

THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:  
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

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# Aid for CSOs

*Statistics based on DAC Members' reporting to the Creditor Reporting System database  
December 2015*

## **AID AT A GLANCE**

# **Flows of official development assistance to and through civil society organisations in 2013**



October 2015, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

Statistics based on DAC Members' reporting to the Creditor Reporting System database

## Definitions

### Two forms of official development assistance for NGOs/CSOs

DAC members report their spending on NGOs/CSOs<sup>1</sup> to the OECD creditor reporting system in two ways:

- **Aid to NGOs:** core contributions and pooled programmes and funds. These aid funds are programmed by the NGOs and include contributions to finance the NGO's projects (core support)
- **Aid channelled through NGOs:** funds channelled through NGOs and other private bodies to implement donor-initiated projects (earmarked funding)

### Types of NGOs/CSOs receiving ODA

The OECD's creditor reporting system for official development assistance and other flows allows members to report ODA flows to and through four types of civil society organisations, which it calls non-governmental organisations (NGOs):

- 1) **Donor-country based NGOs** (Channel Code 22000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated either in the donor country or another developed (non-ODA eligible) country.
- 2) **International NGOs** (Channel Code 21000): an NGO organised on an international level. Some INGOs may act as umbrella organizations with affiliations in several donor and/or recipient countries;
- 3) **Developing country-based NGOs** (Channel Code 23000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated in a developing (ODA-eligible country);
- 4) **Undefined** (Channel Code 20000): NGOs in this category are reported under a category of 20000 in the DAC questionnaire by donors.

More information about the terms and channel codes in the creditor reporting system and DAC Statistics is available here:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm>

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<sup>1</sup> While the DAC Creditor Reporting System uses the term non-governmental organisation (NGO), it can be used synonymously with the term civil society organisation (CSO). This paper uses the term CSO.

# Flows of official development assistance to and through civil society organisations, 2013 DAC data

## Key facts

- In 2013, **USD 19.6 billion** of official development assistance (ODA) was allocated to and through CSOs by DAC members compared to USD 18.2 billion in 2009.
- The equivalent of **11.6%** of DAC Members' total gross ODA was channelled to and through CSOs in 2013.
- In 2013, **15.4%** of total bilateral ODA was channelled to or through CSOs.
- CSOs based in DAC member countries raised, at least, **USD 29.7 billion** in 2013 from private sources.
- There is wide variation in the share of ODA that DAC members allocate to and through CSOs – ranging from **40%** in Ireland to **1%** in France.
- In terms of volume, the **top providers of ODA to and through CSOs** are the United States (USD 6.3 billion), followed by the United Kingdom (USD 2.1 billion), the EU Institutions (USD 2 billion), the Netherlands (USD 1.3 billion), and Sweden, Germany and Norway (all around USD 1 billion). Combined, these seven members account for 77 % of ODA channelled to and through CSOs.
- In 2013, DAC members provided around **seven and a half times more ODA** (USD 12.6 billion) to and through CSOs based in their countries than to developing country-based CSOs (USD 1.6 billion). There has been a small but positive 2% increase in the share of flows to and through CSOs going to developing country CSOs.
- **Social infrastructure and services** was the main sector of intervention for bilateral ODA channelled through CSOs in 2013: **57% of bilateral ODA** (USD 9.6 billion) channelled through CSOs. Twenty-two per cent (USD 3.7 billion in 201) of CSO interventions were for activities falling under the sub-sector **Government and Civil Society**. Humanitarian assistance – **emergency response** - is the second most important area of intervention with 22% of aid channelled through CSOs going to it.

## Introduction

This paper presents the most up-to-date official data (2013) on the flows of official development assistance (ODA) to and through CSOs.<sup>2</sup> It also identifies trends emerging from a comparative analysis of the aid that DAC members provide to CSOs between 2009 and 2013.

The six sections in this paper cover:

1. Official development assistance to and through CSOs: aggregate data for DAC members
2. Funds raised by CSOs from private sources
3. ODA flows to CSOs by DAC member
4. DAC members channel more ODA through CSOs headquartered in OECD countries
5. Sectoral trends for bilateral ODA channelled through CSOs
6. Statistical annex

The figures here cover only amounts collected and reported by DAC members to DAC statistical systems.

