

Development Co-operation Directorate
Development Assistance Committee

DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

**REVISION OF THE REPORTING DIRECTIVES: SECTIONS RELATING TO
THE APPROVED SDG FOCUS FIELD AND CHANGES TO POLICY
MARKERS AND TYPES OF AID**

Formal meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT)
22-23 November 2018, OECD Boulogne

During 2018, the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) approved a series of reforms in the CRS, including:

- a new field to track development co-operation in support of the sustainable development goals and targets;
- new policy markers for disaster risk reduction, nutrition as well as inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities; and
- a revision of some types of aid.

This note contains the pieces of text to implement the reforms in the Statistical Reporting Directives and their addenda. It is presented FOR APPROVAL under item 5 of the draft annotated agenda DCD/DAC/STAT/A(2018)3/REV1.

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1. REVISION OF THE REPORTING DIRECTIVES: SECTIONS RELATING TO THE APPROVED SDG FOCUS FIELD AND CHANGES TO POLICY MARKERS AND TYPES OF AID

1. Background

1. During 2018, the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) approved a series of reforms in the CRS, including:
 - a new field to track development co-operation in support of the sustainable development goals and targets¹;
 - a new policy marker for disaster risk reduction²;
 - a new policy marker for nutrition³;
 - a new policy marker on the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities⁴; and
 - a revision of some types of aid⁵.
2. This note contains the pieces of text to implement the reforms in the Statistical Reporting Directives and their addenda⁶. It is presented **for members' approval** at the WP-STAT meeting on 22-23 November 2018.

2. SDG focus field

3. WP-STAT members have agreed to create a new field in the CRS to track development co-operation in support of the sustainable development goals and targets. Reporting on the “SDG focus” will start, on a voluntary basis, in 2019 on 2018 flows. To implement the new field in the Reporting Directives, updates are required in Chapter 4 – “DAC statistical concepts describing flows” and Chapter 5 – “Instructions for reporting”, Section III.2 – “Instructions for reporting” in CRS++.

¹ [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)41/REV1](#).

² [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2017\)26](#).

³ [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)38/REV1](#).

⁴ [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)39/REV1](#).

⁵ [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)42](#).

⁶ [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL](#), [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD1/FINAL](#) and [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD2/FINAL](#)

Insert in Chapter 4 “DAC statistical concepts describing flows” a new Section V titled “SDG focus of the activity”⁷, with the following text:

Concept

The SDG focus field supports the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by identifying the specific SDG goals and/or targets to which development co-operation activities intend to contribute.

The 2030 Agenda identifies 17 Goals and 169 targets.⁸ Given the strong interlinkages between them, it is important to distinguish between the goals and targets to which the activity has the intention (and is capable) of directly contributing, and the ones that the project might only influence indirectly, often in a longer timeframe. The word directly here implies that it is possible to identify a direct link between the reported SDG(s) and the expected outcomes of the activity.

Structure and Logic

The SDG focus field should be filled by responding to the question: “*To which sustainable development goal or target does the activity aim to contribute directly?*”. Report up to ten values, either goals or targets or a mixture of the two, separated by semicolons “;”. Indicate the relevant goal by its number followed by “.0”.

- For example, “4.0; 5.1” indicates SDG 4 and SDG target 5.1.
- “0” (zero) indicates that the activity has been screened but does not aim to contribute directly to any of the SDGs.
- A blank value (NULL) implies that the activity has not been screened against the SDGs.

Field of Application

Reporting on the SDG focus is voluntary. SDG goals and targets can be assigned to any activity regardless of the development co-operation modality or type of flow.

Revise paragraph 349, third bullet, as follows (edits are highlighted in blue):

Section C requests supplementary data and includes long descriptions which permit checking the accuracy and consistency of purpose coding and verifying the ODA-eligibility of activities (developmental objective); **it also includes information on the SDG focus** and policy objective markers which permit analyses of cross-sectoral issues.

Revise Figure 5 to include the new field (see annex A)

Insert after paragraph 374 a table and the following text:

⁷ The current Section V on tying status becomes Section VI.

⁸ See official UN list of SDG targets and goals at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>. Should the list be revised, report using the most recent list.

