

HIV/AIDS
Aid Activities online database
www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/hivaids

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The HIV/AIDS Aid Activities database is accessible for free at the OECD website.

The main objective of the HIV/AIDS Aid Activities database is to give users basic data on HIV/AIDS related aid activities and enable them to analyse these on a comparable basis for all DAC (Development Assistance Committee) members from the OECD.

The aim of this document is to guide users discovering the database. It uses a number of examples and provides definitions of the concepts used.

Nevertheless, it is recommended to read the "CRS User's Guide" available online at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/guide in order to clarify basic concepts concerning DAC statistics on aid activities.

I What is the origin of the data?

The aid activity data come from donors, including the 22 member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the European Commission, some UN agencies (UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA), the regional development banks, the World Bank and other international institutions. (See list of DAC members and agencies in [Annex 3](#) of the [CRS Directives](#)).

HIV/AIDS data are collected simultaneously and with the same methods as the standard CRS data (Creditor Reporting System).

The data are part of DAC members' official statistical reporting to the OECD. (Non-DAC donors' reporting takes place on a voluntary basis.) A network of statistical correspondents collects data from aid agencies and government departments (central, state and local) on an ongoing basis. Their task is also to ensure that reporting conforms to the Directives agreed by the DAC (definitions and classifications available in the [CRS Directives](#)).

The DAC Secretariat is responsible for data processing, quality control and dissemination. It responds to any questions about the data and can also give users advice on data analysis. (Send email to dac.contact@oecd.org.)

For reference, it is important to mention the Special Study "Aid Activities in Support of HIV/AIDS Control" realised in 2004 by the Development Co-operation Directorate of the OECD, which includes an analysis of the quality of HIV/AIDS data in the period 2000 to 2002. (See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/hivaids).

II Are the data comparable between donors?

CRS data on HIV/AIDS are retrieved through two sector codes.

The first one, the 13040 code, concerns « all activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; treatment and care».

The second one, the 16064 code, was created in July 2005 to complement the data collection to separately identify "social mitigation of the HIV/AIDS". It covers "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".

In the online database it is possible to review HIV/AIDS activities in sectors other than 13040 and 16064 only for years 2000, 2001 and 2002. In fact, those years correspond to the

Special Study, where fundamental work was done to identify and calculate, when possible, all projects (in whatever sector) including HIV/AIDS components¹.

III Using the HIV/AIDS Aid Activities online database

1. *The aggregated data*

When clicking on the HIV/AIDS database www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/hivaids we obtain a table corresponding to selected criteria, defined by eight dimensions.

These dimensions are: years, donors, flow, recipients, region, income group, sectors and sub sectors.

- In the dimension « Years » we can choose the years for which we want to obtain data. Series of data are available from 2000².
- In the dimension « Donors » we can obtain information concerning the donor type: bilateral or multilateral. Details on definitions are available in the [CRS User's Guide](#): Basic Concepts - Bilateral Aid, and Multilateral Aid. Briefly, bilateral flows relate to aid are extended directly by DAC members to: a recipient, a non governmental –national or international- development organization, or other development actor in a recipient country³. On the other side, Multilateral flows concern the aid activities financed by multilateral institutions.
- In « flow » we can obtain information on how the aid is allocated: official development aid (ODA grants, ODA loans) and other public sector aid (non concessional loans from multilaterals banks). Details and definitions are available in the chapter Basic Concepts – Aid Flow in the [CRS User's Guide](#). It's important to note that flows represent donors' commitments. The amounts are expressed in the nominal value of the aid activity at the date when the convention is signed.
- In « recipients » we may choose recipients of the aid.
- In « regions » we may choose recipients of a geographical region (in Africa the North and South of Sahara; in America the North&Central and the South; in Asia the Middle East, the South&Central and the Far East; and Oceania, Europe, and Multi Country Regions).
- In « income groups » we may choose recipients by their GNP. The “least developed countries” have a GNP per capita below USD 745, the “other low income countries” having a GNP per capita between USD 746 and USD 2975, the “lower middle income countries” having a GNP per capita between USD 2976 and USD 9205, the “upper middle income countries” having a GNP per capita over USD 9206⁴.
- In «sector» and « sub sectors » we may retrieve aid allocation details, i.e., we can obtain information on the productive sector of the economy where resources are allocated. While choosing “sector” we can obtain three digit sector data, and choosing “sub sector” five digit sector data. For more information concerning definitions of sectors, please see [CRS Directives, Annex 5](#).