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<sup>2</sup> Olivier Bouret and Ida Mc Donnell of the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate researched and drafted this paper. The paper will be updated using data for 2014 in early 2016. For further information contact [ida.mcdonnell@oecd.org](mailto:ida.mcdonnell@oecd.org)

# 1. ODA to and through CSOs: aggregate data for DAC members

In 2013, 29 DAC members, including the EU institutions, channelled USD 19.6 billion in official development assistance *to* and *through* CSOs. The share of total ODA allocated to and through CSOs stabilised at around 11.5% (15.4% of bilateral aid) between 2009 and 2013. However, the volume of ODA managed and delivered by civil society organisations increased from USD 18.2 billion in 2009 to USD 19.6 billion in 2013 (Figures 1 and 2). This represents an increase of about 8% in volume (USD 1.5 billion) from 2009-2013, which is slightly lower than the 11% increase in total gross ODA over the same period.

ODA channelled through CSOs, that is, financing that is earmarked for donors' projects, continues to be significantly higher than core aid, implying that DAC members work with civil society organisations mostly as implementing partners or contractors. CSOs are important implementing partners for multilateral organisations, however data on multilateral aid outflows to CSOs is not available.

Figure 1. Share (%) of total ODA allocated to and through CSOs, 2009 - 2013 (gross disbursements, constant prices)

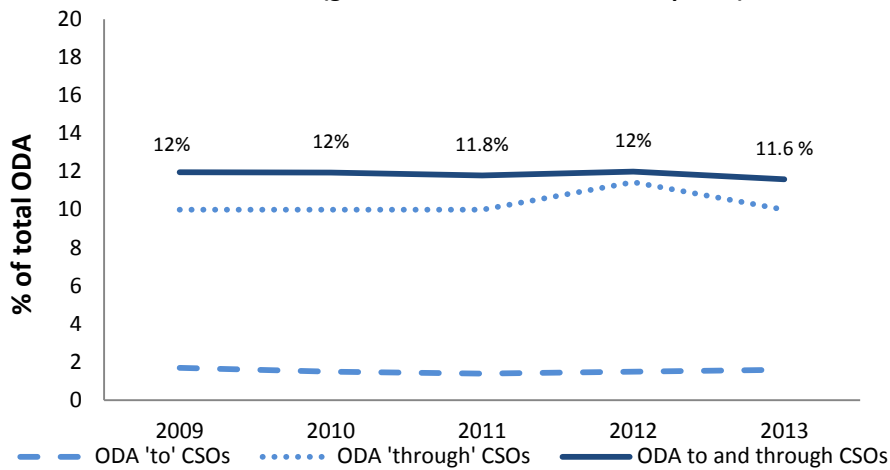
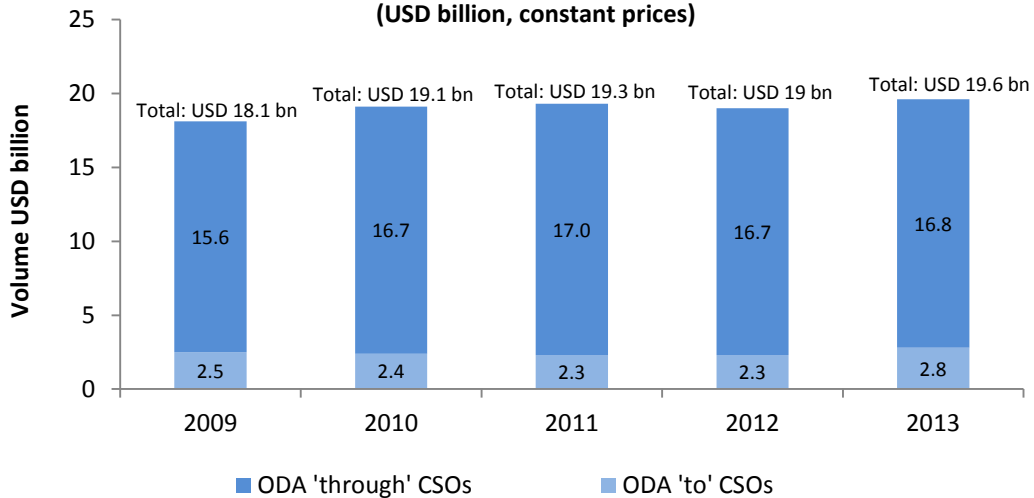


Figure 2. Volume of ODA channelled to and through CSOs, 2009 - 2013 (USD billion, constant prices)



Source for Figures 1 and 2: OECD Creditor Reporting System

- Notes: 1) Totals do not always add up due to rounding.
- 2) The figures include aid allocated to and through CSOs by EU institutions.