19b. SDG Focus	<p>Indicate to which sustainable development goals or SDGs targets the activity aims to directly contribute.</p> <p>Report maximum ten values separated by semicolons “;”.</p> <p>Indicate goals by their number followed by “.0” (e.g. “4.0” for SDG 4) and targets with their official denomination (e.g. 3.1; 7.a).</p> <p>0=not targeted</p> <p>Blank=not screened</p>
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The SDG field is a voluntary field collecting information on the SDG focus (goals or targets) of the activity. It responds to the question “*To which sustainable development goal or target does the activity aim to contribute directly?*”.

The field can contain up to ten values (goals or targets or a mixture of the two) separated by semicolons “;”. A zero value (“0”) implies that the activity has been screened but does not aim to directly contribute to any of the SDGs. A blank value (NULL) implies that the activity has not been screened against the SDGs.

Add a line for SDG focus field in table “Summary of reporting in CRS++” of Annex 3 (Summary of instructions in CRS++ and examples), after field 19. Description (see annex A)

Add a line for SDG focus field in table “Examples of reporting in CRS++” of Annex 3 (Summary of instructions in CRS++) (see annex A)

Add SDG focus field to Annex 4 (CRS++ items required for different resources flows) (see annex A)

3. Policy markers

4. The WP-STAT approved in 2018 three new policy markers: disaster risk reduction⁹; nutrition¹⁰; and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities¹¹. All three markers take effect in 2019 reporting on 2018 flows; for the latter two reporting is voluntary. Their implementation necessitates updates to Chapter 4 – “DAC statistical concepts describing flows”, Chapter 5 – “Instructions for reporting”, Section III.2 – “Instructions for reporting in CRS++” and Annex 18.

Revise paragraph 186 as follows:

186. The marker system facilitates monitoring and comparison of members’ activities in support of gender equality; aid to environment; participatory development/good governance (PD/GG); reproductive, maternal, newborn and

⁹ Proposal in [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2017\)26](#) was approved under the written procedure in January 2018.

¹⁰ Proposal in [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)38/REV1](#) was approved under the written procedure in July 2018.

¹¹ Proposal in [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)39/REV1](#) was approved under the written procedure in July 2018.

child health (RMNCH); disaster risk reduction; nutrition; and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

Revise text after paragraph 189 as follows:

Definitions and additional documentation on the 12 markers are provided in Annexes 18 and 19.

Revise Figure 5 to include the three new fields (see annex A)

Add in the table after paragraph 374 the following lines:

23c	Disaster Risk Reduction
23d	Nutrition
23e	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities

Revise paragraph 377 as follows:

377. Gender equality, aid to environment, PD/GG, RMNCH, disaster risk reduction, nutrition, and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities markers should be applied to all bilateral aid excluding administrative costs (type of aid G01). The trade development marker is restricted to activities recorded under a number of purpose codes (see detailed instructions on reporting on the policy objectives of aid, including definitions, criteria for eligibility and examples of typical activities, in Annex 18). Reporting on the policy markers for nutrition and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities is voluntary.

Add lines for policy markers for disaster risk reduction, nutrition, and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities in table “Summary of reporting in CRS++” of Annex 3 (Summary of instructions in CRS++ and examples), after field 23b. RMNCH (see annex A)

Add lines for policy markers for disaster risk reduction, nutrition and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities in table “Examples of reporting in CRS++” of Annex 3 (Summary of instructions in CRS++) (see annex A)

Add lines for policy markers for disaster risk reduction, nutrition, and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities to Annex 4 (CRS++ items required for different resources flows) (see annex A)

Modify, in Annex 18, the last sentence of paragraph 83 as follows:

83. [...] To identify these activities, the following markers have been defined: gender equality; aid to environment; participatory development/good governance (PD/GG); reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH); disaster risk reduction; nutrition; and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

