



Norad

Statistical Classification Manual

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Why do we need statistics and a statistical manual?

Statistics are raw material for the creation of knowledge, just as steel is raw material for manufacturing automobiles. Obviously, the quality of statistics is critical for public policy. Flawed information undermines knowledge, and can lead to poor policy decisions, and undermine progress.

- Donald J. Johnston, former Secretary-General of the OECD -

Every year Norwegian Official Development Assistance (ODA) is reported to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and official institutions like the Norwegian parliament.

Statistical information is often required to conduct brief analyses or in-depth studies of development-related topics. Norad provides statistical information to be used as background material for parliamentary propositions, analyses, reports, evaluations, dissertations, articles, strategies, books etc. Norad's statistical database contains historical data, and not prognosis figures.

This manual has been developed for the "producers" of ODA statistics, mainly staff (Norad, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the embassies), but also other ministries and cooperating partners providing yearly ODA statistics (Norfund, Fredskorpset, Norwegian NGOs etc). The manual also provides information to the "users" of ODA statistics, i.e. staff, NGOs, journalists, students, researchers and others.

The purpose of the statistical manual is to contribute to quality assurance of all statistical information coded by the "producers" of ODA. The information about coding and classifications given in Part 1 of the manual is there to help "producers" of ODA statistics, as well as "users", to understand the content of the different variables. Part 2 covers registration of the statistics in PTA.

If you are interested in the extent of Norwegian Official Development Assistance, and who the recipients are, please visit Norad's statistics website; <http://www.norad.no/Resultater+og+kvalitetssikring/Norsk+bistand+i+tall/Statistikkportalen>. This page provides information on Norwegian Official Development Assistance (ODA) since 1960. As from 1980, this information is divided in sector, region, country, type of assistance and year.

If you have any questions regarding the statistical manual in particular, or statistics for Norwegian Official Development Assistance (ODA) in general, please contact Norad's Department for Quality Assurance; post-amor@norad.no

Part 1. Statistical variables

The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) codes¹ have been developed by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). For donor countries that are members of the OECD, following CRS directives is mandatory when reporting on Official Development Assistance (ODA), as they define what should be counted as ODA.

Adjustments and/or changes to the already existing CRS codes are made exclusively through the formal annual meetings of the Working Party on Statistics of the OECD/DAC.

All variables are explained in the same fashion: first, we define the variable as specified by the CRS/DAC directives. To clarify certain variables, we answer some frequently asked questions (FAQs), give some examples and present useful reminders. The colour of the “Keep in mind” boxes indicates whether this is something you have to do (green boxes/whole line), or if it is something you should consider (yellow boxes/stippled line) when entering statistical information.

New in 2010	
New forms of assistance:	Forms of assistance revised
New Policy marker:	Climate change adaptation
Revised Policy markers:	Climate change mitigation and Biodiversity
New DAC-sub sectors:	140 - Water supply and sanitation (140.21, 140.22, 140.31, 140.32)

1.1 Agreement Title

Type a descriptive title (please specify sector and use key words). Avoid unnecessary wording (e.g. prefer “Voters’ education programme” to “The programme assists in the education of citizens to participate fully in elections”) and non-informative titles like: "Addendum 2.", "Pilot Project." etc. Maximum 72 characters.

FAQ

Q: Can I write the title in Norwegian/a language other than English?

A: No, *all* information needs to be typed in *English*, as it is reported to the OECD/DAC.

1.2 Agreement Partner

The agreement counterpart to Norad/the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)/embassies responsible for reporting according to requirements stated in the agreement. The agreement partner may be a multilateral organisation, government, NGO, private sector, etc.

FAQ

Q: What should I do if my agreement has more than one agreement partner?

A: You can only choose *one agreement partner*. Choose the main agreement partner, and mention other secondary partners in the agreement description (see below).

¹ The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is a database on official development assistance (ODA), official aid (OA) and other lending to developing countries and countries in transition. In the CRS, data on the sector of destination are recorded using 5-digit purpose codes. The first three digits of the code refer to the corresponding DAC5 sector or category. Each CRS code belongs to one and only one DAC5 category. The last two digits of the CRS purpose code are sequential and not hierarchical, i.e. each CRS code stands for itself and can be selected individually or grouped to create sub-sectors.

1.3 Implementing Institution

The (one) institution/person/organisation responsible for carrying out the agreement. This may be the Agreement Partner (see above), or another appointed institution. If there is more than one implementing institution, you must choose one of them.

FAQ

Q: What should I do if my agreement has more than one implementing institution?

A: You can only choose *one implementing institution*. Choose the main institution, and mention other secondary institutions in the agreement description (see below).

1.4 Recipient Country

Refers to the destination country for Official Development Assistance. Please see Appendix 3 for information on country codes, and Appendix 4 for the DAC list of aid recipients and income group.

Some activities benefit several recipient countries. Regional projects and programmes are reportable under the most specific available “unallocated” category (e.g. use “South of Sahara unallocated” for West Africa). The category “Global” is used if an activity benefits several regions.

1.5 Agreement Period

The planned agreement period, stated in the agreement/contract between the MFA/Norad and the agreement partner.

1.6 Agreement Description

The Agreement Description should consist of an accurate and informative description (in English) of the main objectives of the agreement. It may be copied from the agreement documents, but should not exceed 300 characters. The agreement description should justify the statistical coding, such as DAC sector codes, policy markers etc. If your agreement has more than one agreement partner/implementing institution, the secondary partners/institutions not chosen under 1.2/1.3 should be mentioned here.

FAQ

Q: Can I write the agreement description in Norwegian/a language other than English?

A: No, *all* information needs to be typed in *English*, as it is reported to the OECD/DAC.

1.7 Type of Assistance

Type of assistance identifies the channel for the transfer of funds/aid/resources to the recipient/partner. There are three types of assistance:

Bilateral Assistance

Denotes direct co-operation between Norway and a developing country, or support through an international, regional, local or Norwegian NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation).

Bilateral transactions are those undertaken by a donor country directly with a recipient country/region. They also include transactions with national and international non-governmental organisations active in development and other internal development-related transactions such as interest subsidies, spending on promotion of development awareness, debt reorganisation and administrative costs.

FAQ

Q: Is bilateral assistance only assistance to public (state) institutions?

A: No, the term bilateral includes (in addition to assistance to public institutions) assistance to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, consultants and independent research institutions.

Multi-bilateral Assistance

Denotes assistance that is channelled through a multilateral organisation, and *earmarked* for specific countries, sectors or themes.

Agencies may also administer funds that are specifically directed to developing countries or development concerns. Contributions to such funds may be reported in full as ODA, regardless of whether core contributions to the agencies are reportable as ODA.

Multi-bilateral assistance is a term defined by Norwegian policy makers and not by the OECD/DAC. When Norad carries out its yearly reporting to the OECD/DAC, bilateral assistance and multi-bilateral assistance are reported collectively as total bilateral assistance.

Multilateral Assistance

General contribution/core support to multilateral organisations as classified by the OECD/DAC² (see page 59-65). These are funds that are made available to the organisation at their disposal.

Multilateral contributions are those made to a recipient institution which:

- i. conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development;
- ii. is an international agency, institution or organisation whose members are governments, or a fund managed autonomously by such an agency; and
- iii. pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets.

Keep in mind

Use of type of assistance 3 (multilateral assistance), which is general contributions, cannot be sector-specific. Please use DAC sector 910 (multilateral).

² Definition of multilateral organisation as classified by the OECD/DAC: "An organisation where (independent) states are members and the contribution is approved as ODA (Official Development Assistance)". A complete list of classified organisations is available on <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/36/16/31724727.pdf>

1.8 Form of Assistance

Form of assistance describes the design and nature of the cooperation between the Norwegian government and its cooperation partner/agreement partner. While the DAC-sector defines the purpose and benefiting sector of the project, the form of assistance should describe in what form the funds reach this particular sector. Is it budget support, core funding of a research institution or is it project aid? The answers to this question should help you to find the correct form. For example, a contribution to a basket fund that will in turn be used to hire local experts should be reported as basket fund (B04), and not as technical assistance (D03).

If the agreement covers several forms of assistance, choose the form which is most significant. The forms are numbered, and named as specified by the OECD/DAC.

For those agreements that ended before January 2010, this new classification of aid will not apply. Form of assistance was changed in 2010; therefore older agreements will have other invalid values.

Form A01 General Budget Support

Non-earmarked contributions to the government budget including funding to support the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies). Budget support is a method of financing a recipient country's budget through a transfer of resources from an external financing agency to the recipient government's national treasury. The funds thus transferred are managed in accordance with the recipient's budgetary procedures. Funds transferred to the national treasury for financing programmes or projects managed according to different budgetary procedures from those of the recipient country, with the intention of earmarking the resources for specific purposes, are therefore excluded.

Note: Form of assistance General budget support can only be combined with DAC-sector 510.10 – General budget support.

Form A02 Sector Budget Support

Sector budget support, like general budget support (A01), is a financial contribution to a recipient government's budget. However, in sector budget support, the dialogue between donors and partner governments focuses on sector-specific concerns, rather than on overall policy and budget priorities.

Note: Form of assistance Sector budget support should be combined with a sector specific DAC-sector, for example health or education.

Form B01 Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and research institutions

Funds are provided to NGOs (local, national and international) for use at the latter's discretion, and contribute to programmes and activities which NGOs have developed themselves, and which they implement on their own authority and responsibility. Core contributions to PPPs, funds provided to foundations (e.g. philanthropic foundations), and contributions to research institutes (public and private) should also be recorded here.

