

Development Co-operation Directorate
Development Assistance Committee

DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES TO ANNEX 2 OF THE CONVERGED STATISTICAL REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR THE CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (CRS) AND THE ANNUAL DAC QUESTIONNAIRE

**Formal meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT)
20-21 June 2017**

This document is presented to the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) under item 3 of the draft annotated agenda [DCD/DAC/STAT/A(2017)2/REV1] for APPROVAL through the written procedure, on a non-objection basis, by 5 July 2017. It presents proposals for changes to the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (Annex 2 of the Converged Statistical Reporting Directives).

Contact:
Aimée Nichols - Aimee.Nichols@oecd.org

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PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES TO ANNEX 2 OF THE CONVERGED STATISTICAL REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR THE CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (CRS) AND THE ANNUAL DAC QUESTIONNAIRE

1. This paper presents proposals for changes to the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (Annex 2 of the Converged Statistical Reporting Directives) for approval by the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). The proposals will be presented to the WP-STAT at its meeting on 20-21 June 2017, but due to the late issuance of the paper, **approval will be sought through the written procedure, on a non-objection basis, by 5 July 2017.**

2. Table 1 below lists the agencies up for consideration. Proposals received from members are presented in the Appendix. The Secretariat's comments and the rationale behind its recommendations¹ are elaborated below, organisation by organisation, in sections A through C. Paragraphs 34 to 36 invite members to consider revising the approved system of thresholds for the use of coefficients to allow application of thresholds for all multilateral organisations, regardless of the size of their budgets. Section D informs members of the name change of an organisation already on the List. Section E proposes the creation of pilot channel codes for important humanitarian channels of delivery. Section F summarises the proposed changes.

3. **Members are invited to approve the Secretariat's recommendations for changes to the List as summarised in Table 4, as well as the paragraphs 34 to 36. Approved changes will be effective immediately for 2017 reporting on 2016 ODA flows.**

Table 1. Summary of proposals for changes to Annex 2

Organisations for consideration	Proposing Member	Template Number
A. Recommended for ODA eligibility and inclusion on Annex 2		
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	Denmark and United Kingdom	See DCD/DAC/STAT(2017)24
Center of Excellence in Finance (CEF)	Slovenia	2
Conservation International (CI) – with coefficient	United States	3
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund NeXt (GEEREF NeXt)	Norway	4
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) – with coefficient	Spain, Germany and United Arab Emirates	5
B. Recommended for change in ODA coefficient		
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	-	6
C. Recommended for calculation of an ODA coefficient		
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	France	7
D. Change of name		
International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) → ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)	Slovenia	-
E. Recommendation for creation of a pilot channel code		
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	-	-
UN-led Country Based Pooled Funds (UN-CBPF)	-	-

1. For an outline of the methodology used by the DAC Secretariat in examining the ODA-eligibility of an international agency, see [DAC List of ODA-eligible international organisations - General Methodology](#). In brief, the assessment consists of a detailed examination of an agency's mandate, activities and budget.

A. Recommended for ODA eligibility and inclusion on Annex 2²

Center of Excellence in Finance (CEF) – Template 2

4. The **Center of Excellence in Finance (CEF)**, proposed by Slovenia, was established in 2001 under the Stability Pact for South East Europe by the Slovenian Government and changed status to that of an international organisation in 2015. Its mission is to support capacity development for public financial management, tax policy and administration, and central banking in South East Europe through innovative, participatory and practical learning solutions.

5. CEF's programme of work is demand-driven, so while serving its 12 member constituencies (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey), it pays special attention to the constituency's ODA recipients' needs. Attendance in CEF seminars and workshops by the developed constituency members, as well as participants from countries outside the constituency, has been strongly encouraged to provide additional perspectives and bring in new knowledge and expertise for the benefit of ODA recipients' implementation of public finance and central banking reforms.

6. CEF's 2015 budget, totalling 2.3 million EUR, was composed of the core donation by the Slovenian Ministry of Finance and other donors' funding agreements, as well as earmarked funds. The core budget amounted to 787 960 EUR, of which 18 027 EUR represented direct costs for non-ODA recipients.

7. CEF's mandate and activities are developmental, and its learning programmes are largely geared to the needs of the constituency's ODA countries. Given that programme development costs are not in direct causal relation with the number of participants or their country of origin, and direct costs for non-ODA recipients only represented 2.7% of the core budget, **the Secretariat recommends including CEF in its entirety³ on the List under the category "Other Multilateral Organisations"**.

Conservation International (CI) – Template 3

8. **Conservation International (CI)**, proposed by the United States, is a non-profit organisation, established in 1987, with a global mission to empower societies "to responsibly and sustainably care for nature, our global biodiversity, for the well-being of humanity". Protecting natural wealth, fostering effective governance, and promoting sustainable production are fundamental elements in its approach.

9. CI works in the natural resources sector, especially on agriculture, forests, and land; freshwater; and coastal/marine management. Climate change and biodiversity and ecosystems are important themes in its work. CI's focus is on developing countries, as those countries' poor are the most reliant on natural resources and will benefit the most from their improved management. Improving the lives and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable in a sustainable manner through its activities will in turn raise their incomes and improve health, food and water security, and overall resilience.

10. CI's operating budget for fiscal year 2017 totalled USD 163.7 million and was funded by grants, contributions and support from individuals, foundations, corporations, US and non-US government agencies and bilateral and multilateral organisations.

2. See also [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2017\)24](#) for the proposal for inclusion of AIIB on the Annex 2 List.

3. Under the approved system of thresholds for the use of coefficients, for all INGOs, networks, PPPs and other multilateral institutions, the ODA-eligibility assessment will focus on readily available information on the agency's mandate, activities, budgets and expenditures, and the Secretariat's review will result in recommendations to either add (in their entirety) or not add them to the List. See [DCD/DAC/STAT/M\(2009\)2/FINAL](#), appendix 2.

11. Because CI has a very large budget, the Secretariat requested a breakdown of its activities estimating the extent to which it focuses on countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.⁴ Costs related to work in developed countries are shown in table 2 below in the column titled “Ineligible” and excluded from the ODA share as follows:

12. CI estimated that a small portion of operating costs of the Ecosystems Finance Division supported non-ODA countries. Expenditures in Hong Kong (China), Japan, New Zealand and Singapore were deducted from the Country and Regional Programs. A programme in Hawaii and a small amount of global support for the Ocean Health Index work were excluded from the Center for Oceans. According to CI, approximately 40% of the work in the Moore Center for Science directly supports ODA-eligible countries while the rest relates to global initiatives and was therefore removed from the ODA share. In the Policy unit, work to impact policy development more globally and influence European donors to support CI’s initiatives was excluded.

Table 2. Conservation International’s estimated breakdown of costs

Breakdown of FY16 Costs between ODA eligible/ineligible countries			
	Total	Eligible	Ineligible
Ecosystems Finance Division	\$ 30,501,316	\$ 30,467,566	\$ 33,750
Country and Regional Programs	\$ 50,861,930	\$ 49,003,116	\$ 1,858,814
Center for Oceans	\$ 4,850,224	\$ 3,162,378	\$ 1,687,846
Center for Environmental Leadership in Business	\$ 12,810,435	\$ 12,810,435	\$ -
GEF/GCF Agency	\$ 1,404,781	\$ 1,404,781	\$ -
Moore Center for Science	\$ 11,597,739	\$ 4,639,095	\$ 6,958,643
Policy	\$ 6,870,011	\$ 5,961,594	\$ 908,417
Other Programs	\$ 496,405	\$ -	\$ 496,405
Sub-total	\$ 119,392,841	\$ 107,448,964	\$ 11,943,876
Campaign + Branding	\$ 13,588,690	\$ 12,229,298	\$ 1,359,392
Strategy	\$ 263,274	\$ 236,936	\$ 26,337
Executive	\$ 5,192,031	\$ 4,672,628	\$ 519,403
Operations	\$ 13,256,787	\$ 11,930,598	\$ 1,326,189
Total Allocated	\$ 32,300,782	\$ 29,069,461	\$ 3,231,321
Total	\$ 151,693,622	\$ 136,518,425	\$ 15,175,197
% spending	100%	90%	10%

13. According to the sub-total of the above lines, an estimated 90% of programme costs are ODA-eligible and 10% are ineligible. Applying these shares to Campaign and Branding, Strategy, Executive and Operational support costs, as CI has proposed, results in an ODA share of 90% for the organisation as a whole.

14. In spite of CI’s focus on developing countries, however, with a global mandate it could be expected that work related to Campaign and Branding, Strategy and Executive are not focussed on ODA countries to the same extent as programmes. The Secretariat therefore recommends that these costs be removed from the ODA share. This methodology would result in an ODA coefficient of 79%, which the Secretariat feels would be more in line with the global nature of CI’s mandate and activities.

15. The Secretariat therefore recommends including CI on the List with an ODA coefficient of 79% under the category “International NGOs”.

4. Under the approved system of thresholds for the use of coefficients, a coefficient for an INGO will be considered only on an exceptional basis, if it is very large, which is the case of CI, or if the review is specifically requested by WP-STAT.

Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund NeXt (GEEREF NeXt) – Template 4

16. The **Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund NeXt (GEEREF NeXt)**, proposed by Norway, is a follow-on vehicle to GEEREF⁵ which will contribute to the development and extension of renewable energy, energy efficiency and related clean technology market and services primarily in countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients in all regions of the world. Like its predecessor, it will be structured as a fund of funds and provide equity (risk finance) to private equity funds that will, in turn, provide financing for the development and construction of small and medium scale renewable energy and energy efficiency projects across target countries. It will define through its investment activities a new asset class for international investors – development, construction and commissioning of renewable energy infrastructure in developing countries – and demonstrate that these projects are bankable, thereby creating track records and educating the market.

17. GEEREF NeXt has a target size of USD 1.2 billion split 2 to 1 between private and public capital with a preferred return for private investors, thereby using public capital to leverage private.⁶

18. As the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is expected to be one of the key public investors in GEEREF NeXt, the latter will also need to comply with the country list of the UNFCCC which includes non-ODA countries. This being said, GCF was included on the Annex 2 List in 2015 as fully ODA-eligible on the basis that it did not anticipate that its funding to countries not listed on the DAC List of ODA Recipients would exceed 10% of its resources, and that the Secretariat would monitor the future recipient breakdown of expenditures through its reporting to the CRS.⁷ The Secretariat would also request GEEREF NeXt to report its investment activities to the CRS to enable monitoring the geographic breakdown and determining if there is a need to apply an ODA coefficient to members' contributions.

19. **On this basis, the Secretariat recommends including GEEREF NeXt on the List as fully ODA-eligible under the category “Public-Private Partnerships”.**

B. Recommended for change of ODA coefficient of an existing organisation***Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – Template 5***

20. The **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** has submitted a proposal for an increase of its ODA coefficient from 64% (a figure which dates back to the estimate in 2009 when it was added to the List⁸) to 88%.

21. OHCHR's mandate from the international community is to promote and protect all human rights. Significant research over the last 15 years demonstrates the inter-relationship between a country's human rights and its level of socio-economic development, and OHCHR plays a crucial role in promoting more equitable and sustainable development through its activities.

22. OHCHR is active globally, regionally and at the country level to bridge human rights and sustainable development. Its work includes research, policy development and advocacy. It also carries out extensive field work at country and regional levels. Much of its work focuses on capacity-building of national governance institutions and civil society actors for the formulation and implementation of plans, policies, procedures and programmes, including in economic and social issues, that are in compliance with relevant human rights standards and the principles of non-discrimination and public participation.

23. The basis for updating OHCHR's coefficient is that over the years, OHCHR has expanded and strengthened its presence in developing countries throughout the world, and today, 56 of 59 of its field presences

5. GEEREF was added to the Annex 2 List in 2008 as a fully ODA-eligible organisation.

6. Any returns or profits from the vehicle will be reportable as negative ODA. See Reporting Directives, paragraphs 121-122 and 137.

7. See Secretariat's recommendation in [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2015\)20](#).

8. See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2009\)6](#).

are located in countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. Twelve of the field presences are regional offices providing capacity building and advice to the countries in the region they cover.⁹

24. Also, the 2009 coefficient was derived by excluding two divisions of work, “Human Rights Treaties” and “Special Procedures”, which, on the basis of descriptive information, were not deemed to have a specific developmental focus. These human rights mechanisms are included in the current proposal as developmental to the extent that they provide developing countries with specific recommendations on poverty reduction strategies; economic, social and fiscal policies; and a wide range of other issues with a direct bearing on human rights approaches to national social and economic development. They also create a useful avenue for engagement with governments and other development partners.

25. To estimate the new ODA coefficient, OHCHR first calculated the share of total extrabudgetary¹⁰ requirements for ODA countries, for the budget line “Field presences”, which is in the “Regional and National Work” category. The resulting share of 98.2% from this budget line was then extrapolated to the 3 main budget categories: “Regional and National Work”, “Global Thematic Engagement” and “Human Rights Mechanisms” (see Table 3 below). The work of the Executive Office and Outreach were excluded from the ODA share. The resulting coefficient is 88%.

Table 3. Estimated ODA share of OHCHR’s extrabudgetary requirements

Budget Categories	Extrabudgetary Requirements (USD m)	ODA Eligible Amount (USD m)	Percentage (ODA portion)
1. Regional and National Work	176,639,115	173,459,611	98.20
2. Global Thematic Engagement	46,987,911	46,142,129	98.20
3. Human Rights Mechanisms	16,723,588	16,422,564	98.20
<i>Total 1 + 2 + 3</i>	<i>240,350,614</i>	223,292,856	98.20
EO + Outreach	11,918,900	0	0
Total Budget	252,949,000	223,292,856	88.28

26. **The Secretariat agrees with OHCHR’s proposal to revise its coefficient for extrabudgetary contributions from 64 percent to 88 percent and invites members’ approval.**

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) – Template 6

27. The **World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)**, proposed by Spain and Germany, and also by the United Arab Emirates, is a specialised agency of the United Nations and the leading international organisation in the field of tourism. Its mandate is “the promotion and development of tourism with a view to contributing to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity, and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (...)” paying “particular attention to the interests of developing countries in the field of tourism”. Through its work in six main areas - competitiveness, sustainability, poverty reduction, capacity building, partnerships and mainstreaming - UNWTO endeavours to maximize tourism’s contribution to socio-economic growth, job creation and sustainable development.

28. When UNWTO was first proposed for inclusion on the Annex 2 List in 2011, the proposal was rejected on the grounds that, while paying particular attention to the interests of developing countries, the organisation

9. The number of countries to which the OHCHR provides support is therefore actually higher than 59.

10. OHCHR financial resources are provided through two funding channels: the regular assessed budget of the United Nations and voluntary (extrabudgetary) contributions from governments and other donors. The coefficient only applies to the extrabudgetary funding.

does have a global mandate and therefore would require application of an ODA coefficient.¹¹ However, in 2009, members approved a system of thresholds for the use of coefficients in Annex 2 whereby the application of coefficients would be restricted to certain categories of organisations (UN entities, European Union institutions and international financial institutions - channel categories 41000, 41300, 42000, 43000, 44000, 45000 and 46000) and the developmental share of an agency would only be determined (through an in-depth budgetary analysis) if the potentially ODA-eligible funding in question was greater than USD 50 million annually, or if such expenditure was less than USD 50 million but the actual ODA share exceeded USD 20 million.¹² UNWTO fell below these thresholds.

29. While UNWTO still falls below the approved thresholds for application of a coefficient, the proposal for UNWTO is now resubmitted on the basis that today the organisation has a stronger focus on development and very limited expenditures related to global norm-setting functions. A significant part of UNWTO's activities takes place in developing countries, and activities undertaken at headquarters, such as research and publications, are often focused on specific developing countries or regions and developmental topics (e.g. poverty eradication).

30. Furthermore, developing countries are playing an increasingly prominent role in the growing sector of tourism, and tourism is an important, even vital, source of income for many developing countries. It is one of the top three exports for the majority of developing countries and the lead export for a number of LDCs. Tourism is also a major contributor to job creation and has links with many other parts of the economy. It contributes directly to poverty reduction.

31. UNWTO carried out a detailed assessment of expenditures from its regular budget for the biennium 2014-15 which totalled EUR 26.6 million, or about USD 32.8 million (USD 16.2 million per year) to estimate the share of its activities in or for the benefit of ODA countries, described as follows:

UNWTO's methodology to estimate an ODA coefficient:

- i. For each programme, it estimated what part of the expenditure was used for ODA countries, non-ODA countries and general purposes (all member countries benefit and no distinction can be made between developed and developing).
- ii. As countries with larger tourism sectors (as a percent of total exports) are expected to profit most from UNWTO's work, and those are the countries UNWTO works with most, more weight was given to them in the calculation of the ODA share of expenditures for general purposes. This percentage, 83%, was calculated as the sum of the weight of the tourism sectors for ODA countries divided by the sum of the weights of the tourism sectors for all UNWTO members.
- iii. For member relations/regional programmes, expenditures for each region were multiplied by the sum of the weights of the tourism sectors of ODA countries divided by the sum of the weights of the tourism sectors for all countries in each region to estimate the ODA-eligible amounts.
- iv. The last step was to sum the ODA expenditures from step i. and the ODA shares from step ii. and divide these by the total expenditures for the 2014-15 biennium. The resulting coefficient was 90.4%

32. The Secretariat carefully reviewed the calculations and can accept the methodology applying weights of the tourism sectors to general purposes. However, it questioned counting as ODA-eligible a share (83%) of expenditures for relations with affiliate members, many of which are in developed countries, and decided to remove these amounts. This brings the ODA coefficient to 89%.

