

**Development Co-operation Directorate
Development Assistance Committee**

DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

FAO PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE OECD'S CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION RELATED TO FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE IN LIGHT OF SDG GOAL 2

**Informal meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT)
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This room document – presented by FAO for discussion at the informal WP-STAT meeting on 30-31 January 2018 - is a proposal to amend the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) purpose codes related to Food security and Agriculture, to improve its ability to track aid expenditures and activities related to the SDG Goal 2 (End Hunger).

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**FAO PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE OECD'S CREDITOR REPORTING
SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION RELATED TO FOOD SECURITY AND
AGRICULTURE IN LIGHT OF SDG GOAL 2¹**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UN

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I. BACKGROUND

1. In 2015, World Leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) - with its 17 universal and global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets - and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (Addis Agenda)², which to support the 2030 Agenda, “aims to mobilize public finance, set appropriate public policies and regulatory frameworks to unlock private finance, trade opportunities and technological development, production and investment patterns.” These two plans underline the need for partnerships across governments, the private sector and civil society organizations in meeting these goals, and the need to improve coordination and efficiency.
2. With respect to public sources of financing, development assistance remains critical in supporting governments in attaining the SDG goals and targets. This elevates the importance in tracking development expenditures in the context of Agenda 2030³.
3. The OECD’s Creditor Reporting System (CRS) provides the international classifications used for the reporting of aid expenditures by donor nations and multilateral organizations. These classifications have grown in importance following their adoption by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), to which over 500 members, including civil society organization, report their aid activities.
4. With respect to agriculture (including forestry and fishing) and food security, the CRS sector and purpose classifications have not been reviewed since 1999. This creates a timely opportunity to undertake such a review given socio-economic changes in the last 18 years, including globalization and the growth in international agro-businesses; the importance of food security following sub-regional famines, as reflected in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Agenda 2030; the increased awareness of the correlation between food security and socio-political stability following the international food price crisis of 2007-08. Furthermore, as the world mobilizes behind Agenda 2030 and monitors progress towards its 17 goals and 169 targets, this review is particularly timely in light of Goal 2, which aims *to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*.
5. The main CRS purpose gaps identified include: 1) *Food security policy and administrative management, including food loss/food waste*; 2) *Food safety and quality*; and 3) *Human-Animal-Ecosystem Health Management interventions*. In addition, coverage notes on several of the agriculture interventions are now out of date, and require the use of more contemporary language and descriptions, which is addressed in Section IV.
6. It is worth noting that the CRS use of “food security” falls largely under sector code 520 (*Development food aid/food security assistance*) with its single purpose code 52010 (*Food aid/food security programs*). These codes were developed for WFP and the EU to report their aid interventions in the form of food supply. The additional notes on coverage of this purpose state: *“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*

²Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (2016). *Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Monitoring commitments and actions*, Inaugural Report. New York: United Nations. http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf.

³ The Busan Partnership agreement: <http://www.oecd.org/development/effectiveness/busanpartnership.htm>

emergency food aid'. This sector and purpose, however, do not cover all food security interventions, and may not be properly reflective of WFP's aid activities.

7. FAO first identified gaps in the CRS purposes when reporting its aid expenditures to the OECD-CRS in 2015, in using CRS data for its [AIDMonitor](#) Tool,⁴ and in publishing its aid expenditures to the International Aid Transparency Initiative. This led to discussions in 2016 with the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) vis-à-vis a proposal to amend CRS purposes to address these gaps. This proposal was developed following internal consultations in FAO, and external consultations with: the World Food Program (WFP); the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); various IATI publishers; experts from donor countries, such as Canada, the Netherlands and Italy, who are also members of the OECD-DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-Stat) and publishers to IATI; civil society organizations, such as Action Contre la Faim⁵ and InterAction⁶; the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which helped fund this work; and last, but not least, the OECD-DAC secretariat.

II. PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE PROPOSAL

8. The proposal used the following principles in providing options to address agriculture and food security gaps in the existing CRS classifications:
 - a. ensure feasibility of reporting by member countries and others;
 - b. minimize burden on reporters/data producers in implementing changes;
 - c. maximize relevance for data users and aid tracking;
 - d. minimize structural breaks, particularly with respect to sector time series; *and*
 - e. ensure alignment with recently accepted proposals, such as the Nutrition proposal initiated by Action Contre la Faim.

