



THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) – OPENING DOORS –

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The DAC is

- A part of the OECD, where governments:
 - compare and exchange policy experiences;
 - identify good practices; and
 - promote decisions and recommendations.
- A forum for donors to improve the way their co-operation:
 - helps developing countries reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals; and
 - promotes sustainable development.

www.oecd.org/dac

DAC Members

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany

- Greece
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway

- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States
- European Commission

DAC Observers

- Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Korea *
- Mexico
- Poland
- Slovak Republic
- Turkey

- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- United Nations Development Program

* Korea has applied for DAC Membership

Core DAC activities

- Collecting statistics on global development co-operation and aid
 - E.g. monitoring aid commitments
- Developing good practice in development cooperation
 - E.g. aid effectiveness principles
- Reviewing DAC Members' performance
 - E.g. Peer Reviews

DAC Subsidiary Bodies

- Working Party on Statistics
- Working Party on Aid Effectiveness
- Network on Development Evaluation
- Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)
- Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET)
- Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET)
- Network on Governance (GOVNET)
- International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)

Working with others: an OECD imperative

- Candidates for OECD accession:
 - Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russia and Slovenia
- The OECD's Enhanced Engagement programme:
 - Brazil, China, India, Indonesia South Africa

The DAC: opening doors

Three objectives:

- Promote mutual learning and the exchange of experiences
- Enhance mutual understanding about shared goals
- Make DAC guidance on good practice more relevant

Four examples of DAC engagement

- A. The Working Party on Aid Effectiveness
- B. Collaboration on aid statistics
- C. The China-DAC Study Group
- D. International Network on Conflict and Fragility

A. Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

- Set up in 2003
- Two landmark outputs:
 - 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
 - 2008 Accra Agenda for Action
- 80 member countries and institutions
- New Task Team on South-South Co-operation

B. Collaboration on aid statistics

- Some benefits of collaboration:
 - more knowledge about our global effort
 - improved management of co-operation
 - more recognition for all of our efforts
- Already reporting: e.g. Czech Republic, Thailand & Turkey
- Setting up statistical systems: Mexico & Russia

C. The China-DAC Study Group

- Proposed by the International Poverty Reduction Centre in China (IPRCC)
- Established in January 2009
- Two Themes:
 - China's experience of growth and poverty reduction and the contribution of international assistance; and
 - China's economic co-operation in Africa and its impact on poverty reduction.

www.iprcc.org.cn/index.php/en

D. International Network of Conflict and Fragility

- Newly created in 2009
- Three complementary pillars:
 - Tracking results in state building and peace building
 - Providing practical guidance for conflict prevention, peace building and state building
 - Promoting lessons learned in security system reform and armed violence reduction
- The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding



For more information

www.oecd.org/dac

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THE OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

...where governments come together to make aid work

