



Donor resilience index

Methodology

Mikaela Gavas, Tom Hart, Shakira Mustapha and Andrew Rogerson

The international development landscape has changed dramatically since the turn of the century, and continues to do so. Development agencies need to adapt to this changing global context and recognise their comparative strengths if they are to remain relevant, effective and resilient. The ODI Donor resilience index is designed to help agencies better understand their resilience and provides a toolkit to compare priorities for aid spending with other donors.

Overseas Development Institute

203 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8NJ

Tel. +44 (0) 20 7922 0300
Fax. +44 (0) 20 7922 0399
E-mail: info@odi.org.uk

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Introduction

The global economic landscape has changed significantly since the turn of the century. There has been a dramatic fall in global poverty, developing and emerging economies have been driving global growth, new sources of development finance have mushroomed, and a wider variety of actors, instruments and delivery mechanisms have come into play.

Yet uneven progress around the world has led to rapid changes in the geography of poverty. Most of the world's poor now live in just two regions: South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Within the next decade, the large majority will live in Africa alone. At the same time, conflict and insecurity have surged in both scale and complexity and poverty will be concentrated in countries affected by conflict and fragility.

A number of donor countries are adapting to these new realities and reviewing the implications for their future policy priorities, financing decisions and delivery approaches. The Donor Resilience Index illustrates how resilient donor countries are to this new context. It calibrates a country's official development assistance (ODA) to future challenges of poverty, fragility and global public goods.

Resilience, however, does not equal impact, and ranking on this index is not a reflection of the efficacy of donor activities. Furthermore, bilateral donors can improve their resilience either by addressing these changes directly, or by buying into more of the portfolios of multilateral organisations. Thus, the purpose of the index is not to assess agency performance but to stimulate debate on the future of development agencies.

Methodology

Major shifts in where global poverty will be centred in the long term, and a broader and more complex development agenda, raised four assumptions about the future development landscape:

- The global poverty pool will continue to shrink, with most of the world's poor living in sub-Saharan Africa. Extreme poverty will be concentrated in fragile countries, the majority of which will be in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The need to provide global public goods will increase, due to the scope and complexity of transnational development challenges as well as the practical and political overlap between spending on global public goods and traditional development priorities.
- There will be a decisive trend towards directly growth-related investments, particularly in economic infrastructure and through blended aid-investment packages. This is in recognition of the mutual-interest (or co-prosperity) argument for development assistance, especially as global demand for such infrastructure still far exceeds development funding from all sources.
- The central element of the Sustainable Development Goals – the commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and inequality by focusing on the individuals and groups left furthest behind – will receive increased attention.

The Donor Resilience Index uses these assumptions to stress-test the activities of major bilateral donors. Those donors whose ODA spending currently responds to these assumptions are considered more resilient to future development challenges.

The index proposes a hierarchy of aid spending based on the four assumptions. Therefore, the resilience score increases with:

- A larger share of the donor's portfolio going to fragile countries and/or countries with a high poverty gap.
- A larger share of global public-goods spending, including for climate change.
- A lower share of non-global public-goods spending, such as on growth, economic infrastructure and social sectors.

For the purpose of this study, we translated this hierarchy into the following formula, where:

A = share of aid to fragile countries and/or

countries with a high poverty gap

B = share of aid to global public goods

C = share of aid to growth sectors

D = share of aid to social sectors

$$\text{Resilience} = 0.33(A) + 0.33(B) + 0.17(C) + 0.17(D)$$

Accordingly, a donor's share of country programmable aid (CPA) to fragile countries and/or countries with a high poverty gap (A) is given a resilience weight of one-third, as is their share of CPA to global public goods (B). Donors that spend a higher share of aid on these categories will therefore appear more resilient in the index, emphasising the growing importance of focusing development assistance in these areas.

A weight of one-sixth is given to the share of CPA to growth sectors (C) and to the share to social sectors (D). Note that CPA allocations in fragile states to the social sectors, growth sectors and/or global public goods will count towards scoring in each component. A donor with high investment in social sectors, of which a significant portion is spent in fragile states, will still appear high in the index. As CPA also includes official development assistance (ODA) to 'unspecified' sectors,¹ B, C and D do not necessarily add up to 100%.

All components are then standardised and adjusted with a mean of 3 before they are weighted.

