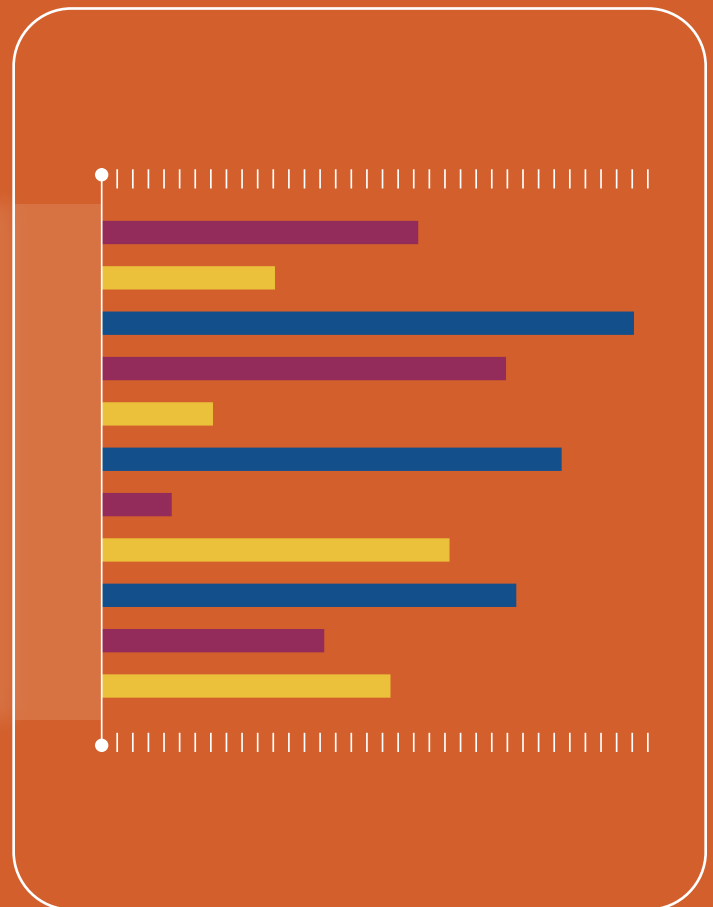




MAKING IMPACT VISIBLE:

Non-DAC Providers, Transparency and the Global Data Landscape





WHO WE ARE

Publish What You Fund is the global campaign for aid and development transparency.

Launched in 2008, we envisage a world where aid and development information is transparent, available and used for effective decision-making, public accountability and lasting change for all citizens.

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The views and contents expressed in the report are those of Publish What You Fund.

ABOUT THE RESEARCH SERIES

This is the second in a series of four **'Making Impact Visible reports'** Every two years, Publish What You Fund produces the Aid Transparency Index, which assesses the world's leading aid and development finance organisations and provides a detailed and granular analysis of their transparency. However, the universe of organisations involved in delivering aid and development is far broader than those that can be included within the Index itself. This series, therefore, provides an opportunity to examine transparency across four important groups of actors in the aid and development delivery chain: 1) [UN agencies](#), 2) non-DAC providers, 3) major philanthropies, and 4) private aid contractors. Together, these reports will offer a consistent and comparable assessment of the quality, comprehensiveness, and timeliness of the information these organisations publish, helping stakeholders understand how visible their activities and impact are within the global development data landscape.



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Acronyms

CGD	Center for Global Development
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations



Executive summary

Development cooperation is no longer organised around a small, stable group of traditional aid donors. A much wider set of governments now finance projects, share technical expertise, provide humanitarian assistance, offer scholarships and participate in triangular and regional cooperation. Many of these providers have decades of experience, and several are simultaneously recipients and providers. Their contribution is important, but the public data needed to understand their respective roles and impact remains uneven.

In light of the current, rapidly evolving aid landscape, transparency is a practical pre-condition that allows partner governments to plan and coordinate, legislatures and citizens to scrutinise public resources, civil society to follow implementation, and providers themselves to learn across portfolios. Without basic project and financial information, duplication is harder to detect, gaps are harder to fill and results claims are harder to test.

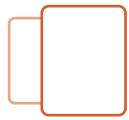
This report assesses 47 sovereign providers and their principal development cooperation institutions across six approaches to transparency. Forty-four are non-DAC providers;¹ Estonia and Latvia are DAC members, while Romania is a DAC Associate. These three were retained because their recent transition offers useful points of comparison. The research asks the following questions:

1. Does the agency provide detailed reporting to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS)?
2. Does the agency provide estimates of development cooperation to the OECD?
3. Does the agency provide actual 2024 Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) reporting?
4. Is the agency a current International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) publisher?
5. Does the agency maintain an online project portal?
6. Does the agency provide a downloadable dataset of its projects?

Our research identifies whether the agencies meet each of these requirements; however we did not assess the quality or accuracy of individual records.

47 providers assessed	US\$10.83bn indicative annual scale	19 providers not disclosing any meaningful aid information
26 with actual 2024 TOSSD data	5 maintain their own data portal	0 with current IATI publication identified

¹ Non-DAC providers are countries that provide international development cooperation but are not members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the forum of mostly high-income donors that sets the rules for defining and measuring official development assistance (ODA).



One positive finding is that many providers already participate in international reporting standards. Twenty-six providers have 2024 data in TOSSD, while detailed OECD CRS data is available for 16. These standards provide meaningful visibility and a foundation for further improvement. However, the assessment records CRS and TOSSD coverage primarily at provider-country level. The published data may span several government institutions and does not necessarily provide a complete, readily attributable picture of the portfolio managed by the primary agency.