Insert the marker definitions (see below) in Annex 18

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	
DEFINITION An activity should be classified as DRR-related (score Principal or Significant) if:	It promotes the goal and global targets* of the Sendai Framework to achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY	<p>The activity contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the prevention of new disaster risk, and/or b) the reduction of existing disaster risk, and/or c) the strengthening of resilience <p>through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, and increase preparedness for response and recovery with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, resilience, and sustainable development.</p> <p>The activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly contributes to at least one of the four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk. ▫ Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk. ▫ Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience. ▫ Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for design, implementation, and evaluation of strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk • DRR considerations integrated into development policies, planning and legislation • Fostering political commitment and community participation in DRR • Multi-hazard risk mapping, modelling, assessments and dissemination • Decision support tools for risk-sensitive planning • Early warning systems with outreach to communities • Developing knowledge, public awareness and co-operation on DRR • Inclusion of DRR into curricula and capacity building for educators • Disaster risk management training to communities, local authorities, and targeted sectors • DRR considerations integrated with the climate change adaptation, social protection and environmental policies • Legal norms for resilient infrastructure and land use planning • Disaster financing and insurance • Disaster preparedness planning and regular drills for enhancing response • Protective infrastructure and equipment • Resilient recovery planning and financing

Disaster Risk Reduction (43060) and Multi-hazard response preparedness 74020) score, by definition, principal objective. See the appendixes for examples of scoring and an indicative list of activities by sector.

* The global targets of the Sendai Framework are: a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030

compared to the period 2005–2015; b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015; c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030; d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030; e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030; g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

DRR MARKER - POTENTIAL SCORING OF A SAMPLE OF AID ACTIVITIES

The table below shows sample aid activities and/or development objectives and potential eligibility and scoring for the DRR marker based on the decision process and eligibility criteria presented in the proposal. The marker coverage and scoring (*2-Principal; 1-Significant*) are only for illustrative purposes. The actual screening and scoring will require a thorough review of an aid activity's documentation and development objectives.

Sector/ purpose	Short description of the aid activity and/or development objectives	Potential Score
General Environment Protection	Integrating disaster risk considerations in environmental law, regulation, policy, planning and programming.	2
Disaster Risk Reduction	Building disaster resilient communities by strengthening national systems for disaster risk management, with accompanying national and sub-national risk assessment.	2
Industry	Assessment of disaster risk in the development of the industrial sector, and corollary impacts of industrial development on disaster risk.	2
Multi-hazard response preparedness	Strengthening national weather forecasting and warning services and disaster risk analysis for building sustainable national capacity for disaster risk management.	2
Energy Generation and Supply	Retrofitting and upgrading smart grids to be resilient to modelled cyclonic wind and flood risk, and promoting continuous service delivery.	2
Other Multisector	Building a city's resilience to earthquakes by reinforcing public buildings to seismically safe standards, and developing city-level disaster preparedness plans and policies.	2
Water Supply and Sanitation	Mobilise networks of NGOs and communities to advocate in favour of a strengthened national water policy and law, which considers sustainable use of water resources, sanitation services, and disaster risk reduction to support vulnerable populations.	1
Education	Support to Ministry of Education for shaping the research agenda on education in conflict-affected states, developing guidelines on education and child protection and corresponding training to education practitioners, and developing disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans for the education sector.	1
Agriculture	Enhancing the resilience of smallholder producers to climate variability by improved management of watersheds, introducing or expanding soil management practices, and reducing vulnerability of crop storage facilities to hazards.	1

DRR MARKER - LIST OF EXAMPLES BY SECTOR

The following list of examples is not exhaustive.

