

Name of the indicator	<b>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships</b>
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 4. Quality education
Target	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
Definition	Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows for scholarships.
Unit	mIn USD (current prices)
Available dimensions	total
Methodological explanations	<p><b>Official Development Assistance (ODA) comprises</b> grants and loans that are provided by government agencies or international organizations to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. In order for loans to qualify as ODA, they need to comprise a grant element of at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45% of the total amount for LDCs and other LICs (calculated at the discount rate of 9 %),</li> <li>• 15% for LMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 7%),</li> <li>• 10% for UMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 6%).</li> </ul> <p>ODA <b>also includes</b> technical assistance that aims at developing human resources and raising qualifications as well as technical and productive capacity of the developing countries. Technical assistance consists in, i. a., conveying knowledge and experience in the form of training, sending experts and commencing research and/ or covering its resultant cost.</p> <p>No military equipment or services are reportable as ODA.</p> <p>Moreover, it is also required that a partner country benefitting from assistance is on the OECD DAC (Development Assistance Committee) list of ODA recipients.</p> <p>Depending on the form of its realisation, development assistance might be distinguished into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>bilateral assistance</b> which is undertaken by the donor country directly in the partner country or by an international organisation as earmarked contribution to the partner country or as a contribution for a specific programme/ fund managed by the organisation,</li> <li>• <b>multilateral assistance</b> which is provided as a contribution to the general budgets of international organisations whose list is updated annually by the OECD-DAC Secretariat.</li> </ul> <p>Actual DAC OECD methodology for collecting data on ODA in Creditor Reporting System (CRS) allows for indicating the sector of support and the marker only in bilateral flows. Therefore, the indicator does not cover expenditures within multilateral assistance in the form of contributions to the general budgets of organisations that operate in trade.</p> <p>Due to the current revision of ODA, it is expected that from 2018 the indicator will be presented as a grant equivalent including only the grant element multiplied by the value of a given flow. As a result, there will be no differentiation into net and gross ODA. Additionally, some methodological activities are being conducted to incorporate other flows into ODA, such as mobilised amount of money by the public sector from the private sector instruments. Furthermore, an alternative to ODA, TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development) is being developed as an instrument for measuring means for SDGs implementation.</p> <p>Official Development Assistance in Poland is provided in accordance with the Development Cooperation Act of 16th September 2011 (Journal of Laws of 2011, No 234, item 1386). Polish</p>

	<p>development cooperation is based on the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme, developed for a minimum period of four years. In accordance with the document, the development cooperation includes all the actions undertaken by the government administrative bodies in order to provide the developing countries with development assistance and humanitarian aid as well as the implementation of educational actions for raising awareness and better understanding of global issues and interdependencies.</p> <p>The development cooperation in Poland is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that has devised Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme for 2016-2020 in accordance with which the focus of Polish development cooperation has been placed on Eastern Partnership countries (Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) as well as Africa, Asia and Middle East (Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania, Myanmar and Palestine).</p> <p>Polish development cooperation supports strengthening the rule of law, decentralization reforms and combat against corruption as well as human and civil rights compliance. Its main objectives cover the improvement of health care, better access to education and support for entrepreneurship and agriculture as well as natural environment protection including natural disasters prevention. Activities included in the programme are financed with the resources from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, target reserve of the state budget, designed for the development cooperation, and from the funds of other ministries.</p> <p><b>Scholarships</b> - a form of financial assistance for pupils/students/students of doctoral studies of a social or motivational nature, enabling them to fully or partially cover the costs of participation in educational classes, the purchase of school learning aids, subsistence and accommodation.</p>
Source of data	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland
Data availability	Annual data; Since 2013.
Notes	<p>The indicator was calculated on the basis of the gross disbursement of ODA in the CRS type of aid E01: scholarships. It does not include the other education costs (CRS type of aid E02: imputet student costs).</p> <p>For 2016 preeliminary data.</p>