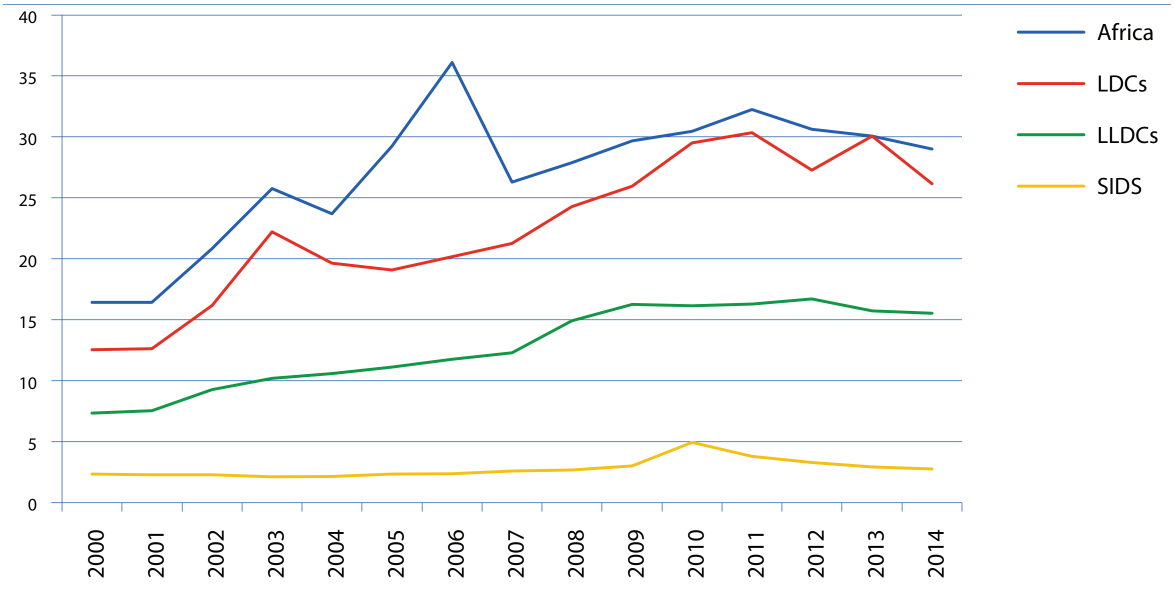
Chapter II.C
International development cooperation

1. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will place significant demands on public budgets and capacities, which require scaled up and more effective international support, including both concessional and non-concessional financing. To mobilize this support, the Addis Agenda contains a range of commitments and actions on official development assistance (ODA). It also contains commitments and actions on South-South cooperation, lending by multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other international development cooperation efforts.

ODA reached an all time high in 2014, at US$137.2 billion, and has increased by nearly 70 per cent since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000. However, at 0.3 per cent of donor gross national income (GNI), it falls short of the commitment by many donors to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI. In the Addis Agenda, developed countries reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, and urge all those that have not met their targets to make additional concrete efforts. ODA providers further commit to reverse the declining trend of ODA to the least developed countries (LDCs) and other countries most in need, many of whom will continue to rely on concessional finance to meet sustainable development needs. Yet, in 2014, ODA to LDCs decreased by 9.3 per cent in real terms compared to 2013, and aid to other priority groups fell as well (see Figure 4). Given increasing

Figure 2C
Net ODA received by priority groups of countries from Development Assistance Committee donors, 2000 – 2014
(Billions of of 2013 dollars)



Source: OECD/DAC data.

demands on ODA, for example from in-country refugee costs, there is a risk that ODA to LDCs will continue to fall.

The Addis Agenda also encourages developing countries to strengthen South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation has been increasing in recent years according to various estimates, along with growing South-South trade, investment and regional integration. Different approaches and modalities of South-South development cooperation render reporting on broad global trends challenging, but the availability of information about South-South cooperation is increasing and efforts are under way, including within the United Nations System, to further improve estimates.

Beyond increasing the magnitude of concessional finance, all providers also commit to increasing the quality, impact and effectiveness of their development cooperation, including the adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles. They further commit to take into account the three dimensions of sustainable development in all international public finance, and to share knowledge about their respective efforts.

In recognition of their significant potential to finance sustainable development, MDBs are encouraged to adapt and be fully responsive to the sustainable development agenda. In response, MDBs announced their intention to extend financing for sustainable development at the sidelines of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa, by making better use of their balance sheets, among other measures. New development finance institutions, recently set up and welcomed in the Addis Agenda, will provide an additional source of international public finance for sustainable development investments, in particular in sustainable infrastructure.

Additional sources of international public finance — including climate finance, humanitarian finance, and innovative sources of finance — further add to the international public financing landscape for sustainable development. The Addis Agenda emphasizes both the importance of meeting all existing commitments and of achieving greater coherence in all development financing. The Addis Agenda also acknowledges the role played by multi-stakeholder partnerships in financing certain sectors and encourages them to support country-driven priorities and strategies.

2. Official development assistance

The Addis Agenda reaffirms ODA commitments. It further commits to prioritizing the allocation of concessional international public finance to those with the greatest needs and least ability to mobilize other resources. The Addis Agenda goes beyond earlier international agreements to include a commitment to reverse the recent decline in ODA to LDCs, to encourage ODA of 0.2 per cent of GNI to LDCs, and to recognize those countries that allocate at least 50 per cent of ODA to LDCs. It also highlights the importance of ODA for the poorest and most vulnerable countries. Specifically, the Addis Agenda:

- *Reaffirms existing ODA commitments (0.7 per cent of GNI to developing countries and 0. 15-0.20 per cent of GNI to LDCs)* ***(51, MoI 17. 2)***
- *Commits to reverse decline in ODA to the LDCs* ***(52);*** *Encourages ODA of 0.2 per cent of GNI to LDCs* ***(51);*** *is encouraged by countries that allocate at least 50 per cent of ODA to LDCs* ***(51)***
- *Commits to open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of ODA measurement* ***(55)***

The data to track these commitments can be drawn from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) ODA data, which covers bilateral flows from the 29 OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries on both a commitments and disbursements basis. Progress made by members to these commitments is tracked and presented on the OECD website. This data will be used for sustainable development goal (SDG) indicator 17. 2. 1 (*net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income*), which will also support the work of the Inter-agency Task Force.

Reporting on ODA commitments by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Gap Task Force aggregated this data for LDCs and other groups of countries most in need and deserving special attention, and this Task Force will continue this practice. In particular, it will follow trends in ODA to LDCs to assess whether the decline in ODA to LDCs is reversed. The Task Force, building on analysis by the OECD, will also monitor additional concrete measures by DAC members to target support to countries most in need, as foreseen by the December 2014 DAC High-Level Meeting (HLM) and reaffirmed by the February 2016 HLM. This information will be regularly updated on the HLM follow-up site and will be reported by the Task Force.

