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**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**

WP-STAT informal meeting  
22-24 November 2021 - Hybrid meeting.

This document presents proposals for the inclusion of organisations to the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (Annex 2 of the Converged Statistical Reporting Directives) in advance of 2022 reporting on 2021 flows. A separate document [DCD/DAC/STAT(2021)34] outlines proposals for changes to the coefficients of health-related organisations already on Annex 2 and the Single Table.

Members are invited to APPROVE the changes via written procedure on the WP-STAT community space. If no objections are received by COB 15 December 2021, the proposals will be considered approved and take effect in 2022 reporting on 2021 ODA.

Yasmin Ahmad – Email: [Yasmin.Ahmad@oecd.org](mailto:Yasmin.Ahmad@oecd.org)

Harsh Desai – Email : [Harsh.Desai@oecd.org](mailto:Harsh.Desai@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

### Introduction

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 DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) under written procedure, in line with the new process approved in 2019<sup>1</sup>.
2. Table 1 below lists the agencies for consideration. Proposals received from members are presented in the Appendix. The Secretariat's comments and the rationale behind its recommendations<sup>2</sup> are elaborated by organisation, in sections A and B. Section C summarises the recommended changes.
3. An assessment of health-related organisations, which were reviewed to reflect the possible changes in the work of these organisations in light of the COVID-19 response and recovery<sup>3</sup>, is provided in a separate document [DCD/DAC/STAT(2021)34]. A summary of proposals from this review can be found in Box 1.
4. Members are invited to **approve** the Secretariat's recommendations on ODA eligibility under written procedure on the WP-STAT community's space<sup>4</sup>, on a non-objection basis by **COB 15 December 2021**. Channels codes, where appropriate, will be assigned following approval of the recommendations. Approved changes will be effective for 2022 reporting on 2021 ODA flows.

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<sup>1</sup> In September 2019, WP-STAT approved a new timeline and process for carrying out the annual review of Annex 2. See DCD/DAC/STAT(2019)18/REV1.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See paragraph 56 in section G of [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2021\)4](#) or Section 2 of DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)21/REV1 for previous details on this review. Following this review, the Secretariat's proposals for the following health-related organisations are available in DCD/DAC/STAT(2021)34: the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI); the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI); the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI); the International Vaccine Institute (IVI); and the World Health Organisation (WHO), including the WHO's Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan against COVID-19.

<sup>4</sup> The written procedure will take place on the WP-STAT Collaboration and Knowledge Management Platform (<https://community.oecd.org/community/wpstat-collab>) so that members can be informed of each other's comments and respond as they see fit. The collaboration platform will thus provide a forum for discussion and ensure full transparency of the review and decision process.

**Table 1. Summary of proposals for changes to Annex 2 Organisations**

Organisation for consideration	Proposing Member	Template number
<b>A. Recommended for ODA-eligibility (in whole or in part) and inclusion on Annex 2</b>		
Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi)	Switzerland	1
Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Fund	OECD Secretariat	2
COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)	OECD Secretariat	3
<b>B. Not recommended for inclusion on Annex 2</b>		
The Association of Caribbean States (ACS)	France	4
The International Institute for Justice and Rule of Law (IJ)	France	5
The International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO)	France	6

### **Box 1. Summary of proposals from a review of health-related organisations already on Annex 2 and the Single Table in light of their activities related to the COVID-19 response and recovery**

The Secretariat previously identified four organisations already on Annex 2 that were established initially to respond to diseases primarily affecting developing countries, but which have now extended their activities to respond to COVID-19: the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI); the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI); the International Vaccine Institute (IVI); and World Health Organisation (WHO) [DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)21/REV1]. The Secretariat also assessed the eligibility of contributions to the WHO's Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) for COVID-19 and calculated an updated coefficient for contributions earmarked for CEPI's COVID-19 activities for 2022 reporting on 2021 flows.

This box summarises the Secretariat's proposals following this review, the full details of which are available in DCD/DAC/STAT(2021)34. Following correspondence with representatives from each of these organisations, the Secretariat has confirmed that all COVID-19 activities in 2020 and 2021, such as the development of a COVID-19 vaccine, were financed exclusively using earmarked funds. Thus, the ODA coefficient for core contributions to organisations already on the List remains unchanged from previous years.

In the case of the WHO's Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19, the Secretariat calculated an ODA coefficient of 88% for 2022 reporting on 2021 flows based on more recent granular, publicly available data on expenditures across countries and regional offices and from headquarters.

Finally, the Secretariat calculated an updated share of contributions earmarked to CEPI for COVID-19 related activities that can be reported as ODA in 2021, applying the same methodology as in its initial calculation for members' 2020 ODA reporting

[DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)43]. Based on the latest global supply forecast from September 2021 of COVAX, the vaccines pillar of the WHO's Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator, the Secretariat determined that 1.255 billion doses out of a total of 1.425 billion doses would be available for low-income and lower-middle income countries through the COVAX Advanced Market Commitment (AMC). The Secretariat's guidance for 2022 reporting on 2021 flows is that 88% of contributions earmarked to CEPI's COVID-19 activities be reported as ODA.

## A- Recommended for ODA eligibility (in whole or in part) and inclusion on Annex 2

### Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative – TEMPLATE #1

5. Switzerland originally proposed the inclusion of the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) to the List of ODA-eligible international organisations for 2021 reporting on 2020 flows. In its assessment, presented for approval by the WP-STAT under written procedure [DCD/DAC/STAT (2021)4], the Secretariat determined that additional information and clarifications were needed for a fair assessment of the DNDi's ODA-eligibility, and that the Secretariat would contact the DNDi for this information. At the June 2021 WP-STAT meeting, the Secretariat provided an update to its assessment, explaining that, given more granular data were required for a thorough assessment of the DNDi, the review of this organisation would be included in the regular review of Annex 2 candidates for 2022 reporting on 2021 flows.

6. DNDi is an international not-for-profit research organisation that develops and delivers treatments for neglected diseases, particularly African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), leishmaniasis, Chagas disease, filarial infections, mycetoma, paediatric HIV, hepatitis, and cryptococcal meningitis. DNDi was launched in 2003 as a partnership between five publically funded research institutes, Médecins Sans Frontières and the World Health Organisation.

7. In 2021, the Secretariat carried out consultations with DNDi and received more detailed documentation on the nature and intent of its activities, as well as its detailed expenditure from its core budget in recent years.

### Further Review

8. DNDi's expenditure in 2020 was EUR 59.2 million, 89% of which was allocated to its social mission, consisting of research and development (R&D), capacity strengthening and advocacy. Remaining expenditure (11% of the total) in 2020 went to its non-social mission: fundraising and general management. The share of 89% of expenditure to the social mission was in line with recent years' average share of 87%. DNDi's total income in 2020 was EUR 59.9 million, with 52% of its funding being unrestricted. Seventy-one percent and 68% of its funding was unrestricted in 2018 and 2019, respectively, with the decline in the share of unrestricted funding in 2020 being attributed to delays in the renewal of core funding from public donors.

9. In 2020, DNDi received unrestricted funding from UK Aid, Switzerland SDC, and Médecins Sans Frontières. This funding supported specific activities across its social and non-social missions. None of DNDi's COVID-19 activities are supported by its core funding; instead, it has raised new dedicated/restricted funding for its COVID-19 activities in partnership with other non-governmental organisations and think tanks.

10. In 2018-20, all of DNDi's R&D expenditure, including expenditure from its core budget, went to projects and activities that either: (1) addressed diseases that disproportionately affect developing countries or (2) promoted access to therapeutics for diseases in low- and middle-income countries. These activities, which comprise 78% of DNDi's total expenditure on average and 73% of DNDi's core expenditure in 2020, are fully ODA-eligible. Additionally, since all of DNDi's capacity strengthening activities focus on building capacity in developing countries, they are also fully ODA-eligible. While DNDi's policy advocacy only partly supports the work performed under pillars 1 (R&D) and 2 (strengthening capacities), all of it focuses on issues directly affecting low- and middle-income countries, per the priorities outlined in DNDi's 2021-28 strategic plan<sup>5</sup>, such as its advocacy for a global R&D system that is needs-driven ("with a focus low- and-middle income countries"), equitable, inclusive and sustainable. Its advocacy work is centred on reducing disparities in the global health system and fostering innovation and sustainable solutions in developing countries. Thus, the Secretariat also considers its advocacy work to be fully ODA-eligible.

11. DNDi is a network with more than 200 partner institutions that collaborates and coordinates with public, private, and not-for-profit partners globally. It is governed by a Board of Directors, comprising public sector officials, research institutions, foundations and universities, which approves projects and sets policies governing intellectual property, financial control and ethics.

### **Secretariat's Recommendation**

12. As all three pillars of DNDi's social mission are fully ODA-eligible, **the Secretariat therefore recommends including DNDi on the List as fully ODA-eligible** under the channel category, "31000 – Networks".

### **Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund – TEMPLATE #2**

13. The Joint SDGs Fund (hereafter referred to as the Fund), proposed by the OECD Secretariat<sup>6</sup>, is an inter-agency pooled finance mechanism of the United Nations (UN) for integrated policy support, innovative financing, and sustainable development. Its goal is to identify and promote "transformative policy solutions and catalyse strategic investments to accelerate progress to meet the 17 SDGs by 2030".

14. Launched in 2017 and with initial investments starting in late-2019, the Fund finances programmes and projects related to social protection, Leave No One Behind (LNoB), SDG financing strategies, and the promotion of catalytic investments to leverage additional resources at-scale for the SDGs, with the majority of its activities focusing on developing countries. While contributing to all 17 SDGs, its priorities are in SDG 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), and 17 (partnerships), with activities in these three SDGs comprising over half of its portfolio.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://dndi.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/DNDi-StrategicPlan-2021-2028.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> This proposal from the OECD Secretariat is part of the implementation of new modalities for trust funds managed by multilateral institutions [DCD/DAC/STAT(2021)7]. It follows a recommendation from the Secretariat of the Chief Executives Board of the United Nations to classify four global trust funds as multilateral: the UN PBF; the CERF; the Joint SDG Fund; and the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund. While the PBF and CERF are already on the Annex 2 List of ODA-eligible international organisations, the other two are not and are thereby assessed in this document for inclusion on the List.

15. The Fund has issued proposals across three portfolios (disaggregated financial amounts and number of countries as of May 2021): (1) under the “LNoB” portfolio, the Fund has approved USD 70 million (with USD 32 million in co-funding) of joint programmes in 39 countries; (2) under the “SDG financing strategy” portfolio, the Fund has approved USD 59 million (with USD 28 million in co-funding) in 69 countries; and (3) under the “catalytic SDG investments” portfolio, the Fund has provided design-stage grants of USD 200 000 to 28 proposals from UN Country Teams, as well as committed USD 33 million (with USD 8.4 million in co-funding) for four Joint Programmes for investments.

