

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET 2017-18: DETAILED PROPOSAL

Effective Development Co-operation - An Essential Enabler for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2017-18 Programme of Work and Budget has been approved by members under the written procedure. This document [DCD/DAC(2016)21/REV3] includes the revised formulation proposed by Norway concerning the first bullet under paragraph 22 of the document. Details of the proposed Central Priority Funding allocations are shown in the PWB templates in the Annex.

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

1. The present document outlines concrete and detailed proposals with cost estimates for the Development Assistance Committee's Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) for the 2017-18 biennium. It draws on deliberations at the DAC High Level Meeting in February 2016 and the strategic directions paper¹ presented to the DAC at its session of 24 March 2016. The draft PWB has benefitted from the informal consultation with DAC Network chairs held on 29-30 March 2016, discussions in two DAC meetings (22 April and 20 May 2016) and several informal meetings convened by the DAC Focal Group on the PWB.
2. Based on the outcome of the discussions and the consensus reached at the Committee's session on 20 May 2016, the 2017-18 PWB proposal was revised and has been approved via the written procedure.
3. As reflected in the calendar² agreed by the DAC at its 15 December 2015 session, the detailed draft PWB (as presented in Annex 1 to this document) will be presented to the Budget Committee on 21 June 2016.
4. The definition of the 2017-18 PWB is unfolding in the midst of a number of ongoing processes within the Organisation, including the In-Depth Evaluation of the DAC, the establishment of a high-level panel to propose options for a new DAC, an analysis of the OECD Development Cluster, and the development of an OECD Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals. Once these processes have been completed and their results communicated, the DAC may wish to reflect on how/if to incorporate their lessons and recommendations into the PWB.

¹ [DCD/DAC\(2016\)19](#)

² [DCD/DAC\(2015\)43](#)

EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION: AN ESSENTIAL ENABLER FOR ACHIEVING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Global Context

5. The year 2015 was a landmark for development. The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, and the Paris agreement on climate change established an ambitious, shared framework (“the 2030 Agenda”) to address humanity’s most intractable problems. However, the success of this Agenda will be judged not by what was agreed in 2015 but by what will have been achieved by 2030.

6. Delivering on the promise of this new agenda will require addressing a number of interlinked, global challenges. Evolving global dynamics threaten to reverse economic, social, and environmental gains and outpace the rate of development progress. Poverty persists in many middle- and low-income countries and is increasingly concentrated in fragile states: today, the 50 economies on the 2015 fragile states list are home to 43% of people living on less than USD 1.25/day – and by 2030, the concentration could be 62%. The dividends of growth are not shared equally in many countries, further marginalising the most disadvantaged in society. Gender inequalities remain prevalent and persistent across virtually all regions and sectors, with stagnation and even regression in some contexts. Recurrent crises and internal conflicts in places with deep pockets of poverty underscore the interdependence of security, peace, and development. These dynamics also give rise to people fleeing conflict, persecution, or poverty. Climate change affects all but disproportionately so the poorest on the planet. These are complex global challenges that affect us all. And global challenges require concerted action.

7. Achieving the 2030 Agenda will thus require a great effort from individual countries and from the global community. Its universal nature requires global response and responsibility. Its multi-dimensional character demands work across policy silos to undertake integrated assessments and to respond to needs in more coherent ways. Its results-focus drives the prospects of real change for people and planet. Its ambitious targets demand a joint and unprecedented effort by the international community to generate the estimated USD 3.5 trillion per annum needed for implementation – from public resources, private sector finance, and innovative forms of public–private partnerships. It calls for all, including the OECD and the DAC, to embrace transformational change.

OECD and DAC context

8. The OECD’s Action Plan on the SDGs³ spells out what the OECD will do to help countries at all levels of development – members and non-members alike – to achieve the SDGs. The Action Plan, which was presented at the 2016 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, comes at a time when the Organisation is analysing how best to organise its Development Cluster to respond to the evolving needs of its member states and the global community. In parallel, the DAC is undergoing an In-Depth Evaluation and embarking on a process to enhance its representativeness and maximise its relevance and impact so as to better support sustainable development efforts. At every level, the OECD is adapting to the new realities of the 2030 Agenda.

³ [C/MIN\(2016\)6](#)

9. For its part, the DAC has a specific and crucial contribution to make to the Action Plan: more and better development co-operation – the DAC’s primary objective and the yardstick by which its impact is ultimately measured – will be an essential enabler for achieving Agenda 2030. Official Development Assistance (ODA) will retain a critical role in delivering the SDGs, especially for countries most in need. The DAC has been and will remain the internationally recognised custodian of ODA measurement and will play a leading role in supporting the international community's efforts to develop and implement the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) measurement framework. All of the DAC's data, tools, policy work, platforms, and partnerships can make an important contribution towards ensuring that the increasingly diverse package of financing for development delivers the greatest impact for the poorest people at the least cost to the environment.

Proposed Output Areas for 2017-18

10. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encompasses 17 universal goals and 169 targets. They serve as a road map for individual countries, new partnerships, and international collaboration. Development co-operation is one element in the “how” of contributing to the “what” of the 2030 Agenda. It is a part of “the global partnership for sustainable development” of SDG 17, while SDGs 1-16 deal with the intended results and outcomes of development co-operation.

11. The next two years are crucial to set the scene for SDG implementation. The DAC can have the greatest impact by concentrating on those areas that have the potential to accelerate or derail development progress, and where long-term coherent and co-ordinated international action will be essential. In the coming years, the DAC and other co-operation providers will need to apply the existing principles and standards of effectiveness and accountability, as expressed in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, to the new demands and opportunities for development co-operation. To be effective, decision-making on development co-operation will need to be evidence- and results-based, and informed by lessons from on-the-ground experience. It will also need to systematically integrate a gender perspective as a prerequisite to making progress across all the SDGs.

12. The proposals outlined in the section below strive to help member states and their partners maximise the impact of their development co-operation in support of the 2030 Agenda. They focus on the DAC's comparative advantage and internationally recognised niche: the reporting, analysis, and promotion of financing for development; the review of development co-operation programmes, policies, and practices; and the provision of good development practice to enhance the quality and effectiveness of co-operation. The March 2016 strategic directions paper, which drew on the discussions at the February 2016 High Level Meeting, set out priorities for the contributions the DAC could make to addressing key development issues and responding to the SDGs through development co-operation. These strategic directions were broadly supported, but members requested greater clarity on how the strategic priorities linked to DAC networks. Hence in the present PWB proposal, the strategic orientations underpin all outputs, many of which are now organised under the networks.

13. In designing this PWB, horizontality, inclusiveness, and peer learning permeate all of the proposed work, relevant both for the continuation of current work and proposals for new products in 2017-18.

14. **Horizontality:** to deliver on its work, the DAC will deepen its collaboration and complementarities with the Development Centre and other parts of the Development Cluster and also work with other OECD Committees and Directorates to leverage the expertise and assets of the Organisation in support of SDG implementation. The February 2016 DAC High Level Meeting identified such horizontality as a priority: “The DAC stands ready to contribute to the OECD’s efforts toward SDG implementation, including on policy coherence for sustainable development and mainstreaming gender

equality and women's empowerment."⁴ Indeed, work on gender equality will cut across all areas of the PWB, as well as drawing on and contributing to the work of other OECD policy communities, DAC subsidiary bodies, and the OECD-wide Gender Equality Initiative. The DAC's joint work with the Investment Committee through the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID) is another example of horizontal work relevant to Agenda 2030. The DAC also collaborates with the Development Centre, the OECD Sherpa Office, and other substantive directorates in delivering on G7/G20 work.

15. **Inclusiveness:** the universal and integrated nature of the SDGs requires that all countries – developing countries and OECD members alike – not only achieve the Goals but also collaborate to help other countries achieve them and to ensure that efforts are co-ordinated and not working at cross-purposes. Likewise, the DAC has in recent years expanded its collaboration with non-members and other external partners in many areas of its work. For example, the DAC has engaged in an open, inclusive, and transparent dialogue to define the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development measurement framework. This transparent consultation with all relevant stakeholders will continue into the 2017-18 biennium.

16. **Peer learning:** knowledge and experience sharing among member states is at the core of OECD work, to enrich and arrive at better policies that are designed to lead to better lives. In addition to the learning dimension in peer reviews, the Committee's thematic work (e.g., environment, conflict/fragility, governance, gender) enable members to learn from one another by drawing on qualitative and quantitative evidence and on what practices peers have adopted and where they have worked well (and less well). In future, the DAC will scale up such peer learning, including in its work on statistics and financing for development, for example on developing best practices and guidance on blended finance and social impact investment.

17. **Communication is essential for the DAC to increase its profile, relevance and engagement over the coming years.** This will build on the Committee's history as a leader in international thinking and action on development co-operation, defining the standards against which development co-operation efforts are measured and informing effective policy making and implementation. Over the coming biennium, the DAC will continue to communicate this leading role through flagships such as the new Global Outlook on Financing for Development, the States of Fragility Report, the Aid for the Trade at a Glance publication, the Global Monitoring Report on Effective Development Co-operation and the annual Development Co-operation Report (DCR). Flagships on innovative policies on women's economic empowerment and illicit financial flows are also proposed in the coming biennium, as is a joint network policy outlook on a still to be identified key policy issue for the 2030 Agenda.

18. All efforts and initiatives around communication will be grounded on the DAC's strong reputation as the world leader in monitoring and measuring ODA as well as other development co-operation flows; the motor behind continually relevant aid effectiveness principles and commitments; and the convenor of effective policy networks that will generate key outputs for the achievement of the SDGs. Over the years, these networks have demonstrated their value in steering policy debates and supporting OECD members to deliver on international commitments. Taking the lead from the strategies that have enabled flagships to raise their profile, outreach and impact – based on integrating targeted communication at all stages of work, from conceptualisation to delivery – DCD will ensure that all key products are conceived, developed and delivered with the end-user in mind. The increasing emphasis on ensuring that DAC products are appropriate, user-friendly, and targeted to priority audiences will clearly communicate the relevance and engagement of the OECD on development co-operation over the coming years.

⁴ See paragraph 3: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/DAC-HLM-Communique-2016.pdf>

19. The proposed draft 2017-18 PWB is structured to leverage the Committee's comparative advantage by focusing specifically on **four Output Areas**:

- **Effective financing for sustainable development results in developing countries (5.1.1)**
- **Effective development co-operation through reviews and evidence (5.1.2)**
- **Effective development co-operation, policies and dialogue for sustainable development (5.1.3)**
- **Partnerships for the global development co-operation architecture (5.1.4)**

20. The substantive content of the proposed work programme is described in detail in the next section of this document and under the above four Output Areas. These latter have been reformulated when compared to the current PWB in order to better reflect a newly defined and prioritised DAC PWB. These changes in Output Areas are an integral part of the Committee's approval of the PWB. These changes are also being submitted to the Budget Committee for approval⁵.

Budget envelope and its funding

21. The proposed budget envelope for 2017-18 ranges from **28.1 MEUR to 38.3 MEUR**, however this needs to be explained. In fact, this budget distinguishes three parts: **foundational, optional, and hosted partnerships**. This proposal reflects the need to:

- a. Build on DAC's assets as an international standard setter that produces quantitative and qualitative evidence and analysis to improve the contribution of development co-operation to the SDGs.
- b. Continuously innovate around more and better development co-operation to leverage and augment the value and impact of DAC's foundational work through more cutting-edge evidence-based policy work in key areas for SDG implementation.
- c. Distinguish hosted partnerships which include other actors beyond the DAC constituency and which have their own mechanism to mobilise resources in line with the priorities set by the partnership.
- d. Fund a common good that benefits all members, while providing members with flexibility to pursue, and contribute to, specific work programme related issues.
- e. Provide members with greater assurance on work programme continuity, quality and delivery through more predictable funding.

22. The funding sources and mechanisms for each of the three parts of the PWB also differ. Specifically, it is proposed that:

- **Foundational output results** be funded by all members through assessed contributions (11.8 MEUR) and voluntary contributions (16.4 MEUR). It is expected that the foundational work, including outputs 9.1 (Aid for Trade), 9.3 (private sector development including AGID) and 10.4 (triangular co-operation), representing what most members support and request, will be fully funded.

⁵ [BC\(2016\)30](#)

- **Optional output results** be funded through voluntary contributions (6.9 MEUR)⁶ provided by groups of members ('coalitions of the willing') who have a specific interest in advancing and/or deepening knowledge around a work programme related topic. The optional outputs present work for which there is some support among members, and which will be undertaken only if financial support is provided. If no (or insufficient) voluntary contribution offers are forthcoming for the optional work, the initiative will not be undertaken.
- **Hosted partnerships**⁷ be funded through voluntary contributions (3.2 MEUR) provided by members and/or other actors of the partnership. Secretariats of partnerships can be hosted by the OECD only if financial support to cover related costs is secured. The functioning of these partnerships and the scope of their activities would be determined by the level of VC funding provided by members.

23. This new approach to define the component parts of the PWB has facilitated reaching a consensus among members. This consensus is nonetheless inextricably linked with how the PWB is funded. It also implies that some outputs in this PWB proposal may not be implemented, and hence the combined budget for foundational and optional would be less than that presented in this proposal.

24. In consultations with members about the 2017-18 PWB, and based on experience from the current PWB, it is useful to outline how this new approach could work in practice and what it would mean in terms of mobilising voluntary contributions (VCs).

25. For the foundational and optional parts of the PWB, a new *modus operandi* is required as their implementation - even for the foundational outputs - depends on the timely provision of VCs. On this latter, members' practices vary for reasons that pertain to their own national systems. However, for the 'DAC PWB system' to function effectively, all actors need to have a coherent and coordinated approach and operate according to the same 'rules of the game'. Such an approach would achieve the desired win-win outcome and result in a much more strategic and sustainable PWB implementation that benefits all members.

26. **In order to determine a coherent and coordinated approach to fund the foundational and optional parts of the PWB, it will be necessary for members and the Secretariat to work very closely together, especially over the remaining months of 2016 to:**

- i. Ensure all parts of members' respective systems are well informed about the substantive proposals included in the DAC PWB for 2017-18 with the aim of facilitating members' participation in, and forward planning of resource allocations to, the DAC PWB.
- ii. Agree on a common and transparent approach, procedure and timeline for all actors to adhere to in order for the 'DAC PWB system' to function effectively.
- iii. Find common ground whereby the combination of members' unearmarked and earmarked VCs can continue to co-exist enabling the parallel and smooth implementation of foundational and optional parts of the PWB.

⁶ The proposed Central Priority Funding allocations, once approved, will help to attract and leverage VCs for the horizontal outputs concerned (details shown in PWB templates - Annex 1).

⁷ Technical secretariat provided jointly with UNDP to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (output 11.2), International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (output 13), and the Effective Institutions Platform (output 14)

27. As mentioned above **the Secretariat will work with members and to use the DAC's online community space to share all information provided by members in relation to VCs they commit to provide to i) fund the foundational part of the PWB, and ii) where applicable, pledges to support implementation of specific optional outputs.** The Secretariat believes this transparency on information available will be 'healthy' and a way to capture, communicate and consolidate all members' support for the foundational outputs while in parallel incentivise 'coalitions of the willing' to fund optional outputs without compromising the foundational part of the PWB. Voluntary contribution offers to fund the hosted partnerships will also be posted on the DAC community space.

28. If members can agree on the details of this collective approach to fundraising, it is expected that significant progress can be achieved prior to the DAC Senior Level Meeting in October, the margins of which can be used to further galvanise senior level support for the 2017-18 PWB.

Value-for-money proposition

29. As indicated above, the top range of the proposed budget envelope for 2017-18 is 38.3 MEUR. This is 2 million euros less than the initial proposal⁸ and reflects efforts made by the Secretariat to maximise synergies across DAC work streams, avoid any potential for duplication, and streamline inputs required to implement the proposed work programme, while taking on board members' comments to the greatest extent possible.

30. When considering this budget, it is worth highlighting two underlying aspects about the DAC's PWB. Firstly, it is a common service of collective benefit to DAC members and to the international development community writ large. Secondly, the DAC PWB leverages resources, including in the form of knowledge and experience, that combined are of a much higher value than the budget envelope of the DAC PWB which is the members' own work programme and which in itself represents just a tiny fraction (0.033%) of annual ODA⁹.

31. As part of the Organisation's value-for-money action plan, the Secretariat continuously seeks ways to generate efficiencies in how work is planned, organised and delivered making optimal use of innovations in information technology, maximising back-to-back event planning, optimising opportunities to promote the relevance and impact of DAC's work vis-à-vis member ministries/agencies, other international organisations, and seeking cost-effective ways to make DAC work more inclusive.

32. In preparing this detailed PWB, particular care has been taken to actively involve DAC policy networks through the consultation with the network chairs/co-chairs¹⁰. **To continue this more proactive and strategic way of engaging, substantive policy discussions will be scheduled in DAC meetings, starting as of September.**

⁸ Discussed at the DAC meeting on 22 April 2016

⁹ ODA in 2015 totalled 131.6 billion USD

¹⁰ Informal consultation of 29-30 March 2016

33. Last but not least, this proposed PWB provides members with a high degree of granularity regarding the substantive work that will be undertaken. By way of comparison the 2015-16 PWB has 9 output results and 24 intermediate outputs whereas the next PWB has 15 output results with 44 intermediate outputs. The detail provided should help to increase members' awareness about the value of the DAC PWB, and facilitate the forward planning of members' resource allocations for 2017-18.

Resource allocation

34. As in previous PWBs, the allocation of members' assessed contributions (also referred to as the Part I budget) is primarily used to fund for DAC's work on statistics and peer reviews. Specifically, for 2017-18, and in order to provide a base for the policy networks, each has been allocated a share of the assessed contributions.

35. **Tables 1 and 2** at the end of this document provide detail on the resource allocation for each output result and their intermediate outputs. Specifically Table 1 shows the estimated costs of all outputs and makes the distinction between foundational, optional and hosted partnerships. **Table 2** shows only the foundational outputs and the allocation of members' assessed contributions. **Table 3** is a practical guide for members' use when referring to the PWB.

36. **Annex 1** includes the corporate templates required for the formal presentation of the PWB.

Next steps

37. The DAC is requested to approve the draft 2017-18 PWB as set out in this document.

38. The DAC will in its subsequent meetings (in 2016): i) further develop and refine a coherent and coordinated approach to funding its PWB through which predictability and sequencing issues will be addressed; and ii) schedule substantive policy discussions in DAC meetings in order to continue the proactive engagement of members with their expert policy networks to ensure strong alignment and ownership of the approved PWB.

PROPOSED 2017-18 OUTPUT AREAS / RESULTS AND BUDGET ALLOCATION

EFFECTIVE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES [OUTPUT AREA 5.1.1]

Scaling up financing for sustainable development and targeting resources more effectively [Output result 1]

39. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA) call for breaking down the silos to mobilise the unprecedented levels of financial resources needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries. Scaling up financing, strengthening synergies across financing sources and targeting resources more effectively will be key to the success of this agenda. The necessary global and collective learning process represents a strategic opportunity for the DAC to help address the financing for development challenge. The DAC can specifically contribute to enhancing the understanding of key challenges and opportunities in the development finance landscape by bringing its recognised knowledge in issues relating to data, standards and analysis on financing for development.

40. A fundamental pillar of DAC work to deliver on the means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda will be to complete the development, and to initiate implementation, of the TOSSD measurement framework. This activity relates to diverse aspects of DAC work and will be integrated throughout the PWB, with a focus on output results 1 and 2. In particular, work will encompass:

- Designing and promoting broad-based support for an inclusive management and oversight mechanism (mid-2017) (*outputs 1.1, 1.5*)
- Drafting of international directives (end-2017) (*output 2.3*)
- Establishing a reporting framework and cycle that goes beyond the DAC (2018) (*output 2.1*)
- Undertaking analyses of TOSSD data vis-à-vis ODA flows, country groups, sectors and private flows (2017-18) (*outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.6*)
- Integrating TOSSD concepts and analytical work into DAC work-streams (peer reviews, blended finance, effective development co-operation, green investment), drawing on evidence, data and analysis (2017-18). (*outputs 1.6, 3, 9, 11*)

41. The DAC will be kept abreast throughout the biennium on progress through regular briefings and events. The Senior Level and High Level Meetings in 2017 and 2018 will be pivotal to endorse progress made.

Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Outlook on Financing for Development

42. The *Global Outlook on Financing for Development* will present an overview of recent developments and the state of play of public and private domestic and international financing for development. The aim of this report is to position the OECD DAC as a leading actor in the policy dialogue shaping the 2030 financing for development agenda. It will focus on financing issues, particularly as they relate to the global financing for development agenda as envisaged by the international community in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: ODA, TOSSD, tax, remittances, philanthropy and investment. This evidence-based report will develop an innovative methodology to unpack policy linkages across these financing pillars and design policy recommendations that would benefit members' support of the Addis

and 2030 Agendas. This approach will enable the Outlook to integrate key OECD policy communities and their analytical depth in an innovative DAC-led product with high profile and of direct relevance to the international community.

43. It will constitute a key strategic OECD institutional input to the UN financing for development process and related publications (Inter-Agency Task Force Report) and is complementary to other flagship publications dealing with the SDGs (e.g. the Development Co-operation Report).

