

1. Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the principal body through which the Organisation deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries. The DAC is one of the key forums in which the major bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common effort to support sustainable development.

Within the OECD, the DAC is one of more than two dozen specialised main committees. The DAC, however, has three distinctive features. First, it meets more frequently than other committees (about 15 times a year) and the Chair is based at OECD headquarters. Second, the DAC has the power to make recommendations in matters within its competence directly to countries on the Committee as well as to the Council (*e.g.* Recommendation on Untying Aid to Least Developed Countries, 2001). Third, the Chair issues an annual report on the efforts and policies of DAC members. This report has become a standard reference in the field of development co-operation.

mission of the DAC is to foster co-ordinated, integrated, effective and adequately financed international efforts in support of sustainable economic and social development. Recognising that developing countries themselves are ultimately responsible for their own development, the DAC concentrates on how international co-operation can contribute to the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy and the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies. The DAC's basic mission has recently been reaffirmed in the context of the 2002 Ministerial Statement "OECD Action for a Shared Development Agenda" (see annex to the DAC Chairman's Overview).

DAC meetings are attended by Paris-based delegates of member countries and by officials from member country capitals. Once a year, a Senior Level Meeting gathers at the DAC to review the DAC's work on current policy issues. The DAC also holds an annual High Level Meeting in which participants are Ministers or heads of aid agencies.

The DAC's Mission

The mandate of the DAC has been unchanged from its inception in 1961 (see below). The

Key Activities

The DAC contributes to the efforts of its members to back the efforts of developing

DAC members

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Commission of the European Communities, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Permanent DAC Observers

International Monetary Fund; United Nations Development Programme; World Bank

countries and their people to help themselves through four principal types of activities:

i) The DAC adopts *authoritative policy guidelines* for members in the conduct of their development co-operation programmes. These guidelines reflect the views and experience of the members and benefit from input by multi-lateral institutions and individual experts, including experts from developing countries. The themes addressed most recently by DAC guidelines include the following:

- Integrating the Rio Conventions into Development Co-operation (2002).
- Strengthening Trade Capacity for Development (2001).
- Helping Prevent Violent Conflict (2001).
- Strategies for Sustainable Development (2001).

In 2002, the DAC issued a DAC Reference Document on Poverty and Health, for publication in 2003; and the DAC Task Force on Donor Practices has produced six "Good Practice Papers", also for publication in 2003. Background on and excerpts from these products are provided in Sections VIII and III respectively of this Report.

ii) The DAC conducts *periodic peer reviews* of its members' programmes of development co-operation. These peer reviews, occurring usually at four-yearly intervals, examine how each individual member programme applies DAC policy guidance, how the programme is managed (including co-ordination with other donors), coherence of other policies with development objectives and trends in the volume and allocation of resources. Each review is based on investigation by the Secretariat and by

Examiners appointed from two member countries. Their investigation includes broad consultations in the capital of the donor under review, as well as field missions and joint country assessment. The process culminates in a meeting of the full DAC at which the major issues identified in the examination are discussed. The OECD is the only international organisation dealing with development issues that conducts such reviews. Further information on DAC peer review processes can be found in Section IV of the Report.

iii) The DAC provides a *forum for dialogue*, exchange of experience and the building of international consensus on policy and management issues of interest to members. Particular themes emerge from the Senior Level and High Level Meetings and from the annual work programme and medium-term priorities. In 2002, the DAC organised two "DAC Partnership Forums". Themes were "ODA and Private Finance: Attracting Finance and Investment to Developing Countries" (February); and "Managing for Development Results and Aid Effectiveness" (December). Other important themes include strategies for poverty reduction; expanding and integrating all sources of financing for development; improving the measurement of development progress and resource flows, and co-ordination and coherence of development co-operation and other policies.

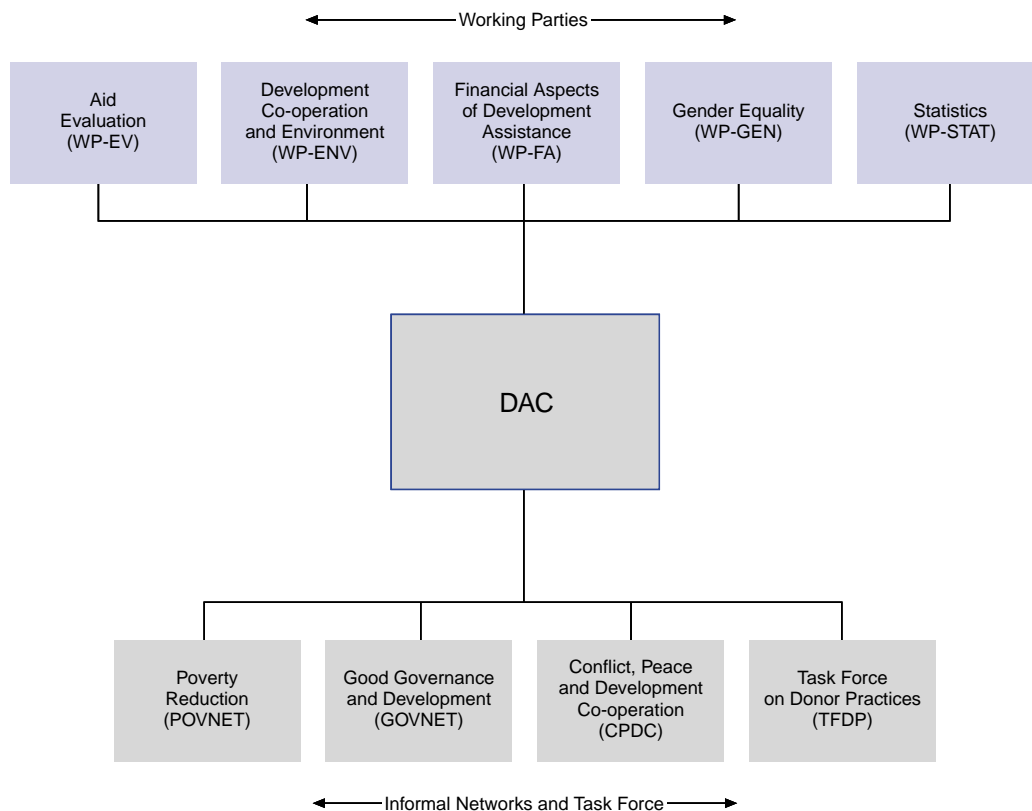
iv) The DAC publishes *statistics and reports* on ODA and other resource flows to developing countries and countries in transition and related matters, based principally on reporting by DAC members. ODA definitions and the "DAC List of Aid Recipients" are constantly reviewed by DAC members.