¹ The purpose code 16064 was not even created.

² For precedent years, see www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

³ Aid allocated to NGO's and through NGO's become to bilateral aid.

⁴ USD prices for 2001.

Example of a query: Top ten bilateral donors 2004.

We are looking for the top ten bilateral donors to HIV/AIDS control in the South of Sahara African countries in 2004.

To proceed with that query we should click on the link of the HIV/AIDS database www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/hiv aids available on the OECD website and make the following selection:

- « Region »: disable « all », open the selection « Africa » and select “Africa-South of Sahara”.
- « Year »: disable « all » and select year 2004.
- « Donor »: disable “all”, and check « bilateral ». In the “level 03” right click and choose “show only the top 10”.

With the right click, in the “value” cell, we can choose “sort descending” and then see the top ten donors in order of importance.

The results are displayed automatically in the table:

<u>Aid Activities</u> <u>in Support on HIV/AIDS Control</u> <u>TOP TEN Donors 2004</u>					
Flow	Recipient	Region	Income Group	Sector	Purpose Code
All Flows	All Recipients	Africa - South of Sahara	All Income groups	All Sectors	All Purpose Codes
		Year			
		2004			
Donor	Donor (level 03)	Value			
Bilateral	United States	695.11			
	United Kingdom	68.54			
	Canada	45.02			
	Sweden	42.23			
	Netherlands	41.98			
	Germany	14.48			
	Belgium	11.58			
	Denmark	8.85			
	Norway	7.33			
	Spain	6.37			

To note: It is possible to change the variables we want to see in the table. To do so, it is necessary to click in the “Donor” cell, to drag it to the vignette and to replace the one chosen. For example, the “Recipient” one. It is possible to do the same with the “Year” dimension.

Metadata: in the field « Donors », if we select a bilateral or a multilateral donor, a right click allows us to select the option “metadata” to obtain details on the origin of the data themselves. Those details concern data sources, the coverage and the periodicity of reporting. Some pertinent comments are also included.

2. Commitment details

A double click on a cell of the table opens a window and shows a new table representing all commitments accounted in this cell.

Example.

Double clicking in the cell corresponding to Denmark 2004 in the precedent query we have:

Year	Donor Name	Agency Name	Recipient Name	USD HIVAIDS (millions)	USD Global Amount (millions)	Project Title	Gender	Flow Name	Channel of Delivery	Donor Project No	OECD Transaction No	Purpose Code	Short Description	Long Description	Region Name	Income Group Name	Sector Name
2004	Denmark	DANIDA	Uganda	0.7650	0.7651	HIV PREVENTION AMONGST YOUTH IN UGANDA	1	ODA Grants	SEX & SAMFUND - DENMARK	104.N.302.b.5.	041117	13040	HIV PREVENTION AMONGST YOUTH IN UGANDA	THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO REDUCE THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF HIV/AIDS AMONGST YOUNG PEOPLE (10-24 YEARS) IN MBARARA DISTRICT.	Africa - South of Sahara	LDCs (Least Developed)	L3 Population Programmes
2004	Denmark	DANIDA	Ghana	0.3530	0.3533	COMBATING AIDS. (DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKWRAPPERS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN)	0	ODA Grants	YOUTH FOCUS INTERNATIONAL	104.Ghana.12-191	041237	13040	COMBATING AIDS. DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKWRAPPERS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN	TO INFORM THE YOUTH AND ENHANCE AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS VIA THE CENTRAL PROCESSING ROUTE OF PERSUASION AND TO REDUCE THE FINANCIAL BURDEN ON PARENTS BY GIVING PUPILS AND STUDENTS FREE BOOK WRAPPER.	Africa - South of Sahara	OLICs (Other Low Income)	L3 Population Programmes
2004	Denmark	DANIDA	Burkina Faso	4.1750	4.1750	PROJECT CONCERNING WRESTLING AGAINST HIV/AIDS IN BURKINA FASO	2	ODA Grants	MINISTRY OF FINANCES AND BUDGET, BURKINA FASO	104.Burkina Faso.49	041252	13040	PROJECT CONCERNING WRESTLING AGAINST HIV/AIDS IN BURKINA FASO	THE DEVELOPMENT PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY CONCERNING HIV/AIDS, WITH THE AIM TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE AND RESULTS OF EPIDEMY ON POPULATIONS.	Africa - South of Sahara	LDCs (Least Developed)	L3 Population Programmes