Examples:

- Core contribution to ICRC, IPPF, IUCN or Transparency International
- Core contributions to Christian Michelsens Institutt

Form B02 Core contributions to multilateral institutions (f.ex: UN, World Bank)

These funds are classified as multilateral ODA. The recipient multilateral institution pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets. See Annex 2 of the DAC Directives for a comprehensive list of agencies core contributions to which may be reported under B02 (*Section I. Multilateral institutions*), [page 59](#).

Note:

- B02 includes both voluntary and assessed contributions to UN organisations
- B02 can only be combined with DAC sector 910.10 and type of assistance and country code Multilateral

Form B03 Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)

In addition to their core-funded operations, international organizations set up and raise funds for specific programmes and funds with clearly identified sectoral, thematic or geographical focus. Donors' bilateral contributions to such programmes and funds are recorded here, e.g. "UNICEF girls' education", "Education for All Fast Track Initiative", various trust funds, including for reconstruction (e.g. Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund).

Form B04 Basket funds/pooled funding

The donor contributes funds to an autonomous account, managed jointly with other donors and/or the recipient. The account will have specific purposes, modes of disbursement and accountability mechanisms, and a limited time frame. Basket funds are characterised by common project documents, common funding contracts and common reporting/audit procedures with all donors. Donors' contributions to funds managed autonomously by international organisations are recorded under B03.

Note: The difference between B03 and B04: If the fund is initiated and administrated by an organisation (NGO or multilateral), the correct form of assistance is B03. If the fund is initiated and administered by the donors and/or the recipient, the form of assistance should be recorded as B04.

Examples:

- Nicaragua FED – fund (Common Fund for Sexual and Reproductive Rights)

Form C01 Project-type interventions

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. Feasibility studies, appraisals and evaluations are included (whether designed as part of projects/programmes or dedicated funding arrangements). 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 managed by international organisations are recorded under B01-4.

* 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.

Note: The difference between “Project type-interventions” (C01) and “Support to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by an organization” (B03): If the funds are earmarked for specific projects, C01 is the correct form. If we instead are funding a program, and we have little or no say in which projects the program is supporting, the correct form is B03.

Form D01 Experts and other technical assistance – Donor country personnel

Experts, consultants, teachers, academics, researchers, volunteers and contributions to public and private bodies for sending experts to developing countries.

Note: This does not cover consultants who are assisting the Norwegian administration, only consultants and other experts who are sent to and for the recipient country.

Form D02 Experts and other technical assistance – Other technical assistance

Provision, outside projects as described in category C01, of technical assistance in recipient countries (excluding technical assistance performed by donor experts reported under D01, and scholarships/training in donor country reported under E01). This includes training and research; language training; south-south studies; research studies; collaborative research between donor and recipient universities and organisations); local scholarships; development-oriented social and cultural programmes. This category also covers ad hoc contributions such as conferences, seminars and workshops, exchange visits, publications, etc.

Examples:

- Institutional cooperation
- The NUFU-program with SIU
- Travel support for 12 participants from developing countries to attend conference on hydro power in Norway

Form E01 Scholarships and student costs in donor country

Financial aid awards for individual students and contributions to trainees.

Examples:

- Refund student loans by Statens lånekasse for utdanning
- Scholarships for international summer school students at the University of Oslo (ISS)

Form F01 Debt relief

Groups all actions relating to debt (forgiveness, conversions, swaps, buy-backs, rescheduling, refinancing).

Note: F01 can only be combined with DAC-sector 600 - Action relating to debt

Examples:

- Debt Reduction Facility, Liberia
- The Comoros - arrear clearance operation

Form G01 Various administrative costs

Administrative costs of development assistance programmes not already included under other ODA items as an integral part of the costs of delivering or implementing the aid provided. This category covers situation analyses and auditing activities. As regards the salaries component of administrative costs, it relates to in-house agency staff and contractors only; costs associated with donor experts/consultants are to be reported under category C or D01.

Note: G01 should cover all costs which are not project specific and which purpose is to assist the Norwegian administration at the embassies or MFA/Norad.

Examples:

- Contracts with auditors who assist the Embassy/department whenever needed
- Translation of non project specific documents

Form H01 Development awareness

Funding of activities designed to increase public support, i.e. awareness in the donor country of development co-operation efforts, needs and issues.

Note:

- H01 only includes information activities in Norway, directed towards the Norwegian public.
- H01 can only be combined with DAC-sector 998.20 – Promotion of development awareness

1.9 DAC Sector

The sector of destination of a contribution should be selected by answering the question “Which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster?”. The sector classification does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. Sector-specific education or research activities (e.g. agricultural education) or construction of infrastructure (e.g. agricultural storage) should be reported under the sector to which they are directed, not under education, construction, etc.

The sectors are numbered, grouped and named by the OECD/DAC. They consist of a main sector (the three first digits) and a sub-sector (the last two digits).

The most general sub-sector code ends in the sequential number 10. It refers to policy, planning and programmes; administration, institution capacity building and advice; combinations of activities and unspecified activities falling outside other code headings.

The main codes have sequential numbers 20, 30, 40 and 50.

The detailed codes have sequential numbers in the range 61 - 79.

Sector-specific education, training and research codes have sequential numbers in the range 81 -89.

Sector-specific services have codes with sequential numbers in the range 91 -99.

See appendix 1 for the complete list of OECD/DAC sector codes.

Examples

Identifying the most suitable purpose can sometimes be difficult. Please read the following examples stated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat carefully to make a well founded judgement.

A. Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient’s economic or social structure the transfer intends to foster, as mentioned above. Some examples illustrating the choices follow:

1. a Construction of apartments in three cities:

The appropriate code is “housing policy and administrative management” (16030).

2. a Privatisation of the National Energy Agency:

The appropriate code is “energy policy and administrative management” (23010) and not “privatisation”.

2. b State enterprise restructuring programme:

The appropriate code is “privatisation” (25020).

3. a Assistance to the Ministry of Education to prepare an education sector programme:

The appropriate code is “education policy and administrative management” (11110) and neither “government administration” nor “economic and development policy/planning”.

3. b Training of government officers in project preparation:

The appropriate code is “economic and development policy/planning” (15110).

4. a Fertiliser delivery:

The appropriate code is “agricultural inputs” (31150) and not “import support (commodities)”.

4. b Import of general goods and services:

The appropriate code is “import support (commodities)” (53040).

B. Within each sector, care should be taken to allocate supplies, equipment and infrastructure to the most specific code available. For example:

1. a Construction of a tuberculosis clinic:

The appropriate code is “Tuberculosis control” (12263) and not “basic health infrastructure”.

1. b District hospitals rehabilitation programme:

The appropriate code is “basic health infrastructure” (12230).

2. a Primary school books delivery:

The appropriate code is “primary education” (11220) and not “education facilities and training”.

2. b Paper supply for printing school books:

The appropriate code is “education facilities and training” (11120).

C. Sector specific education activities are to be included in the respective sectors, either in a specific education code or in a general code. For example:

1. Upgrading of an agricultural training centre:

The appropriate code is “agricultural education” (31181).

2. Environmental training course for mineral resource department:

The appropriate code is “Mineral/mining policy and administrative management” (32210) and neither “environmental education/training” nor “advanced technical and managerial training”.

D. The first DAC sector code listed, within each sector or category (sequential number “10”), is defined to include activities falling outside the other code headings. When using this code, give as much detail as possible in the written description.

Keep in mind

Some DAC sector codes require the use of Policy Markers (see 1.10)

- Code **15164 Women’s equality organisations and institutions** requires Policy Marker Gender Equality code 2 Main Objective or code 1 Significant Objective.
- Code **410 General Environmental protection** requires Policy Marker Environment code 2 Main Objective.
- Code **151 Government and Civil Society** and code **152 Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security** will in most cases require Policy Marker Human Rights/Participatory Development/Good Governance/Democratisation code 2 Main Objective or code 1 Significant Objective.
- Code **410.30 Bio-diversity** require the Policy Marker Biodiversity code 2 Main Objective

1.10 Policy Markers

Policy Markers identify projects with objectives that contribute to certain important issues, irrespective of the sector it is meant to cover. The policy markers have been developed by the DAC member countries and the OECD/DAC Secretariat.

The system allows for the identification of activities targeted on several policy objectives, i.e. the same programme can have more than one policy marker. Policy marker data are descriptive rather than quantitative and should be treated differently from DAC sector data when analysed.

A policy marker can have two different levels:

Code 2: Main Objective

- The issue is identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and it is an explicit objective of the activity.
- Answering "no" to the question "Would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?" gives another indication that code 2 would be correct.

Code 1: Significant Objective

- Significant (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not among the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Code 0: None

- The policy objective is not targeted.

Keep in mind

- An activity can have more than one policy marker.
- Leave the field blank (code 0, none etc.) if the activity has not been screened against the objective.

FAQ

Q: Is it possible to choose more than one policy marker?

A: Yes, you can choose more than one policy marker, both on main and significant level. Note that if an objective is not verified in any documentation of the project, such as the appropriation document, you should leave the field blank.

Please read the following pages for definitions, criteria and typical activities of the five policy markers.

Policy Marker: Gender Equality

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

An activity should be classified as gender equality focused (coded as main or significant) if it is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex.

Necessary Criteria

Gender equality is explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which:

- Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between women and men, girls and boys, ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity, or compensate for past discrimination;

or

- Develop or strengthen gender equality or anti-discrimination policies, legislation or institutions.

This approach requires analysing gender inequalities either separately or as an integral part of agencies standard procedures.

Examples of typical activities

Examples of activities that could be marked as **main** objective:

- legal literacy for women and girls
- male networks against gender violence
- a social safety net project which focuses specifically on assisting women and girls as a particularly disadvantaged group in a society
- capacity building of Ministries of Finance and Planning to incorporate gender equality objectives in national poverty reduction or comparable strategies.

Such activities can target women specifically, men specifically or both women and men.

