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**OVERVIEW OF MULTILATERAL AGENCIES' AND NON-DAC DONORS' STATISTICAL
REPORTING TO THE DAC**

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OVERVIEW OF MULTILATERAL AGENCIES' AND NON-DAC DONORS' STATISTICAL REPORTING TO THE DAC

Introduction

1. DAC statistics aim to present the global picture of aid flows. For the past several years, the Secretariat has worked to increase the quantity and quality of resource flows data reported from donors outside the Committee, including multilateral organisations and non-DAC bilateral donors. More recently, the Secretariat has begun discussions with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation regarding the possibility of obtaining reporting on its outflows at the activity level.

2. The purpose of this note is to inform members of this work and to seek their support and co-operation in future efforts. Section A presents the current status of reporting from multilateral agencies¹, highlights major improvements made during 2009 and outlines future work planned for 2010-11. Section B provides an overview of the current reporting from non-DAC bilateral donors. Section C invites members to support the Secretariat's data collection efforts with appropriate interventions in their meetings with these agencies.

Section A: Multilateral Organisations

A1. Overview of Multilateral Agencies' Reporting to the DAC

3. As major providers of development finance, multilateral organisations play a key role in development co-operation both with their own programmes and as implementing agencies of bilateral earmarked assistance. With recent improvements in bilateral donors' reporting on the channel of delivery of aid, it is now possible to compile statistics on bilaterally-funded activities implemented by multilateral organisations.

4. However, there are gaps in these data, and a lack of detail in reporting from the multilateral organisations themselves, so the picture is still incomplete. In particular, DAC statistics on aid flows at the country and sector level under-represent multilateral agencies' total activities. The quality and coverage of data across agencies also vary.

5. In recent years the multilateral aid system has become more complex with an increasing number of agencies and funding modalities. In order to provide a better picture of the overall system, the Development Co-operation Directorate will publish its second Multilateral Aid Report² in June 2010. The utility of the report is dependent on the quality of statistics on which it is based; both on bilateral donors' reporting on the channels of delivery and multilateral agencies' reporting on core-funded expenditures.

1. The note does not cover reporting by the European Commission which is a member of the DAC.

2. The first report titled "DAC Report on Multilateral Aid" [DCD/DAC(2008)58/REV1] was published in November 2008.

A2. Status of Current Reporting from Multilateral Agencies

6. In order to facilitate the reporting from multilateral organisations, the Secretariat developed a specific “*Guidance for multilateral agencies reporting to the DAC*”. The note was updated in January 2010 [DCD/DAC/STAT(2008)21/REV1] and was attached to the data solicitation letters concerning 2009 flows. The Secretariat will pursue activity-level reporting in CRS++ with agencies with core-funded expenditures exceeding USD 100 million annually, giving priority to the largest of these agencies. For agencies with less than USD 100 million in core-funded expenditures, aggregate-level reporting in the form of DAC tables will be pursued.

Reporting on DAC Tables

7. The table below lists the multilateral agencies that currently report to the DAC, by individual DAC table. Agencies listed in **BOLD** and shown in the shaded rows are those for which DAC aggregate statistics are generated from their CRS reporting.

Multilateral organisations’ reporting by DAC table

Based on 2009 reporting of 2008 flows

Gross Disbursements, USD Millions

Agency name	DAC Reporting				ODA-like Flows	OOF-like Flows
	DAC2a	DAC2b	DAC3a	DAC5		
1 AFDB		X		X		1,120.6
2 AfDF	X		X	X	1,732.7	
3 AsDB		X		X		6,472.4
4 AsDF	X		X	X	2,330.4	
5 CarDB	X	X	X	X	83.4	101.4
6 EBRD	X	X	X	X ¹	7.1	2,759.3
7 GAVI	X		X	X	735.7	
8 GEF	X		X		813.7	
9 Global Fund	X		X	X	2,167.6	
10 IADB		X		X		7,157.5
11 IADB Special Fund	X			X	551.6	
12 IAEA	X ¹				75.7	
13 IBRD		X		X		13,393.4
14 IDA	X		X	X	9,291.3	
15 IFAD	X	X	X		490.9	53.2
16 IFC		X				5,022.0
17 IMF Concessional	X ¹				1,038.1	
18 Montreal Protocol	X ¹				75.5	
19 NDF	X			X	104.0	
20 UNAIDS	X		X	X	209.0	
21 UNDP	X		X	X	495.5	
22 UNECE	X		X	X	10.8	
23 UNFPA	X		X	X	273.3	
24 UNHCR	X ¹				277.7	
25 UNICEF	X		X	X	984.1	
26 UNRWA	X			X	807.1	
27 UNTA	X				645.3	
28 WFP	X			X	316.3	
Arab Multilaterals	DAC2a	DAC2b	DAC3a	DAC5	ODA-like Flows	OOF-like Flows
29 BADEA	X ¹		X ¹		140.9	
30 ISDB	X ¹				253.4	
31 OFID	X ¹		X ¹		334.7	