33. Although UNWTO still remains below the thresholds established in 2009 for application of an ODA coefficient, the Secretariat believes UNWTO should be included on the Annex 2 List, but not be considered fully eligible because of its global mandate. It therefore asks members to consider including

11. See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2011\)16](#).

12. See [DCD/DAC/STAT/M\(2009\)2/FINAL](#), Annex 2. The system of thresholds which operated on a trial basis until end 2012 was confirmed as part of the standard Annex 2 methodology at the June 2012 WP-STAT [DCD/DAC/STAT/M(2012)2/REVI].

UNWTO on the List with an ODA coefficient of 89% under the category “United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions”.

34. **At the same time, the Secretariat asks WP-STAT to consider revising the approved system of thresholds for the use of coefficients to allow application of thresholds for all multilateral organisations, regardless of the size of their budgets.**

35. The arguments in favour of broadening the application of an ODA coefficient to all multilateral organisations are:

- A multilateral organisation must be listed on Annex 2 in order for members to be able to count core contributions as ODA.
- Recommendation to either add in their entirety or not add to the List is difficult in the case of organisations with global mandates that have substantial activities in or for the benefit of ODA countries. It may seem inappropriate to add such organisations as 100%, and at the same time, inappropriate to not allow any portion of core contributions to be counted as ODA and not acknowledge the organisations’ contribution to development.
- From a technical standpoint today, application of coefficients is a simple procedure. This may not have been perceived to be the case several years ago when the approved system of thresholds for the use of coefficients was put in place.

36. The main argument for retaining restrictions on the application of coefficients is the considerable time that in-depth assessments to calculate coefficients may demand. For this reason, it may be useful to **retain the possibility of adding an organisation in its entirety for very small organisations that do not have a global mandate.**

C. Recommended for calculation of an ODA coefficient

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) – Template 7

37. The **World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**, proposed by France, is an intergovernmental organisation with a global mandate to improve animal health and welfare worldwide. Of the 180 member countries, 125 are on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

38. The control of diseases with major impact on human health, many of which are of economic importance for the rural populations in developing countries, or on the resilience of rural populations, is a key priority. While OIE develops global standards, it is also very active in field actions to support developing countries in implementing the standards. The organisation is particularly active locally in strengthening and improving the structure of national animal health systems. Of 130 initial external evaluation missions that have been implemented to date, 110 have been in ODA countries.

OIE is funded through statutory contributions from its member countries and voluntary public and private donations through a multi-donor trust fund, the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund. The total budget in 2016 was EUR 26 million, or about USD 29 million, one-third of which was statutory. In 2015, EUR 13.9 million, or about USD 15.4 million was spent for the direct benefit of developing countries. A number of these projects were earmarked for these ODA purposes.

While much of OIE’s work is for the direct benefit of ODA countries, it has a global mandate and therefore cannot be considered as fully ODA-eligible. However, according to the approved system of thresholds, it is too small for the application of an ODA coefficient. Nevertheless, **the Secretariat believes it would merit being included on the List with a coefficient, which it will calculate next year if members are in agreement (also in the context of removing the size limitation for multilateral organisations as mentioned above). In the meantime, the Secretariat recommends that earmarked contributions for the Fund and other ODA projects be reported as bilateral ODA.**

D. Change of name

39. Slovenia has informed the Secretariat that the **International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF)** changed its name to **ITF Enhancing Human Security**.

40. The mandate of this humanitarian, non-profit organisation remains largely the same, focusing on humanitarian demining and mine victims' assistance, but the geographical scope has expanded to not only the rest of South East Europe, but also other conflict-affected regions and countries, including Central Asia, South Caucasus, North and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. ITF has also expanded the scope of its activities over the years:

41. "ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) (previously named International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998 with the initial purpose to help Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support in post-conflict rehabilitation. Since its inception, ITF has been continuously developing and enhancing its mission, thus expanding its geographic area and scope of activities in order to address the problems of the ever changing human security environment, the needs of beneficiary countries and the priorities of donor community.

42. The human security approach is a centre piece of ITF activities. This approach enables ITF to focus on efforts to not only save lives and limbs, but to build resilience and empower conflict affected communities. By applying a people-centred perspective as the central pillar of human security it becomes self-evident that humanitarian mine action and CWD (conventional weapons destruction) is not just about clearance of ERW (explosive remnants of war), risk awareness, or stockpile destruction. Rather, the impact of mines/ERW and deteriorating and illicit munitions touches upon all faces of human security – health, personal security, livelihood, peace and the environment. Thus, ITF extends its scope of work beyond clearance and CWD, and addresses the development phase of communities that have emerged from war."¹³

43. The Secretariat has reviewed the annual reports for 2013, 2014 and 2015 and notes that all of the countries where ITF has been active in those years are ODA recipients. The activities, too, are developmental. **The Secretariat therefore recommends maintaining ITF on the List and changing its name to ITF Enhancing Human Security.**

E. Pilot channels for humanitarian aid delivery

44. In 2014 members agreed to a proposal by the Secretariat to assign individual codes, without going through the Annex 2 procedure, to channels of delivery based on the relevance of monitoring flows to and through those channels for analytical purposes, and taking into account the number of donors and amounts involved.¹⁴ Fifteen channels were subsequently created as part of a pilot.

45. **In the context of updating the humanitarian aid classifications in the CRS,¹⁵ the Secretariat asks members to approve the creation of two channel codes:**

46. **National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the channel category 23000 (Developing country-based NGOs):** These are one of the main channels through which humanitarian aid is delivered. A channel code would allow identification of these important national humanitarian responders in reporting, in line with the "Too important to fail: Addressing the humanitarian financing gap" UNSG report, and relevant Grand Bargain provisions.

13. <http://www.itf-fund.si/about-us/background-rationale>

14. See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2014\)9](#).

15. See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2017\)10/REV1](#).

47. Donors are invited to make a clear distinction in their reporting between international NGOs (parent channel category 20000), donor-country-based NGOs (parent channel category 22000) and developing country-based NGOs (parent channel category 23000).

48. **UN-led Country-based Pooled Funds (UN-CBPF) in the channel category 41000 (United Nations agencies, funds or commissions):** A channel code will allow identification of the growing contributions to UN-led pooled funds in humanitarian and transition contexts. In June 2017, 18 UN-CBPF are active in crisis countries. In 2016, those funds received USD 706 million, 99% of which from DAC members. The share of humanitarian aid channelled through such pooled funds will increase in the coming years due to policy commitments <https://gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-contributions>.

49. Contributions to these UN-led pooled funds are always earmarked and therefore reportable as bilateral ODA under B03.

F. Summary of Secretariat's recommended changes

50. The recommended changes to the List are summarised in Table 4 below.¹⁶ Channel codes will be assigned upon approval of the proposals. The description of organisations as major channels of delivery (MCD) or not is based on the volume of funding and the number of donors in question.¹⁷

Table 4. Secretariat's recommended changes

	Agency	Acronym	Category	Coefficient	Channel code	MCD/Non-MCD
Add	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	AIIB	Regional Development Banks	85%	To be assigned	MCD
	Center of Excellence in Finance	CEF	Other Multilateral Organisations	100%		Not MCD
	Conservation International	CI	International NGOs	79%		MCD
	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund NeXt	GEEREF NeXt	Public-Private Partnerships	100%		MCD
	World Tourism Organization	UNWTO	United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions	89%		Not MCD
Change of coefficient	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR	United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions	88%	41313	MCD
Recommended for calculation of ODA coefficient	World Organisation for Animal Health	OIE	Other Multilateral Organisations		To be assigned	
Change of name	International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance → ITF Enhancing Human Security	ITF	Donor country-based NGO	100%	21027	Not MCD
Recommended for creation of pilot channel code	National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		Developing country-based NGO	Not assessed	To be assigned	MCD
	UN-led Country-based Pooled Funds	UN-CBPF	United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions	Not assessed		MCD

16. Members are also reminded that the IMF's Post-Catastrophe Debt Relief (PCDR) Trust and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), terminated in February 2015, will be removed from the List next year. See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2015\)20](#) and [DCD/DAC/STAT/M\(2015\)3/FINAL](#).

17. See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2012\)6/REV1](#), paragraph 25, for further explanation on factors to take into consideration when determining whether or not an entity is deemed a MCD.