In paragraph 50, the Addis Agenda highlights that international public finance is important in particular in the poorest and most vulnerable countries. As such, the Task Force should also report ODA flows to other groups of countries, such as landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), small island developing States and African countries (SIDS), alongside LDCs. In addition, the OECD monitors country programmable aid (CPA) from 46 providers of development assistance through the Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans. CPA is considered to be a good a proxy for aid recorded at the country level and effectively received by recipient countries from different country groups.

With regard to the modernization of ODA,[1] OECD DAC members agreed at the December 2014 DAC HLM to introduce a grant equivalent system for the reporting of ODA loans to more accurately compare the effort involved in providing ODA loans with that of providing grants. Reporting and publishing of the current headline figure of ODA loans on a cash-flow basis will continue alongside the new grant equivalent based reporting system for transparency purposes, and the grant-equivalent system will become the standard of reporting of data from 2018. Consultation and outreach on ODA modernization included discussions with a wide range of relevant stakeholders, including partner countries and providers beyond the DAC.

3. South-South and triangular cooperation

In the Addis Agenda, governments express their determination to increase all forms of international public finance and recognize South-South cooperation as an increasingly important element thereof. The Addis Agenda welcomes the increased contribution of South-South cooperation and specifically:

- *Encourages developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation* ***(57)***
- *Commits to strengthening triangular cooperation* ***(57)***

South-South cooperation is also an important element of SDG 17 on the global partnership and means of implementation (MoI), but commitments in SDG 17 are focused specifically on science, technology and innovation (17.6) and capacity building (17.9). Two indicators to monitor these MoI targets can support the work of the Task Force: 17.6.1 (*number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation*) and 17.9.1 (*dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries*). However, calculating dollar values is subject to methodological challenges, in part due to the way technical assistance is carried out in the context of South-South cooperation. Southern experts are usually dispatched by their governments to provide technical assistance and their service is rarely procured in an open market. Moreover, reporting currently is only partial. Nonetheless, these indicators could, in future years, serve to capture commitments contained in this subsection.

The Task Force will also go further to assess trends in South-South cooperation more broadly. Southern partners embrace different approaches and modalities in South-South cooperation and do not document their cooperation in a comparable way, which will render reporting on broad global trends challenging. However, the availability of information about South-South cooperation has improved in recent years. Some southern partners already have a reporting system in place at the country level, which allows for systematic reporting on a regular basis. For example, India, Mexico, Qatar and Turkey report on their development cooperation on a yearly basis. Other countries choose to publish their development cooperation through other channels

1 Total official support for sustainable development is a separate process, and is discussed later in this chapter.

rather than annual reporting. For example, China has published two White Papers on its foreign aid.

There have also been efforts to document bilateral South-South cooperation at the regional level. Ibero-American countries publish an annual report on South-South cooperation since 2007. The report has developed a comprehensive framework to document the quantity and quality of Ibero-American and bilateral South-South cooperation. In addition, southern multilateral institutions provide detailed and disaggregated information about their operations in their corporate reporting. For example, the India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Fund Secretariat prepares an annual report, which includes both financial and qualitative information. The Islamic Development Bank and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development report on their operations in their annual reports.

At the global level, and in response to the mandate of the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) to review trends and progress in international development cooperation, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) submits a biennial report to the DCF that provides an estimate of the scale of global South-South and triangular cooperation, its geographical and sectorial distribution, and its effectiveness and impact. More elaborated analysis is contained in DESA's International Development Cooperation Report. In quantitative terms, DESA estimated total South-South cooperation at between US$16. 1 billion and US$19 billion in 2011, accounting for some 10 per cent of total development cooperation, based on aggregating official concessional resources (concessional loans and grants as well as debt relief and technical cooperation) that are provided within the South for development purposes.[2] Estimates based on partial data available show that such South-South development cooperation may have reached US$20 billion in 2013 as a result of a major increase in contributions from some Arab countries.

In response to General Assembly resolution 50/119 of 20 December 1995, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation also prepares an annual report on "the State of South-South Cooperation", which focuses on the United Nations system's support for South-South cooperation.

The OECD collects data from 20 countries and territories beyond the DAC on their development cooperation programmes, and estimates development cooperation for another ten countries, covering the main southern providers of development cooperation. Although the OECD does not usually refer to these countries as South-South cooperation partners, several of them describe themselves as such. A report covering 2013 figures was published[3] and 2014 figures are available online. These are regularly updated.[4] Southern partners also engage in voluntary reporting on their aid-for-trade support at the World Trade Organization's (WTO) biennial Global Reviews of Aid for Trade.

There are also efforts under way to further improve estimates of South-South cooperation at the global level. The ultimate goal of a global review of South-South cooperation should be to help those engaged in South-South cooperation better learn from each other, better match the support and the needs as well as better support sustainable development. Under the auspices of the DCF, a group of Southern partners undertake dialogues on issues of common interest on South-South cooperation. They have initiated discussions on how to better reflect the contribution of South-South cooperation at the global level. Some think tanks are also working to propose frameworks to capture South-South cooperation at the global level. For example, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is working with the Network of Southern Think-Tanks to try and harmonize definitions and approaches to the measurement of South-South cooperation.

To monitor the commitment to strengthen triangular cooperation, the Task Force will be able to

2 UN, 2014, Trends and progress in international development cooperation, Report of the Secretary-General E/2014/77.

3 Development cooperation by countries beyond the DAC, available from http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/Development%20Co-operation%20by%20Countries%20beyond%20the%20DAC.pdf.

4 Regular updates are available from http://www. oecd. org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm.

draw on OECD efforts, which will monitor triangular cooperation in two ways. First, it has conducted two surveys on triangular cooperation which include information on the number of projects, duration and (for some of the projects) amounts. A total of 67 governments and international organizations responded to the 2015 survey, which will be published in 2016, and provided detailed information on over 300 projects and activities. Initial findings, based on the responses received, show that the most active countries in triangular cooperation were Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico and Norway. The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) were the most involved international organizations. Second, the OECD has also developed a methodology for tracking triangular cooperation activities through DAC statistics, which was approved in 2015. Information is collected on an annual basis on the size, sectors and instruments related to each triangular cooperation project. Concrete examples and case studies of triangular cooperation projects can further complement this section.