44. In practical terms, the Outlook will:

- illustrate trends and challenges regarding how these flows and relevant instruments interact as well as the prospects for capitalising on them to scale the finance needed to achieve inclusive, sustainable growth and development in line with the SDGs in developing countries;
- draw on empirical data, standards and policy analysis emerging from work within the Directorate's Statistics and Development Finance Division, but also the work on domestic resource mobilisation by the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and the Development Centre's work on remittances and philanthropic flows as well as the findings from the Development Centre's country financing strategies, Multidimensional Country Reviews (MDCRs) and regional outlooks.

45. The analysis of mobilisation will be carried out against the backdrop of trends in international capital and financial markets, growth and trade prospects and financing conditions. Special in-focus chapters will draw on topical, timely policy issues. The Outlook will be rounded out by short summaries of recent international financing trends in all geographic zones (e.g. Latin America, East Asia, Africa, the Pacific).

46. The initial first year of the work will focus on the development of the methodology defining the boundaries of the statistical and analytical content, in particular developing approaches for establishing the linkages across areas. An initial abridged publication will be issued in time for the 2017 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the inaugural full-fledged edition of the Outlook will be produced in the second year. The DAC will help shape the content, through regular policy discussions and seminars.

47. In support of the work on the Global Outlook and TOSSD, a high-level advisory group of leading thinkers, notionally named as "Friends of financing for development", will be established with representatives from both developing countries and the provider community (Ministries of Finance/Aid Agencies, south-south co-operation, WB/IMF/UN, philanthropy).

48. Work at partner country level will be central to understanding and assessing how development co-operation actors are supporting local and national governments to implement key pillars of the AAAA Financing for Development agenda. Analytical work on development finance strategies, policy frameworks and flows at country level will be carried out to extract relevant findings and good practice in this regard. These country level pilots will also mine and triangulate data that will inform development of the TOSSD recipient receipts measure. Synergies and collaboration with related work ongoing through the UN system, multilateral development banks and think tanks will be explored and integrated in this work. This country-level work will establish a sound basis for the Global Outlook.

Output result 1

Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Outlook on Financing for Development (new product) issued in 2018 in time for the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the subsequent ECOSOC High-level Political Forum.

Intermediate outputs

- 1.1 *Global Outlook on Financing for Development (in mid-2018), including one methodology paper, (first half of 2017) and an initial abridged publication in time for the 2017 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development.* [Foundational]
- 1.2 *One country and/or regional level analysis on financing for development in support of Integrated National Financing Frameworks called by the AAAA carried out in early 2018.* [Optional]

Expected outcome

Improved understanding of the relationship between different financing pillars, including domestic resources, ODA, other official non-concessional finance, private investment, philanthropy and remittances, to inform policy and enhance complementarities.

Collaboration

49. The work foresees co-operation with other OECD Directorates (DEV, CTP, DAF) as well as other international organisations (e.g. UN-DESA, World Bank, IMF, UNDP, Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility), civil society, the private sector, philanthropy, think tanks and academia.

50. In addition to contributions on domestic resource mobilisation that will be made to the Global Outlook on Financing for Development, the work on Tax and Development in the coming biennium will continue to offer many products of interest to the DAC. Donors to the programme, represented by officials from capitals, will continue to be invited for meetings at the OECD. The Task Force on Tax and Development will continue, with development and finance colleagues from OECD capitals participating together. Progress on this work will continue to be reported to the DAC which will have the opportunity to discuss developments in the area of Tax and Development.

Quantitative and policy analysis of external development finance

51. The international co-operation system will need to perform optimally in a context of continuous change, pressures for achieving impact and threats to sustained ODA volumes. Members and their development partners will be supported to make informed choices about how to maximise scarce concessional resources and their effective use through research and analysis of members' policies, financing priorities and channels.

52. The policy papers outlined below could potentially be compiled into a new publication provisionally titled *The International Development Finance Landscape: allocation, targeting, channels and sectoral priorities*. Drawing on empirical data and policy analysis from the DAC work regarding allocations, multilateral finance and cross-sectoral assessments, it will:

- inform about the complementarities and co-operation across diverse development finance systems (bilateral, multilateral, global funds and initiatives), including and beyond ODA (TOSSD);

- assess the catalytic effect of ODA as well as the incentives created by its new measurement system;
- deepen the understanding of what modalities and instruments provide the right incentives to maximise mobilisation and the smart use of concessional and non-concessional finance (TOSSD);
- help inform policy dialogues around countries most in need, including specific country groups such as LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and fragile states.

Output result 1

Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Outlook on Financing for Development (new product) issued in 2018 in time for the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the subsequent ECOSOC High-level Political Forum.

Intermediate outputs

- 1.3 One policy paper on multilateral development finance to better support the SDG implementation – Q4 of 2018. [Optional]
- 1.4 Two policy papers on modalities and incentives to target resources to countries most in need, including specific country groups such as LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and fragile states - one in Q2 of 2017 and one in Q2 of 2018. [Foundational]
- 1.5 Two policy briefs on the financing of sectors (to be determined) in developing countries and on modalities and instruments to maximise mobilisation and the smart use of concessional and non-concessional finance (TOSSD) – one each in Q2 of 2017 and in Q2 of 2018. [Foundational]

Expected outcome

Enhanced accountability and impact of development co-operation through monitoring the efficiency, effectiveness and coherence of the external development finance architecture.

Collaboration

53. The work foresees co-operation with other OECD Directorates (DEV, CTP, DAF) and MOPAN as well as other international organisations (e.g. World Bank, IMF, UN-DESA), civil society, the private sector and academia.

Policies to scale-up sustainable public/private development finance arrangements and partnerships

54. While the international community has highlighted the indispensable role to be played by ODA in financing the SDGs in developing countries, it has acknowledged the need for significant additional development finance – and accorded a prominent place to private capital. A central challenge for the development community going forward will be to develop an enabling environment – the deal-making context, the necessary financing partnerships, the judicious mix of incentives and market discipline – for drawing private investment and philanthropic flows into the countries and sectors most critical for achieving the SDGs, including social and environmental sustainability dimensions of these.

55. The work to address the financing challenges of investments in developing countries to deliver on the SDGs goals will consist in:

- Analysis of the policy changes in the international development landscape both with regard to MDBs and domestic entities;

- Policy guidance on how to more effectively use blended finance tool kits to provide a basis for scaling up these approaches, including targeting regions, key economic systems and sectors, such as sustainable infrastructure, and to address specific issues such as climate change.

56. It will build on statistical work within the TOSSD framework and also draw on other related policy cross cutting themes, such as infrastructure and the innovative and emerging fields of climate finance, green and social impact investments. The existing Redesigning Development Finance Initiative jointly in partnership the World Economic Forum and current work on green investment will be built upon and deepened through policy workshops and papers.

57. Significant private capital can be tapped but will require new forms of public and private sector co-operation in order to unlock long-term private capital in developing countries. The Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) is addressing this gap and will provide a platform for delivering projects and effective policy settings. In particular, a high level policy dialogue on best practice policies will be instrumental to scale up public/private development finance.

Output result 1

Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Outlook on Financing for Development (new product) issued in 2018 in time for the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the subsequent ECOSOC High-level Political Forum.

Intermediate outputs

- *1.6 Four policy papers to unlock private capital through blended finance, two of which on unlocking long-term private capital through public sector instruments, in particular for infrastructure investment, one in Q3 of 2017, one in Q4 of 2017 and one in Q2 of 2018 and one in Q3 of 2018. [Foundational]*
- *1.7 One report on Social Impact Investment in the Context of Financing the SDGs (Q4 of 2017) and two to three policy or working papers on various elements of social impact investment market, throughout 2017. [Optional]*

Expected outcome

Enhanced public-private co-operation for more sustainable investment and infrastructure, through analysis and policy advice on blended finance and investment.

Collaboration

58. External collaboration will involve DAC members (Ministries, DFIs and Aid Agencies) as well as the multilateral and regional development banks, particularly close collaboration will occur with the World Economic Forum and the IFC. As the SDGs and infrastructure are being delivered from across the OECD, there will be strong collaboration on this work stream with DEV, DAF, ENV, STI and GOV Directorates.

Setting of standards and methodologies, collection, quality assurance and dissemination of financing for development statistics [Output result 2]

Statistics on financing for development

59. Collecting, reviewing and publishing open, transparent, high-quality quantitative and qualitative data on external development financing from a wide range of stakeholders, including non-DAC countries, multilateral organisations and major private providers, is a unique area of DAC expertise and international reputation. The entire development community uses this information to analyse resource allocations of past

and future expenditures as well as monitor pledges and advocate for additional resources for development. DAC statistics are the pillar of evidence-based analysis and shape DAC policy making in areas such as fragility, gender equality, climate finance and private sector development. The DAC is also leading collaborative efforts to develop the TOSSD measurement framework.

Output result 2

Statistics on financing for development and strengthened international standards on measuring and monitoring development finance (ODA and TOSSD), including through engagement with stakeholders beyond OECD membership.

Intermediate outputs

- 2.1 *An expanded, open and easily accessible on-line statistical database including improving awareness of the DAC's unique statistical resources to key users.* [Foundational]
- 2.2 *The regular publication of pledges, ODA commitments and projections (Annual ODA press releases in Q2 of 2017 and 2018 and detailed and comprehensive final data in December 2017 and 2018, enhanced visuals and data accessibility) in order to hold donors to account through monitoring.* [Foundational]

Expected outcome

Enhanced accountability and transparency through high quality, timely and easily accessible data on sustainable development finance to service users ranging from donor headquarters to partner countries and civil society.

Collaboration

60. This work foresees strong co-operation with other OECD Directorates (CTP, DEV, DAF, STD, TAD).

Strengthened international standards on measuring and monitoring development finance

61. The Reporting Directives and methodological guidance notes ensure the integrity and comparability of data on development finance. Under the 2015-16 PWB, work has been carried out to modernise the DAC statistical system, measures and standards to better reflect the nature of today's development co-operation and to create the right incentive mechanisms for effective resource mobilisation in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the biennium 2017-18 the work will be continued to:

- complete ODA modernisation in a number of areas (e.g. debt relief, in-donor costs);
- adjust the statistical tools and products to ensure DAC statistics are fit for purpose for monitoring development finance in support of the SDGs (especially through TOSSD). This will also entail engaging with non-DAC providers in order to enhance the inclusiveness of DAC work and facilitate their participation in the development finance measurement framework (ODA and TOSSD);
- develop, test and refine methodologies to measure mobilisation and the catalytic use of aid (in collaboration with development finance institutions, multilateral development banks and the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance).

62. The modernised statistical framework (reporting of concessional loans, private-sector instruments, amounts mobilised) will be implemented over a transition period of three years after which ODA measured on a grant equivalent basis becomes the standard. In the biennium 2017-18 the Secretariat will support members and other reporters in the introduction of the new methodologies and carry out the ODA-eligibility assessments of DFIs required for the implementation of the agreed Private Sector Instruments (PSI) principles. Statistical databases and products will be updated to reflect the modernised system. This includes work to improve the tools for analysing the data from the recipient perspective and facilitating linkages to additional data sources within and outside the OECD.

63. At the same time, the mechanisms for monitoring the standards will need to be updated. This will cover both ODA and TOSSD, and will include specific quality controls on PSI, grant equivalents and other elements of ODA modernisation. The Secretariat will assess both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the reporting under the new system, and broaden the evidence base on risk premiums to review the system after the first two years of implementation. The methodology for the biennial report on PSI will also be developed. Initial efforts to identify data sources and define TOSSD statistical features and parameters will be carried out. To enhance the overall data quality in DAC statistics, traditional quality checks will be supplemented with more in-depth statistical peer reviews.

Output result 2

Statistics on financing for development and strengthened international standards on measuring and monitoring development finance, including through engagement with stakeholders beyond OECD membership.

Intermediate outputs

- 2.3 *Statistical directives and methodological guidance notes on development finance on ODA updated by mid-2017; CPA, TOSSD, statistical tools and products adapted for monitoring development finance in support of the SDGs (gender, climate and other Rio Conventions, fragility etc.) (by end-2017), as well as one report on philanthropic flows and trends (in Q4 of 2017). [Foundational]*
- 2.4 *ODA modernisation implemented and mechanisms of monitoring the standards updated by end 2018. [Foundational]*

Expected outcome

Enhanced quality, relevance and reach of OECD statistics on development finance.

Collaboration

64. This work foresees strong co-operation with DAC subsidiary bodies (WP-STAT, ENVIRONET, GenderNet etc.), other OECD Directorates (DEV, DAF, ENV, TAD) as well as other international organisations (e.g. MDB, DFIs, IMF), civil society, the private sector, philanthropy and academia.

EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION THROUGH REVIEWS AND EVIDENCE [OUTPUT AREA 5.1.2]

OECD DAC Peer reviews and the Development Co-operation Report [Output result 3]

Peer reviews

65. Peer reviews help to ensure that members' development co-operation policies and systems are fit for purpose in reducing poverty, improving well-being in the poorest countries and in contributing to sustainable development. DAC Peer Reviews are an internationally recognised tool for: (i) holding members to account for the commitments they make internationally and domestically; and (ii) enabling peer learning on the basis of good practices and practical experience in addressing development challenges. Peer reviews influence development co-operation policies in line with international norms and standards thanks to the high-level political engagement they attract and the parliamentary and public debates they stimulate, including through media coverage.

66. In the coming years, the DAC and other providers will need to deliver on the development finance commitments made in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, while applying the existing principles and standards for respecting partner country ownership, mutual accountability and other aspects of effective development co-operation, as expressed in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. Providers will also need to respond to new demands and opportunities for development co-operation, including those that will be agreed at the Nairobi High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. Crucially, to be effective, decision-making on development co-operation will need to be based on evidence and results, and informed by lessons from on-the-ground experience. The accountability and learning pillars of DAC peer reviews will continue to focus on and stay up-to-date with these commitments and standards.

67. Some of the issues that peer reviews can help development co-operation providers address in the coming years include:

- *Impact and results*: What development co-operation policies and practices work – or do not work – in delivering development results, and how can lessons and results drive effective decision making on development co-operation?
- *Coherence*: How can DAC members ensure that their policies and actions to deliver on Agenda 2030 are coherent with those of the developing countries and contribute to global public goods?
- *Partnerships*: How can development co-operation providers join efforts with the full range of development actors to leverage the resources and know-how needed to enhance sustainable development results?
- *Institutions that are fit for purpose*: How will development co-operation providers need to adapt their own institutions – in their policies, their organisation and their delivery – to align with the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda, including social and environmental dimensions?

68. DAC Peer Reviews offer an internationally recognised quality assurance mechanism using agreed norms and standards and a solid methodology which guarantees consistency across reviews, while situating each review in the domestic context. In the 2017-2018 biennium, the peer review analytical framework will be updated to start to assess alignment of members' policies and practices with Agenda 2030 and to enable learning and accountability for implementing commitments. Peer learning products will increasingly focus on policies and approaches in tackling global challenges.

Output result 3

Twelve DAC peer reviews and the annual Development Co-operation Report

Intermediate outputs

- *Twelve DAC peer reviews (Iceland, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Luxembourg, Finland and Korea in 2017, Australia, France, Canada, the Slovak Republic, Greece and the European Union in 2018); 11 mid-term reviews; peer learning products, including one thematic peer learning review.* [Foundational]

Expected outcomes

- Improved quality, relevance and impact of DAC members' development co-operation through reforms based on knowledge sharing, findings and recommendations of DAC Peer Reviews and DAC peer learning in thematic areas.
- Collective learning in the DAC and with other development providers on good practice in ensuring that development co-operation is effective in supporting developing countries to deliver the development results they want to achieve.

Collaboration

69. Within the OECD the peer review team will work closely with subsidiary bodies of the DAC (e.g. GenderNet, ENVIRONET, GovNet and INCAF) as well as with other Directorates and bodies conducting peer reviews and country reviews to help ensure coherence in how OECD peer reviews promote, monitor and review members' efforts to deliver the sustainable development agenda, including from the perspective of the impact of policies on developing countries and global public goods.

70. The OECD will continue to engage with other international organisations such as the World Bank Group, UN agencies and regional banks and organisations for peer reviews to inform our analysis and findings on multilateral co-operation. DAC Peer reviews also consult systematically with a broad range of key actors in development co-operation, notably government, parliament, civil society and the private sector in DAC members and in the developing countries that provide the field perspective in each review.

Development Co-operation Reports 2017 and 2018

71. The Development Co-operation Report has a strong reputation internationally as a key reference on current policy thinking, good practice and innovation for addressing global development challenges. Since 2014 the Development Co-operation Report has ranked among the top five OECD flagships. The comprehensive profiles on DAC and other providers' official development finance provide timely information on the most recent financial flows to developing countries. They help increase transparency of ODA and are used widely by OECD members, developing countries, NGOs, and research bodies.

72. A key to the DCR's success is to provide solid, relevant and critical analysis of the enablers for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It does this through the lens of the needs and priorities of developing countries and how OECD members can respond. The Development Co-operation Report will consolidate its position as an OECD flagship that capitalises on, and brings together, the organisation's knowledge, tools and experience to contribute to achieving the SDGs in developing countries. It will support and complement the Organisation's SDG Action Plan by building on a strong track record of working with OECD and developing countries to reduce poverty and inequality through effective development co-operation and a range of other policy areas that have global reach. These policy areas include OECD work on environment and climate change, migration, social protection, international tax policies, anti-corruption and illicit financial flows, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

73. Over the coming biennium the OECD will publish two Development Co-operation Reports that align with the OECD's strategic response to the SDGs.

74. The 2017 DCR will elevate the importance of *Data for Development: to track progress of the SDGs*. By banking on the OECD's credibility and experience in this area, the report can serve as a platform for the OECD to stimulate and engage in the international debate on data. The report will demonstrate the centrality of high quality, timely data for measuring progress against the SDG's 169 targets and 230 unique indicators and for evidence based decision-making. At the same time, the report will analyse challenges and opportunities for developing countries, including in the area of new data sources such as "big data", and present good practices and recommend ways forward. This report will also source emerging results from PARIS21's work programme¹¹ which will continue to focus on strengthening developing countries' national statistical systems to respond to the SDGs.

75. The 2018 DCR could focus on *development results*, seen in two contexts: as a foundation and tool for evidence-based decision making by development agencies in provider and partner countries; and as a step towards the achievement of providers' development goals and the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The DCR would focus on the effectiveness of development co-operation in delivering the results needed to achieve development goals. It would explore the quest for results both as a development management tool and as the essential element of accountability in development co-operation.

76. The Development Co-operation Report is managed by DCD as a horizontal project that demonstrates and draws on the OECD's expertise with strong input from teams dedicated to the issues (e.g. PARIS21 and STD; DCD's Results team), members of the Development Cluster for their developing country knowledge, ensuring synergies with the Development Centre's Perspectives on Global Development, and the DAC Chair's Office.

Output result 3

Twelve DAC peer reviews and the annual Development Co-operation Report

Intermediate outputs

- 3.2 *Two Development Co-operation Reports in 2017 and 2018 that provide solid, relevant and critical analysis of enablers for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and continue to rank among the OECD's top flagships.* [Foundational]

Expected outcome

Evidence that enables a better understanding of how policies and practices interact from the perspective of developing countries and of effective ways of investing in sustainable development.

Collaboration

77. There will be strong collaboration across teams in DCD, the Development Cluster and OECD Directorates and Committees. The OECD will work closely with the United Nations and other international organisations and engage with leading thinkers, think tanks, civil society organisations and the private sector.

¹¹ Approved by its Governing Board on 6 April 2016. See Annex 1, Output Area 5.1.5.

Evaluation and results for more effective development co-operation [Output result 4]

78. This proposal combines work on evaluation *and* development results which view development co-operation from the outcomes that it delivers. The common challenge is to generate data and evidence on outcomes and to share good practice on the use of such information for learning and results-based decision making. The two dimensions are presented separately, because of different approaches and methodologies, but within this common purpose.

Evaluation of development programmes

79. The international development community needs high-quality evidence to effectively meet the demands of Agenda 2030. Evaluation findings and lessons -both successes and failures- from on-the-ground experience are crucial to provide an evidence base for decision-makers. Independent evaluations contribute to accountability and organisational learning. Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals through country-led and country-owned processes requires greater focus on developing evaluation capacity. The Network aims to strengthen evaluation practices, providing an international forum for heads of evaluation units and evaluation managers to share knowledge on best practices in evaluation and promote peer-to-peer exchanges on emerging and innovative approaches. The Network has a strong international reputation established through the publication of practical, concrete norms and standards, evaluation studies, and guidance documents which are frequently used in evaluations world-wide.

80. The need for evidence and knowledge of what works in development co-operation will continue to grow in the context of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. The challenge is how best to address the demand for evaluative evidence and knowledge management services that can meet the needs of both providers and partners.

81. DAC members' ability to engage with new and innovative evaluation methodologies varies considerably due to size and evaluation capacity. Evaluating partnership approaches is a particular challenge which must be addressed to support the implementation of Agenda 2030.

82. Also for non-DAC providers of development co-operation and partner countries the ability to evaluate their development efforts will be critical to measure success. In particular, partners need to develop their evaluation systems to be able to lead country level evaluations in accordance with Agenda 2030.