APPENDIX**TEMPLATE 2****PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

Full official name of the agency in English:	CENTER OF EXCELLENCE IN FINANCE								
in French:	N.A.								
Official abbreviation in English:	CEF								
in French:	N.A.								
Proposing DAC Member:	Slovenia								
Type of proposal:	<i>Original</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>						
Year agency was created or changed its status:	in 2015								
Channel Category proposed:									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Channel Category Name</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Category Code</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Other Multilaterals</td> <td style="text-align: center;">47000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed	Other Multilaterals	47000	X
Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed							
Other Multilaterals	47000	X							
Mandate/mission:									
<p>The Center of Excellence in Finance (CEF) is an international organization and a leading regional capacity development institute for public financial management and central banking in South East Europe. It partners with multilateral and bilateral agencies, knowledge institutions and peer organizations, and taps the expertise of a broad range of individual experts.</p> <p>It was established in 2001 under the Stability Pact for South East Europe by the Slovenian Government. In 2015 it has changed its status to international organization.</p>									
Activities:									
<p>CEF develops capacities of financial officials by designing and implementing high-quality, practical and learning-centered specialization programs and training events; by promoting networks of professionals; and by stimulating regional cooperation. It develops and implements its program by applying internal expertise in the area of Public Financial Management, Tax Administration and Central Banking knowledge and skills sharing, and in partnerships with experts from IMF (hosting two IMF FAD advisors on PFM and Tax Administration, and an IMF Statistics technical assistance advisor), the World Bank, The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, the European Court of Auditors, and renown experts from academic and practitioners communities.</p> <p>CEF's Public Financial Management program addresses key areas of PFM systems: <u>Budget Preparation and Execution</u>, assuring that the process is credible, comprehensive, transparent, policy based, and predictable; and <u>Accounting and Auditing</u> of public sector entities, striving at adequate records and information and credible scrutiny of public finances.</p> <p>Amid countries' efforts to improve tax collection and combat tax evasion and avoidance, CEF's <u>Tax Policy and Administration</u> program aims to help tax administrations address these challenges. Tax Policy and Administration program enhances the capacities of ensuring funds for state investments in development, eradication of poverty and efficient delivery of public service, as highly prioritized element of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, 2015.</p>									

In Central Banking, the focus is placed on strengthening capacities by helping the key monetary and regulatory bodies to ensure the stability and development of national economies.

CEF also prioritizes Leadership because of an awareness that managing reforms is a challenging task and that leading such efforts incorporates significant risks.

Implementation of CEF's program responds to the needs of the beneficiaries and acknowledges development cooperation agenda, thus resulting in synergy of beneficiaries' ownership and priorities of major actors of development cooperation.

Expenditures:

CEF primarily serves ministries of finance, tax administrations, and central banks in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo* , Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Turkey. To enrich discussion of public financial management and central banking practitioners, CEF also invites participants from countries outside its constituency, who assist the constituency members get prepared for expected challenges of transitional economies.

Funding: CEF is a non-profit organization funded through donors' international development cooperation funds. The entire CEF's program targets capacity development of the constituency countries. CEF's program and financial plan with contracted and earmarked funding are approved annually by the Governing Board. CEF's budget of 2,3 million EUR is composed of core donation by the Slovenian Ministry of Finance and of other approved donors' funding agreements and earmarked funds. CEF receives additional funding during the year, approved by the donors upon beneficiaries' demands.

Expenditures: all expenses of CEF are for development, implementation and support of the CEF program. Program is implemented for all constituency members regardless of the actual attendance of participants from constituency. Participation at CEF learning events is free of charge while participants' employers cover the travel and lodging costs. Thus, program development costs are not in causal relation with number of participants/their country of origin. Some donors fund participants' travel and lodging during the training at CEF, which is recorded and reported in CEF accounts.

Financial statements are audited and made available in CEF's Annual Reports. Financial statements for 2015 are available in the published CEF Annual Report 2015 (pages 55-67).

Web references:

CEF web-page: <http://www.cef-see.org/>

CEF Annual Report 2015: http://www.cef-see.org/assets/reports/Annual_Report_for_2015.pdf

CEF Knowledge-hub blog: <http://knowledgehub.cef-see.org/>

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

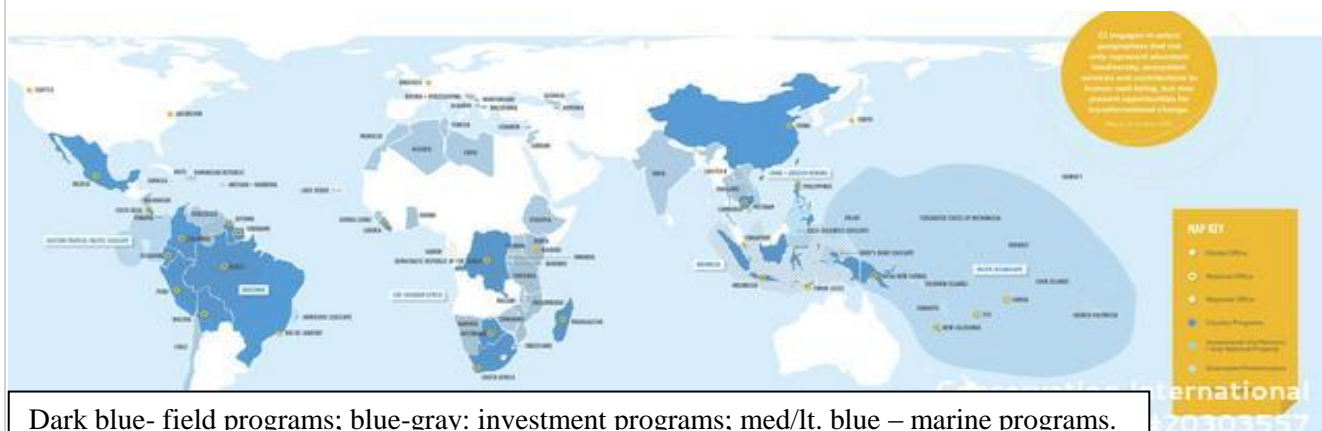
TEMPLATE 3



PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Full official name of the agency in English:	Conservation International								
in French:	Conservation International								
Official abbreviation in English:	CI								
in French:	CI								
Proposing DAC Member:	United States								
Type of proposal (mark with X):	<i>Original x</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>						
Year agency was created:	1987								
Channel Category proposed:									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Channel Category Name</th> <th>Category Code</th> <th>Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>International NGO</td> <td>21000</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed	International NGO	21000	x
Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed							
International NGO	21000	x							
Mandate/mission:									
<p>CI promotes the economic development and welfare of developing countries both directly through its field programs and affiliates, which focus on improved sustainability and productivity in land and other natural resource management (NRM), and indirectly through grants or sub-grants, primarily to developing country civil society organizations and governments.</p> <p>-- Further, CI's science, policy, and private sector engagement, carried out primarily in developing countries, provide knowledge, tools, and practices for improving NRM.</p> <p>-- Although CI's mission is global, our focus is on developing countries. We have chosen this focus because we recognize that the poor in developing countries are most reliant on natural resources and stand to benefit the most from their improved management, and because we have specialized knowledge of the key roles of biodiversity and ecosystems in advancing and sustaining human well-being.</p>									
Activities:									
<p>CI works in the natural resources sector, especially on agriculture, forests, and land, freshwater, and coastal/marine management. Themes include climate change (mitigation & adaptation) and biodiversity and ecosystems. Within this, major activities are projects at local, landscape, and jurisdictional scales to plan and implement improved NRM policies and practices.</p> <p>-- For example, we work with smallholder farmers to achieve sustainable production of coffee, cocoa, palm oil, etc., while also increasing rural incomes. We also work with fishing communities to improve management of fisheries and sustainably increase incomes by helping them capture more value from fish products and diversifying livelihoods.</p> <p>-- These qualify as ODA activities because their common goal is to improve the lives and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable in a sustainable manner. These improvements not only raise incomes, but also health, food & water security, and overall resilience.</p>									
Budget:									
<p>-- CI's operating budget for fiscal year 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017) is US\$167.3 million. CI is a US 501(c)3 non-profit organization that is funded by grants, contributions and support from individuals, foundations, corporation, US and non-US government agencies as well as bi-lateral and multi-lateral organizations. CI's sources of revenue are internationally diversified. In FY15, CI raised \$36.9 million in non-US source revenue against a budget of \$165.1M (22.3%); in FY16, CI raised \$41.7 million in non-US source revenue, 24% of total revenues of \$173.6M.</p> <p>-- All of CI's support is received on a voluntary basis, with approximately 1/3rd derived from core sources that CI may direct (to both core and non-core activities; see budget below) and the balance from non-core sources that are designated for specific projects, regions or purposes.</p>									

Expenditures: CI conducts programs South and Central America, Africa, and East Asia, Central Asia, the Caribbean, the Pacific Islands. CI has offices in 27 countries, including 22 ODA-eligible countries (activities detailed in links provided):



Dark blue- field programs; blue-gray: investment programs; med/lt. blue – marine programs.

1. [Bolivia](#)
2. [Botswana](#)
3. [Brazil](#)
4. [Cambodia](#)
5. [China](#)
6. [Colombia](#)
7. [Costa Rica](#)
8. [Ecuador](#)
9. [Fiji](#)
10. [Guyana](#)
11. [Indonesia](#)
12. [Kenya](#)
13. [Liberia](#)
14. [Madagascar](#)
15. [Mexico](#)
16. [Panama](#)
17. [Peru](#)
18. [Philippines](#)
19. [Samoa, Western](#)
20. [South Africa](#)
21. [Suriname](#)
22. [Timor Leste](#)

Fiscal Year 17 budget breaks down as follows:

Country and Regional Programs:

Americas:	\$32.7M
Africa:	\$10.1M
Asia Pacific:	\$18.2M
Greater China:	\$ 4.4M
[sub-total:]	[65.4M]
Grant-Making Programs:	\$29.4M
(to countries in above regions)	

Science and Marine programs:	\$16.4M
Policy(incl. support to Indigenous Peoples):	\$7.1M
Sustainable Production & Agriculture:	\$11.7M
Fellowships and other programs	\$ 5.0M
Communications & Development:	\$12.5M
Operations & Leadership	\$19.8M

CI's ability to contribute to sustainable development has been recognized through its **accreditation** as an agency of the [Global Environment Facility](#) (2013) and the [Green Climate Fund](#) (2015).

