

The DAC at Work

Development Assistance Committee

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the key forum in which the major bilateral donors work together to co-ordinate development co-operation and to increase the effectiveness of their efforts to support sustainable development.

Within the OECD, the DAC is one of the main committees. The DAC, however, has three distinctive features. First, it meets more frequently than other OECD committees (about 15 times a year) and the Chair is based at OECD headquarters. Second, the DAC has the power to make binding 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.

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

The DAC's mission

The mandate of the DAC (which is shown on the next page, followed by DAC permanent representatives in 2006) has been unchanged from its inception in 1961. The mission of the DAC can be described as follows:

- Be the leading source of good practice and review on priority development issues.
- Mobilise more ODA financing for development, especially for poverty reduction.
- Be the definitive source of statistics on the global development co-operation effort.
- Help change behaviour in the international aid system to increase the effectiveness of aid, including by making it more aligned, harmonised, results-focused and untied.
- Develop effective ways to assist poor-performing, conflict-prone countries.
- Support increased attention by OECD members, and within OECD, to policy coherence for development.

Mandate of the Development Assistance Committee

(Paragraph 14 of the Report by the Preparatory Committee)

As decided by the Ministerial Resolution of 23 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.

The Development Assistance Committee Representatives in 2006 (as at 31 December 2006)

Chair and Vice-Chairs of the DAC

Mr. Richard MANNING, Chair (United Kingdom)

Mr. Jeroen VERHEUL, Vice-Chair (Netherlands)

Ms. Stephanie LEE, Vice-Chair (New Zealand)

Mr. George CARNER, Vice-Chair (United States)

Country	Name
Australia	Mr. Peter WADDELL-WOOD
Austria	Ms. Maria ROTHEISER-SCOTTI
Belgium	Mr. Guy BERINGHS
Canada	Ms. Nicole GESNOT
Denmark	Mr. Ole CHRISTOFFERSEN
European Commission	Mr. Franco CONZATO
Finland	Ms. Pirkko-Liisa KYÖSTILÄ
France	Mr. Dominique BOCQUET
Germany	Mr. Josef FUELLENBACH
Greece	Ms. Maria VLANTI
Ireland	Mr. Maurice BIGGAR
Italy	Mr. Fabio CASSESE
Japan	Mr. Hironori SHIBATA
Luxembourg	Mr. Georges TERNES
Netherlands	Mr. Jeroen VERHEUL
New Zealand	Ms. Stephanie LEE
Norway	Ms. Kristin LANGSHOLT
Portugal	Ms. Alda MEDEIROS FERNANDES
Spain	Mr. José Manuel ALBARES
Sweden	Ms. Kristin PÅLSSON
Switzerland	Mr. Anton STADLER
United Kingdom	Mr. Roland FOX
United States	Mr. George CARNER

Observers to the DAC

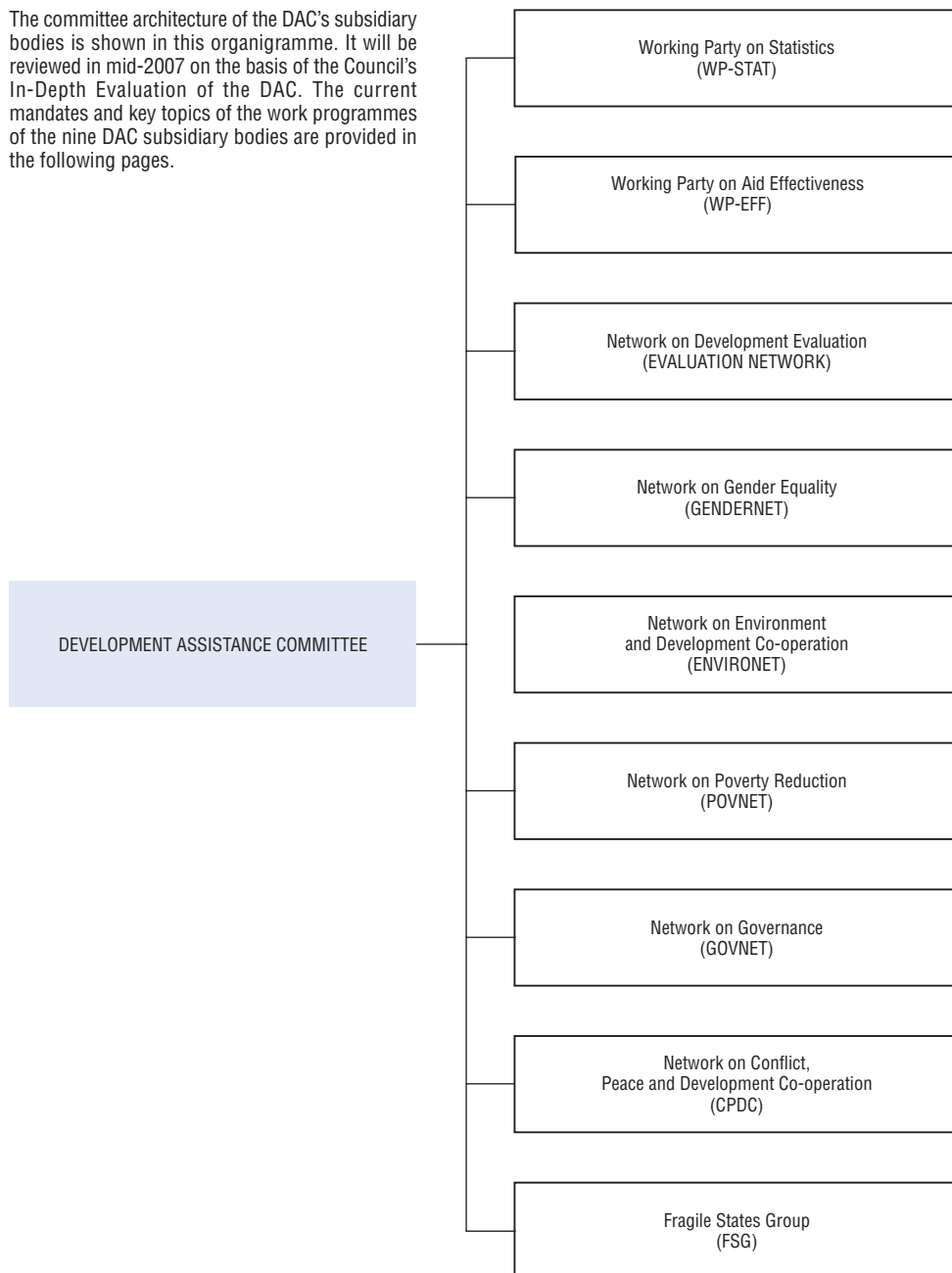
IMF	Mr. Pierre EWENCZYK
UNDP	Mr. Luc FRANZONI
World Bank	Mr. Brian NGO

