



PISA for Development Brief **20**

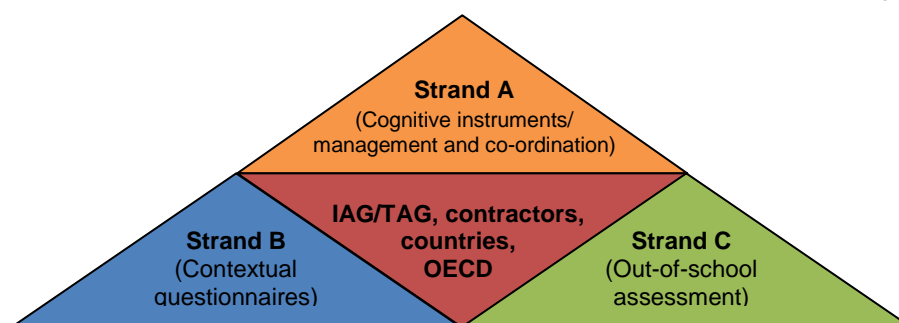
Who pays for PISA for Development?

- PISA for Development (PISA-D) is financed from a variety of sources, including financial contributions from the participating countries and development partners, aid-in-kind contributions from development co-operation agencies, and donations of equipment by private companies.
- The costs of PISA-D are divided into international costs (the budget managed by the OECD) and in-country costs (the budgets managed by the participating countries and, in some cases, their development partners).
- The PISA-D initiative is a collaborative project and involves the participation and contributions of nine country governments, ten development partners and three private companies.

PISA-D is a highly collaborative project spanning six years, 2014-19, implemented by the OECD, its contractors and nine participating countries – Bhutan, Cambodia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal and Zambia. The project has been made possible by the generous support of several development partners and private companies. The international and in-country costs of the project are funded through a combination of development partner support and financing from the PISA-D countries themselves.

International costs for PISA-D

PISA-D international costs include development of the technical design of the project, its framework and instruments, survey operations, sampling services, translation of project materials, capacity-building activities, data analysis and reporting. PISA-D consists of three technical strands managed by the OECD and overseen by an international advisory group (IAG), made up of the OECD, PISA-D countries, contractors and development partners, and a technical advisory group (TAG).



In-country costs for PISA-D

Countries must establish a national centre to implement the assessment in accordance with the PISA technical standards. The national centre is staffed with a team to carry out tasks, such as provide feedback on the frameworks, conduct sampling activities, translate/adapt survey instruments, collect and manage data, code students' responses, and analyse and report data. The national centre must also budget to send staff to attend international meetings and trainings.



The in-country budgets are described in a project implementation plan prepared by each country. They are managed by the countries themselves and, in some cases, their development partners. For example, in addition to supporting the Project’s international costs, the United Kingdom also supports Zambia’s participation in PISA-D; France and the World Bank support Senegal’s participation; and Korea and the Global Partnership for Education support Cambodia’s participation. Some development partners have also established extended engagement agreements with PISA-D countries for technical assistance and institutional capacity building.

Who pays for PISA-D?

Project funding for the international costs is made up of a combination of contributions from the following countries, development partners and private companies.

PISA-D countries	Bhutan, Cambodia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Zambia
Development partners	France (French Development Agency) Germany (Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development / German Corporation for International Cooperation) Global Partnership for Education Inter-American Development Bank Ireland (Irish Aid) Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Korea Norway (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) United Kingdom (Department for International Development) World Bank
Private companies	Microsoft Corporation (donation of equipment) Positivo (donation of equipment) Private philanthropy

Germany, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom have contributed funds directly to the OECD to help cover international project costs. The World Bank covers specific costs, including financing three PISA-D background reports and the three-stage capacity-building process to prepare countries for PISA-D implementation: completion of a capacity needs analysis, a capacity-building plan and a project implementation plan for each country. The Inter-American Development Bank has funded Spanish-language capacity-building workshops for the participating Latin-American countries as complementary to the workshops conducted in English by the PISA-D contractors. In addition to making a financial contribution, development partners also contribute to the technical discussions regarding the design of the project.

PISA-D is also receiving generous support from the Microsoft Corporation and Positivo in the form of donated tablet computers for conducting the PISA-D out-of-school assessment. These partners also provide technical and operational support to the contractors and countries to ensure proper maintenance and use of the tablets.

For more information

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Visit www.oecd.org/pisa/pisa-for-development	Coming next month <i>The PISA for Development out-of-school assessment sampling frame</i>
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