-- Our GEF [portfolio](#) includes 8 projects across Southeast Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America, totalling \$25 million, and a pipeline of 10 additional projects totalling \$50 million.

-- Our first [GCF project](#) (\$53.5 million for sustainable farming in Madagascar) was approved by the GCF board October 14, 2016.

CI also invests in other countries through our various grant-making programs (e.g. [Conservation Stewards Program](#), [Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund](#), [Global Conservation Fund](#)). We also maintain regional policy and/or program offices in Belgium, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and the U.S. CI has (as of Sept.2016) 350 full-time employees in the US and 572 full-time employees internationally-- 547 working on programs in ODA-eligible countries.

Web references: Main site: www.conservation.org. Program sites: CEPF-- www.cepf.net; [Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa](#), <http://www.gaboronedeclaration.com/>. Please also see links to specific [field](#) and investment programs in list/text above.

TEMPLATE 4

PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Full official name of the agency in English:	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund NeXt								
in French:	Fonds mondial pour la promotion de l'efficacité énergétique et des énergies renouvelables Next								
Official abbreviation in English:	GEEREF NeXt								
in French:	GEEREF NeXt								
Proposing DAC Member:	Norway								
Type of proposal (mark with X):	<i>Original x</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>						
Year agency was created or changed its status:	2016/2017								
[For resubmissions only] <i>Indicate year rejected, and reasons that justify reconsideration.</i>									
Channel Category proposed:									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Channel Category Name</th> <th>Category Code</th> <th>Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Public Private Partnerships</td> <td>30000</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed	Public Private Partnerships	30000	X
Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed							
Public Private Partnerships	30000	X							
Mandate/mission:									
<p>GEEREF NeXt, a follow-on vehicle to a DAC-registered GEEREF, will contribute to the development and extension of renewable energy, energy efficiency and related clean technology markets and services in OECD DAC list countries. The technologies GEEREF will invest into include wind, solar (PV and CSP), geothermal, hydro and biomass. Like its predecessor, GEEREF NeXt will be structured as a fund of funds. It will provide equity (risk finance) to private equity funds that will, in turn, provide financing for the development and construction of small and medium scale renewable energy (on-grid or off-grid) and energy efficiency projects across target countries.</p> <p>With a target size of USD 1.2bn (split 2:1 between private and public capital), GEEREF NeXt aims to deliver up to 25 GW of clean electricity to developing countries. Through its investment activities, GEEREF will define new asset class for international investors – development, construction and commissioning of renewable energy infrastructure in developing countries – and demonstrate that these projects are bankable, creating track records and educating the market. By providing equity, which is a scarce but crucial type of funding in project finance, GEEREF will mobilize up to USD 50bn in project financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency (both equity co-investment and debt) from public and private local and international financial institutions and investors.</p>									

Activities:

GEEREF NeXt will invest primarily in private equity investment funds with a regional focus. These regional funds will, in turn provide risk capital for small and medium sized projects which contribute to development renewable energy, energy efficiency and related clean energy technology markets and services in developing countries and economies in transition.

Budget:

The GEEREF NeXt budget will be determined by the overall fund size. The average fee covering the costs is expected to be between 0.6-1% of the total fund size (during the investment period, ie 5 first years, and calculated on the amounts committed to regional funds after year 5).

GEEREF Next is planning to raise capital from public and private investors with a preferred return for private investors as in GEEREF precedent, hence using public capital to leverage private one

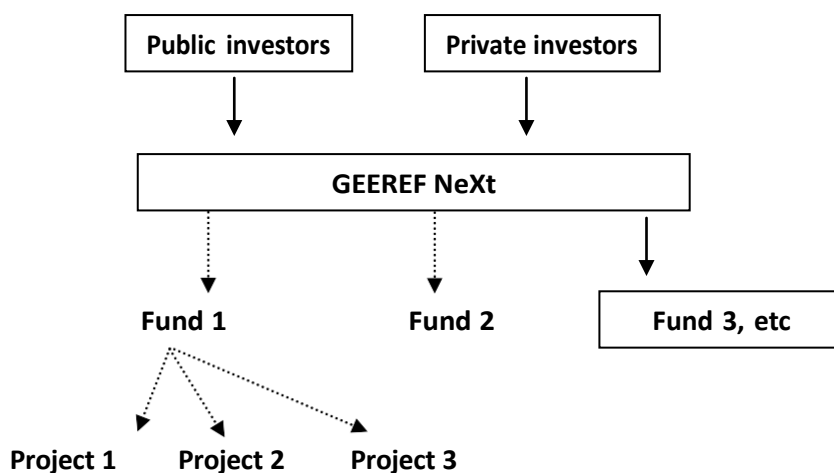
Expenditures:

It is expected to have all the investible capital of GEEREF NeXt (ie 85%, the remaining being used to cover the cost of managing the vehicle's operations, including salaries of dedicated staff, travel, facilities, etc.) primarily invested in OECD DAC eligible countries in all regions of the world.

For information, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is expected to be one of the key public investors in GEEREF NeXt, as such the Fund will also have to comply with the non-Annex I country list of the UNFCCC.

Web references: *Please cite useful urls.*

www.geeref.com (general GEEREF website)



TEMPLATE 5



PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Full official name of the agency in English:	World Tourism Organization		
in French:	L'Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme des Nations Unies		
Official abbreviation in English:	UNWTO		
in French:	OMT		
Proposing DAC Member:	Spain, Germany, and also United Arab Emirates		
Type of proposal (mark with X):	<i>Original</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission x</i>
Year agency was created or changed its status:	Created in 1975, it became a UN Specialized Agency in 2003.		
[For resubmissions only] <i>Indicate year rejected, and reasons that justify reconsideration.</i>			
In 2011. The UNWTO has now a stronger focus on development and a broader membership from developing countries.			
	Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed
	United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions	41000	x
Mandate/mission:			
<p>The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the leading international organization in the field of tourism. The mandate of the UNWTO is “the promotion and development of tourism with a view to contributing to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity, and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (...)” paying “particular attention to the interests of developing countries in the field of tourism”.</p> <p>UNWTO currently has 156 members, of which 119 are ODA-eligible countries. Through the promotion and development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism, UNWTO endeavours to maximize tourism’s contribution to socio-economic growth, job creation and sustainable development. The importance of the tourism sector for sustainable development was recognized by the UN General Assembly by declaring 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. The UNWTO is tasked by the General Assembly to coordinate and lead the observance of this Year together with all UN Member States, international organisations and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The tourism economy represents around 10% of the world GDP, 7% of world exports and 30% of world export in services. One out of 11 jobs is related to tourism. Tourism is especially relevant for developing countries. For an average developing country member of the UNWTO, tourism represents 17% of total exports. Tourism is also the main source of foreign exchange for one-third of developing countries and one-half of LDCs (UNCTAD 2010).</p>			
Activities:			
<p>1. Maximizing tourism’s contribution to the achievement of sustainable development in developing countries: Tourism contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development and all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 1 “End poverty” and Goal 2 “End hunger”. It is specifically mentioned in SDG 8 “decent work and economic growth”, SDG 12 “responsible consumption and production” and SDG14 “marine resources”. The UNWTO supports developing countries in reaching SDG targets, such as target 12.1.b. on the design and implementation of tourism master plans and target 8.9.1 on measuring tourism and its contribution the economy (through statistical capacity building).</p> <p>The role of tourism has also been specifically identified in UN Resolutions, such as the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries 2011-2020 (UN RES 65/80), the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modatlies of Action (Samoa Pathway; UN RES 69/15), and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for 2014-2024 (UN RES 69/137). Based on these UN Resolutions UNWTO is engaged in supporting the implementation through a variety of different activities,</p>			

including but not limited to technical assistance and advocacy efforts.

2. Technical Cooperation: One of the fundamental pillars of UNWTO's programme of work is the provision of technical assistance to develop and promote tourism as an engine for socio-economic growth and poverty alleviation. As a specialized agency of the United Nations, UNWTO provides its technical assistance to developing countries so that their tourism sectors can be competitive while ensuring sustainability in its economic, social and environmental dimensions. At the same time to promote the creation of sustainable livelihoods, combat poverty, and to preserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.

Through the provision of technical assistance, UNWTO is able to channel its vast operational programmes in such areas that include sustainable tourism development, policy and strategic advice, master planning, legislation and regulation, quality standards and hotel classification, statistics and tourism satellite account, tourism trends and marketing strategies, destination management, skills development, and, risk and crisis management.

3. Sustainable Tourism for Eliminating Poverty initiative (ST-EP): Through the ST-EP initiative the UNWTO promotes poverty elimination by implementing sustainable tourism development projects.