1. Data arrives in non-standard format.

Reporting to the CRS

8. The following agencies report data to the CRS.

Table 1. Multilateral organisations' reporting to the CRS

Based on 2009 reporting of 2008 flows

	Agency name	CRS Reporting	
		Commitments	Disbursements
1	AFDB	X	X
2	AfDF	X	X
3	AsDB	X	
4	AsDF	X	
5	GAVI	X ¹	X
6	Global Fund	X	X
7	IADB	X	
8	IADB Special Fund	X	
9	IBRD	X	X
10	IDA	X	X
11	IFAD	X	
12	UNAIDS	X ¹	X
13	UNDP	X ¹	X
14	UNECE	X ¹	X
15	UNFPA	X ¹	X
16	UNICEF	X ¹	X
17	WFP		X

1. Indicates that commitments are set equal to disbursements (except where disbursements are negative, in which case commitments are set equal to zero).

A.3 Major improvements during 2009

Four agencies started reporting to the CRS

9. **World Bank IDA and IBRD Flows** – For the first time in 2009, the World Bank began reporting its concessional and non-concessional flows at the detailed activity level in full compliance with the requested CRS++ reporting format. Historical data for the past nine years (back through 2000) were also provided in the same format, greatly improving the consistency and coverage of DAC statistics on the Bank's operations. A major advantage of this new reporting is the “match” between the CRS and DAC data, allowing users to easily go from the aggregate-level statistics to analyses of aid at the detailed activity-level. This marks a significant improvement in reporting as the Secretariat was previously downloading project-level data from the World Bank's website and manually assigning sector codes. No scoring against policy markers was possible.

10. **The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI)** – The Secretariat obtained reporting from GAVI on its 2007 and 2008 expenditures. GAVI reported at the activity level in CRS++, from which DAC aggregate statistics were generated. This reporting also includes IFFIm-financed activities.

11. **United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)** – UNECE began reporting on its 2008 commitment data in CRS++ to the DAC in 2009. For this agency, CRS data were obtained because

they were already collected in the context of the aid for trade survey, for which, activity-level information is required.

12. **World Food Programme (WFP)** – In previous meeting with WFP, the Secretariat explained the need for further disaggregation of WFP reporting by sector, with a distinction between regular and emergency food aid. Although WFP was not able to report at the detailed activity level, it disaggregated its 2008 flows to each country by the following five programme categories: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations, Special Operations, Development, Emergency and Other. It reported the information in CRS which allowed for a distinction between various types of food aid.

One agency started reporting aggregate data

13. **International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Technical Cooperation Programme** – The Secretariat obtained reporting from the IAEA on the disbursements from its technical cooperation programme by country for 2006 through 2008.

Sector coding and more detailed reporting was discussed with three agencies

14. **African Development Bank (AfDB)** – The Secretariat was in contact with AfDB several times over the past year in an attempt sort out technical issues with Bank's current reporting. At present the AfDB reports outflows from their grants and loans on both DAC tables and CRS forms to the Secretariat. Although distinguishable in the DAC Tables, the distinction between grants and loans was made possible in the CRS for the first time in 2009. The Secretariat has also made historical revisions to incorporate AfDB disbursements in the CRS database back to 2005. Our objective in 2010 is to revise historical data for 2000 through 2004 to include AfDB disbursements and to initiate a CRS++ reporting on both commitments and disbursements from the AfDB.

15. **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)** – The Secretariat has been in discussion with the EBRD about the possibility of the Bank reporting its activity-level data in the CRS. The Secretariat has reviewed the CRS reporting template with EBRD and explained the reporting procedure and timeline. EBRD systems are set up to facilitate this type of reporting and it expects to report in CRS this year for the reporting of 2009 flows.

16. **OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)** – Discussions on activity-level reporting in CRS++ were initiated with OFID in Vienna in December 2009 and pursued in April 2010.

Two agencies' data series have been revised

17. **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** – UNICEF revised the mapping between its intervention codes to CRS purpose codes in 2009 which facilitates more precise sector coding. It also revised its CRS++ data back to 2006 to incorporate the new mapping and also to include administrative costs which were previously omitted. DAC aggregate statistics for tables DAC2a, DAC3a and DAC5 for 2006-08 were recalculated on the basis of UNICEF's CRS++ reporting.

18. **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** – Improvements in the coverage and reporting of GEF data took place in 2009 after it was discovered that the GEF figures previously reported covered the World Bank-implemented portion of GEF projects only (representing approximately 33% of total GEF outflows in 2008). As GEF has nine other implementing partners³, the Secretariat contacted the GEF Secretariat to

3. When it was established in 1991, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Bank were the three initial partners implementing GEF projects. However, seven more agencies joined the GEF family over the years: The Food and Agriculture

obtain a more complete picture of GEF flows at the country level. The GEF Secretariat was able to report commitments by country for the whole of GEF going back to 2001. These data were uploaded into our systems replacing the data on the World Bank implemented GEF disbursements. The Secretariat was also able to obtain GEF disbursement figures from two other GEF implementing partners (IFAD and UNDP), and plans to approach the other GEF implementing agencies in the future. Until a more complete picture of GEF disbursements is available, GEF commitment data are being used as a proxy for disbursements.

