

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>2.a.2 Official Development Assistance to the agriculture sector</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 2. Zero hunger
<b>Target</b>	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
<b>Definition</b>	Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the agricultural sector (concerns areas of support classified as sector 311 according to the OECD methodology), excluding export credits.
<b>Unit</b>	mIn USD (current prices)
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p><b>Official Development Assistance</b> (ODA) 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 global issues and interdependencies.</p> <p>The development cooperation in Poland is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

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	<p>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 2023” 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 (clear water and sanitation, forests and biodiversity, renewable energy resources), aligning 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 Republic of Poland from target reserve of the state budget, designed for the development cooperation, and from the funds of other public administration bodies.</p> <p><b>The agricultural sector</b> includes support areas classified as sector 311 according to the OECD methodology (more information at: <a href="#">Aid to the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Rural Development sectors</a>).</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data; since 2013
<b>Notes</b>	<p>Since 2018, the leading ODA indicator is presented in the form of a grant equivalent, taking into account only the grant element multiplied by the value of a given flow. The grant element is calculated specifically for tied aid credits. Additionally, work is underway to include other flows in ODA, e.g. amounts mobilized by the public sector from private sector instruments. Moreover, since 2019, Poland has been reporting a new TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development) indicator, which measures the support provided for the implementation of the SDGs at the global level.</p> <p>The presented indicator (2.a.2 Official Development Assistance to the agriculture sector) is a proxy indicator to the one adopted in the official list of indicators of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The replacement of the original indicator (<a href="#">2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</a>) is due to the inability to obtain data for it. The proxy indicator has been selected so as to most fully reflect the essence of the observed phenomenon.</p>
<b>Data updated on</b>	30-07-2024
<b>Metadata updated on</b>	01-08-2023