4. Multilateral development banks

The Addis Agenda recognizes the significant potential of MDBs and other international development banks, including in countercyclical lending and providing both concessional and non-concessional stable, long-term development finance. In this context, the Addis Agenda:

- *Invites multilateral development banks to provide concessional and non-concessional stable long-term finance* ***(70)***
- *Encourages MDBs to make optimal use of their resources and balance sheets, consistent with maintaining their financial integrity;* ***(70)*** *encourages MDBs to make use of all risk management tools, including through diversification* ***(44)***
- *Encourages MDBs to update and develop policies in support of 2030 agenda and SDGs* ***(70)***
- *Encourages multilateral development finance institutions to establish a process to examine their own role, scale and functioning to enable them to adapt and be fully responsive to the sustainable development agenda* ***(70)***
- *Welcomes efforts by new development banks to develop safeguard systems in open consultation with stakeholders on the basis of established international standards, and encourages all development banks to establish or maintain social and environmental safeguard systems that are transparent, effective, efficient and time-sensitive* ***(75)***
- *Encourages multilateral development banks to further develop instruments to channel the resources of long-term investors towards sustainable development, including through long-term infrastructure and green bonds* ***(75)***

To assess the provision of long-term stable financing by MDBs, the Task Force will monitor the amount and purpose of concessional and non-concessional financing provided by MDBs to developing countries annually. Such data could be monitored in aggregate or broken down by regions or by category of countries. The MDBs define country categories as low-income, middle-income and high-income, and do not generally categorize countries as LDCs, a category of particular importance in the Addis Agenda and 2030 Agenda. Nonetheless, it will be possible for the Task Force to aggregate data for the LDC group and other relevant groups, based on MDB reporting on a country basis. OECD statistical data for the MDBs are standardised, and categorized on the same basis as the data for bilateral donors, which can provide a good starting point for such efforts.

The Addis Agenda also encourages MDBs to make optimal use of their resources and balance sheets. Following Addis, the G20 put forth a similar call in their Antalya Summit Leaders' Communiqué in November 2015. In this context, the MDBs will report to the G20 on progress in this area in July 2016, and the Task Force will provide an update in its 2017 report. In addition, in an effort to better manage risks across the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank Group's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development approved a framework agreement for an exchange of sovereign exposures in December 2015, and approved the first three bilateral exposure exchange agreements within this new framework for a total of about US $6.5 billion.

In addition, the World Bank Group expects to increase its lending in areas that support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. In particular, it will expect to increase its commitments to 30 to 50 per cent of total lending in infrastructure, including energy, information and communications technology, transport and water and sanitation, with an additional 5 to 10 per cent in social infrastructure of health and education. Subject to market conditions, the World Bank Group also expects mobilization across the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) to at least double the current private financing totals, over the next three years, among other measures. Many of the MDBs are working on deepening their ability to mobilize additional sources of finance, in line with commitments made in the lead up to the Addis Ababa conference highlighted in the Joint MDB and International Monetary Fund "Billions to Trillions: Transforming Development Finance" April 2015 Development Committee paper. The Task Force will report on these efforts.

With regard to the development and/or maintaining of social and environmental safeguard systems, the World Bank Group is carrying out extensive stakeholder consultations to update its safeguards policies. The World Bank's new Environmental and Social Standards Framework is envisaged to be finalised in 2016. The Task Force will report on this and related efforts by existing and new MDBs, including on the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and time-sensitivity of the measures.

5. Other official flows and catalysing additional resources

Other official flows generally refer to international public finance that does not qualify as concessional lending. It thus includes non-concessional loans, which are particularly important for countries that have graduated to middle income status, but still have difficulties accessing affordable financing from private markets. It also includes instruments that can leverage private finance, such as guarantees. In this regard, there has been an increasing focus on using public funds to leverage additional public and private resources to meet the large financing needs associated with sustainable development. The Addis Agenda recognizes the potential of using international public finance to catalyse additional public and private investment, while also recognizing the importance of sharing risks and returns fairly and including clear accountability (48; see the section on public private partnerships in chapter I on cross-cutting issues). The Addis Agenda also commits to inclusive and transparent discussions on the measurement of a broader set of financing flows for sustainable development. Specifically, the Addis Agenda:

- *Recognizes the important use of international public finance, including ODA, to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private … [including through] unlocking additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation* ***(54)***
- *Commits to open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the … proposed measure of "total official support for sustainable development;" reaffirms that the measure will not dilute commitments already made* ***(55)***

To quantify other official flows, the Task Force will be able to draw on OECD DAC data on Other Official Flows (OOF) and Official Development Finance (ODF). OOF is defined as official sector transactions with ODA-eligible countries that do not meet ODA criteria. It includes grants to developing countries for representational or commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions that do not meet the concessionality grant element threshold; and official bilateral transactions that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. ODF is a composite measure, which includes concessional and non-concessional resources from bilateral and multilateral development partners. It includes OOF, as defined above, as well as bilateral ODA, grants, guarantees and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions.

Measuring the contribution of development partners to catalysing private investment is challenging. There is no agreed on methodology, in part because there is no clear-cut definition of what catalysing private investment means. In this regard, there are two different approaches currently being explored. The first focuses on resources mobilized from the private sector through specific projects or mechanisms such as guarantees (direct mobilization). The second takes a much broader view, and attempts to measure the effect of aid on catalysing resources through indirect measures (indirect mobilization). This method attempts to estimate investment mobilized through assistance that aims to strengthen the domestic enabling environment, build essential public services or support tax collection. As noted in the Addis Agenda, many forms of aid help to catalyse other resources in this way. Indeed, institutions like MDBs have their main catalytic impact by making economic activities more attractive to investors. Nonetheless, this type of definition can help inform discussions about the impact of official interventions.

To address the question of how to measure mobilization of other resources, the MDBs set up a Joint MDB task force earlier this year. The MDBs are developing measures using both of the approaches described above. As one example, the World Bank Group assesses private capital mobilized and private investment catalysed in its corporate scorecards. Private capital mobilized is defined as financing from private entities other than the World Bank that becomes available to a client as a result of the World Bank Group's direct involvement in raising resources. A complementary measure — private investment catalysed — is defined more broadly as private sector investment resulting from World Bank Group's involvement, regardless of whether the entity was directly involved in raising financing or soliciting investors. This definition attempts to capture the impact from helping the public sector improve the underlying conditions for private sector activity and investment. It thus includes both private capital mobilized directly and investments made as a result of an operation after it is completed.

Private investment related to a specific transaction can be monitored directly, for example by estimating the amount of co-financing in a project. The "after-project" impact (private investment resulting from the development impact of an operation, such as through an improved investment climate, better infrastructure, improved business environment, or similar social changes) is much more difficult to measure. For example, improvements in the investment climate are generally due to a full policy package and the broader policy environment, making it difficult to imply a causal relationship to any particular international assistance. Country case studies can provide further insights. The World Bank Group is also currently investigating the potential to use multipliers to estimate private investment catalysed, and the Task Force will report on these efforts.

