

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. Update reporting guidance to maintain comparable statistics and widen data dissemination to avoid a proliferation of parallel international reporting systems.

Major improvements in coverage were achieved in 2004 (Japan, EC). Progress in the dissemination of CRS based statistics through the internet (restructured web pages, purpose of aid charts, CRS User's Guide, new online user interface) has been made, but further work required in 2005. Two analytical studies (aid in support of HIV/AIDS control, aid for water) have been carried out.

Databases

Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

Main Developments for 2005

General aspects:

Finalise work on the new CRS online user interface to give access to entire CRS Aid Activity Database in this environment. Include technical instructions on this interface to the User's Guide. Develop metadata for CRS online.

Reporting requirements will be reviewed in the context of converging the CRS and the DAC aggregate data collection.

Data collection:

Implement revised Reporting Directives.

Development

Official and Private Resource Flows from DAC Members to Developing and Transition 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 180 aid recipients, including countries in transition. The data shows each aid recipient's receipts of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid (OA), 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 2005

General aspects:

Possible review of the ODA definition, following the needs of the DAC Senior Level Meeting and the work done by the DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation.

Possible update of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives.

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. It was established as a global forum and network to promote, influence and facilitate statistical capacity building activities and the better use of statistics. PARIS21 acts as a catalyst, building on existing work and processes. The main activity of the 2004-2006 work programme will be the promotion of national strategies for the development of statistics.

Objectives and outputs

PARIS21 Consortium activities focus on assisting all low-income countries in the design of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). PARIS21 achieves carries out this work through advocacy, methodology and documentation, and regional programmes. Advocacy activities have included the creation of videos featuring high-profile policymakers and development professionals discussing the importance of statistics in poverty reduction decision making processes. PARIS21's methodological work includes the development of documentation intended to assist countries in the design of their NSDSs. In cooperation with international and regional institutions, bilateral donors, and developing countries, PARIS21 has produced an NSDS advocacy document and design guide, which has been translated into Arabic, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. PARIS21's regional programmes include the organisation of regional workshops to take forward the NSDS design process. The workshops and follow-on national programmes will 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. These task teams are: Improved statistical support for monitoring development goals, Tools and methods, Census, Agricultural and rural statistics, and Stimulating better use of multisectoral data, especially for decentralised governance and local accountability.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

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

Databases

Statistical Capacity Building for Developing and Transition Countries

Main Developments for 2005

General aspects:

In 2005, in cooperation with UN specialised agencies, bilateral donors, and developing countries, PARIS21 will organise an international seminar to produce guidelines for integrating sectoral statistics strategies into countries' overall National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.