83. The DAC Network on Development Evaluation will promote collaboration and knowledge exchange through regular Network meetings, carry work forward through task teams, and provide high quality analytical work. Outreach, collaboration, and evaluation guidance products will support partner countries; this work will also benefit civil society organisations, emerging development actors and other evaluation practitioners.

Output result 4

Four insights/guidance notes on evaluation evidence and practices; results analyses, reporting and guidance tools for results-based decision making.

Intermediate outputs

- *4.1 Four insights/guidance notes on evidence, innovative practices and guidance to strengthen member and partner development policy and practice. Provision of two knowledge management services and network exchanges and workshops. This includes:*
 - *Peer exchange and learning through meetings of the Network on Development Evaluation and task team).*
 - *Evaluation knowledge management services further improved and expanded, the DAC Evaluation Resource Centre (DEReC) and the forward looking Evaluation Plans Inventory; Evaluation Insights synthesising evidence relevant for policy makers.*
 - *Guidance for emerging providers and non-DAC countries on key issues for establishing and strengthening evaluation systems, drawing on Network members' experience and workshops with non-DAC providers.*
 - *Workshops on innovative evaluation methods and systems in partnership with other development providers, southern partners, civil society, foundations and the private sector and on strategic evaluation issues related to the SDGs bringing in other DAC networks and actors.*
[Foundational]

- *4.2 Report on "Evaluation for Development" and participation by partners, other providers and stakeholders in workshops to build strategic evaluation capacity for transparency, accountability and learning. [Optional]*

Expected outcomes

- Strengthened evaluation policies and practices and improved knowledge management systems to share evaluative evidence in DAC member countries, and with other providers and partner countries.
- Increased demand for and use of evaluative evidence for learning and accountability and greater impact of development co-operation in support of Agenda 2030.

Collaboration

84. Within the OECD, the Network will continue to take advantage of opportunities for joint work with the Development Centre and other Directorates. The Network will maintain strong collaboration with other international organisations such as the World Bank Group, UNDP, and other UN agencies (including through the DAC/UNEG task team). The Network will seek opportunities to enhance engagement and outreach with development co-operation actors outside of the Network's membership to promote key publications on development evaluation practice.

Results-based decision making

85. Contributing to development results on the ground is key to the mission of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), the Development Centre and other parts of the OECD. Development co-operation contributes to reduced poverty and sustainable development, while these results are primarily the achievement of the people, authorities and stakeholders in developing countries themselves.

86. Each provider of development co-operation has its own set of goals and results frameworks. Many development agencies have a sound methodology for *managing for development results* and applying *results-based decision making*, but the results information that is generated needs to be used better for actual decisions on development co-operation policy, strategy, and programming. Four challenges are key to enhance the *results of development co-operation* in the coming years:

- The political narratives for development co-operation emphasise results and require better evidence in the form of results at corporate, country-wide and thematic levels.
- Results work (information collection and use) must be better linked to the development goals of providers and partners, to enhance accountability and results-based decision making.
- The use of results information must catch up with its generation across projects, programmes, themes and organisations in provider and partner countries.
- Development co-operation must support the results and the results frameworks of partner countries, ensuring mutual accountability.

87. The results community of providers and partners involves both producers and users of results information. The areas of focus shall be better results frameworks, with lessons drawn also from peer reviews; results-based decision making for policies and programming, with adequate feedback loops; and better understanding of how development co-operation contributes to achieving results in developing countries, ensuring mutual accountability. The OECD-DAC data on development co-operation shall be used to link providers' and partners' results frameworks to assess goal achievement. Country case-studies will provide evidence of mutually supportive results frameworks in practice.

Output result 4

Four insights/guidance notes on evaluation evidence and practices; results analyses, reporting and guidance tools for results-based decision making.

Intermediate outputs

- 4.3 *Guidance tools and workshops for results-based decision making (Q1 and Q3 of 2017 and 2018). Analyses, including 1-2 country case studies on achievement of development goals through the results frameworks of providers and partners (Q4 of 2017 and Q4 of 2018).* [Foundational]
- 4.4 *Four additional partner country analyses, with capacity-building for results-based decision making* [Optional]

Expected outcome

Results-based decision making by development agencies of provider and partner countries.

Collaboration

88. Results-based decision making cuts across all aspects of effective development co-operation and engages with development management in partner countries. The DAC-DCD work on results involves all parts of the OECD. Strengthening development co-operation results for the 2030 Agenda requires close collaboration with the United Nations, including application of UN goals, targets and indicators.

EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION, POLICIES AND DIALOGUE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT [OUTPUT AREA 5.1.3]

89. In a context characterized by an increasing diversity of development partners, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement call for a renewed commitment to *global partnership* and *cooperation*¹² to support developing countries achieve progress across interconnected development goals. The sustainable development agenda emphasises partnerships and thematic dialogue forums as critical channels to exchange policy evidence and data, inform mutually enabling policies, strengthen collective know-how, and scale up innovations and investments for development impact. In the upcoming biennium, the DAC policy networks will be a vehicle for the engagement of the Committee and the OECD in policy consultations for the achievement of the SDGs through development co-operation. Over the years, these networks have demonstrated their value in steering policy debates and supporting OECD members to deliver on international commitments to improve their development co-operation. In 2017-18, the Networks' contributions will remain focussed on four interrelated policy issues to drive the sustainable development agenda: (i) Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions through the Network on Governance (GovNet); (ii) Environmental sustainability and climate change through the Network on Environment and Development (ENVIRONET); (iii) Gender equality and women's empowerment through the Network on Gender Equality (GenderNet); and (iv) Conflict, fragility and resilience to shocks through the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF). The networks' contributions in these areas will be organised around three core deliverables:

- *Evidence-based policy analysis* on current and emerging development issues to inform OECD members and developing countries' partnership and policy choices for the attainment of the SDGs;
- *Promoting policy dialogue* grounded in evidence-based analysis on issues impacting upon development and sharing learning and knowledge on what works to scale up development results;
- *Developing policy guidance, standards and norms, and/or recommendations* to help stakeholders address these challenges and seize opportunities, and where appropriate facilitating collective positions of OECD members.

90. This work will be supported by the networks' outputs in their respective thematic area as follows:

Effective, accountable & inclusive institutions (Govnet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support to partner countries for implementing SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions · Curbing “global bads” for public sector effectiveness covering the issues of corruption, illicit financial flows, and beneficial ownership
Climate change, ecosystems & environmental sustainability (Environet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Tracking environment and climate-related development finance · Supporting effective policies, data and financing, including through development co-operation, to deliver environmental sustainability and address climate change in developing countries
Gender equality and women's empowerment (GenderNet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social & economic policies, data & financing for gender equality in developing economies · Guidance on addressing gender in fragile states · Common messages & strategies to influence global policy processes to advance gender equality

¹² SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals

Conflict, fragility and resilience to shocks (INCAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implementation of global commitments in line with the needs of fragile, at risk and crisis contexts · Effectiveness of programming in fragile, at risk and crisis affected countries · Innovative financing and partnership options in fragile, at risk and crisis contexts drawing on a mix of ODA, domestic resources and private finance flows
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91. In 2017-18, the policy networks will also bring together their comparative expertise to launch a joint network policy outlook. This publication will leverage networks' expertise to lead ground breaking evidence-based work on a conjointly identified policy issue for the 2030 Agenda. To stay relevant in an evolving development context, the outputs of the networks will remain open to emerging issues deemed critical by the development community. Gender equality and sustainable development will be mainstreamed across all the policy work. Consistent with the OECD and the DAC's evolving priorities, the policy networks will also adapt the way they work to pursue: *more inclusive* ways of working with non-member governments and other development stakeholders; *more horizontal collaboration* within the Development Cluster, between the DAC policy networks, and with other parts of the OECD to capitalise on the organisation-wide expertise and competence; *more strategic focus* to deliver measurable OECD/DAC contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; and a *more sustainable* funding model to deliver on the planned work.

Accountable, effective and inclusive institutions [Output result 5]

92. SDG 16 firmly positions peace, justice, and effective institutions as priorities for Agenda 2030. The universality of the SDGs shows that all countries have scope to improve the efficiency, inclusiveness, and accountability of their public institutions. In 2017-18, the DAC Network on Governance and Development (GovNet) will focus on:

Curbing “global bads” in support of public sector effectiveness

93. GovNet will scale up its work on tackling global bads namely corruption and illicit financial flows from a development perspective to inform structural reforms and policy coherence to curb them. Specifically, GovNet through its Anti-Corruption Task Team will extend its 2014 analysis to explore how OECD and emerging countries are responding to illicit financial flows from developing countries. This work will include: (i) a review of OECD and targeted countries' legislation on *beneficial ownership regulation*, to increase transparency and facilitate investigations on money laundering, tax evasion and asset recovery; (ii) expert consultations on methodologies to measure illicit financial flows; and (iii) the finalisation of the Recommendation for development cooperation actors on managing risks of corruption together with a monitoring framework to review its implementation. Finally, GovNet through its Anti-Corruption Task Team will contribute the development perspective to the proposed establishment of a member-steered anti-corruption and integrity platform.

Improving support to partner countries for implementation of SDG 16

94. GovNet will contribute the governance analysis to the joint network development policy outlook scheduled in the upcoming biennium. This publication will provide ground breaking evidence-based work on a conjointly identified policy issue relating to implementation of the 2030 Agenda. GovNet will also scan emerging critical governance issues in partner countries; monitor members' financing for effective, accountable and inclusive institutions that support citizen's fundamental rights in partner countries identifying key trends; and lead thematic evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on

implementation of SDG 16 in development co-operation. This work will integrate a gender perspective, leveraging the linkages between SDG16 and SDG5, and collaborating with GENDERNET to produce joint guidance for members.

Output result 5

Policy reviews and guidance on supporting implementation of SDG16 in developing countries; report and policy recommendation on curbing global *bads* for developing countries (corruption and illicit financial flows).

Intermediate outputs

- 5.1 *Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on implementation of SDG16 in development co-operation; draft recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption; Govnet’s contribution to the joint network policy outlook on a conjointly identified policy issue for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. [Foundational]*
- 5.2 *Contributing the development perspective to the proposed establishment of a member-steered anti-corruption and integrity platform; flagship on tackling illicit financial flows with focus on beneficial ownership; expert consultation on methodologies to measure illicit financial flows. [Optional]*

Expected outcomes

More effective development co-operation for accountable and inclusive institutions in partner countries. Increased understanding through benchmarking of OECD members and some non-OECD members against international standards for countering illicit financial flows from partner countries.

Collaboration

95. The work on illicit financial flows is based on data collected by DAF and CTP and will be published in partnership with the World Bank (TBC). Activities relating to the anti-corruption summit are led by the OSG/GOV and DCD will contribute the development perspective. The draft recommendation of the Council for Development Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption is also a horizontal process involving DAF, GOV and LEG. GovNet’s work on improving support for partner countries to implement SDG 16 will involve collaboration with INCAF, GenderNet, and ENVIRONET, OECD DEV and GOV, and UNDP.

Environment, climate change and green investment [Output result 6]

96. The intertwined challenges of reducing poverty, managing competing demands on limited natural resources and addressing climate change call for development models that take account of environmental costs and benefits, while ensuring human well-being. ENVIRONET will continue to identify lessons learned and good practices in development co-operation to deliver environmental sustainability and climate change goals, with a focus on implementation of the SDGs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In 2017-18, ENVIRONET’s work will focus on:

Tracking environment and climate-related development finance

97. This work will ensure that DAC’s data and methodologies for measuring environment and climate-related development finance remain a key reference to track progress and reporting on international finance commitments under the Rio Conventions (i.e. UN’s Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Convention on Combating Desertification) and

under the 2030 Agenda including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda¹³. Working closely with the Rio Convention processes, OECD policymakers and DAC members, development finance institutions such as the Multilateral Development Banks, and in dialogue with other stakeholders, this work will improve the quality and coverage of the data collected on climate finance and other Rio commitments, including, for example, on disbursements and other official flows.

Fostering effective policies and practices to promote environmental sustainability and address climate change

98. Building on the past experience of ENVIRONET, this work will facilitate peer learning, stock taking and review of the major lessons learned and good practice in how development co-operation is supporting developing countries to address environmental issues and climate change, including public-private collaboration. A gender lens will be applied to assess and strengthen the gender-responsiveness of development co-operation efforts to address climate change and environmental sustainability issues. In addition, case studies and reviews of member practices will explore emerging policy issues, such as:

- governance for climate change and environmental action;
- resilient and inclusive use of natural resources and ecosystems to reduce conflict over natural resources
- private sector engagement to enable climate action and green growth in development

99. Regarding work on green growth, in 2015-16, ENVIRONET began collating evidence on how development partners work with the private sector to support environmentally sound development and mobilise green investment. Building on these efforts, work in this biennium will focus on strengthening enabling environments and framework conditions in developing countries to attract green business and green trade flows, with a focus on specific sectors and/or environmental issues, and on approaches to measure effective private sector engagement to promote green growth and climate change.

¹³ Through the OECD DAC statistical system i.e. the Creditor Reporting System, the 'Rio Markers' and the environment policy marker.

Output result 6

Policy guidance and tools for tracking and strengthening finance and actions to implement the Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda.

Intermediate outputs

- *6.1 Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on environment, climate change and development; guidance, tools and monitoring of climate, other environment related development finance and actions, including public private collaboration; support for reporting on Rio Conventions (including climate finance in TOSSD). [Foundational]*
- *6.2 Policy briefs and case studies on peer-learning and good practice in environment and climate change in the context of global policy challenges: governance and resilience, migration/conflict, and public private collaboration. [Optional]*

Expected outcomes

- Shared knowledge and understanding on effective development co-operation policies and practice for environmental sustainability in developing countries, including support for Nationally Determined Contributions to address climate change, and strengthened public-private collaboration.
- Better monitoring of finance commitments and development co-operation support to implement the Rio Conventions.

Collaboration

100. Tracking environment-related development finance is carried out jointly by the ENVIRONET and WP-STAT, in close collaboration with the Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance (ENV), and with the Trade and Agricultural Directorate on export credits. Collaboration with the GenderNet will support integration of gender into DCD's work on the environment and climate change, including in the tracking of environment-related development finance. The work on promoting environmental sustainability and addressing climate change will be enabled by collaboration between the DAC and the Environment Policy committee (EPOC). Peer learning, stocktaking and review will be done in collaboration with DAC peer reviews (output result 3). The work on private sector engagement will build on directorate wide efforts specifically on blended finance and financing for sustainable development, including the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (output result 1) and on green investment and private sector development (output result 9), and will feed into the Advisory Group on Investment and Development, a joint body of the Investment Committee and the DAC. It will also build on climate finance and green investment work under EPOC and the Investment Committee, and will involve collaboration with the Donor Committee on Enterprise and Development (DCED), in particular through the Green Growth Working Group.

Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment [Output result 7]

101. The 2030 Agenda commits to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls through a comprehensive standalone goal (SDG5) and gender targets in 11 of the 17 other SDGs. Despite growing recognition of the linkages between gender equality and inclusive, peaceful and prosperous societies, progress on gender equality has been uneven worldwide with reversals in some contexts. While gender inequality persists in all countries, it is particularly pronounced in the least developed countries and in conflict and post-conflict settings, where poverty and discrimination are inherently linked. In 2017-18, the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GenderNet) will support DAC members, partners and other key

stakeholders to drive implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda's gender equality commitments by:

Steering co-ordinated action to advance gender equality policy at the global level

102. The GenderNet will continue to support DAC members to develop common messages and strategies to influence global policy processes to advance gender equality. It will do this by convening meetings of DAC members for joint advocacy, and publishing papers on critical and emerging issues to prepare for the follow-up and review of the SDGs, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the UN Commission on the Status of Women, as well as thematic priorities such as climate change.

Improving support to partner countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda for women and girls [economic empowerment, gender and fragile states]

103. GenderNet, in collaboration with DEV, will produce knowledge on effective policies to achieve women's economic empowerment at the national level, in support of SDGs 1, 5 and 8. Based on three inclusive global dialogues (in Africa, Asia and OECD Headquarters), the programme will identify effective social and economic policies, data and financing for promoting women's economic empowerment in developing economies, culminating in the publication of a flagship report. In addition, the GenderNet will continue its focus on gender and fragile states, producing new evidence-based guidance to advance gender equality and address the drivers and impacts of conflict and fragility through inclusion of a gender focus. The guidance, produced in collaboration with INCAF and GOVNET, will support members to implement the findings of the OECD's recent multi-country research on this topic. The Network will support efforts to operationalise the Addis Ababa Action Agenda's commitments on financing gender equality, including by producing thematic reviews and annual donor profiles on aid in support of gender equality, and new guidance on the DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker.

Output result 7

Flagship and policy guidance on implementing the SDGs for women and girls (women's economic empowerment; gender and fragile states).

Intermediate outputs

- 7.1 *Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; contribution to joint development policy outlook on critical and emerging issues for implementing the 2030 Agenda; thematic reviews on financing gender equality; and global advocacy.* [Foundational]
- 7.2 *Guidance note on addressing gender equality in fragile states (with INCAF & GOVNET).* [Optional]
- 7.3 *OECD flagship and inclusive global dialogues on innovative policies on women's economic empowerment to achieve the 2030 Agenda (with DEV).* [Optional]

Expected outcome

Improved knowledge of effective policies for promoting women's economic empowerment in developing countries and advancing gender equality in fragile states, and facilitating a contribution to shaping global debate on gender equality.

Collaboration

104. The DCD team will work horizontally on gender equality with the Development Centre; the Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Directorate; the Governance Directorate; and with other DAC subsidiary bodies including INCAF and GOVNET. DCD/GPP will contribute to the implementation of the OECD-wide Gender Equality Initiative, working with DEV for the forthcoming flagship report on gender as well as inputs for the annual updates of the OECD Gender Data Portal.

Conflict, Fragility & Resilience [Output result 8]

105. The 2030 Agenda asserts that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development (UN, 2015). Conflicts, violence and fragility undermine state legitimacy and social cohesion and thus the well-being of societies. Conflict induced crises also create flow-on effects on regional and global security, including by forcing people from their homes to seek refuge in safer lands. Support for the transition from conflict and fragility to resilience will be key to the success of the 2030 Agenda, and its promise to leave no one behind. In the upcoming biennium, DCD will:

Foster consensus, coherence and the strengthening of political will for ‘leaving no one behind’ within international commitments

106. Building on the High Level commitments of the 2016 ‘Stockholm Declaration’, DCD will convene a broad range of stakeholders in a series of high level meetings to agree common approaches, strategies and messaging to ensure that approaches to implementing Agenda 2030, SFA and the WHS in fragile, at risk and crisis contexts are coherent, adapted to the context, and are focused on *leaving no one behind*. A key output from these meetings will be increased consensus between OECD DAC members and others on the implementation of these frameworks and the strengthening of political will to ensure that the specific needs and demands of fragile, at risk and crisis contexts are met in operationalising these international commitments. The work will be led through the INCAF Director Level group and in partnership with the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, currently hosted by DCD. It will support political champions, Ministers and key leaders from both OECD and non-OECD members to promote the fragility, at-risk and conflict-affected states agenda amongst their peers and broader stakeholders; raising awareness of key issues at global and regional levels.

Publish one flagship States of Fragility Report

107. The States of Fragility series enables policymakers to draw on up-to-date evidence and analysis on a key fragility issue that is high on the international agenda; provide a comprehensive multi-dimensional picture of fragility around the world; monitor the level and composition of resource flows to fragile states (both ODA and non-ODA) and understand qualitative trends in the delivery of aid to fragile environments.

Provide policy guidance and support for better programming in fragile, at-risk and conflict affected contexts

108. Leveraging the know-how of the Experts Group on Risk and Resilience, INCAF and the International Dialogue, DCD will support OECD DAC members and development partners to translate the global political agenda into better programming in the field. This will involve: (i) Refugees: delivering on the HLM mandate to enhance the effectiveness of our ODA to respond to the refugee crises and to sharpen our focus on identifying and addressing the root causes of conflicts, forced displacement, and refugee flows; (ii) World Humanitarian Summit and Stockholm Declaration: translating knowledge and cutting-edge thinking, including of the ‘New Deal’ and the World Humanitarian Summit into practical

‘how to’ guides for field professionals on the major thematic challenges and opportunities, including livelihoods and private sector development, and encouraging more coherent and co-ordinated ways of working between different actors, and monitoring the progress of members in implementing the New Deal principles to enable deeper common learning on successes and failures in fragile contexts; (iii) Risk and Resilience; enabling risk-informed, multi-stakeholder analyses of fragile, at-risk and crisis contexts, using a systems approach to strengthen the well-being of societies, states and their institutions; and (iv) Gender and fragility: developing new evidence-based guidance to address drivers and impacts of conflict and fragility through stronger integration of a gender focus (Output result 7). Support will include a ‘helpdesk’ function for humanitarian and fragility staff both at headquarters and in the field.

Promote quality finance and effective partnerships in fragile environments

109. To help meet financing requirements in different fragile, at-risk and crisis contexts, DCD will develop a guide to current and potential financing tools for fragile, at-risk and crisis contexts: through development, humanitarian and risk finance, through and with the private sector, and to support domestic resource mobilisation and other types of flows (e.g. remittances). This guidance, coupled with targeted training, will help guide field professionals, Ministries of Finance, senior UN officials and co-ordinators, desk officers, donor relations personnel and others on how to ‘layer’ different types of finance and resource flows for different fragile contexts; sourcing quality finance – finance that arrives in the right place, in the right way, at the right time – and with the right mix of partners.