The OECD has taken a narrower approach. It has been working on methodologies to measure the amounts mobilized directly from the private sector through three leveraging mechanisms: guarantees, syndicated loans and shares in collective investment vehicles. In 2015, the OECD carried out a data survey aimed at piloting the proposed methodologies and collecting comprehensive data on amounts mobilized through these mechanisms over the period from 2012 to 2014. The OECD statistical system is being amended to include this information in its regular reporting from 2017. Work is underway to elaborate methodologies for other instruments, including project finance and direct investment in companies, with a view to collecting data in 2016. One challenge in this exercise is that it is sometimes difficult to identify whether private finance would have been invested without public support, and, for example, whether the full value of an investment should be included, or only the portion guaranteed directly by a public entity. As a member of this Task Force, the OECD will continue to report on progress in work carried out in this area.

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development

In addition to the OECD DAC discussions on the modernization of ODA referred to above, OECD DAC Members also agreed at the 2014 DAC High-Level Meeting to develop a new measurement framework, Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). The new measure is meant to capture both official and officially supported sustainable development activities above and beyond ODA and concessional finance, including from providers beyond the DAC — that is, all available financial and non-financial instruments. This includes all development cooperation modalities and multilateral arrangements, including instruments measured in ODF, as defined above. The extent of the scope that will be covered is, however, still being explored.

In particular, work is ongoing to determine whether TOSSD should only capture official resources in the comprehensive monitoring framework, or whether it should also include private flows mobilized by official interventions.

The TOSSD framework is foreseen to include both a provider and a recipient perspective. The recipient perspective, which would monitor cross-border flows to developing countries, is expected to enhance visibility of financing packages mobilized for developing countries, as well as the interplay of concessional and non-concessional finance.

The OECD proposes to work with the Task Force to conduct consultations to develop TOSSD and address outstanding questions. The OECD is also reaching out to external stakeholders, including developing countries, providers beyond the OECD DAC, multilateral organizations such as the United Nations, regional commissions, and the World Bank Group, as well as civil society, academic institutions and the private sector. Discussions on the scope of TOSSD will contribute to shaping the definition of TOSSD, which is to be developed by the end of 2016, in order to initiate data collection in 2017. The working definition, building blocks and principles will be compiled into a TOSSD compendium. All stakeholders will be able to provide comments through a web-based platform available as of April 2016. The technical and outreach work to develop TOSSD will continue through 2016, including through expert workshops, pilot case studies in both provider and recipient countries, and existing dialogue platforms such as the United Nations Regional Commission, the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, and could also be discussed in the Financing for Development Forum.

6. Country allocation, levels of concessionality and graduation issues

The Addis Agenda recognizes that the allocation of concessional public finance should take into account a recipient country's needs and ability to mobilize resources. The Addis Agenda focuses on the special needs of different country groups, particularly LDCs and other vulnerable countries. In addition, the Addis Agenda recognizes the importance of addressing the financing gap that many countries experience when they graduate to middle income country (MICs) status. Specifically, the Addis Agenda:

- *Recognizes the importance of focusing the most concessional resources on those with greatest needs and the least ability to mobilize other resources* ***(52, MoI 10.b)***
- *Commits to take into account level of development of recipients, including income level and vulnerability, as well as the nature of the project being funded, (when determining the) level of concessionality* ***(73)***
- *Commits to consider appropriately the specific development needs of MICs; Acknowledges that ODA and other concessional finance remain important for MICs* ***(71)***
- *Encourages shareholders in multilateral development banks to develop graduation policies that are sequenced, phased and gradual* ***(72);*** *Commits to couple graduation process of least developed countries with appropriate measures to not jeopardize development progress* ***(73)***

As discussed above, OECD DAC data can be used to monitor ODA and OOF flows to countries with the greatest needs, including LDCs in particular, as well as other groups of vulnerable countries such as LLDCs, SIDS and African countries. The Task Force can also monitor ODA flows to MICs. SDG means of implementation indicator 10.b.1 (*total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. ODA, FDI and other flows)*) can also be used as an input to assess a broader set of financing flows to countries in need. The Task Force will also report on trends in the level of concessionality of ODA and OOF to these countries.

In addition to monitoring trends for groups of vulnerable countries, the Task Force could also use other measures — such as the Human Development Index (HDI), the multidimensional poverty index, the United Nations Human Asset Index (HAI) and the Environmental Vulnerability Index — to report on the extent to which bilateral and multilateral donors are providing finance to countries 'with greatest needs', as well as the level of concessionality. The Task Force will further track criteria that both bilateral and multilateral donors use in their allocation decisions. For example, the World Bank Group's International Development Association (IDA), the largest multilateral source of concessional financing, recently revised its resource allocation framework to more effectively respond to the specific challenges facing fragile and conflict-affected states and small states.

To evaluate the impact of graduation from low to middle income status on country borrowing, the Task Force can track changes in total public finance, including as a proportion to national income. This could be done by tracking changes in ODA and OOF, in conjunction with trends in sovereign debt and domestic resource mobilization, particularly tax revenues. The average cost of financing should also be monitored to give a full picture of the impact of graduation on country borrowing. The OECD will contribute to this analysis by unpacking the practices of bilateral providers in this context. The Task Force will also draw on reporting by the World Bank, which uses a coordinated approach to assist prospective IDA graduates for a smoother transition to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) only status. An internal World Bank Group task force provides advice to country authorities when an IDA-only country becomes creditworthy for IBRD lending, as well as for when current 'blend countries' graduate to IBRD-only status.

Monitoring support measures for the graduation process of LDCs will be based on reporting by the Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS). OHRLLS is entrusted with continuing to harness its substantive activities and operational programmes in support of graduation and smooth transition in LDCs *(A/RES/67/221)*. Building on this mandate, the office will follow up on the above commitment, drawing on its annual Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs. OHRLLS will also draw on the Secretary-General's report on graduation and smooth transition, which the office prepares on an ad hoc basis, as well as on other reports and knowledge products, including those generated by the Committee for Development Policy Secretariat.

