources/>

2.b. Unit of measure (UNIT_MEASURE)

2.c. Classifications (CLASS_SYSTEM)

3. Data source type and data collection method (SRC_TYPE_COLL_METHOD)

3.a. Data sources (SOURCE_TYPE)

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: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC\(2024\)40/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC(2024)40/FINAL/en/pdf)).

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 (COLL_METHOD)

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.

3.c. Data collection calendar (FREQ_COLL)

Data collection is annual. .

3.d. Data release calendar (REL_CAL_POLICY)

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

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3.e. Data providers (DATA_SOURCE)

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.f. Data compilers (COMPILING_ORG)

OECD, Development Cooperation Directorate.

3.g. Institutional mandate (INST_MANDATE)

4. Other methodological considerations (OTHER_METHOD)

4.a. Rationale (RATIONALE)

Total ODA flows to developing countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients 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.

4.b. Comment and limitations (REC_USE_LIM)

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.

4.c. Method of computation (DATA_COMP)

From a recipient country's perspective: The sum of total ODA grants from all donors (i.e. DAC donors, multilateral organisations and other bilateral providers of development cooperation) that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the gross national income of the developing country which is on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

4.d. Validation (DATA_VALIDATION)

4.e. Adjustments (ADJUSTMENT)

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

Due to high quality of reporting, no estimates are produced for missing data.

- **At country level**

Due to high quality of reporting, no estimates are produced for missing data.

- **At regional and global levels**

Due to high quality of reporting, no estimates are produced for missing data.

4.g. Regional aggregations (REG_AGG)

Global, regional and country figures are based on the sum of ODA grant flows for poverty reduction.

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

The DAC statistical Reporting Directives govern the reporting of DAC statistics, and are reviewed and agreed by the DAC Working Party of Development Finance Statistics, see:

[https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

4.i. Quality management (QUALITY_MGMNT)

4.j Quality assurance (QUALITY_ASSURE)

The OECD/DAC Secretariat is responsible for verifying and validating data submissions from providers of development cooperation, as well as publishing the data.

4.k Quality assessment (QUALITY_ASSMNT)

5. Data availability and disaggregation (COVERAGE)

Data availability:

This indicator is only applicable on a recipient basis where recipient countries comprise all developing countries eligible for ODA on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

Countries that are not eligible for ODA are excluded from this indicator.

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

Provisional data classification: Tier I

Time series:

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).

Disaggregation:

This indicator can be disaggregated, by recipient country on the DAC List of ODA Recipients, by type of finance, by type of aid, by sub-sector, by policy marker (e.g. gender), etc.

6. Comparability / deviation from international standards (COMPARABILITY)

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 (OTHER_DOC)

URL:

See all links here: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/oda-standards.html>

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