EDUCATION (110)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Development or introduction of educational programmes that promote resilience to natural hazards such as disaster resistant construction practices. ▫ Development or introduction of a DRR curriculum in school education and training programmes. ▫ Retrofitting existing schools and any academic facilities for disaster resilience. ▫ Integration of disaster resistant standards in academic infrastructure design and development. ▫ Support for the establishment of hazard safety plans and training drills in academic institutions.
HEALTH (120)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Training of health care providers in disaster preparedness and response. ▫ Retrofitting existing health infrastructure such as health centres and hospitals with disaster resilient building codes. ▫ Assessing changes in risk (exposure and sensitivity) to disaster-related diseases, including in respect of vulnerable groups and post-disaster incidence. ▫ Incorporating disaster-related health risks into clinical practice guidelines, and curricula for continuous medical education and training. ▫ Preventive measures to counteract increased exposure to diseases related to disasters. ▫ Strengthening health management information systems related to disaster risk management. ▫ Strategies that aim to improve the disaster risk management of the health and insurance system. ▫ Including disaster-related diseases in basic benefits of insurance policies.
WATER AND SANITATION (140)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Reducing the vulnerability of public drinking water supply and distribution systems. ▫ Strengthening of hydrometeorology capacity and early warning systems. ▫ Reducing the vulnerability to natural hazards of wastewater treatment and disposal designs. ▫ Integration of DRR measures in river basin's development and management.
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY (150)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Public financial management integrating DRR measures, including strengthening risk-informed financial and managerial accountability, public expenditure and financial management systems and budget drafting. ▫ Legal and judicial development addressing DRR, including measures that support the improvement of risk-informed legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations.
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES (160)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Housing sector policy, planning and programmes that integrate DRR measures. ▫ Multisector aid for basic social services (including basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation) that integrate DRR. ▫ Specific targeting of groups vulnerable to natural hazards for social protection programmes. ▫ Development of social protection strategies / safety nets to respond to natural disasters.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (210)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embedding disaster-resilient elements in the existing transportation network. Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of natural hazards on transportation, as well as disaster risk impacts of new transport and infrastructure investments. Introducing disaster resilient building codes in road construction projects.
COMMUNICATION (220)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporating hazard and disaster risk considerations in information and communication policies and institutions. Establishment of disaster resilient connectivity. Development or strengthening of telecommunications infrastructure, including for use as part of an emergency response system during times of natural disasters.
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY (230)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of the potential impacts of disasters in the design standards of generation, transmission and distribution lines and power system reliability assessments. Integration of DRR considerations in energy sector planning and institution capacity building. Supporting the increased production of climate smart sources of energy.
AGRICULTURE (311)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing, testing or introducing practices or techniques that are more resilient to disasters and climate variability in farming systems or plant breeding. Research of existing and new threats to agriculture from disaster related hazards. Integration of disaster resilience into extension services and programmes. Development of irrigation or drainage networks to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Developing or introducing strategies to intensify crop production to mitigate rising food prices that result from drought. Introducing or strengthening soil management practices to adapt to climate hazards.
FORESTRY (312)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing the use of forest systems to reduce vulnerability to landslides, flooding or other natural hazards. Reforestation and afforestation with species less vulnerable to climate variability and natural hazards. Forest fire prevention measures. Mangrove preservation and afforestation to improve a coastal community's resilience to disasters. Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR.
FISHING (313)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR.
INDUSTRY (321)	Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of disasters on industrial policy, planning and programmes, as well as disaster risk impacts of investments in industrial development.
CONSTRUCTION (323)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including disaster resilient building codes / design standards in infrastructure development.
General environmental protection (410)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of database, inventories / accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies, and risk assessment. Environmental policy, laws, regulations, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building, integrating DRR. Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services in managing disaster risk.

Other multi-sector (430)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Integration of DRR measures in urban development projects, urban planning and/or policies. ▫ Integrated rural development policies and programmes incorporating DRR. <p><i>Activities coded under Disaster Risk Reduction (CRS purpose code 430xx) score, by definition, principal objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Preparation of national disaster risk reduction strategies, plans and programmes. ▫ Capacity building in DRR-related taxonomy, hazard classification, standard setting and information management. ▫ Identifying groups vulnerable to hazards and undertaking measures to reduce their vulnerability. ▫ Assistance in the development of disaster risk transfer / insurance initiatives, including disaster risk insurance schemes for productive sectors. ▫ Development of flood prevention / control measures: floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities. ▫ Support for research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to disaster risks and their inter-dependencies, including research on and application of knowledge.
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Restoring pre-existing infrastructure with disaster-resilient features and providing associated social services (“build back better”).
Multi-hazard response preparedness (740)	<p><i>Activities coded under Multi-hazard response preparedness (CRS purpose code 740xx) score, by definition, principal objective.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Construction of evacuation shelters for communities to use in times of natural disasters. ▫ Developing storage capacities for pre-positioning of disaster preparedness equipment, material and supplies. ▫ Development of disaster helplines.