7. Development effectiveness

The Addis Agenda contains a range of commitments to enhance the quality, impact and effectiveness of international development cooperation. The Addis Agenda:

- *Commits to make development more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term **(58)**; Encourages the publication of forward-looking plans which increase clarity, predictability and transparency of future development cooperation **(53)***
- *Welcomes efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation; welcomes adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principle **(58)***
- *Commits to: align activities with national priorities, including by reducing fragmentation, accelerating the untying of aid, particularly for least developed countries and countries most in need; promote country ownership and results orientation; strengthen country systems; using programme-based approaches where appropriate; reduce transaction costs; increase transparency and mutual accountability **(58)***
- *Urges countries to track and report resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment **(53)***

The Addis Agenda notes that efforts to pursue effective development cooperation will be addressed in the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), while also taking into account the efforts of other relevant forums, such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), in a complementary manner. With its inclusive, multi-stakeholder format, the DCF maps and analyses progress in monitoring, review and accountability of development cooperation. It aims to promote policy dialogue for knowledge building and sharing; strengthen normative and operational links of development cooperation interventions to ensure the effective translation of principles into actions at all levels; and promotes greater policy coherence and synergies towards achieving the SDGs. In generating policy recommendations, the DCF also reflects on the functioning of government-led and other independent monitoring mechanisms for development cooperation, including regional monitoring and review processes.

Since 2008, the DCF has reviewed the effectiveness of mutual accountability mechanisms and transparency initiatives at national, regional and global levels. To support this effort, DESA has conducted four global surveys in close collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The survey results are then unpacked in comprehensive studies, with an emphasis on results and transparency to inform global monitoring efforts, knowledge sharing and mutual learning. The results of the Fourth Survey, which was rolled out in low-income and low middle-income countries in 2015-2016, will be presented in advance of the high-level meeting of the DCF from 21–22 July 2016.

DCF surveys have provided evidence on the state of play of development cooperation on the ground and helped to structure their assessment around a number of "mutual accountability enablers" — such as national development cooperation policies, results frameworks guided by country priorities, clear institutional structures and inclusive dialogue forums, and transparent and independent information. The surveys assess both the effectiveness of cooperation efforts of programme country actors, and the progress made against national targets by individual donors.

In consultation with stakeholders and experts, DESA updated the survey design in 2015 to ensure assessment of areas and issues increasingly relevant in the SDG era. Governments with weak finance and budgeting systems will need particular support to monitor and review development cooperation commitments and results in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard, mutual accountability enablers could be useful tools to help integrate and track progress and results against development cooperation commitments, and will be drawn on by the Task Force.

The Secretary-General's report to the DCF also reports on the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation. The report captures channels of cooperation (such as bilateral and multilateral cooperation and philanthropy), different types of cooperation (financial assistance, technical cooperation and others), priority sectors and projects of South-South cooperation, their conditionalities, procedures and concessionality, value for money, speed of delivery, predictability and coordination. These parameters are to be updated and informed by the discussions among Southern partners under the auspices of the DCF. In addition, the Task Force's monitoring efforts can draw on voluntary reports published by South-South development cooperation providers on the nature and types of assistance they are providing.

The GPEDC Monitoring Framework, led by OECD and UNDP, is currently being reviewed by an independent Monitoring Advisory Group to strengthen its framework in light of the SDGs, drawing on lessons from the second monitoring process. A revised monitoring framework is expected to be agreed to at the Second High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC taking place in Nairobi on 28 November – 1 December 2016.

The current framework includes ten indicators that provide information on progress on adherence to the principles of effective development cooperation (country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and accountability). Eight out of ten indicators are monitored at the country level, with two indicators relying on globally sourced data. The scope of this monitoring exercise includes ODA and, for countries where non-concessional flows are relevant, also OOF. In practice, countries engage traditional and non-traditional providers of development cooperation as well as civil society organizations and private sector actors in data reporting. The second monitoring exercise is currently underway in 80 countries. The data is expected by the end of May 2016, with the progress report to be published in October 2016. The monitoring framework generates a combination of quantitative and qualitative data.

GPEDC Indicator 1 assesses extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by providers of development cooperation, and can thus serve to monitor the commitment to align activities with national priorities. GPEDC Indicator 10 also assesses progress on untying aid based on this data. Several countries have developed their own performance assessment in the area of fragmentation. Fragmentation can be measured through progress made on division of labour (i.e., the number of sectors development cooperation providers are engaged in; the average size of their intervention; etc.).

Indicators 1 (use of country results framework), 6 (percentage of development aid scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries), 9a (quality of developing country public financial management system) and 9b (use of country public financial management and procurement systems) support promotion of country ownership and results orientation. In addition, GPEDC Indicator 2 (civil society organization enabling environment and development effectiveness) and GPEDC Indicator 3 (public-private dialogue) recognize the critical importance of civil society organizations and the private sector in development planning processes. The GPEDC monitoring process does not assess the use of programme-based approaches, but several countries monitor this through assessing the percentage of development cooperation that uses a programme-based approach (including budget support, sector-wide approaches, etc.).

In relation to gender, GPEDC Indicator 8 assesses the percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. This is monitored at the country level, with the data collected from ministries of finance at the country level. Its methodology has been developed by UN Women in collaboration with OECD Gender Net.

GPEDC Indicator 5 tracks the predictability of development cooperation. Specifically, GPEDC Indicator 5b assesses the proportion of development cooperation funding covered by indicative forward expenditure and/or implementation plans provided at country level for one, two and three years ahead. Data is collected at the country level (reported by developing country governments based on the availability of forward plans by each provider). GPEDC Indicator 4 on transparency tracks the status of development cooperation providers in publishing timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information in an electronic format. This assessment is based on data from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), OECD Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans, and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

The OECD Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans projects future aid receipts by developing countries. The 2015 Survey will capture providers' most recent and future plans of Country Programmable Aid (CPA), also known as "core" aid, or the portion of aid that donors programme for individual countries, over which partner countries could have a greater say. The figures for 2014 are provisional spending figures. For 2015 and beyond, these are providers' current indicative planning figures and do not represent firm commitments, but rather providers' best estimates of future aid efforts.

The IATI is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to improve the transparency of development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. IATI has developed an open data standard that enables a wide range of organizations to publish information on their development cooperation activities in a common, open, electronic format. IATI, via the IATI Dashboard, publishes assessments on timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information that is publically available and that meet the needs of developing countries' planning processes. The 2015 assessment is currently available at the IATI Dashboard. OECD and IATI data can also serve to monitor the commitment to reduce transaction costs. In addition, the Center for Global Development publishes an annual brief on the quality of ODA, which analyses OECD DAC data to measure the administrative costs of major providers.