Structure and Membership of the DAC and its Subsidiary Bodies in 2002

The DAC has also established working parties, informal networks and task forces, in which members are generally represented

by experts from national headquarters. Their respective mandates reflect major on-going orientations of the Committee.

The DAC and its Subsidiary Bodies



Towards a New Architecture of the DAC

In 2002, DAC members agreed on guiding principles governing the work of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies. Discussions on the application of these guiding principles to the existing structure of subsidiary bodies (as shown above) continued in early 2003, with a decision expected in April 2003. The result of these discussions, leading to a new architecture of the DAC subsidiary bodies, will be reflected in next year's Development Co-operation Report.

The Development Assistance Committee in 2002

Office of the DAC Chairman

Mr. Jean-Claude FAURE, DAC Chairman (France)
Ms. Josie D'ANGELO, Assistant to the DAC Chairman

Vice-Chairs of the DAC

Mr. Takuji HANATANI (Japan) (until August 2002)
Mr. Daisuke MATSUNAGA (since September 2002)
Mr. Lennarth HJELMÅKER (Sweden)
Mr. Kelly KAMMERER (United States)

Permanent Representatives to the Development Assistance Committee

Australia	Mr. Robin DAVIES (until August 2002) Ms. Ellen SHIPLEY
Austria	Ms. Ursula VAVRIK (until November 2002) Ms. Maria ROTHEISER-SCOTTI
Belgium	Mr. Paul FRIX
Canada	Mr. Scott WADE
Denmark	Mr. Peter HERTEL RASMUSSEN
European Commission	Mr. Gilles FONTAINE
Finland	Ms. Eija LIMNELL (until July 2002) Ms. Pirkko-Lissa KYÖSTILÄ
France	Mr. Pierre-Mathieu DUHAMEL (until October 2002)
Germany	Mr. Eduard WESTREICHER
Greece	Mr. Dimitris SERRELIS
Ireland	Ms. Anne-Marie CALLAN
Italy	Mr. Vincenzo DE LUCA
Japan	Mr. Takuji HANATANI (until July 2002) Mr. Daisuke MATSUNAGA
Luxembourg	Mr. Alain SIBENALER (until May 2002) Mr. Alain DE MUYSER
Netherlands	Mr. Paul J. SCIARONE (until July 2002) Mr. Jeroen VERHEUL
New Zealand	Mr. Brian WILSON
Norway	Ms. Kari HIRTH (until March 2002) Ms. Birgit KLEVEN
Portugal	Mr. Paulo NASCIMENTO
Spain	Mr. Jesús SANZ ESCORIHUELA
Sweden	Ms. Pernilla JOSEFSSON
Switzerland	Mr. Paul OBRIST
United Kingdom	Mr. Martyn ROPER
United States	Mr. Kelly KAMMERER

Non-DAC Delegates

Czech Republic	Mr. Michal KAPLAN
Hungary	Mr. György FEHÉR
Korea	Mr. Hae-ryong KWON
Mexico	Ms. Alejandra GARCIA WILLIAMS
Poland	Mr. Michal RUSINSKI
Turkey	Mr. Aydin SELCEN

Observers to the DAC

World Bank	Ms. Ann DUNCAN
IMF	Mr. Graeme JUSTICE (until November 2002)
	Ms. Sonia BRUNSCHWIG
UNDP	Mr. Luc FRANZONI

Mandate of the DAC

- Chair:** Mr. J.-C. Faure (France).
- Vice-Chairs:** Mr. D. Matsunaga (Japan), Mr. L. Hjelmåker (Sweden), Mr. K. Kammerer (United States).
- 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.
- Observers:** International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.
- Date of creation:** 30th September 1961.
- Duration:** Unspecified.
- Mandate:** Paragraph 14 of the Report by the Preparatory Committee

14. As decided by the Ministerial Resolution of 23rd July 1960 [OECD(60)13], the Development Assistance Group shall, upon the inception of the OECD, be constituted as the Development Assistance Committee, and given the following mandate:
- a) The Committee will continue to consult on the methods for making national resources available for assisting countries and areas in the process of economic development and for expanding and improving the flow of long-term funds and other development assistance to them.
 - b) The Development Assistance Committee will acquire the functions, characteristics and membership possessed by the Development Assistance Group at the inception of the Organisation.
 - c) The Committee will select its Chairman, make periodic reports to the Council and its own members, receive assistance from the Secretariat as agreed with the Secretary-General, have power to make recommendations on matters within its competence to countries on the Committee and to the Council, and invite representatives of other countries and international organisations to take part in particular discussions as necessary.
 - d) The Development Assistance Committee may act on behalf of the Organisation only with the approval of the Council.
 - e) In case the responsibilities of the Development Assistance Committee were to be extended beyond those set forth under a), any member country not represented in the Development Assistance Committee could bring the matter before the Council.