Output result 8

Political engagement, analysis and evidence, guidance notes on global commitments to "leave no one behind" in fragile, at-risk and crisis affected contexts, including States of Fragility report.

Intermediate outputs

- 8.1 Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; focus on violence, root causes and conflict prevention and New Deal. [Foundational]
- 8.2 States of Fragility report [Foundational]
- 8.3 Guidance package on: (i) more effective programming in countries of refugee origin, transit and destination (ii) delivering on commitments from the World Humanitarian Summit (iii) risk and resilience (iv) better financing and partnerships in fragile contexts. [Optional]

Expected outcomes

- Increased awareness of fragility dynamics in fragile, crisis-affected and at-risk countries and how to maximise the flow and mix of resources (financial and other) in such country contexts.
- Resilience Systems Analysis tool used by United Nations, NGOs and DAC members to design risk-informed and coherent programming in fragile, at-risk and crisis-affected states.
- More effective programming of DAC members and other partners in fragile, crisis-affected and at-risk countries delivering on the Stockholm Declaration and the World Humanitarian Summit commitments.

Collaboration

110. Through collaboration with other parts of DCD and the DAC (especially SDF, WP-STAT, GenderNet and GovNet, and the GPEDC) and the OECD (especially DAF/INV, CTP, DEV, ELS, ENV, GOV, TAD), work on conflict, fragility and resilience will capitalise on expertise in the field of fragility, conflict, resilience, development finance, private sector development and investment, notably in conflict

and high-risk settings. Furthermore, the conflict, fragility and resilience networks will pursue their collaboration with international organisations and non-DAC development partners, partner countries (especially the G7+) and other relevant actors (UN, World Bank, AfDB, ADB, NGOs, Red Cross movement, private sector, foundations, academics). In the upcoming biennium, DCD and DEV working together with SWAC will engage in a joint effort to connect the work undertaken across the Development Cluster and other parts of the Organisation on conflict, fragility and resilience with a view to increasing its impact. The aim will be to connect the analytical approaches and tools developed across the Organisation in support of fragile states into a coherent methodological package to guide the work of stakeholders supporting countries overcome crises and build resilience, including the Resilience Systems Analysis, the New Deal's Fragility Assessment methodology, and the Multidimensional Country Reviews.

Development co-operation for trade, green investment, and private sector development for the 2030 Agenda [Output result 9]

111. The 2030 Agenda, particularly SDGs 8, 9, 10 and 12, calls for sharing the benefits of globalisation more equally among all countries. Many governments of developing countries are transforming their economies by upgrading skills, creating better jobs, including full and productive employment for women, connecting to regional and global value chains and markets, improving productivity, ensuring environmental sustainability and enhancing inclusiveness. This requires changes in global production and consumption patterns that should create opportunities for developing countries to improve their competitiveness and FDI attractiveness in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

112. Against these global trends, the Financing for Development and 2030 SDGs agendas, and Paris Agreement outcomes, all acknowledge the importance of private investment for poverty reduction and sustainable development to complement public resources and development finance. In the upcoming biennium, DAC will continue to devote special attention to development co-operation for trade, green investment, and private sector development (PSD), which plays a pivotal role in supporting developing countries in addressing structural deficiencies, build human and institutional capacities, strengthen connectivity, and improve infrastructure. In doing so, it is essential for development co-operation to support and align around national sustainable development strategies, including Nationally Determined Contributions in the area of climate change.

113. The OECD Ministerial Council Meeting has endorsed the Policy Framework for Investment (PFI) as a reference for development co-operation in supporting developing countries and establishing a more favourable investment climate. Guidance from the Secretary-General and Heads of Delegations' for PWB 2017-18¹⁴, and the OECD Ministerial Committee Meeting 2016 are also supportive of these aims. Furthermore, recognising the important role that infrastructure plays in investment, and inclusive growth, the G20 group of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors has been continuously focusing on ways to boost sustainable infrastructure investment for developing countries. In this context, development co-operation can play a key role in the following policy areas and in which the PWB will focus:

Facilitating trade

114. High trade costs inhibit developing countries from fully exploiting their trade and development potential. Trade costs are particularly high in critical sectors, such as agriculture, where growth is associated with strong poverty reduction. In addition, barriers to trade tend to adversely impact SMEs and LDCs. Development co-operation can help developing countries connect their firms to international markets and improve trade performance, as well as making trade work for inclusiveness and environmental

¹⁴ [DCD/DAC\(2016\)17](#)

sustainability. The contribution of the Secretariat to this theme will be pursued through the flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017) in collaboration with TAD and WTO, and an OECD and WTO policy meeting on Aid for Trade.

Facilitating green investment and improving connectivity

115. Developing countries—particularly LDCs--need to strengthen production and innovation capabilities while simultaneously managing climate and other environmental risks. DAC's work in this area will be two-fold:

- a) In order to deliver on the SDGs and ensure that future growth is aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions on climate change, efforts to mobilise *green investment* are needed - both in terms of supporting investment in green sectors (such as renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable natural resource use) and in 'greening' existing investment. Through Environet, the Secretariat will produce one document on development co-operation for green investment for sustainable development.
- b) Gaps in hard and soft infrastructure hamper developing countries from fully benefitting from global connectivity and realising development gains. Official development finance and capacity building will be crucial to help boost adequate investment and effective management of sustainable infrastructure, including regional infrastructure, catering especially to the needs of landlocked, small and vulnerable economies and the poorest people within countries. For the next biennium, the Secretariat will produce two reports on ODF for infrastructure as a contribution to the G20, with special focus on leveraging private investment, regional connectivity, sustainable infrastructure; country focused assessments on the role of development co-operation and the Policy Framework for Investment (PFI).

Facilitating private sector engagement and private sector development (PSD)

116. Development co-operation efforts need to catalyse private sector engagement and support local PSD--particularly in countries that are most in need by fostering entrepreneurship of SMEs, which could increase quality jobs, skills, and women's opportunities. Development co-operation can play a key role in enabling firm creation and expansion through the right policy framework for PSD by providing financing and capacity building for different stakeholders at different stages.

117. Linking private sector work across the Development Cluster, the Secretariat will draw on peer learning on working with and through the private sector in development co-operation, to leverage the various elements of private sector and development co-operation work. The focus will be on how to use analyses and data to improve the policy framework ('up-stream') for enhancing private sector contribution. This work will lead to policy briefs/papers on how to mobilise private sector engagement and PSD to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

118. Deliverables for the work about the role of development co-operation for trade, green investment and PSD will be based on:

- Statistical data on Official Development Finance for trade, investment, and PSD from the DAC's Creditor Reporting System.
- Stocktaking, analysis and assessment of relevant strategies of development partners through desk research, review of existing studies, case studies, and surveys. In-depth reviews of country or regional programmes through joint Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs) with the Investment

Committee using the Policy Framework for Investment (PFI), other relevant work streams (i.e. Output results 1, 3 and 6) including the relevant DAC peer learning exercise(s) and Production Transformation Policy Reviews (PTPR) with DEV.

- Discussions at the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID), joint meetings of the DAC and the Working Party of the Trade Committee, World Trade Organisation (WTO), DAC ENVIRONET, will also engage with the OECD and non OECD countries through the OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Production Transformation, GVCs, and Development.
- Contributions to the G20 Investment and Infrastructure Working Group and the Development Working Group on providing information and analyses on development co-operation for mobilising finance for infrastructure and on their aid for trade pledge.

119. A reformed AGID will provide the platform to discuss policies to enhance the private sector contribution to the 2030 Agenda, in line with the OECD Action Plan on SDGs. It will also be used to share DAC's evidence-based knowledge and good practices in the activities that support developing country endeavours, including capacity building for PSD, boosting trade and investment for productive, environmentally-sustainable product transformation. An enlarged stakeholder group of AGID, including DCD, DAF, DEV and private sector representatives will facilitate a whole of government policy dialogue about more and better investment for development (on topics such as financial sector regulations, RBC, private sector for development).

Output result 9

Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017), annual meetings and reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development, two to three reports on green investment and infrastructure.

Intermediate outputs

- 9.1 *Aid for trade: Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017) (with TAD and WTO); one OECD and WTO Meeting on Aid for Trade.* [Foundational]
- 9.2 *Aid for trade: 4 documents on monitoring implementation of development co-operation for production transformation; 2 documents on G20 Aid for Trade Pledge delivered to the G20 DWG, 2 Working Papers on Aid for Trade.* [Optional]
- 9.3 *A reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development (PSD): 2 annual AGID meetings (a regular meeting and a round table on private sector investments for the SDGs); policy briefs or papers, on how to mobilise private sector engagement and PSD to achieve the 2030 Agenda.* [Foundational]
- 9.4 *Green investment and infrastructure: One document on development co-operation for green investment for sustainable development; two reports on ODF for infrastructure as a contribution to the G20, with special focus on leveraging private investment, regional connectivity, sustainable infrastructure; country focused assessments on the role of development co-operation and the Policy Framework for Investment.* [Optional]

Expected outcome

Improved implementation of development cooperation policies and programmes for promoting trade, investment and PSD to transform production and deliver sustainable development.

Improved understanding of the role of development finance to mobilise private sector engagement for trade, PSD, infrastructure and green growth.

Collaboration

120. This work stream benefits from the following on-going and enhanced co-operation:
- Enhanced synergies with private sector related work across the directorate such as: blended finance and financing for sustainable development, including the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership and social impact investment, lessons learned on private sector engagement through DAC peer reviews and peer learning, engaging the private sector to promote green growth and climate change, private sector engagement in fragile states through the International Dialogue and private sector engagement through the Global Partnership on Effective Development Co-operation.
 - OECD Directorates, in particular CFE, DAF, DEV, ENV, GOV, STD, TAD, STI, and GRS. Results will continue to be shared with committees and working parties as required by the topic and their work programmes. Work on green investment will be carried out in collaboration with green finance work of EPOC and the Investment Committee.
 - International governmental organisations including: WTO, AUC, International Trade Centre (ITC), the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), UN Regional Commissions, ILO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNCTAD, and Multilateral Development Banks and the G20 Development Working Group and Investment and Infrastructure Working Group.
 - Strong co-operation with the private sector through EMnet, OECD Initiative on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development and through regular consultations with BIAC and TUAC.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION ARCHITECTURE [OUTPUT AREA 5.1.4]

DAC engagement and global relations [Output result 10]

121. Increasingly, achieving development goals calls for more co-operative approaches and common/global solutions. This requires greater collaboration among all providers of development co-operation, including by developing and adapting existing partnership arrangements. SDG 17 stresses that implementing the sustainable development agenda will require partnerships that are inclusive and build upon "... principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre". For more than 50 years, the DAC has functioned as an inter-governmental partnership for developing the principles and values that guide the delivery of effective development co-operation. It has also encouraged a shared vision on how to achieve shared goals. Today, the DAC has 29 members, with other major providers of development co-operation engaging actively in its work. Many other governments, international organisations and non-state actors participate in specific DAC activities or use the DAC's work, such as the DAC statistical system or the DAC evaluation principles. Nevertheless, more can be done so that the DAC is even more inclusive.

122. Although more countries are providing development co-operation, few are currently ready, or politically willing, to join the DAC. Engaging with them provides opportunities for promoting sound development co-operation practices drawing on the experience of the DAC, and to learn from their experiences that may help form new approaches. There are two challenges to address for effective engagement:

- Progressively building up trust and knowledge so that countries become more comfortable with working with the DAC and better equipped to fulfil the requirements and obligations of membership.
- Pursuing approaches to development co-operation that involve DAC members, other providers and partner countries which can provide a basis for sharing knowledge and experience, demonstrate the developmental results and other potential benefits of such partnerships and help to familiarise countries beyond the committee's membership with the DAC's principles and values.

123. The DAC will continue to encourage OECD members that are not members of the committee and major providers of development co-operation beyond the OECD membership to join the Committee, in line with the DAC Global Relations Strategy [[DCD/DAC\(2011\)36/FINAL](#)] which sets out the membership requirements and obligations. The DAC will also work with these countries to build up their capacities to manage development co-operation effectively and to bring broader perspectives to the DAC and its work.

124. The DAC's engagement will be pursued at three levels:

- At a *policy level*: the DAC will seek to collaborate with a small number of priority countries, particularly the major providers of development co-operation, building on the relationships developed in the past years (e.g. with China, countries in Latin America and Arab countries and institutions) and from its participation in international platforms. The DAC will also expand policy dialogue by inviting these countries to meetings, notably the DAC High-Level and Senior-Level Meetings.
- At a *technical level*: on behalf of the DAC, the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate will pursue collaboration in the areas of development co-operation management, including evaluation, and statistics, drawing on the expertise of DAC members.

- At an *analytical level*: the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate will produce analytical work on the development co-operation activities of non-member economies and especially on triangular co-operation. Through this work, the OECD is helping to narrow the knowledge gap on triangular co-operation and promote synergies among the different actors involved, which will lead to better understanding of this form of co-operation and more effective implementation.

Output result 10

Seminars, policy dialogues and reviews on good development co-operation practices for providers of development co-operation beyond the Committee's membership.

Intermediate outputs

- *10.1 Dialogue and reports on countries that apply to join the DAC or to become an Associate or Participant of the Committee* [Foundational]
- *10.2 Seminars and workshops with countries seeking to improve the effectiveness of their development co-operation systems by drawing on the collective experience of DAC members* [Foundational]
- *10.3 Special reviews of the development policies and programmes of countries that are not members of DAC, conducted on a demand-driven and self-funded basis* [Foundational]
- *10.4 Major policy dialogues and monitoring and analysis of triangular co-operation, drawing on information compiled by the OECD e.g. through surveys, interviews or literature reviews.* [Foundational]

Expected outcome

Strengthened co-operation between the DAC, other providers of development co-operation (beyond the Committee's membership) and other actors leads to stronger mutual learning and exchange of good practice.

Collaboration

125. The DAC's engagement work contributes to and benefits from the OECD's more general global relations activities, with the Global Relations Secretariat and the Legal Directorate being key partners. Beyond the OECD, several institutions also work to develop capacity in providers that are not members of the DAC, notably the UNDP. Through our analytical work on triangular co-operation, the OECD reaches out to a wide range of international organisations including the UN Office on South-South Co-operation and several UN specialised agencies, including FAO, ILO and WFP.

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and the Global Monitoring Report [Output result 11]

126. Developing countries are handling a growing diversity of partners and financial and non-financial flows for development. Fragmented action by development partners leads to lost opportunities for synergies and impact. For this reason, successful implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the SDGs calls for intensified efforts to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation and multi-stakeholder partnerships that share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources for the benefit of all. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, supported jointly by the OECD and UNDP, is an inclusive multi stakeholder forum bringing together governments, bilateral and multilateral organisations, civil society and representatives from parliaments and the private sector, to strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation. In its synthesis report on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, the UN Secretary General underscored the role the GPEDC should play to “help review and strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development.” OECD, through the GPEDC’s monitoring work, has also been selected by the UN Statistical Commission to contribute to the monitoring of the SDGs: namely SDG 5- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Target 5.c to measure progress in policies and legislation for the promotion of gender equality; and SDG 17- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, Targets 17.15 on developing countries’ policy space and leadership; and 17.16 on strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships.

127. In 2017-18, the GPEDC will continue to be a source of global and country-based data on progress in implementing effective development co-operation principles. It will do this by producing quantitative and qualitative evidence based on the GPEDC monitoring framework which is focussed on strengthening developing country institutions, increasing transparency and predictability of development co-operation, enhancing gender equality, as well as supporting greater involvement of civil society, parliaments and private sector in development efforts. Subject to the outcome of the Nairobi High Level Meeting, GPEDC will deliver:

- **An inclusive multi-stakeholder platform to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda, strengthening the quality, impact and effectiveness of development co-operation as called for in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (para 58).** This platform will engage the broad range of development stakeholders, including OECD-DAC members, in identifying and addressing critical topics emerging in partnerships and the role of development cooperation in SDGs implementation
- **A global monitoring framework, report and policy dialogue for mutual accountability and enhanced implementation of effective development co-operation, including priorities agreed in the Nairobi High-Level Meeting end-2016.** This will include a revised indicator framework adapted to the broadened set of development stakeholders and development finance modalities; a global multi-stakeholder monitoring process facilitating mutual accountability at country, regional and global levels; and a global monitoring report measuring effectiveness of development co-operation and contributing to UN-led measurement of SDG indicators (targets 5.c, 17.15 and 17.16) and to the Inter-Agency Task Force follow-up on Financing for Development. Thematic policy dialogues in partnership with DEV, OECD/DAC policy networks and Global Partnership Initiatives, and backed by evidence based analyses and best-practice compendiums, will facilitate knowledge-sharing and effective development co-operation, including priorities agreed in the 2016 Nairobi High-Level Meeting.

Output result 11

Multi-stakeholder platform monitoring the effectiveness of development co-operation and providing evidence-based analyses to support mutual accountability and policy dialogue [monitoring contributes data to the UN-led follow-up and review of SDGs 5 &17].

Intermediate outputs

- *11.1 Multi-stakeholder monitoring process and global monitoring report on effectiveness of development co-operation contributing to measurement of SDG targets for Goals 5 and 17. [Foundational]*
- *11.2 Technical Secretariat provided jointly with UNDP to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. [Hosted]*
- *11.3 Thematic policy dialogues backed by evidence based analyses and best-practice compendiums for effective development co-operation and financing for development. [Hosted].*

Expected outcomes

- Strengthened political engagement for effective development co-operation in the 2030 landscape through improved multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- Mutual accountability on effective development co-operation from a multi-stakeholder perspective.
- Improved dialogue on critical topics to accelerate impact of SDG implementation.

Collaboration

128. DCD work in support of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation foresees close collaboration with DEV, and CTP, as well as UNDP, the broader UN system and other international organisations (including CIPE, BIAC, World Bank Institute/IFC, IATI, WHO-led IHP+) and trade unions (ITUC), parliamentarians (IPU), and local governments (UCLG).

Global Forum on Development [Output result 12]

129. The Development Cluster's Global Forum on Development (GFD) will strengthen its role as a listening device to bring the perspective of developing countries to the OECD, promote knowledge sharing, and raise awareness on SDG implementation – an important role which is recognised in the OECD Action Plan on the SDGs¹⁵. The Forum, which is jointly led by the OECD Development Centre and OECD Development Co-operation Directorate, addresses priority issues in the field of development policy through multi-year thematic cycles. The Forum helps:

- advance understanding of global development issues and improve the quality and development impact of OECD products. The Forum will encourage dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders outside the OECD, supporting the organisation's strong and visible role on key global development issues;
- enable a core network of participants to follow key policy issues of current and emerging global relevance on a multi-annual basis, and contribute to policy progress and consensus with non-members through OECD methods of work;
- enhance OECD-wide coherence on development related work, promoting horizontal and multidisciplinary approaches within the Organisation and in partnership with other international organisations.

OECD Development Award – Taking Innovation to Scale

130. The OECD Development Award is the evolution of the DAC Prize which was first initiated by DAC Chair in 2014. The prize seeks to mobilise more investment in innovative solutions that have been scaled up to make a difference in people's daily lives. Learning from these innovative solutions is extremely important and the prize has created significant interest and support. Going forward this initiative will be shared with the Development Centre in the context of the Development Clusters' Global Forum on Development.

¹⁵ [C/MIN\(2016\)6](#)

International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding [Output result 13]

131. The challenges of supporting peacebuilding and stemming the rise of global crises such as refugee flows, transnational security threats or violent extremism demand concerted action across all stakeholders. The International Dialogue is as a multi-stakeholder partnership between the 'g7+' group of countries affected by conflict and fragility, donors from the OECD membership, and civil society organisations. Co-chaired by Sweden and Sierra Leone, its secretariat is hosted by the OECD.

132. The International Dialogue crafted the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States in 2011 and has since been supporting its implementation in g7+ countries. The recently commissioned Independent Review of the New Deal concluded that whilst important progress was noticeable in pilot New Deal Countries and on global policies, much work remained to be done. The “Stockholm Declaration on Addressing Fragility and Building Peace in a Changing World’ (5 April 2016) reiterated the commitment to implementing the principles of the New Deal by scaling up implementation in line with the SDGs at country level.

133. In 2017-18, the secretariat of the Dialogue will facilitate the work of the members to scale up implementation of the New Deal through effective, robust communications and peer learning on implementation experiences, both within and beyond the current constituencies of the Dialogue. It will continue to support its members in their collective efforts to shape global policies on peacebuilding and statebuilding support to make a difference on the ground in fragile and conflict affected countries. Finally, it will also help to monitor the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration commitments, and support the Dialogue constituencies and a wider group of stakeholders in implementing these commitments.

