

AAAA paragraph	Commitment	Specific target or objective	Matching Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target (where available)	State of implementation or progress made since 2015, using selected SDG or other relevant indicator (proxy)
50	Increase all forms of international public finance support. Strengthen international development co-operation and maximise its effectiveness, transparency, impact and results (including principles and dialogue).	No	n.a.	Total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD) In 2022, cross-border (Pillar 1) TOSSD flows amounted to USD 315 billion, up from USD 290 billion in 2021. Global and regional expenditures and resources in support of international public goods (Pillar 2) totalled USD 126 billion in 2022, up from USD 92 billion in 2021. (OECD)
51	Reaffirm the fulfilment of all official development assistance (ODA) commitments, including the pledge by many developed nations to reach the target of spending 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) on ODA and an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.15% to 0.20% for least developed countries (LDCs). Encourage ODA providers to consider establishing an ODA/GNI goal of at least 0.20% to LDCs.	Yes (0.7% ODA/GNI and 0.15% to 0.20% ODA/GNI for LDCs).	Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of GNI for ODA to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs	SDG indicator 17.2.1 Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as a proportion of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' GNI. In 2023, ODA from DAC member countries amounted to USD 223.7 billion, accounting on average for 0.37% of their GNI. (OECD) In 2022, on average, DAC members allocated 0.08% of their total GNI to LDCs. (OECD)
52	Direct the most concessional resources to countries most in need. Pledge to reverse the decline in the proportion of ODA allocated to LDCs.	No	Target 17.2. See para 51.	SDG indicator 17.2.1. See para 51. Between 2015 and 2022, ODA to countries most in need grew by 5% on average (i.e. up 11% for LDCs, up 4% for landlocked developing countries, down 4% for small island developing states (SIDS), and 9% for fragile states and conflict-affected countries). In comparison, total ODA increased by 47%. (OECD)
53	Ensure effective use of ODA to meet development goals. Encourage the publishing of clear, predictable and transparent plans for future development co-operation. Urge countries to track and report on resources allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment.	No	Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development co-operation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	SDG indicator 1.a.1 Total ODA grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's GNI. In 2022, 9% of bilateral ODA grants (USD 27.2 billion) were allocated to basic social services and development food aid, focusing on poverty reduction. (OECD) SDG indicator 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. Data from 105 countries and territories for the period 2018-21, showed that 26% countries had comprehensive systems to track - and make public - budget allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition, 59% had some features of a system in place, and 15% the minimum required elements of such systems. (UN Women, OECD, UNDP)

			<p>Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.</p>	<p>By 2024, of the 6 countries with newly available assessments, 4 had comprehensive systems to track - and make public - budget allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. The remaining 2 countries approached the necessary requirements for having such systems in place. (GPEDC)</p>
54	Catalyse additional resource mobilisation from other sources, both public and private.	No	<p>Target 17.3 Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilised for developing countries from multiple sources.</p> <p>In 2022, financial resources for developing countries as reported by 101 bilateral and multilateral providers totalled USD 276.6 billion in official resources, USD 55.3 billion from private finance, and USD 10.2 billion in private development grants. While the volume of sustainable development grants (both official and private) declined from 2021, sustainable concessional development loans rose by 6%, non-concessional loans fell by less than 1% and mobilised private finance increased by 21%, offsetting the decline in 2021. (OECD CRS and TOSSD)</p> <p><i>Data published under SDG 17.3.1 on private finance mobilised excludes OECD CRS survey on private finance mobilised in developing countries. Including amounts mobilised in developing countries, the amount reached USD 62 billion in 2022.</i></p>
55	Modernise the ODA measurement. Develop the proposed measure of "total official support for sustainable development".	Yes (development of TOSSD measure).	n.a.	<p><i>The DAC's modernisation of ODA rules clarifies eligibility for peace and security spending and refugee hosting and introduces grant equivalent accounting for loans, guarantees and equities. These changes improve data accuracy, transparency and accountability, ensuring that the diversification of financial instruments is reflected in ODA reporting. Safeguards such as stricter concessionality measures, a ceiling on debt relief reporting and closer monitoring of refugee costs maintain ODA integrity. The DAC is also exploring more open partnerships to support countries nearing ODA eligibility thresholds and facing vulnerabilities. (OECD)</i></p> <p><i>Open, inclusive and transparent discussions have been held on the TOSSD measure and an International Task Force (2017-23) was established to develop TOSSD. The methodology was reviewed in a UN Working Group (2020-21) of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs. The UN Statistical Commission, in a March 2022 decision, adopted TOSSD Pillar 1 on cross-border resource flows to developing countries as a data source for SDG indicator 17.3.1 in the SDG indicator framework.</i></p> <p><i>The International Forum on TOSSD (established in 2024) and its predecessor Task Force have collected and published TOSSD data for four years (2019-22) of flows, with 2022 data covering resources provided by 121 reporters (countries and multilateral organisations) including 19 South-South co-operation providers. TOSSD data are available in a public online database and data visualisation tool (https://tossd.online) that provide activity-level data on cross-border resource flows to developing countries (TOSSD Pillar 1), global and regional expenditures (TOSSD Pillar 2), and semi-aggregates on mobilised private finance.</i></p>