Other OECD Delegates

Czech Republic	Mr. Roman HOLY
Hungary	Dr. Agnes JANSZKY
Iceland	Mr. Jón G. JÓHANNESSON
Korea	Mr. In gyun CHUN
Mexico	Mr. Gerardo BRACHO Y CARPIZO
Poland	Mr. Piotr DERWICH
Slovak Republic	Mr. Libor GULA
Turkey	Mr. Cengiz Kamil FIRAT

The DAC's Subsidiary Bodies

The committee architecture of the DAC's subsidiary bodies is shown in this organigramme. It will be reviewed in mid-2007 on the basis of the Council's In-Depth Evaluation of the DAC. The current mandates and key topics of the work programmes of the nine DAC subsidiary bodies are provided in the following pages.



DAC Subsidiary Bodies' Mandates and Work Programmes

DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT)

Date created	1968
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Chair	Mr. Fritz Meijndert (Netherlands – to July 2006)
Vice-Chairs	Mr. Geert Deserranno (Belgium); Ms. Hedwig Riegler (Austria)
Mandate	<p>The mandate of the DAC Working Party on Statistics is to keep under review and propose improvements in the statistical reporting of resource flows to developing and transition countries and multilateral agencies.</p> <p>It makes recommendations to the DAC about: ODA eligibility; guidelines and definitions for reporting; data comparability; and the use of DAC statistics.</p> <p>It proposes, for decision by the DAC, amendments to the statistical reporting directives; deals with related subjects referred to it by the DAC; and reports to the DAC as appropriate.</p>

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Maintain and improve DAC's regular statistical products and better meet user requirements. Co-operate with members and UN on MDG reporting. Routine updates to Statistical Reporting Directives.

Statistical policy issues – update policy relevance and timeliness of data collections; DAC List; Peace and Security; Humanitarian Aid; Clean Development Mechanism; innovative financing mechanisms.

Dialogue with non-DAC donors to improve access to and completeness of aid statistics.

Use of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for special reporting – e.g. targeting of MDGs, trade capacity building, gender, environment, health, HIV/AIDS.

Co-operate with WP-EFF on indicators for monitoring the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, using DAC statistical definitions as appropriate. Produce policy papers on the use of Aid management systems and extend implementation of "Aid Management Platform".

Provide data and analysis on trends and issues in the international aid system – monitoring donors' commitments to scale up aid; inform discussion of aid allocation and aid architecture.

Continue to share development information with AiDA.

Maintain the joint OECD/WTO trade capacity building database and recommend its use for broader coverage of Aid for Trade.

DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF)

Date created	April 2003
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Chair	Mr. Jan Cedegren (Sweden)
Vice-Chairs	Mr. Christopher Hall (World Bank); Ms. Helen Allotey (Ghana)
Mandate	<p>The DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness is the international partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC which works on improving the effectiveness of aid for greater impact on development and poverty reduction. Its current mandate is to promote, facilitate and monitor the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness endorsed by over 100 donors and developing countries at the High Level Forum held in March 2005.</p> <p>To carry out its mandate, the Working Party relies on the expertise of its four specialised Joint Ventures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Joint Venture on Monitoring the Paris Declaration. ● Joint Venture on Public Financial Management. ● Joint Venture on Procurement. ● Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results.