⁴AIDMonitor is used to determine FAO priorities for assistance and to formulate resource mobilization strategies. For its evidence base, AIDMonitor gathers information from diverse databases, including CRS, to conduct analysis of aid flows focus on Food Security, Nutrition, Agriculture and Rural Development.

⁵ <http://www.actioncontrelafaim.org/>

⁶ <https://www.interaction.org/>

III. PROPOSAL TO ADDRESS GAPS IN CRS PURPOSE CODES

Item 1: a new purpose code in Sector 430 for “Food security policy and administrative management”

9. Aid interventions supporting food security are significant and growing, particularly in light of the Sustainable Development Goal 2,⁷ *To End Hunger*, and its predecessor Millennium Development Goal 1, *To Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger*.⁸
10. Food security is defined as “a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” As such, food security is multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral, and impacts activities that range from agricultural production to storage and food processing; from food safety to reduction of food loss and waste; from investments in transportation infrastructure, such as roads and ports, to marketing and food security marketing campaigns.
11. Food loss and food waste refer to the decrease in the quantity and quality of edible food intended for human consumption. Food loss occurs prior to the retail level, largely due to managerial and technical issues, such as lack of: proper storage facilities, cold chain, proper food handling practices, infrastructure, packaging, efficient marketing systems and so on. Food waste refers to removal of food, by choice, from the food supply chain while it is still fit for human consumption. This can occur when food that is still good is thrown out by households or restaurants, or after food is spoiled or expires due to poor stock management at retail levels.
12. Statistical analysis of CRS data from 2013 to 2015 show that food security interventions, excluding food aid and emergency food aid, accounted for \$4.2 billion dollars, or 1.1% of sector allocable aid (Annex 1, Table 1). These interventions were reported by 42 donors in 3400 CRS observations, coded to over 27 sectors and 97 purposes (likely due to the multi-sector/multi-dimensional nature of Food Security). These observations were identified using semantic searches in the project title and/or project description using the following search terms: “food security,” “*sécurité alimentaire*,” “*seguridad alimentaria*”, “crop yield loss”, “post harvest loss,” “food loss,” “food waste,” “crop loss.” This may be an underestimate of observations and expenditures given the limited search terms used.

⁷ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁸ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

13. This proposal recommends to address this gap through a new purpose code in the “Other Multisector” (code 430) entitled *Food security policy and administrative management*, as presented in the table below, in order to take into account the multi-sector /multi-dimensional nature of food security, and the importance of capturing these interventions as sector-allocable activities.

DAC5 CODE	SECTOR	PROPOSED PURPOSE CODE	PROPOSED DESCRIPTION	Proposed clarifications/additional notes on coverage
430	Other multisector	430XX	Food security policy and administrative management	Food security policy, programmes and activities; institution capacity strengthening; policies, programmes and activities for the reduction of food loss/waste; <i>household food security programmes and activities</i> ; <i>school feeding</i> ; food security information systems, data collection, statistics, analysis, tools, methods; coordination and governance mechanisms; other unspecified food security activities.

14. It is not recommended to create a new purpose code under Sector 520 - Food aid/food security assistance – for two reasons: a) it falls outside the sector allocable codes; and 2) it was historically developed to enable coding of non-emergency food supply by EU institutions and the core contributions to the World Food Programme (WFP).

15. If accepted, this will impact the treatment of *Household food security* and *School Feeding*, both of which are included in this new 430XX code. They would be removed from 12240 – Basic Nutrition - in alignment with the Nutrition proposal of the Government of France and Action Contre la Faim. As a result, creation of a new 520XX code for household food security interventions is not necessary, and for reasons articulated in point 14 above, not appropriate.

Item 2: a new purpose code in Sector 430 for “Food safety and quality”

16. Aid interventions supporting food safety and quality are significant and growing. Food safety refers to “the absence, or presence in acceptable levels, of microbiological, chemical or physical hazards in food to prevent risks to the health of the final consumer.” At present, the absence of a purpose code for such activities results in inconsistencies and challenges to FAO and other donors and multilateral agencies in coding these interventions, such as support of the *Codex Alimentarius*, and support to developing countries to improve food safety and/or food quality standards for both domestic consumption and international trade.
17. Statistical analysis of CRS data from 2013 to 2015 show that food safety and quality interventions accounted for \$0.3 billion, or 0.07% of sector allocable aid (Annex 1, Table 2). These interventions were reported by 30 donors in 500 CRS observations, coded to 20 sectors and 39 purposes. These observations were identified using semantic searches in the project title and/or project description using the following search terms: “food safety”, “food quality”, “food inspection”, “food monitoring”, “food surveillance”, “laboratory analysis”, “sécurité des aliments”, “sécurité sanitaire”, “qualité des aliments”, “inocuidad de los alimentos”, “calidad de los alimentos.” This may be an underestimate of observations and expenditures given the limited search terms used.
18. This proposal recommends to address this gap through a new purpose code in the “Other multisector” (code 430) entitled *Food safety and quality*, as presented in the table below, in order to take into account that food safety and quality interventions occur across the agri-food value chain in multiple economic sectors, including health, water and sanitation, agriculture, fisheries, agro-industry, etc.