56	Increase South-South co-operation.	No	<p>Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation</p>	<p>SDG indicator 17.3.1 See para 54.</p> <p>SDG indicator 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation) committed to developing countries. Between 2019-22, while the number of South-South co-operation activities reported to TOSSD increased by 64% from 5 558 to 9 092, the total volume declined from USD 12.8 billion in 2019 and USD 10.4 billion in 2022. (OECD)</p> <p><i>In a global survey conducted by UNCTAD, 60 out of 80 responding Southern countries requested immediate support to start collecting these data to fulfil their reporting obligations to the SDG indicator. UNCTAD with partners leads the work to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to accurately measure and report SSC, enabling them to effectively manage and mobilize resources for achieving the goals set by the 2030 Agenda. (UN SDG Extended Report 2024)</i></p>
57	Strengthen South-South and triangular co-operation and improve their development effectiveness.	No	<p>Target 17.9. See para 56.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 17.9.1. See para 56 for South-South co-operation. Between 2019-22, triangular co-operation activities grew by 268% from 382 to 1 404, or the equivalent of USD 84.23 million in 2019 and USD 424.82 million in 2022. (OECD)</p>
58	Enhance the quality, impact, and effectiveness of development co-operation by aligning with national priorities, reducing fragmentation and accelerating the untying of aid in line with agreed principles of development co-operation effectiveness. Promote country ownership, adopt programme-based approaches, strengthen partnerships, and increase transparency and predictability. Avoid requesting tax exemptions on goods and services provided as government-to-government aid, starting with the renunciation of value-added tax and import levy repayments.	No	<p>Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development co-operation. The use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by bilateral providers of development cooperation declined from 64% in 2016 to 57% in 2018. (GPEDC)</p> <p>Percentage of aid which is untied. The proportion of untied ODA has risen from an average of 47% in 1999-2001 to 89% in 2022. (FSDR 2024).</p> <p>Percentage of country programmable aid (CPA). CPA owned by developing countries reached USD 77 billion in 2022, marking a 34% increase since 2015. (OECD)</p> <p><i>Launched in 2022, the OECD's Tax Treatment of Official Development Assistance (ODA) Hub is the first public resource to improve the transparency around the taxation of aid. The Hub includes country survey responses and links to additional resources. It presents approaches taken by 22 out of 30 DAC members which participated in the survey, representing over 80% of total bilateral ODA in 2020. 13 out of 22 donors on the hub reported reviewing their policy since 2015. Of these 4 never/rarely request exemptions, 3 sometimes request exemptions, 9 generally request exemptions and 6 have no general policy on the issue. (OECD)</i></p>

				<i>The UN through the subcommittee on the tax treatment of ODA projects produced guidelines on the tax treatment of government-to-government aid projects. (UN) The UN Tax Committee also adopted a recommendation on the Public Disclosure of Provisions Concerning the Tax Treatment of Government-to-Government Aid Projects</i>
59	Acknowledge that the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Conference of the Parties are the primary international and intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change.	No	n.a.	n.a.
60	Deliver on the commitment made by developed countries to mobilise USD 100 billion annually by 2020 in climate finance for developing countries.	Yes (USD 100 billion in climate finance annually by 2020).	Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed country parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and to fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible.	SDG indicator 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilised in US dollars per year in relation to the continued, existing collective mobilisation goal of the USD 100 billion commitment through to 2025. According to the OECD's seventh progress assessment towards the UNFCCC goal, developed countries provided and mobilised USD 115.9 billion in climate finance in 2022 for developing countries, surpassing the annual USD 100 billion target for the first time, albeit with a two-year delay compared to the original target year (OECD)
61	Welcome the initiation of the Green Climate Fund and the Board's decision to aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time.	No	Target 13.a. See para 60.	SDG indicator 13.a.1 <i>See para 60.</i> ODA allocated to mitigation and adaptation. After a slight decrease in 2021, adaptation finance increased to USD 32.4 billion in 2022, representing three times the amount from 2016. Mitigation continued to dominate, making up 60% of the total. (OECD) Green Climate Fund disbursements (GCF) and replenishments The GCF has increased disbursements from USD 10.3 billion at the time of initial resource mobilisation in 2014, up 24.3%, to USD 12.8 billion in 2022. (MDFR 2024, forthcoming)