The positioning of some donors on the index appears to shift dramatically between years. Sensitivity analysis showed that this was due to changes in the country risk factor – especially the downgrade of large countries into low-poverty status, and moves in or out of fragility – having the greatest impact on the overall score. Variations in sector spending are less pronounced and change more slowly over time.

The index takes account of donors' bilateral spend (which includes aid channelled through multilateral organisations) and core contributions to multilaterals.

1 According to data sourced from the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

Country programmable aid

The analysis for each donor is based on CPA, for which detailed information on the purpose of the aid is available. The source of the data is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Following the standard OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) definition,² CPA is gross bilateral ODA excluding activities that:

- Are inherently unpredictable (humanitarian aid and debt relief)
- Entail no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and costs related to research and refugees in donor countries)
- Do not form part of cooperation agreements between governments (food aid, aid from local governments, core funding to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), ODA equity investments, aid through secondary agencies, and aid which is not allocable by country or region).

The specific activities excluded from CPA are listed in Annex 1.

Aid to fragile countries and/or countries with a high poverty gap

A country with a high poverty gap is defined as a country whose poverty gap is more than 1% of GDP. The total poverty gap is the total amount by which all poor people fall below the poverty line, i.e. the amount of money it would take to eliminate extreme poverty in the country.

This is a measure of the level of domestic resources likely to be required to reduce poverty, and thus whether or not countries are likely to need external assistance to do this.³ The total poverty gap is calculated by annualising the poverty gap⁴ from the US\$3.10 poverty line measured in 2011 PPP (purchasing power parity) USD.⁵ This is then expressed as a proportion of GDP per capita with countries with a poverty gap of greater than 1% counted as high poverty.⁶ The source for the data is the World Bank's World Development Indicators. As poverty-gap data is not available in all years for all countries, the latest available year is used (for all countries, the latest available data is from 2013).

A fragile and conflict-affected country is defined as a country included in the World Bank's 'Harmonized list of fragile situations'. We use the Harmonized list for the same year as the CRS data. For example, the 2014 Harmonized list of fragile situations is used with the 2014 CRS data. The full lists for 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 appear in Annex 2.

Aid to global public goods

Aid statistics do not indicate how much is allocated to global public goods. As such, one can arrive at very different estimates depending on the definition used.

In this exercise, we use the definition of global public goods provided by the International Task Force on Global Public Goods.⁷ Accordingly, global public goods are activities that:

- Prevent the emergence and spread of infectious disease
- Tackle climate change
- Enhance international financial stability and the international trade system
- Achieve peace and security
- Generate knowledge.

The share of total CPA to global public goods in the index equals the share of total CPA to the DAC CRS purpose codes we classified as contributing to global public goods based on these characteristics. The full list appears in Annex 3.

We recognise that the use of these codes will not be a perfect reflection of spending on global public goods. Two areas in particular may be underestimated: spending on infectious disease control (which may be integrated into basic healthcare programming), and spending on climate adaptation (which may be included in livelihood or infrastructure programming).

Aid to growth sectors

We calculated aid to growth sectors using the same methodology. We selected CRS purpose codes with growth-promoting aspects to calculate the share of total CPA to these activities.

Multisector aid relating to urban and rural development and to education and training (codes starting with 4) has also been included. The full list appears in Appendix 4. The

2 See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/cpa.htm>

3 This is a commonly used measure. For example, see Dercon and Lee (2015) *Benchmarking Aid Allocation: Is the Global and Multilateral Aid Allocation Poverty-Focused?* Chief Economist's Office, Department for International Development, United Kingdom.

4 The mean shortfall in income or consumption from the US\$3.10 a day poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

5 The US\$3.10 poverty line is the US\$2/day 2005 PPP poverty line updated for 2011 PPPs.

6 The formula to calculate whether a country has a high poverty gap is: $0.01 * GDP \text{ p.c.} < PovGap * 3.10 * 365$.

7 International Task Force on Global Public Goods (2006) *Meeting Global Challenges: International Cooperation in the National Interest*. Final Report. Stockholm, Sweden.

selected codes include those in the Economic Infrastructure and Services (codes starting with 2) and the Production Sectors (codes starting with 3) categories. We also included certain codes relating to higher and vocational training and employment policy.