In addition to the above commitments, in Addis, Governments also committed to:

- *Consider not requesting tax exemptions on goods and services delivered as government-to-government aid, beginning with renouncing repayments of value-added taxes and import levies **(58)***
- *Work to strengthen national ownership and leadership over the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in programme countries; United Nations coherence, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, to improve coordination and results, including through achieving further progress on the "Delivering as one" voluntary approach **(74)***

The OECD Task Force on Tax and Development monitors the debate on the tax treatment of aid-funded goods and services. It is a regular agenda item during Task Force on Tax and Development Plenaries. At the Tax and Development donor meeting in December 2014 the Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD) Director called on the Members to review their policy on tax exemptions of aid-funded goods and services. At the moment only Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden are reviewing their policies and are taking steps toward these exemptions. The Task Force will report on developments.

The review of the effectiveness of the United Nations system can draw on existing reporting of the Secretary-General. The effectiveness of United Nations system operational activities for development is reviewed by the General Assembly and ECOSOC through the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of the United Nations System Operational Activities for Development (QCPR). Every four years, the General Assembly adopts a resolution to guide, monitor and assess the operational activities of the United Nations development system with the aim to improve its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact. ECOSOC reviews the implementation of the QCPR on an annual basis, which is informed by an annual report of the Secretary-General prepared by DESA. Included in the report of the Secretary-General is a review and monitoring framework, which monitors progress of the implementation of the mandates contained in the QCPR resolution through a set of indicators. The report and monitoring framework draw on surveys, analytical studies, consultations and desk reviews. Member States will negotiate the next cycle of the QCPR in the latter part of 2016 and will guide the United Nations development system according to their assessment.

8. Climate finance, disaster risk and environmental resilience

8.1. Climate finance

The Addis Agenda reaffirms decisions and agreements on climate finance made in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It also calls for transparent methodologies in reporting climate finance. Specifically, it:

- *Reaffirms existing climate finance commitments (US $100 billion annually from a wide variety of sources) by 2020* ***(60, MoI 13.a)***
- *Commits to support the most vulnerable in addressing and adapting to climate change* ***(65, SDG 1.5, 13.b)***
- *Recognizes the need for transparent methodologies for reporting climate finance* ***(60)***
- *Welcomes GCF board decision to aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time and floor of 50 per cent of adaptation activities for LDCs, SIDS and African countries* ***(61)***

These commitments are partly reflected in SDG 13 to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and in particular MoI target 13.a. At the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) in December 2015, Member States further decided that developed countries intend to continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation; and that prior to 2025, the Conference of the Parties shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of US $100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.

The Task Force will be able to draw on indicator 13.a.1 from the SDG monitoring process, which will measure the *mobilized amount of US dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable toward the US $100 billion commitment* and 13.b.1 (*number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities*). Monitoring in this area will be based on information and data collected in the context of the UNFCCC. The UNFCCC Secretariat publishes national reports of developed country Parties that include information on support provided to developing countries, including National Communications of Annex I Parties, submitted every four years and containing information on support provided, as well as biennial reports which include information on financial support, technology transfer, and capacity building. Developing countries also report under the Convention, albeit on a voluntary basis. Furthermore, the Standing Committee on Finance has been mandated by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session to prepare a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, drawing, among others, from the national reports under the Convention mentioned above. The first biennial assessment was prepared in 2014, with the second due in 2016.

COP 21 also addressed the need for transparent methodologies for reporting climate finance, as recognized in paragraph 60 of the Addis Agenda. It established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with a view to provide clarity on the support provided and received, and to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support. The Framework will also inform the global stocktaking under Article 14. The Task Force will report on progress in the implementation of this framework.

To enhance the provision of ex-ante information, developed country Parties agreed to biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information in COP 21, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources were encouraged to communicate such information biennially and on a voluntary basis. In addition, a process was set up to identify the information to be provided by the Parties.

Other sources of climate finance include Climate Funds Update, an initiative of the Heinrich-Böll Stiftung and the Overseas Development Institute, which provides quantitative information on international climate finance initiatives designed to help developing countries address the challenges of climate change. The Climate Policy Initiative has devised a method to track climate and land use finance from all sources. The OECD statistical system will continue to provide consistent data on climate-related development assistance and, in collaboration with the OECD-hosted Research Collaborative, develop improved methodologies. The OECD/International Energy Agency Climate Change Expert Group, which brings together experts from both developed and developing countries, will work on improving the transparency of both mitigation and adaptation actions under the Paris Agreement.

Given their role enshrined in the Paris agreement within the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the Task Force will also monitor resource mobilization and funding decisions of the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, including the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, particularly as they relate to the balance between adaptation and mitigation activities, country allocations (including country groups such as the LDCs and SIDS), and levels of concessionality. This effort can draw on the UNFCCC Climate Finance Data Portal, which aims to assist Parties in tracking the financial mechanism of the Convention, with the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility as its operating entities. This information can be complemented by country level case studies and expenditure reviews as carried out by the UNDP.

8.2. Disaster risk and environmental resilience

The commitments in the Addis Agenda on disaster risk and environmental resilience are largely covered in a dedicated section on ecosystems in chapter I on cross-cutting issues. In addition, the Addis Agenda:

- *Encourages consideration of climate and disaster resilience in development financing to ensure the sustainability of development results* ***(62)***

The Task Force will be able to draw on the findings of a working group set up by the MDBs and development finance institutions to develop and implement principles for mainstreaming climate and resilience into their work. The working group, established at COP 21 in Paris, can report back through the Task Force on any monitoring mechanism it may establish in this regard.

9. Humanitarian finance and peacebuilding

The Addis Agenda acknowledges that development finance can contribute to reducing vulnerabilities and enable countries to prevent or combat situations of crisis related to conflict or natural disasters. In this context, it:

- *Recognizes the need for coherence of developmental and humanitarian finance* ***(66)***
- *Commits to promoting innovative financing mechanisms to allow countries to better prevent and manage risks and develop mitigation plans* ***(66)***
- *Steps up efforts to assist countries in accessing financing for peacebuilding and development in the post-conflict context and recognizes role of Peacebuilding Fund* ***(67)***

The main reporting systems for international humanitarian assistance are the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and the OECD, which reports on humanitarian and development finance. OECD data can serve to report on official humanitarian financing flows, while data from the FTS, which records all reported international humanitarian aid contributions, includes contributions of nongovernmental organizations, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid and private donations. Analytical reports such as the annual Global Humanitarian Assistance Report, published by Development Initiatives, provide an additional source for data and information.

Coherence of humanitarian and development finance can also be monitored at the country level, by assessing OECD data at the regional or country level, or through the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, which provides a gateway and overview of all humanitarian and development funding for a country. In addition, informal mechanisms such as Development Initiatives' Development DataHub aggregate and analyse funding flows from both humanitarian and development streams, together with some national-level expenditures, to build a comprehensive picture of aid at the country level.

