WORKSHOP ON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE STATISTICS – DAY 2

Ankara, 12-13 July 2017

Statistics and Development Finance Division
Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD

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REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION OF DEVELOPMENT FINANCE STATISTICS
Data collection

1. Who spends what, where, how and for what purpose?
2. DAC statistics are the only source of reliable, comparable and complete data on development assistance.
Examples of reporting in practice
3 Statistical classifications

A. CRS purpose codes (sectors)
B. Policy markers
C. Channels of delivery
D. Financial instruments
E. Types of aid
### A. Overview of the CRS purpose codes (sectors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Infrastructure &amp; Services</th>
<th>Economic Infrastructure &amp; Services</th>
<th>Multisector/Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>Transport and Storage</td>
<td>General Environmental Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, level unspecified</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Other Multisector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>Energy Generation and Supply</td>
<td>Commodity Aid and General Programme Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td>Banking and Financial Services</td>
<td>General Budget Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-secondary education</td>
<td>Business and Other Services</td>
<td>Developmental Food Aid/Food Security Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td><strong>Productive Sectors</strong></td>
<td>Other Commodity Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, general</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Action Relating to Debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Humanitarian Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population and Reproductive Health</strong></td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>Emergency Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Reconstruction Relief and Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and Civil Society</td>
<td>Mineral Resources and Mining</td>
<td>Disaster Prevention and Preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and Civil Society, General</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Administrative Costs of Donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Peace and Security</td>
<td>Trade Policy and Regs &amp; Trade-Related Adjustment</td>
<td>Refugees In Donor Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Infrastructure and Services</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A. Example of the CRS purpose codes (sectors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAC 5 CODE</th>
<th>CRS CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Education, level unspecified</td>
<td>The codes in this category are to be used only when level of education is unspecified or unknown (e.g. training of primary school teachers should be coded under 11120).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11110</td>
<td>Education policy and administrative management</td>
<td>Education sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to education ministries, administration and management systems; institution capacity building and advice; school management and governance; curriculum and materials development; unspecified education activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11120</td>
<td>Education facilities and training</td>
<td>Educational buildings, equipment, materials; subsidiary services to education (boarding facilities, staff housing); language training; colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11130</td>
<td>Teacher training</td>
<td>Teacher education (where the level of education is unspecified); in-service and pre-service training; materials development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11182</td>
<td>Educational research</td>
<td>Research and studies on education effectiveness, relevance and quality; systematic evaluation and monitoring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11220</td>
<td>Primary education</td>
<td>Formal and non-formal primary education for children; all elementary and first cycle systematic instruction; provision of learning materials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11230</td>
<td>Basic life skills for youth and adults</td>
<td>Formal and non-formal education for basic life skills for young people and adults (adult education); literacy and numeracy training.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11240</td>
<td>Early childhood education</td>
<td>Formal and non-formal pre-school education.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11320</td>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td>Second cycle systematic instruction at both junior and senior levels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11330</td>
<td>Vocational training</td>
<td>Elementary vocational training and secondary level technical education; on-the job training; apprenticeships; including informal vocational training.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Post-secondary education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11420</td>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>Degree and diploma programmes at universities, colleges and polytechnics; scholarships.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11430</td>
<td>Advanced technical and managerial training</td>
<td>Professional-level vocational training programmes and in-service training.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Selecting the right purpose code

- Selecting a sector → key question: “which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster?”. 
- Some contributions are not susceptible to allocation by sector and are reported as non-sector allocable aid. E.g. general budget support.

Some examples:
- Construction of housing for experts working on an agricultural development project: the appropriate code is “agricultural development” (31120) and not “housing policy and administrative management” (16030).

**Sector-specific education activities** are to be included in the respective sectors, either in a specific education code or in a general code.