## 2. USD 29.7 billion: funds raised by CSOs from private sources in 2013

Funds raised privately by civil society organisations based in DAC member countries appear to have stabilised at around USD 30 billion since 2010. The funds amounted to USD 29.7 billion in 2013, compared with USD 30.3 billion in 2012. These funds have represented the equivalent of 24% of total net ODA between 2010 and 2013. The United States alone accounted for 70% of these flows in 2013.

It should be noted, however, that DAC members report these flows to the OECD based on estimates or calculations including from CSOs' annual statistical reports/data provided by NGO platforms, and they probably understate what CSOs raise in funding, in reality. Twelve DAC members did not report on these flows in 2013. There is no centralised, comparable international database for CSO financing for development.

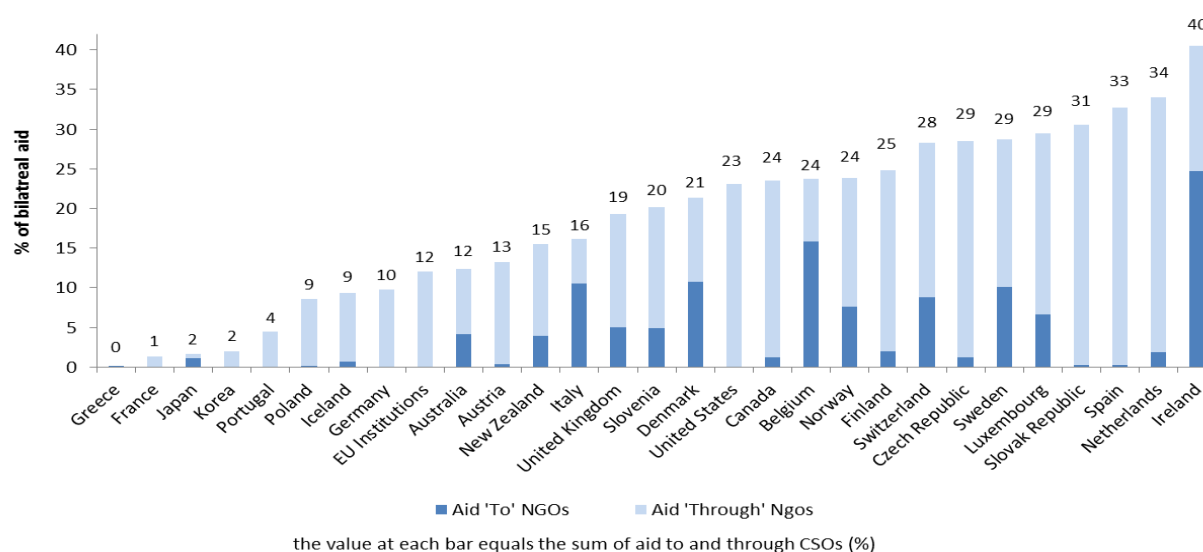
According to Development Initiatives (2015), private development assistance – the resources committed to development purposes by non-governmental organisations, foundations and philanthropists – is estimated at USD 44.9 billion in 2013.

There are clearly gaps in the data on the resources that CSOs raise privately for development – CSOs and DAC members need to improve the transparency of this significant source of development finance through better quality reporting.

## 3. Wide variation in DAC members' ODA flows to and through CSOs

As shown in Figure 4 flows of official development assistance to and through CSOs as a share of bilateral aid differ widely among DAC members. In 2013, the share of bilateral aid channelled to and through CSOs ranged from 1% in France to 40% in Ireland. Fifteen members channelled 20% or more of their bilateral aid *to* and *through* CSOs, while five members spent 4% or less of their bilateral aid in this way (see also Table A.3, page 14). The majority of DAC members allocate earmarked funding to core support for CSOs. Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Italy stand out for providing a higher share of aid to (programme aid) CSOs than through them.

Figure 4. Percentage of bilateral ODA allocated to and through CSOs, by DAC member, 2013



Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

It should be noted that yearly fluctuations in the bilateral share of aid delivered *to* and *through* CSOs do not necessarily correspond to an increase or decrease in aid allocated to these organisations. Fluctuations can also reflect changes in the volume of total ODA and improvements in the quality of reporting by DAC members from one year to another.