DAC5 CODE	SECTOR	PROPOSED PURPOSE CODE	PROPOSED DESCRIPTION	Proposed clarifications/additional notes on coverage
430	Other multisector	430YY	Food safety and quality	Food safety and quality policies, programmes and activities, including food inspection and certification; strengthening food safety/quality capacities and development of standards along the value chain; monitoring/surveillance and laboratory capacities; and delivery of information, communication, education.

Item 3: update coverage notes in Purpose 31195 to include Human-Animal-Ecosystem Health Management interventions

19. Human-Animal-Ecosystem Health Management represents a holistic approach to address complex challenges that threaten human and animal health, food security, poverty and the environments where diseases flourish. These problems threaten global health, economic well-being, and international trade. Many of the dangers stem from diseases circulating in animals and transmitted to humans by food or carried by vectors. It involves designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes. It recognizes that efforts by just one sector cannot prevent or eliminate certain problems; for example information on influenza viruses circulating in animals is crucial to the selection of viruses for human vaccines for potential influenza pandemics; drug-resistant microbes can be transmitted between animals and humans through direct contact between humans and animals, through the environment (contaminated waste/water), or through contaminated food, thus to effectively contain it, a well-coordinated approach in the different sectors is required.
20. Statistical analysis of CRS data from 2013 to 2015 show that interventions in this domain accounted for at least \$0.3 billion in aid expenditures, or 0.07% of sector allocable aid (Annex 1, Table 3). These interventions were reported by 14 donors in 300 CRS observations, coded to 9 sectors and 18 purposes. These observations were identified using semantic searches in the project title and/or project description using the following search terms: "swine fever", "brucellosis", "pest", "rabies", "avian", "aviaire", "aviaria", "rabies", "rabia", "rage", "one health", "animal-human interface", brucellosis, "zoonosis", "antimicrobial resistance." This may be an underestimate of observations and expenditures given the limited search terms used.
21. This proposal recommends to address this gap through modifying coverage notes for Purpose 31195, "Livestock/Veterinary Services," as presented in the table below:

DAC5 CODE	SECTOR	PURPOSE CODE	DESCRIPTION	Proposed clarifications/additional notes on coverage
311	Agriculture	31195	Livestock/ Veterinary Services	Animal health and management, genetic resources, feed resources; <i>including activities and programmes (e.g. One Health) to address threats arising from the Animal-Human Ecosystem (e.g. zoonosis, avian flu, SARS/MERS, antimicrobial resistance, Rift Valley fever, rabies, etc.)</i>

22. An alternative solution is to address the gap through creation of a new purpose code under Agriculture (code 311), entitled *Human-Animal-Ecosystem health management*, as presented in the table below:

DAC5 CODE	SECTOR	PROPOSED PURPOSE CODE	PROPOSED DESCRIPTION	Proposed clarifications/additional notes on coverage
311	Agriculture	311ZZ	Human-Animal-Ecosystem health management	<i>Activities and programmes (e.g. One Health) to address threats arising from the Animal-Human Ecosystems (e.g. zoonosis, avian flu, SARS/MERS, antimicrobial resistance, Rift Valley fever, rabies, etc.)</i>

23. If accepted, the following change is required in the coverage notes of purpose code 12250 - Infection Disease Control - in order to avoid duplication. Zoonosis, which refers to diseases transmitted from animals to humans, should be removed purpose 12250:

DAC5 CODE	SECTOR	PURPOSE CODE	DESCRIPTION	Proposed clarifications/additional notes on coverage
122	Basic Health	12250	Infectious Disease Control	Immunisation; prevention and control of infectious and parasite diseases, except malaria (12262), tuberculosis (12263), HIV/AIDS and other STDs (13040), and zoonosis (31195 or 311ZZ) . 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.;

Item 4: update coverage notes for Sector 520 and purpose 52010 and 72040

24. Sector 520, Food aid/food security assistance, and its sole purpose, 52010, Food Aid/Food security programmes, were designed to capture interventions related to the supply of non-emergency food aid. Analysis of CRS data shows that activities related to food security policy and administration, and activities related to emergency food aid, are often and improperly reported under purpose code 52010.