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Support implementation of the Paris Declaration commitments on ownership, alignment, harmonisation, results and mutual accountability.

Respond to the mandate entrusted by the Paris Declaration on monitoring the internationally-agreed indicators of progress.

Act as a focal point to which institutions engaged in implementing the Paris Declaration can report back on progress for experience-sharing. Formulate policy guidance in areas critical for improving aid effectiveness.

Lay the groundwork for the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness to be held in Accra, Ghana in September 2008.

DAC Network on Development Evaluation (EVALUATION NETWORK)

Date created	March 2003
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Chair	Mr. Finbar O'Brien (Ireland)
Vice-Chairs	Ms. Belén Sanz Luque (Spain); Mr. Dominique de Crombrughe (Belgium)
Mandate	<p>The mandate of the DAC Network on Development Evaluation is to:</p> <p>Strengthen the exchange of information, experience and co-operation on evaluation among Network members and, as appropriate, with development evaluation partners, with a view to: a) improving the evaluation activities of individual members; b) encouraging harmonisation and standardisation of methodological and conceptual frameworks; c) facilitating co-ordination of major evaluation studies; d) encouraging development of new methods in evaluation and best practice.</p> <p>Contribute to improved development effectiveness by a) synthesising and extracting policy, strategic and operational lessons from evaluations for consideration by the DAC and the wider development community; b) promoting joint or co-ordinated evaluations and studies undertaken by individual members.</p> <p>Provide advice and support to the DAC and its subsidiary bodies, notably on Peer Reviews, development results and aid effectiveness.</p> <p>Promote and support evaluation capacity development in partner countries.</p>

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Evaluation follow-up to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Facilitate and co-ordinate joint evaluations, including an evaluation of total ODA at the country level.

Evaluation capacity development.

Develop guidance on conflict prevention and peace building.

Review of follow-up to the general budget support evaluation.

Expand the DAC Evaluation Resource Centre (DEReC) to promote knowledge sharing.

Review of impact evaluation methodologies.

Apply the DAC quality evaluation standards during a three-year test phase.

DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)

Date created	1984
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Chair	Ms. To Tjoelker (Netherlands)
Bureau members	Ms. Kathy Blakeslee (USA); Ms. Dorthea Damkjær (Denmark); Ms. Angela Langenkamp (Germany); Ms. Patricia McCullagh (Canada); Ms. Lina Neeb (Belgium)
Mandate	<p>The DAC Network on Gender Equality:</p> <p>Contributes to improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation. The knowledge, insights and experience of both women and men are required if development is to be effective, sustainable and truly people-centred. Hence, progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries.</p> <p>Provides strategic support to the policies of the DAC: it acts as a catalyst and provides professional expertise to ensure that gender equality perspectives are mainstreamed in DAC work, reinforces this priority in members' programmes, and supports partner countries' development efforts.</p> <p>Meets the needs of members of the DAC and the Network by providing a unique opportunity to exchange innovative and catalytic thinking on strategies and practices for integrating gender perspectives and women's empowerment to support partners' own efforts in all spheres of development co-operation.</p> <p>Guided by this mandate, the GENDERNET plays a catalytic role to ensure mainstreaming of a gender equality perspective into DAC work. In doing so, it will continue to collaborate closely with the other DAC subsidiary bodies.</p>

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Update the *DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Co-operation*, drawing on lessons learned from gender equality work in the context of changing aid modalities, the partnership commitments of the Paris Declaration and experience gained in implementing gender mainstreaming.

Share good practice and lessons learned on "scaling up" harmonised approaches to gender equality work and women's empowerment.

Actively engage with other DAC subsidiary bodies (including through Peer Reviews), the wider OECD development partners and multilateral agencies on the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into development co-operation programmes.

Jointly host, along with the UN's Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality, a biennial meeting on an issue of interest and relevance to both Networks.

DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET)

Date created	March 2003
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Chair	Mr. Pierre Giroux (Canada)
Vice-Chair	Mr. Stephan Paulus (Germany)
Mandate	<p>The DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation:</p> <p>Contributes to the formulation of coherent approaches to sustainable development in the context of the OECD cross-sectoral approach to sustainable development.</p> <p>Formulates specific guidance for development co-operation efforts in support of environment and sustainable development.</p> <p>Provides its members with a policy forum for sharing experience and disseminating good practice with regard to the integration of environmental concerns in development co-operation.</p>

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Integrate development co-operation and environment; policy and good practice in the context of new aid modalities (follow up on the DAC-EPOC Ministerial Meeting of April 2006).

Identify, adapt, scale up and expand implementation of “good practices” at the interface of environment and development and supporting harmonised capacity development for environment/development integration and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Promote meaningful co-ordination and sharing of good practices on integrating climate change in development co-operation, with the aim of developing guidance for such integration, in the context of development co-operation, in order to facilitate climate risk management and sharing tools and experiences.