For example:
- Upgrading of an agricultural training centre: the appropriate code is “agricultural education” (31181).
B. Policy markers

- Gender equality
- Trade and development
- Participatory Development/Good Governance
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH)
- Environment
- Rio Markers:
  - Climate change – adaptation
  - Climate change – mitigation
  - Desertification
  - Biodiversity

**Values:** principal (1), significant (2), not targeted (0).
### C. Channels of delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20000</td>
<td>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) AND CIVIL SOCIETY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30000</td>
<td>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs) and NETWORKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40000</td>
<td>MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51000</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OR OTHER TEACHING INSTITUTION, RESEARCH INSTITUTE OR THINK-TANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60000*</td>
<td>PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Channels of delivery: bilateral aid

**Bilateral transactions:**
- transactions undertaken by a donor country **directly** with a developing country (government to government);
- channeled **through** a multilateral organisation in the form of:
  - earmarked contributions to a developing country; or
  - contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by the organisation.
- transactions with **non-governmental organisations** (NGOs) active in development.
- **internal** development-related transactions:
  - in-donor refugee costs;
  - promotion of development awareness;
  - administrative costs;
  - debt reorganisation.
Multilateral contributions – 2 criteria:

• Contributions to multilateral institutions listed on Annex 2 of the Directives [DAC List of ODA-eligible international organisations]
  – the recipient institution conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development and developing countries; and
  – the recipient institution is either an international organisation whose members are governments or a fund managed autonomously by a multilateral institution.

• Funds are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the recipient institution’s financial assets.
D. Financial instruments

- Grants
- Debt instruments (standard loan, reimbursable grant, bond, asset backed security, including sukuk, other)
- Equity
- Mezzanine finance
- Guarantees
### E. Type of aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Budget support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A01</td>
<td>General budget support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A02</td>
<td>Sector budget support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>Core contributions and pooled programmes and funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B01</td>
<td>Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B02</td>
<td>Core contributions to multilateral institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B03</td>
<td>Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds (multilateral, INGO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B04</td>
<td>Basket funds/pooled funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Project-type interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C01</td>
<td>Project-type interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td>Experts and other technical assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D01</td>
<td>Donor country personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D02</td>
<td>Other technical assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scholarships and student costs in donor countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E01</td>
<td>Scholarships/training in donor country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E02</td>
<td>Imputed student costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>Debt relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F01</td>
<td>Debt relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative costs not included elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G01</td>
<td>Administrative costs not included elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other in-donor expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H01</td>
<td>Development awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H02</td>
<td>Refugees in donor countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avoiding double counting

Two measurement points:

1. Provider effort = A + B
2. Recipient receipts = A + C
Avoiding double counting: the Global Picture

**PROVIDER PERSPECTIVE**

Bilateral providers

30 DAC members
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States

Bilateral providers

Non DAC providers
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Estonia
- Israel
- Kazakhstan
- Kuwait
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Chinese Taipei
- Thailand
- Timor Leste
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates

**RECIPIENT PERSPECTIVE**

Bilateral aid projects

Multi-bi projects “earmarked”

**MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS**

UN Programmes and funds
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- UNFPA etc.

World Bank Group
- IDA
- IBRD

EU Institutions (DAC member)

Regional Development Banks
- African Dev. Bank
- Asian Dev. Bank
- Inter-Amer. Dev. Bank etc.

Other agencies
- IFAD
- GAVI etc.

Extra-budgetary funding

Multilateral contributions “core”

Aid recipient countries

Regular budget

Multilateral aid projects

Avoiding double counting: the Global Picture

- Bilateral aid projects
- Multi-bi projects “earmarked”
- Multilateral contributions “core”
- UN Programmes and funds
  - UNDP
  - UNICEF
  - UNFPA etc.
- World Bank Group
  - IDA
  - IBRD
- EU Institutions (DAC member)
- Regional Development Banks
  - African Dev. Bank
  - Asian Dev. Bank
  - Inter-Amer. Dev. Bank etc.
- Other agencies
  - IFAD
  - GAVI etc.