4. Stimulating Investment for Development: UNWTO works with its Members to enhance tourism investment for development. In this respect, it has, inter alia, co-organized seven editions (2010-17) of the Tourism Investment Forum for Africa (INVESTOUR) highlighting the importance of such investment for economic growth, sustainable development and job creation across the continent. In addition, the UNWTO works with developing countries to better understand and make use of funding mechanisms, for example through the publication of an inventory of funding mechanisms for tourism development.

5. UNWTO Sustainable Tourism Observatories: Observatories established in developing countries monitor the economic, environmental and social impact of the tourism at destination level.

6. Human Resources and Capacity Building: Tourism is one of the leading job creators, particularly in developing countries where it provides employment opportunities for less favoured parts of the population (women, young people and people in rural areas). In order to strengthen human capital UNWTO organizes activities aimed at developing human resources and building capacity among public officials, NGOs, the private sector and communities in key areas (tourism statistics, marketing, sustainable tourism or destination management).

7. Knowledge Building: UNWTO creates and disseminates knowledge for economic and social development, on topics such as tourism and poverty alleviation, ecotourism, risk and crisis management, market research and often focused specifically on developing countries or regions.

8. Working in Partnership: UNWTO works in partnership with many UN and other multilateral agencies, including ILO, UN-WOMEN, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, ITC, the World Bank, EBRD etc. UNWTO also has more than 500 affiliate members covering companies (public or private), NGOs, educational institutions or other entities whose activities are related to tourism and which contribute with their knowledge and expertise. UNWTO has created a Steering Committee on Tourism for Development (SCTD), a strategic alliance with Geneva-based Agencies and Programmes working on tourism, building on each agency's capacity and mandate to assist developing countries.

Budget: The regular budget of the Organization approved for the biennium 2014-15 was of EUR 26.6 million (around USD 35 million, or USD 17.5 million per year). Total revenue in the 2014-15 biennium was little over EUR 40 million, of which EUR 26 million in assessed contributions.

Expenditures: The Organization has a strong developmental focus and a significant part of its activities takes place in developing countries. Also activities undertaken at headquarters, such as research and publications, are often focussed on specific developing countries or regions and developmental topics (e.g. poverty eradication). The UNWTO has very limited expenditures related to global norm-setting functions.

Web references: www.unwto.org

TEMPLATE 6



**PROPOSAL TO MODIFY OHCHR'S COEFFICIENT OF ODA
ELIGIBILITY**

Full official name of the agency in English:	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights		
in French:	Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme		
Official abbreviation in English:	OHCHR		
in French:	HCDH		
Proposing DAC Member:			
Type of proposal (mark with X):	Original	Modification X	Resubmission
Year agency was created or changed its status:	1993		

"Poverty eradication without empowerment is unsustainable. Social integration without minority rights is unimaginable. Gender equality without women's rights is illusory. Full employment without workers' rights may be no more than a promise of sweatshops, exploitation and slavery. The logic of human rights in development is inescapable." Mary Robinson, Former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Summary

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is submitting a proposal with a view to increasing the coefficient allocated to it in 2009 (64 per cent), to reach 88 per cent. The proposal is made on the following grounds:

- (a) Over the past 15 years, significant research has been undertaken, backed up by practice, demonstrating the inter-relationship between a country's human rights and their level of socio-economic development, leading to widespread recognition among donors and multilateral institutions of the importance of human rights to economic and social development. There is now a broad international consensus to support the proposition that strengthening institutional capacity to protect, respect and fulfill human rights—civil, political, economic, social and cultural—can have a direct impact on a country's prospects for sustainable socio-economic development.
- (b) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is grounded explicitly in international human rights principles, norms and standards. Alongside its social, economic and environmental objectives, the 2030 Agenda promises "more peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence" through, inter alia, the elimination of discrimination, democratic governance, rule of law, access to justice and personal security (in Goal 16), as well as an enabling international environment (in Goal 17 and throughout the framework). Development issues related to all human rights, including economic, civil, cultural, political, and social rights, are addressed by the 2030 Agenda. With its promise to 'leave no one behind', the Agenda promotes equality and non-discrimination for all people in all countries, including by strengthening women's rights and gender equality. The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, similarly, acknowledges the importance of human rights in the context of financing for development and contains a number of specific commitments in this regard.¹
- (c) OHCHR has been an operational organization since 2002, expanding and strengthening its presence in countries and regions across the globe. Fifty-six out of 59 OHCHR country presences are located in ODA-eligible countries². The Office's extensive network of field presences strongly positions it as an advocate and adviser of influence to assist with the integration into national development plans and policies, of the technical guidance, recommendations and resolutions issued by the international human rights mechanisms (see (d) below). Given a fundamental objective of OHCHR is to support countries' institutional capacity to protect human rights, the whole of its work can be viewed as having a developmental focus.
- (d) International human rights mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), treaty bodies (TBs) and special procedures (SPs) provide Member States with specific recommendations on poverty reduction strategies; governance issues; economic, social and fiscal policies; and a wide range of other issues with a direct bearing on

¹ See UN Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Oct. 21, 2015), para 10 stating that the agenda is grounded in human rights and should be guided by existing international law, and paras 19 and 20; and A/RES/69/313 (July 27, 2015), paras 1, 5, 6, 18, 37 (referring specifically to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO labour standards), 41 (women's rights and gender equality), 75 (encouraging MDB safeguard policies

on human rights and gender), 111 (human rights of migrants), 117 (indigenous peoples' cultural heritage) and 126 (encouraging data disaggregation in line with human rights instruments).

² Among OHCHR field presences, 12 are regional offices providing capacity building and advice to the countries in the region they cover. Therefore the number of countries to which the Officer provides support is actually higher than 59.

human rights approaches to national social and economic development. Recommendations from these mechanisms are increasingly integrating information and data related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); helping to better focus goals and targets to national human rights realities, as well as stimulating the collection of disaggregated data to help better target inequalities and strengthen the SDG accountability framework at both national and international levels. The periodic and public character of the review of the human rights situation conducted by the UN human rights mechanisms, which OHCHR supports, allows for timely inputs, follow-up and monitoring, creating a useful avenue for engagement with governments and other development partners.

- (d) According to the OECD DAC “coding structure” used to determine ODA-eligibility for governance-related work, a substantial fit can be demonstrated between the categories of activity described in the OECD’s list of purpose codes and the work of OHCHR. Indeed, the entire list of codes can be seen as having a concrete translation into what OHCHR does. To take an example: DAC code 15160 covers human rights, including monitoring of human rights performance, support for national and regional human rights bodies, and the protection of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities; legal and judicial development; and the strengthening of civil society. Another example is the DAC purpose code on ending violence against women and girls. OHCHR has specialist staff providing legal and policy advice on ending violence against women and girls, i.e. through OHCHR’s Women’s Human Rights and Gender Section and our Gender Advisers deployed in five regions. Additionally, OHCHR supports independent experts such as the Special Rapporteur on the causes and consequences of violence against women, and the Working Group on Discrimination Against Women; both being appointed by the UN Human Rights Council. OHCHR also provides support to the Committee on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, a treaty monitoring body that addresses violence against women and girls within the framework of the international human rights conventions. Each of these international mechanisms supported by OHCHR, monitors and investigates violence against women, and recommends and promotes solutions for its elimination.

Channel Category proposed:

Channel Category Name	Category Code
Other UN	41300

Mandate/mission:

The High Commission and his/her Office are the UN entity assigned “principal responsibility” for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all people. The Office’s extensive fieldwork, carried out at the country and regional levels and combined with its Member State support at the international level, raises awareness of human rights, expands democratic space for dialogue on rights, protects people who defend rights and empowers people to claim their rights. It serves to advise, assist and better equip those responsible for promoting, fulfilling and protecting human rights, including governments, legislatures, courts and national institutions, to better integrate human rights into their decisions, policies and processes, thus helping ensure more inclusive and thus more sustainable development.

The Office further works (i) with the UN Development Group, to integrate a human rights-based approach into the UN system’s development leadership, methods and programmes, including the UN’s work on SDG reporting and accountability frameworks and (ii) with development financing institutions, to maximise rigor and impact of social and environmental safeguard policies for investment lending. OHCHR’s support is relevant across the entire breadth of the SDGs and, to a great extent, across the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action as well.

OHCHR also contributes to sustainable economic development through its promotion and protection of all human rights, including in developing countries, encouraging good governance, responsible business conduct, and more strategic focus on inclusivity and equity. Respect for and enforcement of human rights being an important precondition to sustainable development, OHCHR works to enhance non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability of governments to also strengthen the legitimacy of the processes and outcomes of economic development.