DAC Subsidiary Bodies: Mandates and Membership in 2002*

Working Party on Financial Aspects of Development Assistance (WP-FA)

Chair:	Mr. W. Singleton (Canada).
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.
Observers:	International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.
Date of creation:	July 1964.
Duration:	Unspecified.
Mandate:	Terms of reference for the DAC Working Parties approved on 13th-14th March 1975 [DAC(75)18].

Extract from document [DAC(75)18]:

"I. THE WORKING PARTY ON FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The Working Party on Financial Aspects of Development Assistance will include in its purview: consideration of the terms of aid with particular emphasis on the question of appropriate terms and on the harmonisation of the terms of aid to the poorer countries; the analysis of debt problems of developing countries, taking into account the various types of flows from all sources which lead to indebtedness, *i.e.* official development assistance, export credits and other capital transfers. The Working Party will keep under consideration the technical problems related to partial or general untying of aid. It will also deal with any other related subject referred to it by the DAC. Close working relationships will be maintained with the World Bank, the IMF, and the Group on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees of the Trade Committee of the OECD. The Working Party will report to the DAC as appropriate."

* *Mandates and durations of DAC subsidiary bodies:* As noted above, all DAC subsidiary bodies' mandates and durations are currently under review in the DAC, with a decision expected by April 2003. *Membership:* OECD countries that are not members of the DAC are associated with meetings of the DAC and its working parties in areas of mutual interest.

Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT)

Chair:	Mr. F. Meijndert (Netherlands).
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.
Observers:	International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.
Date of creation:	19th July 1968.
Duration:	Unspecified.
Mandate:	Terms of reference for the DAC Working Parties approved on 13th-14th March 1975 [DAC(75)18].

Extract from document [DAC(75)18]:

“III. THE WORKING PARTY ON STATISTICAL PROBLEMS

The Working Party on Statistical Problems will keep under review, and propose improvements in, the statistical reporting of the flows of financial and technical resources to developing countries and multilateral agencies; to this end, will make recommendations to the DAC regarding *i*) the desirability of arriving at universally accepted guidelines for reporting; *ii*) the need to ensure the fullest possible comparability of reporting among DAC members and other donors; and *iii*) the wide use of these data in international institutions and developing countries as well as the DAC countries; will propose, for decision by the DAC, appropriate amendments to the DAC Statistical Questionnaire; will carry out, as necessary, the annual review of the Joint OECD/IBRD Reporting System; will deal with any other related subject referred to it by the DAC. The Working Party will report to the DAC as appropriate.”

Working Party on Aid Evaluation (WP-EV)

- Chair:** Mr. R. van den Berg (Netherlands).
- Vice-Chairs:** Mr. N. Dabelstein (Denmark), Mr. C. Kirk (United Kingdom).
- 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.
- Observers:** Czech Republic, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic. Sahel and West Africa Club, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-America Development Bank (IADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.
- Date of creation:** 15th December 1982.
- Duration:** Unspecified.
- Mandate:** Note on Strengthening Aid Evaluation [DAC(82)27(1st Revision)]. The Working Party prepares an annual report to the DAC.

Extract from document [DAC(82)27(1st Revision)]:

"It is proposed that the Evaluation Correspondents should be asked to continue their work as a DAC Expert Group on Aid Evaluation, charged with the following tasks:

- i) Strengthening exchange of information, experience and co-operation between national and, as appropriate, multilateral evaluation units, with a view to:
 - Improving the evaluation activities of individual members.
 - Encouraging standardisation of methodological and conceptual frameworks.
 - Laying the basis for improved donor co-ordination in the planning of major evaluation studies.
- ii) Contributing to improved aid effectiveness by attempting to distil from evaluation studies operational lessons for project and programme planning and design, for consideration by the DAC.
- iii) Examining the feasibility of launching a set of joint or co-ordinated studies, undertaken by interested members, of aid effectiveness in a major sector, such as agriculture, or possibly in particular countries.
- iv) Seeking ways to promote and support developing countries' own evaluation capabilities."

Working Party on Gender Equality (WP-GEN)

- Chair:** Ms. B. Tusscher (Netherlands).
- Vice-Chairs:** Mr. P. Evans (United Kingdom), Ms. P. O'Neill (New Zealand), Ms. U. Ramboll (Norway).
- 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.
- Observers:** Korea, Mexico, Turkey.
Commonwealth Secretariat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations (UN), UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada).
- Date of creation:** 11th April 1984.
- Duration:** Unspecified.
- Mandate:** Work plan of the Expert Group on Women in Development [DAC(86)20] approved by the DAC on 28th-29th April 1986 [DAC/M(86)4]. Mandate extended for three years [DCD/DAC/M(95)2, Item IV].
Proposals for a new mandate and work programme [DCD/DAC(98)9] approved by the DAC on 5 February 1998 [DCD/DAC/M(98)3].
Mandate for 2001-2004 [DCD/DAC/M(2000)2/FINAL and DCD/DAC/M(2000)3/PROV].
Work Programme 2001-2002 [DCD/DAC/GEN(2001)1/REV1].