Aid to social sectors

We defined share of total CPA to social sectors as the share of total CPA going to the CRS codes shown in Annex 5. The codes included for social sectors are those relating to social infrastructure and services (codes beginning with 1). In addition to education, health and water, these include activities relating to government and civil society.

Contributions to multilateral organisations

In order to obtain an overall score for the donor, we considered each donor's core contribution to the 29

multilateral or regional organisations in the OECD CRS dataset.⁸

To do this, we applied the methodology described above to calculate the share of CPA that each multilateral/regional organisation allocated to fragile countries and/or countries with a high poverty gap, global public goods, growth sectors and social sectors respectively.

We then applied these portions to a bilateral donor's total core contributions to each multilateral/regional organisation. These amounts were aggregated to calculate how much each donor allocated to each of the components.

Finally, we computed the resilience index by using the total CPA and total core contributions to multilateral organisations to fragile countries and/or countries with a high poverty gap (A), to global public goods (B), to growth sectors (C) and to social sectors (D).

⁸ The 29 multilateral and regional organisations included are: Adaptation Fund, African Development Bank, African Development Fund, Asian Development Fund, Clean Technology Fund, the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, Council of Europe Development Bank, EU institutions (the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank), the Global Environmental Facility, GAVI (the global vaccine alliance), the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), Global Green Growth Institute, International Monetary Fund Concessional, Inter-American Development Bank (Special Funds), International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Nordic Development Fund, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Strategic Climate Fund, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, World Health Organization and World Food Programme.

Annex 1: Official development assistance excluded from country programmable aid

| Purpose codes excluded | |
|---|--|
| 11420 | Imputed student costs (not Higher education) |
| 43081 | Multi-sector education/training |
| 52010 | Food aid/Food security programmes |
| 60010 | Action related to debt |
| 60020 | Debt forgiveness |
| 60030 | Relief of multilateral debt |
| 60040 | Rescheduling and refinancing |
| 60061 | Debt for development swap |
| 60062 | Other debt swap |
| 60063 | Debt buy-back |
| 72010 | Material relief assistance and services |
| 72040 | Emergency food aid |
| 72050 | Relief coordination; protection and support services |
| 73010 | Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation |
| 74010 | Disaster prevention and preparedness |
| 91010 | Administrative Costs |
| 92010 | Core support to NGOs |
| 92020 | Core support to NGOs |
| 92030 | Core support to NGOs |
| 93010 | Refugees in donor countries |
| 99820 | Promotion of development awareness |
| Flow code excluded | |
| 19 | Equity investment |
| Recipient code excluded | |
| 998 | Bilateral, unspecified |
| Other Official Flows (non-Export Credit) excluded | |

Annex 2: High poverty gap and/or fragile states

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Afghanistan** | Afghanistan** | Afghanistan** | Afghanistan** |
| Angola | Angola** | Angola** | Bangladesh |
| Bangladesh | Bangladesh | Bangladesh | Benin |
| Benin | Benin | Benin | Bolivia |
| Bolivia | Bolivia | Bolivia | Bosnia & Herzegovina* |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina* | Bosnia & Herzegovina* | Bosnia & Herzegovina* | Botswana |
| Botswana | Botswana | Botswana | Burkina Faso |
| Burkina Faso | Burkina Faso | Burkina Faso | Burundi |
| Burundi | Burundi | Burundi | Cabo Verde |
| Cabo Verde | Cabo Verde | Cabo Verde | Cambodia |
| Cambodia | Cambodia | Cambodia | Cameroon |
| Cameroon | Cameroon | Cameroon | Central African Republic |
| Central African Republic | Central African Republic | Central African Republic | Chad |
| Chad | Chad | Chad | Comoros** |
| Comoros** | Comoros** | Comoros** | Congo |
| Congo | Congo | Congo | Cote d'Ivoire |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Cote d'Ivoire | Cote d'Ivoire | Dem. Republic of the Congo |
| Dem. Republic of the Congo | Dem. Republic of the Congo | Dem. Republic of the Congo | Djibouti |
| Djibouti | Djibouti | Djibouti | Eritrea** |
| Eritrea** | Eritrea** | Eritrea** | Ethiopia |
| Ethiopia | Ethiopia | Ethiopia | Georgia |
| Georgia | Georgia | Georgia | Ghana |
| Ghana | Ghana | Ghana | Guatemala |
| Guatemala | Guatemala | Guatemala | Guinea |
| Guinea | Guinea | Guinea | Guinea-Bissau |
| Guinea-Bissau | Guinea-Bissau | Guinea-Bissau | Haiti |
| Haiti | Haiti | Haiti | Honduras |
| Honduras | Honduras | Honduras | India |
| India | India | India | Indonesia |
| Indonesia | Indonesia | Indonesia | Iraq** |
| Iraq** | Iraq** | Iraq** | Kenya |
| Kenya | Kenya | Kenya | Kiribati |
| Kiribati | Kiribati | Kiribati | Kosovo* |
| Kosovo* | Kosovo* | Kosovo* | Kyrgyzstan |
| Kyrgyzstan | Kyrgyzstan | Kyrgyzstan | Lao PDR |
| Lao PDR | Lao PDR | Lao PDR | Lesotho |
| Lesotho | Lesotho | Lesotho | Liberia |
| Liberia | Liberia | Liberia | Libya** |
| Madagascar | Madagascar | Libya** | Madagascar |