There is now ample evidence to show how respect for the wide spectrum of human rights strengthens development processes and produces improved governance, promotes gender equality, helps erode horizontal inequalities, and thus helps prevent conflict too. For example, UNDP’s flagship Human Development Reports (e.g. 2000 and 2006) and the World Bank’s 2006 World Development Report on Equity and Development demonstrated clear linkages between human rights and development. Research by the World Bank Institute, based on the assessment of large sets of cross-

country empirical data, is evidencing the causal effect that civil and political rights have on a country's socio-economic outcomes and performance³; for example, substantial violations of political and civil rights and women's rights are shown to bring negative impacts for a country's growth performance.⁴ There is also evidence that increased equity and investments in socio-economic rights can strengthen economic growth, including through rights-based approaches to social protection.⁵ Conversely, there is strong evidence from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and OECD that income inequality and horizontal inequalities, which are frequently associated with discrimination and social exclusion, may undermine the magnitude and sustainability of growth.⁶ World Bank research shows that the cost of stigma and discrimination against LGBT people can be very substantial.⁷

In addition, there is mounting evidence that inequalities – particularly horizontal inequalities between ethnic and other population groups – contribute to social unrest and political instability and can be a driving factor for conflict.⁸ Rising economic inequalities are also destabilising the sustainability of economic growth and contributing to economic crises.⁹ This has highlighted the increasing importance of promoting equality and non-discrimination for all groups, including those who currently are most marginalized and excluded from development, as well as better protection of economic and social rights. There is also growing evidence that demonstrates how the promotion of women's rights and gender equality can contribute to economic development, and that freedom of association and collective bargaining can help address income inequalities.¹⁰

OHCHR therefore plays a crucial role in promoting more equitable and sustainable development through human rights; this role will deepen over the next 15 years in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. This will continue to be a focus of the work of OHCHR at country, regional and global levels including through its role in providing system-wide guidance and direct support to UN Country Teams.

Activities:

OHCHR is active globally, regionally and at the country level, to bridge human rights and sustainable development. OHCHR's work includes research, policy development and advocacy for these connections between human rights and development, including in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in collaboration with multilateral and bilateral donors. For example, OHCHR has produced a number of publications, toolkits and communications materials to support these connections which are widely used by partners and practitioners alike.¹¹

At the country level, OHCHR works with Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to operationalise and build capacities to implement a human rights-based approach to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including to ensure that national SDG priorities are fully aligned with international human rights standards. OHCHR is also working to generate stronger accountability for the SDGs by helping institutionalisation of participatory accountability processes and mechanisms at the national level, and creating synergies between the SDG monitoring mechanisms and the human rights mechanisms, including by integrating these recommendations into SDG reporting at the national and global levels. Much of OHCHR's work – both jointly with partners and independently – focuses on capacity-building of national governance institutions and civil society actors for the formulation and implementation of plans, policies, procedures and programmes, including in economic and social issues, that are in compliance with relevant human rights standards and the principles of non-discrimination and public participation. Promoting opportunities for enhancing the participation of civil society in development processes, including women's organisations, is increasingly critical given the narrowing of civil society space globally.

In many countries, OHCHR works to ensure the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms inform UN programming and planning processes such as UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Strategic Frameworks, and Country Development Programs (CDPs). The Agenda 2030 and the SDGs as well as the beginning of the third cycle of the UPR in 2017 offer the opportunity to consolidate fruitful operational experiences in this regard, including:

³ See, for example, Daniel Kaufmann, 'Human Rights and Governance: The Empirical Challenge' in Philip Alston and Mary Robinson (eds) *Human Rights and Development: Towards Mutual Reinforcement* (Oxford University Press, 2005) at 352-402.

⁴ Robert Barro, *Determinants of Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Empirical Study* (Cambridge MA: MIT Press, 1997); World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development*; World Bank, *World Development Report 2012: Gender and Development*.

⁵ Andy McKay and Polly Vizard, 'Rights and Economic Growth: Inevitable Conflict or Common Ground?', Overseas Development Institute, *Rights in Action* (March 2005), available at <http://www.odi.org.uk/rights/Meeting%20Series/Growth&Rights.pdf>; Edward Anderson and Andy McKay, 'Human Rights, the MDG Income Poverty Target and Economic Growth,' Background paper for U.N./OHCHR Africa and Asia Regional MDGs and Human Rights Dialogues for Action (2009); World Bank, *World Development Report 2006: Equity and Development* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006); UNDP, *Human Development Report 2005: International Cooperation at a Crossroads: Aid, Trade and Security in an Unequal World* (New York: United Nations, 2005); World Bank, *World Development Report 2012: Gender and Development*.

⁶ Berg and Ostry, *Inequality and Unsustainable Growth : Two Sides of the Same Coin ?* (IMF Working Paper 2011); Federico Cignano, *Trends in Income Inequality and its Impact on Growth* (OECD : Dec. 2014).

- Better alignment of UN development plans and the planning/ programming of individual UN agencies (UNDAF/CDP) with key development priorities resulting from the UPR/TB/SPs¹² and OHCHR recommendations;
- Support for the development of comprehensive national human rights action/implementation plans, reflecting UN and regional requirements – ensuring a focus on the achievement of critical benchmarks and key results in terms of human rights gaps and linking them with SDG implementation efforts;
- Ensuring that coordination mechanisms of follow-up, led by the Government with the participation of state institutions, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and NGOs, are in place and effective, building on good practices¹³ and receive support from international and regional actors.

Furthermore, through implementation of different elements of the UN Secretary General’s Human Rights Up Front (HRUF) initiative and Action Plan, in which OHCHR is a lead partner, early warning and early preventive action in situations of concern is increasingly and consistently facilitated. The systematic and regular generation of integrated country analysis, bringing together human rights, humanitarian, political and development information from across the UN system, is allowing better targeting of action, helping more rapid placement of additional capacity where it’s needed, and the development of evidence based country strategies to better address root causes.

An increased emphasis on inclusive development, including in regards to poverty alleviation, inequality and economic and social rights, is also apparent in the work of the various standard-setting human rights bodies and mechanisms that OHCHR supports. An increasing range of mandates under the Human Rights Council, particularly those concerned with economic, social and cultural rights, are giving explicit attention to linkages with economic development issues. The more obvious examples include the Independent Expert on Extreme Poverty and the Independent Expert on Foreign Debt, whose recent country missions include China (for both mandates), Mauritania (for the latter); visits are planned to the People’s Democratic Republic of Lao, Burkina Faso and Niger in the coming months. In addition, a range of other mandate holders, including those dealing with Human Rights Defenders, indigenous peoples, freedom of association and health and water and sanitation, contributed extensively to the development of the 2030 Agenda and are actively involved in supporting and monitoring its implementation.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, all treaty bodies have become active in highlighting the links between the treaties to the Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators as a means of strengthening rights-based data collection and analysis and accountability to implement the 2030 Agenda. This is being done via several paths including submissions to the High-Level Political Forum, linking treaty-related recommendations to States in ways that strengthen also implementation of SDGs, and promoting data disaggregation in areas such as sex, disability, race and ethnicity. The links between the work of treaty bodies and the 2030 Agenda are expected to strengthen and deepen in the coming years. Beyond the 2030 Agenda, relevant treaty bodies, such as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, also engage States in dialogues in relation to the level and use of ODA and its compatibility with the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights. All this work relies heavily on financial, administrative and technical support from OHCHR.

OHCHR has also expanded its internal capacity to enable more effective support on human rights in connection with global partnerships, new financing modalities and the increasing engagement of business enterprises in development, as well as international trade, aid and investment. This is in line with growing demand from both political bodies and operational partners and the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development. Demand from national partners as well the UN for further support by OHCHR is increasingly evident in these areas, and the mandates of UN peace operations (traditionally concerned with a narrow protection or monitoring

⁷ Badgett, M.V. Lee, Ph.D. 2014. *The economic cost of stigma and the exclusion of LGBT people : a case study of India*. Washington, DC : World Bank Group.

⁸ See e.g. Frances Stewart (ed), *Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multi-Ethnic Societies* (London: MacMillan, 2008).

⁹ See for example, Andrew Berg and Jonathan Ostry, “Inequality and Unsustainable Growth: Two sides of the same coin?” IMF Staff Discussion Note SDN/11/08 (August 2011), Era Dabla-Norris et al., “Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality: A Global Perspective,” IMF Staff Discussion Note SDN/15/13 (June 2015).

¹⁰ Florence Jaumotte and Carolina Osorio Buitron, *Inequality and Labor Market Institutions*, IMF Staff Discussion Note 15/14 (July 2015).

¹¹ See for example, [OHCHR Frequently Asked Questions on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Cooperation](#), [OHCHR Who will be Accountable?: Human Rights and the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#), [OHCHR Key Messages on Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda](#), [OHCHR Leaving No One Behind: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data](#), [OHCHR Human Rights and the SDGs: Mapping the Linkages](#).

focus) are now increasingly taking on operational roles in connection with sustainable peace and the prevention of conflict, cognizant of the well documented relationships between poverty, inequality and conflict.¹⁴

“We will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights.”

UN Secretary-General Agenda for Change, 2005

To integrate human rights into post-conflict settings, OHCHR works to ensure that marginalised groups are consulted and part of peace processes; it also supports truth and reconciliation commissions (in the Central African Republic, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Tunisia, etc.). In UNMIL (Liberia) for example, the OHCHR human rights protection sections work with national partners to establish local and district-level monitoring systems in the context of the respective national poverty reduction strategy processes. In Haiti (MINUSTAH), OHCHR focuses on the realization of social and economic rights, especially access to education for minors and adequate housing for people who have been displaced since the 2010 earthquake and those affected by hurricane Matthew in October 2016; it also supports the Directorate for Civil Protection (Direction de la protection civile) in facilitating and following up the implementation of protection principles and standards regarding the emergency response to the Hurricane.