## Main trends in aid volumes for CSOs by DAC member

Over the period 2009-2013 the volume of ODA allocated to and through CSOs increased in 11 DAC members. The most significant increases in volume were in the United Kingdom which increased ODA for CSOs by almost USD 1 billion between 2009 and 2013 (81% increase compared to a 45% overall increase in its ODA over that period). ODA to and through CSOs also increased in the EU Institutions (42%), Australia (50%), and in Korea and Portugal - although from low levels.

The greatest decrease in volume was in Spain by 58%, the volume of ODA to and through CSOs also fell in Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Table 1. Volume of ODA to and through CSOs, 2009 – 2013 (constant USD million, disbursement)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	6,657	6,705	6,803	6,233	6,252
United Kingdom	1,165	1,247	1,701	1,932	2,112
EU Institutions	1,448	1,712	1,832	1,951	2,057
Netherlands	1,464	1,598	1,448	1,300	1,302
Sweden	949	931	1,018	1,081	1,144
Germany	999	992	945	1,066	1,114
Norway	1,102	975	959	950	1,050
Canada	772	817	764	754	837
Switzerland	563	548	569	655	722
Australia	348	459	555	583	522
Denmark	231	460	461	503	493
Spain	911	941	689	438	385
Belgium	346	340	348	314	323
Japan	291	398	297	409	319
Ireland	247	236	226	216	220
Finland	181	187	184	184	204
Italy	126	93	112	70	159
France	120	160	128	148	111
Luxembourg	92	89	80	86	89
Austria	69	74	63	51	72
New Zealand	70	50	61	50	55
Korea	14	19	23	27	28
Czech Republic	0	0	16	15	16
Portugal	8	23	20	17	15
Poland	0	0	0	0	13
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	5
Slovenia	0	5	5	5	4
Iceland	0	0	1	2	3
Greece	4	3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,177</b>	<b>19,063</b>	<b>19,307</b>	<b>19,041</b>	<b>19,625</b>

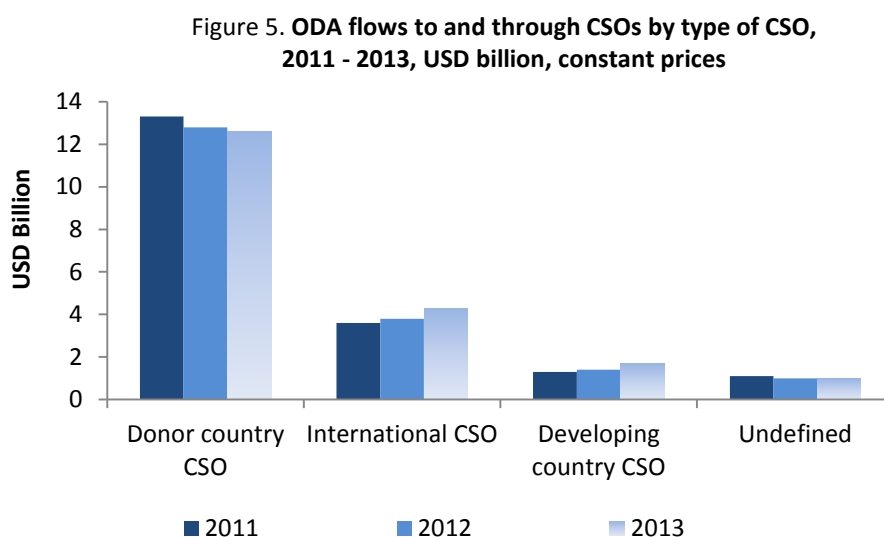
Source: DAC CRS;

Note: Shading denotes where 25% or more of channel codes in the creditor reporting system are blank/not completed.



#### 4. DAC members channel more ODA through CSOs based or operated in OECD countries

All DAC members fund and partner with donor country-based CSOs and international CSOs while fewer members support developing country CSOs directly. In 2013, DAC members provided around **seven and a half times** more aid to and through CSOs based in donor countries than through developing country CSOs and **three times** more aid through donor country CSOs than international CSOs (Figure 5 and Table A.5 flows to and through different types of CSOs by DAC member).