Examples of activities that could be marked as **significant** objective:

- activity which has as its principal objective to provide drinking water to a district or community while at the same time ensuring that women and girls have safe and easy access to the facilities;
- a social safety net project which focuses on the community as a whole and ensures that women and girls benefit equally with men and boys.

Keep in mind

DAC sector code **15170 Women's equality organisations and institutions** requires Policy Marker Gender Equality code 2 Main Objective or code 1 Significant Objective.

Policy Marker: Environment

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

An environment-oriented activity should be coded as main (2) or significant (1) if the activity is intended to produce an improvement in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned; **or**

It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.

Necessary Criteria

- The environmental objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; **and**
- The activity contains specific measures to protect or enhance the physical and/or biological environment it affects, or to remedy existing environmental damage; **or**
- The activity contains specific measures to develop or strengthen environmental policies, legislation and administration or other organisations responsible for environmental protection.

Example of typical activities

- **Social infrastructure and services:** Water resources protection; water resources policies and water management that take into account environmental and socio-economic constraints, sanitation or waste management practices that brings environmental benefits.
- **Economic infrastructure and services:** Infrastructure projects designed with comprehensive and integrated environmental protection and management components; activities promoting sustainable use of energy resources (power generation from renewable sources of energy); energy conservation.
- **Production sectors:** Sustainable management of agricultural land and water resources; sustainable forest management programmes, combating land degradation and deforestation; sustainable management of sea resources; adoption and promotion of cleaner and more efficient technologies in production processes; measures to suppress or reduce pollution in land, water and air (e.g. filters); increasing energy efficiency in industries; sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism. (Sustainable natural resources management is a combination of management practices that have been planned and selected on the basis of interdisciplinary and participatory assessment of ecological, social and economic impacts of alternative management options, and resolution of possible conflicts or disputes concerning the significance and acceptability of the impacts of the proposed management alternatives.)

N.B. Activities that can be assigned the sector code “general environmental protection” i.e. environmental policy and administrative management, biosphere protection, bio-diversity, site preservation, flood prevention/control, environmental education/training, environmental research score, by definition, **Main Objective**.

Keep in mind

DAC sector code 410 *General Environmental Protection* requires Policy Marker Environment code 2 Main Objective.

Examples of environment-related projects in Norad's statistical database

Main objective:

Title: "CATIE- Rehab. of Degraded Pastures"

The overall goal of the project is to increase the productivity and reduce the degradation and environmental vulnerability of pasture lands in central Nicaragua, northern Honduras and the Petén of Guatemala by improving, complementing or replacing current extensive grazing systems with more sustainable land use alternatives via adjustments in land use policies, the development and dissemination of more sustainable alternatives, and improvements in the capacity of local institutions and farmers to manage natural resources in a sustainable way.

The main purpose of this project is environmental improvement, and the project would not have been undertaken without the environmental component.

Significant objective:

Title: "Plant Genetic Resources Programme"

The purpose of the genetic centre that will be established is to safeguard plant genetic diversity and to ensure the survival of local plant populations. The centre will in time do research on and develop new varieties of plants adjusted to local conditions.

The main purpose of this project is first and foremost agricultural, and not environmental. However, a significant objective is to contribute to bio-diversity.

Examples of projects that should *not* be given the policy marker environment

- Agricultural education in general
- Sector support if environment is not mentioned explicitly
- When an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is carried out, without any other environmental components.

Policy Marker: Climate change adaptation

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

An activity should be classified as adaptation related if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

Necessary Criteria

- the climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation;
- and**
- the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above.

Carrying out a climate change adaptation analysis, either separately or as an integral part of agencies' standard procedures, facilitates this approach.

The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.

Examples of typical enabling activities for adaptation

Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10)

- Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and international policy, plans and programmes.
- Improving regulations and legislation to provide incentives to adapt.

Environmental education /training (sector 410.81)

- Education, training and public awareness rising related to the causes and impacts of climate change and the role of adaptation.

Environmental research (sector 410.82)

- Adaptation-related climate research including meteorological and hydrological observation and forecasting, impact and vulnerability assessments, early warning systems, etc.

Examples of typical sectoral activities

Health (Sector 120)

- Implementing measures to control malaria in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change.

Water and sanitation (Sector 140)

- Promoting water conservation in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated.

Agriculture (Sector 311)

- Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change.

Forestry (Sector 312)

- Promoting a diverse mix of forest management practices and species to provide a buffer against uncertainties of climate change.

Fishing (Sector 313)

- Promoting changes in fishing practices to adapt to changes in stocks and target species. Introducing flexibility in the gear that is used, the species that are fished, the fishing areas to be managed, and the allocations that are harvested.

Flood prevention/control (Sector 410.50 - under General environmental protection)

- Implementing measures for flood prevention and management such as watershed management, reforestation or wetland restoration.

Disaster prevention and preparedness (Sector 740)

- Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters.
- Implementing measures to respond to glacial lake outburst flood risk, such as the creation or improvement of early warning systems and widening or deepening of glacial lake outlet channels.

Policy Marker: Climate change mitigation

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

An activity should be classified as climate-change mitigation related if it contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

Necessary Criteria

- the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; **or**
- the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; **or**
- the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score “**main objective**” if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

Examples of sector and non-sector specific activities

Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Transport (sector 210), Energy generation and supply (sector 230), Agriculture (sector 311), Industry (sector 321)

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.

Water and sanitation (sector 140)

- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.

Transport (sector 210), Energy generation and supply (sector 230), Agriculture (sector 311), Industry (sector 321)

- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.

Forestry (sector 312)

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

Typical non-sector specific activities are:

Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10), Biosphere protection (sector 410.20), Biodiversity (sector 410.30)

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs through sustainable management and conservation of oceans and other marine and coastal ecosystems, wetlands, wilderness areas and other ecosystems.

Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10), Biosphere protection (sector 410.20), Biodiversity (sector 410.30)

- Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks); climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change; development of climate-change-related legislation; climate technology needs surveys and assessments; institutional capacity building.

Environmental education/training (sector 410.81)

- Education, training and public awareness related to climate change.

Environmental research (sector 410.81)

- Climate-change-mitigation related research and monitoring.
- Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.

Policy Marker: Biodiversity

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

An activity should be classified as bio-diversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if: It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Rio convention on biodiversity: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

Necessary Criteria

The activity contributes to

- protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- integration of bio-diversity and eco-system services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "main objective" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

Examples of sector and non-sector specific activities

Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Water and sanitation (sector 140)

- Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchments and river basin protection and management.

Agriculture (sector 311)

- Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods.

Forestry (sector 312)

- Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas.

Fishing (sector 313)

- Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing.

Tourism (sector 332)

- Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism.

Typical non-sector specific activities are:

Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10)

- Preparation of national bio-diversity plans, strategies and programmes; biodiversity inventories and assessments; development of legislation and regulations to protect threatened species; development of incentives, impact assessments, and policy and legislation on equitable access to the benefits of genetic resources.

Biosphere protection (sector 410.20)

- Establishment of protected areas, environmentally oriented zoning, land use and regional development planning.

Biosphere protection (sector 410.20), Biodiversity (sector 410.30)

- Protecting endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats, e.g. by promoting traditional animal husbandry or formerly cultivated/collected plants or ex-situ conservation (e.g. seed banks, zoological gardens).

Biodiversity (sector 410.30), Environmental education/training (sector 410.81)

- Capacity building in taxonomy, bio-diversity assessment and information management of biodiversity data; education, training and awareness-raising on bio-diversity.

Environmental research (sector 410.82)

- Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to biodiversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.

Environmental education/training (sector 410.81), Environmental research (sector 410.82)

- Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services.

Keep in mind

Code **410.30 Bio-diversity** requires the Policy Marker Biodiversity code 2 Main Objective

Policy Marker: Desertification

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

An activity should be classified as desertification-related (score Principal or Significant) if: It aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

Necessary Criteria

The activity contributes to

- protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "main objective" if it directly and explicitly relates to one or more of the above criteria, including in the context of the realisation of national, sub-regional or regional action programmes.

Examples of sector and non-sector specific activities

Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Agriculture (sector 311)

- Integration of action to combat desertification and land degradation into sectoral policy, planning and programmes (e.g. agricultural and rural development policy, plans and programmes).

Water and sanitation (sector 140), Forestry (sector 312)

- Rehabilitation of land, vegetation cover, forests and water resources, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources.

Agriculture (sector 311)

- Sustainable irrigation for both crops and livestock to reduce pressure on threatened land; alternative livelihood projects.

Forestry (sector 312)

- Development and transfer of environmentally sound traditional and local technologies, knowledge, know-how and practices to combat desertification, e.g. methods of conserving water, wood (for fuel or construction) and soil in dry areas.

Typical non-sector specific activities are:

Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10)

- Preparation of strategies and action programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; establishment of drought early warning systems; strengthening of drought preparedness and management; observation and assessment of CCD implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of impact indicators.

Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10)

- Measures to promote the participation of affected populations in planning and implementing sustainable resource management or improving security of land tenure.

Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10)

- Support for population/migration policies to reduce population pressure on land.

Environmental education/training (sector 410.81), Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 410.10)

- Capacity building in desertification monitoring and assessment; education, training and public awareness programmes related to desertification and land degradation.

Environmental research (sector 410.82)

- Research on desertification and land degradation.

Policy Marker: Human rights/ Participatory Development/ Good Governance/ Democratisation

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

The activity is intended to enhance elements of participatory development, democratisation, good governance and the respect for human rights.

Necessary Criteria

The activity is given code 2 Main Objective or code 1 Significant Objective if:

- Participatory development (PD), democratisation, good governance (GG) and the respect for human rights are explicitly promoted as objectives in activity documentation; **and**
- The activity contains specific measures to promote one or more of the following:

Participatory development, i.e. establishing new systems, structures or institutions through which groups, communities or people in a country can play an active and influential role in shaping decisions that affect their lives.