16. As of November 2021, the Fund has received USD 182.8 million in non-core voluntary contributions from 14 donors (with an approved budget of USD 175.2 million, meaning that it is fully funded). Its “net funded amount”, which refers to funding that has been transferred to implementing organisations less any refunds<sup>7</sup>, is USD 129.6 million across 88 countries and territories. The Secretariat has confirmed that contributions to the Fund are pooled, and the Fund’s governing board has the unqualified right to allocate funding as they see fit within the limits prescribed by the Fund’s mandate and terms of reference. In this sense, similar to the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that are both on the List, financing to the Fund is ‘core-like’ and the Fund is thus eligible for inclusion on the List as a multilateral organisation.

### Secretariat’s Recommendation

17. The Fund’s mandate and mission clearly contribute to the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its primary objective. Additionally, 85 of the 88 (97%) countries and territories in which it has disbursed funding to-date are on the DAC List of ODA Recipients, with 95% of its approved budget and 90% of its net funded amount being directed to those countries and territories. Given these proportions, **the Secretariat recommends including the Joint SDGs Fund on the List as fully ODA-eligible** under the channel category “41000 – United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Commissions”.

### **COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund – TEMPLATE #3**

18. The COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), proposed by the OECD Secretariat<sup>8</sup>, is an inter-agency finance mechanism to support low- and middle-income countries in overcoming the health and development crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It helps finance the three objectives of the UN Secretary General’s call for action to the stop COVID-19 pandemic and its effects, which are: (1) tackle the health emergency; (2) focus on the social impact, and the economic response and recovery; and (3) help countries recover better.

19. The COVID-19 MPTF has three programming windows: (1) Enable government and community stakeholders to tackle the COVID-19 crisis by supporting national health plans for combatting COVID-19, closing critical gaps in the response, and providing essential services that were disrupted by the pandemic; (2) reduce the social impact and promote an economic response, by funding social and economic protection mechanisms, including digital innovations to boost employment and strengthen service provision; and (3) recover better together, by strengthening national preparedness, safeguarding SDG programmes from pandemic-related setbacks, and helping advance the SDGs and climate commitments.

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<sup>7</sup> Please see page 4: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/27097>.

<sup>8</sup> Please see footnote #6 in paragraph 13 for further information.

20. All funding is intended to fill gaps in UN country teams' Socio-economic Response Plans, which are based on five pillars of the UN Secretary General's Socio-economic Response Framework: (1) prioritising health; (2) protecting people; (3) strengthening the economic response and recovery; (3) promoting the macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration; and (5) supporting social cohesion and community resilience. Cross-cutting thematic issues, such as gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, and digital solutions and innovations, are important funding criteria.

21. The Secretary General's Designate provides oversight and strategic direction for the MPTF. The Designate is supported by the Advisory Committee, which provides strategic input on the MPTF's priorities, and a Secretariat to manage day-to-day operations.

22. As of November 2021, the COVID-19 MPTF has received a total of USD 85.1 million in non-core, voluntary contributions from 23 donors (with an approved budget of USD 83.6 million, meaning that it is fully funded). Its "net funded amount", which refers to funding that has been transferred to implementing organisations less any refunds<sup>9</sup>, is USD 82.6 million to 75 countries and territories. The Secretariat has confirmed that contributions to the MPTF are pooled, and the MPTF's governing board has the unqualified right to allocate funding as they see fit within the limits prescribed by the Fund's mandate and terms of reference. In this sense, similar to the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that are both on the List, financing to the COVID-19 MPTF is 'core-like' and the Fund is thus eligible for inclusion on the List as a multilateral organisation.

### Secretariat's Recommendation

23. The Fund's mandate and mission clearly contribute to the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its primary objective. Additionally, 73 of the 75 (97%) countries and territories to which it has disbursed funding to-date are on the DAC List of ODA Recipients, with 98% of its approved budget and net funded amount being directed to those countries and territories. Given these proportions, **the Secretariat recommends including the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund on the List as fully ODA-eligible** under the channel category "41000 – United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Commissions".

## B. Not recommended for inclusion on Annex 2

### The Association of Caribbean States – TEMPLATE #4

24. The Association of Caribbean States (ACS), proposed by France, is a multilateral organisation created in 1994 and comprised of 36 member and associated member states. Its aim is to promote "consultation, cooperation, and concerted action" among countries and territories in the Greater Caribbean, with five focal areas: (1) trade development and external economic relations; (2) sustainable tourism; (3) transport; (4) disaster risk reduction; and (5) preservation of the Caribbean Sea. The Directorate for Trade and Sustainable Development oversees the first three focal areas, whereas the Directorate for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Environment, and the Caribbean Sea manages the latter two focal areas. The Directorate for Cooperation and Resource Mobilisation is a crosscutting unit that provides support to the other directorates.

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<sup>9</sup> Please see page 4: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/27097>.

25. A Ministerial Council and Secretariat are permanent organs of the ACS, with the former overseeing the functioning and strategic direction of the ACS, and the latter assisting the Ministerial Council in the day-to-day operations to carry out that strategic direction. The Ministerial Council consists of ministers and/or representatives of the member states, with an Executive Board to provide guidance to the Council and oversight on the ACS's programme of work. There are also five Special Committees, one for each focal area, to support the implementation of activities and projects in the focal areas.

26. The annual operating budget of the ACS is approximately USD 2.2 million, almost all of which is funded through the payment of annual membership fees. Members, donors, and external observers can also contribute to a Special Fund that provides funding for projects and activities. To attract funding, the ACS formulates activities that align with its focus areas and raises funds for them from prospective donors. Donor funding to the ACS is thus earmarked for specific projects and activities, and donors maintain a degree of control over the disposal of funds contributed. Therefore, such funding does not meet the criteria for the multilateral character of a contribution where funds are pooled together and become an integral part of the organisation's assets.

### Secretariat's recommendation

27. After discussions with the ACS Executive Secretariat and a careful analysis of the ACS's funding structure, budget documents, and programmes/activities, the DAC Secretariat has determined that the ACS's application does not meet the multilateral criteria as defined in the DAC statistical reporting directives. In particular, ACS does not receive from members contributions to a core/regular budget that would be used to fund projects or activities. Its unrestricted funds are limited to funding operational costs of its Secretariat. The ACS Secretariat has confirmed that "unrestricted funding is not a common situation at the ACS" and that presently, all of the contributions that it receives from donors for activities and projects is earmarked.

28. The membership (including associated members) of the ACS consists of both ODA-eligible and non-ODA-eligible countries. Of the 25 members, 21 (84%) are eligible to receive ODA. None of its associated members are ODA-eligible. Thus, with 21 of 36 members and associated members (58% of the total) being ODA-eligible, the ACS is a regional organisation with equal emphasis on ODA recipients and countries and territories that are not ODA recipients.

29. Therefore, **the Secretariat does not recommend inclusion of the ACS on the List** at this time. However, any earmarked funding for ODA-eligible activities of the ACS can continue to be reported as bilateral ODA.

### **The International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law – TEMPLATE #5**

30. The International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJJ), proposed by France, is an intergovernmental organisation that provides training to justice sector personnel on how to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within the framework of rule of law and human rights. It also "works to strengthen criminal justice systems and build regional judicial, police and other criminal justice practitioner networks to promote justice, security, and human rights." Established in 2014 by 12 member states and based in Malta, the IJJ has an International Governing Board of Administrators (GBA) consisting today of representatives from 14 member states. It is managed by an Executive Secretariat; since 2018, an Advisory Board has provided non-binding advice to the Executive Secretariat on the organisation's operations.

31. The IJJ has three units: the Academic Unit; the Programmatic Unit; and the Administration & Outreach Unit. The latter two units (Programmatic and Administration & Outreach) have been active since the IJJ's founding in 2014, whereas the Academic Unit was created in 2020.

32. The Programmatic Unit, which leads "the design and delivery of short-form capacity-building workshops addressing specific and emerging threats and challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism and the rule of law", has seven core initiatives: Addressing Home-grown Terrorism Initiative; Global Central Authorities Initiative; Investigations Initiative; Judicial Capacity-Building Initiative; Juvenile Justice Initiative; Prison Management Initiative; and Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters Initiative. Moreover, there are five standalone Initiatives and Work-streams.

33. The Academic Unit delivers "longer-form, foundational courses to mid-level criminal justice practitioners to improve their understanding of, and skills relevant to, rule of law-compliant counter-terrorism" in IJJ's geographic focus regions. These regions include countries and territories that are not on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. The application that was submitted for the IJJ emphasised the Academic Unit's alignment with the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives, particularly section II.8, and subsection C on the ODA eligibility of peace and security-related activities pertaining to preventing violent extremism.

34. The IJJ's total budget for 2021 was EUR 2.0 million, with EUR 767 242 (38%) for the Programmatic Unit and EUR 560 164 (28%) for the Academic Unit. Its budget consists of funding for flights, per diem/accommodation, terminal allowances, and visa fees for in-person events, courses, and GBA meetings, as well as office equipment and supplies.

### **Secretariat's recommendation**

35. After discussions with the IJJ Executive Secretariat and a careful analysis of the IJJ's funding structure, budget documents, and programmes/activities, the Secretariat has determined that the IJJ's application does not meet the multilateral criteria as defined in the DAC statistical reporting directives. In particular, IJJ does not receive from members contributions to a core/regular budget that would be used to fund its activities. Its core budget is limited to funding overhead costs for its Executive Secretariat. Instead, the IJJ implements activities for which it receives earmarked funding from donors, some of which have been reported as bilateral ODA in previous years.

36. Additionally, capacity building projects and programmes under the IJJ's core initiatives, namely in its initiatives on Addressing Home-grown Terrorism and Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters, are partly outside of the remit of ODA. The assessment of such activities falls under the guidelines governing the ODA-eligibility of peace and security-related expenditures, found in paragraphs 110-133 of the Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System, specifically the rules governing ODA reporting in relation to preventing violent extremism. The IJJ's activities in these initiatives focus on building the capacity of security and justice sector officials to implement good practices on the prevention, detection, intervention, and response to home-grown terrorism, or supporting the development of national policies and the implementation of good practices to enable the rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist fighters. The primary intent of these activities is not the economic development and welfare of developing countries (especially in cases where the capacity of officials working in non ODA-eligible countries is developed), and they are not specifically and exclusively focused on the set of initiatives identified as ODA-eligible in the guidelines governing the ODA-eligibility of peace and security-related expenditures (specifically paragraph 126).

37. Finally, the IIJ's workshops and events for capacity building and skills development are regional in scope and thus are attended by personnel from both ODA-eligible and non-ODA-eligible countries. For example, of the 76 countries that sent experts to receive training in the 36 events hosted by the IIJ in 2019, 54 are eligible to receive ODA (71% of the total). Thus, some of the benefits of the IIJ's capacity building programmes accrue to developed countries.

38. Therefore, the Secretariat **does not recommend inclusion of the IIJ** on the List at this time. However, any earmarked funding for ODA-eligible activities can continue to be reported as bilateral ODA.

