

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 3. Good health and well-being
<b>Target</b>	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
<b>Definition</b>	Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for medical research and basic health sectors.
<b>Unit</b>	mIn USD (current prices)
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p><b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b> comprises 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> <p>45% of the total amount for LDCs and other LICs (calculated at the discount rate of 9 %),</p> <p>15% for LMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 7%),</p> <p>10% for UMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 6%).</p> <p>ODA also <b>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> <p><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,</p> <p><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.</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</p>

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	<p>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 2021-2030 in accordance with which the focus of Polish development cooperation has been placed on selected max. 10 Eastern Partnership countries as well as African, Asian and Middle East countries. „Development cooperation plan in 2021” specifies priority geographical coverage to: Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Lebanon, Palestine, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania.</p> <p>Polish development cooperation serves the following thematic priorities: peace, justice and strong institutions, equal chances (education, decent work, entrepreneurship, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities), health, climate and natural resources (clean water and sanitation, forests and biodiversity, renewable energy resources), in alignment with sustainable development goals (16, 4, 8, 10, 3, 6, 11 and 13). 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>
<b>Data source</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data; since 2013.
<b>Notes</b>	<p>Until 2017, DAC OECD methodology for data collection in Creditor Reporting System allowed for marking the sector of support only for bilateral flows. Therefore, the indicator did not cover expenditures within multilateral assistance in the form of contributions to the general budgets of organisations, such as WHO, also working in the health area.</p> <p>Since 2018, the leading ODA indicator has been 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 in that respect. 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>

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