				The GCF's second replenishment (GCF-2) has reached a record total of USD 12.8 billion over the next four years pledged by 31 countries as of December 2023.
62	Consider climate and disaster resilience in development financing to ensure the sustainability of development results. Strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk as part of national sustainable development strategies.	No	<p>Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters and develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30.</p> <p>Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p> <p>Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in LDCs and SIDS, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30. In 2023, a total of 129 countries reported having a national DRR strategy aligned with the Sendai Framework compared with 55 countries that did so in 2015. (UNDRR)</p> <p>SDG indicator 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. In addition, 106 countries reported having local DRR strategies that align with national strategies. On average, 72% of local governments in these countries indicated they have such strategies in place. (UNDRR)</p> <p>SDG indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the UNFCCC. In 2023, 194 countries had nationally determined contributions, 154 had national communications (non-Annex I Parties) and 45 had national adaptation plans. (UNFCCC)</p> <p>SDG indicator 13.b.1 Number of LDCs and SIDS with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the UNFCCC. LDCs submitted 46 readiness proposals to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or other adaptation processes, with 31 approved and 26 already receiving disbursed funds. (UNFCCC) Additionally, 37 SIDS and 45 LDCs have submitted at least their first versions of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), while many countries have also begun submitting long-term strategies and adaptation communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p>
63	Mobilise financial resources from all sources and at all levels to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems. Implement the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011-20 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.	Yes (Implement the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011-20)	<p>Target 15.a Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>SDG indicators 15.a.1 and 15.b.1 (a) ODA on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments. In 2022, ODA on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity amounted to USD 11 billion, up from USD 9.5 billion in 2015. (OECD).</p>

	Commit to supporting the efforts of countries to advance conservation and restoration efforts. Provide support to countries that need to enhance the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets).	<p>Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–20 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting.</p> <p>In 2022, 145 countries had established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans. (CBD-Secretariat, UNEP)</p>
64	Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development.	No	<p>Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p> <p>Target 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.</p>	<p>ODA allocated to the ocean economy.</p> <p>In 2022, ODA for the ocean economy amounted to USD 3.5 billion, up from USD 2.1 billion in 2015, but this constituted only a small portion (1%) of total ODA. ODA for the sustainable ocean economy focused on enhancing the sustainability of ocean economy sectors and conserving the ocean rose to USD 2.4 billion, up from USD 1.1 billion in 2015, representing 69% of the total ODA allocated to the ocean economy. (OECD)</p>
65	Commit to enhancing support for coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including LDCs and SIDS, to address and adapt to rising global temperatures, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts.	No	<p>Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of</p>	<p>ODA allocated to LDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>ODA allocated to LDCs amounted to USD 45.15 billion in 2022, up from USD 40.78 billion in 2015, representing a 11% increase. ODA allocated to SIDS was USD 4.14 billion in 2022, up from USD 4.07 billion in 2015, a 2% increase. (OECD)</p> <p>In comparison, the total net ODA increased from 47% over the same period: from USD 144.88 billion in 2015 to USD 213.36 billion in 2022. (OECD)</p>

			fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	
66	Enable countries to prevent or combat situations of chronic crisis related to conflicts or natural disasters. Strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to both manage and finance DRR and to enable countries to draw efficiently and effectively on international assistance when needed.	No	Target 11.b. See para 62.	SDG indicator 11.b.1. See para 62. SDG indicator 11.b.2. See para 62.
67	Assist countries in accessing financing for peacebuilding and development in the post-conflict context.	No	n.a.	ODA to fragile contexts. ODA to fragile contexts reached USD 89.1 billion in 2022, up from USD 75.5 billion in 2016. (OECD) <i>Since 2016, the OECD has been evaluating fragility in numerous countries and contexts worldwide through a multidimensional framework that encompasses economic, environmental, human, political, security and societal dimensions. While conflict-affected areas are often fragile, most fragile contexts are not experiencing active war. Nevertheless, fragility heightens the risk of conflict or crisis. (OECD)</i>
68	Support efforts by LDCs, landlocked developing countries and SIDS to build their national capacity to respond to various kinds of shocks including financial crises, natural disasters and public health emergencies.	No	Target 10.b. Encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.	SDG indicator 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. ODA, foreign direct investment and other flows). ODA allocated to LDCs amounted to USD 45.15 billion in 2022, up from USD 40.78 billion in 2015, representing a 11% increase. ODA allocated to SIDS amounted to USD 4.14 billion in 2022, up from USD 4.07 billion in 2015, or a 2% increase. ODA to landlocked developing countries amounted to USD 24.89 billion in 2015, up from USD 24.11 billion in 2022 – a 3% increase. (OECD) ODA to LDCs, landlocked developing countries and SIDS. On average, ODA to countries most in need increased by 5% between 2015-22. Over the same period, total ODA increased by 47%. In the past two years, the war in Ukraine has significantly impacted ODA flows, driving a record increase in 'in-donor refugee costs' and substantial aid to Ukraine. (OECD)
69	Explore additional innovative mechanisms based on models combining public and private resources such as green bonds, vaccine bonds, triangular loans and pull mechanisms, and carbon pricing mechanisms.	No	Target 17.3. See para 54.	SDG indicator 17.3.1. See para 54. Annual global sustainable bond issuance Annual global sustainable bond issuance – green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds – reached USD 946 billion in 2023, a 2.2% increase after a decline in 2022 (FSDR 2024). Sustainable bond issuance has grown five-fold since 2018 and the cumulative issuance of GSSS bonds totalled USD 5.3 trillion in 2023. (FSDR 2024; World Bank)

				<p>However, only 13% of the overall GSSS bond market was issued by entities in developing countries in 2022, and the share dropped to 5% in 2023. (OECD)</p> <p><i>Green, social and sustainability bonds finance specific sustainable activities. Sustainability-linked bonds are general purpose but tied to environmental or social performance targets. Green bonds remain the dominant instrument, making up 60% of total issuance, with a primary focus on climate mitigation. (FSDR2024)</i></p>
70	Acknowledge the crucial role of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions in financing sustainable development through both concessional and non-concessional lending.	No	n.a.	<p>Development finance by multilateral providers. In 2022, multilateral organisations committed a total of USD 213 billion from their core resources to support developing countries, up from USD 152 billion in 2015. Nearly half of these commitments, USD 92 billion in 2022 and USD 71 billion in 2015, was provided as concessional support. (OECD)</p> <p>DAC members' contribution to the multilateral development system. In 2022, DAC members' total contribution to the multilateral system reached USD 98.5 billion, up from USD 60.7 billion in 2015. (OECD)</p>
71	Enhance support for middle-income countries (including concessional finance such as ODA).	No	n.a.	<p>ODA to middle-income countries. ODA disbursements (in constant prices) from DAC members to lower middle-income countries amounted to USD 47.1 billion, an increase from USD 27.4 billion in 2015. For upper middle-income countries, disbursements totalled USD 13.1 billion in 2022, up from USD 10.2 billion in 2015 (OECD Data Explorer)</p>
72	Enhance support for middle-income countries, address concerns about reduced access to concessional finance as incomes rise. Encourage multilateral development banks to adopt sequenced graduation policies while exploring tailored assistance strategies and emphasising risk mitigation mechanisms like those offered by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).	No	n.a.	<p>MIGA support to middle-income countries. In FY23, MIGA issued a record USD 6.4 billion in new guarantees across 40 projects supporting USD 8.6 billion in total financing (from private and public sources). Almost all the MIGA projects supported at least one of its three priority areas: 27% of gross issuances went to International Development Association-eligible (lower-income) countries, 19% went to fragile and conflict-affected countries, and 28% of the total guaranteed investment of the projects contributed to climate finance. As a result, FY23 MIGA issuances are expected to help create 8 774 jobs and enable USD 2.6 billion in loans, including for small and medium enterprises and climate-related activities. MIGA projects also connected 55 million people to mobile telephone networks and 40 million to the internet. (MIGA)</p>
73	Adjust the level of concessionality in international public finance based on recipient development indicators and project viability.	No	n.a.	<p><i>See para 72.</i></p>
74	Support the UN development system.	No	n.a.	<p>All UN member states' support to the UN development system. In 2022, contributions from all UN member states to the UN development system totalled USD 38.7 billion, an increase of roughly 100% from USD 19.3 billion in 2016.</p> <p>DAC members' support to the UN development system. Of the total, DAC member countries contributed USD 36.8 billion in 2022, up from USD 17.9 billion in 2015. (OECD).</p>