39. In correspondence with the Secretariat, the IIJ has indicated that they are adjusting their funding structure to receive core contributions for financing projects and activities that align with their mandate and core initiatives. Thus, they may receive core contributions in the future, and a review in 5 years may be foreseen to assess the inclusion of the IIJ on the List<sup>10</sup>.

## The International Criminal Police Organisation – TEMPLATE #6

40. The International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO), proposed by France, is an inter-governmental organisation founded in 1923 to facilitate international law enforcement co-operation. It provides tools and services and sets standards to enable the secure exchange of information between law enforcement agencies, with the goal “to ensure the widest possible cooperation between all criminal police authorities and to suppress ordinary law crimes”, as articulated in its Constitution. As such, the ICPO's focus is on promoting international security and justice (in alignment with SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions), which it identifies as a precondition to the economic development and welfare of all countries.

41. The ICPO's work falls in three broad categories: (1) capacity building; (2) data management and analysis; and (3) operational/investigative support. Examples from the ICPO's Programme of Activities include facilitating the secure exchange of law enforcement information; maintaining criminal databases; supporting capacity building and training initiatives; and providing intelligence and threat analysis. The ICPO is not involved directly in any operational activities; rather, it operates through partnerships on behalf of its members by coordinating actors and providing a support platform. The ICPO's activities span thematic issues such as countering terrorism, enabling governance and oversight, protecting vulnerable communities, bolstering cybersecurity, and curbing illicit networks.

42. In 2020, the ICPO's budget was EUR 136 million. It is funded by assessed (statutory) contributions and voluntary contributions (both cash and in-kind). Of the total budget in 2020, EUR 95 million (70% of the total) came from core contributions, of which EUR 60 million were assessed contributions and EUR 35 million were voluntary in-kind contributions.

43. Assessed contributions fund the running costs of the General Secretariat and core policing, training and support activities in line with the ICPO's mandate. Core voluntary contributions are entirely in-kind, which include officials seconded to work for the ICPO

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<sup>10</sup> Additionally, members are encouraged to report eligible expenditures to and through the IIJ in the statistical measure of total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD), given the links between the IIJ's core mandate and activities and the promotion of the SDGs, particularly SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions. Please see the eligibility criteria for peace and security expenditures in TOSSD: <https://tossd.org/docs/reporting-instructions.pdf> (Annex E).

or the rent-free use of buildings and equipment to assist the ICPO's core work. For example, as of the end of 2019, 276 officials from more than 80 member countries were seconded, with the monetary value of these secondments amounting to EUR 22.9 million; an additional EUR 11.6 million accounted for the rent-free use of buildings.

44. The ICPO is governed by a General Assembly (GA) that meets annually and is composed of delegates from each member country. Between its annual sessions, the GA's Executive Committee – consisting of elected representatives from the GA, with a President, two Vice-Presidents, and nine delegates – provides high-level guidance and support to the GA. The ICPO's General Secretariat, headquartered in Lyon, France (with a global complex for innovation in Singapore and six regional bureaus), coordinates day-to-day activities and is led by the Secretary General. Among the ICPO's membership of 194 countries, 132 (68%) are on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

45. Each member country hosts an ICPO National Central Bureau (NCB), meaning that the ICPO is active in all of its member countries. Staffed by the national police force and based usually in the government ministry responsible for policing, each country's NCB acts as an intermediary between the Secretariat and other NCBs to facilitate co-operation and information-sharing across member countries. They work with law enforcement within their own country, officials in other NCBs, and the General Secretariat to share criminal data, co-operate on investigations, and raise awareness of the ICPO's activities.

### **Secretariat's Recommendation**

46. The primary objective of ODA is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries. The ICPO aims to support this objective by helping maintain international rule of law, peace, and security. Its core activities, for example, involve the promotion of rule of law or the facilitation of law enforcement co-operation through the secure exchange of information on potential and known threats. However, the scope of the ICPO's mission is global, benefitting the peace and security of developed and developing countries alike. Unique benefits to developing countries, and specifically to their economic development and welfare, are a by-product of the ICPO's mandate rather than its primary intent. This is especially the case for its core activities involving the development of international guidelines for law enforcement, which have a normative component. The ICPO's support to NCBs, which are “at the heart of INTERPOL and how [they] work”<sup>11</sup>, provides another example of the global nature of the ICPO's mandate: NCBs are located in every ICPO member country and aim to facilitate information- and data-sharing across all countries (it is therefore also questionable whether this aim is primarily developmental in nature).

47. Given the ICPO's primary focus on peace and security, the determination of its inclusion on the List also falls under the guidelines governing the ODA-eligibility of peace and security-related expenditures, found in paragraphs 110-133 of the Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System, specifically the rules governing ODA reporting in relation to the police. Financing for activities that involve partner countries' police can be ODA-eligible if it supports routine civil policing functions related to preventing and addressing criminal activities and promoting public safety, or if it relates to the provision of non-lethal equipment or training (e.g., in the training and management of police equipment). Activities that support the rule of law generally, and specifically data collection and information gathering for development purposes, can also be considered ODA-eligible. In principle, these criteria align with some of the ICPO's activities, many of which are reported as bilateral ODA in the CRS as earmarked

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/Member-countries/National-Central-Bureaus-NCBs>

contributions. For instance, all of the examples provided in appendix of the proposal refer to earmarked programmes supported by specific donors, with the exception of the Capacity Building Policy Framework, which relates to the establishment of guidelines and support provided across all member countries.

48. For these reasons, the Secretariat does not recommend inclusion of the ICPO on the List. However, any earmarked activities that are ODA-eligible, specifically in relation to the rules governing ODA reporting in relation to the police, could continue to be reported as bilateral ODA<sup>12</sup>.

### C. Summary of proposed changes

49. Table 2 below summarises the Secretariat's recommended changes.

**Table 2. Secretariat's recommendations**

	Name of organisation	Acronym	Channel category	ODA coefficient	Channel code
<b>Add to Annex 2</b>	Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative	DNDi	Networks (31000)	100%	To be assigned
	Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Fund	Joint SDG Fund	United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Commissions (41000)	100%	
	COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund	COVID-19 MPTF	United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Commissions (41000)	100%	
<b>Not Recommended for inclusion on Annex 2</b>	The Association of Caribbean States	ACS	NA		
	The International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law	IJJ			
	The International Criminal Police Organisation	ICPO			

<sup>12</sup> Additionally, members are encouraged to report eligible expenditures to and through the ICPO in TOSSD, given the links between the ICPO's core mandate and activities and the promotion of the SDGs, particularly SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions. Please see the eligibility criteria for peace and security expenditures in TOSSD: <https://tossd.org/docs/reporting-instructions.pdf> (Annex E).

## Annex A.

## TEMPLATE #1



**PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**  
**(For completion by a DAC member – maximum two pages when complete)**

*(Approved by WP-STAT in June 2013)*

<b>Full official name of the agency in English:</b>	Drugs for Neglected Diseases <i>initiative</i>		
<b>in French:</b>	<i>Initiative médicaments contres les maladies négligées</i>		
<b>Official abbreviation in English:</b>	DNDi		
<b>in French:</b>	DNDi		
<b>Proposing DAC Member:</b>	Switzerland		
<b>Type of proposal (mark with X):</b>	<i>Original X</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>
<b>Year agency was created or changed its status:</b>	2003		

[For resubmissions only] *Indicate year rejected, and reasons that justify reconsideration.*

**Channel Category proposed (mark “X” against proposed category):**

Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed
International NGO	21000	
Public Private Partnerships	30000	X
Networks	31000	
United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions	41000	
Other UN	41300	
European Institutions	42000	
International Monetary Fund	43000	
World Bank Group	44000	
Regional Development Banks	46000	
Other Multilaterals	47000	

**Mandate/mission:** *Show how the agency promotes the economic development and welfare of developing countries as a main or substantial objective (please do not just copy stated mandate or mission statement; the urls for these can be provided in the last box below).*

DNDi was launched in 2003 by several key institutions, following the recommendations of the Drugs for Neglected Diseases (DND) Working Group, an international ‘think tank’ set up by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to analyse the causes of the R&D crisis for neglected diseases. The working group suggested innovative strategies to ensure the development of new and affordable medicines for neglected patients. Based on its recommendations, seven founding partners joined forces to create DNDi: five publicly-funded research

organizations – the Malaysian Ministry of Health, the Kenya Medical Research Institute, the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) Brazil, and the Institut Pasteur, France; an international humanitarian organization, MSF; and the UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO's Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) as a permanent observer.

Since inception, the objective of DNDi was to deliver new and improved treatments to patients suffering from the most neglected communicable diseases by developing new drugs or new formulations of existing drugs. In doing this, the aim was to build Research & Development (R&D) networks to develop sustainable research capacity in low- and middle-income countries and promote public responsibility for neglected disease R&D by advocating for public policies that will enable a more needs-driven global biomedical R&D system.

Throughout the drug development process, therapeutic impact is the constant driving force of DNDi's work. Disease-specific target product profiles (TPPs), guide and determine all R&D activities. The TPP is a succinct description of the ideal specifications needed for a treatment, considering the needs of the patients and the main characteristics of the related health system. These TPPs are developed with leading experts from endemic countries, researchers, clinicians, disease control programme managers, WHO, and, most importantly, patient representatives whenever possible. DNDi believes that access to knowledge and access to treatments is of paramount importance and therefore adopted an intellectual property (IP) policy based on two critical guiding principles: the need to ensure that drugs are affordable and accessible in an equitable manner to patients who need them; and the desire to develop drugs as public goods wherever and whenever possible. These principles have been the basis of contract negotiations undertaken by DNDi from the outset, particularly with a view to obtaining the best possible conditions to facilitate access to treatments in low- and middle- income countries.

In 2015, a more dynamic approach to the evolution of DNDi's portfolio was adopted, allowing the organization to build on its collaborative R&D model while retaining the core focus on some of the most neglected diseases, and providing the flexibility to have multiple modes of operation and variable levels of investment in different disease areas. Concretely, this led to DNDi taking on paediatric HIV in direct response to treatment needs identified by MSF, as well as a broadening of DNDi's mission to move beyond the initial concept of 'neglected diseases' to 'neglected patients' – enabling, for example, the inclusion of hepatitis C in the portfolio and the incubation of GARDP, a new initiative focused on the global challenge of AMR.

**Activities:** *In which sectors, themes and partnerships is the agency active? What are its main types of activity and why do these fall within the boundaries of ODA?*

DNDi is active in the health sector that falls under the Social Infrastructure and Services category of ODA. Its main R&D projects are:

**Mycetoma:** develop an effective, safe, affordable, and simpler curative treatment for patients with fungal mycetoma.

**HAT or sleeping sickness:** deliver new oral treatments to cure sleeping sickness that are safe, affordable, effective and easy to use, and support the sustainable elimination of the disease.

**Leishmaniasis:** make treatments safer, shorter, and more affordable and effective for all forms of leishmaniasis. In the short term, better treatment regimens are being developed using existing drugs. In the long term, the goal is to develop an entirely new generation of all-oral drugs.