NUTRITION	
DEFINITION A project should be identified as nutrition related with the policy marker (score Principal or Significant) when:	It is intended to address the <u>immediate</u> or <u>underlying</u> determinants of malnutrition ¹² . This can encompass a range of projects across a variety of sectors, including humanitarian interventions, maternal health, WASH and agriculture.
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY A project is eligible for the nutrition policy marker if:	It is reported under the 12240 basic nutrition purpose code OR The project contributes to a nutrition-sensitive outcome AND the project documentation includes an explicit nutrition objective or indicator.
Examples of nutrition objectives and indicators * *This list is not exhaustive.	Qualifying objectives include: Improve access to more diversified nutritional diets and food; Improve the nutritional status of a target population; Improve infant and young child feeding practices; Improve access to management of acute malnutrition Qualifying indicators include: Prevalence of stunting amongst children under five; Prevalence of overweight; Household Food Consumption Score; Household Dietary Diversity Score; Prevalence of severely underweight children under 5 years; % of acutely malnourished children under-5 enrolled in feeding programme; Prevalence of anaemia among women in childbearing age
Examples of nutrition-sensitive outcomes* *This list is not exhaustive.	Individual level: Improved access to nutritious food for women, adolescent girls and/or children; Improved diet in quality and/or quantity for a target population; Improved access for a target population; Improved access for a target population to water, sanitation and hygiene; Improved access to education/school for adolescent girls; Improved knowledge/awareness on nutrition for relevant audiences; Improved empowerment of women National level: Improved governance of nutrition; Increased nutrition sensitive legislation; Increased scientific research with nutrition objectives
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES* *This list is not exhaustive. Projects may be scored as principal or significant only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.	Fortification of staple foods with the aim of reducing iron and folic acid deficiency Management of acute malnutrition in emergency situations Behaviour change communication to promote exclusive breastfeeding Improvements in nutrition surveillance and health information systems Training health personnel to identify and treat nutritional deficiencies An integrated programme for maternal and child health that includes breastfeeding promotion, along with several other health interventions that are not directly relevant to nutrition A school feeding programme whose principal objective is increased school attendance, while also including explicit objectives/indicators for the dietary diversity and micronutrient-richness of school meals An agriculture programme whose principal objective is improving the access of smallholder farmers and women to markets, while also including explicit objectives/indicators for the availability and affordability of nutritious foods in markets Programmes promoting dietary diversity

¹² The immediate determinants of malnutrition include inadequate dietary intake, feeding practices or access to food. Underlying determinants of malnutrition include food security; adequate caregiving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment.

INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	
<p>DEFINITION</p> <p>In accordance with the CRPD, persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.</p> <p>Development co-operation activities are classified as being inclusive of persons with disabilities (scores Principal or Significant) if:</p>	<p>They have a deliberate objective on ensuring that persons with disabilities are included, and able to share the benefits, on an equal basis to persons without disabilities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>If they contribute to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity in line with Art. 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>If they support the ratification, implementation and/or monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p>
<p>CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>Support to activities that contribute to respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and protect the equal enjoyment of all human rights by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity (CRPD Art. 1). • Ensure empowerment and accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication. • Promote social, economic or political inclusion of persons with disabilities; or develop or strengthen policies, legislation or institutions in support of effective participation in society of persons with disabilities and/or their representative organisations.
<p>Examples of activities that could be marked as principal (score 2) objective include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to inclusive education as defined by art 24 of the CRPD. • Support to job insertion programmes inclusive of persons with disabilities. • Support to health and social projects specifically designed to reduce the vulnerability of the persons with disabilities. • Support to reduce architectural barriers in urban areas.
<p>Examples of activities that could be marked as significant (score 1) objective include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new or refurbished infrastructure project that is fully accessible to persons with disabilities. • A local library/school that makes cultural and education material also available in a form accessible to persons with visual or hearing impairments. • A social inclusion project that includes persons with disabilities among the target groups.
<p>Examples of activities that could be marked as non-targeted (score 0):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A programme or activity aimed at improving basic services for the poor that states that it will also reach persons with disabilities because they tend to be amongst the poorest, but does not contain specific mechanisms or activities to ensure inclusion. • A programme establishing a segregated school for children with disabilities.

4. Types of aid classification

5. The WP-STAT approved in June 2018 a modification of the types of aid.¹³ Implementing this change in the Reporting Directives requires a modification to Annex 11.