Source: DAC CRS

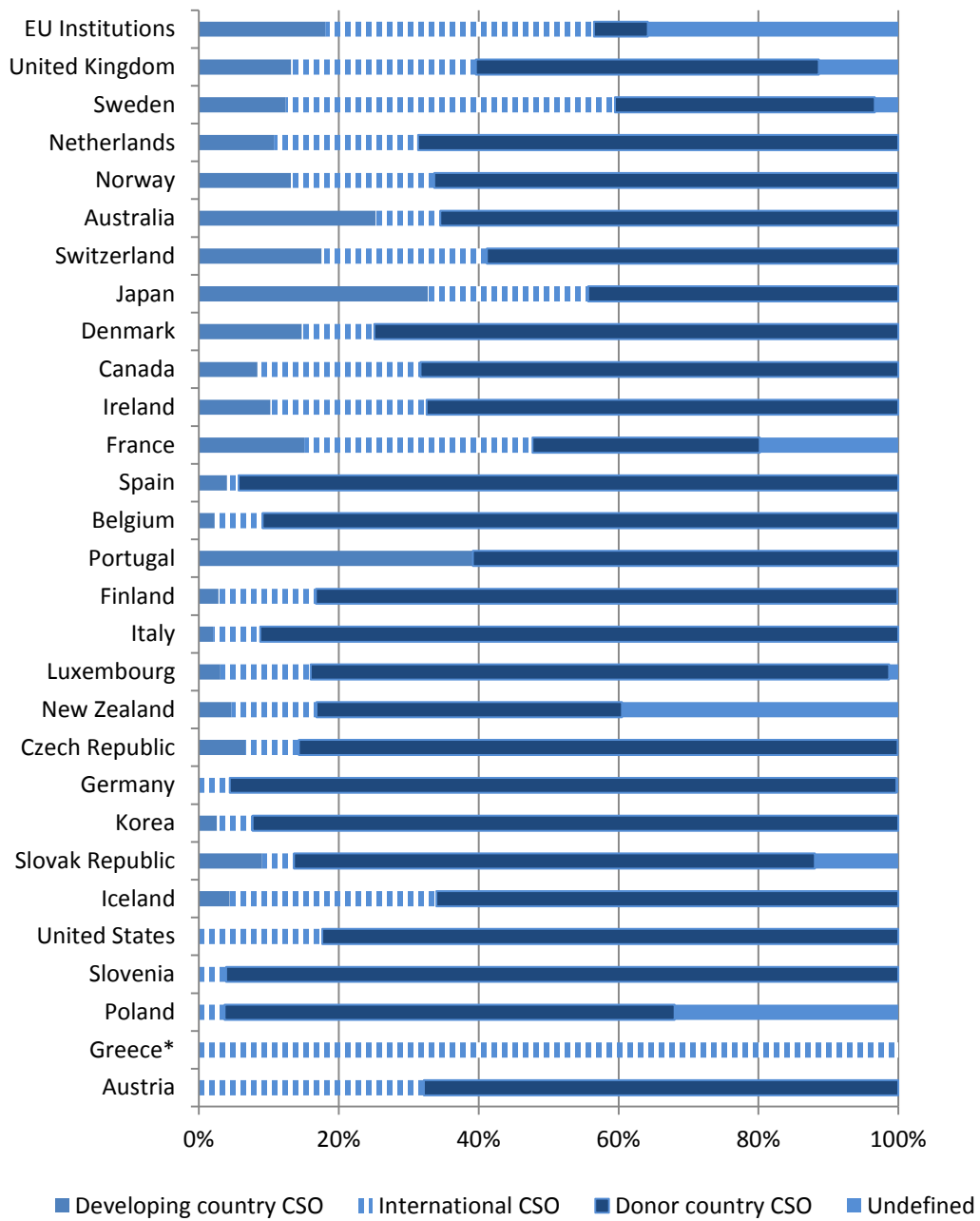
The data suggest that DAC members continue to have a strong preference for supporting donor country-based CSOs over other types (Figures 5 and 6).

While there has been a small increase in the volume of ODA flowing to and through developing country CSOs between 2011 – 2013 (Figure 5), the share of total ODA going to and through these CSOs remains very low at about 9% in 2013 compared to 7% in 2011. The share flowing to international CSOs increased from 19% to 22%, while the donor country based CSOs received 64% of total (a 5 point fall from 69% in 2011) (see also Annex A.4).

Ten DAC members allocate over 80% or more of their funding for CSOs to and through their national CSOs, notably the United States, Germany, Spain, Finland, and Belgium (Figure 6).