**Chagas disease:** deliver new, safer, more affordable and effective treatments for people affected by Chagas disease. DNDi is also focused on improving access to diagnosis and treatment using existing tools.

**Filarial and helminths diseases:** deliver a safe, effective, affordable, and field-adapted drug that can kill adult filarial worms (a 'macrofilaricide') and be used for prevention or individual treatment.

**HCV virus:** deliver a safe, effective, and easy-to-use direct-acting antiviral regimen, to be used as an affordable combination paving the way for a public health approach to HCV

**Paediatric HIV:** help end the neglect of paediatric HIV by developing optimal child-friendly antiretroviral formulations for children living with HIV, with a special focus on infants and young children who are at the highest risk of dying without treatment.

At every phase of the R&D process – from drug discovery and pre-clinical research to clinical trials and large-scale implementation studies DNDi manages the process, creating multiple alliances, strengthening cross-sector networks, and working in close partnership with a broad range of different actors. DNDi has over 180 partners in more than 40 countries ranging from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, Health ministries

(particularly in countries where DNDi's target diseases are endemic), academia and public sector research institutions, NGOs, including civil society organizations.

**Budget:** *What is the agency's total budget? Does it separately identify core and non-core funding? Does the agency receive assessed or voluntary contributions?*

The organisation total budget for 2020 is EUR 65'657'943.

DNDi identifies separately core and non-core funding in its financial reporting.

DNDi receives funding from donors on a voluntary basis. DNDi receives also in-kind contributions which account for approximately 15% of its total expenditure over the last 12 years.

**Expenditures:** *In which countries are expenditures made? Where is the agency active?*

DNDi's expenditures are made in the following countries:

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Peru, USA, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, China, India, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Australia.

The countries where DNDi is active, where the research takes place:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Peru, USA, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand.

**Web references:**

DNDi's vision and mission

<https://www.dndi.org/about-dndi/vision-mission/>

Model paper, 2019

[https://www.dndi.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/DNDi\\_ModelPaper\\_2019.pdf](https://www.dndi.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/DNDi_ModelPaper_2019.pdf)

## TEMPLATE #2



### PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (For completion by a DAC member – maximum two pages when complete)

*(Approved by WP-STAT in June 2013)*

<b>Full official name of the agency in English:</b>	Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund																																			
<b>in French:</b>	Fonds conjoint des objectifs de développement durable																																			
<b>Official abbreviation in English:</b>	Joint SDG Fund																																			
<b>in French:</b>	Fonds conjoint des ODD																																			
<b>Proposing DAC Member:</b>																																				
<b>Type of proposal (mark with X):</b>	<i>Original X</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>																																	
<b>Year agency was created or changed its status:</b>	2017																																			
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<p>The United Nations <b>Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund</b> is an innovative UN pooled funding instrument that identifies and promotes transformative policy solutions and catalyses strategic investments required to accelerate the progress to meet the 17 SDGs by 2030. The Joint Fund is also a key component of the UN Development System (UNDS) reform, serving as the “muscle” for the new generation of UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to enhance UN coherence, efficiency, and delivering as one for SDG acceleration at the country level.</p>																																				

Since its launch in 2017, the Joint SDG Fund has approved commitments worth \$166.4 million, with initial investments starting in late 2019, in a diverse portfolio of 125 UN joint programmes/proposals designed to promote integrated policy change in social protection and leaving no one behind and in developing SDG financing strategies and catalytic investments that has potential in leveraging additional resources at scale for SDG acceleration.

With its strategic investments, the Joint Fund is contributing to all 17 SDGs, with priority commitments to Goals 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), and 17 (partnerships for the goals) that comprises slightly more than half of its portfolio. The Joint SDG Fund through its commitments to the Joint Programmes works to reverse the trend in the SDGs towards acceleration and to support the efforts of building forward better in response to the global pandemic crisis by investing in transformative changes and opportunities for SDG leverage across systems, sectors, and industries in a total of 97 countries/territories.

**Activities:** *In which sectors, themes and partnerships is the agency active? What are its main types of activity and why do these fall within the boundaries of ODA?*

The Joint SDG Fund to date has launched three calls for proposals focusing on **1) integrated policy solutions for social protection and leaving no one behind (LNOB), 2) promoting SDG financing strategies, and 3) designing and structuring catalytic SDG investments.**

**Under the LNOB portfolio,** the Joint SDG Fund has approved investments worth \$70 million, mobilizing \$32 million in programme co-funding, in a portfolio of 35 joint programmes operational in 39 countries.<sup>13</sup> The Joint Programmes aim to devise and implement integrated, cross-sectoral policy solutions for social protection with a focus on leaving no one behind (LNOB), especially in expanding the eligibility and inclusion of social protection coverage.

**Under the SDG financing strategy portfolio,** the Joint SDG Fund has approved investments worth \$59 million, which has been matched with \$28 million in programme co-funding, in 62 Joint Programmes operational in 69 countries. The Joint Programmes are designed to strengthen financial planning and delivery, while creating an enabling environment to overcome impediments in financing the SDGs at the country level. The Joint Programmes develop and implement a new wave of SDG-aligned financing strategies, called Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF), to spearhead SDG acceleration by leveraging public and private financing.

**Under the catalytic SDG investments portfolio,** the Joint SDG Fund launched an innovative call to source, design, and structure proposals from UNCTs with potential to leverage public and private finance at scale for the SDGs. Through this process, the Fund selected 28 UNCT proposals, providing design-stage grants of up to \$200,000 each to further develop and test their concepts and instruments. The Fund also supported the matchmaking of the UNCTs with a wide range of partners including UN agencies, development banks, and other public and private investors to help finetune and develop the proposals. Moreover, the Joint Fund selected four Joint Programmes for investments, committing some \$33 million, while mobilizing an additional \$8.4 million in programme co-funding.

By identifying and financing policy solutions, financing strategies and investment opportunities for SDG acceleration, the Joint SDG Fund activities are fully aligned with the boundaries of ODA, in terms of promoting the economic development and welfare of developing countries. The Funds are provided as grants ensuring concessionality of the financing.

**Budget:** *What is the agency's total budget? Does it separately identify core and non-core funding? Does the agency receive assessed or voluntary contributions?*

As of May 2021, the Fund has received, US\$172 million, all in non-core voluntary contribution from 14 donor partners as listed below:

<b>Contributor/Partner</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Deposits</b>
DENMARK, Government of	\$ 3,581,001.13	\$ 3,581,001.13

<sup>13</sup> Some Joint Programmes in Multi-Country Offices carry out activities in more than one country/territory.

EUROPEAN UNION	\$ 33,216,000.00	\$ 15,335,657.00
GERMANY, Government of	\$ 9,859,050.56	\$ 8,217,912.70
IRELAND, Government of	\$ 1,673,408.00	\$ 1,673,408.00
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	\$ 1,107,119.00	\$ 1,107,119.00
MONACO, Government of	\$ 34,397.97	\$ 34,397.97
NETHERLANDS, Government of	\$ 28,409,091.00	\$ 22,618,075.00
NORWAY, Government of	\$ 15,097,385.91	\$ 15,097,385.91
PORTUGAL, Government of	\$ 132,972.19	\$ 132,972.19
PRIVATE SECTOR	\$ 83,155.23	\$ 83,155.23
SDG Fund	\$ 230,046.90	\$ 230,046.90
SPAIN, Government of	\$ 16,111,670.00	\$ 16,111,670.00
SWEDEN, Government of	\$ 76,977,314.96	\$ 76,977,314.96
SWISS AGY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION	\$ 10,774,624.33	\$ 10,774,624.33
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	\$ 71,063.00	\$ 71,063.00

Further information on the Fund's finances can be found in the MPTFO Gateway portal linked under the Web reference section.

**Expenditures:** *In which countries are expenditures made? Where is the agency active?*

As of May 2021, the Fund has disbursed a total of US\$105.6 million in its three portfolios covering 97 countries and territories in partnership with 24 UN entities.

The full list of engaged countries/territories are presented in Table 1.

**Web references:** *Please cite useful urls.*

- Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Gateway's Joint SDG Fund site: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/IPS00>
- Joint SDG Fund website: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/>
- Terms of Reference for the Joint SDG Fund: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/22243>

**Table 1. Approved budget and disbursements of the Joint SDG Fund as of May 2021.**

Country	Approved budget	Net Funded Amount
Angola	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00
Albania	\$ 2,355,000.00	\$ 1,927,500.00
Argentina	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
Armenia	\$ 998,330.00	\$ 499,165.00
Azerbaijan	\$ 999,990.00	\$ 499,995.00
Burundi	\$ 980,174.00	\$ 490,087.00
Benin	\$ 836,000.00	\$ 836,000.00
Bangladesh	\$ 2,998,310.00	\$ 2,499,155.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$ 999,861.00	\$ 499,930.00
Belarus	\$ 993,104.00	\$ 489,924.00
Bolivia	\$ 934,407.00	\$ 500,585.00
Brazil	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
Barbados	\$ 4,200,000.00	\$ 3,613,880.00
Bhutan	\$ 872,051.00	\$ 380,000.00
Botswana	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Chile	\$ 1,550,000.00	\$ 1,550,000.00
Cameroon	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 500,000.00

Congo, The Democratic Republic	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	500,000.00
Congo	\$	2,000,000.00	\$	1,140,000.00
Colombia	\$	971,828.00	\$	971,828.00
Comoros	\$	999,999.00	\$	406,800.00
Cape Verde	\$	995,000.00	\$	497,500.00
Costa Rica	\$	3,000,000.00	\$	2,500,000.00
Cuba	\$	800,000.00	\$	300,000.00
Djibouti	\$	944,440.00	\$	471,940.00
Ecuador	\$	3,475,710.00	\$	2,437,097.00
Egypt	\$	1,124,159.00	\$	600,000.00
Fiji	\$	3,185,899.00	\$	2,686,209.00
Gabon	\$	3,000,000.00	\$	2,420,000.00
Georgia	\$	2,000,000.00	\$	2,000,000.00
Ghana	\$	1,299,840.00	\$	1,199,840.00
Guinea	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	500,000.00
Guatemala	\$	991,209.00	\$	495,605.00
Haiti	\$	900,000.00	\$	450,000.00
Indonesia	\$	2,150,000.00	\$	2,150,000.00
Iraq	\$	200,000.00	\$	200,000.00
Jamaica	\$	1,109,425.00	\$	613,213.00
Jordan	\$	1,299,876.00	\$	749,876.00
Kazakhstan	\$	1,120,000.00	\$	620,000.00
Kenya	\$	2,100,000.00	\$	1,000,000.00
Kyrgyzstan	\$	975,471.00	\$	487,735.00
Cambodia	\$	2,942,823.00	\$	2,570,998.00
Lao People's Democratic Rep	\$	2,900,170.00	\$	1,395,699.00
Lebanon	\$	2,999,031.00	\$	2,499,516.00
Libya	\$	175,000.00	\$	175,000.00
Sri Lanka	\$	200,000.00	\$	200,000.00
Lesotho	\$	997,860.00	\$	498,930.00
Morocco	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	500,000.00
Moldova, Republic of	\$	200,000.00	\$	200,000.00
Madagascar	\$	2,234,508.00	\$	2,234,508.00
Maldives	\$	931,634.00	\$	465,817.00
Mexico	\$	3,084,998.00	\$	2,564,800.00
Republic of North Macedonia	\$	150,000.00	\$	150,000.00
Mali	\$	963,000.00	\$	390,000.00
Montenegro	\$	1,970,000.50	\$	1,970,000.50
Mongolia	\$	2,826,954.00	\$	2,408,477.00
Mauritania	\$	2,716,900.00	\$	1,254,249.00
Malawi	\$	3,095,037.00	\$	2,597,487.00
Malaysia	\$	999,545.00	\$	499,473.00
Namibia	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	500,000.00
Nigeria	\$	2,000,000.00	\$	1,300,000.00
Nepal	\$	999,996.00	\$	499,998.00
Philippines	\$	2,740,000.00	\$	2,180,000.00
Papua New Guinea	\$	100,000.00	\$	100,000.00
Occupied Palestinian Territory	\$	2,000,000.00	\$	751,787.00
Rwanda	\$	3,250,000.00	\$	2,750,000.00
Sudan	\$	57,500.00	\$	57,500.00