Change, in Annex 3 – Table DAC1, the label of line 2.2 (row code 1220) to “2.2 Specific-purpose programmes & funds managed by **implementing partners**”

In Annex 5 - DAC1 from CRS++ reporting:

- **Change** the label of line 2.2 (row code 1220) to “2.2 Specific-purpose programmes & funds managed by **implementing partners**”
- **Add** channels “cat. 22000” and “cat. 23000” to the column for specific channel or channel category (cat.)

Revise the descriptions of type-of-aid categories B03 and C01 in Annex 11 of the Reporting Directives as follows:

B03	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners	In addition to their core-funded operations, international organisations, NGOs, PPPs and networks, both in provider and in third countries, set up programmes and funds with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical focus. Donors’ bilateral contributions to such programmes and funds are recorded here.
C01	Project-type interventions	<p>A project is a set of inputs, activities and outputs, agreed with the partner country*, to reach specific objectives/outcomes within a defined time frame, with a defined budget and a defined geographical area. Projects can vary significantly in terms of objectives, complexity, amounts involved and duration. There are smaller projects that might involve modest financial resources and last only a few months, whereas large projects might involve more significant amounts, entail successive phases and last for many years. A large project with a number of different components is sometimes referred to as a programme, but should nevertheless be recorded here.</p> <p>Feasibility studies, appraisals and evaluations are included (whether designed as part of projects/programmes or dedicated funding arrangements). Academic studies, research and development, trainings, scholarships, and other technical assistance activities not directly linked to development projects/programmes should instead be recorded under D02.</p> <p>Aid channelled through NGOs or multilaterals is also recorded here. This includes payments for NGOs and multilaterals to implement donors’ projects and programmes, and funding of specified NGOs projects. By contrast, core funding of NGOs and multilaterals as well as contributions to specific-purpose funds are recorded under B.</p> <p>* In the cases of equity investments, humanitarian aid or aid channelled through NGOs, projects are recorded here even if there was no direct agreement between the donor and the partner country.</p>

¹³ See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)42](#).

ANNEX A - Figure 5 of the directives DCD/DAC(2018)9/FINAL and relevant extracts from DCD/DAC(2018)9/ADD1/FINAL Module B annexes that are not included above in the body of the text

Figure 5. Bilateral and multilateral aid and other resource flows to developing countries and ODA grant equivalent: CRS++ item-level reporting

Revise Figure 5 to include the new fields 19b, 23c, 23d and 23e (next page)

A. Identification data 1. Reporting year..... _ _ _ _ 1b. Commitment date..... _ _ _ _ _ 2. Reporting country/organisation..... _ _ _ _ 3. Extending agency..... _ _ 4. CRS Identification no. _ _ _ _ _ 5. Donor project no. _ _ _ _ 6. Nature of submission..... _ _ _ _	CRS++ item-level reporting
B. Basic data 7. Recipient..... _ _ _ _ 8. Channel of delivery name/country..... _ _ _ _ _ 9. Channel code..... _ _ _ _ _ 10. Bi/multi..... _ 11. Type of flow (Main DAC1 category)..... _ _ 12. Type of finance..... _ _ _ _ 13. Type of aid..... _ _ _ _ 14. Short description/Project title..... _ _ _ _ _ 15. Sector/Purpose code and corresponding shares..... _ _ _ _ _	
C. Supplementary data 16. Geographical target area..... _ _ _ _ _ 17. Expected starting date..... _ _ _ _ _ 18. Expected completion date..... _ _ _ _ _ 19. Description..... _ _ _ _ _ 19b. SDG focus* Policy objectives 20. Gender equality..... _ 21. Aid to environment..... _ 22. PD/GG..... _ 23. Trade development..... _ 23b. RMNCH..... _ 23c. Disaster Risk Reduction..... _ 23d. Nutrition*..... _ 23e. Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities*..... _ Type-of-aid related fields 24. Free-standing technical co-operation..... _ 25. Programme-based approach..... _ 26. Investment..... _ 27. Associated financing..... _ Rio markers 28. Biodiversity..... _ 29. Climate change – mitigation..... _ 30. Climate change – adaptation..... _ 31. Desertification..... _	E. For loans only <u>Terms of repayment</u> 44. Type of repayment..... _ 45. Number of repayments per annum..... _ _ 46. Interest rate..... _ _ _ _ _ 47. Second interest rate..... _ _ _ _ _ 48. First repayment date..... _ _ _ _ _ 49. Final repayment date..... _ _ _ _ _ <u>Other fields on debt</u> 50. Interest received..... _ _ _ _ _ 51. Principal disbursed and still outstanding..... _ _ _ _ _ 52. Arrears of principal (included in field 51)..... _ _ _ _ _ 53. Arrears of interest..... _ _ _ _ _