Budget:

OHCHR’s financial resources are provided through two funding channels: the regular assessed budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions from Governments and other donors. OHCHR submits proposals for the regular budget on a biennial basis in accordance with UN budgeting cycles; for the biennium 2016-2017, OHCHR’s current 2017 allocation is US\$ 107.6 million. Extrabudgetary requirements for 2017, as reflected in its Annual Appeal, amount to a total of US\$ 252.9 million, of which US\$ 156.5 million represents the minimum requirements or “core” for ongoing activities, and US\$ 96.4 million is for additional needs that could be met if funding targets are achieved. In total, therefore, the full OHCHR budget for 2017 would be US\$ 360.5 million.

OHCHR’s activities overwhelmingly target countries on the OECD/DAC list of countries eligible to receive ODA. An estimated 88 per cent of OHCHR’s total annual extrabudgetary expenditure (funded from voluntary contributions) is devoted either to fieldwork in developing countries or to other activities that assist developing countries to address human rights challenges.

Budget Categories	Extrabudgetary Requirements	ODA Eligible	Percentage (ODA portion)
1. Regional and National Work	176,639,115	173,459,611	98.20
2. Global Thematic Engagement	46,987,911	46,142,129	98.20
3. Human Rights Mechanisms	16,723,588	16,422,564	98.20
<i>Total 1 + 2 + 3</i>	<i>240,350,614</i>	223,292,856	98.20
EO + Outreach	11,918,900	0	0
Total Budget	252,949,000	223,292,856	88.28

Accordingly, a coefficient of 88 per cent should be applied to donor contributions to OHCHR including the components 1, 2 and 3 pertaining to regional and national work, global engagement and international mechanisms, considering that the related activities have a direct developmental focus and that only the work of the Executive Office (EO) and Outreach is not ODA-eligible.

¹² In order to assist governments, civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and other actors on the implementation of the recommendations originating from the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR has developed a Universal Human Rights Index (uhri.ohchr.org), designed to provide easy access to country specific human rights information and link to the SDGs.

¹³ See OHCHR publication [Guide and Study on National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up](#) (June 2016).

¹⁴ See e.g. Frances Stewart (ed), *Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multi-Ethnic Societies* (London: MacMillan, 2008).

Expenditures:

In 2017 (as of 23 February), in addition to its main office in Geneva and an office in New York, OHCHR operates field presences in 59 countries¹⁵.

AFRICA (24)	Burundi, Cameroon (Regional Office for Central Africa), Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia (Regional Office for East Africa), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal (Regional Office for Western Africa), Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa (Regional Office for Southern Africa), South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda
ASIA & PACIFIC (9)	Afghanistan, Cambodia (Regional Office for South East Asia), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji (Regional Office for the Pacific), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste
MIDDLE-EAST & NORTH AFRICA (8)	Iraq, Lebanon (Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa), Libya, Mauritania, and the occupied Palestinian territories, Qatar (UN Human Rights Training and Documentation Center), Tunisia, Yemen
EUROPE, NORTH-AMERICA & CENTRAL ASIA (7)	Brussels (Regional Office for Europe), FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan (Regional Office for Central Asia), Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN (11)	Bolivia, Chile (Regional Office for South America), Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama (Regional Office for Central America) and Paraguay

Web references:

www.ohchr.org

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/MissionStatement.aspx>

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/Mandate.aspx>

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/AnnualReportAppeal.aspx>

See references in footnotes 1 to 14.

¹⁵ In other locations where the Office does not have a presence, it can operate from one of its regional offices, e.g. Myanmar is covered from OHCHR's Regional Office for South East Asia, Syria from the Regional Office for the Middle East, etc.


TEMPLATE 7
PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Full official name of the agency in English:	World Organisation for Animal Health								
in French:	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale								
Official abbreviation in English:	OIE								
in French:	OIE								
Proposing DAC Member:	France								
Type of proposal (mark with X):	Original <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Modification <input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmission <input type="checkbox"/>						
Year agency was created or changed its status:	1924								
[For resubmissions only]	N/A								
Channel Category proposed:									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Channel Category Name</th> <th>Category Code</th> <th>Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Other Multilaterals</td> <td>47000</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed	Other Multilaterals	47000	X
Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed							
Other Multilaterals	47000	X							
Mandate/mission:									
<p>The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is an intergovernmental organisation with 180 Member Countries, which have given it a mandate to improve animal health and welfare worldwide. To date, 125 of the 146 ODA-eligible recipient countries are OIE Member Countries.</p> <p>A key priority is the control of diseases with major impact on human health (one of the SDGs), such as rabies (which, despite efficient vaccines, still causes 70,000 human deaths every year, primarily in poor countries of Africa and Asia), or on the resilience of rural populations in Africa, Asia and the Middle-East, such as <i>Peste des Petits Ruminants</i> (PPR, a small ruminant plague which affects the survival of 300 million families worldwide). Transparency of health information provided by Member Countries is part of the core mandate of the organisation.</p> <p>Recognised by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) as the reference international standard setting organisation to prevent and control animal diseases, including zoonoses, the OIE is contributing to ensure the sanitary safety of animal products, which has a direct impact on human nutrition and food safety. It also significantly contributes to the economic development of countries exporting or seeking to export animal products.</p> <p>Besides developing global standards, the OIE is very active in supporting developing countries in implementing these standards through numerous field actions in Member Countries, in particular through its 12 regional and sub-regional representations (incl. 4 offices in Africa).</p>									
Activities:									
<p>The World Organisation for Animal Health is active in the control of several animal diseases of economic importance for the rural populations in developing countries, such as foot and mouth disease, <i>peste des petits ruminants</i>, tuberculosis or brucellosis. These diseases directly affect the survival and resilience of the populations. They also have major human health impact in the case of zoonoses.</p> <p>In 1994, a procedure for the official recognition by the OIE of the foot and mouth disease (FMD) free status of Member Countries was adopted by Member Countries. The procedure has since then been expanded to include the official recognition of disease status for African horse sickness (AHS), classical swine fever (CSF), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk status as well as the endorsement of official control programmes for CBPP, FMD and PPR. The official recognition of disease status of Member Countries is of great significance for regional and international trade and for eventual global control and possible eradication of those diseases.</p>									

To achieve these goals, the OIE provides assistance to countries to enable their local personnel to perform surveillance, detection and control of the diseases. The organisation also conducts actions with (i) local diagnostic laboratories and (ii) veterinary education establishments, for example through active twinning programmes, respectively 67 and 9 twinning projects worldwide to date.

The OIE is also involved in the fight against antimicrobial resistance which poses a fundamental threat to human health and welfare, development, and security. Examples of activities include organizing regional meetings, training local personnel on appropriate use of anti-microbials, or collecting, analysing and disseminating relevant information.

The organisation is particularly active locally in strengthening and improving the structure of national animal health systems, notably by acting on the quality of the national Veterinary Services in developing countries. It has developed the PVS Pathway, a developmental programme for the sustainable development of a country's Veterinary Services and regularly conducts in-field missions to assess and improve the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) in countries requesting support (a voluntary process). To date, 130 initial external evaluation missions have been implemented, of which 110 ODA-eligible recipient countries, including 87 in Africa, Asia and the Middle-East.

The OIE is also maintaining a rolling training programme of National Delegates to the OIE and 8 categories of technical National Focal Points through regular regional training seminars and training-of-trainers programmes.

Budget:

The World Organisation for Animal Health funds its missions through statutory contributions from its Member Countries, and voluntary public and private donations collected through a multi-donor trust fund: the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund. In 2016, the total budget was €26M, one third of which statutory. The OIE is seeking to increase partnerships with public and private partners in the coming years, in order to reach some of its ambitious goals, in contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Expenditures:

The organisation holds a global mandate. The OIE Headquarters are in Paris, France, the main Regional Representations are in Bamako, Mali; Beirut, Lebanon; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Tokyo; Japan. There are also Sub-Regional Representations and Offices in Gaborone, Botswana; Nairobi Kenya; Tunis, Tunisia; Astana, Kazakhstan; Bangkok, Thailand; Panama City, Panama; Moscow, Russia and Brussels, Belgium. Country support activities take place primarily in Africa and Asia.

During the period 2006-2015, on average €9.2M was spent annually for the direct benefit of developing countries (€13.9M in 2015). A number of recent projects explicitly focus on ODA, such as Training on Animal Welfare Standards sponsored by the Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (€750k over 3 years) or Technical Assistance for Developing Countries funded by the European Commission and allowing conference participation and training over the 2014-2018 period (€1.5M).

Web references:

- web site: <http://www.oie.int/en>
- member countries: <http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/>
- purpose and orientation: <http://www.oie.int/en/about-us/director-general-office/strategic-plan/>