The largest gap is at the level where partner governments, civil society, researchers and affected communities can identify specific activities. Only five providers were found to operate an official portal containing at least a project name, partner country and cost, and only one offered a downloadable dataset. No current IATI publication was identified for any provider in the sample. This is especially significant because IATI is designed to provide timely, granular and structured project-level information.

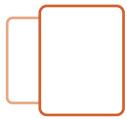
It is not just project-level information that is hard to find. Substantiated annual monetary figures were identified for only 32 providers, totalling approximately US\$10.83 billion². This should be treated as a conservative figure, not a comparable total, because the figures span different years and definitions, and figures for 15 providers could not be identified. Technical cooperation and other in-kind contributions are especially likely to be understated. The inability to produce a reliable total is itself a transparency weakness.³

Recommendations for non-DAC providers:

- **Build familiarity with IATI.** Engage with the IATI Secretariat and its South–South Cooperation Working Group and consider piloting IATI publication for a selected portfolio. This would demonstrate its practical value while allowing providers to inform its continuing development.
- **Strengthen international reporting.** Where appropriate, move from estimates or aggregate figures towards detailed CRS and/or actual TOSSD activity data. Clearly identify the institutions and activities covered and use TOSSD's provisions for recording financial and non-financial contributions.
- **Develop an official project portal.** Provide a searchable, agency-specific source covering projects, partners, dates, sectors, status and results. Include financial values where meaningful and non-financial quantities where these better represent the cooperation provided.
- **Provide downloadable data.** Support the portal with a regularly updated bulk download in a structured format such as CSV or JSON.
- **Publish once, use often.** Maintain a single authoritative project register that can supply the agency's portal, IATI publication and international statistical returns. Clear responsibilities and quality checks would improve consistency and reduce duplication.

² Noting that US\$7.5bn of this total relates to Türkiye.

³ For each provider, the research sought the most defensible recent annual monetary figure available. Preference was given to official or internationally reported figures. Where these were unavailable, our calculations may use an allocation, an OECD estimate or a TOSSD cross-border amount. Each figure is labelled with its year, coverage and confidence. Multi-year announcements were not converted into annual spending without a clear timetable, and activities reported with zero or no monetary value were treated as unquantified rather than as zero cooperation. See Appendix A for more information.



1. A broader development cooperation landscape

The category commonly described as ‘non-traditional donors’ is both useful and unsatisfactory. It refers to providers that sit outside the institutions historically used to define and measure aid, but it can also imply that they are new, homogeneous or peripheral. None of those assumptions holds. Some have provided international cooperation for decades; some operate dedicated agencies and funds; others manage programmes through foreign affairs, finance or planning ministries. Several combine outward and inward cooperation and prefer the language of partnership, technical exchange or South–South cooperation.

This report therefore uses ‘non-DAC providers’ as a practical description, not as a judgement about legitimacy or effectiveness. The focus is the public visibility of international development cooperation: can a user identify the activities, countries, partners and results associated with a provider’s work?

1.1 A DIVERSE AND ESTABLISHED PROVIDER GROUP

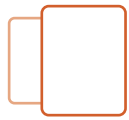
The Center for Global Development’s (CGD’s) 2023 mapping identified 54 non-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries with a formal institution or organisational arrangement for managing international development cooperation. Its analysis demonstrates substantial variation by income, region, institutional model and cooperation modality. It also finds that the group’s engagement is often regional and strongly oriented towards technical and knowledge exchange. Those features matter for transparency because a system designed primarily for grants and loans may fail to reflect the economic value or practical significance of expertise, training and in-kind support.

CGD recorded 24 providers establishing international cooperation institutions between 2000 and 2020. Their growing prominence has coincided with wider recognition of South–South and triangular cooperation within global development forums.

1.2 WHY TRANSPARENCY MATTERS

In light of the current, rapidly evolving aid landscape, transparency is a practical pre-condition that allows partner governments to plan and coordinate, legislatures and citizens to scrutinise public resources, civil society to follow implementation, and providers themselves to learn across portfolios. Without basic project and financial information, duplication is harder to detect, gaps are harder to fill, and results claims are harder to test.

The case for visibility is especially strong in a period of pressure on traditional aid budgets. OECD members and associate countries [provided US\\$174.3 billion](#) in official development assistance (ODA) in 2025, a record 23.1% real-terms decline from 2024. Contributions from a wider provider community should not be treated as a substitute for those resources, but they are an increasingly important part of the financing and partnership landscape. Better information is needed to understand how the pieces fit together.



1.3 A DATA ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSITION

Three complementary international reporting standards are relevant to this review: IATI, the OECD CRS and TOSSD. They perform different functions. IATI is designed for timely operational transparency at organisation and activity level, while CRS and TOSSD provide annual statistical data for comparison and global monitoring. Of the three, IATI arguably offers the greatest value as a starting point for agencies seeking to make their activities visible.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI): IATI is an open publication standard through which organisations disclose their own management information in a common, machine-readable format. It offers genuine project granularity, including dates, locations, financial transactions, participating organisations and forward-looking budgets, and it allows publishers to link supporting documents such as appraisals, contracts, evaluations, impact assessments and results. Unlike annual statistical returns, IATI data can be refreshed as activities change. In Publish What You Fund's [2024 Aid Transparency Index](#), 37 of the 50 major organisations assessed published to IATI on a monthly basis. Combining structured data with source documents is especially valuable as AI tools make large bodies of evidence easier to search and analyse. IATI's principal limitation is uneven implementation: its value depends on the completeness, quality and regularity of each publication.