It should be noted that while developing country CSOs may not have direct access to ODA funding from OECD countries, several DAC members require CSOs based in the donor country to work with local organisations in developing countries (OECD, 2011: 25).

Figure 6. % share of DAC members' ODA for CSOs by type of CSO, 2013



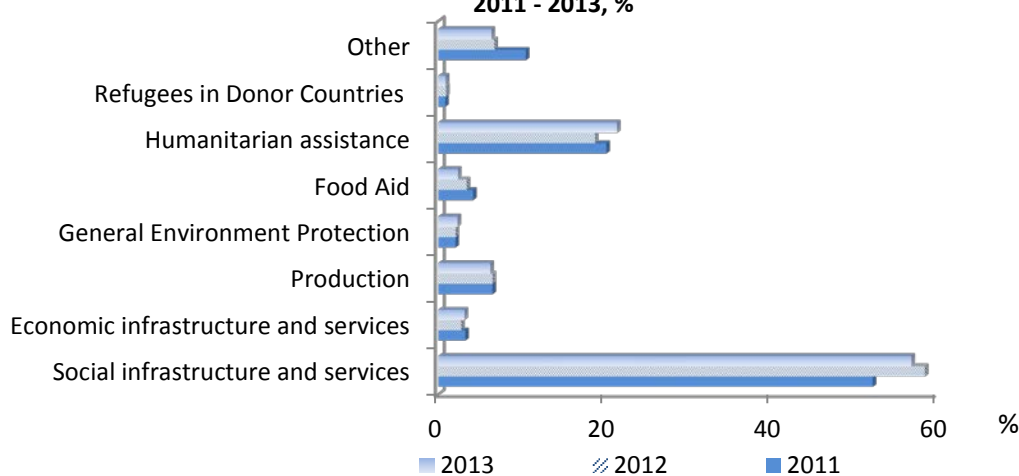
Source: DAC CRS

\* the amount, across categories, for Greece is zero.

## 5. Sectoral trends for bilateral ODA channelled through CSOs

In 2013, the sector "social infrastructure and services" continued to be the main sector of intervention for ODA channelled through CSOs. Fifty-seven per cent (USD 9.6 billion) of bilateral ODA channelled through CSOs went to this sector in 2013 which is 5 percentage points (or 7.7%) increase compared to 2011. Humanitarian assistance is the second most important area of intervention for aid channelled through CSOs (Figures 7 and Figure 8 – emergency response). The volumes of ODA received by CSOs in the key sectors have been relatively stable between over the period 2009 - 2013 with a slight decrease in Food Aid and some fluctuation of 2 – 3 percentage points in the Social infrastructure category and the 'other' category (see also Annex A.5).

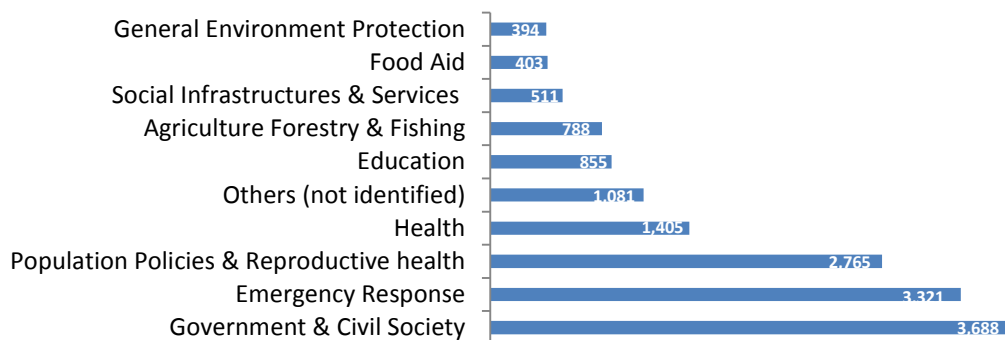
Figure 7. Main sectors of intervention for ODA channelled through CSOs, 2011 - 2013, %



Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System

In 2013, the main sub-sectors of intervention for bilateral aid channelled through CSOs continue to be Government & Civil Society (22% of total aid channelled through CSOs), Emergency Response (20%), Population Policies & Reproductive health (16%), and Health (8%). There appears to be stability in the shares/allocations to these sub-sectors in the period 2009-2013 (Figure 8 and Table A.5).