Sierra Leone	\$	930,000.00	\$	465,000.00
Somalia	\$	2,045,300.00	\$	2,045,300.00
South Sudan	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	500,000.00
Sao Tome and Principe	\$	1,900,000.00	\$	1,206,141.00
Suriname	\$	805,055.00	\$	605,055.00
Togo	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	500,000.00
Thailand	\$	1,999,816.00	\$	1,999,816.00
Tajikistan	\$	862,267.00	\$	431,134.00
Turkmenistan	\$	1,920,000.00	\$	1,920,000.00
Timor-Leste	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	500,000.00
Tunisia	\$	872,050.00	\$	436,025.00
Tanzania	\$	1,994,400.00	\$	500,000.00
Uganda	\$	1,200,000.00	\$	603,097.00
Ukraine	\$	999,701.00	\$	499,851.00
United Nations	\$	8,356,156.00	\$	8,354,111.50
Uruguay	\$	1,075,000.00	\$	689,000.00
Uzbekistan	\$	3,000,000.00	\$	2,500,000.00
Viet Nam	\$	2,935,266.00	\$	2,467,633.00
Samoa	\$	3,979,462.00	\$	2,304,804.00
South Africa	\$	2,000,000.00	\$	1,160,303.00
Zambia	\$	1,050,000.00	\$	550,000.00
Zimbabwe	\$	261,000.00	\$	261,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 145,330,512.50</b>		<b>\$ 105,646,374.00</b>

### TEMPLATE #3



## PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (For completion by a DAC member – maximum two pages when complete)

(Approved by WP-STAT in June 2013)

<b>Full official name of the agency in English:</b>	COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund																																			
<b>in French:</b>																																				
<b>Official abbreviation in English:</b>	COVID-19 RRF																																			
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<b>Type of proposal (mark with X):</b>	<i>Original X</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>																																	
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<b>Mandate/mission:</b> Show how the agency promotes the economic development and welfare of developing countries as a main or substantial objective (please do not just copy stated mandate or mission statement; the urls for these can be provided in the last box below).																																				
<p>Following the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic in early 2020, the UN Secretary General established the COVID 19 Response and Recovery Fund (the Fund) as a temporary UN inter-agency funding mechanism, with the main objective to support a coordinated UN system response in low and middle income countries, targeting those most vulnerable to the health and socio-economic impacts of the crisis. All whilst promoting close alignment with governments' own COVID 19 response and recovery plans. By relying on the recently reinvigorated Resident</p>																																				

Coordinator system, the Fund feeds into UN Development System reform initiatives and the associated planning tools to support UN Country Teams in responding to the immediate health and socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, while anchoring the response in the long term objective of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

After the Fund was launched in early 2020 it quickly disbursed its first round of funds to 47 UN countries to support their Response to the early impacts of the pandemic. The Funds second call was exclusive to UNCTs that had finalized and submitted a costed COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plans (SERPs) in order to fill funding gaps for urgent, high quality joint programmes. In addition, the Fund has created a Catalogue of Solutions with a pipeline of more than 200 high quality and readily implementable joint programmes based on SERPs in 100 countries. As of May 2021 these combined efforts have led to funding of **87 programmes in 80 countries**. The Fund will continue to support the Socio-Economic Response activities towards the streamlining of planning tools as UN Country Teams are returning to their normal programming tools by 2022.

**Activities:** *In which sectors, themes and partnerships is the agency active? What are its main types of activity and why do these fall within the boundaries of ODA?*

The Fund has provided allocations under 3 Windows which are designed to respond to the global pandemic as a development emergency and assist countries in their recovery efforts. The windows are aligned to the UN Secretary General's Report: "Shared responsibility, global solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19". Consequently, all activities fall within the following areas of development support:

- **Window 1:** Supports National Plans for Combating COVID-19 to close critical gaps, for example, pertaining to limiting transmission, the acquisition of essential equipment and supplies, scaling up country preparedness and response operations, and the payment of salaries and incentives to their healthcare and social workforce; and provide critical services interrupted by COVID-19.
- **Window 2:** Mitigate the socio-economic impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods will finance social protection mechanisms meant to help prevent people directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic from falling into or farther into poverty, mainly through social protection mechanisms. It aims to ensure that the burden of response and recovery are not disproportionately carried by the most vulnerable, and prevent that a legion of new poor is created.
- **Window 3:** Recover Better to ensure the achievement of SDG targets by 2030 despite the current and possible future shocks. Funded activities will, inter alia: - Strengthen and test national preparedness measures inclusive of integrated disease surveillance and response, community-based surveillance, maintenance of key services; healthcare and social worker workforce readiness, laboratory capacity; public procurement protocols and logistics.

All fund allocations are filling funding gaps in UN Country Team's Response and Recovery Plans, namely the **Socio-Economic Response Plans (SERPs)**, which are based on the **5 Pillars and Sub-pillars of the Secretary General's Socio-Economic Response Framework**:

- Pillar 1. Health First: Protecting Health Services and Systems during the Crisis
- Pillar 2. Protecting People: Social Protection and Basic Services.
- Pillar 3. Economic Response and Recovery: Protecting Jobs, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, and Informal Sector Workers
- Pillar 4. Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration
- Pillar 5. Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

In addition, the following crosscutting thematic issues centered around LNOB principles are weighed as key criteria for funding:

- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** consistent with the view that recovery efforts can only be successful with a strong focus on gender equality, the Fund has ensured a high level of gender mainstreaming across all of its joint programmes. In its 2 Call for Proposals, the Fund had set a target

for 30% of funded joint programmes to hold a Gender Equality Marker (GEM) score of 3, meaning gender equality is the main objective of a planned intervention. This target was greatly exceeded as 69 % of Call 2 proposals qualified for a GEM score of 3.

- Human Rights: the fund prioritizes programmes that takes a human rights based approach to engaging rights holders and duty bearers in identifying and assisting those who are left the furthest behind and experience intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization.
- Digital solutions/ innovation: the fund promotes programmes that contains solutions that use digital tools and technology to make sure recovery effort are reaching those left the furthest behind and facilitate low cost ways to fill data gaps to benefit vulnerable populations.

**Budget:** *What is the agency's total budget? Does it separately identify core and non-core funding? Does the agency receive assessed or voluntary contributions?*

As of May 2021, the fund has invested **USD 74 million 80 countries total**.  
The Fund is fully funded by non-core voluntary contributions from **20 UN Member States**.

Please see Table 1. overview of expenditures as of May 2021 and on the the Fund's Gateway website(link below)

**Expenditures:** *In which countries are expenditures made? Where is the agency active?*

As of May 2021, the Fund has supported **87** joint programmes in **80 countries**.  
**61 of these programmes are still active across 5 regions**.

See the full list of countries with related budgets and expenditures in Table 2 below and on the Fund's Gateway site (link below)

**Web references:** *Please cite useful urls.*

- Multi Partner Trust Fund Gateway Website - COVID 19 Response and Recovery Fund: [Trust Fund Factsheet - UN COVID-19 Response & Recover \(undp.org\)](#)
- COVID19 Response and Recovery Fund landing page: <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/recoverbetter>
- Catalogue of solutions (January 2021): [Solutions Catalogue - Overview gw2 \(6\).pdf](#)
- Interim report: [COVID-19 MPTF Interim Report \(27\).pdf](#)
- Terms of Reference for the COVID 19 Response and Recovery Fund: [file:///C:/Users/nina.andersen/Downloads/TOR%20UN%20COVID%20MPTF%20-%2030%20June%202020%20\(8\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/nina.andersen/Downloads/TOR%20UN%20COVID%20MPTF%20-%2030%20June%202020%20(8).pdf)
- UN framework for immediate socio-economic response: <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-framework-immediate-socio-economic-response-covid-19>

### TEMPLATE #4



## PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (For completion by a DAC member – maximum two pages when complete)

*(Approved by WP-STAT in June 2013)*

<b>Full official name of the agency in English:</b>	Association of Caribbean States																																			
<b>in French:</b>	Association des Etats de la Caraïbe																																			
<b>Official abbreviation in English:</b>	ACS																																			
<b>in French:</b>	AEC																																			
<b>Proposing DAC Member:</b>	France																																			
<b>Type of proposal (mark with X):</b>	<i>Original X</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>																																	
<b>Year agency was created or changed its status:</b>	1994																																			
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<p>The ACS is a union of nations centered on the Caribbean Basin. The organization was formed with the aim of promoting <b>consultation, cooperation, and concerted action</b> among all the countries of the GreaterCaribbean. The primary <b>purpose</b> of the ACS is to develop greater trade among the nations, enhance <b>transportation</b>, develop sustainable tourism, and facilitate greater and more effective responses to and mitigation of the effects of local natural disasters. It comprises twenty-five member states and ten associate members.</p>																																				

The Action Plan of the ACS (attached as Annex 1) is implemented in a 3-year cycle which responds to the SDGs as the framework for projects and initiatives.

Specific activities range from workshops, seminars, capacity building, training, project implementation with mixed components in order to positively impact our State members and Associate members with the assistance of our observer members and organizations and donors to develop win-win strategic partnerships.