Data were solicited for one new agency

19. **World Health Organisation (WHO)** – The Secretariat has been in discussion with WHO regarding the possibility of obtaining statistics on WHO expenditures at the country level. WHO has established a mapping between WHO sector codes and the DAC’s CRS purpose codes and is in the process of testing and validating the results. WHO is also establishing a new results-based reporting system and hopes that reporting – at least at the regional level – will commence this year for core flexible funding as a minimum. Country-level reporting is envisioned in 2011 on 2010 flows. The information will greatly improve the coverage of aid data especially in the health sector.

Section B: Reporting from Non-DAC Bilateral Donors

20. As part of its overall engagement strategy with major bilateral donors who are not members of the Committee, the DAC encourages them to report their aid flows to the Secretariat. Although this reporting is voluntary, currently 20 non-DAC bilateral donors do provide data on their ODA flows to the DAC. Since 2008, the Secretariat has conducted ten statistical capacity building missions to help build donors’ aid management systems and inform them about DAC statistical reporting concepts and methods.

21. The table below shows the ODA from the non-DAC bilateral donors who currently report their aid flows to the DAC. More information, including a breakdown of these countries’ bilateral and multilateral ODA as well as their reported ODA/GNI ratios, is available on-line.⁴ At present, all of the non-DAC donors reporting do so at the aggregate DAC level only. Most report aggregates by recipient country on an abbreviated Table DAC2a/3a, while some of the non-DAC OECD members report aggregate sector data on Table DAC5. The Secretariat has been in discussions with the United Arab Emirates who may begin reporting their activity-level data in CRS this year.

Organization (FAO), the Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

4. http://oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_44202960_1_1_1_1,00.html. In addition, a forthcoming “Development Brief”, prepared by the Secretariat, gives an overview of the aid volumes and principles, of other providers of development co-operation.

Non-DAC Donors' Net ODA Disbursements

Current Prices, USD Millions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Chinese Taipei	421.3	483.0	513.0	514.0	435.2
Cyprus*		15.2	26.0	34.9	37.4
Czech Republic	108.2	135.1	160.9	178.9	249.2
Estonia	4.9	9.5	14.1	16.2	22.0
Hungary	70.1	100.3	149.5	103.5	106.9
Iceland	21.2	27.2	41.5	48.2	48.4
Israel	83.9	95.4	89.9	111.0	137.9
Korea**	423.3	752.3	455.3	696.1	802.3
Kuwait	160.9	218.5	158.0	110.1	283.2
Latvia	8.3	10.7	11.9	15.9	21.9
Liechtenstein				19.7	23.3
Lithuania	9.1	15.6	25.0	47.6	47.9
Poland	117.5	204.8	296.8	362.8	372.4
Romania					122.9
Saudi Arabia	1734.1	1004.8	2094.7	2078.7	5564.1
Slovak Republic	28.2	56.1	55.1	67.2	91.9
Slovenia		34.7	44.0	54.1	67.6
Thailand			73.7	67.0	178.5
Turkey	339.2	601.0	714.2	602.2	780.4
United Arab Emirates	181.4	141.3	218.8	429.4	88.1

* The following note is included at the request of Turkey: "The information in this document with reference to Cyprus relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall reserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

** Korea has acceded to the DAC with effect from 1 January 2010.

Section C: Assistance from Members

22. The DAC has the only comprehensive database on resource flows for development and through the Reflection exercise was mandated to enhance its work on statistics, including with the multilateral agencies. Work to improve the existing data reporting and discuss the appropriate coverage of reporting is planned within the Programme of Work and Budget proposal for 2011-12.

23. Members could assist the Secretariat in the data collection efforts in various ways through their representation in the governing boards and other instances of the agencies. Key areas where members might consider stressing the importance of the DAC statistical reporting at present are at the World Bank, where work is needed to ensure that the Bank's CRS reporting is institutionalised and continues annually, and UNDP, where adoption of CRS purpose codes would greatly improve the transparency and comparability of the data.

24. With the exception of African Development Bank, the Regional Development Banks do not provide complete reporting to the CRS. In the past, data have been downloaded from their respective websites, coded and uploaded into the CRS database. As this process is time-consuming and subject to error, it would be preferable to obtain activity-level reporting directly from the Banks themselves. Members are asked to encourage DAC statistical reporting from the Regional Development Banks.

25. Members are also invited to make use of any opportunities to encourage major non-DAC bilateral donors to report their aid statistics to the DAC.