Figure 8. Top ten sub-sectors of intervention for bilateral aid channelled through CSOs, 2013, USD million, disbursements



Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System

Note: Government & Civil Society sub-sector includes support to women's equality organisations

## Statistical annex

Table A.1. Official development assistance channelled through CSOs, 2009-2013 (USD million, disbursements, constant prices)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	268	311	357	494	346
Austria	67	72	61	50	71
Belgium	160	140	142	124	108
Canada	707	778	703	714	793
Czech Republic	0	0	15	14	16
Denmark	129	298	282	353	245
EU Institutions	1,448	1,712	1,832	1,948	2,054
Finland	179	173	171	168	188
France	105	159	127	148	109
Germany	999	992	945	1,066	1,114
Greece	4	3	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	2	3
Ireland	148	97	84	85	86
Italy	118	74	103	67	55
Japan	74	150	107	211	105
Korea	5	18	23	26	27
Luxembourg	83	66	73	78	69
Netherlands	448	1,384	1,401	1,258	1,232
New Zealand	35	28	45	34	41
Norway	1,102	661	641	645	715
Poland	0	0	0	0	12
Portugal	8	22	20	17	15
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	5
Slovenia	0	3	3	3	3
Spain	889	894	676	435	382
Sweden	781	730	865	698	743
Switzerland	399	350	377	459	498
United Kingdom	812	856	1,162	1,388	1,558
United States	6,657	6,705	6,803	6,207	6,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,627</b>	<b>16,678</b>	<b>17,019</b>	<b>16,695</b>	<b>16,846</b>

Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System

Note: Shading denotes where 25% or more of channel codes in the creditor reporting system are blank/not completed.

Table A.2. Official development assistance channelled to CSOs, 2009-2013 (USD million, disbursements, constant prices)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	80	148	198	88	176
Austria	2	2	2	1	2
Belgium	186	199	206	190	215
Canada	65	39	61	40	45
Czech Republic	0	0	1	1	1
Denmark	101	161	179	150	248
EU Institutions	0	0	0	3	4
Finland	3	14	12	15	16
France	15	2	1	0	2
Germany	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	1	0	0
Ireland	99	140	142	131	134
Italy	8	19	9	3	104
Japan	217	248	189	198	213
Korea	10	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	8	24	7	8	20
Netherlands	1,016	214	46	43	70
New Zealand	34	22	15	16	14
Norway	0	314	318	305	334
Poland	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	2	1	1	1
Spain	21	47	13	3	2
Sweden	168	201	153	383	400
Switzerland	164	198	192	196	224
United Kingdom	353	392	539	544	553
United States	0	0	0	26	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,779</b>

Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System

Note: Shading denotes where 25% or more of channel codes in the creditor reporting system are blank/not completed.

Table A.3. Share of bilateral aid channelled to and through CSOs, DAC members, 2013

	ODA To CSOs (% of bilateral aid)	ODA Through CSOs (% of bilateral aid)	Sum of % to and through
Australia	4.2	8.2	12.4
Austria	0.3	12.9	13.2
Belgium	15.8	7.9	23.7
Canada	1.3	22.3	23.6
Czech Republic	1.2	27.3	28.5
Denmark	10.7	10.6	21.4
EU Institutions	0.0	12.0	12.0
Finland	2.0	22.9	24.9
France	0.0	1.3	1.3
Germany	0.0	9.7	9.7
Greece	0.2	0.0	0.2
Iceland	0.7	8.7	9.4
Ireland	24.7	15.8	40.5
Italy	10.6	5.6	16.2
Japan	1.1	0.5	1.6
Korea	0.1	2.0	2.0
Luxembourg	6.6	22.8	29.4
Netherlands	1.8	32.2	34.0
New Zealand	3.9	11.5	15.5
Norway	7.6	16.2	23.8
Poland	0.2	8.4	8.6
Portugal	0.0	4.4	4.4
Slovak Republic	0.2	30.3	30.5
Slovenia	4.9	15.2	20.1
Spain	0.2	32.6	32.7
Sweden	10.0	18.7	28.7
Switzerland	8.8	19.5	28.3
United Kingdom	5.1	14.2	19.3
United States	0.0	23.1	23.1
<b>Total DAC member</b>	2.2	13.2	15.4

Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System

Table A.4. ODA allocations to and through CSOs, by type of CSO, USD million, 2011 – 2013 (constant prices)