**Activities:** *In which sectors, themes and partnerships is the agency active? What are its main types of activity and why do these fall within the boundaries of ODA?*

- The Directorate for Trade and Sustainable Development (DTSD) encompasses three of the five ACS focal areas: (i) Trade Development and External Economic Relations, (ii) Sustainable Tourism, and (iii) Transport. Recognising the synergies that exist within and among these three focal areas, the work of the Directorate is therefore focused on designing, implementing and monitoring programmes, projects and initiatives to drive economic and social development and increase competitiveness among ACS Member States and Associate Members, in collaboration with regional and international strategic partners and alliances.
- The Focal Area of Trade Development and External Economic Relations largely involves measures to facilitate and promote trade within the Greater Caribbean region, as well as to reduce external and internal barriers thus promoting competitiveness and job generation.
- The Focal Area of Sustainable Tourism seeks to encourage the creation and promotion of value-added in the tourism industry and development of MSMS as a primary engine of economic growth in the Greater Caribbean. It works to enhance job generation and regional tourism as an engine for development and by maintaining focus on promoting international best practices across the social, economic and environmental pillars of regional tourism development
- Transport underpins the other two focal areas, and is oriented towards “connecting the Greater Caribbean by air and sea”. Therefore, the DTSD takes into account both the air and maritime industries of countries in the region and is working towards bridging the connectivity gaps along these lines.
- The Directorate for Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment and the Caribbean Sea as its name addresses three focal areas: Disaster Risk Reduction which aims to coordinate the mitigation of risk and effective response to natural disasters in the Caribbean. The main focus of this Directorate is to achieve and maintain organization among members when treating with natural disasters in order to effect a high level of response to disasters.
- Preservation of the Caribbean Sea: Through its Caribbean Sea Commission (CSC) the organisation works to establish partnership for the execution of projects and initiatives that are aimed at securing the preservation of the Caribbean Sea given the linkage of the Caribbean Sea to the areas of transport, tourism and the economies of the region. In this regard, the CSC is also working to obtain for the Caribbean Sea, the designation of special area within the context of sustainable development.
- The Directorate of Cooperation and Resource Mobilization: is a cross-cutting unit which and promotes international cooperation, develops and reviews all projects, programmes and initiatives of regional impact to prioritise those requiring resource mobilisation and financing for immediate implementation in constant synergy with the other Directorates and offices of the ACS. It also designs tools, plans, systems and methods for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of ACS projects.

**Budget:** *What is the agency's total budget? Does it separately identify core and non-core funding? Does the agency receive assessed or voluntary contributions?*

Approximate annual budget is US\$2.2 million and is divided into funding coming from annual contributions from members and associate members; and the Special Fund which comprises contributions from Observer countries, Observer organizations and donors and is geared towards the financing of projects. Member States are also able to make voluntary contributions apart from their annual fee. However, the ACS designs, formulates and implements development projects and programmes of regional impact related to the priority areas and are fully or partially financed by donors. The ACS manages restricted and non-restricted funding coming from donors to finance our projects and initiatives. Restricted funding is defined as funds tendered and assigned to a named specific project or initiative. While Non-restricted funding is defined as funds tendered to the organisation for the execution of projects and initiatives in general. Contributions can be in cash or in kind.

**Expenditures:** *In which countries are expenditures made? Where is the agency active?*

The Association of Caribbean States is headquartered in Port of Spain, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and implements projects, initiatives and programmes for impact among the states and territories of the Caribbean region. Please find attached a complete list of Member States and Associate Members, Founding Organisations, Observer countries and organisations and Social Actors. (attachment 1)

**Web references:** *Please cite useful urls.*

[www.acs-aec.org](http://www.acs-aec.org)

## TEMPLATE #5

### PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (For completion by a DAC member – maximum two pages when complete)

*(Approved by WP-STAT in June 2013)*

<b>Full official name of the agency in English:</b>	The International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law		
<b>in French:</b>	Institut international pour la justice et l'État de droit		
<b>Official abbreviation in English:</b>	IIJ		
<b>in French:</b>	IIJ		
<b>Proposing DAC Member:</b>	France		
<b>Type of proposal (mark with X):</b>	<i>Original X</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>
<b>Year agency was created or changed its status:</b>	2020 (2014)		

**[For resubmissions only]** *Indicate year rejected, and reasons that justify reconsideration.*

#### Channel Category proposed (mark "X" against proposed category):

Channel Category Name	Category Code	Proposed
International NGO	21000	
Public Private Partnerships	30000	
Networks	31000	
United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions	41000	
Other UN	41300	
European Institutions	42000	
International Monetary Fund	43000	
World Bank Group	44000	
Regional Development Banks	46000	
Other Multilaterals	47000	X

**Mandate/mission:** *Show how the agency promotes the economic development and welfare of developing countries as a main or substantial objective (please do not just copy stated mandate or mission statement; the urls for these can be provided in the last box below).*

The International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ) is an intergovernmental organisation, located in Malta with a mission to deliver innovative and sustainable practitioner capacity-building through the implementation of rule of law-based good practices developed by the GCTF, the United Nations, and other fora. Since its inauguration in 2014, the IIJ has trained more than 6,000 criminal justice practitioners through its capacity-building workshops in Malta and the Institute's geographic focus regions. The IIJ is building and strengthening the competencies of parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors, police, prison, and other criminal justice practitioners to address violent extremism, terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework. IIJ capacity-building is tailored to the needs of the regions it serves, including North, West and East Africa as well as the Middle East. I also conducts select engagement in the Balkans as well as Central, South and Southeast Asia. The IIJ currently consists of three units: the Academic Unit, the Programmatic Unit and the Administration and Outreach Unit.

The IJJ launched the Academic Unit in 2020 and it is delivering tailored, skill-based educational courses for criminal justice practitioners, including prosecutors, judges and law enforcement investigators. Through these courses, the Academic Unit is building practitioner capacity, filling critical gaps in knowledge, and providing much-needed technical assistance in areas integral to the effective delivery of rule of law-compliant justice. This increased practitioner capacity, in turn, supports the development of the justice institutions that play a key role in the delivery of justice and the protection of human rights.

The Programmatic Unit leads the design and delivery of short-form capacity-building workshops addressing specific and emerging threats and challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism and the rule of law. Structured and delivered under the IJJ Core Initiatives & Workstreams, these workshops are tailored to national and regional contexts, with a focus on practical application of skills and good practices to real-world challenges facing the criminal justice practitioners the IJJ serves. The Programmatic Unit's work is organised under seven IJJ Core Initiatives — the Addressing Homegrown Terrorism Initiative, Global Central Authorities Initiative, Investigations Initiative, Judicial Capacity-Building Initiative, Juvenile Justice Initiative, Prison Management Initiative, and Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters Initiative — as well as five IJJ standalone Initiatives & Workstreams.

Based on a careful reading of the ODA criteria, and the OECD's DAC High Level Meeting Communiqué (19 February 2016), the IJJ, whose activities are in line with Purpose Codes 15130 (legal and judicial development) and 15210 (conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security), is pleased to submit this application for ODA-eligibility.

Central to this application is the Academic Unit's important work in development and technical assistance, grounded in the rule of law, and delivered in the context of the key roles played by criminal justice practitioners in preventing and countering violent extremism.

The Academic Unit is building, developing and strengthening civilian criminal justice practitioner capacity at the national and regional levels in our geographic focus areas where such development work remains an urgent need. Through its academic curricula and tailored course delivery, the Academic Unit is building key skills, including on: effective case management, investigative skills and techniques, presenting evidence at trial, principles and tools to enhance inter-agency and international judicial cooperation, as well as building regional and subregional practitioner networks to reinforce learning and promote the further sharing of data, good practices and experiences.

The Academic Unit's courses are grounded in the rule of law, integrating principles of justice, equality, respect for rights, governance, accountability, transparency and inclusiveness. The importance of the rule of law in the achieving development aims is well recognised, including in the UN Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law (A/RES/67/1, 2012), which states that the “rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing ... the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which in turn reinforce the rule of law.”

To be effective and sustainable, rule of law-based criminal justice practitioner capacity-building must also address the realities and context in which justice is to be delivered. As the February 2016 High-Level DAC Communiqué correctly notes, “development, human rights, and peace and security are indivisible and interrelated<sup>1</sup>”. The OECD, UN and other bodies have further recognised that people's negative experiences with the justice sector may generate grievances that can contribute to extremism and radicalization, and that a lack of trust in law enforcement and the judicial process can be a contributing factor in the rise of violent extremist views and organisations.

As such, an effective response to violent extremism must address the underlying conditions that provide violent extremist groups the opportunity to take root, including inter alia failures with regards to human rights, the rule of law and good governance. Criminal justice practitioners are central to this task; whereas violent extremists take swift advantage of injustice, the delivery of fair trials and justice based on rule of law principles can help counter underlying grievances and extremist narratives<sup>2</sup>.

The Academic Unit's curriculum is building practitioner capacity at this crucial nexus between development, rule of law and preventing/countering violent extremism. By building the skills of criminal justice practitioners, one improves the quality of services available to citizens seeking to exercise their rights, and build public confidence in the justice

system itself. Academic Unit alumni have a more nuanced understanding of how their roles in the criminal justice system interact with P/CVE interventions, and the impact of their ability to fairly resolve legal disputes related to local grievances or community marginalisation. Academic Unit alumni who are trained in and champion the rule of law are therefore also playing a critically important role in addressing grievances and drivers of extremism that can weaken a community's resilience to violent extremist narratives.

The Academic Unit's rule of law courses are guided by the principle that strong justice institutions, and skilled criminal justice practitioners, are essential to building public confidence in the justice system and government. Accountability and legitimacy are imperative for the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and a powerful tool for addressing grievances which may otherwise lead to support for violent extremism. The Academic Unit curricula is building a network of skilled practitioners with a focus on increased transparency, accountability, inclusivity, governance and respect for human rights. These are important factors in engendering a culture of lawfulness and supporting realisation of development goals.

**Activities:** *In which sectors, themes and partnerships is the agency active? What are its main types of activity and why do these fall within the boundaries of ODA?*

The Academic Unit's activities directly benefit the capacity of governments and official institutions to adhere to and protect human rights within their areas of responsibility—safeguarding civil society from abuses that infringe upon their ability to sustainably develop as countries where the rule of law is institutionalised and uncompromising. The Unit works to strengthen effective criminal justice systems and rule of law frameworks to bring justice to criminal offenders and foster sustainable community engagements to prevent future economically debilitating acts and promote the welfare of developing countries. The Unit, through its curricula, ensures that investigators, prosecutors and judges have the necessary knowledge and practical skills to effectively manage their cases in line with the rule of law and human rights. The courses are designed to promote rule-of-law-protective approaches that are effective in mitigating the economic and development consequences through the prevention and dissuasion of such acts, the resiliency of the society to recover, and through the increased trust in governmental institutions. These activities fall within the boundaries of ODA as they relate to support to the rule of law, which is explicitly included in ODA and the judicial sector (under para 119).

Moreover, the *DAC Communiqué* cites as ODA-eligible many of the Academic Unit's activities, including: 1) education that supports the rule of law; 2) building the capacity of security and justice systems in specific skills required for the prevention of extremist or terrorist threats, such as in the collection and correct use of evidence or fair trial conduct; and 3) ensuring more effective and human rights-compliant behaviours. The Academic Unit's methodology, pedagogy and integrated monitoring and evaluation, are also designed to ensure sustainable skills development, and the curricula is tailored to practitioners' needs, incorporating locally relevant case studies, good practices and practical exercises.