Democratisation, which integrates participation and pluralism, including the right of opposition, into the political life of the country and provides a basis for legitimacy of the government.

Good governance, i.e. the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the official sector, an independent judiciary as well as the rule of law, and effective, responsible and equitable administration at all levels of government.

Human rights, i.e. actions specifically designed to strengthen the respect for, and to facilitate the implementation of internationally agreed human rights.

Example of typical activities

- Civil service reform; support to labour unions, workers' education programmes, combating child labour; support to police forces, customs
- Education and training programmes
- Decentralisation programmes.

N.B. Activities that can be assigned one of the following DAC sector codes **score**, by definition, **Main or Significant Objective**: public sector financial management, legal and judicial development, strengthening civil society, post-conflict peace building, elections, human rights monitoring and education, demobilisation, free flow of information.

Keep in mind

DAC sector code *151 Government and Civil Society* and *152 Conflict prevention, peace and security* will in most cases require the Policy Marker for Human rights/Participatory development/Good Governance/Democratisation code 2 Main Objective or code 1 Significant Objective.

Policy Marker: Trade Development

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

An activity should be classified as trade development-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:

It is intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to:

- formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and
- value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; or
- stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.

Criteria for eligibility

a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; **and**

b) The activity contains specific measures to promote one or several of the trade development aspects below, at the institutional and enterprise level:

- business support services and institutions;
- access to trade finance;
- trade promotion and market development in the production and service sectors.

Examples of typical activities

Business support services and institutions: establishment of business partnerships; investment climate assessments; assisting exporters in developing countries in locating potential importers worldwide; training package providing tools and materials regarding operational legal aspects of e-commerce.

Trade finance: Feasibility study on a pilot export development fund, innovative trade-related finance for SMEs.

Production and service sectors: support to fruit and vegetable marketing; increase the international competitiveness of SMEs active in textile and clothing sector, through increase of their productivity

Keep in mind

DAC sector code 250.10 requires Policy Marker Trade Development value 2 Main objective.

Policy Marker: Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH)

Please read the general explanation of policy markers (1.10, p. 13) before continuing.

Definition

It contributes to achieving improved maternal, newborn and child health based on the “continuum of care” concept: The "Continuum of Care" for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) implies a life-cycle approach and includes integrated service delivery for women and children from reproductive health to pre-pregnancy, delivery, the immediate postnatal period, and childhood. Such care is provided by families, households and communities as well as through inclusive outpatient services, clinics and other health facilities on district and national level. The Continuum of Care recognises that reproductive choice and safe childbirth are critical to the health of both the woman and the newborn child -and that a healthy start in life is an essential step towards a sound childhood and a productive life.

Criteria for eligibility

The activity contributes to **any** one of the following:

- a) Improved access for women and children to a comprehensive, integrated package of essential health interventions and services along the continuum of care;
- b) Strengthening health systems in order to improve access to and deliver integrated high-quality RMNCH specific services;
- c) RMNCH specific workforce capacity building, ensuring skilled and motivated health workers in the right place at the right time, with the necessary infrastructure, drugs, equipment and regulations.

Note: as good practice, in their project text, donors should indicate which of the above criteria (a-c) is addressed in their activity.

Examples of typical activities

Essential interventions and services such as:

Family planning, contraception; Antenatal, newborn, and postnatal care; Emergency obstetric and newborn care; Skilled care during childbirth at appropriate facilities; Safe abortion services (where not prohibited by law); Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV and other STIs; Combating reproductive tract infections, reproductive health-related cancers, and other gynecological morbidities; Infertility treatment; Prevention and treatment for major childhood illnesses including acute respiratory infections and diarrhea; Improving infant and child feeding practices; Promoting exclusive breast-feeding; Providing ready-to-use therapeutic foods and key vitamins and minerals, including Vitamin A and iodized salts.

Health Systems Strengthening:

Removal of financial, social, and cultural barriers to access health care (including advocacy); Improving service delivery to RMNCH and increasing access to adequately equipped health centres; Supporting national plans and priorities regarding RMNCH; Implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; Training, retraining and deploying health workers.

These activities contribute to the RMNCH-continuum of care through important interventions outside the health sector:

Promotion of standards of comprehensive sexual education; Targeted food security programmes tailored to the needs of pregnant women, mothers and their children; Programmes that address most vulnerable population groups, such as internally displaced persons or ethnic minorities that suffer from displacement, with regard to their sexual and reproductive health needs; Improving access to clean water and hygienic sanitation for pregnant women, mothers and their children; Provision of maternal and child health services such as birthing kits or the dispatch of midwives and obstetricians which forms part of humanitarian aid emergency response; Collection of census data where specific development has occurred to target accurate reporting of vitals, i.e. the number of births and the number of “live” births.

Keep in mind

DAC sector code *130.10, 130.20, 130.30 and 130.81* requires that the Policy Marker for RMNCH has the code 2 Main Objective or code 1 Significant Objective. The DAC sector code 121 (all subsectors), 122 (all subsectors), 130.40, 140.30, 140.31 and 140.32 can have any value on the Policy Marker. All other sectors can have a marker of either 0 None or 1 Significant Objective.

1.11 Focus Area

Focus area identifies projects/programmes where certain thematic areas or groups are targeted to benefit from the agreement. An activity can have more than one focus area. If no specific area/group is targeted, leave the field blank.

Research:

At least **50%** of the contribution will have to be assigned to research in order for the agreement to be marked with focus area Research.

HIV/aids:

The activity contains specific measures to promote one or several of the aspects related to HIV/AIDS control, prevention and care, defined as follows: information, education and communication; testing and counselling; prevention; treatment, care and support or other activities related to sexually transmitted diseases.

Children:

Children are defined as persons under the age of 18.

Refugees:

The term refugee is used in a broad sense and includes refugees as defined in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of **Refugees**, as well as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who are displaced but have not crossed an international border and to which the Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced are considered to apply by the international community.

Indigenous People:

People in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonisation or the establishment of present State boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions (ILO convention 169).

Landmines:

A landmine is an explosive device designed to be placed on or in the ground and to explode when triggered by a vehicle or person – without their knowledge.

The Mine Ban Convention is the basic framework for support to mine activity. A range of activities related to land landmines are covered. Both land mine clearance as well as conferences and international negotiations, awareness and advocacy work, social programs for land mine victims and community development in land mine affected areas.

Cluster munitions:

Cluster Munitions is a category of weapons in which a container transport and eject a number of smaller explosive sub-munitions over an area.

A range of activities related to cluster munition are covered, such as conferences , awareness and advocacy work, implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions including clearance, victim assistance in affected areas and stockpile destruction .

Trafficking:

Human Trafficking as defined in the protocol to the UN convention against transnational organized crime and in the Norwegian penal code art. 224; Exploitation of human beings for the purpose of prostitution, forced labour, including begging, war service in a foreign country or trade in human organs.

Keep in mind

An activity can have more than one main focus area

1.12 Special Projects

Special projects are projects that are transversal in the organisation and not already reflected through a chapter/post, organisational unit (Resp.unit), agreement partner, sector code etc.

Part 2. Input System

2.1. PTA

The PTA is a system used by Norad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (incl. the embassies) to catalogue the specific details of an agreement. In this section we will present the statistical variables used in the PTA. For in-depth explanations of variables, please consult relevant sections in Part 1 (relevant page numbers are shown in brackets). For questions of a technical nature, please consult the PTA manual or contact the PTA helpdesk.

The Details sheet

The screenshot displays the 'Details' tab for agreement GLO-09/001, titled 'Test for the Statistical Classification Manual'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- General:** Fields for Title in English, Agreement partner, Impl. institution, Recipient country, and Agreement tag.
- Agreement period:** Fields for start and end years (2009 - 2009).
- Responsible:** Fields for Unit (AMOR) and Officer (HATH).
- Related agreements:** A table with columns for Agreement no. and Name.
- Agreement description:** A large text area containing the text 'This is a test'. A yellow tooltip indicates: '255 characters are reported to OECD/DAC. The description should consist of an accurate and informative description (in English) of the agreements main objectives and justify the statistical coding. If the agreement has more than one partner/impl. inst. or covers more than one DAC-sector, the secondary partners/institutions/sectors not chosen in the Details/Statistics cards should be mentioned here.'
- Agreement summary:** A table with columns for Agreement, Signed date, Estimated amount, and Agreed amount.

Arrows labeled A through G point to specific elements in the interface:

- A:** Points to the 'Title in English' field.
- B:** Points to the 'Agreement partner' field.
- C:** Points to the 'Impl. institution' field.
- D:** Points to the 'Recipient country' field.
- E:** Points to the 'Agreement period' and 'Responsible' sections.
- F:** Points to the 'Signed date' field in the 'Agreement summary' table.
- G:** Points to the 'Agreed amount' field in the 'Agreement summary' table.

Agreement	Signed date	Estimated amount	Agreed amount
Agreement	07.01.2009		1 000 000
Total (estimated + agreed)			1 000 000

A. Agreement Title (p. 4)

Type a descriptive title in English (please specify sector).

Avoid non-informative titles like: "Addendum 2.", "Pilot Project" and unnecessary wording.

Do not exceed 72 characters.

B. Agreement Partner (p. 4)

The counterpart to the agreement. Choose a partner from the drop-down list. All agreement partners will be listed in a relevant category. If you cannot find your partner (or if misspelt, found under the wrong category etc.), please send an e-mail to pta-helpdesk@mfa.no , see box below.