25. To avoid these errors and create consistency, particularly in light of the new 430XX purpose code on Food security policy and administrative management, this proposal recommends the following clarification of coverage notes for purposes 52010 and 72040.

DAC5 CODE	SECTOR	PURPOSE CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications/additional notes on coverage
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. Report as multilateral: i) food aid by EU financed out of its budget and allocated pro rata to EU member countries; and ii) core contributions to the World Food Programme.
		PURPOSE CODE	PROPOSED DESCRIPTION	Proposed Clarifications/additional notes on coverage
		52010	Food Aid	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. Excludes food security policy and administrative management (430XX) and emergency food aid (72040). Report as multilateral: i) food aid by EU financed out of its budget and allocated pro rata to EU member countries; and ii) core contributions to the World Food Programme

DAC5 CODE	SECTOR	PURPOSE CODE	DESCRIPTION	Proposed clarifications/additional notes on coverage
720	Emergency Response	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) and food security policy and administrative management (430XX)

Item 5: Update coverage notes on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries interventions

26. Since 1999, purposes related to Agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) have not been reviewed or revised, despite changes in terminology and activities that occur in these sectors. This proposal recommends modification to relevant coverages notes in these sectors, as presented below, to update terminology and ensure consistency in descriptions and coverage notes:

DAC5 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; surveys, data collection and information systems-unspecified agriculture.
	31120	Agricultural development	Farm development and management ; integrated projects; unspecified activities and programmes.
	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; pulses ; other annual and perennial crops. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
	31162	Industrial crops/export crops	Including sugar; coffee, cocoa, tea; spices , 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; including activities and programmes (e.g. One Health) to address threats arising from the Animal-Human Ecosystem (e.g. zoonosis, avian flu, SARS/MERS, antimicrobial resistance, Rift Valley fever, rabies, etc.). ⁹

⁹ Coverage notes in purpose 31195 should change in this manner only if the paragraph 21 proposal is accepted.

DAC5 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, data collection and information systems ; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities .
	31220	Forestry development	Resource development, utilisation, and management (e.g. afforestation/reforestation for industrial and rural consumption ; landscape restoration; desertification, erosion control) exploitation and utilisation ; desertification control ; integrated forestry projects; unspecified activities and programmes .
	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	
313		FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	
	31310	Fishing and aquaculture policy and administrative management	Fishing and aquaculture sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing, marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting ; fishing boats/equipment ; surveys, data collection and information systems ; unspecified fishing activities .
	31320	Fishery Fishing and aquaculture development	Resource development, utilisation, and management (e.g. fish stock protection, reduction of overfishing) Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries resources ; aquaculture ; integrated fishery projects; unspecified activities and programmes .
	31381	Fishery Fishing and aquaculture education/training	
	31382	Fishery Fishing and aquaculture research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
	31391	Fishery Fishing and aquaculture services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.

Item 6: a new policy marker for Food security

27. This proposal recommends to include a new policy marker for Food security. As defined in paragraph 10, Food security is both multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional, and includes availability, access, utilization and stability of food. A new purpose code to cover Food security program and policy administration is essential to address the significant aid flows in this domain, but will not cover all the requisite dimensions nor the increasing interest in Food security world-wide.
28. Efforts by the G77 focused on development of a Food Security indicator for aid flows by aggregating aid under relevant purpose codes (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, agro-industries, transportation, food aid, etc.) or aggregating relevant observations using semantic searches (e.g. food security, rural roads, etc.). A superior approach is to create a policy marker that identifies interventions across sectors and dimensions that have a food security objective.
29. As such, this proposal recommends the introduction of a Food Security policy marker, as follows:

Food Security Policy Marker

- Principal (marked 2) means that food security is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project/programme would not have been undertaken without this objective.
- Significant (marked 1) means that food security is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme.
- Not targeted (marked 0) means that the project/programme has been screened against the food security marker but has not been found to target food security.