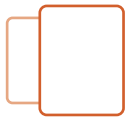
OECD Creditor Reporting System (OECD CRS): The CRS is the longest-established activity-level database for ODA and other development-finance flows. Its common definitions, classifications and policy markers support consistent comparisons across providers, recipient countries, sectors and years. Its disadvantages are that data is published annually with a substantial delay, participation covers a narrower range of organisations than IATI, and channel or agency classifications may not reveal the full delivery chain or map cleanly onto the complete portfolio of the agencies examined in this report.

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD): TOSSD broadens the statistical picture beyond ODA. Its first pillar covers cross-border resources to developing countries, while its second covers regional and global expenditure benefiting developing countries; private finance mobilised through official interventions is recorded separately. Its breadth is particularly valuable for non-DAC and South-South cooperation providers, but it also creates challenges: participation remains incomplete, the boundaries of eligible expenditure can be difficult to interpret, and some non-concessional flows, mobilised finance and estimated gaps are available only as semi-aggregates. TOSSD therefore provides an important system-wide view, but not always a complete or readily attributable agency portfolio.

1.4 CAPTURING THE UNIQUENESS AND VALUE OF NON-DAC PROVIDERS

CGD found technical cooperation in 51 of the 54 provider systems it mapped and an intra-regional cooperation pattern among 89% of providers. These characteristics should shape what good transparency looks like. A scholarship, seconded expert, training programme or institutional partnership may have low recorded cash expenditure but high value to the partner. Conversely, converting every exchange into a monetary estimate can create false precision and obscure the relationship at the heart of the activity.

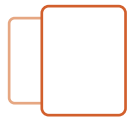
Taken together, the three main international reporting systems (CRS, IATI, TOSSD) provide a partial but useful foundation for this approach. CRS offers comparable financial and basic activity-level statistics; IATI is better suited to linking budgets and transactions with dates, locations, participating organisations and quantitative or qualitative results; and TOSSD's guidance for South-South cooperation now allows non-monetised inputs and outputs, such as expert hours, people trained, scholarships and equipment supplied, to be reported (although implementation of this capability is still developing).



1.5 REPORTING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

International reporting systems are valuable, but they did not all originate from the same conception of development cooperation. CRS grew around ODA and financial flows from providers to recipients; IATI, although more flexible, emerged as a standard for publishing up-to-date operational information about specific aid activities. South-South cooperation is often described differently: as a voluntary, demand-driven partnership based on mutual benefit, through which countries exchange knowledge, expertise, training, scholarships, equipment or joint research. A framework centred on money moving in one direction can therefore understate contributions or impose categories that do not map neatly onto national practice. This helps explain why some Southern providers have not yet adopted CRS or IATI reporting.

Meanwhile the reporting landscape is evolving. The [UN Statistical Commission's 2022 decision](#) welcomed an initial Southern-led framework, subsequently operationalised through [UNCTAD's 2025 measurement manual](#). The framework accommodates financial, monetised non-financial and non-monetised contributions. The [TOSSD Reporting Instructions](#) now provide corresponding guidance, while [IATI's South-South Cooperation Working Group](#) is exploring greater alignment and interoperability. Early OECD findings demonstrate why this broader approach is needed. The OECD's [Global Perspectives on Triangular Co-operation 2025](#) suggests that around 90% of cooperation reported by early users of the UN framework was delivered through non-financial modalities.



2. Overview of research

2.1 RESEARCH QUESTION AND SCOPE

This research asks a deliberately high-level question: through which public channels can a user find information about the international development cooperation of non-DAC providers? We did not assess project quality, development impact, procurement integrity or compliance with every transparency norm. It identifies the presence or absence of six routes to information and tests whether official project-level disclosure reaches a basic threshold of usefulness.

We selected 47 provider countries for inclusion and assessed the most relevant public agency, fund, programme or ministry function responsible for international cooperation. The sample derives from CGD's institutional mapping and is adapted to the scope and engagement-led purpose of this project. Section 2.2 sets out the selection process and the exclusions applied.

2.2 COUNTRY AND AGENCY SELECTION

We used CGD's 2023 mapping of 54 non-DAC countries with a formal institution or organisational arrangement for managing international development cooperation as the starting universe of organisations. This provided a coherent, independently developed basis for identifying providers with an institutional footprint that could be assessed against the research questions.

The research was intended not only to assess information already in the public domain, but also to engage the institutions concerned, invite factual review and better understand their progress and challenges in improving transparency. In light of recent events, we judged that approaching the relevant institutions in four of the countries identified by CGD would not be timely or appropriate during the research period. Those countries were therefore excluded from the analysis, reducing the starting group from 54 to 50. These exclusions reflect the practical boundaries and engagement-led character of the research and should not be interpreted as a judgement on the scale, importance or transparency of their development cooperation.⁴

We then excluded three further provider countries because their principal agencies were already being assessed in the 2026 Aid Transparency Index (China International Development Cooperation Agency, Saudi Arabia's King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre and the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to avoid duplicating that work⁵. This left a final group of 47 provider countries. Estonia and Latvia are now DAC members and Romania is a DAC Associate; they were retained as transition cases because their recent movement into formal DAC structures provides useful points of comparison.

Within each country included, our assessment focused on the leading cooperation agency or channel identified in official and secondary sources. Where a system is dispersed across ministries, development funds, humanitarian bodies or finance institutions, the primary agency may publish only a subset of country-wide activity. The research therefore distinguishes between participation in international reporting standards at provider-country level and official project disclosure by the agency assessed.

⁴ The four countries excluded were, in alphabetical order: Israel, Palestine, Russia and Venezuela.

⁵ It is notable that both Saudi Arabia's King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre and the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs, despite being non-DAC providers, report using the IATI Standard.