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Malawi | Malawi | Madagascar | Malawi |
| Mali | Mali | Malawi | Mali |
| Mauritania | Marshall Islands** | Mali | Marshall Islands** |
| Mozambique | Mauritania | Marshall Islands** | Mauritania |
| Myanmar** | Micronesia** | Mauritania | Micronesia** |
| Namibia | Mozambique | Micronesia** | Mozambique |
| Nepal | Myanmar** | Mozambique | Myanmar** |
| Nicaragua | Namibia | Myanmar** | Namibia |
| Niger | Nepal | Namibia | Nepal |
| Nigeria | Nicaragua | Nepal | Nicaragua |
| Pakistan | Niger | Nicaragua | Niger |
| Papua New Guinea | Nigeria | Niger | Nigeria |
| Philippines | Pakistan | Nigeria | Pakistan |
| Rwanda | Papua New Guinea | Pakistan | Papua New Guinea |
| Sao Tome and Principe | Philippines | Papua New Guinea | Philippines |
| Senegal | Rwanda | Philippines | Rwanda |
| Sierra Leone | Sao Tome and Principe | Rwanda | Sao Tome and Principe |
| Solomon Islands | Senegal | Sao Tome and Principe | Senegal |
| Somalia** | Sierra Leone | Senegal | Sierra Leone |
| South Africa | Solomon Islands | Sierra Leone | Solomon Islands |
| Sudan | Somalia** | Solomon Islands | Somalia** |
| Swaziland | South Africa | Somalia** | South Africa |

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tajikistan | Sudan | South Africa | South Sudan** |
| Tanzania | Swaziland | South Sudan** | Sudan |
| Timor-Leste | Tajikistan | Sudan | Swaziland |
| Togo | Tanzania | Swaziland | Syrian Arab Republic** |
| Uganda | Timor-Leste | Syrian Arab Republic** | Tajikistan |
| Vanuatu | Togo | Tajikistan | Tanzania |
| West Bank and Gaza Strip* | Uganda | Tanzania | Timor-Leste |
| Yemen** | Vanuatu | Timor-Leste | Togo |
| Zambia | West Bank and Gaza Strip* | Togo | Tuvalu** |
| Zimbabwe** | Yemen** | Tuvalu** | Uganda |
| | Zambia | Uganda | Vanuatu |
| | Zimbabwe** | Vanuatu | West Bank and Gaza Strip* |
| | | West Bank and Gaza Strip* | Yemen** |
| | | Yemen** | Zambia |
| | | Zambia | Zimbabwe** |
| | | Zimbabwe** | |

Note: * refers to a fragile country with a low poverty gap ** refers to a fragile country with no poverty gap data.