C. Implementing Institution (p. 5)

The (one) institution/person/ organisation responsible for carrying out the agreement. Choose a partner from the drop-down list. All agreement partners will be listed in a relevant category. If you cannot find your partner (or if misspelt, found under the wrong category etc.), please send an e-mail to pta-helpdesk@mfa.no , see box below.

If you can't find your partner in PTA, send this information to pta-helpdesk@mfa.no:

1. Full name of the partner, included acronyms, f.ex: *UNU - UN University*
2. Category – f. ex. *Multilateral Institutions* or *Norwegian private sector*
3. Agreement number - f.ex *GLO-09/001*

D. Recipient Country (p. 5)

Will be shown automatically according to the geo-code entered when creating the agreement. If you wish to select a different country, please choose from the existing list in the PTA. Some activities benefit several aid recipients. Regional projects and programmes are reportable under the most specific available "unallocated" category, e.g. Asia Unspecified, Africa Unspecified etc.

E. Agreement period (p. 5):

The planned agreement period, stated in the agreement/contract between the MFA/Norad and the agreement partner. You must enter a 4-digit number, e.g. 2006, in each of the two boxes. The agreement period is available for updating in all phases, and should be updated if the agreement period is changed.

F. Agreement Description: (p. 5)

Type a description of the agreement in English. Do not exceed 300 characters. The agreement description should justify the selected codes in the statistics sheet.

G. Agreement Signed:

Fill in the date the agreement was signed, in accordance with the agreement document between the MFA/Norad and the agreement partner. You may not change the date the agreement was signed.

The Statistics sheet

The screenshot shows a software interface with several sections:

- International codes:** Includes 'Type of assistance' (pointed to by A), 'Form of assistance' (pointed to by B), and 'Sector' (pointed to by C).
- National codes:** Includes 'Program area' (pointed to by D) and 'Focus areas' (pointed to by E).
- Policy markers:** A list of dropdown menus with 'None' selected, including 'Climate change', 'Trade development', 'Desertification', 'Environment', 'Gender and equality', 'Human Rights/Participatory Development/ Good Governance/ Democratisation', and 'Bio-diversity' (pointed to by F).
- Special projects etc.:** A text input field (pointed to by G).
- Validation:** A large empty area with a 'Validate' button.

A. Type of Assistance (p. 6):

Distinguishes pure bilateral assistance from multi-bilateral or multilateral assistance.

The close-up shows the 'Type of aid' dropdown menu with the following options:

- 1
- Bilateral
- Bilateral
- Multi
- Multi-bilateral

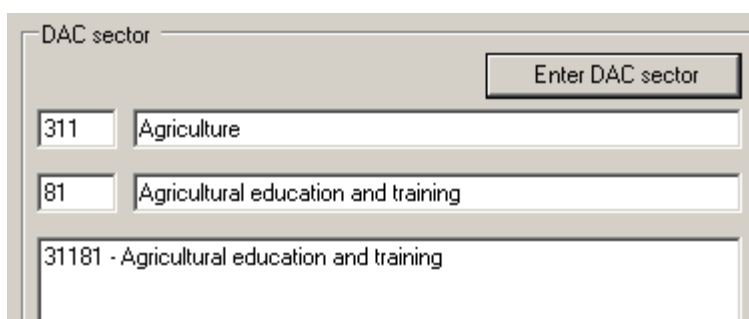
B. Form of Assistance (p. 7-10):

Answering the question "What form of assistance will reach the benefiting sector?" will help identify the form of assistance. Distinguishes investment projects, project/programme aid, other including commodities and supplies, and technical cooperation.



C. DAC sector (p. 11-12):

Answering the question: "Which part of the recipient's economic or social structure is meant to be strengthened by the transfer?" identifies the DAC sector. All sector codes, sub sector codes and titles are shown in the PTA. (For a complete list and full descriptions of sectors, see Appendix 1).



D. Policy Markers (p. 13-27):

Identifies projects with objectives contributing to certain important issues (gender, climate change, environment etc.). Choose between Main objective, Significant objective or None.

E. Focus Areas (p. 27):

Identifies projects where certain thematic areas or groups are targeted to benefit from the agreement (children, refugees etc.). Multiple areas/groups may be selected – tick off relevant focus areas or leave blank.

F. Special projects

Projects that are transversal in the organisation and not already reflected through a chapter/post, organisational unit (Resp.unit), agreement partner, sector code etc.

G. Validate Statistics:

By using the validate button, you check whether or not your statistical coding is consistent. If your coding is not correct, then this will be remarked in the validation area.

Appendix 1: DAC sectors

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
110		EDUCATION	
111		Education, level unspecified	<i>The codes in this category are to be used only when level of education is unspecified or unknown (e.g. training of primary school teachers should be coded under 11220).</i>
	11110	Education policy and administrative management	Education sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to education ministries, administration and management systems; institution capacity building and advice; school management and governance; curriculum and materials development; unspecified education activities.
	11120	Education facilities and training	Educational buildings, equipment, materials; subsidiary services to education (boarding facilities, staff housing); language training; colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.
	11130	Teacher training	Teacher education (where the level of education is unspecified); in-service and pre-service training; materials development.
	11182	Educational research	Research and studies on education effectiveness, relevance and quality; systematic evaluation and monitoring.
112		Basic education	
	11220	Primary education	Formal and non-formal primary education for children; all elementary and first cycle systematic instruction; provision of learning materials.
	11230	Basic life skills for youth and adults	Formal and non-formal education for basic life skills for young people and adults (adults education); literacy and numeracy training.
	11240	Early childhood education	Formal and non-formal pre-school education.
113		Secondary education	
	11320	Secondary education	Second cycle systematic instruction at both junior and senior levels.
	11330	Vocational training	Elementary vocational training and secondary level technical education; on-the job training; apprenticeships; including informal vocational training.
114		Post-secondary education	
	11420	Higher education	Degree and diploma programmes at universities, colleges and polytechnics; scholarships.
	11430	Advanced technical and managerial training	Professional-level vocational training programmes and in-service training.

Note: Sector specific education activities are to be included in the respective sectors, either in a specific education code such as Agricultural education or in a general code such as Communications policy/administrative management.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
120		HEALTH	
121		Health, general	
	12110	Health policy and administrative management	Health sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to health ministries, public health administration; institution capacity building and advice; medical insurance programmes; unspecified health activities.
	12181	Medical education/training	Medical education and training for tertiary level services.
	12182	Medical research	General medical research (excluding basic health research).
	12191	Medical services	Laboratories, specialised clinics and hospitals (including equipment and supplies); ambulances; dental services; mental health care; medical rehabilitation; control of non-infectious diseases; drug and substance abuse control [excluding narcotics traffic control (16063)].
122		Basic health	
	12220	Basic health care	Basic and primary health care programmes; paramedical and nursing care programmes; supply of drugs, medicines and vaccines related to basic health care.
	12230	Basic health infrastructure	District-level hospitals, clinics and dispensaries and related medical equipment; excluding specialised hospitals and clinics (12191).
	12240	Basic nutrition	Direct feeding programmes (maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding, school feeding); determination of micro-nutrient deficiencies; provision of vitamin A, iodine, iron etc.; monitoring of nutritional status; nutrition and food hygiene education; household food security.
	12250	Infectious disease control	Immunisation; prevention and control of infectious and parasite diseases, except malaria (12262), tuberculosis (12263), HIV/AIDS and other STDs (13040). It includes diarrheal diseases, vector-borne diseases (e.g. river blindness and guinea worm), viral diseases, mycosis, helminthiasis, zoonosis, diseases by other bacteria and viruses, pediculosis, etc.
	12261	Health education	Information, education and training of the population for improving health knowledge and practices; public health and awareness campaigns; promotion of improved personal hygiene practices, including use of sanitation facilities and handwashing with soap.
	12262	Malaria control	Prevention and control of malaria.
	12263	Tuberculosis control	Immunisation, prevention and control of tuberculosis.
	12281	Health personnel development	Training of health staff for basic health care services.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
130		POPULATION POLICIES/ PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	
	13010	Population policy and administrative management	Population/development policies; census work, vital registration; migration data; demographic research/analysis; reproductive health research; unspecified population activities.
	13020	Reproductive health care	Promotion of reproductive health; prenatal and postnatal care including delivery; prevention and treatment of infertility; prevention and management of consequences of abortion; safe motherhood activities.
	13030	Family planning	Family planning services including counselling; information, education and communication (IEC) activities; delivery of contraceptives; capacity building and training.
	13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS	All activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; treatment, care.
	13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	Education and training of health staff for population and reproductive health care services.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
140		WATER AND SANITATION	
	14010	Water sector policy and administrative management	Water sector policy and governance, including legislation, regulation, planning and management as well as transboundary management of water; institutional capacity development; activities supporting the Integrated Water Resource Management approach (IWRM: see box below).
	14015	Water resources conservation (including data collection)	Collection and usage of quantitative and qualitative data on water resources; creation and sharing of water knowledge; conservation and rehabilitation of inland surface waters (rivers, lakes etc.), ground water and coastal waters; prevention of water contamination
	14020	Water supply and sanitation – large systems	Programmes where components according to 14021 and 14022 cannot be identified. When components are known, they should individually be reported under their respective purpose codes: water supply [14021], sanitation [14022], and hygiene [12261].
	14021	Water supply - large systems	Potable water treatment plants; intake works; storage; water supply pumping stations; large scale transmission / conveyance and distribution systems.
	14022	Sanitation - large systems	Large scale sewerage including trunk sewers and sewage pumping stations; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants.
	14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	Programmes where components according to 14031 and 14032 cannot be identified. When components are known, they should individually be reported under their respective purpose codes: water supply 14031], sanitation [14032], and hygiene [12261].
	14031	Basic drinking water supply	Rural water supply schemes using handpumps, spring catchments, gravity-fed systems, rainwater collection and fog harvesting, storage tanks, small distribution systems typically with shared connections/points of use. Urban schemes using handpumps and local neighbourhood networks including those with shared connections.
	14032	Basic sanitation	Latrines, on-site disposal and alternative sanitation systems, including the promotion of household and community investments in the construction of these facilities. (Use code 12261 for activities promoting improved personal hygiene practices.)
	14040	River basins' development	Infrastructure focused integrated river basin projects and related institutional activities; river flow control; dams and reservoirs [excluding dams primarily for irrigation (31140) and hydropower (23065) and activities related to river transport (21040)].
	14050	Waste management / disposal	Municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse.
	14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	Education and training for sector professionals and service providers.