Extract from document [DCD/DAC(98)9]:

- "I. Progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women is one of DAC's main goals. In 1995, the DAC High Level Meeting (HLM) endorsed: *gender equality as an overall strategic objective for promoting the role of women and therefore sustainable, people-centred development.*
- II. The Objectives of the Working Party
6. The objectives are to:
- Promote and facilitate mainstreaming a gender equality perspective into all member development assistance activities in order to support efforts of partner countries to more effectively address development goals such as poverty, democracy and human rights and thereby contribute to sustainable, people-centred social and economic development. This includes development of policies, strategies and methodologies.
 - Assist in monitoring progress towards achieving gender equality in the development co-operation policies and programs of member countries and the DAC. This requires the identification of effective and innovative tools and approaches for documenting the results of mainstreaming gender equality and empowerment of women in development co-operation.
 - Promote donor co-ordination through exchange of information and experience among DAC members and other relevant partners and improving the coherence of donors' policies and practices for gender equality and women's empowerment."

Working Party on Development Co-operation and Environment (WP-ENV)

Chair: Ms. I. Hoven (Germany).

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.

Observers: Czech Republic, Korea, Mexico, Turkey.
International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.

Invited Organisations: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), World Conservation Union (IUCN), World Resources Institute (WRI).

Date of creation: 21st June 1989.

Duration: Unspecified.

Mandate: The Working Party, acting as a forum for policy consultation and co-ordination among DAC members, will contribute to the formulation of coherent approaches to sustainable development in the context of the OECD integrated approach and formulate specific guidance for international efforts in support of environment and sustainable development.

The programme of work is articulated around three main areas of focus: A) Strategies for Sustainable Development; B) Global Environmental Issues; and C) Linkages between Environmental, Economic and Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development. The Working Party works in close co-operation with the Environment Policy Committee (EPOC), with partners from developing countries and other actors active in the field of environment and development.

DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation (CPDC)

Chair: Mr. R. Toscano (Italy).

Vice-Chairs: Mr. M. Berman (Canada), Mr. G. Baechler (Switzerland), Ms. M. Simmons (United Kingdom).

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.

Observers: Czech Republic, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Turkey.
International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), World Bank.

Invited Organisations

and Experts: Asian Development Bank (ADB); Fafo, Institute for Applied International Studies; FAST Early Warning Systems, Swiss Peace Foundation; Institute for Relations between Italy and Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East (IPALMO); International Alert; International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF), Corporate Social Responsibility Forum; International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); International Crisis Group (ICG); International Peace Academy (IPA); International Policy Institute, King's College London; Saferworld; The Centre for Human Security, Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia; UN Foundation.

Date of creation: 1995; transformed into a Network in June 2000 [DCD/DAC/M(2000)5/PROV].

Duration: Unspecified.

Mandate: Paragraph 2 of *Criteria and Terms of Reference* [DCD/DAC/CPDC(2001)FINAL]:

The Network aims at: improving development co-operation policies and promoting partnership – private/public – within partner countries and between external actors such as other government departments, civil society institutions, non-governmental organisations, business community and the media. The Network will also contribute to enhancing policy coherence and encourage communications and networking. Participants will share best practices and lessons learned on the role of development co-operation and the use of conflict analysis for conflict prevention and peace building.

Objectives: Paragraph 3 of *Criteria and Terms of Reference* [DCD/DAC/CPDC(2001)FINAL]:

The objectives in the current Programme of Work are to:

- A) Better integrate conflict prevention and peace building into development co-operation policies.
- B) Address certain key elements of the “political economy of war”: the relationship between violent conflict, corporate responsibility and governance.
- C) Address how external partners can help developing countries manage their security systems and related expenditures effectively.
- D) Promote communication and networking.
- E) Respond to emerging issues and evolving needs (Development co-operation responses to terrorism and violent conflict).

DAC Task Force on Donor Practices (TFDP)

Chair:	Mr. R. Manning (United Kingdom).
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. M. Reveyrand (France), Mr. P. Bermingham (World Bank), Mr. C. Graf (Switzerland), Mr. R. Teuten (United Kingdom).
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.
Observers:	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Sahel and West Africa Club, UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.
Date of creation:	January 2001.
Duration:	Unspecified.
Mandate:	Terms of Reference of the DAC Task Force on Donor Practices [DCD/DAC(2000)28/FINAL].

Extract from document [DCD/DAC(2000)28/FINAL]:

The fundamental objective of the Task Force on Donor Practices is to strengthen ownership through identifying and documenting donor practices which could cost-effectively reduce the burden on the capacities of partner countries to manage aid and lower the transaction costs involved.

More concretely, the Task Force will focus on the following sets of activities:

- Surveying ongoing work in the area of simplification and harmonisation of donor procedures.
- Producing “good practice reference papers”.
- Discuss conceptual and definitional issues related to its area of work and provide clarification.
- Analyse partner country views on the effectiveness of donor practices.

The Task Force has established three subgroups to examine particular areas of interest. These are:

- Subgroup on Financial Management and Accountability;
- Subgroup on Reporting and Monitoring;
- Subgroup on the Pre-implementation Phase of the Project Cycle.

DAC Network on Good Governance and Capacity Development (GOVNET)

- Chair:** Mr. R. Wilson (United Kingdom).
- 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.
- Observers:** International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.
- Invited Organisations:** African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF); Asian Development Bank; African Development Bank; European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM); Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); UN Secretariat.
- Note:** A number of developing country experts are invited at each meeting in relation to items for discussion.
- Date of creation:** March 2001.
- Duration:** Unspecified.
- Mandate:** The Network was created by merging the DAC Informal Network on Participatory Development and Good Governance (PD/GG) and the DAC Informal Network on Institutional and Capacity Development (I/CD) – Summary Record of the 754th meeting of the DAC [DCD/DAC/M(2000)5].
A brainstorming workshop for members of the two informal networks was held on 4 December 2000, to prepare the first meeting of the GOVNET and discuss its mandate and modalities of work.