The following countries which are not fragile, and do not have poverty gap data available for any year since 2010 are effectively counted as non-fragile, low-poverty gap countries: Algeria, Angola in 2014, Cuba, Egypt, The Gambia, Jamaica, Libya in 2011 and 2012, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Syria in 2011 and 2012, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

In addition there is no poverty data for a number of small states with populations of under one million, and these are also effectively counted as low poverty gap, non-fragile states.¹

1 American Samoa, Belize, Comoros, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Tuvalu.

Annex 3: CRS codes identified as global public goods

| CRS Code | Purpose name |
|---|---|
| Preventing the emergence and spread of infectious disease | |
| 12250 | Infectious disease control |
| 12262 | Malaria control |
| 12263 | Tuberculosis control |
| 13040 | Sexually transmitted disease control including HIV/AIDS |
| Tackling climate change | |
| 14015 | Water resources protection |
| 14040 | River development |
| 23030 | Power generation/renewable sources |
| 23064 | Nuclear power plants |
| 23065 | Hydroelectric power plants |
| 23066 | Geothermal energy |
| 23067 | Solar energy |
| 23068 | Wind power |
| 23069 | Ocean power |
| 23070 | Biomass |
| 23081 | Energy education/training |
| 41010 | Environmental policy and administrative management |
| 41020 | Biosphere protection |
| 41030 | Biodiversity |
| 41040 | Site preservation |
| 41050 | Flood prevention/control |
| 41081 | Environmental education/training |
| Enhancing international financial stability and the international trade system | |
| 15113 | Anti-corruption organisations and institutions |
| 16062 | Statistical capacity building |
| 33110 | Trade policy and administrative management |
| 33120 | Trade facilitation |
| 33130 | Regional trade agreements |
| 33140 | Multilateral trade negotiations |
| 33150 | Trade-related adjustment |
| 33181 | Trade education/training |
| Achieving peace and security | |
| 15210 | Security system management and reform |
| 15220 | Civilian peace building, conflict prevention and resolution |
| 15230 | Post-conflict peace building (UN) |
| 15240 | Reintegration and small arms control |
| 15250 | Landmine clearance |
| 15261 | Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation) |
| 16063 | Narcotics control |

| CRS Code | Purpose name |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 31165 | Agricultural alternative development |
| 43050 | Non-agricultural alternative development |
| Generating knowledge | |
| 11182 | Educational research |
| 12182 | Medical research |
| 23082 | Energy research |
| 31182 | Agricultural research |
| 31282 | Forestry research |
| 31382 | Fishery research |
| 32182 | Technological research and development |
| 41082 | Environmental research |
| 43082 | Research/scientific institutions |

Annex 4: CRS codes identified as growth-promoting

| CRS Code | Purpose name |
|----------|--|
| 11330 | Vocational training |
| 11420 | Higher education |
| 11430 | Advanced technology and managerial training |
| 15110 | Public sector policy and administrative management |
| 15111 | Public finance management |
| 15112 | Decentralisation and support to subnational government |
| 15130 | Legal and judicial development |
| 15151 | Elections |
| 15152 | Legislatures and political parties |
| 15153 | Media and free flow of information |
| 16020 | Employment policy and administrative management |
| 21010 | Transport policy and administrative management |
| 21020 | Road transport |
| 21030 | Rail transport |
| 21040 | Water transport |
| 21050 | Air transport |
| 21061 | Storage |
| 21081 | Education/training: transport and storage |
| 22010 | Communications policy and administrative management |
| 22020 | Telecommunications |
| 22030 | Radio/television/print media |
| 22040 | Information and communication technology |
| 23010 | Energy policy and administrative management |
| 23020 | Power generation/non-renewable sources |
| 23040 | Electrical transmission/distribution |
| 23050 | Gas distribution |
| 23061 | Oil-fired power plants |
| 23062 | Gas-fired power plants |
| 23063 | Coal-fired power plants |
| 23065 | Hydroelectric power plants |
| 24010 | Financial policy and administrative management |
| 24020 | Monetary institutions |
| 24030 | Formal sector financial intermediaries |
| 24040 | Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries |
| 24081 | Education/training: banking and financial services |
| 25010 | Business support services and institutions |
| 25020 | Privatisation |
| 31110 | Agricultural policy and administrative management |
| 31120 | Agricultural development |
| 31140 | Agricultural water resources |