Extra-budgetary funding

Multilateral contributions “core”

Aid recipient countries

Regular budget

Multilateral aid projects
Q. Time for questions and clarifications
The Creditor Reporting System – CRS
Main items to be reported

Main items:
- Recipient country
- Sector
- Providing agency
- Channel of delivery (especially if multilateral)
- Financial instrument
- Short description
- Extended/committed amount

Other items: policy marker, type of aid, descriptive information and specific information for loans
Data cycle

**DECEMBER**
- Online database update

**JANUARY**
- Request for preliminary ODA aggregate data for previous year sent to donors – deadline mid-March

**FEBRUARY**
- Request for complete, disaggregated data for previous year sent to donors – deadline mid-July

**MARCH**
- Compilation of preliminary aggregate ODA data for previous year and donors forward spending plans

**APRIL**
- Online database update

**MAY**
- Preliminary aggregate ODA data for previous year and outlook on aid published, press release issued

**JUNE**
- Online database update

**AUGUST**
- Secretariat receives, processes and prepares complete, disaggregated donor data for publication

**SEPTEMBER**
- Online database update

**OCTOBER**
-

**NOVEMBER**
- Offline database update

**PUBLICATION OF COMPLETE DISAGGREGATED DATA**
- Request for forward spending plans for next 3-5 years sent to donors – deadline end-February
Advance Questionnaire (AQ):
- Data solicitation – Jan/Feb each year
- Reporting Deadline – Mid-March
- DAC Press Release – April (preliminary figures)

Reporting of final data:
- Data solicitation – Feb/Mar each year
- Reporting deadline – July 15th
- Publishing data 2 months after reporting
- DAC Press Release – December
**Internal/national data collection**

**Coordinating Institution:** Department of international development in the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

**Other actors that could be involved:**
- Other Ministries
- Development finance institutions
- Regional or local governments
- In some countries, also:
  - Embassies or field offices
  - The Central Bank
  - Foundations and the private sector
  - Public universities
Why report data on development finance?

- Inform policy decision-making
- Monitor international commitments
- Transparency of the use of public resources
- Provide detailed, accurate and comparable data to the data-user

Main benefits for non DAC providers:

- Better knowledge and recognition of global effort of development providers
- Improved management of co-operation
- Providers can benefit from statistical capacity building from the DAC
Strengths of DAC Statistics

- **Global Picture** – DAC data collection covers total resource flows, not just aid.

- **Comparability and reliability** – Data are reported on the same basis by all providers. Wherever possible the statistics conform to balance-of-payments norms and definitions.

- **Accountability** – DAC statistics are used to measure providers’ compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation (terms, volume), and monitor progress against specific policy objectives, such as the SDGs.

- **Transparency** – One central data collection repository. All data are available for free online in multiple formats at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline).

- **Aid Co-ordination** – The DAC is the principal OECD body discussing issues related to co-operation with developing countries and provides a platform for provider countries and agencies to dialogue and coordinate.
The 30 main providers of development co-operation (2015)
Useful links on development finance flows:

- [www.aidflows.org](http://www.aidflows.org)
Time for questions and clarifications
Thank you!
**Objective**: To generate additional supply of commercial finance that would otherwise be unavailable for financing of SDG-aligned investments.

**Crowding-in as a safeguard against crowding-out**: Blended finance is providing additionality through direct crowding-in of ‘non-development’ finance.

**Keeping public support to a minimum level**: Public or private investments that mobilise additional private capital can include concessional elements.

**Overall development policy**: Addressing challenges such as development finance and subsidies, enabling environment, development impact, allocation and targeting
**Work programme in 2017**

Delivering two **key products:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Policy insights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Goal:** Support the effective use of blended finance, and provide a framework for donors to base their decisions on scaling-up and mainstreaming blended finance. | **Goal:** Major report on blended finance.  
- Improved understanding of Blended Finance and a common perspective across the development policy community  
- Best practice insights derived from Blended Finance case studies  
- Evidence base of data that will further allow the tracking of blended finance, including trends and evolution. |
| **Provide a policy and best practice framework for DAC members to operate through** | **Provide guidance and policy learnings to DAC members.** |