Etc...

Every line shows 18 fields. Those fields give details concerning the characteristics of each transaction.

The principal fields are the **USD HIVAIDS (Millions)** column that represents the engagement amounts allocated to the HIV/AIDS control, in USD millions; the 6th column « **USD GLOBAL AMOUNT** », represents the global amount commitment (including the HIV/AIDS factor and others, when necessary); the 8th column « **Gender** », gives descriptive information about the policy objective of gender equality in the project⁵; the 13th column « **Purpose code** », identifies the economic sector which the project supports; and the 14th and 15th columns contain respectively the short and the long descriptions.

Note: when making a selection of some elements of the window, it is easy to copy them in an Excel file conserving the query format.

3. Manipulating the pivot table and the charts

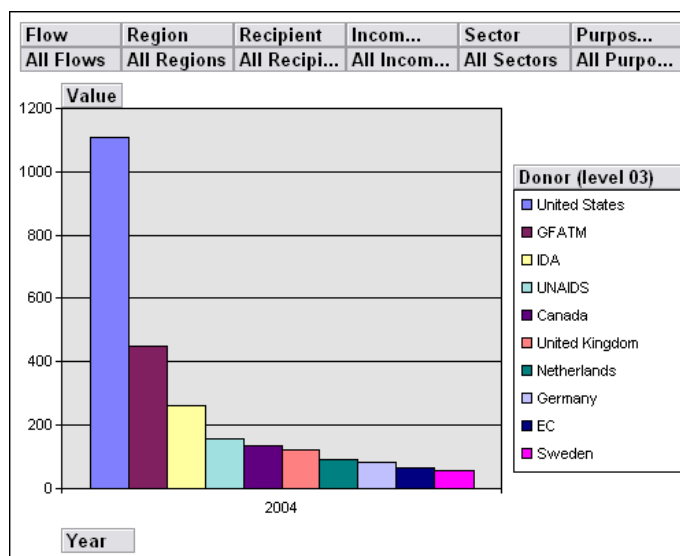
Whenever you create a query choosing the criteria with available dimensions from the table, we obtain automatically a histogram corresponding to the graphic image of it.

By default, the graphic will represent in the X axes "years" and in the Y axes value data (amounts).

It is possible to change the histogram representation by manipulating the axes specifications. You have to click on the "Year" box and drag-and-drop in the upper vignette. After that, you have to click in the box of the new choose dimension and drag-and-drop to the X axis position. You can make the same with the Y axes. You will then obtain a "custom made product" graphic representation.

⁵ It equals 2 if gender equality is the principal objective of aid, it equals 1 if it is a significant objective, and 0 if the objective was not gender equality oriented. An empty field means that there is no information on it.

Example.



Please note that the chart can be exported in a GIF format by a simple clicking on the option presented below the graphic.

Export chart to GIF format

More advanced manipulations can be made from the database.

Toolbar

The user is invited to get more complex graphic representations manipulating the toolbar of the database. In fact, the complete use of all graphic possibilities is not approached here, but in a next advanced guide.

To Note :

- *The option "undo" of the tables' vignette; and*
- *The "Click here to show public views and saved queries" option allows to get useful saved queries.*