Engage partner countries in developing approaches for the integration of local and global natural resource management into national and local poverty reduction and development plans.

Provide inputs to the DAC and its subsidiary bodies WP-STAT, POVNET, CPDC, Peer Reviews, as well as to WP-EFF in respect to monitoring progress towards the implementation of the environmental dimension of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (par. 40/41). Provide input to other OECD bodies on issues related to the environment in development co-operation.

DAC Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET)

Date created	June 1998
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Chair	Mr. Pierre Jacquet (France)
Vice-Chair	Mr. Hitoshi Shoji (Japan)
Mandate	The mandate of the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction focuses on the multidimensionality of poverty and on the relationship between inequality, economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. POVNET provides a forum for the exchange of experience and best practice on pro-poor growth, i.e. involving the poor in generating growth and benefiting from growth. In this respect it is preparing good practices in implementing pro-poor growth policies, with particular reference to the roles of investment and private sector development, agriculture and infrastructure. It is also examining how to strengthen the contributions of social protection/social policy and of employment and labour markets to pro-poor growth. It promotes the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals and a central role for broad-based growth and its determinants within the strategic framework of national poverty reduction strategies.

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Compile good practices in implementing pro-poor growth policies, with particular reference to the roles of investment and private sector development, agriculture and infrastructure.

Strengthen the contributions of social protection/social policy and of employment to pro-poor growth and explore synergies between these areas.

Manage and integrate the “broader” agenda, including Aid for Trade and how ODA can promote investment for development.

DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET)

Date created	April 2001
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Chair	Mr. Eduard Westreicher (Germany)
Vice-Chairs	Mr. John Lobsinger (Canada); Mr. Sanjay Pradhan (World Bank); Ms. Sheelagh Stewart (UK)
Mandate	The DAC Network on Governance aims at improving the effectiveness of donor assistance in governance and in support of capacity development. It provides members with a policy forum for exchanging experiences, and lessons, as well as identifying and disseminating good practice, and developing pro-poor policy and analytical tools. The GOVNET work focuses on how to improve the effectiveness of support in a broad range of areas including: the fight against corruption, capacity development, human rights, and political economy analysis. This list is not intended to be exclusive. The work of the Network covers relationships between the state, citizens, civil society and the private sector.

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Capacity development: implement the capacity development commitments set out in the Paris Declaration and monitor progress on Indicator 4 on co-ordinating support to strengthen capacity; record lessons from donor experiences with capacity development in the area of state-building; disaggregate policy-relevant technical co-operation statistics.

Anti-corruption: strengthen collective action against corruption, especially in deteriorating situations, by developing a common framework of reference; support donor efforts to improve their governance assessments and their work on political corruption.

Taxation and accountability: increase awareness of the importance of domestic resource mobilisation for governance, especially in an environment where aid is being scaled up; identify “governance-enhancing” actions that partner countries could take to increase domestic revenue; provide guidance to donors on how best to strategically support partner countries in improving their domestic resource mobilisation.

Human rights and development: promote dialogue and collaboration between human rights practitioners and other development practitioners. Integrate human rights more consistently into donor policies and practice in the areas of aid effectiveness, peace and security and growth strategies.

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

Date created	1995 (Task Force became a Network in 2001)
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Acting Co-Chairs	Ms. Inger Buxton (EC); Ms. Cristina Hoyos (Switzerland)
Vice-Chair	Pending nomination
Mandate	The DAC, through its Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation, strives to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation and the coherence of members' policies by promoting the principles and agreements in the DAC guidelines <i>Helping Prevent Violent Conflict</i> and subsequent policy guidance on <i>Security System Reform and Governance</i> . The Network enhances donors' work with developing country actors – especially in conflict-prone and conflict affected countries – to promote structural stability and peace, prevent and manage violent conflict, and provide reconstruction assistance in crises.

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Promote the integration of policy and operational messages on conflict, peace and security into agencies' work. To this end, CPDC will develop joint donor training packages, pilot test the new assessment framework for Peer Reviews on conflict prevention, peacebuilding, security and fragile states as well as engage regional organisations, partner countries and other development organisations in a dialogue on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and security issues.

Improve the evaluation of conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions. The draft guidance will be finalised, and a partner country perspective will be sought by piloting/ applying it at field level for a 1-2 year trial period (undertaken in partnership with the DAC Network on Evaluation).

Improve the integration of early warning analysis and response into donor agencies' programming and planning frameworks undertaken in partnership with the Fragile States Group.

Pilot and finalise the Implementation Framework on Security System Reform through regional consultations and field application.

Develop policy recommendations on armed violence and poverty reduction.

CPDC will also continue to conduct horizontal work with GOVNET (on human rights, peace and security) with the Working Party on Statistics (case book on ODA reporting on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and security) as well as with GENDERNET.

