

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. Test and 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 2009

General aspects:

Improve access and clarity to the CRS dataset under OECD.Stat and QWIDS.

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

Test and implement new typology of aid agreed by the Working Party on Statistics in June 2008.

Data collection:

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

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 OECD's Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) annual Report of the Survey of Indicative Forward Spending Plans and for DAC work on the Division of Labour between donors as called for in the Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness.

Main Developments for 2009

General aspects:

Make the database 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 2009

General aspects:

Begin implementing the new typology of aid approved by the Working Party on Statistics in June 2008.

Add further improvements to the DAC aggregate dataset via OECD.Stat and QWIDS to ease data use.

Data collection:

Test and implement new typology.

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.

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 2009

General aspects:

In 2009, PARIS21 will define and launch a programme of support tailored to the needs of small countries and island states, and a reflection group on how to address the statistical issues specific to fragile states will be convened. Throughout 2009, new studies on strategic planning in statistics will be commissioned. PARIS21 will organise a PARIS21 Consortium meeting in Dakar, Senegal from 16–18 November 2009. The Consortium will be a unique opportunity for all of the various types of partners involved in development statistics to discuss the state of statistical development and the way forward for statistical co-operation. The date of the Consortium meeting is scheduled to coincide with the ten-year anniversary of PARIS21's creation.