IV. PROPOSAL TO ADDRESS EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION TO SDG GOALS AND TARGETS

30. Agenda 2030 increases the need to track aid expenditures in support of the 17 SDG goals and its 169 targets. Monitoring external aid in support of the SDG targets is essential to compare progress, or its lack, across countries, and identify funding opportunities and challenges.
31. The mapping between CRS purposes and SDG targets, however, is problematic due to difficulties in one-to-one mapping, which is necessary in order to enable monitoring of aid flows to SDG targets, in the current CRS system, while ensuring no double counting and ensuring aggregatability.
32. To address this challenge, this proposal recommends the CRS add a set of SDG fields to allow the allocation of aid expenditures (commitments and disbursements) against a maximum of at least 3 SDG targets. An example is provided in the table below¹⁰.
33. Consider an activity of \$6.3 million, entitled “Training, market information and financial support to female smallholders in select countries to improve their productivity, and support to governments to produce and provide smallholders with timely market information to better target sales.” The project allocates 55% of its budget (commitments= disbursements) to governments to improve market information; and 45% to providing extension services, financial incentives, and targeted training on practices to improve farm productivity. The new fields could be used as follows:

New Field	Description	Example	(SDG Target description)
SDGT1	SDG Primary target	2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
SDGT1_CP	Percent of total commitment allocated to SDGT1	0.55	
SDGT1_DP	Percent of total disbursement allocated to SDGT1	0.55	
SDGT2	SDG secondary target	2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women...
SDGT2_CP	Percent of total commitment allocated to SDGT2	0.45	
SDGT2_DP	Percent of total disbursement allocated to SDGT2	0.45	
SDGT3	SDG Primary target		
SDGT3_CP	Percent of total commitment allocated to SDGT3		
SDGT3_DP	Percent of total disbursement allocated to SDGT3		

¹⁰ More elegant approaches may be possible, and would be welcomed, if they also allow SDG target allocation in a manner that avoids double counting and supports aggregation.

Annex 1. Purpose Code gap analysis in the Creditor Reporting System

Table 1. Food security/sécurité alimentaire

- Identifies activities where there is exact match of the terms "food security" or "sécurité alimentaire", "seguridad alimentaria", "food loss", "food waste", "post harvest loss" or "gaspillage" in either the project title and/or description in the CRS data files for reference years 2013-2015:
- 42 donors/reporters
- Approximately 3,400 activities identified across 97 purposes
- United States, EU Institutions and Germany are the main donors

Who reports?				Where activities are reported?				How much is the flow to "Food Security"?			
Top 10	Donor	Expenditure share	No of projects identified	Top 10	CRS Code	Purpose name	Expenditure share	No of projects identified	Year	USD commitment (million \$)	Share of total sector-allocable ODA (Code 450)
1	United States	32.16%	294	1	72040	Emergency food aid	25.23%	202	2013	1937	1.49%
2	EU Institutions	16.36%	34	2	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes	23.81%	198	2014	1203	0.96%
3	Germany	8.71%	245	3	31120	Agricultural development	12.00%	375	2015	1159	0.82%
4	United Kingdom	5.90%	57	4	31110	Agricultural policy & administrative management	7.66%	292	Total (2013-2015)	4299	1.09%
5	France	5.26%	1079	5	43040	Rural development	5.45%	85			
6	Canada	4.35%	363	6	31182	Agricultural research	2.88%	91			
7	Islamic Development	3.87%	22	7	12240	Basic nutrition	2.49%	120			
8	Netherlands	3.79%	15	8	11420	Higher education	2.48%	5			
9	International	2.35%	10	9	31161	Food crop production	1.89%	132			
10	Belgium	2.18%	135	10	72010	Material relief assistance and	1.44%	60			
	Other donors (32)	15.08%	1145			Others (distributed across 87	14.68%	1839			
	Total	100%	3399		Total		100%	3399			

Table 2. Food Safety/ sécurité des aliments

- Identifies activities where there is exact match of the term "food safety", "food quality", "food inspection", "food monitoring", "food surveillance", "laboratory analysis", "sécurité des aliments", "sécurité sanitaire", "qualité des aliments", "inocuidad de los alimentos", "calidad de los alimentos" in either the project title and/or description in the CRS data files for reference years 2013-2015.
- 30 donors/reporters
- About 500 activities reported across 39 purposes
- United States, EU Institutions and International Development Association are the main donors