134. Specifically, the secretariat of the Dialogue will deliver:

- ***A strengthened and enlarged International Dialogue platform on improved peacebuilding and statebuilding in fragile contexts***, in line with the Stockholm Declaration commitments. This will be done through the organisation of regular meetings and improved channels of communications. Each year, a global event and two Steering Group meetings will aim at maintaining and, if needed, increasing high level political commitments to the New Deal principles.
- ***Support effective communication of Dialogue products and learning between and beyond current Dialogue members***, both at the global and at country level, in order to promote consistency and coherence of approaches and shared learning.
- ***Monitor the implementation of the commitments of the Stockholm declaration*** through the production of four progress reports in selected countries, chosen for their effective implementation of New Deal in line with commitments made in Stockholm to using the New Deal to address root causes and ensure that fragile states are not left behind by the 2030 agenda. These reports will be supported by the secretariat, and research will be conducted in collaboration with Dialogue constituencies at country level.

Output result 13

A multi-stakeholder platform bringing together fragile states, donor countries and civil society to collectively foster and provide evidence-based analysis on the effective implementation of the New Deal in fragile and conflict affected countries.

Intermediate outputs

- *13.1 Four country reports on the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration commitments. [Optional]*
- *13.2 Six dialogue meetings (including 2 global, high level political meetings) to galvanise political support and mobilize technical means to implement the principles of the International Dialogue, and share the learnings of the Dialogue at the global and country levels. [Optional]*

Expected outcomes

- Improved country level implementation of New Deal principles in line with the Stockholm Declaration commitments.
- Increased awareness, a common understanding and increased ownership of the New Deal as a long term reform and collaboration framework for the delivery of the Agenda 2030 in fragile and conflict affected environments.

Collaboration

135. The secretariat of the Dialogue will both draw on the expertise of existing teams within the OECD, such as DEV, DAF/INV, and Tax and Development, for thematic work on private sector development and investment related work in fragile contexts, and EIP for their expertise on implementing key aspects of the New Deal (such as the use of country systems by external interveners). It will also communicate the learning from New Deal implementation to OECD members, and facilitate effective, and productive communication between International Dialogue members on conflict and fragility issues.

Effective Institutions Platform (EIP) [Output result 14]

136. The Effective Institutions Platform will support governance reform at the country level through peer learning. The EIP will bring together country level institutions from its diverse membership of OECD, developing and emerging countries to enable partner-countries' public institutions to be more accountable, effective and inclusive. Specifically, the EIP will facilitate learning alliances in Latin America with accountability institutions (Supreme Audit Institutions with other accountability actors including citizens, media and parliament); and across countries of different regions to discuss how to monitor and prioritise governance reforms in order to mainstream SDG 16 into national planning.

Output Result 14

Learning alliances, policy briefs and guidance on building accountable, effective and inclusive institutions at the country level through peer learning.

Intermediate outputs

- *14.1 Two EIP learning alliances supporting country-level implementation of SDG16. [Optional]*
- *14.2 Bi-annual EIP meetings to identify priority governance challenges that require peer learning. [Optional]*

Expected outcome

Enabling peer learning at country-level to strengthen oversight institutions and improve accountability.

Collaboration

137. The EIP will collaborate with GOVNET, the International Dialogue, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, DEV and GOV, as well as UNDP through its Joint Secretariat.

Leveraging NGO and civil society knowledge and capabilities in development co-operation [Output result 15]

138. NGOs/CSOs are major players in development co-operation both as independent development actors in their own right and as key partners for DAC members and other providers in delivering Agenda 2030 - notably goals and targets on peaceful and inclusive societies, inequality, gender equality and women's empowerment, building resilience to climate change and providing some of the world's most vulnerable poor people with access to basic services.

139. DAC statistics show that non-governmental actors in OECD members raise at least USD 30 billion annually for developing countries from private sources (public donations, foundations, private sector). This represents the equivalent of 20% of total ODA. In addition, in 2014 USD 20.7 billion of ODA was allocated to and through CSOs, almost USD 1 billion more than in 2013 and 15.6% of total bilateral ODA. These ODA flows and peer reviews show that DAC members are working closer than ever with NGOs and civil society to achieve their development objectives, especially in fragile states and situations.

140. There is considerable scope for the OECD and the DAC to leverage NGO/CSO knowledge, capabilities and their active and influential role as public advocates for fighting poverty and sustainable development. At the same time, the DAC has not developed good practice, norms or standards on good practice in donor support and partnerships with civil society. The indicator of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation on civil society enabling environment is currently being tested in developing countries.

141. The OECD, in line with the inclusive mandate of Agenda 2030, can strengthen its work on civil society in development in the following ways:

- ***Multi-stakeholder dialogue:*** more strategic and systematic engagement with NGOs and civil society to leverage their developing country knowledge, partnerships and constituencies for OECD efforts to deliver on Agenda 2030 (e.g. in relation to policies on tax, investment and official support for sustainable development).
- ***Setting norms and standards:*** build on lessons identified in peer reviews to improve the quality and effectiveness of providers' support to civil society in developing countries and support the GPEDC's work on the civil society enabling environment by providing evidence and knowledge of good practice on donor support to democracy and good governance.
- ***Increase transparency:*** improve the quality and coverage of existing reporting by OECD members on net private grants raised by NGOs and foundations to reinforce the OECD's position as the leading go-to place for data on finance for development while also increasing the transparency and accountability of this form of development finance.
- ***Policy coherence, public support and awareness of development challenges:*** NGOs play a crucial role in mobilising public support for aid and in advocating for greater policy coherence for sustainable development. The OECD can leverage members' partnerships with CSOs to increase public support, awareness and understanding of sustainable development issues ideally in close collaboration with the DevCom network, hosted by the Development Centre and OSG PCD Unit.

Output result 15

DAC guidance on donor support to civil society and a strategy for engaging with civil society.

Intermediate outputs

- *15.1 One or two workshops on good practice for donor support and outreach consultations with key actors. [Optional]*
- *15.2 Survey on NGO financing for development linked to the proposed update of the report on philanthropic flows and trends. [Optional]*

Expected outcomes

- Increased legitimacy and impact of OECD norms and standards on sustainable development through more strategic engagement with civil society.
- Development agencies of provider countries, in collaboration with civil society organisations, provide more effective support to civil society organisations to achieve key SDGs focused on the most vulnerable poor people in developing countries.

Collaboration

142. Delivering on this output area requires strong collaboration within DCD and the Development Cluster with large scope to build synergies with DEV's work on foundations and development communication, OSG's work on policy coherence and the GPEDC indicator on civil society.

143. The International Donor Group on Civil Society, which has at least 15 DAC members and the World Bank Group, has worked with DCD in the past on the 12 lessons for Partnering with Civil Society and indicated a strong need for DAC guidance on donor support to civil society. The OECD would work closely with this Group as well as national NGO umbrella bodies in OECD members and regional platforms such as CONCORD.

Table 1 : 2017-18 Programme of Work and Budget		Budget envelope (K €)		
		Foundational	Optional	Hosted
5.1.1 Effective financing for sustainable development results in developing countries		10,091	1,271	0
Output result 1 - Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Outlook on Financing for Development (new product) issued in 2018 in time for the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the subsequent ECOSOC High-level Political Forum				
1.1	Global Outlook on Financing for Development (in mid-2018), including one methodology paper, (first half of 2017) and an initial abridged publication in time for the 2017 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development [Foundational] [Proposed CPF allocation of 120 KEUR]	880		
1.2	One country and/or regional level analysis on financing for development in support of Integrated National Financing Frameworks called by the AAAA carried out in early 2018 [Optional]		622	
1.3	One policy paper on multilateral development finance to better support the SDG implementation in Q4 of 2018 [Optional]		382	
1.4	Two policy papers on modalities and incentives to target resources to countries most in need, including specific country groups such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small island developing states (SIDS), Landlocked Countries (LLDCs) and fragile states - one in Q2 of 2017 and one in Q2 of 2018 [Foundational]	649		
1.5	Two policy briefs on the financing of sectors in developing countries and on modalities and instruments to maximise the smart use of concessional and non-concessional finance (TOSSD) – one in Q2 of 2017 and one in Q2 of 2018 [Foundational]	947		
1.6	Four policy papers to unlock private capital through blended finance, two of which on unlocking long-term private capital through public sector instruments, in particular for infrastructure investment, in Q3 of 2017, Q4 of 2017, Q2 of 2018 and Q3 of 2018 [Foundational]	1,123		
1.7	One report on Social Impact Investment in the Context of Financing the SDGs (Q4/2017) and two to three policy or working papers on various elements of social impact investment market, throughout 2017 [Optional]		267	
Output result 2 - Statistics on financing for development and strengthened international standards on measuring and monitoring development finance (ODA and TOSSD), including through engagement with stakeholders beyond OECD membership				
2.1	Expanded, open and easily accessible on-line statistical database including improving awareness of the DAC's unique statistical resources to key users [Foundational]	1,735		
2.2	Regular publication of pledges, ODA commitments and projections (Annual ODA press releases in Q2 of 2017 and 2018 and detailed and comprehensive final data in December 2017 and 2018, enhanced visuals and data accessibility) in order to hold donors to account through monitoring [Foundational]	1,735		
2.3	Statistical directives and methodological guidance notes on development finance on ODA updated by mid-2017; CPA, TOSSD, statistical tools and products adapted for monitoring development finance in support of the SDGs (gender, climate and other Rio Conventions, fragility etc.) (by end-2017), as well as one report on philanthropic flows and trends (in Q4 of 2017) [Foundational]	1,836		
2.4	ODA modernisation implemented and mechanisms of monitoring the standards updated by end 2018 [Foundational]	1,187		
5.1.2 - Effective development co-operation through reviews and evidence		7,820	383	0
Output result 3 - Twelve DAC Peer reviews and annual Development Co-operation Report				
3.1	Twelve DAC peer-reviews and eleven mid-term reviews, peer learning products including one thematic learning review	4,436		
3.2	Development Co-operation Report (annual)	863		
Output result 4 - Four insights/guidance notes on evaluation evidence and practices; results analyses, reporting and guidance tools for results-based decision making				
4.1	Four insights/guidance notes on evidence, innovative practices and guidance to strengthen member and partner development policy and practice. Provision of two knowledge management services and network exchanges and workshops [Network] [Foundational]	1,260		
4.2	Report on "Evaluation for development" and participation by partners, other providers and stakeholders in workshops [Optional]		203	
4.3	Guidance tools and workshops for results-based decision making (Q1 and Q3 of 2017 and 2018). Analyses, including 1-2 country case studies on achievement of development goals through the results frameworks of providers and partners (Q4 of 2017 and Q4 of 2018) [Foundational]	1,260		
4.4	Four additional partner country analyses, with capacity-building for results-based decision making [Optional]		180	

Table 1 : 2017-18 Programme of Work and Budget		Budget envelope (K €)		
		Foundational	Optional	Hosted
5.1.3 - Effective development co-operation, policies and dialogue for sustainable development		6,648	4,747	0
Output result 5 – Policy reviews and guidance on supporting implementation of SDG 16 in developing countries; report and policy recommendations on curbing global <i>bad</i>s for developing countries (corruption and illicit financial flows)				
5.1	Policy network steering evidence based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on implementation of SDG 16 in development co-operation; draft recommendation of the Council for Development Actors on Managing the risk of corruption; GovNet's contribution to the joint network policy outlook on a jointly identified policy issue for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda [Network] [Foundational]	1,260		
5.2	Contributing the development perspective to the proposed establishment of a member-steered anti-corruption and integrity platform; flagship on tackling illicit financial flows with focus on beneficial ownership; expert consultation on methodologies to measure illicit financial flows [Optional]		558	
Output result 6 – Policy guidance and tools for tracking and strengthening finance and actions to implement Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda				
6.1	Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on environment, climate change and development: guidance, tools and monitoring of climate, other related development finance and actions, including public private collaboration; and support for reporting on Rio Conventions (including climate finance and TOSSD) [Network] [Foundational]	1,260		
6.2	Policy briefs and case studies on peer learning and good practice in environment and climate change in context of global policy challenges: governance and resilience, migration / conflict, and public private collaboration [Optional]		897	
Output result 7 – Flagship and policy guidance on implementing the SDGs for women and girls (women's economic empowerment; gender and fragile states)				
7.1	Policy network for evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; contribution to joint development policy outlook on critical and emerging issues for implementing the 2030 Agenda; thematic on financing gender equality; and global advocacy [Network] [Foundational]	1,260		
7.2	Guidance note on addressing gender equality in fragile states (with INCAF and GovNet) [Optional]		200	
7.3	OECD flagship and inclusive global dialogues on innovative policies on women's economic empowerment to achieve the 2030 Agenda (with DEV) [Optional] [Proposed CPF allocation of 268 KEUR]		629	
Output result 8 – Political engagement, analysis and evidence, guidance notes on global commitments to "leave no one behind" in fragile, at-risk and crisis affected contexts, including States of Fragility Report				
8.1	Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; focus on violence, root causes and conflict prevention and New Deal [Network] [Foundational]	1,260		
8.2	States of Fragility Report [Foundational]	708		
8.3	Guidance package on (i) more effective programming in countries of refugee origin, transit and destination (ii) delivering on commitments from the World Humanitarian Summit (iii) risk and resilience (iv) better financing and partnerships in fragile contexts [Optional] [Proposed CPF allocations of 50 KEUR and 160 KEUR]		1,292	
Output result 9 - Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017), annual meetings and reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development, two to three reports on green investment and infrastructure				
9.1	Aid for trade: Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017) (with TAD and WTO); one OECD and WTO Meeting on Aid for Trade. [Foundational]	450		
9.2	Aid for trade: four documents on monitoring implementation of development co-operation for production transformation; two documents on G20 Aid for Trade Pledge delivered to the G20 DWG, two Working Papers on Aid for Trade. [Optional]		456	
9.3	A reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development (PSD): two annual AGID meetings (a regular meeting and a round table on private sector investments for the SDGs); policy briefs or papers on how to mobilise private sector engagement and PSD to achieve the 2030 Agenda. [Foundational]	450		
9.4	Green investment and infrastructure: One document on development co-operation for green investment for sustainable development; two reports on ODF for infrastructure as a contribution to the G20, with special focus on leveraging private investment, regional connectivity, sustainable infrastructure; country focused assessments on the role of development co-operation and the Policy Framework for Investment. [Optional]		715	

Table 1 : 2017-18 Programme of Work and Budget	Budget envelope (K €)		
	Foundational	Optional	Hosted
5.1.4 - Partnerships for the global development co-operation architecture	3,590	496	3,222
Output result 10 - Seminars, policy dialogues and reviews on good development co-operation practices for providers of development co-operation beyond the committee's membership			
10.1 Dialogue and reports on countries that apply to join the DAC or to become an Associate or Participant of the Committee [Foundational]	686		
10.2 Seminars and workshops with countries seeking to improve the effectiveness of their development co-operation systems by drawing on the collective experience of DAC members [Foundational]	709		
10.3 Special reviews of the development policies and programmes of countries that are not members of DAC, conducted on a demand-driven and self-funded basis [Foundational]	91		
10.4 Major policy dialogues and monitoring and analysis of triangular co-operation, drawing on information compiled by the OECD e.g. through surveys, interviews or literature reviews [Foundational]	356		
Output result 11 - Multi-stakeholder platform monitoring the effectiveness of development co-operation and providing evidence-based analyses to support mutual accountability and policy dialogue [Monitoring contributes data to the UN-led follow-up and review of SDGs 5 & 17]			
11.1 Multi-stakeholder monitoring process and global monitoring report on effectiveness of development co-operation contributing to measurement of SDG targets for Goals 5 and 17 [Foundational]	1,747		
11.2 Technical Secretariat provided jointly with UNDP to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation [Optional]			788
11.3 Thematic policy dialogues backed by evidence based analyses and best-practice compendiums for effective development co-operation and financing for development [Optional]			594
Output result 12 - Global Forum on Development		100	
Output result 13 - A multi-stakeholder platform bringing together fragile states, donor countries and civil society to collectively foster and provide evidence-based analysis on the effective implementation of the New Deal in fragile and conflict affected countries / International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding			
13.1 Four country reports on the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration commitments [Optional]			515
13.2 Six dialogue meetings (including 2 global, high level political meetings) to galvanise political support and mobilise technical means to implement the principles of the International Dialogue, and share the learning of the Dialogue at the global and country levels [Optional]			489
Output result 14 - Learning alliances, policy briefs and guidance on building accountable, effective and inclusive institutions at the country level through peer learning / Effective Institutions Platform (EIP)			
14.1 Two EIP learning alliances supporting country-level implementation of SDG 16 [Optional]			484
14.2 Bi-annual EIP meetings to identify priority governance challenges that require peer learning [Optional]			352
Output result 15 - Leveraging NGO and civil society knowledge and capabilities in development co-operation			
15.1 One or two workshops on good practice for donor support and outreach consultations with key actors [Optional]		238	
15.2 Survey on NGO financing for development linked to the proposed update of the report on philanthropic flows and trends [Optional]		158	
TOTAL GENERAL	28,149	6,897	3,222

Table 2 : 2017-18 Programme of Work and Budget (Foundational)		Foundational (K€)					
		Part 1	%	VCs	%	Total	
5.1.1 Effective financing for sustainable development results in developing countries	Output result 1 - Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Outlook on Financing for Development (new product) issued in 2018 in time for the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the subsequent ECOSOC High-level Political Forum						
	1.1 Global Outlook on Financing for Development (in mid-2018), including one methodology paper, (first half of 2017) and an initial abridged publication in time for the 2017 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development. [Foundational] [Proposed CPF allocation of 120 KEUR]	441	50%	439	50%	880	AC / VC 30% / 70%
	1.4 Two policy papers on modalities and incentives to target resources to countries most in need, including specific country groups such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small island developing states (SIDS), Landlocked Countries (LLDCs) and fragile states - one in Q2 of 2017 and one in Q2 of 2018 [Foundational]	210	32%	440	68%	649	
	1.5 Two policy briefs on the financing of sectors in developing countries and on modalities and instruments to maximise the smart use of concessional and non-concessional finance (TOSSD) – one in Q2 of 2017 and one in Q2 of 2018 [Foundational]	265	28%	682	72%	947	
	1.6 Four policy papers to unlock private capital through blended finance, two of which on unlocking long-term private capital through public sector instruments, in particular for infrastructure investment, in Q3 of 2017, Q4 of 2017, Q2 of 2018 and Q3 of 2018 [Foundational]	182	16%	941	84%	1,123	
	Output result 2 - Statistics on financing for development and strengthened international standards on measuring and monitoring development finance (ODA and TOSSD), including through engagement with stakeholders beyond OECD membership						
	2.1 Expanded, open and easily accessible on-line statistical database including improving awareness of the DAC's unique statistical resources to key users [Foundational]	1,220	70%	515	30%	1,735	AC / VC 61% / 39%
	2.2 Regular publication of pledges, ODA commitments and projections (Annual ODA press releases in Q2 of 2017 and Q2 of 2018 and detailed and comprehensive final data in December 2017 and 2018, enhanced visuals and data accessibility) in order to hold donors to account through monitoring [Foundational]	1,220	70%	515	30%	1,735	
	2.3 Statistical directives and methodological guidance notes on development finance on ODA updated by mid-2017; CPA, TOSSD, statistical tools and products adapted for monitoring development finance in support of the SDGs (gender, climate and other Rio Conventions, fragility etc.) (by end-2017), as well as one report on philanthropic flows and trends (in Q4 of 2017) [Foundational]	1,061	58%	774	42%	1,836	
	2.4 ODA modernisation implemented and mechanisms of monitoring the standards updated by end 2018 [Foundational]	448	38%	738	62%	1,187	
5.1.2 - Effective development co-operation through reviews and evidence	Output result 3 - Twelve DAC Peer reviews and annual Development Co-operation Report						
	3.1 Twelve DAC peer-reviews and eleven mid-term reviews, peer learning products including one thematic learning review	2,836	64%	1,600	36%	4,436	AC / VC 58% / 42%
	3.2 Development Co-operation Report (annual)	232	27%	631	73%	863	
	Output result 4 - Four insights/guidance notes on evaluation evidence and practices; results analyses, reporting and guidance tools for results-based decision making						
	4.1 Four insights/guidance notes on evidence, innovative practices and guidance to strengthen member and partner development policy and practice. Provision of two knowledge management services and network exchanges and workshops [Network] [Foundational]	449	36%	811	64%	1,260	AC / VC 36% / 64%
4.3 Guidance tools and workshops for results-based decision making (Q1 and Q3 of 2017 and 2018). Analyses, including 1-2 country case studies on achievement of development goals through the results frameworks of providers and partners (Q4 of 2017 and Q4 of 2018) [Foundational]	451	36%	809	64%	1,260		

