

One key source of financing for development, especially for low-income countries, is concessional official development assistance or “aid”. Though it is not necessarily as significant as [private capital flows](#) or in some countries as [non-concessional public finance](#), it remains a crucial support for low-income countries’ budgets and public expenditure on growth-related infrastructure and poverty reduction through the Millennium Development goals.

Aid comes from three main sources: [multilateral organisations](#), governments (which may be [OECD](#) or [non-OECD](#) countries) and civil society organisations.

One vital aspect of designing an external financing strategy is to have a clear aid mobilisation and management policy, in order to ensure that [aid effectiveness](#) is maximised for development results in each country. DFI has therefore developed extensive training materials, and produced many analytical and research publications and reports on this issue. The pages leading on from here provide details of these materials and documents.

**Latest work DFI carried out in this area:**

## [27 February 2017 - Spotlight on Blended Finance](#)



In a report co-published with Oxfam International, Eurodad focuses its new piece of research on blended finance. Combining official development assistance (ODA) with other private or public resources, in order to ‘leverage’ additional funds from other actors, “blended” finance has become a common development finance term over the last few years.

However, there is a level of confusion around the way this development finance mechanism operates, coupled with a relative lack of data from blending projects. With an aim to shed light on this concept, the [report](#) clarifies what blending is, how it works and how it is used. It identifies areas that are crucial to maximize the development impact of blending projects, while providing an assessment of the associated quantitative and qualitative risks.

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### [23-27 February 2015 - GCE Commissions Education Aid Watch and Domestic Finance Toolkit](#)



DFI participated in the Global Campaign for Education General Assembly in Johannesburg, following which GCE commissioned DFI to coordinate and be lead author on the preparation of two key tools for their future advocacy. The Education Aid Watch report 2015 will assess the performance of donors in providing education-related aid, and their readiness to fund the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. A Domestic Finance Toolkit will help GCE members worldwide to analyse national budget revenue and education spending, and design national advocacy programmes to increase progressive revenue and spending.

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### [16 April 2012 – Strong Framework for Monitoring Aid Results](#)



DFI was commissioned by a consortium of major NGOs (Actionaid, Concord, Oxfam, Save the Children and the UK Aid Network) to analyse whether a strong global monitoring framework is essential to make progress on increasing the results of aid. The [study](#) has been presented at meetings in Addis Ababa, Paris and Washington. Thanks to major lobbying and negotiation by

developing countries and NGOs, it looks as though the post-Busan negotiations will produce a reasonably strong global framework to monitor progress on increasing aid results.

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### [14-15 May 2012 – Development Cooperation for Sustainable Development](#)



DFI supplied a resource person for the [UN Development Cooperation Forum symposium in Brisbane](#). Participants discussed the need for the post-2015 Development Agenda to be based on economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development, and what this would mean for delivery of aid, financing and partnership mechanisms, mutual accountability and the international architecture.

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### [10 May 2012 – Mutual Accountability in Afghanistan](#)



DFI has been commissioned to support the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in building a Mutual Accountability Framework to hold the government and its development partners responsible for delivery of aid results, after the international conference in Tokyo scheduled for July 2012.

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**[25 November 2011 - Water Aid Study Shows Aid, Spending Off Track for MDGs](#)**



Earlier this year DFI prepared a background study for WaterAid analysing central government allocations to the water, sanitation and hygiene sector (WASH). The final report, Off-track, off-target, which draws of the findings of the background studies of DFI and others is available [here](#)

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**[18-19 October 2011 - DCF Luxembourg Symposium Discusses Mutual Accountability, Catalytic Role of Aid](#)**



DFI participated at the Development Cooperation Forum meeting in Luxembourg, speaking on the need for strong global mutual accountability mechanisms on development cooperation, without which developing countries cannot hold donors accountable. DFI's presentation is available [here](#) . For the conference programme and other papers (mainly on the role of aid in catalysing microfinance, investment and tax revenue) click [here](#) .

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**[July - September 2011 - Final Aid & Auditing Missions in Guinea](#)**



2013-05-14 14:00 [Risk-Aid Report: Aid Dependence, Hostility, Hope](#) [with the global](#)

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2014-06-18 10:00 [The Paris Deal: NEA/SDG Partnerships](#) [to](#)



2014-05-27 10:00 [Development Cooperation Through Digital Symposium in Berlin](#) [to](#)



2014-05-29 10:00 [Uganda Partnerships Policy Monitoring Framework](#) [to](#)



2014-05-29 10:00 [Oxfam Aid Summit](#) [to](#)



2014-05-29 10:00 [Second Cycle of Auditing Mission](#) [to](#)



2014-05-29 10:00 [UNICEF/UNESCO/UNEP/WHO/World Bank/IMF/World Health Organization](#) [to](#)