Fragile States Group (FSG)

Date created	June 2003
Duration	Current mandate through 2008
Co-Chairs	Ms. Sarah Cliffe (World Bank); Ms. Sheelagh Stewart (UK)
Mandate	The mandate and objective of the Fragile States Group (FSG, formerly the Learning and Advisory Process on Difficult Partnerships) is to facilitate co-ordination among bilateral and multilateral donors to improve aid effectiveness in fragile states. It is designed to help increase the focus and effectiveness of donor assistance to countries facing weak governance and violent conflict and to avoid the “cost of neglect”. The work of the Group is characterised by innovation with an emphasis on practical, field-level implementation of global policy issues. The FSG forms a bridge between the DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET) and the Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation Network (CPDC). The Group also benefits from links with the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF).

Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08

Extend the application and implementation of the “Principles of Good International Engagement in Fragile States”.

Formulate policy recommendations on state building; refine definitions and develop practical guidance for donor strategies in fragile states.

Promote whole-of-government approaches and integrated planning models and mechanisms across development, security, and humanitarian sectors.

Analyse resource allocations to fragile states.

Broaden partnerships with the private sector and regional organisations.

Improve the integration of early warning analysis and response into donor agencies’ programming and planning frameworks (joint work with CPDC).

OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate

The Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) is one of a dozen directorates in the OECD Secretariat working on substantive themes. The role of the DCD is to assist members with policy formulation, policy co-ordination and information systems for development. In so doing, it supports the work of both the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and of the OECD as a whole. So close is the relationship with the DAC that DCD is generally identified with the DAC itself.

DCD is part of the “**Development Cluster**”, under the authority of a Deputy Secretary-General. Within this framework, DCD works closely with other OECD directorates on issues of policy coherence for development. In addition to DCD, the cluster includes the following units:

- The **Development Centre**, the OECD's knowledge base and research arm on development issues.
- The **Sahel and West Africa Club**, which is a facilitator and leader of informed action-oriented debates within West Africa and between that region and OECD members.
- The **Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members** (CCNM), provides strategic co-ordination to the development of OECD's relations with non-members and with other international organisations.
- The **Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit** (APF SU) provides a bridge between G8/OECD and African agendas. Through its monitoring work it seeks to catalyse action in favour of African development at a high political level.

The DCD organigramme is shown on the next page. The Office of the Director oversees the work of some 90 staff in the following areas:

The **Policy Co-ordination Division (DCD/POL)** covers a significant range of policy issues, including: governance and anti-corruption; capacity development; conflict, peace and security issues; fragile states; environment; gender equality and women's empowerment; policy coherence for development. It engages members and observers through corresponding networks.

The **Poverty Reduction and Growth Division (DCD/PRG)** concentrates on the relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction (treated in the POVNET) through work on agriculture; private sector development; infrastructure; social protection; employment and labour markets. Aid for trade, private investment for development and untying of aid are also important parts of its work programme.

The **Aid Effectiveness Division (DCD/EFF)** supports the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2 March 2005. It services the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (i.e. the international partnership, hosted by the DAC, of bilateral and multilateral donors and partner countries) which monitors the Paris commitments and reports on progress achieved against set targets. The division also supports specific work on public financial management, procurement and management for development results.

