

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. Implement the new typology of aid.

Since 2008 (reporting on 2007 flows) the CRS includes the Trade capacity Building Database (TCBDB) operated previously by WTO.

Databases

Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

Main Developments for 2011

Data collection:

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

Data management:

Implementation of the new typology of aid.

Development

Database on Country Programmable Aid (CPA database)

Purpose

Provide members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available statistics on country programmable aid (CPA) flows. This new measure of aid comes much closer to capturing the flows received and recorded in country aid management systems than measures of total aid (ODA – official development assistance). CPA is estimated on the basis of the standard DAC statistics (DAC and CRS) and defined through exclusion, by subtracting from total gross ODA aid that is: unpredictable by nature (humanitarian aid and debt relief); entails no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and research and refugees in donor countries); does not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid and aid from local governments); or is not country programmable by the donor (core funding of NGOs). The database provides reference data to DAC and other stakeholders for the analysis of fragmentation and planned forward spending of aid.

Objectives and outputs

To provide timely and comprehensive statistics on country programmable aid (CPA) for all countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. To provide reference data for the annual Report of the Survey of Indicative Forward Spending Plans and for the annual Report on Division of Labour and global fragmentation.

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Further strengthening the methodology to derive CPA and make sectoral CPA data available online via OECD.STAT and QWIDS.

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 ODA 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

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Continued reform of DAC statistics, through implementation of new classification of aid, further work on improving access to data, possible sharing of data with developing countries, and continuing help from Secretariat to members in improving statistical quality and timeliness.

A new work stream on non-ODA flows will be integrated into STAT in early 2011. For the first time, a dedicated unit (2 officials) will closely examine types of development financing other than ODA (non-concessional official loans inc. export credits, private flows inc. remittances, guarantee schemes). This analysis will focus on both the volume and developmental relevance of these flows.

DAC interest: DAC members afforded a high priority to this work during discussions of the PWB for 2011-2012, consequently (and based on the progress of work), STAT will consider preparing a report for the DAC in Q4 2011.

Data collection:

Implementation of the new typology of aid.

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 Management for Development Results.

Objectives and outputs

PARIS21 activities focus on assisting all low-income and lower middle income countries in the design, implementation, and monitoring of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). PARIS21 carries out this work through (i) facilitating the co-ordination of stakeholders to better address an evolving agenda, (ii) advocating for increased involvement of national stakeholders in statistical development and enhancing the status of statistics in major international initiatives, (iii) promote better-quality and effectively implemented NSDSs, and (iv) stimulating increased demand for and better use of data. Co-ordination activities include the annual Partner Report on Support to Statistics, which provides an inventory of global support to statistical development, and the creation of national (country-donor) partnerships to discuss statistical issues. Advocacy activities have included the production of national booklets promoting the importance of statistics in poverty reduction decision-making processes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, 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, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Throughout 2011, PARIS21 and its partners will update and enrich the NSDS guidelines to include best practices collected over the past several years.