Annex 3 Summary of instructions in CRS++, table “Summary of reporting in CRS++” (p. 20)

Add lines for:

- SDG focus field, after field 19. Description
- policy markers for disaster risk reduction, nutrition and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, after field 23b. RMNCH

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	19. Description	E.g. project summary. No limitation of length. Preferably in English or French.
	19bis. SDG focus	
	20. Gender equality	2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted Blank=not screened
	21. Aid to environment	
	22. PD/GG	
	23. Trade development	
	23b. RMNCH	
	23c. Disaster risk reduction	
	23d. Nutrition	
	23e. Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	
	24. FTC	1=Yes

Annex 3 Summary of instructions in CRS++, table “Examples of reporting in CRS++” (p. 23)

Add lines for:

- SDG focus field, after field 19. Description
- policy markers for disaster risk reduction, nutrition and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, after field 23b. RMNCH

			Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
			Bilateral ODA grant New activity reported	Bilateral ODA loan New activity reported	Bilateral ODA Not new (Disbursement on earlier commitment)	Multilateral ODA New activity reported
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1	2015	2015	2015	2015
	Commitment date	1b	10-12-10	01-03-15		31-01-15
	Reporting country	2	x	x	x	x
	Extending agency	3	1	2	3	4
	CRS Identification N°	4	2015000001	2015000002	2013000003	2015000004
	Donor project N°	5	A100000	B200000	C300000	D400000
BASIC DATA	Nature of submission	6	1	1	3	1
	Recipient country	7	71	665	266	3000
	Channel of delivery_name	8	UNICEF	Public Sector	Ministry of Finance	Food and Agriculture Organisation
	Channel code	9	41122	10000	10000	41301
	Bi/Multi	10	1	1	1	2
	Type of flow (main DAC1 category)	11	10	10	10	10
	Type of finance	12	110	421	110	310
	Type of aid	13	C01	C01	C01	B02
	Short description / project title	14	Evaluation of the Child Protection Unit...	Construction of the hydropower plant	Rural water and sanitation support	Contribution to FAO [Assessed]
	Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares	15	15160:60 16010:40	23065	14030	
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Geographical target area	16	Tirana	Keyal Khwar	Kigali	
	Expected starting date	17	15-01-16	01-03-15	01-03-13	
	Expected completion date	18	31-03-16	28-02-18	31-12-16	
	Description	19	The objective of the project is to ...	The objective of the project is to ...	The objective of the project is to ...	
	SDG focus	19b	4.0;5.2	7.2	6.0	2.0
	Gender equality	20	1	1	1	
	Aid to environment	21	0	1	1	
	PD/GG	22	0	0	0	
	Trade development	23				
	RMNCH	23b	2	0	1	
	Disaster risk reduction	23c	0	1	1	
	Nutrition	23d	1	0	2	
	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	23e	1	0	1	
	FTC	24	1			
	Programme-based approach	25			1	
	Investment project	26		1		
	AF	27				
	Biodiversity	28	0	0	0	
	Climate change - mitigation	29	0	1	0	
	Climate change - adaptation	30	0	0	0	
	Desertification	31	0	0	0	

