

Name of the indicator	<b>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan</b>
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation
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
Definition	Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the water and sanitation sector, which is part of a coordinated government expenditure plan.
Unit	mln 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>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 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</p>

	<p>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>
Source of data	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland
Data availability	Annual data; Since 2013.
Notes	<p>In accordance with the methodology of the UNITED NATIONS the indicator will be ultimately presented as a ratio between the disbursement of official development assistance (<i>ODA disbursement</i>) in the sectors related to water and sanitary devices contained in the State budget and the total disbursement of ODA in the above sectors. The numerator of this proportion was to be available in the framework of the GLAAS data (<i>UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water</i>) by the end of 2016. The denominator of this proportion, i.e. ODA disbursement in the water, sanitation and water resources for agriculture sectors (<i>140: water and sanitation; 31140: agricultural water resources</i>) is based on the data available in the DWR of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2013. The methodology of the UN does not indicate whether the spending of ODA should be gross flows or net. However, the gross value for the years 2013-2015 are equal to the values of the net.</p>