75	Highlight development banks' role in financing infrastructure and development. Encourage effective safeguards and long-term investment in sustainability. Support new financing mechanisms for regional investments and organisations.	No	<p>Target 9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, landlocked developing countries and SIDS.</p> <p>Target 17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 9.a.1 Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) to infrastructure In 2022, the total official flows (gross disbursements) for infrastructure amounted to USD 68 billion, up from USD 61 billion in 2015 (+11%). However, as a share of total official flows, this represents a drop from 21% in 2015 to 17% in 2022. For LDCs, this amount was USD 12.85 billion, up from USD 8.33 billion in 2015. (OECD)</p> <p>SDG indicator 17.17.1. Amount of US dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure. No data available since 2016.</p> <p>Development finance by public development banks. <i>See Domestic Public Resources annex for more information on the role of PDBs in financing sustainability.</i></p>
76	Support multi-stakeholder partnerships.	No	<p>Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs in all countries, in particular developing countries.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs. In 2018, 56 out of the 114 countries involved in consecutive assessments of effective development co-operation - comprising 36 recipients and 20 providers had made overall progress in strengthening the effectiveness of multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>In 2024, only 1 out of 5 recipient countries with newly available assessments has shown overall progress in strengthening the effectiveness of these partnerships for development. (GPEDC)</p>
77	Support multi-stakeholder health partnerships such as Gavi and the Global Fund. Recognise the leadership of the World Health Organization (WHO) in international health co-ordination. Enhance global and national health systems, increase health financing, and strengthen the health workforce in developing countries. Support the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and innovative funding for women and	No	<p>Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p> <p>Target 3.a</p>	<p>SDG indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services. The universal health coverage service coverage reached 68% in 2022, up from 65% in 2015. (WHO)</p> <p>SDG indicator 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. In 2019, the proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25%) as a share of total household expenditure or income was 3.8%, compared to 3.3% in 2015. The proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10%) as a share of total household expenditure or income was 13.5%, compared to 12.7% in 2015. (WHO)</p> <p>SDG indicator 3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older.</p>

	children's health, including the Global Financing Facility's contributions.		<p>Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.</p> <p>Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.</p> <p>Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS.</p>	<p>The age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 and older, both sexes, was 20.9% in 2022 versus 23.9% in 2015. (WHO, WHO-FCTC)</p> <p>SDG indicator 3.b.2 Total net ODA to medical research and basic health sectors. The total net ODA disbursements to medical research and basic health sectors was USD 21.1 billion in 2022, compared with USD 10.5 billion in 2015. For LDCs, total net ODA amounted to USD 6.4 billion in 2022, up from USD 4.9 billion in 2015. (OECD)</p> <p>SDG indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution. In 2021, the health worker density in the world, by type of occupation, was 17.3 per 10 000 population for physicians but 2.8 per 10 000 population in LDCs. Although a recent study indicates that the projected global shortage of health workers by 2030 has decreased from 18 million to 10 million, the ageing population is increasing health needs and further widening this gap. To maintain the current age-standardized density of health workers, an additional 1.8 million health workers are required across fifty-four countries, predominantly high-income nations. Data from 2014-2022 reveal that Europe has the highest densities of medical doctors and dentists, with 40.4 and 6.9 per 10,000 population, respectively, while North America leads in nursing and midwifery personnel and pharmacists, with 117.2 and 9.7 per 10,000 population, respectively. In contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest health worker densities, with just 2.3 medical doctors, 11.6 nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population, and fewer than 1 dentist and pharmacist per 10,000 population. (WHO)</p>
78	Provide quality education for all children. Ensure free, equitable and inclusive education from early childhood to secondary school. Strengthen initiatives such as the Global Partnership for	No	<p>Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education</p>	<p>SDG indicator 4.b.1 Volume of ODA flows for scholarships, by sector and type of study. The volume of ODA (gross disbursements) for scholarships amounted to USD 1.67 billion in 2022, compared with USD 1.39 billion in 2015. (OECD)</p>

	<p>Education. Increase the number of qualified teachers, particularly in developing countries and SIDS.</p>	<p>leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p> <p>Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.</p> <p>Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries – in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries – for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, and technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries</p> <p>Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international co-operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level. In 2022, 15% of teachers were still not trained according to their country's national minimum standards, showing no progress since 2015. Significant disparities exist between regions: in sub-Saharan Africa, only 70% of teachers meet the national minimum qualification standards compared with 88% in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia. (UNESCO-UIS)</p> <p>ODA in support of education. Bilateral ODA commitments in support of education increased from USD 13.6 in 2015 to USD 14.4 in 2022 (OECD Data Explorer)</p>
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