Notes:

1/ To assist in distinguishing between “basic” and “large systems” for “water supply” and “sanitation”, consider the number of people to be served and the per capita cost of provision of services.

- Large systems provide water and sanitation to a community through a network to which individual households are connected. Basic systems are generally shared between several households.
- Water supply and sanitation in urban areas usually necessitates a network installation. To classify such projects consider the per capita cost of services. The per capita cost of water supply and sanitation through large systems is several times higher than that of basic services.

2/ Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is defined as “a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital eco-systems”.

Recognising that sectoral approaches to water management tend to impose unsustainably high economic, social and ecological costs, IWRM emphasises decision making across sectors and scales.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
150		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	
151		Government and civil society, general	N.B. Use code 51010 for general budget support.
	15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	Institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities. This includes macro-economic and other policy management, co-ordination, planning and reform; human resource management; organisational development; civil service reform; e-government; development planning, monitoring and evaluation; support to ministries involved in aid co-ordination; other ministries and government departments when sector cannot be specified. (Use specific sector codes for development of systems and capacities in sector ministries.)
	15111	Public finance management	Fiscal policy and planning; support to ministries of finance; strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; tax policy and administration; budget drafting; inter-governmental fiscal relations, public audit, public debt. (Use code 33120 for customs.)
	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening departments of regional and local government, regional and local authorities and their national associations. (Use specific sector codes for decentralisation of sector management and services.)
	15113	Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	Specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money-laundering and other aspects of organised crime, with or without law enforcement powers, e.g. anti-corruption commissions and monitoring bodies, special investigation services, institutions and initiatives of integrity and ethics oversight, specialised NGOs, other civil society and citizens' organisations directly concerned with corruption.
	15130	Legal and judicial development	<p>Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal; support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations; professional legal education; maintenance of law and order and public safety; border management; law enforcement agencies, police, prisons and their supervision; ombudsmen; alternative dispute resolution, arbitration and mediation; legal aid and counsel; traditional, indigenous and paralegal practices that fall outside the formal legal system.</p> <p>Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations; legislative and constitutional drafting and review; legal reform; integration of formal and informal systems of law.</p> <p>Public legal education; dissemination of information on entitlements and remedies for injustice; awareness campaigns.</p> <p>(Use codes 152xx for activities that are primarily aimed at supporting security system reform or undertaken in connection with post-conflict and peace building activities.)</p>

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
	15150	Democratic participation and civil society	Support to the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation of citizens beyond elections (15161); direct democracy instruments such as referenda and citizens' initiatives; support to organisations to represent and advocate for their members, to monitor, engage and hold governments to account, and to help citizens learn to act in the public sphere; curricula and teaching for civic education at various levels. (This purpose code is restricted to activities targeting governance issues. When assistance to civil society is for non-governance purposes use other appropriate purpose codes. Use codes 920xx for core support to NGOs.)
	15151	Elections	Electoral management bodies and processes, election observation, voters' education. (Use code 15230 when in connection with UN post-conflict peace-building.)
	15152	Legislatures and political parties	Assistance to strengthen key functions of legislatures/parliaments including subnational assemblies and councils (representation; oversight; legislation), such as improving the capacity of legislative bodies, improving legislatures' committees and administrative procedures.; research and information management systems; providing training programmes for legislators and support personnel. Assistance to political parties and strengthening of party systems.
	15153	Media and free flow of information	Activities that support free and uncensored flow of information on public issues; activities that increase the editorial and technical skills and the integrity of the print and broadcast media, e.g. training of journalists. (Use codes 22010-22040 for provision of equipment and capital assistance to media.)
	15160	Human rights	Measures to support specialised official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation; reporting and follow-up; human rights dialogue. Human rights defenders and human rights NGOs; human rights advocacy, activism, mobilisation; awareness raising and public human rights education. Human rights programming targeting specific groups, e.g. children, persons with disabilities, migrants, ethnic, religious, linguistic and sexual minorities, indigenous people and those suffering from caste discrimination, victims of trafficking, victims of torture. (Use code 15230 when in connection with UN post conflict peace-building.)
	15170	Women's equality organisations and institutions	Support for institutions and organisations (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
152		Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	<i>N.B. Further notes on ODA eligibility (and exclusions) of conflict, peace and security related activities are given in paragraph 39 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives.</i>
	15210	Security system management and reform	<p>Technical co-operation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system to improve democratic governance and civilian control;</p> <p>technical co-operation provided to government to improve civilian oversight and democratic control of budgeting, management, accountability and auditing of security expenditure, including military budgets, as part of a public expenditure management programme;</p> <p>assistance to civil society to enhance its competence and capacity to scrutinise the security system so that it is managed in accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and good governance.</p>
	15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	Support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange.
	15230	Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	Participation in the post-conflict peace-building phase of United Nations peace operations (activities such as human rights and elections monitoring, rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers, rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure, monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police forces, training in customs and border control procedures, advice or training in fiscal or macroeconomic stabilisation policy, repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons; support for landmine removal). Direct contributions to the UN peacekeeping budget are excluded from bilateral ODA (they are reportable in part as multilateral ODA).
	15240	Reintegration and SALW control	Reintegration of demobilised military personnel into the economy; conversion of production facilities from military to civilian outputs; technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) – see para. 39 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives for definition of SALW activities covered. [Other than in connection with UN peace-building (15230) or child soldiers (15261)].
	15250	Land mine clearance	Explosive mine removal for developmental purposes [other than in connection with UN peace-building (15230)].
	15261	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)	Technical co-operation provided to government – and assistance to civil society organisations – to support and apply legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, and to demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDR) child soldiers.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
160		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	
	16010	Social/ welfare services	Social legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; special programmes for the elderly, orphans, the disabled, street children; social dimensions of structural adjustment; unspecified social infrastructure and services, including consumer protection.
	16020	Employment policy and administrative management	Employment policy and planning; labour law; labour unions; institution capacity building and advice; support programmes for unemployed; employment creation and income generation programmes; occupational safety and health; combating child labour.
	16030	Housing policy and administrative management	Housing sector policy, planning and programmes; excluding low-cost housing and slum clearance (16040).
	16040	Low-cost housing	Including slum clearance.
	16050	Multisector aid for basic social services	Basic social services are defined to include basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation.
	16061	Culture and recreation	Including libraries and museums.
	16062	Statistical capacity building	Both in national statistical offices and any other government ministries.
	16063	Narcotics control	In-country and customs controls including training of the police; educational programmes and awareness campaigns to restrict narcotics traffic and in-country distribution.
	16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	Special programmes to address the consequences of HIV/AIDS, e.g. social, legal and economic assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS including food security and employment; support to vulnerable groups and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS; human rights of HIV/AIDS affected people.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
210		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	<i>Note: Manufacturing of transport equipment should be included under code 32172.</i>
	21010	Transport policy and administrative management	Transport sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to transport ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified transport; activities that combine road, rail, water and/or air transport.
	21020	Road transport	Road infrastructure, road vehicles; passenger road transport, motor passenger cars.
	21030	Rail transport	Rail infrastructure, rail equipment, locomotives, other rolling stock; including light rail (tram) and underground systems.
	21040	Water transport	Harbours and docks, harbour guidance systems, ships and boats; river and other inland water transport, inland barges and vessels.
	21050	Air transport	Airports, airport guidance systems, aeroplanes, aeroplane maintenance equipment.
	21061	Storage	Whether or not related to transportation.
	21081	Education and training in transport and storage	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
220		COMMUNICATIONS	
	22010	Communications policy and administrative management	Communications sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; including postal services development; unspecified communications activities.
	22020	Telecommunications	Telephone networks, telecommunication satellites, earth stations.
	22030	Radio/television/print media	Radio and TV links, equipment; newspapers; printing and publishing.
	22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)	Computer hardware and software; internet access; IT training. When sector cannot be specified.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
230		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	
	23010	Energy policy and administrative management	Energy sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to energy ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified energy activities including energy conservation.
	23020	Power generation/non-renewable sources	Thermal power plants including when heat source cannot be determined; combined gas-coal power plants.
	23030	Power generation/renewable sources	Including policy, planning, development programmes, surveys and incentives. Fuelwood/ charcoal production should be included under forestry (31261).
	23040	Electrical transmission/ distribution	Distribution from power source to end user; transmission lines.
	23050	Gas distribution	Delivery for use by ultimate consumer.
	23061	Oil-fired power plants	Including diesel power plants.
	23062	Gas-fired power plants	
	23063	Coal-fired power plants	
	23064	Nuclear power plants	Including nuclear safety.
	23065	Hydro-electric power plants	Including power-generating river barges.
	23066	Geothermal energy	
	23067	Solar energy	Including photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating.
	23068	Wind power	Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.
	23069	Ocean power	Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.
	23070	Biomass	Densification technologies and use of biomass for direct power generation including biogas, gas obtained from sugar cane and other plant residues, anaerobic digesters.
	23081	Energy education/training	Applies to all energy sub-sectors; all levels of training.
	23082	Energy research	Including general inventories, surveys.