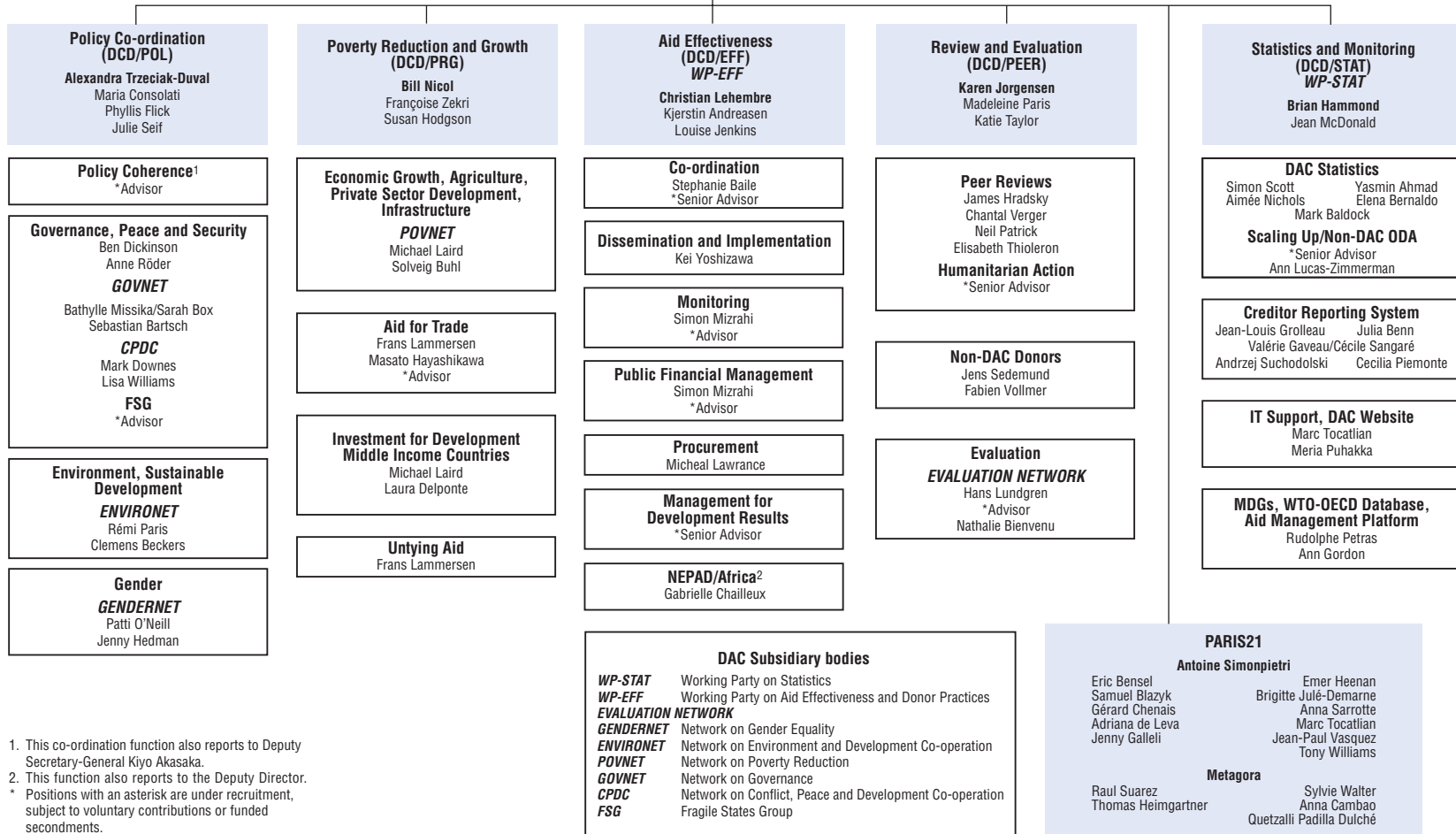
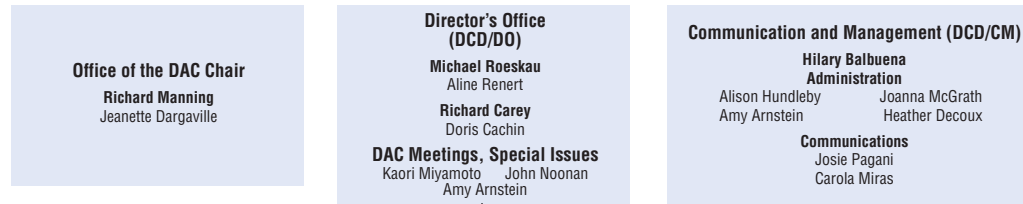
The **Review and Evaluation Division (DCD/PEER)** monitors the aid programmes, including humanitarian aid, of individual DAC members through peer reviews and country-level assessments. It also deals with evaluation, notably through the Network on Development Evaluation, which supports work on effectiveness and results-based management. In addition, it covers DAC outreach to non-DAC donors.

The **Statistics and Monitoring Division (DCD/STAT)** collects and compiles statistics on flows of aid and other resources, including their type, terms, sectoral breakdown, and geographical distribution among developing countries. It tracks members' ODA pledges and collects information on their future aid allocations.

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21). PARIS21 was established in 1999 by the UN, OECD, World Bank, IMF and the EC and is hosted at the DCD. PARIS21's main output over the next four years will be well designed national and international statistical programmes, centred on implementing National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) which both build statistical capacity and provide data for high priority needs. The objective is for countries to have better nationally-produced data by the time of the next major review of the MDGs in 2010. **Metagora** is a pilot project implemented under the auspices of PARIS21. It focuses on methods, tools and frameworks for measuring democracy, human rights and governance.

Development Co-operation Directorate

as of 8 January 2007



1. This co-ordination function also reports to Deputy Secretary-General Kiyo Akasaka.
2. This function also reports to the Deputy Director.
* Positions with an asterisk are under recruitment, subject to voluntary contributions or funded secondments.

DAC Web Site Themes and Aliases

Themes and sub-themes	Direct URL to themes and sub-themes
DAC Home Page	www.oecd.org/dac
Aid Statistics	www.oecd.org/dac/stats
Aid Activities	● www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs
Aid from DAC members	● www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac
Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices	www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness
Monitoring the Paris Declaration	● www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring
Managing for Development Results	● www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/results
Public Financial Management	● www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/pfm
Procurement	● www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/procurement
Conflict and Peace	www.oecd.org/dac/conflict
Development Effectiveness in Fragile States	www.oecd.org/dac/fragilestates
Environment and Development Co-operation	www.oecd.org/dac/environment
Evaluation of Development Programmes	www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationnetwork www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationnetwork/derec
Gender Equality	www.oecd.org/dac/gender
Governance and Capacity Development	www.oecd.org/dac/governance
Millennium Development Goals	www.oecd.org/dac/mdg
Peer Reviews of DAC Members	www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviews
Poverty Reduction	www.oecd.org/dac/poverty
Trade, Development and Capacity Building	www.oecd.org/dac/trade
Untied Aid	www.oecd.org/dac/untiedaid

Technical Notes

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).

