

# Development

## Development

# Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

### Purpose

Provide Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available basic data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. The DAC uses the data for consideration of specific policy issues and for monitoring donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. Outside the DAC, the data is mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors.

### Objectives and outputs

Improve consistency, presentation and coverage to reflect current development co-operation priorities and classifications. Continue work on converging DAC and CRS datasets.

### Databases

Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

### Main Developments for 2008

#### General aspects:

Improve access and clarity to the CRS dataset under IDS/o, since pivot tables will soon not be supported. Further develop statistical presentations on aid by sector for dissemination on the Internet.

Continue work started in 2005 to review reporting requirements to converge the CRS and the DAC aggregate data collection.

#### Data collection:

Test data collection in new format, merging CRS and DAC systems.

## Development

### Development Aid at a Glance – Statistics by Region

#### Objectives and outputs

The publication focuses on 5 regions (Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania) and the developing world.

Aid statistics are presented in the form of numerous charts and tables, highlighting specific features and main trends in aid delivery to all recipient countries as a whole and to respective regions separately.

The first section of each chapter presents an overview of aid to a specific region. The second section refers to aid donors (top bilateral and multilateral donors) and aid recipients (top recipients in recent years). The last section in each chapter focuses on the sector allocation of aid. It presents detailed data on aid to education, health and water supply and sanitation as well as more general information on other sectors.

#### Databases

Regional reports on individual aid activities: 6 volumes per year

#### Main Developments for 2008

##### General aspects:

No major changes.

## Development

# Official and Private Resource Flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries

### Purpose

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) database provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to over 150 aid recipients. The data shows each aid recipient's receipts of official development assistance (ODA), other official flows and private flows from members of the DAC, multilateral agencies and other non-DAC donors.

### Objectives and outputs

To provide timely and comprehensive statistics of official and private flows to all countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. Improve consistency, presentation and coverage to reflect current development co-operation priorities and classifications.

Update reporting guidance to maintain comparable statistics and improve reporting and comparability of statistics on the tying status of aid.

Support work on changing patterns of development finance and the increasing role of private flows.

### Databases

Database on official and private resource flows from DAC Members to developing countries and countries in transition

### Main Developments for 2008

#### General aspects:

Update the classification system for certain ODA expenditures.

Improve access to the DAC aggregate dataset via OECD.STAT, by designing a wizard and other functionalities to ease data access and use.

## Development

# PARIS21 Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century

### Purpose

PARIS21 is a partnership of national, regional and international statisticians, policy makers, analysts, development professionals and other users and producers of statistics, including civil society. PARIS21's goal is to develop a culture of evidence-based policy making and implementation which serves to improve governance and government effectiveness in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### Objectives and outputs

PARIS21 activities focus on assisting all low-income countries in the design, implementation, and monitoring of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). PARIS21 carries out this work through advocacy, methodology and documentation, and regional programmes. Advocacy activities have included the creation of videos featuring high-profile policy makers and development professionals discussing the importance of statistics in poverty reduction decision-making processes. PARIS21's methodological work includes the development of documentation and methodological guidance intended to assist countries in their NSDS processes. PARIS21's regional programmes include the organisation of regional workshops to take forward the NSDS design process. The workshops and follow-on national programmes assist countries to plan strategically for the overall development of the countries' entire statistical system and to address immediate and longer-term information needs for setting and monitoring policy in the context of poverty reduction strategies. PARIS21 also has task teams that bring together professionals interested in particular aspects of statistical capacity building under a volunteer convenor. Current task teams are: Training for Official Statisticians, Partner Reporting System on Statistical Development, and Integrating Sectoral Statistics into NSDSs.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

### Main Developments for 2008

#### General aspects:

In 2008, PARIS21 will partner with international institutions, regional organisations, and bilateral donors in a scaling-up of investment to national statistical systems. This will involve applying a system-wide approach, drawing lessons from the Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAs) used successfully in areas such as health, education and agriculture. In general applying a system-wide approach to statistics involves using the NSDS as a framework for co-ordination both across sectors and between donors. The aim is to make donor assistance coherent and to reduce transaction costs by setting out the objectives and results to be achieved and by establishing common mechanisms for implementation, monitoring progress, and reporting.

## Development

### Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Trade-Related Aid Statistics

#### Purpose

To reinforce trade capacity of developing countries and countries in transition.

#### Objectives and outputs

The CRS will now be the dataset which captures aid for trade. The database contains data collected from 40 bilateral and multilateral donors and it is available free on the web site.

The activity is carried out in co-operation with the WTO and produces data that are presented in an annual joint OECD/WTO Report.

#### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Thailand

#### Main Developments for 2008

##### General aspects:

Reporting to be done via the CRS as of 2008 for flows in 2007.