

AIDmonitor Glossary

OECD and OECD DAC

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is an intergovernmental economic organisation with 35 member countries, founded in 1960 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is a forum to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. It describes itself as being the "venue and voice" of the world's major donor countries.

Since its inception, one of the DAC's main functions has been to collect and publish statistics on aid flow. The DAC's members adopted a criterion for calculating their aid contributions and they called the resulting measure of aid contributions Official Development Assistance (ODA).

ODA – Official Development Assistance

The DAC has measured resource flows to developing countries since 1961. Special attention has been given to the official and concessional part of this flow, defined as "official development assistance" (ODA). The DAC first defined ODA in 1969, and tightened the definition in 1972. ODA is the key measure used in practically all aid targets and assessments of aid performance.

The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
 - a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b. is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent)."

In other words, ODA needs to contain the three elements:

- undertaken by the official sector (official agencies, including state and local governments, or their executive agencies)
- with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; and
- at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent).

Over the years the DAC has continuously refined the detailed ODA reporting rules to ensure fidelity to the definition and the greatest possible consistency among donors. The boundary of ODA has been carefully delineated in many fields, including:

- Military aid: No military equipment or services are reportable as ODA. Anti-terrorism activities are also excluded. However, the cost of using donors' armed forces to deliver humanitarian aid is eligible.

- Peacekeeping: Most peacekeeping expenditures are excluded in line with the exclusion of military costs. However, some closely-defined developmentally relevant activities within peacekeeping operations are included.
- Nuclear energy: Reportable as ODA, provided it is for civilian purposes.
- Cultural programmes: Eligible as ODA if they build the cultural capacities of recipient countries, but one-off tours by donor country artists or sportsmen, and activities to promote the donors' image, are excluded.

CRS – Creditor Reporting System

The objective of the CRS Aid Activity database is to provide a set of readily available basic data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement, on a comparable basis for all DAC members. Data are collected on individual projects and programmes. Focus is on financial data but some descriptive information is also made available.

The AIDmonitor elaborated data from the CRS because it is the database that contains more parameters and allows a project-based approach to ODA analysis.

THEME & DATASET NAME IN STATS.OECD.ORG	PARAMETERS			
	Project	Sector	Donor	Recipient
Aggregate official and private flows				
Total flows ODA + OOF + Private (DAC1)			✓	
Aggregate geographical data				
ODA Disbursements to countries and regions (DAC2a)			✓	✓
OOF Disbursements (DAC2b)			✓	✓
ODA Commitments to countries and regions (DAC3a)			✓	✓
Private flows (DAC4)			✓	✓
Aggregate sector level data				
ODA by Sector and Donor (DAC5)		✓	✓	
Individual aid projects				
Creditor Reporting System (CRS)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aid activities targeting Global Environmental Objectives	✓	✓	✓	✓
CPA/FSS				
Country Programmable Aid (CPA)			✓	✓
Forward Spending Survey (FSS)			✓	✓

Sector / Sub-sector and the OECD CRS classification

What in AIDmonitor are called “sectors” and “sub-sectors”, in the OECD CRS classification are called “sector” and “purpose code”.

In the CRS, data on the sector of destination are recorded using 5-digit purpose codes. The first three digits of the code refer to the corresponding DAC5 sector or category. Each CRS code belongs to one and only one DAC5 category. Generally, the last two digits of the CRS purpose code are sequential and not hierarchical i.e., each CRS code stands for itself and can be selected individually or grouped to create sub-sectors. (The Governance and civil society, general sector is an exception where purpose codes are hierarchically structured.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	Voluntary code	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
312			FORESTRY	
	31210		Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
	31220		Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
	31261		Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
	31281		Forestry education/training	
	31282		Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
	31291		Forestry services	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	Voluntary code	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
313			FISHING	
	31310		Fishing policy and administrative management	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
	31320		Fishery development	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
	31381		Fishery education/training	
	31382		Fishery research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
	31391		Fishery services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.

FAO Region classification

FAO region classification	
Regional Office	Countries
Asia and the Pacific (RAP)	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam
Europe and Central Asia (REU)	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, FYR Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Africa (RAF)	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC)	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
Near East and North Africa (RNE)	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Coverage and location