Table 2 : 2017-18 Programme of Work and Budget (Foundational)		Foundational (K€)							
		Part 1	%	VCs	%	Total			
5.1.3 - Effective development co-operation, policies and dialogue for sustainable development	Output result 5 – Policy reviews and guidance on supporting implementation of SDG 16 in developing countries; report and policy recommendations on curbing global bads for developing countries (corruption and illicit financial flows)								
	5.1 Policy network steering evidence based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on implementation of SDG 16 in development co-operation; draft recommendation of the Council for Development Actors on Managing the risk of corruption; GovNet's contribution to the joint network policy outlook on a jointly identified policy issue for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda [Network] [Foundational]	450	36%	810	64%	1,260			AC / VC 36% / 64%
	Output result 6 – Policy guidance and tools for tracking and strengthening finance and actions to implement Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda								
	6.1 Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on environment, climate change and development: guidance, tools and monitoring of climate, other related development finance and actions, including public private collaboration; and support for reporting on Rio Conventions (including climate finance and TOSSD) [Network] [Foundational]	449	36%	811	64%	1,260			AC / VC 36% / 64%
	Output result 7 – Flagship and policy guidance on implementing the SDGs for women and girls (women's economic empowerment; gender and fragile states)								
	7.1 Policy network for evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; contribution to joint development policy outlook on critical and emerging issues for implementing the 2030 Agenda; thematic on financing gender equality; and global advocacy [Network] [Foundational]	451	36%	809	64%	1,260			AC / VC 36% / 64%
5.1.3 - Effective development co-operation, policies and dialogue for sustainable development	Output result 8 – Political engagement, analysis and evidence, guidance notes on global commitments to "leave no one behind" in fragile, at-risk and crisis affected contexts, including States of Fragility Report								
	8.1 Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; focus on violence, root causes and conflict prevention and New Deal [Network] [Foundational]	451	36%	809	64%	1,260			AC / VC 29% / 71%
	8.2 States of Fragility report [Foundational]	115	16%	594	84%	708			
5.1.3 - Effective development co-operation, policies and dialogue for sustainable development	Output result 9 - Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017), annual meetings and reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development, two to three reports on green investment and infrastructure								
	9.1 Aid for trade: Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017) (with TAD and WTO); one OECD and WTO Meeting on Aid for Trade. [Foundational]	-	-	450	100%	450			VC 100%
	9.3 A reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development (PSD): two annual AGID meetings (a regular meeting and a round table on private sector investments for the SDGs); policy briefs or papers on how to mobilise private sector engagement and PSD to achieve the 2030 Agenda. [Foundational]	-	-	450	100%	450			
5.1.4 - Partnerships for the global development co-operation architecture	Output result 10 - Seminars, policy dialogues and reviews on good development co-operation practices for providers of development co-operation beyond the committee's membership								
	10.1 Dialogue and reports on countries that apply to join the DAC or to become an Associate or Participant of the Committee [Foundational]	233	34%	453	66%	686			AC / VC 25% / 75%
	10.2 Seminars and workshops with countries seeking to improve the effectiveness of their development co-operation systems by drawing on the collective experience of DAC members [Foundational]	199	28%	511	72%	709			
	10.3 Special reviews of the development policies and programmes of countries that are not members of DAC, conducted on a demand-driven and self-funded basis [Foundational]	30	33%	61	67%	91			
	10.4 Major policy dialogues and monitoring and analysis of triangular co-operation, drawing on information compiled by the OECD e.g. through surveys, interviews or literature reviews [Foundational]	-	-	356	100%	356			
Output result 11 - Multi-stakeholder platform monitoring the effectiveness of development co-operation and providing evidence-based analyses to support mutual accountability and policy dialogue [Monitoring contributes data to the UN-led follow-up and review of SDGs 5 & 17]									
11.1 Multi-stakeholder monitoring process and global monitoring report on effectiveness of development co-operation contributing to measurement of SDG targets for Goals 5 and 17 [Foundational]	390	22%	1,357	78%	1,747			AC / VC 22% / 78%	
TOTAL - FOUNDATIONAL		11,782	42%	16,367	58%	28,149			

AC = Assessed contributions

VC = Voluntary contributions

Table 3 : 2017-18 DAC Programme of Work and Budget		Budget envelope (K €)		
		Foundational	Optional	Hosted
1	Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Outlook on Financing for Development	3,599	1,271	-
2	Statistics on financing for development and strengthened international standards (ODA and TOSSD)	6,492	-	-
3	DAC Peer reviews and annual Development Co-operation Report	5,300	-	-
4	Evaluation evidence and practices (Evaluation Network) and results-based decision making	2,520	383	-
5	Accountable, effective and inclusive institutions, corruption and illicit financial flows (Govnet)	1,260	558	-
6	Promoting environmental sustainability and addressing climate change (Environet)	1,260	897	-
7	Gender equality and women's economic empowerment (Gendernet)	1,260	829	-
8	Conflict, fragility and resilience (INCAF)	1,968	1,292	-
9	Trade, green investment and private sector development (AGID)	900	1,171	-
10	Engagement, global relations, triangular co-operation	1,843	-	-
11	Monitoring effectiveness of development co-operation / GPEDC	1,747	-	1,382
12	Global Forum on Development	-	100	-
13	International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding	-	-	1,004
14	Effective Institutions Platform (EIP)	-	-	836
15	NGOs and civil society in development co-operation	-	396	-
TOTAL		28,149	6,897	3,222

ANNEX 1

2017-18 DAC PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET

-- CORPORATE PRESENTATION OF THE PWB --

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5 CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-MEMBER ECONOMIES
OUTPUT GROUP: 5.1 DEVELOPMENT
OUTPUT AREA: 5.1.1 EFFECTIVE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	K EUR		
	2016 ¹⁶	2017	2018
Base Part I Budgeted Resources	-	2 477	2 450
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-1.1 %
CPF	-	60	60
Sub-total Direct (Base + CPF) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	2 537	2 510
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-1.0 %
Attributed Indirect Part I Budgeted Resources¹⁷	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
Total (Direct + Indirect) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	2 537	2 510
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-1.0 %
% of total substantive Part I Output Areas	-	2.2 %	2.2 %

Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned	-	3 104	3 212
Of which Intermediate Outputs entirely financed from New Voluntary Contributions		622	649
<i>As a % of Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned</i>		20.0 %	20.2 %

Total Estimated Cost (Direct Part I Budgeted Resources + Estimated Voluntary Contributions)	-	5 640	5 722
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RESPONSIBLE MANAGER: Deputy Secretary-General Douglas FRANTZ

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr. Mario PEZZINI

¹⁶ Comparable figures for 2016 at the Output Area level are not available because of the change in the Strategic Management Framework. Comparable information at the Output Group level will be available with the information on resources being provided separately.

¹⁷ Measurable Attributed Costs will be provided in the draft PWB proposal, to be issued in autumn.

COMMITTEE INFORMATION:	MANDATE or SUNSET:
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) <i>Participants/Observers:</i> Qatar, United Arab Emirates, African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.	31/12/2016 ¹⁸
DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT)	31/12/2016
Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID)	31/12/2016

Committee Approval/Endorsement of this Draft PWB	Development Assistance Committee [DCD/DAC(2016)21/REV2]
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Policy Environment:

The financing strategy underpinning the ambitious SDGs agenda, outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), will require a broad suite of financial resources for developing countries – aid, domestic resource mobilisation, both foreign and domestic investments, remittances and philanthropy – to be mobilised and delivered in ways that maximise impact. OECD Members, other development co-operation stakeholders and multilateral organisations will need to adapt their attitudes, responses and work processes to address these requirements – resetting objectives, revisiting policies and reforming tools and standards. The OECD has a unique role in supporting its Members and partners in strengthening synergies across financing sources and targeting resources more effectively.

Implementing the financing for development agenda requires relevant and coherent policies that are mutually reinforcing. Knowledge about potential policy trade-offs and a thorough understanding of the structure and workings of the global system/architecture and developing country contexts will be essential.

The OECD is recognised as the international point of reference for data and standards on external development finance, including private sector financing. The 2030 Agenda raises the bar for the way international development co-operation is organised, deployed and measured. Through the implementation of modernised ODA reporting of concessional loans and private-sector instruments, Members will promote a more efficient use of official resources and help mobilise additional public and private finance. Work with development actors and stakeholders to operationalise the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development measurement framework will expand the reach and scope and enhance the inclusiveness of the OECD statistical system on financing for development. Work to adapt the statistical tools and products for monitoring development finance in support of the SDGs will enhance the relevance of OECD statistics at the global level.

The overall architecture of the international co-operation system will need to perform optimally in a context of continuous change, political pressures for achieving impact, and threats to sustained volumes of official development assistance (ODA). The long-standing fissures, distortions and inefficiencies that characterise the development co-operation finance architecture will need to be addressed to enable Members to make informed choices about how to maximise scarce ODA resources.

¹⁸ The renewal of the mandate for the DAC will be submitted to Council for approval later this year.

Furthermore, new challenges loom – putting in place the enabling framework for mobilising additional private resources and for channelling them where the greatest social, environmental and economic returns can be achieved will take on new urgency. New work on blended finance approaches offers considerable promise for mobilising greater private sector finance to developing countries. Work to better capture philanthropic capital and remittances in an expanded financing for development data system will facilitate important insights into the complementarity of these sources of finance.

Expected Outcomes:

Awareness/Understanding:

- Improved understanding of the relationship between different financing pillars, including domestic resources, ODA, other official non-concessional finance, private investment, philanthropy and remittances to inform policy and enhance complementarity. Output Result(s) 1.

Usage:

- Enhanced accountability and impact of development co-operation through monitoring the efficiency, effectiveness and coherence of the external development finance architecture. Output Result(s) 1.
- Enhanced public-private co-operation for more sustainable investment and infrastructure, through analysis and policy advice on blended finance and investment. Output Result(s) 1.

Effects:

- Enhanced quality, relevance and reach of OECD statistics on development finance. Output Result(s) 2.
- Enhanced accountability and transparency through high quality, timely and easily accessible data on sustainable development finance to service users ranging from donor headquarters to partner countries and civil society. Output Result(s) 2.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Sub- sidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1. Financial pathways towards the 2030 Agenda: One Global Outlook on Financing for Development (new product) issued in 2018 in time for the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the subsequent ECOSOC High-level Political Forum	DAC	Time Bound Q4 2018	2 440	531	60	-	1 850	2 430	447	60	-	1 924
1.1. Global Outlook on Financing for Development (in mid-2018), including one methodology paper, (first half of 2017) and an initial abridged publication in time for the 2017 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development. [Foundational] [CPF of 20 KEUR per year also allocated to both CTP and DAF]		Time Bound Q4 2018	448	178	60	-	210	432	143	60	-	228
1.2. One country and/or regional level analysis on financing for development in support of Integrated National Financing Frameworks called by the AAAA carried out in early 2018 [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	302	-	-	-	302	320	-	-	-	320

¹⁹ TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and CPF), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and New Voluntary Contributions.

²⁰ Secretary-General's proposed CPF allocations.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1.3. One policy paper on multilateral development finance to better support the SDG implementation in Q4/2018 [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	188	-	-	-	188	194	-	-	-	194
1.4. Two policy papers on modalities and incentives to target resources to countries most in need, including specific country groups such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small island developing states (SIDS), Landlocked Countries (LLDCs) and fragile states - one in Q2/2017 and one in Q2/2018 [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	329	113	-	-	216	320	97	-	-	224
1.5. Two policy briefs on the financing of sectors in developing countries and on modalities and instruments to maximise the smart use of concessional and non-concessional finance (TOSSD) – one in Q2/2017 and one in Q2/2018 [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	487	150	-	-	337	460	115	-	-	346
1.6. Four policy papers to unlock private capital through blended finance, two of which on unlocking long-term private capital through public sector instruments, in particular for infrastructure investment, in Q3/2017, Q4/2017, Q2/2018 and Q3/2018 [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	554	90	-	-	464	569	92	-	-	477

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1.7. One report on Social Impact Investment in the Context of Financing the SDGs (Q4/2017) and two to three policy or working papers on various elements of social impact investment market, throughout 2017 [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	132	-	-	-	132	135	-	-	-	135
2. Two annual rounds of collecting and publishing data on ODA and other development finance resources. Statistics on financing for development and strengthened international standards on measuring and monitoring development finance (ODA and TOSSD), including through engagement with stakeholders beyond OECD membership	DAC, WP-STAT	Ongoing	3 200	1 946	-	-	1 254	3 292	2 003	-	-	1 288
2.1. Expanded, open and easily accessible on-line statistical database including improving awareness of the DAC's unique statistical resources to key users [Foundational]		Ongoing	856	601	-	-	255	879	619	-	-	260
2.2. Regular publication of pledges, ODA commitments and projections (Annual ODA press releases in Q2/2017 and Q2/2018 and detailed and comprehensive final data in December 2017 and 2018, enhanced visuals and data accessibility) in order to hold donors to account through monitoring [Foundational]		Ongoing	856	601	-	-	255	879	619	-	-	260

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Sub- sidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
2.3. Statistical directives and methodological guidance notes on development finance on ODA updated by mid-2017; CPA, TOSSD, statistical tools and products adapted for monitoring development finance in support of the SDGs (gender, climate, fragility etc.) (by end-2017), as well as 1 report on philanthropic flows and trends (in Q4/2017) [Foundational]		Ongoing	905	523	-	-	381	931	538	-	-	393
2.4. ODA modernisation implemented and mechanisms of monitoring the standards updated by end 2018 [Foundational]		Ongoing	584	221	-	-	363	603	227	-	-	375
TOTAL			5 640	2 477	60	-	3 104	5 722	2 450	60	-	3 212

End-users and Stakeholders:

Aid agencies, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Academia, UN/DESA, World Economic Forum, IFCS, Development Agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Economy, Ministries of Development Co-operation, Member parliaments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Public at large, Regional development banks, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFCCC, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), Civil society Groups, Developing countries, Centres of government, Ministries of Finance, UN specialised agencies, OECD Key Partners, OECD non-Members.

Horizontal Links with Other Areas:

Linkages	Output Area
Collaboration on data collection and analysis in relation to Social Impact Investment.	1.3.2 Science and Innovation Policies
Tracking support for Rio Conventions and measuring mobilisation of private finance for climate change. Ensuring that blended finance can be applied to best practices in green investment	2.3.5 Green Growth and Sustainable Development
Improving quality of data on flows related to export credits	3.1.4 Arrangement on Export Credits
Measurement of aid in support of domestic resource mobilisation	3.3.1 Taxation
Global Outlook on Financing for Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: ODA, TOSSD, tax, remittances, philanthropy and investment	3.3.1 Taxation
Improving quality of data on foreign direct investment flows to developing countries. Collaboration on work related to long-term investment and infrastructure and ensuring blended finance can contribute to mutual benefit practices and outcomes. Collaboration on private sector instruments	4.1.1 Investment
Putting in place best practice public-private partnerships using blended finance	4.3.1 Public Sector Effectiveness
Global Outlook on Financing for Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: ODA, TOSSD, tax, remittances, philanthropy and investment	4.1.1 Investment
Ongoing collaboration on work related to statistics on financing for development	6.2.1 Statistical Co-ordination, Research, Collection and Dissemination
Strengthening data on flows of resources from Foundations to developing countries.	Development Centre (DEV)
Global Outlook on Financing for Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: ODA, TOSSD, tax, remittances, philanthropy and investment	Development Centre (DEV)
Ongoing collaboration on work related to (1) addressing the financing challenges of investments in developing countries and (2) strengthening international standards on measuring and monitoring development finance.	Development Centre (DEV)

Collaboration with Other International Organisations:

Planned Collaboration	Name
The IMF is a standing and active observer in all DAC bodies and hence a key actor in all of our Output Results	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
The World Bank is a standing and active observer in all DAC bodies and hence a key actor in all of our Output Results	World Bank
Work with UN/DESA, UNCTAD, UNDP and other UN Funds and Programmes, UN Specialised Agencies	United Nations
Work related to the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership	World Economic Forum (WEF)

Gender Mainstreaming:

The DAC is an internationally recognised source of authoritative data and analysis on ODA in support of gender equality, and a leader in debates on financing gender equality. It maintains a comparative advantage as the only organisation that systematically collects, publishes and analyses statistics on aid in support of gender equality.

Data for each individual DAC Member on their aid in support of gender equality will continue to be published through annual *Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment – Donor Charts*, as well as **thematic analysis** in topical areas. This data provides a solid evidence base that highlights gaps in financing for gender equality. The DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) will use this data and its international leverage to strengthen policy attention to closing these financing gaps.

Voluntary Contributions Expenditure in Previous Years and Planned for 2017-18:

	(K EUR)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016²¹	2017	2018
Previous Voluntary Contributions	-	-	-	-		
Voluntary Contributions in Hand					-	-
New Voluntary Contributions					3 104	3 212

²¹ Voluntary Contributions expenditure as at 31 December 2016 - expenditure information will be available in February 2017.

Global Relations Summary:

The Development Assistance Committee's relations with countries beyond its own membership, which includes several OECD countries, are driven by the DAC Global Relations Strategy [first released as [DCD/DAC\(2011\)36/FINAL](#) and currently being up-dated] and take account of the interests and capacity of these countries to engage with the DAC.

The DAC Global Relations Strategy gives priority to engaging with the OECD Key Partners. This engagement is a component of the OECD's overall framework agreements with the individual Key Partners, where these exist. The Key Partners will be invited to the DAC High and Senior-Level meetings and will be encouraged to take part in the work of the DAC subsidiary bodies, notably the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics in which Brazil and South Africa have shown particular interest. Individual Key Partners may also be invited to participate, as observers, in a DAC Peer Review. The DAC also engages with the Key Partners through its work on triangular co-operation, especially with Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa.

The DAC Global Relations Strategy also gives priority to engagement with Arab countries and institutions which will be pursued through a regional partnership with the Arab Co-ordinating Group Institutions and by strengthening relations with Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, DAC Participants. Switzerland has offered to host the annual Arab-DAC Dialogue in 2017. An Arab institution is expected to host the dialogue in 2018. Other regional policy dialogue fora may be established, for example with Latin America and the Caribbean.

Among the countries with an OECD Country Programme, the DAC will advance its collaboration with Kazakhstan, which is a DAC Invitee and is interested in learning from DAC experience on statistical concepts and reporting systems and on evaluation, including by participating in meetings of the relevant DAC subsidiary bodies. Collaboration will continue with Thailand on triangular co-operation and on statistics on concessional and non-concessional flows for development. Collaboration with Morocco will focus on the outcomes of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

An important principle for the DAC is that formal engagement in the Committee by countries beyond the DAC's membership should be on a voluntary basis. While the DAC will encourage countries that fulfil the accession criteria to join the Committee as a Member (for OECD countries) or an Associate (for other countries, some of which may prefer to become a DAC Participant as a first step), changes to the Participation Plan will depend on an initiative coming from the country concerned. The DAC will revise its Global Relations Strategy during 2017-18 to take account of the recommendations and proposals to enhance the inclusiveness and representativeness of the DAC to be made by the High-Level Panel formed in 2016.

Two elements of the DAC's Global Relations merit highlighting:

- DAC membership is independent of OECD membership. As a result, some OECD Members are not DAC Members (in May 2016, these countries were Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Mexico and Turkey). Engaging with OECD Members that are not DAC Members, and OECD Accession countries, is a high priority for the Committee and will be pursued vigorously in 2017-18.
- As well as through formal participation in the Committee, the DAC engages with countries and other development stakeholders through its involvement in international platforms and fora, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building and the Effective Institutions Platform.

DCD/DAC(2016)21/REV3

Contribution to Development:

All of the work under this Output Area contributes to effective development co-operation: an essential enabler for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Consideration of Sustainable Development Perspectives in the Programme of Work:

Under the overall framework of the OECD Action Plan on the SDGs [[C\(2016\)68](#)], this Output Area will contribute to measuring and improving development finance by helping governments mobilise the broad suite of financial resources (taxes, foreign and domestic investments, remittances, aid and philanthropy) that will be necessary to achieve the SDGs in many countries. This includes provision of data for the various individual ODA indicators for which the OECD is responsible. It will also facilitate the exchange of knowledge across countries through global fora, expert groups, peer review mechanisms, and inclusive partnerships.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5 CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-MEMBER ECONOMIES
OUTPUT GROUP: 5.1 DEVELOPMENT

OUTPUT AREA: 5.1.2 EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION THROUGH REVIEWS AND EVIDENCE

	2016 ²²	K EUR 2017	2018
Base Part I Budgeted Resources	-	1 994	1 974
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-1.0 %
CPF	-	-	-
Sub-total Direct (Base + CPF) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	1 994	1 974
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-1.0 %
Attributed Indirect Part I Budgeted Resources²³	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
Total (Direct + Indirect) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	1 994	1 974
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-1.0 %
% of total substantive Part I Output Areas	-	1.7 %	1.7 %

Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned	-	4 146	4 133
Of which Intermediate Outputs entirely financed from New Voluntary Contributions		191	192
<i>As a % of Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned</i>		4.6 %	4.6 %

Total Estimated Cost (Direct Part I Budgeted Resources + Estimated Voluntary Contributions)	-	6 140	6 107
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RESPONSIBLE MANAGER: Deputy Secretary-General Douglas FRANTZ

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr. Mario PEZZINI

²² Comparable figures for 2016 at the Output Area level are not available because of the change in the Strategic Management Framework. Comparable information at the Output Group level will be available with the information on resources being provided separately.

²³ Measurable Attributed Costs will be provided in the draft PWB proposal, to be issued in autumn.

COMMITTEE INFORMATION:	MANDATE or SUNSET:
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) <i>Participants/Observers:</i> Qatar, United Arab Emirates, African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.	31/12/2016 ²⁴
DAC Network on Development Evaluation (EVALUATION NET)	31/12/2016

Committee Approval/Endorsement of this Draft PWB	Development Assistance Committee [DCD/DAC(2016)21/REV2]
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Policy Environment:

Development co-operation is an essential enabler for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is a key component of the global partnership for sustainable development of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, while SDGs 1-16 present the intended results and outcomes of development co-operation. Providers will need to deliver within the existing principles and standards for partner country ownership and mutual accountability, as expressed in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. Decision-making on development co-operation must be based on evidence and results, and informed by lessons from on-the-ground experience.