			Example 5	Example 6	Example 7	Example 8
			OOF syndicated loan (as participant) with amounts mobilised	Private FDI (aggregate by recipient and type of finance)	Direct official export credit (non-concessional, disbursement)	Official guaranteed export credit (disbursement, semi-aggregate)
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1	2015	2015	2015	2015
	Commitment date	1b	31-01-15			
	Reporting country	2	x	x	x	x
	Extending agency	3	5	6	7	7
	CRS Identification N°	4	2015000005	2015000006	20150000007	20150000008
	Donor project N°	5	E500000	F600000		
BASIC DATA	Nature of submission	6	1	1	1	1
	Recipient country	7	645	540	769	139
	Channel of delivery_name	8	Public sector			
	Channel code	9	10000			
	Bi/Multi	10	1	1	1	1
	Type of flow (main DAC1 category)	11	21	36	22	22
	Type of finance	12	431	421	421	1100
	Type of aid	13				
	Short description / project title	14	Subordinated loan: pulp production	FDI from private sector, loan	Direct export credits (maturity 5 years)	Export credit guarantee
	Purpose code	15	32162			
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Geographical target area	16				
	Expected starting date	17				
	Expected completion date	18				
	Description	19				
	SDG focus	19b	9.4			
	Gender equality	20	0			
	Aid to environment	21	0			
	PD/GG	22	0			
	Trade development	23				
	RMNCH	23b				
	Disaster risk reduction	23c	0			
	Nutrition	23d	0			
	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	23e	0			
	FTC	24				
	Programme-based approach	25				
	Investment project	26				
	AF	27				
	Biodiversity	28				
	Climate change - mitigation	29	0			
	Climate change - adaptation	30	0			
	Desertification	31	0			

			Example 9
			Amounts mobilised through a development guarantee
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1	2015
	Commitment date	1b	31-01-15
	Reporting country	2	x
	Extending agency	3	9
	CRS Identification N°	4	2015000009
	Donor project N°	5	I900000
	Nature of submission	6	1
BASIC DATA	Recipient country	7	66
	Channel of delivery_name	8	Private bank in recipient country
	Channel code	9	62001
	Bi/Multi	10	1
	Type of flow (main DAC1 category)	11	
	Type of finance	12	1100
	Type of aid	13	
	Short description / project title	14	portfolio guarantee on activities of a local bank
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Purpose code	15	32130
	Geographical target area	16	Whole country
	Expected starting date	17	29-09-16
	Expected completion date	18	29-09-16
	Description	19	The objective of the project is to ...
	SDG focus	19b	
	Gender equality	20	0
	Aid to environment	21	0
	PD/GG	22	0
	Trade development	23	0
	RMNCH	23b	0
	Disaster risk reduction	23c	0
	Nutrition	23d	0
	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	23e	0
	FTC	24	
	Programme-based approach	25	
	Investment project	26	
	AF	27	
	Biodiversity	28	0
	Climate change - mitigation	29	0
	Climate change - adaptation	30	0
	Desertification	31	0

Annex 4 CRS++ items required for different resources flows (p. 26)

Add lines for:

- SDG focus field, after field 19. Description
- policy markers for disaster risk reduction, nutrition and inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, after field 23b. RMNCH

			required		 optional					 not collected	
	Field name	Order	BI ODA	MULTI ODA	OOF, EXCL. EXPORT CREDITS	OFFICIALLY SUP. EXPORT CREDITS	PRIV. GRANTS	PRIVATE FDI	OTHER PRIV. MARKET	NON FLOW	OTHER FLOWS
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1									
	Commitment date	1b									
	Reporting country / organisation	2									
	Extending agency	3									
	CRS Identification N°	4									
	Donor project N°	5									
	Nature of submission	6									
BASIC DATA	Recipient country	7		3000							
	Channel of delivery_name/country	8									
	Channel code	9									
	Bi/Multi	10				1					
	Type of flow (Main DAC 1 category)	11	10	10	21	22	30	36	37	40	50
	Type of finance	12					110				
	Type of aid	13		B02							
	Short description / Project title	14									
	Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares	15		99810							
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Geographical target area	16									
	Expected starting date	17									
	Expected completion date	18									
	Description	19									
	SDG focus	19b									
	Gender equality	20									
	Aid to environment	21									
	PD/GG	22									
	Trade Development	23									
	RMNCH	23b									
	Disaster risk reduction	23c									
	Nutrition	23d									
	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	23e									
	FTC	24									
	PBA	25									
		Investment project	26								
	AF	27									
	Biodiversity	28									
	Climate change - mitigation	29									
	Climate change - adaptation	30									
	Desertification	31									