Note: Extraction of raw materials for power generation should be included in the mining sector.
Energy manufacturing should be included in the industry sector.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
240		BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	24010	Financial policy and administrative management	Finance sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; financial markets and systems.
	24020	Monetary institutions	Central banks.
	24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries	All formal sector financial intermediaries; credit lines; insurance, leasing, venture capital, etc. (except when focused on only one sector).
	24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	Micro credit, savings and credit co-operatives etc.
	24081	Education/training in banking and financial services	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
250		BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	
	25010	Business support services and institutions	Support to trade and business associations, chambers of commerce; legal and regulatory reform aimed at improving business and investment climate; private sector institution capacity building and advice; trade information; public-private sector networking including trade fairs; e-commerce. Where sector cannot be specified: general support to private sector enterprises (in particular, use code 32130 for enterprises in the industrial sector).
	25020	Privatisation	When sector cannot be specified. Including general state enterprise restructuring or demonopolisation programmes; planning, programming, advice.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
311		AGRICULTURE	
	31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	Agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to agricultural ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified agriculture.
	31120	Agricultural development	Integrated projects; farm development.
	31130	Agricultural land resources	Including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control.
	31140	Agricultural water resources	Irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use.
	31150	Agricultural inputs	Supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery/equipment.
	31161	Food crop production	Including grains (wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum); horticulture; vegetables; fruit and berries; other annual and perennial crops. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
	31162	Industrial crops/export crops	Including sugar; coffee, cocoa, tea; oil seeds, nuts, kernels; fibre crops; tobacco; rubber. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
	31163	Livestock	Animal husbandry; animal feed aid.
	31164	Agrarian reform	Including agricultural sector adjustment.
	31165	Agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through other agricultural marketing and production opportunities (see code 43050 for non-agricultural alternative development).
	31166	Agricultural extension	Non-formal training in agriculture.
	31181	Agricultural education/training	
	31182	Agricultural research	Plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology; including livestock research (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology).
	31191	Agricultural services	Marketing policies & organisation; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves.
	31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	Including integrated plant protection, biological plant protection activities, supply and management of agrochemicals, supply of pesticides, plant protection policy and legislation.
	31193	Agricultural financial services	Financial intermediaries for the agricultural sector including credit schemes; crop insurance.
	31194	Agricultural co-operatives	Including farmers' organisations.
	31195	Livestock/veterinary services	Animal health and management, genetic resources, feed resources.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
312		FORESTRY	
	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
	31220	Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
	31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
	31281	Forestry education/training	
	31282	Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
	31291	Forestry services	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
313		FISHING	
	31310	Fishing policy and administrative management	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
	31320	Fishery development	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
	31381	Fishery education/training	
	31382	Fishery research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
	31391	Fishery services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
321		INDUSTRY	
	32110	Industrial policy and administrative management	Industrial sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified industrial activities; manufacturing of goods not specified below.
	32120	Industrial development	
	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	Direct support to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial sector, including accounting, auditing and advisory services.
	32140	Cottage industries and handicraft	
	32161	Agro-industries	Staple food processing, dairy products, slaughter houses and equipment, meat and fish processing and preserving, oils/fats, sugar refineries, beverages/tobacco, animal feeds production.
	32162	Forest industries	Wood production, pulp/paper production.
	32163	Textiles, leather and substitutes	Including knitting factories.
	32164	Chemicals	Industrial and non-industrial production facilities; includes pesticides production.
	32165	Fertilizer plants	
	32166	Cement/lime/plaster	
	32167	Energy manufacturing	Including gas liquefaction; petroleum refineries.
	32168	Pharmaceutical production	Medical equipment/supplies; drugs, medicines, vaccines; hygienic products.
	32169	Basic metal industries	Iron and steel, structural metal production.
	32170	Non-ferrous metal industries	
	32171	Engineering	Manufacturing of electrical and non-electrical machinery, engines/turbines.
	32172	Transport equipment industry	Shipbuilding, fishing boats building; railroad equipment; motor vehicles and motor passenger cars; aircraft; navigation/guidance systems.
	32182	Technological research and development	Including industrial standards; quality management; metrology; testing; accreditation; certification.

Note: Only includes aid to production or manufacturing.
Provision of finished products should be included under relevant sector.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
322		MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	
	32210	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	Mineral and mining sector policy, planning and programmes; mining legislation, mining cadastre, mineral resources inventory, information systems, institution capacity building and advice; unspecified mineral resources exploitation.
	32220	Mineral prospection and exploration	Geology, geophysics, geochemistry; excluding hydrogeology (14010) and environmental geology (41010), mineral extraction and processing, infrastructure, technology, economics, safety and environment management.
	32261	Coal	Including lignite and peat.
	32262	Oil and gas	Petroleum, natural gas, condensates, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), liquefied natural gas (LNG); including drilling and production.
	32263	Ferrous metals	Iron and ferro-alloy metals.
	32264	Nonferrous metals	Aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc.
	32265	Precious metals/materials	Gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, gemstones.
	32266	Industrial minerals	Baryte, limestone, feldspar, kaolin, sand, gypsium, gravel, ornamental stones.
	32267	Fertilizer minerals	Phosphates, potash.
	32268	Offshore minerals	Polymetallic nodules, phosphorites, marine placer deposits.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
323		CONSTRUCTION	
	32310	Construction policy and administrative management	Construction sector policy and planning; excluding construction activities within specific sectors (e.g., hospital or school construction).

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
331		TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS AND TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT	
	33110	Trade policy and administrative management	Trade policy and planning; support to ministries and departments responsible for trade policy; trade-related legislation and regulatory reforms; policy analysis and implementation of multilateral trade agreements e.g. technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS) except at regional level (see 33130); mainstreaming trade in national development strategies (e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers); wholesale/retail trade; unspecified trade and trade promotion activities.
	33120	Trade facilitation	Simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities, payments, insurance); support to customs departments; tariff reforms.
	33130	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	Support to regional trade arrangements [e.g. Southern African Development Community (SADC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), African Caribbean Pacific/European Union (ACP/EU)], including work on technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS) at regional level; elaboration of rules of origin and introduction of special and differential treatment in RTAs.
	33140	Multilateral trade negotiations	Support developing countries' effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations, including training of negotiators, assessing impacts of negotiations; accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other multilateral trade-related organisations.
	33150	Trade-related adjustment	Contributions to the government budget to assist the implementation of recipients' own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries; assistance to manage shortfalls in the balance of payments due to changes in the world trading environment.
	33181	Trade education/training	Human resources development in trade not included under any of the above codes. Includes university programmes in trade.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
332		TOURISM	
	33210	Tourism policy and administrative management	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
400		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	
410		General environmental protection	Non-sector specific.
	41010	Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures not specified below.
	41020	Biosphere protection	Air pollution control, ozone layer preservation; marine pollution control.
	41030	Bio-diversity	Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats (e.g. wetlands preservation).
	41040	Site preservation	Applies to unique cultural landscape; including sites/objects of historical, archeological, aesthetic, scientific or educational value.
	41050	Flood prevention/control	Floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities.
	41081	Environmental education/ training	
	41082	Environmental research	Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector specific.
430		Other multisector	
	43010	Multisector aid	
	43030	Urban development and management	Integrated urban development projects; local development and urban management; urban infrastructure and services; municipal finances; urban environmental management; urban development and planning; urban renewal and urban housing; land information systems.
	43040	Rural development	Integrated rural development projects; e.g. regional development planning; promotion of decentralised and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; implementation of regional development and measures (including natural reserve management); land management; land use planning; land settlement and resettlement activities [excluding resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (72010)]; functional integration of rural and urban areas; geographical information systems.
	43050	Non-agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through, for example, non-agricultural income opportunities, social and physical infrastructure (see code 31165 for agricultural alternative development).
	43081	Multisector education/training	Including scholarships.
	43082	Research/scientific institutions	When sector cannot be identified.

Note: Sector specific environmental protection activities should be included in the respective sectors, and the environment marker checked.

Multi-sector/cross-cutting includes only environment activities not allocable by sector.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
500		COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	<i>Note: Sector specific programme assistance is to be included in the respective sectors, using the sector programme flag if appropriate.</i>
510		General budget support	<i>Budget support in the form of sector-wide approaches (SWAps) should be included in the respective sectors.</i>
	51010	General budget support	Unearmarked contributions to the government budget; support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies); general programme assistance (when not allocable by sector).
520		Developmental food aid/Food security assistance	
	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes	Supply of edible human food under national or international programmes including transport costs; cash payments made for food supplies; project food aid and food aid for market sales when benefiting sector not specified; excluding emergency food aid.
530		Other commodity assistance	<i>Non-food commodity assistance (when benefiting sector not specified).</i>
	53030	Import support (capital goods)	Capital goods and services; lines of credit.
	53040	Import support (commodities)	Commodities, general goods and services, oil imports.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
600		ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	
	60010	Action relating to debt	Actions falling outside the code headings below; training in debt management.
	60020	Debt forgiveness	
	60030	Relief of multilateral debt	Grants or credits to cover debt owed to multilateral financial institutions; including contributions to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Trust Fund.
	60040	Rescheduling and refinancing	
	60061	Debt for development swap	Allocation of debt claims to use for development (e.g., debt for education, debt for environment).
	60062	Other debt swap	Where the debt swap benefits an external agent i.e. is not specifically for development purposes.
	60063	Debt buy-back	Purchase of debt for the purpose of cancellation.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
700		HUMANITARIAN AID	<i>Within the overall definition of ODA, humanitarian aid is assistance designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. To be classified as humanitarian, aid should be consistent with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.</i>
720		Emergency Response	<i>An emergency is a situation which results from man made crises and/or natural disasters.</i>
	72010	Material relief assistance and services	Shelter, water, sanitation and health services, supply of medicines and other non-food relief items; assistance to refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries other than for food (72040) or protection (72050).
	72040	Emergency food aid	Food aid normally for general free distribution or special supplementary feeding programmes; short-term relief to targeted population groups affected by emergency situations. Excludes non-emergency food security assistance programmes/food aid (52010).
	72050	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	Measures to co-ordinate delivery of humanitarian aid, including logistics and communications systems; measures to promote and protect the safety, well-being, dignity and integrity of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities. (Activities designed to protect the security of persons or property through the use or display of force are not reportable as ODA.)
730		Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	<i>This relates to activities during and in the aftermath of an emergency situation. Longer-term activities to improve the level of infrastructure or social services should be reported under the relevant economic and social sector codes. See also guideline on distinguishing humanitarian from sector-allocable aid.</i>
	73010	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Short-term reconstruction work after emergency or conflict limited to restoring pre-existing infrastructure (e.g. repair or construction of roads, bridges and ports, restoration of essential facilities, such as water and sanitation, shelter, health care services); social and economic rehabilitation in the aftermath of emergencies to facilitate transition and enable populations to return to their previous livelihood or develop a new livelihood in the wake of an emergency situation (e.g. trauma counselling and treatment, employment programmes).
740		Disaster prevention and preparedness	<i>See codes 41050 and 15220 for prevention of floods and conflicts.</i>
	74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Disaster risk reduction activities (e.g. developing knowledge, natural risks cartography, legal norms for construction); early warning systems; emergency contingency stocks and contingency planning including preparations for forced displacement.