| CRS Code | Purpose name |
|----------|---|
| 31150 | Agricultural inputs |
| 31161 | Food crop production |
| 31162 | Industrial crops/export crops |
| 31163 | Livestock |
| 31166 | Agricultural extension |
| 31181 | Agricultural education/training |
| 31191 | Agricultural services |
| 31192 | Plant/post-harvest protection and pest control |
| 31193 | Agricultural financial services |
| 31194 | Agricultural cooperatives |
| 31195 | Livestock/veterinary services |
| 31210 | Forestry policy and administrative management |
| 31220 | Forestry development |
| 31261 | Fuelwood/charcoal |
| 31281 | Forestry education/training |
| 31291 | Forestry services |
| 31310 | Fishing policy and administrative management |
| 31320 | Fishery development |
| 31381 | Fishery education/training |
| 31391 | Fishery services |
| 32110 | Industrial policy and administrative management |
| 32120 | Industrial development |
| 32130 | Small and medium-sized enterprise development |
| 32161 | Agro-industries |
| 32162 | Forest industries |
| 32163 | Textiles – leather and substitutes |
| 32164 | Chemicals |
| 32165 | Fertiliser plants |
| 32166 | Cement/lime/plaster |
| 32167 | Energy manufacturing |
| 32168 | Pharmaceutical production |
| 32169 | Basic metal industries |
| 32170 | Non-ferrous metal industries |
| 32171 | Engineering |
| 32172 | Transport equipment industry |
| 32210 | Mineral/mining policy and administrative management |
| 32220 | Mineral prospection and exploration |
| 32261 | Coal |
| 32262 | Oil and gas |

| CRS Code | Purpose name |
|----------|---|
| 32263 | Ferrous metals |
| 32264 | Non-ferrous metals |
| 32265 | Precious metals/materials |
| 32266 | Industrial minerals |
| 32267 | Fertiliser minerals |
| 32268 | Offshore minerals |
| 32310 | Construction policy and administrative management |
| 33110 | Trade policy and administrative management |
| 33120 | Trade facilitation |
| 33130 | Regional trade agreements |
| 33150 | Trade-related adjustment |
| 33181 | Trade education/training |
| 33210 | Tourism policy and administrative management |
| 43010 | Multi-sector aid |
| 43030 | Urban development and management |
| 43081 | Multi-sector education/training |
| 51010 | General budget support |
| 53030 | Import support (capital goods) |
| 53040 | Import support (commodities) |
| 60020 | Debt forgiveness * |
| 60030 | Relief of multilateral debt* |
| 60040 | Rescheduling and refinancing* |

Annex 5: CRS codes defined as social sectors

| CRS Code | Purpose name |
|----------|---|
| 31164 | Agrarian reform |
| 31165 | Agricultural alternative development |
| 31130 | Agricultural land resources |
| 14030 | Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation |
| 14031 | Basic drinking water supply |
| 12220 | Basic health care |
| 12230 | Basic health infrastructure |
| 11230 | Basic life skills for youth and adults |
| 12240 | Basic nutrition |
| 14032 | Basic sanitation |
| 15220 | Civilian peace building, conflict prevention and resolution |
| 32140 | Cottage industries and handicrafts |
| 16061 | Culture and recreation |
| 11240 | Early childhood education |
| 14081 | Education/training: water supply and sanitation |
| 11120 | Education facilities and training |
| 11110 | Education policy and administrative management |
| 72040 | Emergency/distress relief |
| 13030 | Family planning |
| 41050 | Flood prevention/control |
| 52010 | Food security programmes/food aid* |
| 12261 | Health education |
| 12281 | Health personnel development |
| 12110 | Health policy and administrative management |
| 16030 | Housing policy and administrative management |
| 15160 | Human rights |
| 16040 | Low-cost housing |
| 12262 | Malaria control |
| 12181 | Medical education/training |
| 12191 | Medical services |
| 16050 | Multi-sector aid for basic social services |
| 13081 | Personnel development: population and reproductive health |
| 13010 | Population policy and administrative management |
| 15230 | Post-conflict peace building (UN) |
| 11220 | Primary education |
| 13020 | Reproductive health care |
| 43040 | Rural development |
| 14022 | Sanitation – large systems |
| 11320 | Secondary education |
| 15210 | Security system management and reform |

| CRS Code | Purpose name |
|-----------------|--|
| 16064 | Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS |
| 16010 | Social/welfare services |
| 11130 | Teacher training |
| 14050 | Waste management/disposal |
| 14010 | Water resources policy/administrative management |
| 14020 | Water supply and sanitation – large systems |
| 14021 | Water supply – large systems |
| 15170 | Women's equality organisations and institutions |



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Overseas Development Institute
203 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8NJ
Tel +44 (0) 20 7922 0300
Fax +44 (0) 20 7922 0399

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