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

ASSOCIATED FINANCING: The combination of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, whether GRANTS or LOANS, with other official or private funds 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. Further details are given in the DAC at Work section of this volume.

DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS: For statistical purposes, the DAC uses a List of ODA Recipients which it revises every three years. The “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below give details of revisions in recent years. From 1 January 2005, 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 GNI USD 825 or less in 2004 (World Bank Atlas basis).
- **LMICs:** Lower Middle-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) between USD 826 and USD 3 255 in 2004. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs – not as LMICs.
- **UMICs:** Upper Middle-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) between USD 3 256 and USD 10 065 in 2004.

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. as 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 multiplied by its grant element, the result is referred to as the **grant equivalent** of that loan (cf. CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL). (Note: in classifying receipts, the grant element concept is not applied to the operations of the multilateral development banks. Instead, these are classified as concessional if they include a subsidy (“soft window” operations) and non-concessional if they are unsubsidised (“hard window” operations).

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. The data record actual flows throughout the lifetime of the loans, not the **grant equivalent** of the loans (cf. GRANT ELEMENT). Data on net loan flows 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 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA): GRANTS or LOANS to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and multilateral agencies that are undertaken by the official sector at concessional terms (i.e. with a GRANT ELEMENT of at least 25%) and that have the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective. 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 ODA Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, 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 ODA Recipients. “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 ODA 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 ODA 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.

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 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 AMORTISATION 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 (USD). 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 USD 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 GNI

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 (USD 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 1993 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%, while some other countries showed little change. The average fall has been about 3%. 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

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

(1997). Eritrea, formerly part of Ethiopia, has been treated as a separate country from 1993. Northern Marianas left the list in 2001.

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 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 to 2004, several CEEC/NIS countries in transition and more advanced developing countries were included on a separate list of recipients of "Official Aid". This list has now been abolished.

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/GNI ratio, since their programmes are often smaller in relation to GNI 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. The amounts so treated are shown in the table below. 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.

Debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims¹

USD million

	1990	1991	1992
Australia	–	–	4.2
Austria	–	4.2	25.3
Belgium	–	–	30.2
France	294.0	–	108.5
Germany	–	–	620.4
Japan	15.0	6.8	32.0
Netherlands	12.0	–	11.4
Norway	–	–	46.8
Sweden	5.0	–	7.1
United Kingdom	8.0	17.0	90.4
United States	1 200.0	1 855.0	894.0
TOTAL DAC	1 534.0	1 882.9	1 870.2

1. These data are included in the ODA figures of individual countries but are excluded from DAC total ODA in all tables showing performance by donor. See Notes on Definitions and Measurement.

Reporting Year

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

DAC List of ODA Recipients – As at 1 January 2005

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < \$825 in 2004)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$826-\$3 255 in 2004)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$3 256-\$10 065 in 2004)
Afghanistan	Cameroon	Albania	•Anguilla
Angola	Congo, Rep.	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda
Bangladesh	Côte d'Ivoire	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Ghana	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Bhutan	India	Belarus	Belize
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Bolivia	Botswana
Burundi	Korea, Dem.Rep.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chile
Cambodia	Kyrgyz Rep.	Brazil	Cook Islands
Cape Verde	Moldova	China	Costa Rica
Central African Rep.	Mongolia	Colombia	Croatia
Chad	Nicaragua	Cuba	Dominica
Comoros	Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Gabon
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Pakistan	Ecuador	Grenada
Djibouti	Papua New Guinea	Egypt	Lebanon
Equatorial Guinea	Tajikistan	El Salvador	Libya
Eritrea	Uzbekistan	Fiji	Malaysia
Ethiopia	Viet Nam	Georgia	Mauritius
Gambia	Zimbabwe	Guatemala	•Mayotte
Guinea		Guyana	Mexico
Guinea-Bissau		Honduras	•Montserrat
Haiti		Indonesia	Nauru
Kiribati		Iran	Oman
Laos		Iraq	Palau
Lesotho		Jamaica	Panama
Liberia		Jordan	Saudi Arabia ¹
Madagascar		Kazakhstan	Seychelles
Malawi		Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep. of	South Africa
Maldives		Marshall Islands	•St. Helena
Mali		Micronesia, Fed. States	St. Kitts-Nevis
Mauritania		Morocco	St. Lucia
Mozambique		Namibia	St. Vincent and Grenadines
Myanmar		Niue	Trinidad and Tobago
Nepal		Palestinian Adm. Areas	Turkey
Niger		Paraguay	•Turks and Caicos Islands
Rwanda		Peru	Uruguay
Samoa		Philippines	Venezuela
Sao Tome and Principe		Serbia and Montenegro	
Senegal		Sri Lanka	
Sierra Leone		Suriname	
Solomon Islands		Swaziland	
Somalia		Syria	
Sudan		Thailand	
Tanzania		•Tokelau	
Timor-Leste		Tonga	
Togo		Tunisia	
Tuvalu		Turkmenistan	
Uganda		Ukraine	
Vanuatu		•Wallis and Futuna	
Yemen			
Zambia			

• Territory.