Distinguishing humanitarian from sector-allocable aid

Humanitarian aid will usually be funded from appropriations dedicated to emergencies and their immediate aftermath and/or the prevention thereof or preparedness therefor, and funding from such appropriations is the main criterion for reporting expenditure as humanitarian aid. If the humanitarian nature of expenditure cannot be determined by its funding appropriation, members may for statistical reporting purposes have reference to situation reports by the United Nations and/or the International Movement of the Red Cross/Red Crescent (ICRC/IFRC). These are normally issued throughout an emergency to identify continuing humanitarian needs. If no UN or ICRC/IFRC situation report has been issued for six months, this could indicate that the situation is no longer perceived as an emergency, though international support could nevertheless be needed to address continuing humanitarian needs.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
910		ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	
	91010	Administrative costs	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
920		SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)	<i>Official funds to be paid over to national and international private voluntary agencies for use at the latter's discretion.</i>
	92010	Support to national NGOs	In the donor country.
	92020	Support to international NGOs	
	92030	Support to local and regional NGOs	In the recipient country or region.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
930		REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES	
	93010	Refugees in donor countries	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
998		UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	
	99810	Sectors not specified	Contributions to general development of the recipient should be included under programme assistance (51010).
	99820	Promotion of development awareness	Spending in donor country for heightened awareness/interest in development co-operation (brochures, lectures, special research projects, etc.).

Appendix 2: List of ODA recipients

DAC List of ODA Recipients
Effective for reporting on 2014, 2015 and 2016 flows

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI <= \$1 045 in 2013)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$1 046-\$4 125 in 2013)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$4 126-\$12 745 in 2013)
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Republic Chad Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Equatorial Guinea ¹ Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Lao People's Democratic Republic Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia South Sudan Sudan Tanzania Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu ¹ Yemen Zambia	Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kenya Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Armenia Bolivia Cabo Verde Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Kosovo Kyrgyzstan Micronesia Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Paraguay Philippines Samoa Sri Lanka Swaziland Syrian Arab Republic Tokelau Ukraine Uzbekistan Viet Nam West Bank and Gaza Strip	Albania Algeria Antigua and Barbuda ² Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Belize Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Chile ² China (People's Republic of) Colombia Cook Islands Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Fiji Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Gabon Grenada Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Malaysia Maldives Marshall Islands Mauritius Mexico Montenegro Montserrat Namibia Nauru Niue Palau Panama Peru Saint Helena Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Serbia Seychelles South Africa Suriname Thailand Tonga Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Uruguay ² Venezuela Wallis and Futuna

(1) The United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/L.20 adopted on 4 December 2013 decided that Equatorial Guinea will graduate from the least developed country category three and a half years after the adoption of the resolution and that Vanuatu will graduate four years after the adoption of the resolution.

(2) Antigua and Barbuda, Chile and Uruguay exceeded the high income country threshold in 2012 and 2013. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, all three will graduate from the List in 2017 if they remain high income countries until 2016.

Appendix 3: List of country codes

EUROPE

Albania	ALB
Belarus	BLR
Bosnia-Herzegovina	BHZ
Kosovo	KOS
Macedonia, FYR	MAK
Moldova	MDA
Montenegro	MNE
Serbia	SRB
Turkey	TUR
Ukraine	UKR
States of ex-Yugoslavia unspecified	YUG
Europe, regional	RER

AFRICA

AFRICA, NORTH OF SAHARA

Algeria	DZA
Egypt	EGT
Libya	LBY
Morocco	MAR
Tunisia	TUN
North of Sahara, regional	NAF

AFRICA, SOUTH OF SAHARA

Angola	AGO
Benin	DHY
Botswana	BOT
Burkina Faso	HVO
Burundi	BDI
Cameroon	CMR
Cape Verde	CPV
Central African Republic	CAF
Chad	TCD
Comoros	COM
Congo, Dem. Rep.	COD
Congo, Rep.	COG
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV
Djibouti	DJB
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ
Eritrea	ERI
Ethiopia	ETH
Gabon	GAB

Gambia	GMB
Ghana	GHA
Guinea	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GNB
Kenya	KEN
Lesotho	LSO
Liberia	LBR
Madagascar	MAG
Malawi	MWI
Mali	MLI
Mauritania	MRT
Mauritius	MUS
Mozambique	MOZ
Namibia	NAM
Niger	NER
Nigeria	NGA
Rwanda	RWA
St. Helena	SHN
Sao Tome & Principe	STP
Senegal	SEN
Seychelles	SYC
Sierra Leone	SLE
Somalia	SOM
South Africa	RSA
South Sudan	SSD
Sudan	SDN
Swaziland	SWA
Tanzania	TAN
Togo	TGO
Uganda	UGA
Zambia	ZAM
Zimbabwe	ZIB
South of Sahara, regional	SAF
Africa, regional	RAF

AMERICA

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA

Anguilla	AIA
Antigua & Barbuda	ATG
Belize	BLZ
Costa Rica	CRI

Cuba	CUB	Yemen	YEM
Dominica	DMA	Middle East, regional	MEU
Dominican Republic	DOM		
El Salvador	SLV	SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA	
Grenada	GRD	Afghanistan	AFG
Guatemala	GTM	Armenia	ARM
Haiti	HTI	Azerbaijan	AZE
Honduras	HND	Bangladesh	BGD
Jamaica	JAM	Bhutan	BTN
Mexico	MEX	Georgia	GEO
Montserrat	MSR	India	IND
Nicaragua	NIC	Kazakhstan	KAZ
Panama	PAN	Kyrgyz Rep.	KGZ
St. Kitts-Nevis	KNA	Maldives	MDV
St. Lucia	LCA	Myanmar (Burma)	BUR
St. Vincent & Grenadines	VCT	Nepal	NPL
Turks & Caicos Isl.	TCA	Pakistan	PAK
West Indies, regional	QNB	Sri Lanka	LKA
North & Central America, regional	CAM	Tajikistan	TJK
		Turkmenistan	TKM
SOUTH AMERICA		Uzbekistan	UZB
Argentina	ARG	Central Asia, regional	QRS
Bolivia	BOL	South Asia, regional	QRC
Brazil	BRA	South & Central Asia, regional	SAS
Chile	CHL		
Colombia	COL	FAR EAST ASIA	
Ecuador	ECU	Cambodia	KHM
Guyana	GUY	China	CHN
Paraguay	PRY	Indonesia	INS
Peru	PER	Korea, Dem.	PRK
Suriname	SUR	Laos	LAO
Uruguay	URY	Malaysia	MYS
Venezuela	VEN	Mongolia	MNG
South America, regional	SAM	Philippines	PHI
America, regional	RAM	Thailand	THA
		Timor Leste	TIM
ASIA		Viet Nam	SRV
MIDDLE EAST ASIA		Far East Asia, regional	QRB
Iran	IRN	Asia, regional	RAS
Iraq	IRQ		
Jordan	JOR	OCEANIA	
Lebanon	LBN	Cook Islands	COK
Palestinian admin. Areas	PAL	Fiji	FJI
Saudi Arabia	SAU	Kiribati	KIR
Syria	SYR	Marshall Islands	MHL

Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	FSM
Nauru	NRU
Niue	NIU
Palau	PLW
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Samoa	WSM
Solomon Islands	SLB

Tokelau	TKL
Tonga	TON
Tuvalu	TUV
Vanuatu	VUT
Wallis & Futuna	WLF
Oceania, regional	QTA

Bilateral, unallocated	QZA
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Appendix 4: List of ODA Approved International Organizations

In June each year the OECD/DAC (Development Assistance Committee) update the list of agencies whose core contributions may be reported as official development assistance (ODA), either in whole or in part. “Core contributions” means funds that are disbursed at the discretion of the agency, without earmarking from the donor.

Where donors effectively control the disposal of funds channelled through multilateral agencies, these should be reported as bilateral (and multi-bilateral) aid. This applies to contributions earmarked for specific countries, sectors or themes.

Agencies may also administer funds that are specifically directed to developing countries or development concerns. Contributions to such funds may be reported in full as ODA, regardless of whether core contributions to the agencies administering the funds are reportable as ODA. In case of doubt, members may consult the Secretariat.

For the complete list of agencies, updated yearly, see this [web-page](#).