Who reports?				Where activities are reported?				How much is the flow to "Food Safety & quality"			
Top 10	Donor	Expenditure share	No of projects identified	Top 10	CRS Code	Purpose	Expenditure share	No of projects identified	Year	USD commitment (million \$)	Share of total sector-allocable ODA (Code 450)
1	United States	29.33%	17	1	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes	29.41%	15	2013	76	0.06%
2	EU Institutions	20.08%	3	2	12240	Basic nutrition	14.54%	260	2014	55	0.04%
3	International Development Association	16.15%	2	3	31163	Livestock	14.06%	3	2015	146	0.10%
4	World Health Organisation	10.66%	279	4	31191	Agricultural services	12.79%	1	Total (2013-2015)	277	0.07%
5	Food and Agriculture	7.64%	56	5	31120	Agricultural development	10.77%	19			
6	Spain	3.61%	30	6	31195	Livestock/veterinary services	3.78%	2			
7	Sweden	3.20%	4	7	33110	Trade policy and admin. management	3.22%	4			
8	United Kingdom	2.28%	4	8	12110	Health policy & administrative management	3.22%	79			
9	Japan	1.31%	7	9	15170	Women's equality organisations and institutions	1.32%	14			
10	Germany	1.18%	6	10	31110	Agricultural policy & administrative management	1.28%	5			
	Other donors (20)	4.57%	75			Others (distributed across 29	5.62%	81			
	Total	100%	483		Total		100%	483			

Table 3. One health

- Identifies activities where there is exact match of the terms "swine fever", "brucellosis", "pest", "rabies", "avian", "aviaire", "aviaria", "rabies", "rabia", "rage", "one health", "animal-human interface", "zoonoses", "antimicrobial resistance" in either the project title and/or description in the CRS data files for reference years 2013-2015.
- 14 donors/reporters
- 300 activities reported across 18 purposes
- United States and United Kingdom are the main donors

Who reports?				Where activities are reported?					How much is the flow to "One Health"?		
Top 10	Donor	Expenditure share	Projects share	Top 10	CRS Code	Purpose	Expenditure share	Projects share	Year	USD commitment (million \$)	Share of total sector-allocable ODA (Code 450)
1	United States	73.90%	197	1	12250	Infectious disease control	84.49%	202	2013	13	0.01%
2	United Kingdom	18.08%	17	2	31195	Livestock/veterinary services	3.05%	36	2014	59	0.05%
3	Australia	3.13%	38	3	31120	Agricultural development	2.17%	2	2015	204	0.14%
4	Korea	1.58%	15	4	12182	Medical research	2.16%	2	Total (2013-2015)	276	0.07%
5	Japan	1.47%	4	5	31182	Agricultural research	1.67%	7			
6	Switzerland	0.79%	2	6	41082	Environmental research	1.58%	2			
7	African Development	0.37%	1	7	31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	1.58%	15			
8	Sweden	0.29%	6	8	43082	Research/scientific institutions	1.28%	2			
9	Belgium	0.22%	3	9	12110	Health policy & administrative management	1.19%	10			
10	Germany	0.11%	3	10	11420	Higher education	0.38%	2			
	Other donors (4)	0.07%	10			Others (distributed across 8	0.45%	16			
	Total	100%	296		Total		100%	296			

Annex 2. FAO CONSULTATION PROCESS

FAO first identified gaps in the CRS purposes when reporting its aid expenditures to the OECD-CRS in 2015, in using CRS data for its [AIDMonitor](#) Tool,¹¹ and in publishing its aid expenditures to the International Aid Transparency Initiative. This led to discussions in 2016 with the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) vis-à-vis a proposal to amend CRS purposes to address these gaps.

The current proposal was developed following internal consultations in FAO, and external consultations with: the World Food Program (WFP); the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); various IATI publishers; experts from donor countries, such as Canada, the Netherlands and Italy, who are also members of the OECD-DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-Stat) and publishers to IATI; civil society organizations, such as Action Contre le Faim and InterAction; and last, but not least, the OECD-DAC secretariat.

It has gone through several drafts, and seeks to align with other proposals to the OECD that have been accepted or are being reviewed, including the Nutrition Proposal of France initiated by Action Contre la Faim.

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¹¹AIDMonitor is used to determine FAO priorities for assistance and to formulate resource mobilization strategies. For its evidence base, AIDMonitor gathers information from diverse databases, including CRS, to conduct analysis of aid flows focus on Food Security, Nutrition, Agriculture and Rural Development.