Extract from the Summary Record of the 1st meeting [DCD/DAC/GOVNET/M(2001)1]:

In line with the mandate defined by the DAC for this Network, the GOVNET will be a policy forum for sharing lessons learned, disseminating best practices and developing guidance and orientations on good governance and capacity development issues. It will be devoted to:

- i) Improving the effectiveness of donor assistance in key governance areas.
- ii) Sharing best practices on innovative approaches to strengthening capacities for sustainable development.

Key areas identified for work include: difficult partnership situations, anti-corruption, public service reform, capacity development, and other good governance issues.

DAC Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET)

Chair:	Mr. C. Spinedi (Italy).
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.
Observers:	International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.
Date of creation:	8 June 1998.
Duration:	Unspecified.
Mandate:	POVNET was established as an informal network in 1998 with a mandate to assess DAC member performance in addressing poverty reduction and to extract good practice. POVNET work has focused on developing the DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction, which were endorsed at the 2001 DAC High Level Meeting.

POVNET work is focused on the following objectives:

- Develop and disseminate guidance for the bilateral community on the most effective and sustainable ways to support partner country efforts to reduce poverty, including through national poverty reduction strategies.
- Facilitate the exchange of experience and good practice in emerging areas of importance relevant to establishing poverty reduction partnerships.
- Monitor progress in implementing DAC guidance on poverty reduction, including supporting DAC member efforts to promote institutional change and learning within their development agencies.

Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts

(Cross-references are given in CAPITALS)

AID: The words “aid” and “assistance” in this publication refer only to flows which qualify as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) or OFFICIAL AID (OA).

AMORTIZATION: Repayments of principal on a LOAN. Does not include interest payments.

ASSOCIATED FINANCING: The combination of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, whether GRANTS or LOANS, with any other funding to form finance packages. Associated Financing packages are subject to the same criteria of concessionality, developmental relevance and recipient country eligibility as TIED AID credits.

BILATERAL: See TOTAL RECEIPTS.

CLAIM: The entitlement of a creditor to repayment of a LOAN; by extension, the loan itself or the outstanding amount thereof.

COMMITMENT: A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation. Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of DISBURSEMENTS. Commitments to multilateral organisations are reported as the sum of *i*) any disbursements in the year in question which have not previously been notified as commitments and *ii*) expected disbursements in the following year.

CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL: A measure of the “softness” of a credit reflecting the benefit to the borrower compared to a LOAN at market rate (*cf.* GRANT ELEMENT). Technically, it is calculated as the difference between the nominal value of a TIED AID credit and the present value of the debt service as of the date of DISBURSEMENT, calculated at a discount rate applicable to the currency of the transaction and expressed as a percentage of the nominal value.

DAC (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE): The committee of the OECD which deals with development co-operation matters. A description of its aims and a list of its Members are given at the front of this volume.

DAC LIST: See RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.

DEBT REORGANISATION (also: RESTRUCTURING): Any action officially agreed between creditor and debtor that alters the terms previously established for repayment. This may include **forgiveness** (extinction of the LOAN), or **rescheduling** which can be implemented either by revising the repayment schedule or extending a new **refinancing** loan. See also “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below.

DISBURSEMENT: The release of funds to, or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of

activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient. They may be recorded **gross** (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or **net** (the gross amount less any repayments of LOAN principal or recoveries on GRANTS received during the same period).

EXPORT CREDITS: LOANS for the purpose of trade and which are not represented by a negotiable instrument. They may be extended by the official or the private sector. If extended by the private sector, they may be supported by official guarantees.

GRACE PERIOD: See GRANT ELEMENT.

GRANTS: Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.

GRANT ELEMENT: Reflects the **financial terms** of a COMMITMENT: interest rate, MATURITY and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It measures the concessionality of a LOAN, expressed as the percentage by which the present value of the expected stream of repayments falls short of the repayments that would have been generated at a given reference rate of interest. The reference rate is 10% in DAC statistics. This rate was selected as a proxy for the marginal efficiency of domestic investment, *i.e.* an indication of the opportunity cost to the donor of making the funds available. Thus, the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10%; it is 100% for a GRANT; and it lies between these two limits for a loan at less than 10% interest. If the face value of a loan is mul-

tiplied by its grant element, the result is referred to as the **grant equivalent** of that loan (*cf.* CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL). (*Note:* the grant element concept is not applied to the non-concessional (“hard window”) operations of the multilateral development banks.)

GRANT-LIKE FLOW: A transaction in which the donor country retains formal title to repayment but has expressed its intention in the COMMITMENT to hold the proceeds of repayment in the borrowing country for the benefit of that country.

LOANS: Transfers for which repayment is required. Only loans with MATURITIES of over one year are included in DAC statistics. Data on net loans include deductions for repayments of principal (but not payment of interest) on earlier loans. This means that when a loan has been fully repaid, its effect on total NET FLOWS over the life of the loan is zero.

LONG-TERM: Used of LOANS with an original or extended MATURITY of more than one year.

MATURITY: The date at which the final repayment of a LOAN is due; by extension, the duration of the loan.