Peer reviews help to ensure that Members' development co-operation policies and systems are fit for purpose in reducing poverty, improving well-being in the poorest countries, and in contributing to sustainable development. DAC peer reviews are an internationally recognised tool for: (i) holding Members to account for their international and domestic commitments; and (ii) enabling peer learning on the basis of good practices and practical experience in addressing development challenges. Peer reviews influence development co-operation policies, thanks to the high-level political engagement they attract and the parliamentary and public debates they stimulate, including through media coverage.

The international development community needs high-quality evidence to meet the demands of Agenda 2030. The OECD establishes norms and standards for development co-operation; strengthens evaluation and other networks; delivers development co-operation data and analyses to share experience; and serves as a reference point for current policy thinking, for example through the Development Cooperation Report, good practice, increased transparency and innovation to address global development challenges. Through its work on evaluation and results, the OECD can provide evidence of what works for development, ensuring that OECD is well placed to assist providers in delivering effective development co-operation to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and achieve the SDGs in and with developing country partners.

²⁴ The renewal of the mandate for the DAC will be submitted to Council for approval later this year.

Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN):

Traditional development partners increasingly leverage multilateral channels to help partner countries meet their objectives and to respond to global priorities. More than USD 60 billion is provided to multilateral organisations annually. Coupled with the commitment to "making effective use of existing multilateral channels, focusing on those that are performing well" (*4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*, Busan, 2011), the governments that fund these organisations need relevant and robust evidence on the effectiveness of the organisations, for accountability and information reasons. The Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) serves that purpose.

MOPAN generates, collects, analyses and presents information on the effectiveness and results of the major multilateral organisations. It identifies strengths and areas for improvement in the organisations assessed. The analytical assessment reports offer an evidence-base for members' evolving learning needs and accountability requirements. The reports also provide a basis for dialogue with the multilateral organisations on progress towards their stated commitments, on their ability to respond to global challenges and to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to adapt to the evolving multilateral landscape.

Collaborative approaches to evaluations and assessments – such as MOPAN's assessments and related data – add to the OECD products, approaches and tools to help increase the quality of the work carried out by the multilateral organisations, and the contributions these organisations make to greater development, humanitarian and normative results.

Expected Outcomes:**Awareness/Understanding:**

- Collective learning in the DAC and with other development providers on good practice in ensuring that development co-operation is effective in supporting developing countries to deliver their targeted development results. Output Result(s) 1.
- Evidence that enables a better understanding of how policies and practices interact from the perspective of developing countries and of effective ways of investing in sustainable development. Output Result(s) 1.
- Provide an evidence base for MOPAN members, multilateral organisations and direct partners to discuss organisational and development effectiveness. Output Result(s) 3.

Usage:

- Improved quality, relevance and impact of DAC Members' development co-operation through reforms based on knowledge sharing, findings and recommendations of DAC peer reviews and peer learning in thematic areas. Output Result(s) 1.
- Increased demand for and use of evaluative evidence for learning and accountability and greater impact of development co-operation in support of Agenda 2030. Output Result(s) 2.
- Generate relevant, credible and robust information that MOPAN members can use to meet their own accountability requirements. Output Result(s) 3.

Effects:

- Results-based decision-making applied by development agencies of provider and partner countries. Output Result(s) 2.
- Strengthened evaluation policies and practices and improved knowledge management systems to share evaluative evidence in DAC Member countries, and with other providers and partner countries. Output Result(s) 2.
- Increased effectiveness of multilateral organisations being assessed by supporting dialogue between MOPAN members, multilateral organisations and their partners. Output Result(s) 3.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ²⁵	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁶	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1. Twelve DAC peer reviews and the annual Development Co-operation Report	DAC	Ongoing	2 610	1 506	-	-	1 104	2 690	1 562	-	-	1 127
1.1. Twelve DAC peer reviews (Iceland, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Luxembourg, Finland and Korea in 2017, Australia, France, Canada, the Slovak Republic, Greece and the European Union in 2018); 11 mid-term reviews; peer learning products, including one thematic peer learning review. [Foundational]		Ongoing	2 185	1 392	-	-	793	2 251	1 444	-	-	807
1.2. Two Development Co-operation Reports in 2017 and 2018 that provide solid, relevant and critical analysis of enablers for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and continue to rank among the OECD's top flagships. [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	424	114	-	-	311	439	118	-	-	321

²⁵ TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and CPF), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and New Voluntary Contributions.

²⁶ Secretary-General's proposed CPF allocations.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ²⁵	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁶	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
2. Four insights/guidance notes on evaluation evidence and practices; results analyses, reporting and guidance tools for results-based decision making	DAC, EVALUATION NET	Time Bound Q4 2018	1 430	488	-	-	942	1 473	412	-	-	1 061
2.1. Four insights/guidance notes on evidence, innovative practices and guidance to strengthen Member and partner development policy and practice. Provision of two knowledge management services and network exchanges and workshops [Network] [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	622	222	-	-	401	638	227	-	-	411
2.2. Report on “Evaluation for development” and participation by partners, other providers and stakeholders in workshops [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	101	-	-	-	101	102	-	-	-	102
2.3. Guidance tools and workshops for results-based decision making (Q1 and Q3 of 2017 and 2018). Analyses, including 1-2 country case studies, on achievement of development goals through the results frameworks of providers and partners (Q4 of 2017 and Q4 of 2018). [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	617	266	-	-	350	643	185	-	-	459

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Sub- sidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ²⁵	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁶	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
2.4. Four additional partner country analyses, with capacity-building for results-based decision making [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	90	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	90
3. Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN)		Time Bound Q4 2018	2 100	-	-	2 100	-	1 944	-	-	1 944	-
3.1. Performance assessments of 14 multilateral organisations		Time Bound Q4 2018	2 100	-	-	2 100	-	1 944	-	-	1 944	-
TOTAL			6 140	1 994	-	2 100	2 046	6 107	1 974	-	1 944	2 189

End-users and Stakeholders:

Aid agencies, Academia, Centres of government, Developing countries, Civil society Groups, Development Agencies, European Union, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Development Co-operation, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Member parliaments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Regional development banks, UNDG, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP, World Bank, Civil Society.

Horizontal Links with Other Areas:

Linkages	Output Area
Collaboration with PARIS21 on the Development Co-operation Report	5.1.5 Support to Statistics for Results (PARIS21)
Collaboration with STD on the Development Co-operation Report	6.2.1 Statistical Co-ordination, Research, Collection and Dissemination
Collaboration with DEV on the Development Co-operation Report	Development Centre (DEV)

Collaboration with Other International Organisations:

Planned Collaboration	Name
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	World Bank
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Consulted in the context of the peer review process. May also participate in the work of the Network on Development Evaluation	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
Work on results	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Gender Mainstreaming:

There is unprecedented political will and policy commitment at the international level to accelerate progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was a landmark for gender equality, reflected in a comprehensive standalone goal (SDG5) and gender targets in 11 of the 17 other SDGs. This emphasis is also reflected in DAC Members' development co-operation policies, where gender equality is mentioned as a priority by almost all Members.

Peer reviews of DAC Members will continue to assess how effectively DAC Member countries integrate gender equality into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their development co-operation policies and programmes, and to make recommendations to strengthen institutional arrangements and practices to achieve better gender equality results.

Gender equality will also continue to be integrated into the **DAC Development Co-operation Reports** for 2017 and 2018, including through the inclusion of data on aid in support of gender equality in the donor profiles of DAC Members.

The DAC Evaluation Network has been and will continue to be a leader in holding development co-operation to account for gender equality and women's empowerment. The innovative work on SDG-based results approaches to development co-operation seeks to operationalise the gender-related SDGs and targets by linking evidence on progress in developing countries to the results of development co-operation.

MOPAN assesses the multilateral organisations against a set of cross-cutting themes and priorities, including to what extent they mainstream gender equality and the empowerment of women in its work.

Voluntary Contributions Expenditure in Previous Years and Planned for 2017-18:

	(K EUR)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁷	2017	2018
Previous Voluntary Contributions	-	-	-	-		
Voluntary Contributions in Hand					2 100	1 944
New Voluntary Contributions					2 046	2 189

Global Relations Summary:

The Development Assistance Committee's relations with countries beyond its own membership, which includes several OECD countries, are driven by the DAC Global Relations Strategy [first released as [DCD/DAC\(2011\)36/FINAL](#) and currently being up-dated] and take account of the interests and capacity of these countries to engage with the DAC.

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Among the countries with an OECD Country Programme, the DAC will advance its collaboration with Kazakhstan, which is a DAC Invitee and is interested in learning from DAC experience on statistical concepts and reporting systems and on evaluation, including by participating in meetings of the relevant DAC subsidiary bodies. Collaboration will continue with Thailand on triangular co-operation and on statistics on concessional and non-concessional flows for development. Collaboration with Morocco will focus on the outcomes of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

An important principle for the DAC is that formal engagement in the Committee by countries beyond the DAC's membership should be on a voluntary basis.

²⁷ Voluntary Contributions expenditure as at 31 December 2016 - expenditure information will be available in February 2017.

While the DAC will encourage countries that fulfil the accession criteria to join the Committee as a Member (for OECD countries) or an Associate (for other countries, some of which may prefer to become a DAC Participant as a first step), changes to the Participation Plan will depend on an initiative coming from the country concerned. The DAC will revise its Global Relations Strategy during 2017-18 to take account of the recommendations and proposals to enhance the inclusiveness and representativeness of the DAC to be made by the High-Level Panel formed in 2016.

Two elements of the DAC's Global Relations merit highlighting:

- DAC membership is independent of OECD membership. As a result, some OECD Members are not DAC Members (in May 2016, these countries were Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Mexico and Turkey). Engaging with OECD Members that are not DAC Members, and OECD Accession countries, is a high priority for the Committee and will be pursued vigorously in 2017-18.
- As well as through formal participation in the Committee, the DAC engages with countries and other development stakeholders through its involvement in international platforms and fora, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building and the Effective Institutions Platform.

Contribution to Development:

All of the work under this Output Area contributes to effective development co-operation: an essential enabler for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Consideration of Sustainable Development Perspectives in the Programme of Work:

Under the overall framework of the OECD Action Plan on the SDGs [[C\(2016\)68](#)], this Output Area will take the lead in making development co-operation more effective as an enabler for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Peer reviews and peer learning with providers and partners for development effectiveness are the primary purpose of this Output Area. It includes work on an SDG-based results approach to development co-operation.

MOPAN assesses the multilateral organisations against a set of cross-cutting themes and priorities, including to what extent they promote environment/climate change in its work, and to what extent the organisations implement environmental and social safeguard systems.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5 CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-MEMBER ECONOMIES
OUTPUT GROUP: 5.1 DEVELOPMENT
OUTPUT AREA: 5.1.3 EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION, POLICIES AND DIALOGUE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

	K EUR		
	2016 ²⁸	2017	2018
Base Part I Budgeted Resources	-	941	974
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	+3.5 %
CPF	-	239	239
Sub-total Direct (Base + CPF) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	1 180	1 213
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	+2.8 %
Attributed Indirect Part I Budgeted Resources²⁹	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
Total (Direct + Indirect) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	1 180	1 213
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	+2.8 %
% of total substantive Part I Output Areas	-	1.0 %	1.0 %

Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned	-	4 446	4 556
Of which Intermediate Outputs entirely financed from New Voluntary Contributions		1 847	1 879
<i>As a % of Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned</i>		41.5 %	41.2 %

Total Estimated Cost (Direct Part I Budgeted Resources + Estimated Voluntary Contributions)	-	5 626	5 769
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RESPONSIBLE MANAGER: Deputy Secretary-General Douglas FRANTZ

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr. Mario PEZZINI

²⁸ Comparable figures for 2016 at the Output Area level are not available because of the change in the Strategic Management Framework. Comparable information at the Output Group level will be available with the information on resources being provided separately.

²⁹ Measurable Attributed Costs will be provided in the draft PWB proposal, to be issued in autumn.

COMMITTEE INFORMATION:	MANDATE or SUNSET:
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) <i>Participants/Observers:</i> Qatar, United Arab Emirates, African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.	31/12/2016 ³⁰
DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET)	31/12/2016
DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET)	31/12/2016
DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)	31/12/2016
DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)	31/12/2016
Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID)	31/12/2016

Committee Approval/Endorsement of this Draft PWB	Development Assistance Committee [DCD/DAC(2016)21/REV2]
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Policy Environment:

The 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement set out an integrated, universal and transformative framework for sustainable development. Delivering on this new agenda require addressing the interlinked challenges of *accountable and effective institutions* to deliver core state functions and meet citizens' needs and rights; *gender equality* to achieve sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic development; *green growth and climate change* to support the needs of the present and future generations; and *conflicts and fragility* because sustainable development cannot be achieved without peace. Given the global nature of these challenges, collaborative action between public, private and civil society actors is required to deliver expected results. The sustainable development agenda emphasises partnerships and thematic dialogue forums as critical channels for stakeholders to exchange policy evidence and data, inform mutually enabling policies, strengthen collective know-how, and scale up innovations and investments for development impact.

OECD DAC policy networks are valuable vehicles to engage in policy consultation by steering policy debates and supporting OECD Members to deliver on international commitments to improve the impact of development co-operation for the achievement of the SDGs.

³⁰ The renewal of the mandate for the DAC will be submitted to Council for approval later this year.

Expected Outcomes:

Awareness/Understanding:

- Increased awareness of fragility dynamics in fragile, crisis-affected and at-risk countries and how to maximise the flow and mix of resources (financial and other) in such country contexts. Output Result(s) 4.
- Improved knowledge of effective policies for promoting women's economic empowerment in developing countries and advancing gender equality in fragile states, and facilitating a contribution to shaping global debate on gender equality. Output Result(s) 3.
- Shared knowledge and understanding on effective development co-operation policy and practice for environmental sustainability in developing countries, including support for Nationally Determined Contributions to address climate change, and strengthened public-private collaboration. Output Result(s) 2.
- Improved understanding of the role of development finance to mobilise private sector engagement for trade, PSD, infrastructure and green growth. Output Result(s) 5.
- Increased understanding through benchmarking of OECD members and some non-OECD members against international standards for countering illicit financial flows from partner countries. Output Result(s) 1.

Usage:

- Resilience Systems Analysis tool used by United Nations, NGOs and DAC members to design risk-informed and coherent programming in fragile, at risk and crisis affected states. Output Result(s) 4.
- Better monitoring of finance commitments and development co-operation support to implement the Rio Conventions. Output Result(s) 2.
- Improved implementation of development co-operation policies and programmes for promoting trade, investment and PSD to transform production and deliver sustainable development. Output Result(s) 5.

Effects:

- More effective development co-operation for accountable and inclusive institutions in partners' countries including in tackling illicit financial flows. Output Result(s) 1.
- More effective programming of DAC members and other partners in fragile, crisis-affected and at-risk countries delivering on the Stockholm Declaration and the World Humanitarian Summit commitments. Output Result(s) 4.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³¹	Part I Budget	CPF ³²	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1. Policy reviews and guidance on supporting implementation of SDG 16 in developing countries; report and policy recommendations on curbing global <i>bads</i> for developing countries (corruption and illicit financial flows)	DAC, GOVNET	Time Bound Q4 2018	885	221	-	-	664	933	229	-	-	703
1.1. Policy network steering evidence based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on implementation of SDG 16 in development co-operation; draft recommendation of the Council for Development Actors on Managing the risk of corruption; GovNet's contribution to the joint network policy outlook on a jointly identified policy issue for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda [Network] [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	609	221	-	-	389	651	229	-	-	421
1.2. Contributing the development perspective to the proposed establishment of a member-steered anti-corruption and integrity platform; flagship on tackling illicit financial flows with focus on beneficial ownership; expert consultation on methodologies to measure illicit financial flows [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	276	-	-	-	276	282	-	-	-	282

³¹ TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and CPF), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and New Voluntary Contributions.

³² Secretary-General's proposed CPF allocations.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³¹	Part I Budget	CPF ³²	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
2. Policy guidance and tools for tracking and strengthening finance and actions to implement Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda	DAC, EPOC, ENVIRONET WPBWE, WPCID	Time Bound Q4 2018	1 066	220	-	-	846	1 091	229	-	-	862
2.1. Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning on environment, climate change and development: guidance, tools and monitoring of climate, other related development finance and actions, including public private collaboration; and support for reporting on Rio Conventions (including climate finance and TOSSD) [Network] [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	621	220	-	-	401	639	229	-	-	410
2.2. Policy briefs and case studies on peer learning and good practice in environment and climate change in context of global policy challenges: governance and resilience, migration / conflict, and public private collaboration [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	445	-	-	-	445	452	-	-	-	452

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)					2018 (K EUR)				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³¹	Part I Budget	CPF ³²	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
3. Flagship and policy guidance on implementing the SDGs for women and girls (women's economic empowerment; gender and fragile states)	DAC, GENDER- NET	Time Bound Q4 2018	1 035	222	134	-	679	1 054	229	134	-	691
3.1. Policy network for evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; contribution to joint development policy outlook on critical and emerging issues for implementing the 2030 Agenda; thematic on financing gender equality; and global advocacy [Network] [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	620	222	-	-	398	640	229	-	-	411
3.2. Guidance note on addressing gender equality in fragile states (with INCAF and GovNet) [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	100
3.3. OECD flagship and inclusive global dialogues on innovative policies on women's economic empowerment to achieve the 2030 Agenda (with DEV) [Optional] [CPF of 41 KEUR per year also allocated to STD]		Time Bound Q4 2018	315	-	134	-	181	314	-	134	-	180

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³¹	Part I Budget	CPF ³²	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
4. Political engagement, analysis and evidence, guidance notes on global commitments to "leave no one behind" in fragile, at-risk and crisis affected contexts, including States of Fragility Report	DAC, INCAF	Time Bound Q4 2018	1 614	278	105	-	1 231	1 647	288	105	-	1 254
4.1. Policy network steering evidence-based analysis, expert dialogue and peer learning; focus on violence, root causes and conflict prevention and New Deal [Network] [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	621	221	-	-	400	639	230	-	-	410
4.2. States of Fragility Report [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	350	57	-	-	294	358	58	-	-	300
4.3. Guidance package on (i) more effective programming in countries of refugee origin, transit and destination (ii) delivering on commitments from the World Humanitarian Summit (iii) risk and resilience (iv) better financing and partnerships in fragile contexts [Optional]	DAC, INCAF	Time Bound Q4 2018	643	-	105	-	538	649	-	105	-	544

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³¹	Part I Budget	CPF ³²	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
5. Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017), annual meetings and reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development, two to three reports on green investment and infrastructure	DAC, TC, AGID, ENVIRONET	Time Bound Q4 2018	1 026	-	-	-	1 026	1 045	-	-	-	1 045
5.1. Aid for trade: Flagship publication on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017) (with TAD and WTO); one OECD and WTO Meeting on Aid for Trade [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	223	-	-	-	223	227	-	-	-	227
5.2. Aid for trade: four documents on monitoring implementation of development co-operation for production transformation; two documents on G20 Aid for Trade Pledge delivered to the G20 DWG, two Working Papers on Aid for Trade [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	225	-	-	-	225	231	-	-	-	231
5.3. A reformed AGID for private sector engagement and development (PSD); two annual AGID meetings (a regular meeting and a round table on private sector investments for the SDGs); policy briefs or papers on how to mobilise private sector engagement and PSD to achieve the 2030 Agenda [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	223	-	-	-	223	227	-	-	-	227
5.4. Green investment and infrastructure: One document on development co-operation for green investment for sustainable development; two reports on		Time Bound Q4 2018	355	-	-	-	355	360	-	-	-	360

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³¹	Part I Budget	CPF ³²	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
ODF for infrastructure as a contribution to the G20, with special focus on leveraging private investment, regional connectivity, sustainable infrastructure; country focused assessments on the role of development co-operation and the Policy Framework for Investment. [Optional]												
TOTAL			5 626	941	239	-	4 446	5 769	974	239	-	4 556

End-users and Stakeholders:

Aid agencies, Academia, Developing countries, Centres of government, Development Agencies, Ministries of Tax Administrations, Ministries of Finance, Economic Research institutions, Ministries of Development Co-operation, Ministries of Environment, European Union, Ministries of Women/Gender Equity, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, International Alert, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Regional development banks, UNODC, European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISSS), International Financial Institutions (IFI), UNDG, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), UN Regional Commissions, International Fund for Agricultural Development, WFP, UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCAP, UNFCCC, Civil Society, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), UN/DESA, International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), Partner economies, World Trade Organisation (WTO), UNCTAD, International Trade Centre (ITC).