Table 1: Providers included in the assessment

Algeria	El Salvador	Nigeria
Andorra	Estonia	Pakistan
Argentina	Guatemala	Peru
Azerbaijan	Honduras	Philippines
Brazil	India	Qatar
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Romania
Chile	Iraq	Rwanda
Colombia	Kazakhstan	Singapore
Comoros	Kuwait	South Africa
Costa Rica	Latvia	Taiwan
Croatia	Liechtenstein	Thailand
Cuba	Malaysia	Tunisia
Cyprus	Malta	Türkiye
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Uruguay
Ecuador	Monaco	Vietnam
Egypt	Morocco	

2.3 THE SIX TRANSPARENCY TESTS

Table 2: What the six transparency tests capture

Test	What it captures
Detailed OECD CRS data	The provider reports, directly or through government, detailed activity-level information to the OECD CRS. Read at country level.
OECD estimate only	The OECD publishes an estimate for the provider, but the provider is not identified as a direct detailed CRS reporter.
Actual 2024 TOSSD data	Provider data for the 2024 reporting year are visible in TOSSD. Future intention, outreach or historic-only reporting does not qualify.
Current IATI publication	The relevant agency or government channel currently publishes activity files to IATI. Dormant registrations and empty datasets do not qualify.
Official project portal	An official agency or government website or dashboard gives, at minimum, project name, partner country and financial value.
Downloadable dataset	The official project information can be downloaded in a structured format. A PDF or page-by-page web listing does not qualify.

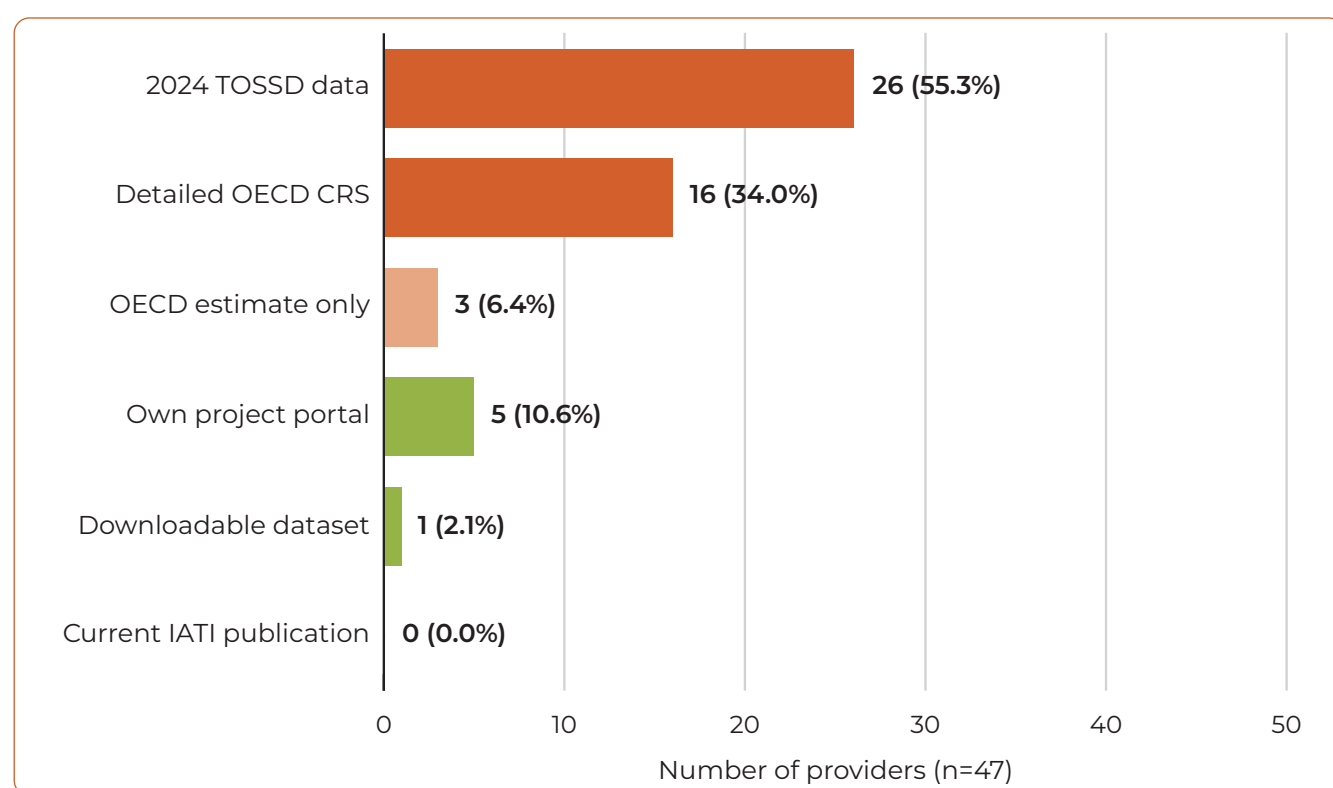
The research was conducted in July and August 2026. We compiled a dataset of test results which was manually reviewed. The dataset included links to source material such as websites, OECD materials and portal links. Tests of international reporting standards use the most recent complete publications available to the study, including actual 2024 TOSSD data and current IATI publication status.



3. Findings

This assessment examined the disclosure practices of 47 provider countries through their principal cooperation agencies or public channels. CRS, TOSSD, IATI, provider-owned portals and downloadable datasets are treated as routes through which those providers may make information available. Information about 28 providers was found through at least one international reporting route (CRS and/or TOSSD) when OECD estimates are included, while 19 had no disclosure across any of the six channels. It is notable that international reporting seldom translated into direct publication by the responsible institution: only five providers maintained an official project portal, only one offered a structured download and none practised current IATI publication.