MULTILATERAL AGENCIES: In DAC statistics, those international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favour of development and aid recipient countries. They include multilateral development banks (*e.g.* World Bank, regional development banks), United Nations agencies, and regional groupings (*e.g.* certain European Community and Arab agencies). A contribution by a DAC member to such an agency is deemed to be multilateral if it

is pooled with other contributions and disbursed at the discretion of the agency. Unless otherwise indicated, capital subscriptions to multilateral development banks are presented on a **deposit** basis, *i.e.* in the amount and as at the date of lodgement of the relevant letter of credit or other negotiable instrument. Limited data are available on an encashment basis, *i.e.* at the date and in the amount of each drawing made by the agency on letters or other instruments.

NET FLOW: The total amount disbursed over a given accounting period, less repayments of LOAN principal during the same period, no account being taken of interest.

NET TRANSFER: In DAC statistics, NET FLOW minus payments of interest.

OFFICIAL AID (OA): Flows which meet the conditions of eligibility for inclusion in OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, except that the recipients are on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (see RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES).

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA): GRANTS or LOANS to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are:

- Undertaken by the official sector.
- With promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective.
- At concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a GRANT ELEMENT of at least 25%).

In addition to financial flows, TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. For the treatment of

the forgiveness of loans originally extended for military purposes, see “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF): Used in measuring the inflow of resources to recipient countries: includes *a)* bilateral ODA, *b)* GRANTS and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions, and *c)* those OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS which are considered developmental (including refinancing LOANS) but which have too low a GRANT ELEMENT to qualify as ODA.

OFFSHORE BANKING CENTRES: Countries or territories whose financial institutions deal primarily with non-residents.

OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (OOF): Transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE or OFFICIAL AID, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a GRANT ELEMENT of less than 25%.

PARTIALLY UNTIED AID: Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services must be procured in the donor country or among a restricted group of other countries, which must however include substantially all recipient countries. Partially untied aid is subject to the same disciplines as TIED AID credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING.

PRIVATE FLOWS: Consist of flows at market terms financed out of private sector resources (*i.e.* changes in holdings of private LONG-TERM assets held by residents of the reporting country) and private grants (*i.e.* grants by **non-governmental**

organisations, net of subsidies received from the official sector). In presentations focusing on the receipts of recipient countries, flows at market terms are shown as follows:

- **Direct investment:** Investment made to acquire or add to a lasting interest in an enterprise in a country on the DAC List of Aid Recipients (see RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES). “Lasting interest” implies a long-term relationship where the direct investor has a significant influence on the management of the enterprise, reflected by ownership of at least 10% of the shares, or equivalent voting power or other means of control. In practice it is recorded as the change in the net worth of a subsidiary in a recipient country to the parent company, as shown in the books of the latter.
- **International bank lending:** Net lending to countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients by banks in OECD countries. LOANS from central monetary authorities are excluded. Guaranteed bank loans and bonds are included under OTHER PRIVATE or BOND LENDING (see below) in these presentations.
- **Bond lending:** Net completed international bonds issued by countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients.
- **Other private:** Mainly reported holdings of equities issued by firms in aid recipient countries.

In data presentations which focus on the outflow of funds from donors, private flows other than direct investment are restricted to credits with a MATURITY of greater than one year and are usually divided into:

- **Private export credits:** See EXPORT CREDITS.

- **Securities of multilateral agencies:** This covers the transactions of the private non-bank and bank sector in bonds, debentures etc. issued by multilateral institutions.

- **Bilateral portfolio investment and other:** Includes bank lending and the purchase of shares, bonds and real estate.

RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES: The DAC List of Aid Recipients used to compile the statistics in this volume is shown separately at the end of this publication. Some details about recent changes in the List are given in the “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below. From 1 January 2000, Part I of the List is presented in the following categories (the word “countries” includes territories):

- **LDCs:** Least Developed Countries. Group established by the United Nations. To be classified as an LDC, countries must fall below thresholds established for income, economic diversification and social development. The DAC List is updated immediately to reflect any change in the LDC group.
- **Other LICs:** Other Low-Income Countries. Includes all non-LDC countries with per capita GNP \$760 or less in 1998 (World Bank Atlas basis).
- **LMICs:** Lower Middle-Income Countries, *i.e.* with GNP per capita (Atlas basis) between \$761 and \$3 030 in 1998. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs – not as LMICs.
- **UMICs:** Upper Middle-Income Countries, *i.e.* with GNP per capita (Atlas basis) between \$3 031 and \$9 360 in 1998.
- **HICs:** High-Income Countries, *i.e.* with GNP per capita (Atlas basis) more than \$9 360 in 1998.

Part II of the List comprises “Countries in Transition”. These comprise *i)* more

advanced Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union; and *ii*) more advanced developing countries. See also OFFICIAL AID.

SHORT-TERM: Used of LOANS with a MATURITY of one year or less.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION: Includes both (a) GRANTS to nationals of aid recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad, and (b) payments to consultants, advisers and similar personnel as well as teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries (including the cost of associated equipment). Assistance of this kind provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is included indistinguishably among bilateral project and programme expenditures, and is omitted from technical co-operation in statistics of aggregate flows.

TIED AID: Official GRANTS or LOANS where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all aid recipient countries. Tied aid loans, credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING packages are subject to certain disciplines concerning their CONCESSIONALITY LEVELS, the countries to which they may be directed, and their developmental relevance so as to avoid using aid funds on projects that would be commercially viable with market finance, and to ensure that recipient countries receive good value. Details are given in the **Development Co-operation Reports** for 1987 (pp. 177-181) and 1992 (pp. 10-11).

