

SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.1)

0. Indicator information (SDG_INDICATOR_INFO)

0.a. Goal (SDG_GOAL)

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

0.b. Target (SDG_TARGET)

Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

0.c. Indicator (SDG_INDICATOR)

Indicator 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

0.d. Series (SDG_SERIES_DESCR)

DC_TOF_INFRAL - Total official flows for infrastructure, by recipient countries [9.a.1]

0.e. Metadata update (META_LAST_UPDATE)

2025-12-12

0.f. Related indicators (SDG_RELATED_INDICATORS)

0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring

(SDG_CUSTODIAN_AGENCIES)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

1. Data reporter (CONTACT)

1.a. Organisation (CONTACT_ORGANISATION)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

2. Definition, concepts, and classifications (IND_DEF_CON_CLASS)

2.a. Definition and concepts (STAT_CONC_DEF)

Definitions:

Gross disbursements of total official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) from all donors in support of infrastructure.

Recipient country: "Developing countries" refer to countries which are eligible to receive ODA as listed in the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients

(see <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/dac-list-of-oda-recipients.html>).

Hence this indicator is only applicable to recipient countries that are on the List.

Concepts:

ODA:

Since 2018, the OECD/DAC defines ODA as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are:

1. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
2. each transaction of which:
 1. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - is concessional in character. In DAC statistics, this implies a grant element of at least 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs (*calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent*).
 - 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs (*calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent*).
 - 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs (*calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent*).
 - 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (*calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development banks, and 6 per cent for other organisations, including sub-regional organisations*) .

Loans whose terms are not consistent with the IMF Debt Limits Policy and/or the World Bank's Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy are not reportable as ODA.

See: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/official-development-assistance--definition-and-coverage.html>.

Prior to 2018, ODA was defined as above but the grant element of an activity needed to be at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

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OOF: Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional.

(See [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC\(2024\)40/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC(2024)40/FINAL/en/pdf), Para. 22).

Support to infrastructure includes all CRS sector codes in the 200 series (see here: see here DAC/CRS codes: <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Resources/>)

2.b. Unit of measure (UNIT_MEASURE)

2.c. Classifications (CLASS_SYSTEM)

3. Data source type and data collection method (SRC_TYPE_COLL_METHOD)

3.a. Data sources (SOURCE_TYPE)

The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements).

The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC\(2024\)40/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC(2024)40/FINAL/en/pdf)).

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

3.b. Data collection method (COLL_METHOD)

A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.

3.c. Data collection calendar (FREQ_COLL)

Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year.

3.d. Data release calendar (REL_CAL_POLICY)

Annual data release in December.

3.e. Data providers (DATA_SOURCE)

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

3.f. Data compilers (COMPILING_ORG)

OECD

3.g. Institutional mandate (INST_MANDATE)

4. Other methodological considerations (OTHER_METHOD)

4.a. Rationale (RATIONALE)

Total ODA and OOF flows to developing countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients quantify the public effort (excluding export credits) that donors provide to developing countries for infrastructure.

4.b. Comment and limitations (REC_USE_LIM)

Data in the Creditor Reporting System are available from 1973. However, the data coverage is considered complete since 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements.

4.c. Method of computation (DATA_COMP)

From a recipient country's perspective: The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors (i.e. DAC donors, multilateral organisations and other bilateral providers of development cooperation) to developing countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients for infrastructure.

4.d. Validation (DATA_VALIDATION)

4.e. Adjustments (ADJUSTMENT)

4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level (IMPUTATION)

- **At country level**

Due to high quality of reporting, no estimates are produced for missing data.

- **At regional and global levels**

Not applicable.

4.g. Regional aggregations (REG_AGG)

Global and regional figures are based on the sum of ODA and OOF flows to the agriculture sector.

4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level (DOC_METHOD)

4.i. Quality management (QUALITY_MGMNT)

4.j. Quality assurance (QUALITY_ASSURE)

4.k. Quality assessment (QUALITY_ASSMNT)

5. Data availability and disaggregation (COVERAGE)

Data availability:

This indicator is only applicable on a recipient basis where recipient countries comprise all developing countries eligible for ODA on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

Countries that are not eligible for ODA are excluded from this indicator.

Disaggregation:

This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, by recipient country on the DAC List of ODA Recipients, by type of flow (ODA or OOF), by type of finance, by type of aid, by sub-sector, etc.

6. Comparability / deviation from international standards (COMPARABILITY)

Sources of discrepancies:

DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.

7. References and Documentation (OTHER_DOC)

URL:

<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/oda-standards.html>

References:

See all links here:

<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/oda-standards.html>