Figure 1: Coverage across the six transparency channels assessed



3.1 MORE THAN HALF OF PROVIDERS REPORT THROUGH INTERNATIONAL CHANNELS

Twenty-six of the 47 providers (55.3%) had provided actual 2024 data in TOSSD. Detailed OECD CRS data was available for 16 providers (34.0%), while OECD estimates without detailed direct CRS reporting were available for three providers (6.4%). These categories overlap and should not be added together.

Taken together, 28 providers were visible through at least one international reporting route when OECD estimates are included. Detailed data through CRS or TOSSD were available for 26. This shows that a substantial group already compiles and submits information on specific activities. It does not, however, mean that these agencies publish complete and current accounts of their portfolios; for many, a formal data submission by the provider to an international reporting system was the only public data identified. At the other end of the spectrum, 19 providers (40.4%) had no data across any of the six channels assessed.

Table 3: Coverage through international reporting standards

Test	Providers	Share
Actual 2024 TOSSD data	26	55.3%
Detailed OECD CRS data	16	34.0%
OECD estimate only	3	6.4%
At least one international route, including estimates	28	59.6%
At least one formal detailed route (CRS or TOSSD)	26	55.3%
None of the six assessed channels	19	40.4%

Note: CRS and TOSSD serve different statistical purposes, and this review did not assess the quality of individual records. A ‘yes’ records only that information about a provider was identified through that route. The submission may cover only part of the provider’s cooperation, include activities without monetary values or be too old to describe the current portfolio. Completeness, timeliness and quality would need to be tested separately.

3.2 COUNTRY-LEVEL REPORTING CANNOT AUTOMATICALLY BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE ASSESSED AGENCY

At the international level, CRS and TOSSD tests were recorded at country level, whereas at a national level, the tests were usually aimed at a particular agency, fund or ministry function. In a centralised system the two may align. In a dispersed system where a government maintains many agencies managing international aid, they may not.

This creates two corresponding risks. Attributing a country-wide return to the principal agency can overstate the portfolio it manages, while looking only at the agency’s website can understate the provider’s wider cooperation. Clarity on how a country provides international cooperation, and a reconciliation between the agency’s project register and whole-of-government totals would make the published information much easier to interpret.

3.3 NONE OF THE ASSESSED AGENCIES CURRENTLY PUBLISHES TO IATI

No current IATI publication was identified for any assessed provider or relevant government channel (noting that two IATI publishers, Saudi Arabia’s King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre and the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs were excluded from the assessment group). Many providers already submit detailed activity information to CRS or TOSSD, and several publish projects on their own websites. However, none currently use IATI to publish their own organisational and project data as a regularly updated open dataset.

In the absence of an IATI publication or an agency-level download, users are often left with an annual international return or a website that must be searched record by record. Those routes can provide valuable information about past activities, but they are less well suited to following current implementation, future budgets and planned disbursements. Nor do they offer the same facility to connect structured records with documents such as pre-project impact appraisals, contracts, results reports and evaluations. IATI publication would allow an agency to publish and update this operational layer directly from its own systems.

Using IATI would complement, rather than replace, annual reporting to CRS and TOSSD. For providers that already compile international returns, much of the basic information is likely to exist. Common identifiers would allow the same agency system to support direct publication of dates, locations, financial and in-kind values, partners, results and documents, while also supplying the fields required for statistical reporting.

3.4 ONLY FIVE PROVIDERS PUBLISH PROJECT INFORMATION THROUGH THEIR OWN PORTALS

Five providers - Estonia, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Monaco and Qatar - operated an official portal or dashboard meeting the minimum project-level test. All five also appeared in international reporting data, showing that direct agency publication and international reporting can coexist. However, only Qatar offered a downloadable structured dataset under the study's test. The other four required users to browse or search the portal record by record, which makes comparison, reuse and independent analysis more difficult.

Table 4: Official project portals

Provider	Project portal	Downloadable datasets
Estonia	Y	N
Kuwait	Y	N
Liechtenstein	Y	N
Monaco	Y	N
Qatar	Y	Y

An official portal gives users a direct route to information from the institution responsible for the work. A searchable website alone, however, is not an open dataset. Without a structured download, researchers and partner governments may have to transcribe records manually, automated analysis is difficult and continued access depends on the design and maintenance of the interface. The stronger model is therefore 'website plus data': a human-readable portal backed by a structured bulk download of the raw, underlying data.

3.5 THE SCALE OF COOPERATION IS SUBSTANTIAL

Determining the scale of cooperation provided by these non-DAC providers is not easy. The review found a defensible annual monetary figure for 32 of the 47 providers. Together these figures sum to approximately US\$10.83 billion, confirming that this is a material part of the development cooperation landscape. No defensible figure was found for 15 providers, several reported activities without monetary values, and some forms of technical exchange are not routinely monetised. Crucially, the figures were drawn from different sources and levels of reporting rather than from a consistent set of agency disclosures.

Table 5: Indicative scale and evidentiary limits

Measure	Result	Qualification
Providers with a quantified annual figure	32 of 47	Figures span 2018–2025
Providers without a defensible annual figure	15 of 47	This is not evidence of inactivity
Sum of quantified figures	US\$10.83bn	Mixed definitions; not like-for-like
High-confidence figures	25	Typically, official or internationally reported figures
Medium-confidence figures	5	Usually estimates, allocations or inferred values
Low-confidence or unquantified cases	17	Weak, old, partial or missing monetary evidence



The available figures are highly concentrated: the two largest providers (Qatar and Türkiye) account for about 78% of the sum, and the five largest (Croatia, India, Qatar, Romania and Türkiye) for about 90%. These shares should be interpreted cautiously because the underlying measures are not like for like. They nevertheless indicate that better disclosure by a relatively small number of large providers would substantially improve the overall visibility of non-DAC provider activity, while smaller agencies and primarily technical-cooperation programmes may require a more proportionate approach.