**Budget:** *What is the agency's total budget? Does it separately identify core and non-core funding? Does the agency receive assessed or voluntary contributions?*

The Academic Unit has a budget of EUR 1,8 million, which includes personnel, programme and operational costs of the AU. Contributions to the AU budget are all voluntary as there are no assessed contributions for the Unit or the IIJ more broadly. Current funding for the AU is provided by the Governments of Australia, Denmark, France, and the United States. The overall budget of the IIJ is EUR 5,5 million (as of 2021), which includes personnel, programme and operational costs of all three units. This budget is approved by the IIJ Governing Board of Administrators on an annual basis. Ninety-five percent of all contributions to the IIJ (including to the AU) are allocated to programmatic activities of either the Academic Unit or the Programmatic Unit. From each contribution an overhead rate of 15,5% is taken for overhead and administration costs. Contributions to the "core" Annual Budget are an exception.

**Expenditures:** *In which countries are expenditures made? Where is the agency active?*

Academic Unit courses take place in or for the benefit of ODA recipient countries.

- Malta (nothing in-country currently planned)

Some research projects are planned in country

**Web references:** *Please cite useful urls.*

The IIJ is currently developing a new website, which will include a separate space/portal for the Academic Unit and infrastructure to support the growing practitioner alumni network. The new website, and Academic Unit presence, is expected to be launched in September 2021.

## TEMPLATE #6



### PROPOSED ADDITION TO DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (For completion by a DAC member – maximum two pages when complete)

*(Approved by WP-STAT in June 2013)*

<b>Full official name of the agency in English:</b>	International Criminal Police Organisation																																			
<b>in French:</b>	Organisation Internationale de Police Criminelle																																			
<b>Official abbreviation in English:</b>	ICPO																																			
<b>in French:</b>	OIPC																																			
<b>Proposing DAC Member:</b>	FRANCE																																			
<b>Type of proposal (mark with X):</b>	<i>Original X</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Resubmission</i>																																	
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<p>Sustainable economic development and societal welfare requires just and accountable societies, governed by the rule of law and shielded from the debilitating effects of widespread criminality. Such societies provide a peaceful, predictable business environments free from corruption, allowing for entrepreneurship, creativity and collaboration and for their benefits to be justly distributed. Criminality and corruption is corrosive to these advancements and the social contract between the state and its citizens, hindering communities from achieving economic development. This is why it is summarised in UN Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. INTERPOL helps to achieve peace, justice and security by connecting its 194 member countries, sharing information on <i>ordinary law</i> crimes and providing tools and capacity building so that the weakest and most vulnerable have access to the best available support to uphold the rule of law. It is enshrined in INTERPOL's constitution: <i>the development of all institutions to contribute effectively to the suppression of ordinary law crimes</i>. Central to the mandate is the apolitical and non-military character of INTERPOL's work on ordinary law crimes: <i>"It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character."</i> The constitution further aligns to the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Promoting</p>																																				

these universal and basic human rights – providing capacity building and upholding the rule of law - is its mission, whilst INTERPOL’s membership is the world. Of its 194 members, more than two-thirds (68%) are identified on the DAC list of ODA recipients and 44 (23% of the total) are identified as “Least Developed Countries”.

**Activities:** *In which sectors, themes and partnerships is the agency active? What are its main types of activity and why do these fall within the boundaries of ODA?*

ODA is defined as aid that specifically promotes and targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. INTERPOL’s activities – capacity building and support – strengthen the most vulnerable<sup>4</sup> with the focus on building and supporting institutions. All of INTERPOL’s actions are politically neutral and taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries.

- **Sectors, themes and partnerships:** No single agency, country or entity can respond effectively to today’s transnational peace and security challenges. INTERPOL is in the security sector, supporting “Peace and Justice” across all of the other sectors. It acts as a conduit between developed nations and the vulnerable: INTERPOL’s partners are both the developed nations that supply the means for capacity building<sup>5</sup> and recipient nations. INTERPOL leads high-level dialogue and engagement with our member countries, regional and international organizations.
- **Activities:** Whilst INTERPOL itself is not directly involved in operational activity, it coordinates and acts on behalf of its membership through its partnerships. It provides a support platform, coordinating activities and helping to provide the strong institutions that support economic development. Activities are divided into three categories:
  - **Capacity building:** INTERPOL’s capacity building supports individuals and organizations to obtain, develop or strengthen their law enforcement knowledge, skills, tools, equipment, processes. Our capacity building’s ultimate aim is the “national ownership” of new capabilities, so that they can be sustained and further developed independently. All of INTERPOL’s capacity building is underpinned by guiding principles: *Strengthening the global law enforcement architecture, Respect for human rights, Gender Mainstreaming and Leading by example*. The vast majority of capacity building focuses on ODA-eligible countries in the developing world; flagship programs are:
    - countering corruption;
    - preventing environmental crime;
    - preventing child sexual exploitation;
    - preventing human, drugs and arms trafficking.

*Please refer to the annex for further examples of Capacity Building at INTERPOL.*

- **Data management and analysis:** Ordinary law crime data and analytical products are made available to national law enforcement to help investigate and prevent criminality in the pursuit of justice and accountability. INTERPOL itself also gathers, manages, shares and analyses police data. It provides quality standards, rejecting data that does not meet its ordinary law criteria. It also provides the tools to allow countries to input and analyse data themselves. This data and other inputs is leveraged to produce analytical reports of emerging crime trends.
- **Operational/investigative support:** Today’s most debilitating forms of criminality are transnational in nature. This means investigations often have international dimensions. INTERPOL provides a central, secure focal point for international cooperation and information-sharing on criminal investigations. It provides a cyber support capability and a forum for sharing expertise. This includes facilitating requests for mutual legal assistance, sharing sensitive data, identifying good practices, and providing on-the-ground support. Our support helps in the apprehension of dangerous individuals and the dismantling of organized criminal networks by national authorities.

**Budget:** *What is the agency’s total budget? Does it separately identify core and non-core funding? Does the agency receive assessed or voluntary contributions?*

INTERPOL’s total budget in 2020 was **EUR 136 million**<sup>6</sup>. The principal source of financing is from our membership, from governments, through assessed contributions and voluntary contributions, which may be both in cash and “in kind”. Whilst assessed contributions are considered “core”, a portion of the voluntary contributions is also considered “core” as without them – notably the free-use of assets and services – the Organization would not

be able to function. Of the EUR 136 million, EUR 95 million (70%) is therefore “core” funding.

All of INTERPOL’s 194 member states contribute to core funding on a scale that is adapted from the United Nations scale. In 2020, statutory assessed contributions totaled **EUR 60 million**. Statutory contributions fund the core activities that uphold INTERPOL’s mandate to support the rule of law in its member states as well as capacity building and support activities according to the strategic priorities.

In 2020, voluntary contributions totaled **EUR 76 million** (in cash, in-kind and self-generated), of this EUR 35 million is core funding. Voluntary cash contributions (non-core funding) are usually earmarked by donors and aligned to a specific activity.

**Expenditures:** *In which countries are expenditures made? Where is the agency active?*

INTERPOL is active in all of its 194 member states: a condition of membership is that there is a coordination office (National Central Bureau) in each member state connected to the network. INTERPOL ensures the connection of the offices where the national entity does not have the means do so itself.

Of the 194 INTERPOL member states, 138 of the 142 that are classified on the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) are INTERPOL members. Staff from more than 100 member countries are based at the General Secretariat and Global Complex, as well as the various regional offices.

In order to support regional developmental activities, INTERPOL has established six Regional Bureaus (four in Central, East, South, and West Africa; two in Central and South America) and an Operational Liaison Office (South East Asia), all of which are sited in DAC denominated states (Cameroon, Cote D’Ivoire, Kenya, Zimbabwe, San Salvador, Argentina, Thailand). Significant development programmes, such as the West Africa Capacity Building project, are supported from the regional offices.

**Web references:** *Please cite useful urls.*

- INTERPOL’s Constitution (Article 2 & 3)
- INTERPOL Vision and Mission
- INTERPOL Policing Capabilities
- Strategic Framework
- The INTERPOL Global Policing Goals and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Annual Report 2020
- INTERPOL Financial Statements 2020

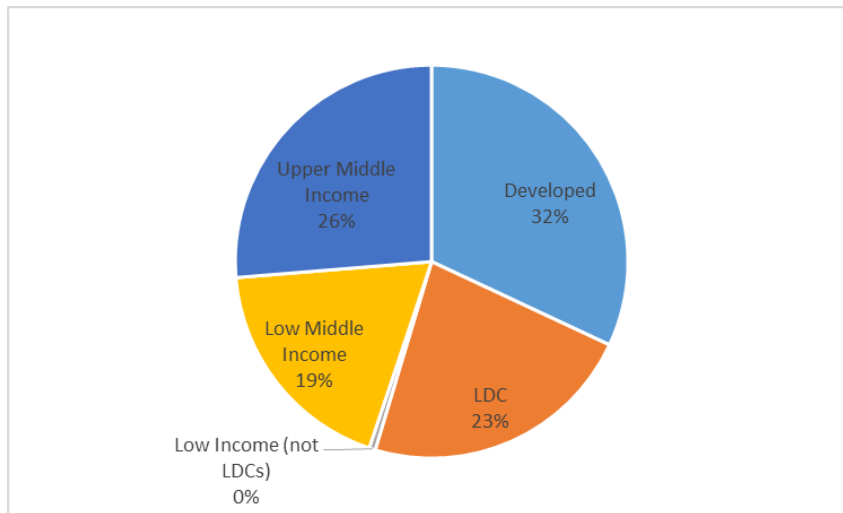
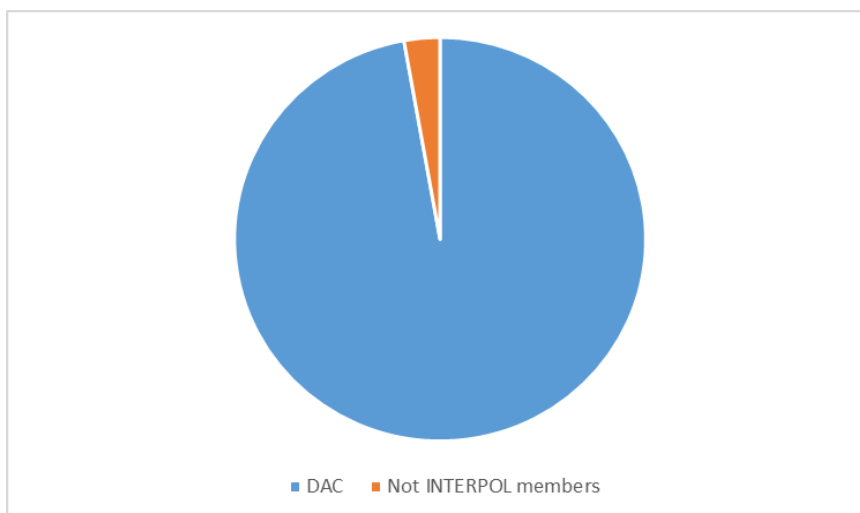
## APPENDIX TO INTERPOL

### CLASSIFICATION OF INTERPOL MEMBERS ACCORDING TO DAC CRITERIA

INTERPOL has 194 member states of which 138 (71%) are classified as DAC countries according to the 2021 list. According to INTERPOL’s constitution, all members have equal rights irrespective of the contribution that each makes to the budget: one vote at the General Assembly; representation on governing bodies; access to the same tools and services. Being a member of the Organization allows the country to benefit from the services of all of the members. In effect this allows for support of the less developed by the more developed – as everyone is at risk from the weakest members of a network.

