

## Development

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## Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

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### Purpose

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Provide Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available key 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. It also serves to assess the fulfilment of pledges made. Outside the DAC, the data are mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors.

The DAC strives to be a transparency hub for external development finance.

### Objectives and outputs

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Collect, review and publish high-quality quantitative and qualitative information on external development financing.

Work on measurement standards and methods is essential to maintaining the integrity of the DAC statistical system and its continuous development and adjustment to the evolving needs of the international development community. Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance will contribute to enhancing the data.

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

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World.

### Main Developments for 2018

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#### General aspects:

Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance.

## Database on Country Programmable Aid (CPA database)

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### Purpose

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Provide members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international development community a set of readily available statistics on Country Programmable Aid (CPA) flows. This 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

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To provide timely and comprehensive statistics on country programmable aid (CPA) for all countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

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

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Kuwait, Russian Federation, United Emirates.

### Main Developments for 2018

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#### General aspects:

Further strengthening the methodology to derive CPA.

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

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### Purpose

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The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) aggregate 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.

It provides Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available key 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. It also serves to assess the fulfilment of pledges made. Outside the DAC, the data are mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors.

The DAC strives to be a transparency hub for external development finance.

### Objectives and outputs

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Collect, review and publish high-quality quantitative and qualitative information on external development financing.

Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance. Financing for sustainable development maximised through continued emphasis on ODA as a measure of donor effort.

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

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Azerbaijan, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand.

### Main Developments for 2018

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#### General aspects:

Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance. Financing for sustainable development maximised through continued emphasis on ODA as a measure of donor effort.