These figures also mask significant complexity. The figures that are available answer different questions: country-wide ODA, an agency's audited expenditure, a TOSSD cross-border total, a budget allocation and an OECD estimate are not equivalent.

3.6 THE DISCLOSURE GAPS HAVE PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES

Where an annual international return is the only public source of data, partner governments may be able to identify past activities but still lack the forward view needed for planning. Future budgets and planned disbursements, current implementation status, start and end dates, locations and contact information are often missing or out of date. Civil society organisations and affected communities also face a high discovery burden when project records and supporting documents are scattered across websites and PDFs. It becomes difficult to establish which agency is responsible, what was promised and what evidence supports the intervention.

The agencies themselves also lose opportunities to demonstrate their contribution and learn across their portfolios. Fragmented disclosure makes it harder to show the reach of technical cooperation, compare implementation and connect inputs to results. Where the public record is dominated by monetary statistical totals, in-kind and knowledge-based cooperation can disappear from the wider narrative. Common identifiers and structured data would make it possible to connect agency commitments with national budgets, procurement, implementation and results.

3.7 BUILDING ON EXISTING REPORTING CAPACITY

The 47 providers are not starting from the same position. Twenty-six already have detailed information available through CRS or TOSSD, suggesting that some underlying data and reporting capacity are in place. A proportionate approach should respond to these different starting points while working towards the same foundation: an authoritative, maintained project register with identifiers, descriptions, countries or regions, dates, status, participating organisations and financial or in-kind values.

For providers already reporting to CRS or TOSSD, the next step need not be a separate data system. The same source records can support publication through an agency portal and structured download, regular IATI data and the relevant international statistical returns. Providers with less developed systems can begin with a small core of fields and enrich them over time. In both cases, publication should be built into programme management rather than treated as a one-off exercise prepared solely for an external return.

The guiding principle should be '[publish once, use often](#)'. The same validated source data can support an official portal and bulk download, an IATI publication, and mapped returns to the OECD CRS and TOSSD. The three standards are not identical, and statistical submissions will still require additional classifications and validation, but drawing them from one maintained source reduces duplication, improves consistency and makes interoperability achievable.



4. Conclusions and recommendations

This assessment reveals a clear opportunity. A majority of the sample already engages with at least one international reporting standard, and TOSSD has established broad reach. Yet the complete absence of current IATI publication means that this international visibility is not connected to the most timely and granular open standard. Once basic official project data is in place, IATI provides a practical next step: it can help providers tell a fuller story about their cooperation while giving partner countries and citizens information for coordination and accountability. IATI also allows comparison with other sources of development, humanitarian and climate funding, bringing greater visibility to non-DAC providers.

The goal should be to establish a common minimum of public information that works across grants, loans, technical exchange, scholarships, humanitarian response and in-kind cooperation. That minimum can coexist with different principles, terminology and national systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROVIDERS COVERED BY THIS STUDY

- 1. Build familiarity with IATI and test its practical application.** Providers should engage with the IATI Secretariat and its South–South Cooperation Working Group to understand how IATI could complement their existing systems. A limited pilot covering a selected portfolio could demonstrate how the Standard can be used to publish timely information on activities, finances, partners, results and supporting documents. Engagement would also allow providers to inform ongoing work to make IATI better suited to South–South cooperation.
- 2. Strengthen activity-level international reporting.** Providers that currently publish only estimates or aggregate figures should consider reporting detailed activity-level data through the OECD CRS and/or actual TOSSD data, according to their cooperation model and national reporting choices. Reporting should clearly identify the institutions and activities covered. For South–South cooperation, TOSSD's specific fields can also record financial, monetised non-financial and non-monetised contributions.
- 3. Develop an agency-specific project portal.** Each principal cooperation institution should provide a clear official source of information about its portfolio. At a minimum, this should include project titles, partner countries or regions, dates, sectors, status, participating organisations, objectives and results. Financial values should be provided where meaningful, alongside quantities such as expert days, people trained, scholarships awarded or equipment supplied where these better represent the cooperation provided.
- 4. Make project data available for bulk download.** Searchable portals should be supported by a structured download in a format such as CSV or JSON. The dataset should use project identifiers and include publication date and an open licence. Providers could begin with a regularly updated bulk download and explore an API as their systems mature. This would allow partner governments, researchers and civil society to analyse the full portfolio without extracting records individually.
- 5. Apply a “publish once, use often” approach.** Providers should work towards a single, maintained source register from which information can be published through their own portal, IATI and the relevant international statistical systems. Clear responsibilities, common identifiers, quality checks and a regular update schedule would reduce duplication and improve consistency. Agency-level records should also be reconciled with whole-of-government totals so that users can understand both the institution's portfolio and the country's wider cooperation.

Appendix A:

Provider selection and indicative annual spending

This register records the primary public institution used as the assessment unit and the best annual spending indicator located during the desk review. It is an evidence register, not a league table. Figures are in current US dollars or approximate current-dollar conversions and should not be summed without the qualifications below.

HOW TO READ THE SPENDING FIGURES

The figures mix years (2018–2025), definitions and levels of coverage. Some represent country-wide ODA; others are agency outturns, TOSSD cross-border resources, allocations or OECD estimates.

‘Not quantified’ does not mean no cooperation occurred. It means the review did not locate a defensible annual monetary figure. In-kind technical cooperation is especially likely to be understated.

Confidence refers to the suitability of the figure for this report’s indicative purpose, not to the quality of the provider’s programme.