Of the 142 states that are on the DAC list for 2021, 132 (93%) are INTERPOL members. Of the 10 countries that are not specific members of INTERPOL, 6 are linked with members and have some indirect access to INTERPOL services bringing the total to 139 (97%). One of these remaining countries is also in membership discussions. In summary, nearly all DAC members are also members of INTERPOL and therefore benefit from the Organization’s core tools and services.

	Total	INTERPOL Direct	INTERPOL Indirect
LDC	45	44	44
Low Income (not LDCs)	2	1	1
Low Middle Income	39	36	37
Upper Middle Income	56	51	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>138</b>
<i>Percentage</i>		<i>93%</i>	<i>97%</i>

**Table 1: Classification of INTERPOL’s 194 member states by DAC criteria (2021)****Chart 1: Classification of INTERPOL’s 194 member states by DAC criteria 2021**

**Chart 2: Countries identified on DAC list as members of INTERPOL.** Of the 142 countries on the DAC list (2021) only 4 (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Kosovo, Mirconesia, Tuvalu) are not yet members of INTERPOL.

## INTERPOL BUDGET: FUNDING

INTERPOL has three main sources of funding: assessed contributions, voluntary cash contributions and voluntary “in-kind” contributions. In-kind contributions are for the free-use of assets and personnel, without which INTERPOL would not be able to function effectively. In-kind contributions are therefore considered “core”, alongside statutory contributions.

2020 Results	M EUR	%
Statutory contributions	60	44%
Voluntary cash contributions	41	30%
In-kind-contributions	35	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2: Sources of INTERPOL funding by type 2020 actual (M EUR)**

2020 Results	M EUR	%
Core	95	70%
Non-core	41	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3: Classification of INTERPOL funding by type 2020 actual (M EUR)**

Voluntary cash contributions are sought by the Organisation to support specific developmental initiatives, frequently involving capacity building, including the training and support of personnel and the construction and development of systems in DAC countries. These projects assist in maintaining peace and security to allow for further developmental activities. Of the EUR 41M of voluntary cash contributions in 2020, nearly all of it came from OECD countries.

## CAPACITY BUILDING AT INTERPOL

*Capacity building for law enforcement is a gradual and transversal process through which individuals and the institutions for which they work, obtain, develop or strengthen knowledge, skills, tools, equipment, processes and other resources to complete their professional duties to a greater capacity. Holistic in nature, capacity building goes beyond training on specific skills or providing a specific tool, to include the changing of attitudes and behaviours at both the individual and institutional level. Its ultimate aim is the “ownership” of these new capabilities by member countries, so that they can be used, sustained and further developed by them independently in the future.*

*Per the INTERPOL Capacity Building Guidelines, capacity building is based on six pillars: Capabilities, Subject-Matter Expertise, Professional Skills, Infrastructure Development, Institutional Change and Sustainability.*

*Below are just a few examples of capacity building interventions by INTERPOL, their impact in member countries and their contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to which INTERPOL’s Global Policing Goals are aligned.*

<b>CAPACITY BUILDING POLICY FRAMEWORK</b>	
<p>The INTERPOL Capacity Building and Training Directorate (CBT) is responsible for quality assurance and setting standards in this field. INTERPOL officials receive guidance in implementing capacity building programmes through a robust framework and support mechanisms, designed to maximize the long-term impact of initiatives. This includes Frameworks for Gender Mainstreaming and Human Rights in Capacity Building, Capacity Building Evaluation Guidelines, the INTERPOL Guide for Effective Training, and Directives on training quality assurance. Capacity Building Guidelines, based upon the six aforementioned pillars, are also under development, with publication due Q3 2021. In addition, Capacity Building and Training Officers and Gender Affairs Experts under CBT, provide organization-wide support to ensure the effective application of these standards and guidelines.</p>	<b>INTERPOL Policing Capabilities</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Subject-Matter Expertise</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Professional Skills</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Infrastructure Development</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Institutional Change</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Sustainability</b> <input type="checkbox"/>



**SDG 5 - Gender Equality. Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.5 and 5.c**

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities. Targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.b**

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Targets 16.1-16.8, 16.a**

<b>PROJECT ADWENPA (2014-2021) (funded by GFFO and GAC)</b>	
<p>This project of 4 phases aimed to strengthen law enforcement institutions to enhance bordersecurity in Africa. It trained law enforcement officials on border management skills, emphasizing the importance of INTERPOL Policing Capabilities and respect forinternational human rights and data protection norms. To enhance sustainability, long-term accounts to INTERPOL’s digital training platform and a Handbook on Effective Border Management were provided to beneficiaries. Train-the-trainer courses encouraged the cascading of capabilities at national level, further reinforced through the participation of certified officials as co-instructors in future phases. Along with capacity building operational field exercises, which put learning into practice and to which alumni of previous phases were invited, this transferred ownership of capabilities to beneficiaries, enhanced project sustainability and strengthened regional networks. Illicit goods, drugs and human trafficking victims were also detected during the field exercises. The project also delivered a Leadership for Women in Law Enforcement Seminar. This contributed to the designation of a participant as the Head of a new ‘Gender Desk’ within the Immigration service. INTERPOL supported her in developing the Desk’s policy and framework and in providing access, at her request, to INTERPOL e-learning on Gender Mainstreaming and Human Rights Considerations for Law Enforcement for over 500 officials. The creation of this Desk is an example of a permanent commitment to improve gender-equity in the Immigration Service of this beneficiary.</p>	<b>INTERPOL Policing Capabilities</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Subject-Matter Expertise</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Professional Skills</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Infrastructure Development</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Institutional Change</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Sustainability</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>



**SDG 5 - Gender Equality. Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.5 and 5.c**  
**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities. Targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.b**  
**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.7, 16.a**

**PROJECT SUNBIRD (2017-2021) (funded by GAC)**

This project aimed to strengthen law enforcement institutions to better combat terrorism and transnational crime in ASEAN. It built upon a previous EU-funded initiative (EU- ASEAN Border Management Programme), which extended INTERPOL's global communication system in the region to 50 transit hubs and 5 national systems. Extended access to INTERPOL's global communications system and donations of training equipment have also taken place, further ensuring long-term access to the system by frontline officers. The development of interagency agreements and standard operational procedures ensuring wide access to international Law Enforcement cooperation channels and information sharing were conducted. INTERPOL Policing Capabilities training and subsequent operations reinforced national capabilities to use this system in line with international human rights and data protection standards. In addition to instructor-led training on INTERPOL Policing Capabilities, Forensics, and Leadership for Women, reaching over 800 participants (56% f/44% m), the project developed sustainable resources: an e-learning course on Gender Mainstreaming for Law Enforcement (now accessible to officials globally), a Forensics in ASEAN report, and a report on Women in Law Enforcement in ASEAN, based largely on interviews with national officials. The latter, developed by INTERPOL's Senior Gender Affairs Expert with UNODC and UN Women, provided recommendations on how to improve gender mainstreaming within national agencies and gave visibility to this issue (over 1,477 participants joined the online launch of the paper). National ownership of capabilities was promoted through active engagement of beneficiaries in the development of certain project deliverables, train-the-trainer courses, and the operational field exercise, during which they put skills into practice and detected suspected foreign terrorist fighters and human trafficking offenders, amongst others.

<b>INTERPOL Policing Capabilities</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Subject-Matter Expertise</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Professional Skills</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Institutional Change</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**SDG 5 - Gender Equality. Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.5 and 5.c**

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities. Targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.b**

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.7, 16.a**

<b>PROJECT PROTEGER (2019-2022) (Funded by GAC)</b>	
<p>This project aims to strengthen law enforcement institutions to better counter migrant smuggling in the Americas. A Gender Affairs Expert ensures the application of the Framework on Gender Mainstreaming in Capacity Building in all activities. Specialized training on migrant smuggling investigations, INTERPOL Policing Capabilities, and biometrics has reached over 2,000 officials to date. Extended access to INTERPOL’s global communications system and donations of training equipment have also taken place, further ensuring long-term access to the system. The development of interagency agreements and standard operational procedures ensuring wide access to international Law Enforcement cooperation channels and information sharing were implemented. In order to promote a sustainable gender-sensitive and human-rights based approach to migrant smuggling, regional law enforcement change actors have been identified to form part of the Alliance Network of Law Enforcement Experts in Gender and Human Rights in Migrant smuggling. The network receives training on Human Rights, Gender Mainstreaming, INTERPOL Policing Capabilities, and Migrant Smuggling Investigations. They will also receive a Train-the-Trainer course to promote the cascading of capabilities at national level. Their continued engagement will be facilitated through a dedicated space on the INTERPOL Global Knowledge Hub, a knowledge exchange platform. Alumni of the INTERPOL Policing Capabilities Programme have access to a similar network, again promoting long-term engagement and networks. The outcomes of the above have already been seen: for instance, Purple Notice requests highlighting migrant smuggling/human trafficking modus operandi affecting women and the LGBT+ community were submitted to INTERPOL by beneficiaries. A capacity building operational field exercise towards the end of the project will provide the opportunity for beneficiaries to put skills into practice and to consolidate ownership of capabilities. Finally, the incorporation of the University Institute of the Argentinian Federal Police and the National Police of Colombia into the INTERPOL Global Academy will further facilitate the embedding of curricula and skills in the region. The Academy supports INTERPOL in developing and delivery training at regional level, and at extending access to INTERPOL’s digital training solution, the INTERPOL Virtual Academy, in the region. The Virtual Academy provides training on human rights and gender considerations for law enforcement, INTERPOL Policing Capabilities, and crime areas, amongst others.</p>	<p><b>INTERPOL Policing Capabilities</b></p>
	<p><b>Subject-Matter Expertise</b></p>
	<p><b>Professional Skills</b></p>
	<p><b>Infrastructure Development</b></p>
	<p><b>Institutional Change</b></p>
	<p><b>Sustainability</b></p>



**SDG 5 – Gender Equality. Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.5 and 5.c**  
**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities. Targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.b**  
**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Targets 16.1- 16.4, 16.6, 16.7, 16.a**