TOTAL RECEIPTS: The inflow of resources to aid recipient countries (see

Table I of the Statistical Annex) includes, in addition to ODF, official and private EXPORT CREDITS, and LONG- and SHORT-TERM private transactions (see PRIVATE FLOWS). Total receipts are measured net of AMORTIZATION payments and repatriation of capital by private investors. **Bilateral** flows are provided directly by a donor country to an aid recipient country. **Multilateral** flows are channelled via an international organisation active in development (*e.g.* World Bank, UNDP). In tables showing total receipts of recipient countries, the outflows of multilateral agencies to those countries is shown, not the contributions which the agencies received from donors.

UNDISBURSED: Describes amounts committed but not yet spent. See also COMMITMENT, DISBURSEMENT.

UNTIED AID: Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

VOLUME (real terms): The flow data in this publication are expressed in US dollars. To give a truer idea of the volume of flows over time, some data are presented in constant prices and exchange rates, with a reference year specified. This means that adjustment has been made to cover both inflation in the donor's currency between the year in question and the reference year, and changes in the exchange rate between that currency and the United States dollar over the same period. A table of combined conversion factors (deflators) is provided in the Statistical Annex (Table 36) which allows any figure in the Report in current United States dollars to be converted to dollars of the reference year ("constant prices").

Notes on Definitions and Measurement

The coverage of the data presented in this Report has changed in recent years. The main points are:

Changes in the ODA concept and the coverage of GNP

While the definition of Official Development Assistance has not changed since 1972, some changes in interpretation have tended to broaden the scope of the concept. The main ones are the recording of administrative costs as ODA (from 1979), the imputation as ODA of the share of subsidies to educational systems representing the cost of educating students from aid recipient countries (first specifically identified in 1984), and the inclusion of assistance provided by donor countries in the first year after the arrival of a refugee from an aid recipient country (eligible to be reported from the early 1980s but widely used only since 1991).

Precise quantification of the effects of these changes is difficult because changes in data collection methodology and coverage are often not directly apparent from members' statistical returns. The amounts involved can, however, be substantial. For example, reporting by Canada in 1993 included for the first time a figure for in-Canada refugee support. The amount involved (\$184 m.) represented almost 8% of total Canadian ODA. Aid flows reported by Australia in the late 1980s, it has been estimated, were some 12% higher than had they been calculated according to the rules

and procedures applying fifteen years earlier.*

The coverage of national income has also been expanding through the inclusion of new areas of economic activity and the improvement of collection methods. In particular, the new System of National Accounts (SNA) co-sponsored by the OECD and other major international organisations broadens the coverage of GNP, now renamed GNI – Gross National Income. This tends to depress donors' ODA/GNI ratios. Norway's and Denmark's ODA/GNI ratios declined by 6 to 8% as a result of moving to the new SNA in the mid-1990s. Finland and Australia later showed smaller falls of 2 to 4%. All DAC members are now using the new SNA.

Recipient country coverage

Since 1990, the following entities have been added to the list of ODA recipients at the dates shown: the Black Communities of South Africa (1991 – now simply South Africa); Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (1992); Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan (1993), Palestinian Administered Areas (1994), Moldova (1997). Eritrea, formerly part of Ethiopia, has been treated as a separate country from 1993. The former United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been progressively replaced by its independent successor states, viz. Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall

* S. Scott, "Some Aspects of the 1988/89 Aid Budget", in *Quarterly Aid Round-up*, No. 6, AIDAB, Canberra, 1989, pp. 11-18.

Islands (1992); Northern Marianas and Palau Islands (1994).

Over the same period, the following countries and territories have been removed from the ODA recipient list: Portugal (1991); French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and St Pierre and Miquelon (1992), Greece (1994).

From 1993, several CEEC/NIS countries in transition have been included on Part II of a new List of Aid Recipients (the List is given at the end of this volume). Aid to countries on Part II of the List is recorded as "Official Aid", not as ODA. To avoid overlap, Part II of the new List does not include those CEEC/NIS countries which have been classified as ODA recipients.

From 1996, the following High-Income Countries were transferred from Part I to Part II of the List: Bahamas, Brunei, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore and United Arab Emirates. From 1997, seven further High-Income Countries were transferred to Part II: Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong (China), and Israel. From 1 January 2000, Aruba, the British Virgin Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Korea, Libya, Macao, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia and Northern Marianas progressed to Part II. In 2001, Senegal transferred to the group of LDCs, and Northern Marianas left the List.

Data on total aid to Part I countries (ODA) and total aid to Part II countries (OA) follow the recipient list for the year in question. However, when a country is added to or removed from an income group in Part I, totals for the groups affected are adjusted retroactively to maximise comparability over time with reference to the current list.

Donor country coverage

Spain and Portugal joined the DAC in 1991, Luxembourg joined in 1992 and Greece joined in 1999. Their assistance is now counted within the DAC total. ODA flows from these countries before they joined the DAC have been added to earlier years' data where available. The accession of new members has added to total DAC ODA, but has usually reduced the overall ODA/GNP ratio, since their programmes are often smaller in relation to GNP than those of the longer-established donors.

Treatment of debt forgiveness

The treatment of the **forgiveness of loans not originally reported as ODA** varied in earlier years. Up to and including 1992, where forgiveness of non-ODA debt met the tests of ODA it was reportable as ODA. From 1990 to 1992 inclusive it remained reportable as part of a country's ODA, but was excluded from the DAC total. From 1993, forgiveness of debt originally intended for military purposes has been reportable as "Other Official Flows", whereas forgiveness of other non-ODA loans (mainly **export credits**) recorded as ODA is included both in country data and in total DAC ODA in the same way as it was until 1989.