The need for coherence of development and humanitarian finance was also recognized by the Secretary-General in his recent report "*One Humanity: Shared Responsibility*" for the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016. From the financing perspective, it calls for greater investment in local capacities and conflict prevention, investing according to risk of humanitarian crises, financing collective outcomes rather than individual projects through sophisticated financing instruments, and urging diversification of the resource base and increased cost-efficiency. These recommendations were brought together with the aim of not only meeting, but also reducing needs in protracted crises, where humanitarian action alone is not sufficient. Discussions on the humanitarian/development divide and possible actions will be at the heart of the Summit, and the Task Force will report on progress in this area.

Financing mechanisms and instruments can play a key role in reducing the financial burden on governments from disasters, particularly when supported by policy reform and collaboration across partners to use risk-informed financial planning. The commitment to promote innovative financing mechanisms in this area can be partially monitored through resources committed to disaster risk reduction programming, which is reported under the humanitarian codes in OECD statistics. However, prevention and mitigation should be part of normal development programming. In addition, risk reduction should not be seen as stand alone projects that require additional finance — good risk reduction occurs when all development projects are systematically disaster proofed. OECD members are also developing innovative forms of finance for risk reduction, such as Japan's SECURE, which gives governments immediate access to funds after a natural disaster.

The Task Force could also track the use of financial tools that support better prevention and management of risk at the country level, such as sovereign insurance regimes or gross domestic product-linked lending instruments (see chapter II.E), the number of programmes and/or countries that are actively engaged in efforts to improve financial planning and risk-sharing across governments, bilateral donors, humanitarian agencies, development partners, and private sector actors, and the number of countries working to strengthen financial resilience to disasters. The Task Force could draw on the World Bank Group's advisory support to countries in this area.

With regard to assisting countries to access financing for peacebuilding and development, there are several well-established methodologies that could be used to assess the proportion of funds directed to peacebuilding activities, which are all based on development partner expenditure reported to the

OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS). First, the OECD has monitored resource flows to fragile states since 2008. In its 2015 report, it uses the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) to monitor financing in five areas and using CRS proxy codes for each of the PSGs. Second, resources allocated by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) are also ODA eligible and captured in the OECD CRS, and can thus be monitored. Third, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, in collaboration with the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), has defined 17 categories, based on three peacebuilding priority areas identified by the 2009 Report of the Secretary General on Peacebuilding. Finally, the World Bank Group financed research on the current state of peacebuilding programming and evidence (April 2015) and defined a framework with 25 intervention categories.

However, one key challenge is that the universe of countries to which this applies is not clearly defined. "Conflict-affected countries" have been used in a United Nations context for countries with multidimensional peacekeeping operations, special political missions and/or that are PBF-eligible (31 countries in 2016). Nonetheless, there is no clear-cut United Nations categorization that can be readily used. The World Bank Group, African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank have issued a Harmonized List of Fragile Situations. The World Bank Group is currently reviewing the way to assess fragile situations to recognize a broader set of situations. The current ODA system contains a "fragile states" grouping, which allows for measurement of OECD member targets, such as the United Kingdom's recent commitment to spend 50 per cent of its ODA in fragile states.

10. Innovative development finance

Addis welcomes the progress in developing and mobilizing support for innovative sources and mechanisms of additional financing since Monterrey, and:

- *Invites more countries to join in implementing innovative mechanisms **(69)***
- *Encourages consideration of replicating existing mechanisms and exploring additional mechanisms **(69)***

There is no uniformly agreed definition of innovative financing. Nonetheless, the Task Force will be able to report on activities carried out under the auspices of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, and will monitor and report on new initiatives and mechanisms such as green bonds, vaccine bonds, carbon pricing mechanisms and others mentioned in paragraph 69.

The Leading Group describes innovative development finance as 'comprising mechanisms for raising funds for development that are complementary to ODA, predictable and stable, and closely linked to the idea of global public goods. Most prominently, the international solidarity levy for airline tickets has raised resources for UNITAID. More recently, at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, the Leading Group launched UNITLIFE, an innovative financing mechanism that seeks to generate new resource flows from extractive industries to address malnutrition in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Task Force will report on these and related initiatives, such as new public insurance programmes, annual issuance of green bonds and long-term infrastructure bonds (see the discussion on infrastructure in chapter 1 on cross-cutting issues), as well as the annual volume of projects developed and financed through MDB project preparation facilities. It can also follow innovative private initiatives, such as catastrophe bonds, social impact bonds and private sector green bonds.

In addition to mechanisms focused on mobilizing resources, many innovative mechanisms are aimed at intermediating existing resources, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization. These mechanisms aim at restructuring existing flows to better match financing with needs, reduce risk, pool philanthropic funds with official resources, or leverage official flows with private resources. To encourage replication of existing mechanisms, the Task Force can provide an overview of such initiatives and case studies of successful examples, drawing for example on KPMG's SDG Matrix, which showcases industry-specific innovative examples. The Task Force will report on indicative volumes raised, number of countries involved in different schemes, as well as the extent to which they have mobilized additional resources for the SDGs.

11. Additional partnerships

The Addis Agenda emphasizes the importance of international development cooperation and partnerships in the health and education sectors in particular.

11.1. Health

In the area of health, Addis:

- *Encourages better alignment between multi-stakeholder partnerships in health and to improve contributions to strengthening health systems **(77)***
- *Commits to enhanced international coordination and enabling environments to strengthen national health systems **(77)***
- *Commits to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS **(77, MoI 3.c)***
- *Commits to strengthening implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control **(77, MoI 3.a)***

The leading example for facilitating better alignment between multi-stakeholder partnerships to strengthen health systems in developing countries is the International Health Partnership Plus (IHP+). International organizations, bilateral agencies and country governments all sign the IHP+ Global Compact, in which they commit to putting internationally agreed principles for effective aid and development cooperation into practice in the health sector. There have been four rounds of monitoring IHP+ since 2009, with the fifth round to take place during 2016. It will track seven effective development cooperation practices using indicators for both governments and development partners, and through collecting quantitative and qualitative information, as part of a monitoring framework that is closely aligned with the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation monitoring. Findings can serve to inform the Task Force's monitoring effort in this area.

The major development partners in health also recognize the importance of strengthening health systems. The Global Fund and the GAVI Alliance are supportive of health systems strengthening (HSS) investments. For example, The Global Fund Strategy (GFS) 2017–2022: Investing to End Epidemics includes, under Strategic Objective 2, *Build Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health*, two operational objectives: (i) *Leverage critical investments in human resources for health*, and (ii) *Strengthen and align robust national health strategies and national disease-specific strategic plans*. Similarly, the GAVI Alliance under its new Strategic Goal 2 commits to increase effectiveness and efficiency of immunization delivery as an integrated part of strengthened health systems. Both also have associated indicators that assess investments in specific technical areas. For example, Gavi has included HSS grant specific indicators within each individual country monitoring and accountability framework.

