

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEEDCD/DAC(2000)10/ADD1/REV1
Unclassified

DAC STATISTICAL REPORTING DIRECTIVES: ADDENDUM

This document implements agreements reached at the DAC High Level Meetings in 2004 and 2005, and applies to DAC reporting with effect from 2005 reporting on 2004 flows.

The 2004 meeting agreed that three of the items described in DAC/CHAIR(2004)3 met the definition of official development assistance and should therefore be reportable as ODA. These are shown as items 1 to 3 below.

The 2005 meeting agreed to items 4 to 6 below, as proposed in DCD/DAC/RD(2005)4/RD3. The latter document confirmed that all paragraphs in the rest of the Directives continue to apply, notably, in this context, paragraphs 1.35, 1.36 and A3.4(i).

Paragraph 1.35 limits ODA reporting of peacekeeping to certain unreimbursed bilateral contributions. Secretariat discussions with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations mandated by DCD/DAC/STAT/M(2003)1/FINAL (paragraphs 15-18) have confirmed that UN records do not yet permit the calculation of an ODA coefficient for members' multilateral contributions to peacekeeping, so these contributions remain outside the scope of ODA reporting (cf. DCD/DAC/STAT(94)2, paragraph 22).

Contact: Simon Scott [simon.scott@oecd.org] tel: (33) (0) 1 45 24 15 60

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The following text is added to DCD/DAC(2000)10:

ANNEX 5: ODA COVERAGE OF CERTAIN CONFLICT, PEACE BUILDING AND SECURITY EXPENDITURES.

1. Management of security expenditure

Technical co-operation provided to government to improve civilian oversight and democratic control of budgeting, management, accountability and auditing of security expenditure, including military budgets, as part of a public expenditure management programme.

Note: As an example, providing technical co-operation to the army to introduce a new payroll system would not be eligible. But budgetary actions taken in order to improve democratic control of defence budgeting and as part of public expenditure management programmes would be eligible.

2. Enhancing civil society's role in the security system

Assistance to civil society to enhance its competence and capacity to scrutinise the security system so that it is managed in accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and good governance.

Note: This includes support to NGOs and other Civil Society Organisations, the media, universities, and research institutions. It excludes training in military skills. Assistance to the defence ministry or the armed forces as they are part of government, not civil society, is excluded.

3. Child soldiers

Technical co-operation provided to government – and assistance to civil society organisations – to support and apply legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers. This excludes the costs of military operations against groups that may have recruited child soldiers.

Note: Assistance to improve educational or employment opportunities for children so as to discourage their recruitment as soldiers and build capacity (including advocacy) within civilian government and civil society to prevent children from becoming soldiers is eligible. Efforts to demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDRRR) child soldiers are eligible. On the other hand, support to the armed forces themselves is not eligible. Assistance that contributes to the strengthening of the military or fighting capacity of the armed forces is excluded.

4. Security System Reform

Technical co-operation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system to improve democratic governance and civilian control. Eligible assistance is limited to non-military competence/capacity building and strategic planning activities that promote political, institutional and financial accountability, civilian oversight, and transparency. Furthermore, any such support to defence ministries must be part of a national security system reform strategy and be approved by the partner country ministry with overall responsibility for co-ordination of external assistance.

5. Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and conflict resolution

Support for civilian activities related to peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange. This excludes engagement in military strategy and defence co-operation.

Note: In the event that civilian peace-building activities supported include disclosure of military strategy, such assistance is eligible except where military staff or ministry of defence officials benefit from such funding. Direct assistance to the defence ministry or the armed forces is excluded. However, assistance can indirectly be used by civilian organisations/authorities, excluding the ministry of defence, for participation by defence ministry or armed forces staff in the above activities.

6. Small arms and light weapons (SALW)

Technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). SALW activities under this directive are defined as:

- *development of laws, regulations and administrative procedures for the control and reduction of weapons proliferation;*
- *development of institutional structures for policy guidance, research and monitoring;*
- *public awareness campaigns on SALW;*
- *promotion of regional co-operation and information exchange on SALW programmes;*
- *weapons collection and destruction. (Funding of action to seize arms by force is excluded. Engagement in weapons collection and destruction programmes by military personnel is excluded.)*

Assistance that contributes to the strengthening of the military or fighting capacity of the armed forces is excluded.

Note: Paragraphs 1.35 and 1.36 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives continue to apply.