The **forgiveness of outstanding loan principal originally reported as ODA** does not give rise to a new net disbursement of ODA. Statistically, the benefit is reflected in the fact that because the cancelled repayments will not take place, net ODA disbursements will not be reduced.

Reporting year

All data in this publication refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

DAC List of Aid Recipients – For 2001 Flows

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)					Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (Official Aid)	
LLDCs	Other LICs (per capita GNP < \$760 in 1998)	LMICs (per capita GNP \$761-\$3 030 in 1998)	UMICs (per capita GNP \$3 031-\$9 360 in 1998)	HICs (per capita GNP > \$9 360 in 1998) ¹	CEECs/NIS	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa São Tomé and Príncipe Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	* Armenia * Azerbaijan Cameroon China Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire East Timor Ghana Honduras India Indonesia Kenya Korea, Democratic Republic * Kyrgyz Rep. * Moldova Mongolia Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Senegal ² * Tajikistan * Turkmenistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	* Albania Algeria Belize Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Fiji * Georgia Guatemala Guyana Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan * Kazakhstan Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic) Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Morocco Namibia Niue	Palestinian Administered Areas Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines South Africa Sri Lanka St Vincent and Grenadines Suriname Swaziland Syria Thailand • Tokelau Tonga Tunisia * Uzbekistan • Wallis and Futuna Yugoslavia, Federal Republic	Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Croatia Gabon Grenada Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius • Mayotte Mexico Nauru Palau Islands Panama • St Helena St Lucia Trinidad and Tobago Turkey Uruguay Venezuela	Malta ¹ Slovenia ¹	* Belarus * Bulgaria * Czech Republic * Estonia * Hungary * Latvia * Lithuania * Poland * Romania * Russia * Slovak Republic * Ukraine • Aruba Bahamas • Bermuda Brunei • Cayman Islands Chinese Taipei Cyprus • Falkland Islands • French Polynesia • Gibraltar • Hong Kong, China Israel Korea Kuwait Libya • Macao • Netherlands Antilles • New Caledonia Qatar Singapore United Arab Emirates • Virgin Islands (UK)

* Central and eastern European countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS).

• Territory.

1. These countries and territories will transfer to Part II on 1 January 2003.

As of July 2002, **the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** are: Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.

List of acronyms¹

ACP	AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES
AERA	ACCELERATED ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN ASIA
AfDB	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AfDF	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
AsDB	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AsDF	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
ASEAN	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS
BIS	BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS
BHN	BASIC HUMAN NEEDS
BSS	BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES
CCA	COMMON COUNTRY ASSESSMENT
CDE	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN ENVIRONMENT
CDF	COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
CEC	COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
CEDAW	CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
CEECs	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
CFA²	AFRICAN FINANCIAL COMMUNITY
CIS	COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
CMH	COMMISSION ON MACROECONOMICS AND HEALTH (WHO)
CPE	COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION
CPIA	COUNTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT
CRS	CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (of the DAC)
CSOs	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
DAC	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
DCD	DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE (OECD)
EBRD	EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
EC	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
ECA	ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
ECHO	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HUMANITARIAN OFFICE
EDF	EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
EFA	EDUCATION FOR ALL
ESAF	ENHANCED STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY (IMF, now PRGF)
EU	EUROPEAN UNION
FDI	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT
FSAP	FINANCIAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME (of the IMF/World Bank)
GSP	GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES
GNI	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
HICs	HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES
HIPC_s	HEAVILY-INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES (see DAC List of Aid Recipients in this annex)
HPI	HUMAN POVERTY INDEX
IBRD	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
ICB	INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING

ICPD	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Cairo, 1994)
IDA	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
IDAI	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY INFORMATION
IDB	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
IDGs	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IECDF	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
IFAD	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
IFC	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
IMF	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
IMSG	INFORMAL MULTILATERAL SECRETARIATS GROUP
IRTA	INVESTMENT-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
ITC	INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE
JBIC	JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (ex OECF + JEXIM)
JEXIM	JAPAN EXPORT IMPORT BANK (now JBIC)
KfW²	BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Germany)
LDCs	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
LICs	LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES
LLDCs	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
LMICs	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES
MDBs	MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS
NEPAD	NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
NIS	NEW INDEPENDENT STATES (of the former Soviet Union)
NSSDs	NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
ODA	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
ODF	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE
OECD	ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OECF	OVERSEAS ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FUND (Japan, now JBIC)
OLICs	OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES
OOF	OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS
PDGG	PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE
PRGF	POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH FACILITY (IMF, formerly ESAF)
PRSP	POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER
RBM	RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT
S-21	21st CENTURY STRATEGY
SAF	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY
SDR	SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHT
SNA	SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
SPA	STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA (formerly Special Programme of Assistance for Africa)
SPS	SECTOR PROGRAMME SUPPORT
SSA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
SWAPs	SECTOR-WIDE APPROACHES

TC	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
TRTA	TRADE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
UMICs	UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UNCED	UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)
UNCTAD	UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
UNDAF	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNEP	UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
UNESCO	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION
UNFCCC	UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
UNFPA	UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
UNHCR	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
WFP	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION
WID	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
WSSD	WORLD SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Johannesburg, 2002)
WTO	WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION

1. This list is not exhaustive. It provides the most common development co-operation related acronyms, including those referred to in this Report. Acronyms for country Ministries and Aid Agencies are provided in Chapter V.
2. Denotes acronym in the original language.

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