The multi-stakeholder Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 2030 Alliance, advocated for by the G7, the World Health Organization (WHO) and development partners, could also serve to inform the Task Force's monitoring in this area. It aims to expand the IHP+ to maintain political commitment, advocate for resources, and strengthen communication and accountability that accelerates progress towards UHC. To guarantee transparent monitoring, the alliance will include an independent review mechanism, a civil society engagement mechanism on accountability and advocacy for UHC, and a monitoring mechanism producing an annual progress report on UHC (supported by the Health Data Collaborative). In addition, SDG 3. 8 on universal health coverage will provide information on the level of financial protection (and service coverage) in countries, and thus on the outcomes of efforts to strengthen health systems. In this context, a first global monitoring report on tracking universal health coverage was published in 2015.

To monitor health financing, the System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011 is the global standard for reporting health expenditures. SHA 2011 reports on health expenditures from the financing, provision and consumption perspectives. Health accounts are done in many countries, and it is anticipated that with institutionalization, health accounts will be produced yearly and will demonstrate trends in the volumes and shares of different financing streams.

Health accounts data is available at the global health expenditure database of the WHO.

To monitor the health work force commitment, the Task Force will be able to draw on the indicator for MoI target 3.c (*health worker density and distribution*). In addition, the World Health Assembly will consider the WHO Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030 in May 2016. This strategy includes an accountability framework that outlines policy options for WHO Member States and responsibilities of the Secretariat in monitoring and reporting, and can serve as a source of additional data for the Task Force's monitoring efforts in this area. In particular, the strategy encourages WHO Member States to invest in analytical capacity for human resources for health and health system data and invites development partners to support national Human Resources for Health data collection and analysis systems for improved planning and accountability. Lastly, strengthened implementation of the Tobacco Convention can be monitored with the indicator for MoI target 3.a (*age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older*). This data is obtained from household or specific surveys and is reported in the WHO's Global Infobase.

11.2. Education

In the area of education, the Addis Agenda:

- *Commits to scale up investments and international cooperation to allow all children to complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education* ***(78)***
- *Commits to scale up and strengthen (of partnership initiatives in education), such as the Global Partnership for Education* ***(77)***
- *Commits to upgrading education facilities, acknowledging the importance of providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all;* ***(MoI 4.a)*** *Commits to increasing the percentage of qualified teachers in developing countries* ***(78, MoI 4.c)***

The Addis Agenda commitments on education focus on mobilizing investments and resources and strengthening international cooperation to improve education outcomes. They are partly covered in the indicators for SDG means of implementation targets 4.a (*proportion of schools with access to electricity, internet, computers, infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, single-sex basic sanitation facilities, and basic handwashing facilities*) and 4.c (*proportion of teachers in different school types who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country*). Indicators from the Education 2030 Framework for Action can provide additional inputs to the Task Force. Specifically, indicator 37 (percentage of teachers qualified according to national standards by education level and type of institution), indicator 38 (pupil/qualified teacher ratio by education level) and indicator 40 (pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level) are relevant. All of these indicators are regularly produced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Institute of Statistics (UIS).

However, the above indicators focus on education outcomes, while the Addis Agenda's primary focus is on investments or enhanced cooperation. The Task Force will therefore complement the SDG indicators by monitoring data and qualitative developments on resources and cooperation mobilized for education.

For domestic spending, the 2016 Global Education Monitoring Report, published by UNESCO, will present data collected by UIS on national spending on education by country. SDG means of implementation indicator 1.a.2 (*proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)*) will provide additional relevant data. The Task Force will also follow up on the Addis Agenda's encouraging of countries to consider setting nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in essential public services for all, including in the area of education (see section on Delivering social protection and essential public services).

To monitor the commitment on scaling up investments and international cooperation for schooling, global data on ODA to education by the OECD DAC and by the Global Education Monitoring Report could be used. The IATI database can help to further assess global efforts towards specific areas such as early childhood, primary and secondary education.

The scaling up and strengthening of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) can be monitored by drawing on the indicators from GPE's Strategic Plan 2016–2020. The GPE will monitor cumulative donor contributions to the GPE Fund for 2015–2018 (indicator 1.3.1 in its theory of change and results framework) and the amount of funding to GPE from non-traditional donors (private sector and those who are first time donors to the GPE) for 2015–2020 (indicator 1.5). Beyond monetary contributions, the GPE will also assess the percentage of (i) developing country partners and (ii) other partners reporting strengthened clarity of roles and responsibilities in GPE country processes (indicator 2.1) and the percentage of GPE partner countries organizing Joint Sector Reviews (2.1.1).

12. International cooperation and capacity building

The Addis Agenda contains commitments and action items on capacity building throughout its Action Areas. In the area of international development cooperation, the Addis Agenda:

- *Calls for capacity building of local and national actors in the areas of managing and financing disaster risk* ***(62)***
- *Calls for capacity building for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS responding to various kinds of shocks including financial crisis, natural disasters, and public health emergencies* ***(68)***
- *Supports building capacity in accessing available funds of the Global Environment Facility* ***(76)***
- *Commits to strengthen country capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks; in particular in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, and in conflict-affected and post-conflict States* ***(77, MoI 3.d)***
- *Commits to strengthen international cooperation to support efforts to build capacity [in tax administration] in developing countries, including through enhanced ODA* ***(22)***

Overall monitoring of capacity building activities will be carried out in the context of Action Area G on science, technology, innovation and capacity building. Monitoring of capacity building activities on tax administration and related areas will be carried out in the context of Action Area A on domestic resource mobilization. The specific commitments on capacity building for managing and financing disaster risks and responding to shocks can partially be monitored through reporting by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). GFDRR is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate change.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides grant and concessional resources to countries to protect and conserve the global environmental commons. In order to develop the capacity of these countries to access GEF funding and develop effective and transformative projects, the GEF has held a number of regional meetings and supported national level activities, including annual Expanded Constituency Workshops for government officials and civil society organizations in every region in which it works. Since 2014, it further supported about 35 National Dialogues and National Portfolio Formulation Exercises to promote consultation, identify synergies for greater impact, and take a strategic approach to the use of GEF resources. In the current funding cycle, the GEF has also provided eight Cross-Cutting Capacity Development grants based on the results of the National Capacity Self-Assessments to improve the ability of countries to implement their commitments under the Rio Conventions. As part of the Task Force, the GEF Secretariat can continue to report on such efforts.