	International CSOs			Donor country-based CSO			Developing country-based CSO			Undefined		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Australia	82	82	48	356	340	342	116	160	132	0	0	0
Austria	7	6	23	52	42	49	4	3	0	0	0	0
Belgium	29	30	22	228	274	294	13	10	7	78	0	0
Canada	158	172	195	535	528	572	71	54	70	0	0	0
Czech Republic	2	1	1	13	12	14	1	1	1	0	0	0
Denmark	51	48	51	316	340	369	94	116	73	0	0	0
EU Institutions	361	517	790	818	750	159	59	181	372	594	502	737
Finland	25	28	28	156	153	170	1	2	6	2	0	0
France	16	49	36	15	54	36	5	13	17	91	33	22
Germany	35	23	48	905	904	1,062	0	1	1	5	139	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	32	46	49	166	149	148	28	21	23	0	0	0
Italy	7	3	11	0	67	145	0	0	3	105	0	0
Japan	53	52	73	140	260	141	103	97	104	0	0	0
Korea	2	2	1	22	24	26	0	0	1	0	0	0
Luxembourg	12	11	11	66	63	73	2	3	3	0	9	1
Netherlands	207	263	268	1,037	896	894	203	141	140	0	0	0
New Zealand	8	10	7	8	9	24	1	3	3	44	28	22
Norway	222	186	215	598	626	697	139	139	138	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	4
Portugal	0	0	0	13	8	9	7	9	6	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	41	12	6	608	410	363	40	15	15	0	0	0
Sweden	436	363	538	445	464	425	137	150	142	0	104	38
Switzerland	148	152	170	322	385	425	99	119	127	0	0	0
United Kingdom	618	761	558	712	791	1,036	180	178	279	192	201	240
United States	1,087	977	1,104	5,716	5,256	5,148	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>13,254</b>	<b>12,811</b>	<b>12,637</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,067</b>

Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System ; Note: \* totals may not add up due to rounding

Table A.5. Volume of DAC member ODA channelled through CSOs by sector, 2009-2013 (USD million, disbursement, constant prices)

DAC Sectors and sub-sectors	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Social infrastructure and services</b>	<b>8,676</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>8,896</b>	<b>9,760</b>	<b>9,588</b>
Education	991	964	898	991	855
Health	1,045	1,010	1,224	1,260	1,405
Population Policies & Reproductive health	2,258	2,500	2,623	2,746	2,765
Water Supply & Sanitation	299	349	340	378	364
Government & Civil Society	3,559	3,248	3,203	3,834	3,688
<i>- Of Which support to women's equality organisations</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>178</i>
Social Infrastructures & Services	525	678	607	553	511
<b>Economic infrastructure and services</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>536</b>
Transport & Storage	192	170	103	53	95
Communications	25	30	44	26	23
Energy	58	69	101	95	98
Banking Financial Services	156	101	95	135	106
Business & Others Services	197	225	213	155	214
<b>Production</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,060</b>
Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	794	829	854	846	788
Industry Mining & Construction	122	171	151	119	145
Trade Policies & Tourism	61	114	107	130	127
General Environment Protection	<b>335</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>394</b>
Food Aid	<b>770</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>403</b>
<b>Humanitarian assistance</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>3,627</b>
Emergency Response	2,754	3,227	3,175	2,883	3,321
Reconstruction Relief	100	101	141	91	84
Disaster Prevention	144	137	128	177	222
<b>Refugees in Donor Countries</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>154</b>
Others	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,081</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,627</b>	<b>16,678</b>	<b>17,019</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>16,845</b>

Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System

Table A.6. Share of total ODA and bilateral ODA through CSOs by main sector, 2009-2013, constant prices

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Bilateral %	Total ODA %	Bilateral %	Total ODA %	Bilateral %	Total ODA %	Bilateral %	Total ODA %	Bilateral %	Total ODA %
<b>Social infrastructure and services</b>	7.7	5.7	7.3	5.5	7.2	5.4	8.2	6.1	7.5	5.7
<b>Economic infrastructure and services</b>	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Production</b>	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
<b>General Environment Protection</b>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Food Aid</b>	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
<b>Humanitarian assistance</b>	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.3	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.3	2.8	1.2
<b>Refugees in Donor Countries</b>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Other</b>	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6

Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System

Table A.7. ODA gross disbursements for DAC members, USD million, 2009-2013, constant prices

All DAC members	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total bilateral ODA</b>	113,404	119,845	123,845	119,641	127,660
<b>Total ODA</b>	151,962	159,486	163,622	158,709	169,250

Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System



## References

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