1. Saudi Arabia passed the high income country threshold in 2004. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, it will graduate from the List in 2008 if it remains a high income country in 2005 and 2006.

As of November 2006, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) are: Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Preface by the Secretary-General

As the new Secretary-General of the OECD, I want to state my belief that poverty is the ultimate systemic threat. That a fifth of the world's people still live in extreme poverty is unacceptable ethically and morally, dangerous in terms of social and political stability, and it is economically wasteful as it involves a major underutilisation of resources.

The Development Assistance Committee “is the place where governments come together to make aid work”. That is the central theme of the DAC, and it needs to be read today in an increasingly open sense – where all donors, old and new, bilateral and multilateral, public and private, can join in a collective process of reflection, policy analysis, statistical reporting, evaluation and monitoring. It is, in a sense, the intellectual headquarters of an expanding industry of providers of development assistance. In this report, the DAC Chair stresses the importance of local accountability mechanisms in making sure that all development efforts are producing positive development outcomes at the grass roots level and that incompetence and corruption are identified and dealt with. The report describes how the Paris Declaration monitoring process is fostering reform of aid at the national level. Donors and aid partners are sitting together for the first time in a systematic effort to identify what is – and is not – working in terms of the local aid system, and whether sustainable local capacities are being developed. We read here also of the application of the Paris Declaration principles to the proposals of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade – where the OECD has an important role in measuring flows, evaluating effectiveness and implementing the new approach.

With the emergence as new aid donors of major new players such as China and India; with the challenges we face in the areas of climate change, water, health and migration; with conflict and violence in several “hot spots” threatening stability and progress, I am convinced that development co-operation is one of the main instruments that we have to deploy. I am glad to have the DAC as a key part of what the OECD can bring to the broader international effort and I will work to ensure that its contribution makes an important and positive impact.

Angel Gurría
Secretary-General



Foreword

2006 has seen another year of growth in income per head for most poor countries at rates which are above those of OECD countries, in many cases significantly so. This growth has been robust for some years now, and is gradually changing the realities of development.

Despite these encouraging results, three important questions remain: are such rates of growth sustainable? Can they – in some cases – even be increased? And are the benefits of growth reaching the poor? Aid has a role to play in achieving all these goals.

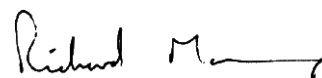
This year's Report looks at the prospects for increased aid; the issue of aid dependence; the need for greater domestic accountability; and the Aid for Trade agenda. It also provides preliminary results from the baseline survey which monitors the Paris Declaration aid effectiveness indicators, as agreed by the High Level Forum in March 2005. The Report notes some real progress on key goals set by the UN Millennium Assembly, but also notes the heavy toll of continuing crises on the aid programmes of the donor community.

As usual, we offer short descriptions of the aid programmes of each member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and of an increasing number of donors outside the DAC, as the more multi-polar world of modern development assistance continues to emerge. The Report also describes briefly the work of the Committee and of its Working Parties and Networks, where most of its work is carried out.

Finally, the report maintains its long tradition of providing the most up-to-date and detailed summary of aid statistics available anywhere.

One of the most important contributions of the DAC is to provide the interested and concerned public with clear and consistent information. Transparency is the mother of effectiveness. Aid is an investment in a better and safer world. Those who contribute and those who receive it can, and should, demand that it contributes to tangible results for poor people. I hope that the information and analysis in the Report will contribute to an improved debate about its effective use.

Richard Manning
DAC Chair



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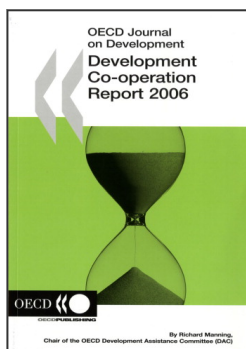
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List of Acronyms*

AER	Aid Effectiveness Review
BoP	Balance of payments
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (of the DAC)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
GNI	Gross national income
HIPC	Heavily indebted poor country
IDA	International Development Association
IF	Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Assistance to the Least-Developed Countries
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDCs	Least-developed countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTS	Multilateral trading system
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Framework
PRS	Poverty reduction strategy
PRSP	Poverty reduction strategy paper
PFM	Public financial management
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa

* This list is not exhaustive. See also Chapter 4 of this Report for country-specific acronyms.

SWAp	Sector-wide approach
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States dollar
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



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