Provider	Primary assessment unit	Indicative amount / year	Coverage and caveat	Confidence / source
Algeria	Algerian Agency of International Cooperation for Solidarity and Development	Not quantified 2023	No annual outturn located; multi-year envelope only.	Low Source
Andorra	Department of Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Institutional Relations	US\$400k 2025	Approved international-cooperation allocation. Rounded USD conversion; an allocation rather than an audited outturn.	Medium Source
Argentina	Argentine Fund for International Cooperation, FO.AR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$1.5m 2022	Country-wide bilateral support. Latest monetary estimate located. Argentina's 2024 TOSSD activities were reported without monetary values.	Medium Source
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan International Development Agency, AIDA	US\$47.5m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA. Preliminary total ODA; not a standalone AIDA audited outturn.	High Source
Brazil	Brazilian Cooperation Agency, ABC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$49.1m 2023	TOSSD Pillar 1 cross-border resources. Country-wide reporting by about 60 national and subnational entities; ABC is the co-ordinator.	High Source
Bulgaria	International Cooperation for Development Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$136.8m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA. Preliminary total ODA, including channels outside the named department.	High Source
Chile	Chilean Agency for International Cooperation for Development, AGCID	US\$3.7m 2024	TOSSD Pillar 1; all activities implemented by AGCID. Direct match to the named agency and reported cross-border disbursements.	High Source
Colombia	Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, APC-Colombia	US\$6.9m 2025	Country-wide international development cooperation. OECD estimate based on available Colombian government information.	High Source

Provider	Primary assessment unit	Indicative amount / year	Coverage and caveat	Confidence / source
Comoros	Comoros Agency for International Development	Not quantified 2026 search	No reliable annual spend figure located. CAID appears primarily as a co-ordination institution; no annual donor outturn was found.	Low Source
Costa Rica	Directorate General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$108k 2024	TOSSD Pillar 1 cross-border resources. Small reported monetary total; some South-South cooperation may be provided in kind and not valued.	High Source
Croatia	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	US\$225.6m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA. Preliminary total ODA, not a ministry-only audited outturn.	High Source
Cuba	Directorate for Economic Collaboration, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment, MINCEX	Not quantified 2026 search	No reliable annual spend figure located. Cuba's medical and technical cooperation is largely in kind; no defensible annual assistance cost was located.	Low Source
Cyprus	CyprusAid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$12.9m 2024	Country-wide ODA. Total ODA, broader than CyprusAid's direct programme.	High Source
Dominican Republic	Vice Ministry of International Cooperation	US\$309k 2024	TOSSD Pillar 1 cross-border disbursements. Calculated from the official 2024 TOSSD activity export for the Dominican Republic.	High Source
Ecuador	Undersecretariat for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	US\$563k 2024	TOSSD Pillar 1 cross-border disbursements. Calculated from the official 2024 TOSSD activity export for Ecuador.	High Source
Egypt	Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development, EAPD	Not quantified 2025	EAPD activities described, but no annual outturn. Official material reports scale and activities but does not provide a defensible annual expenditure total.	Low Source
El Salvador	El Salvador International Cooperation Agency	Not quantified 2025	Project catalogue without costs. ESCO's public portal did not provide a consolidated annual spend figure.	Low Source
Estonia	Estonian Centre for International Development, ESTDEV	US\$89.5m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA. Preliminary total ODA; ESTDEV manages and implements a substantial but not complete share.	High Source
Guatemala	Directorate of Alliance for Development, Planning and Programming Secretariat of the President's Office / Ministry of Planning	Not quantified 2024	TOSSD activities are unmonetised. Zero monetary values should not be read as zero economic cost; a defensible annual amount cannot be derived.	Low Source
Honduras	Dirección General de Cooperación Internacional, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Not quantified 2026 search	Activity catalogue without costs. No consolidated annual provider-spend figure located.	Low Source
India	Development Partnership Administration, DPA, Ministry of External Affairs	US\$588.0m FY2024/25	Country-wide bilateral international development cooperation; DPA is the primary channel. OECD estimate; wider than DPA administration alone.	Medium Source
Indonesia	Indonesian Agency for International Development Cooperation, Indonesian AID / LDKPI	US\$18.0m 2024	International grant programme expenditure. 2024 expenditure stated in Indonesia's 2026 Financial Notes; 2025 figure is an outlook, so 2024 is used.	High Source
Iraq	Iraqi Fund for External Development	Not quantified 2026 search	Loan listings without annual disbursement total. The public loan page does not support a defensible annual development-assistance outturn.	Low Source
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Agency for International Development, KazAID	US\$50.4m 2024	Country-wide ODA. Total ODA, not a standalone KazAID outturn.	High Source
Kuwait	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	US\$217.6m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA; Kuwait Fund is the primary channel. Preliminary total ODA and broader than Kuwait Fund-only disbursements.	High Source
Latvia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia	US\$86.5m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA; Preliminary total ODA; MFA's own managed portfolio is a subset.	High Source
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein Development Service, LED	US\$40.8m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA; LED proxy. Preliminary total ODA, including channels outside LED.	High Source
Malaysia	Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme, MTCP	US\$1.37m 2022	MTCP budget allocation. Approximate USD conversion. This is the latest clearly identified MTCP allocation located, not an audited outturn.	Medium Source
Malta	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	US\$51.1m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA. Preliminary total ODA, broader than the named ministry unit.	High Source

Provider	Primary assessment unit	Indicative amount / year	Coverage and caveat	Confidence / source
Mexico	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, AMEXCID	US\$54.8m 2023	TOSSD Pillar 1 cross-border resources; AMEXCID co-ordinator. Cross-border amount selected for comparability; Mexico's broader national-method estimate was US\$208.7m.	High Source
Monaco	Public Aid for Development and International Cooperation	US\$33.3m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA. Preliminary total ODA.	High Source
Morocco	Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation, AMCI	Not quantified 2025	AMCI programmes described, but no annual outturn. Public programme material and project mapping did not yield a consolidated annual assistance figure.	Low Source
Nigeria	Directorate of Technical Aid Corps, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$12.8m 2018	Technical Aid Corps federal budget allocation. Approximate 2018 USD conversion. Old allocation reproduced from federal budgets; 2024 TOSSD activities were unmonetised.	Low Source
Pakistan	Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme	Not quantified 2026	Active scholarship/technical programme; no consolidated annual cost. Official material confirms the programme remains active but does not publish a consolidated annual spend.	Low Source
Peru	Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation, APCI	US\$2m 2024	Implied TOSSD Pillar 1 cross-border resources; APCI/MFA proxy. Implied from the OECD profile: US\$18.1m Pillar 2 represented 90% of total TOSSD. Rounded percentages make this approximate.	Medium Source
Philippines	Technical Cooperation Council of the Philippines	Not quantified 2022 review	Technical cooperation programme; no financial total in OECD system review. The OECD review describes TCCP's role and activities but provides no defensible annual expenditure figure.	Low Source
Qatar	Qatar Fund for Development, QFFD	US\$911.2m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA; primarily QFFD. Preliminary total ODA; QFFD is the primary but not necessarily exclusive channel.	High Source
Romania	Romanian Agency for International Development Cooperation, RoAid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$563.0m 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA. Preliminary total ODA, wider than RoAid's direct managed spending.	High Source
Rwanda	Rwanda Cooperation	Not quantified 2026 search	Agency services described, but no annual outturn. No reliable annual provider-spend figure located on the agency's public materials.	Low Source
Singapore	Singapore Cooperation Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Not quantified 2026	SCP publishes participants/programmes, not annual expenditure.	Low Source
South Africa	African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund, ARF, Department of International Relations and Cooperation	US\$5.33m FY2024/25	ARF local and foreign assistance outturn. Approximate USD conversion. Exact named-fund outturn selected instead of the broader country-wide OECD estimate.	High Source
Taiwan	Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund, TaiwanICDF	US\$54.9m 2024	TaiwanICDF total operating expenses. Approximate USD conversion. This is TaiwanICDF only, not economy-wide ODA.	High Source
Thailand	Thailand International Cooperation Agency, TICA	US\$65.8m 2024	Country-wide ODA; mainly TICA and NEDA.	High Source
Tunisia	Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation, ATCT	US\$70k 2024	Quantified TOSSD Pillar 1 disbursements for ATCT activities. Only one of four reported activities carried a monetary disbursement; this is a lower-bound quantified amount.	Low Source
Türkiye	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, TİKA	US\$7.50bn 2025 prelim.	Country-wide ODA; vast majority bilateral and TİKA is principal agency. Preliminary total ODA, broader than TİKA's standalone administrative accounts.	High Source
Uruguay	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, AUCI	Not quantified 2024	TOSSD activities are unmonetised. Zero monetary values should not be read as zero economic cost; no defensible annual amount can be derived.	Low Source
Vietnam	Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment	Not quantified 2022 review	Provider statistics not officially shared. The OECD system review explicitly notes that MPI and MFA did not officially share development cooperation statistics.	Low Source

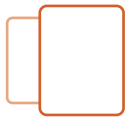
Appendix B:

Transparency matrix

The matrix applies the six tests set out in the methodology. A 'Yes' records whether evidence meeting that specific test was identified; it does not score completeness, timeliness, usability or quality within that channel.

Provider	CRS detail	CRS estimate	2024 TOSSD	IATI	Project portal	Download
Algeria	N	N	N	N	N	N
Andorra	N	N	N	N	N	N
Argentina	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Azerbaijan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Brazil	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Chile	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Colombia	N	N	N	N	N	N
Comoros	N	N	N	N	N	N
Costa Rica	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Croatia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cuba	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cyprus	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Dominican Republic	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Ecuador	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Egypt	N	N	N	N	N	N
El Salvador	N	N	N	N	N	N
Estonia	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Guatemala	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Honduras	N	N	N	N	N	N
India	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Indonesia	N	N	N	N	N	N
Iraq	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kazakhstan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kuwait	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Latvia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Liechtenstein	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Malaysia	N	N	N	N	N	N
Malta	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Mexico	N	N	N	N	N	N
Monaco	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Morocco	N	N	N	N	N	N
Nigeria	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Pakistan	N	N	N	N	N	N
Peru	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Philippines	N	N	N	N	N	N
Qatar	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Romania	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Rwanda	N	N	N	N	N	N
Singapore	N	N	N	N	N	N
South Africa	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Taiwan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Thailand	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tunisia	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Türkiye	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Uruguay	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Vietnam	N	N	N	N	N	N

Traffic-light shading is descriptive: green means the specified channel was found; red means it was not found under the study's test. It is not an overall assessment of the provider. Where agencies scored yes for CRS detailed reporting, a yes has been automatically assigned for CRS estimate.



Sources and further reading

1. [Center for Global Development \(2023\), How Do Non-DAC Actors Cooperate on Development?](#)
2. [Total Official Support for Sustainable Development \(TOSSD\), official website and data overview](#)
3. [International Aid Transparency Initiative, official website, standard and data-access tools](#)
4. [United Nations Statistics Division / UNCTAD, framework for measuring South–South cooperation under SDG indicator 17.3.1](#)
5. [OECD, Official development assistance: 2025 preliminary data](#)
6. [Publish What You Fund, 2026 Aid Transparency Index assessed agencies](#)

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