Horizontal Links with Other Areas:

Linkages	Output Area
Collaboration with ENV on: (a) tracking environment-related development finance (Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance); and (b) work on emerging policy issues related to climate change and natural resources in developing countries	2.3.2 Climate Change and Natural Resource Management
Work with ELS, DEV, GOV on the cross-OECD refugee and migration platform	2.2.2 Migration Policies
Contribution to the implementation of the OECD-wide Gender Equality Initiative	2.2.3 Welfare and Social Inclusion
Work with TAD on the flagship on Aid for Trade at a Glance (2017)	3.1.1 Trade Liberalisation
Through a reformed Advisory Group on Investment and Development, provide the platform to discuss policies to enhance the private sector contribution to the 2030 Agenda, in collaboration with DAF and DEV	4.1.1 Investment
Work with DAF anti-corruption division and CTP's Global Forum on the next IFF report on beneficial ownership	4.1.2 Anti-Corruption
Inputs for the annual updates of the OECD Gender Data Portal. Collaboration on work related to the implementation of the 2030 Gender Agenda.	6.2.1 Statistical Co-ordination, Research, Collection and Dissemination
Work with DEV, SWAC on analysis tools for fragile contexts	Development Centre (DEV)
Joint DCD/DEV project bringing OECD and non-OECD countries together as a community of practice to produce knowledge on effective social and economic policies to achieve women's economic empowerment.	Development Centre (DEV)

Collaboration with Other International Organisations:

Planned Collaboration	Name
The World Bank is: co-chair of INCAF's Implementation and Reform Task Team and active participant in all INCAF work; new Co-Chair of GovNet Anti-Corruption Task Team and likely partner on the IFF 2017 report on Beneficial Ownership (TBC); and Member of OECD-led Experts Group on Resilience. It also contributes to ENVIRONET discussions on climate-related development finance and private sector engagement and actively engages in GENDERNET meetings	World Bank
The IMF is a standing and active observer in all DAC bodies and hence a key actor in all Output Results.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
The United Nations Development Programme is a standing and active observer in all DAC bodies and hence a key actor in all Output Results. UNDP is co-chair of INCAF and is therefore actively engaged in the entirety of the Network's activities. UNDP is an active member of GovNet UNDP is member of the ENVIRONET and currently part of the ENVIRONET Bureau, (with a focus on work on green growth, climate change, biodiversity and development co-operation). UNDP also collaborates with the OECD secretariat and others in supporting the Partnership for Climate Finance and Development.	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
The African Development Bank is actively engaged in GENDERNET meetings and ACTT meetings of GovNet	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Member of OECD-led Experts Group on Resilience.	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
The Asian Development Bank: contributes to ENVIRONET discussions on climate-related development finance and private sector engagement; and actively engages in GENDERNET and GovNet meetings.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Collaboration on work streams concerning sustainable development (Rio and G20), Millennium Development Goals, climate change, and financing for development	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
Member of OECD-led Experts Group on Resilience	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Work to develop and implement the aid for trade agenda	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Work to develop and implement the aid for trade agenda	World Economic Forum (WEF)

Actively engaged in ENVIRONET with a focus on work on environment, green growth and development co-operation	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Contributes to ENVIRONET and contributor to work on environment, green growth and development co-operation	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Actively engages in ENVIRONET, with a focus on work on green growth, biodiversity and development co-operation	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
A standing and active Participant in GENDERNET and collaborates on work concerning gender equality and women's empowerment in particular in the area of financing gender equality, and fragile states	UN Women - Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
Contributes to ENVIRONET discussions on climate-related development finance and private sector engagement	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
Work to develop and implement the aid for trade agenda	World Trade Organization (WTO)

Gender Mainstreaming:

The DAC drives collective efforts to improve donor practice and maximise the impact of gender and development programming on the ground by generating knowledge, analysis and policy advice to inform Members' development policies and programming on gender equality. Through the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), the DAC offers a critical platform for mutual learning among gender advisors from Member agencies to promote the exchange of best practices, test new ideas and garner support for initiatives on gender equality.

Support will be provided to DAC Members to **implement the SDGs targets on gender equality** by identifying the right policies and approaches to fast track progress for women and girls and contribute to build the evidence base on “what works” in support of gender equality, with a particular focus on women's economic empowerment. The GENDERNET will continue to work collaboratively with the DAC Networks on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), Governance (GOVNET), and Environment (ENVIRONET) to ensure that gender equality is effectively mainstreamed into the DAC's work on **governance, conflict, fragility and resilience** and **environment and climate change**.

A joint initiative by GENDERNET, INCAF and GOVNET will produce a package of practical guidance and evidence to inform **better donor programming on gender equality in fragile states**. These products will support DAC Members in implementing recommendations from the 2016 GENDERNET/INCAF research project on donor approaches to gender equality in fragile states.

Global policy dialogues on implementing the SDGs for women and girls will be jointly organised with DEV (in Africa, Asia and at OECD Headquarters) to exchange knowledge on the innovations needed to achieve Agenda 2030 for women and girls and to foster South-South and North-South co-operation on gender equality. Based on joint research and the outcomes of these inclusive policy dialogues, a **flagship report** on best policies and practices for achieving the gender equality commitments of the SDGs will be prepared, with a focus on women's economic empowerment.

Voluntary Contributions Expenditure in Previous Years and Planned for 2017-18:

	(K EUR)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ³³	2017	2018
Previous Voluntary Contributions	-	-	-	-		
Voluntary Contributions in Hand					-	-
New Voluntary Contributions					4 446	4 556

Global Relations Summary:

The Development Assistance Committee's relations with countries beyond its own membership, which includes several OECD countries, are driven by the DAC Global Relations Strategy [first released as [DCD/DAC\(2011\)36/FINAL](#) and currently being up-dated] and take account of the interests and capacity of these countries to engage with the DAC.

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Among the countries with an OECD Country Programme, the DAC will advance its collaboration with Kazakhstan, which is a DAC Invitee and is interested in learning from DAC experience on statistical concepts and reporting systems and on evaluation, including by participating in meetings of the relevant DAC subsidiary bodies. Collaboration will continue with Thailand on triangular co-operation and on statistics on concessional and non-concessional flows for development. Collaboration with Morocco will focus on the outcomes of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ Voluntary Contributions expenditure as at 31 December 2016 - expenditure information will be available in February 2017.

An important principle for the DAC is that formal engagement in the Committee by countries beyond the DAC's membership should be on a voluntary basis. While the DAC will encourage countries that fulfil the accession criteria to join the Committee as a Member (for OECD countries) or an Associate (for other countries, some of which may prefer to become a DAC Participant as a first step), changes to the Participation Plan will depend on an initiative coming from the country concerned. The DAC will revise its Global Relations Strategy during 2017-18 to take account of the recommendations and proposals to enhance the inclusiveness and representativeness of the DAC to be made by the High-Level Panel formed in 2016.

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- As well as through formal participation in the Committee, the DAC engages with countries and other development stakeholders through its involvement in international platforms and fora, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building and the Effective Institutions Platform.

Contribution to Development:

All of the work under this Output Area contributes to effective development co-operation: an essential enabler for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Consideration of Sustainable Development Perspectives in the Programme of Work:

Under the overall framework of the OECD Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals [[C\(2016\)68](#)], this Output Area will contribute to achieving sustainable development by working through the DAC policy networks to:

- generate and share evidence-based policy analysis on current and emerging development issues to inform OECD Members and developing countries' partnership and policy choices for the attainment of the SDGs;
- promote policy dialogue grounded in evidence-based analysis on issues impacting development and sharing learning and knowledge on what works to scale up development results;
- develop policy guidance, standards and norms, and/or recommendations to help stakeholders address these challenges and seize opportunities, and where appropriate facilitate collective positions of OECD Members.

All outputs within this area are focused on improving DAC members support to partner countries for implementation of the 2030 United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development. The outputs cover five thematic policy areas critical to partner countries' implementation of the SDGs: governance, gender equality, environmental sustainability and climate change, conflict and fragility, and trade and production transformation.

The following outputs intend to improve OECD members understanding of the challenges partner countries face in addressing these policy issues and provide policy guidance/ recommendations for improving OECD members' support to partner countries:

- **Policy reviews and guidance on supporting implementation of SDG 16 in developing countries; report and policy recommendations on curbing global *bads* for developing countries (corruption and illicit financial flows)**- This Output Result will support DAC Members, partners and other key stakeholders to drive implementation, follow-up and review of SDG 16.
- **Policy guidance and tools for tracking and strengthening finance and actions to implement Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda** - This Output Result will support DAC Members, partners and other key stakeholders to drive implementation, follow-up and review of the SDG commitments related to the environment, natural resources and climate change (i.e. SDGs 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15).
- **Flagship and policy guidance on implementing the SDGs for women and girls (women's economic empowerment; gender and fragile states)** - The 2030 Agenda recognises that achieving gender equality is essential to achieving sustainable development. This Output Result will support DAC Members, partners and other key stakeholders to drive implementation, follow-up and review of the SDG commitments on gender equality by improving knowledge of effective policies, data and financing at the national level, with a focus on women's economic empowerment, and gender and fragile states.
- **Political engagement, analysis and evidence, guidance notes on global commitments to "leave no one behind" in fragile, at-risk and crisis affected contexts, including States of Fragility Report** - This Output Result will support DAC Members, partners and other key stakeholders to deliver on the international community's global commitment to leave no one behind under the 2030 Agenda.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5 CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-MEMBER ECONOMIES**OUTPUT GROUP: 5.1 DEVELOPMENT****OUTPUT AREA: 5.1.4 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION ARCHITECTURE**

	K EUR		
	2016 ³⁴	2017	2018
Base Part I Budgeted Resources	-	419	432
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	+3.3 %
CPF	-	-	-
Sub-total Direct (Base + CPF) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	419	432
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	+3.3 %
Attributed Indirect Part I Budgeted Resources³⁵	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
Total (Direct + Indirect) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	419	432
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	+3.3 %
% of total substantive Part I Output Areas	-	0.4 %	0.4 %

Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned	-	3 188	3 268
Of which Intermediate Outputs entirely financed from New Voluntary Contributions		2 008	2 066
<i>As a % of Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned</i>		63.0 %	63.2 %

Total Estimated Cost (Direct Part I Budgeted Resources + Estimated Voluntary Contributions)	-	3 607	3 701
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RESPONSIBLE MANAGER: Deputy Secretary-General Douglas FRANTZ

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr. Mario PEZZINI

³⁴ Comparable figures for 2016 at the Output Area level are not available because of the change in the Strategic Management Framework. Comparable information at the Output Group level will be available with the information on resources being provided separately.

³⁵ Measurable Attributed Costs will be provided in the draft PWB proposal, to be issued in autumn.

COMMITTEE INFORMATION:	MANDATE or SUNSET:
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) <i>Participants/Observers:</i> Qatar, United Arab Emirates, African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.	31/12/2016 ³⁶

Committee Approval/Endorsement of this Draft PWB	Development Assistance Committee [DCD/DAC(2016)21/REV2]
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Policy Environment:

Delivering on the ambitious, universal Agenda 2030 calls for more co-operative approaches and common, global solutions. This requires greater collaboration among all actors in development co-operation, including by developing and adapting existing partnership arrangements. SDG 17 stresses that implementing the sustainable development agenda will require partnerships that are inclusive and build upon "... principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre".

Developing countries are handling a growing diversity of partners and financial and non-financial flows for development. Fragmented action by development partners leads to increased transactions costs and lost opportunities for synergies and impact. The international community must deliver coherent policies and actions, and reinforce developing country leadership over development efforts and resources. For this reason, successful implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the SDGs calls for intensified efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development co-operation and for multi-stakeholder partnerships that share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources for the benefit of all.

The challenges of alleviating poverty, supporting peacebuilding and stemming the rise of global crises such as refugee flows, transnational security threats or violent extremism demand collective and concerted action across all stakeholders. Engaging on issues of conflict and fragility is needed to tackle the root causes of these trends, and ensure that 'no one is left behind' as we implement Agenda 2030.

The value-added of OECD in supporting partnerships for the global development co-operation architecture builds on the Organisation's multidisciplinary expertise, policy tools, monitoring and evidence-based analysis, and dialogue platforms to help the international community design sound policies and impactful partnerships for sustainable development. These partnerships bring value to the international development co-operation architecture by building alliances and standards on critical issues and facilitating consensus building and effective influencing of broader global processes, for example in the UN context.

³⁶ The renewal of the mandate for the DAC will be submitted to Council for approval later this year.

Expected Outcomes:**Awareness/Understanding:**

- Enabling peer learning at country level to strengthen oversight institutions and improve accountability. Output Result(s) 5.
- Increased legitimacy and impact of OECD norms and standards on sustainable development through more strategic engagement with civil society. Output Result(s) 6.
- Development agencies of provider countries, in collaboration with civil society organisations, provide more effective support to achieve key SDGs focused on the most vulnerable poor people in developing countries. Output Result(s) 6.
- Increased awareness, a common understanding and increased ownership of the New Deal as a long term reform and collaboration framework for the delivery of the Agenda 2030 in fragile and conflict affected environments. Output Result(s) 4.

Effects:

- Improved dialogue on critical topics to accelerate impact of SDF implementation. Output Result(s) 2.
- Strengthened political engagement for effective development co-operation in the 2030 landscape through improved multi-stakeholder partnerships. Output Result(s) 2.
- Mutual accountability on effective development co-operation from a multi-stakeholder perspective. Output Result(s) 2.
- Strengthened co-operation between the DAC, other providers of development co-operation (beyond the Committee's membership) and other actors leads to stronger mutual learning and exchange of good practice. Output Result(s) 1.
- Improved country level implementation of New Deal principles in line with the Stockholm Declaration principles. Output Result(s) 4.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³⁷	Part I Budget	CPF ³⁸	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1. Seminars, policy dialogues and reviews on good development co-operation practices for providers of development co-operation beyond the committee's membership	DAC	Ongoing	909	227	-	-	681	934	234	-	-	700
1.1. Dialogue and reports on countries that apply to join the DAC or to become an Associate or Participant of the Committee [Foundational]		Ongoing	338	115	-	-	224	348	118	-	-	229
1.2. Seminars and workshops with countries seeking to improve the effectiveness of their development co-operation systems by drawing on the collective experience of DAC members [Foundational]		Ongoing	350	98	-	-	252	359	101	-	-	259
1.3. Special reviews of the development policies and programmes of countries that are not members of DAC, conducted on a demand-driven and self-funded basis [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	45	15	-	-	30	46	15	-	-	31

³⁷ TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and CPF), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and New Voluntary Contributions.

³⁸ Secretary-General's proposed CPF allocations.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Sub-sidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³⁷	Part I Budget	CPF ³⁸	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1.4. Major policy dialogues and monitoring and analysis of triangular co-operation, drawing on information compiled by the OECD e.g. through surveys, interviews or literature reviews [Foundational]		Time Bound Q4 2018	175	-	-	-	175	181	-	-	-	181
2. Multi-stakeholder platform monitoring the effectiveness of development co-operation and providing evidence-based analyses to support mutual accountability and policy dialogue [Monitoring contributes data to the UN-led follow-up and review of SDGs 5 &17]	DAC	Time Bound Q4 2018	1 544	192	-	-	1 353	1 585	198	-	-	1 387
2.1. Multi-stakeholder monitoring process and global monitoring report on effectiveness of development co-operation contributing to measurement of SDG targets for Goals 5 and 17 [Foundational]		Ongoing	865	192	-	-	674	882	198	-	-	683
2.2. Technical Secretariat provided jointly with UNDP to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	385	-	-	-	385	403	-	-	-	403

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³⁷	Part I Budget	CPF ³⁸	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
2.3. Thematic policy dialogues backed by evidence based analyses and best-practice compendiums for effective development co-operation and financing for development [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	294	-	-	-	294	300	-	-	-	300
3. Global Forum on Development	DAC, GFDV	Time Bound Q4 2018	50	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	50
3.1. Global Forum on Development [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	50	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	50
4. Four country reports and six dialogue meetings. A multi-stakeholder platform bringing together fragile states, donor countries and civil society to collectively foster and provide evidence-based analysis on the effective implementation of the New Deal in fragile and conflict affected countries / International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding	DAC	Time Bound Q4 2018	493	-	-	-	493	510	-	-	-	510
4.1. Four country reports on the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration commitments [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	253	-	-	-	253	262	-	-	-	262

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Sub- sidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³⁷	Part I Budget	CPF ³⁸	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
4.2. Six dialogue meetings (including 2 global, high level political meetings) to galvanise political support and mobilise technical means to implement the principles of the International Dialogue, and share the learning of the Dialogue at the global and country levels [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	240	-	-	-	240	249	-	-	-	249
5. Two learning alliances, bi- annual meetings, policy briefs and guidance on building accountable, effective and inclusive institutions at the country level through peer learning / Effective Institutions Platform (EIP)	DAC	Time Bound Q4 2018	418	-	-	-	418	418	-	-	-	418
5.1. Two EIP learning alliances supporting country-level implementation of SDG 16 [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	242	-	-	-	242	242	-	-	-	242
5.2. Bi-annual EIP meetings to identify priority governance challenges that require peer learning [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	176	-	-	-	176	176	-	-	-	176

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Sub-sidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ³⁷	Part I Budget	CPF ³⁸	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
6. Leveraging NGO and civil society knowledge and capabilities in development co-operation		Time Bound Q4 2018	193	-	-	-	193	203	-	-	-	203
6.1. One or two workshops on good practice for donor support and outreach consultations with key actors [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	116	-	-	-	116	122	-	-	-	122
6.2. Survey on NGO financing for development linked to the proposed update of the report on philanthropic flows and trends [Optional]		Time Bound Q4 2018	77	-	-	-	77	81	-	-	-	81
TOTAL			3 607	419	-	-	3 188	3 701	432	-	-	3 268

End-users and Stakeholders:

Aid agencies, Academia, Centres of government, Developing countries, Civil society Groups, Development Agencies, European Union, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Development Co-operation, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Member parliaments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Regional development banks, UNDG, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP, World Bank, Civil Society, Trade unions, Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Commission, African Union (AU), Ministries of Finance, International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), Parliamentarians and support staff.

Horizontal Links with Other Areas:

Linkages	Output Area
The Effective Institutions Platform collaborates with the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate of the OECD, drawing on experience on OECD countries and enabling linkages on peer learning in governance. Collaboration covers themes such as governance indicators, inclusive policy-making and accountability systems.	4.3.1 Public Sector Effectiveness
The DAC's engagement work contributes to and benefits from the OECD's more general global relations activities, with the Global Relations Secretariat and the Legal Directorate being key partners	5.2.1 Co-operation with Non-Members (Strategy and Co-ordination)
Support to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation contributes to and benefits from work led by the Development Centre, for example in engagement with philanthropy and foundations	Development Centre (DEV)
The Effective Institutions Platform will collaborate with the Development Centre, including through contributing to Governance chapters of African Economic Outlook and Asian Development Outlook as well as Governance dimensions of the Multi-Dimensional Country Reviews.	Development Centre (DEV)

Collaboration with Other International Organisations:

Planned Collaboration	Name
The IMF is a standing and active observer in all DAC bodies and hence a key actor in all of our Output Results.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
The World Bank is a standing and active observer in all DAC bodies and hence a key actor in all of our Output Results. The World Bank is on the Advisory Group of the Effective Institutions Platform. The World Bank is an active member of the International Dialogue and regularly hosts International Dialogue events in regional hub, Kenya. The World Bank is a member of the Global Partnership Steering Committee.	World Bank
The UNDP is a standing and active observer in all DAC bodies and hence a key actor in all of our Output Results. The OECD and UNDP will provide joint secretariat support to facilitate the functioning of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, including for the production of analytical reports to support global accountability. UNDP manages a New Deal Support Facility which finances the meeting participation of partner country members of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and provides logistical support to secretariat in country. The OECD and UNDP provide joint Secretariat support to the Effective Institutions Platform. The OECD works with several offices of the UNDP to develop institutional capacity in providers of development co-operation that are not members of the DAC.	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Through our analytical work on triangular co-operation, the OECD reaches out to the UN Office on South-South Co-operation and several UN specialised agencies, including FAO, ILO and WFP.	International Labour Organization (ILO)

Gender Mainstreaming:

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are a critical modality to drive the implementation of the gender equality commitments of the 2030 Agenda from the global to the local level. The OECD will leverage its partnerships and convening power to support the achievement of gender equality and sustainable development by 2030 and ensure that gender equality remains at the heart of the development effectiveness agenda. More specifically:

- The **Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation** (GPEDC) tracks progress in the implementation of Busan commitments for more effective development co-operation through its monitoring framework comprised of a set of 10 indicators – one of which focuses on gender equality. The OECD will continue to work with UN Women to raise awareness and encourage countries to report on the **Global Partnership Indicator on Gender Equality** (indicator 8) that tracks the “*proportion of developing countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment*”, and which is recognised as an indicator contributing the UN-led follow-up and review of SDG5.
- Gender equality is a topic of particular interest for a number of development actors beyond the DAC membership. The OECD will continue to raise gender equality in its **engagement and policy dialogues** with non-DAC partners. Participants to the DAC can attend the annual meetings of the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET).
- The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding’s ‘Stockholm Declaration to Address Fragility and Build Peace in a Changing World’ (April 2016) commits members of the DCD-hosted platform to **strengthen** gender approaches and women’s active participation in peacebuilding by linking the implementation of the New Deal to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. The International Dialogue will work with its members to raise awareness of this commitment and to monitor and report on its implementation.

Voluntary Contributions Expenditure in Previous Years and Planned for 2017-18:

	(K EUR)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ³⁹	2017	2018
Previous Voluntary Contributions	-	-	-	-		
Voluntary Contributions in Hand					-	-
New Voluntary Contributions					3 188	3 268

³⁹ Voluntary Contributions expenditure as at 31 December 2016 - expenditure information will be available in February 2017.

Global Relations Summary:

The Development Assistance Committee's relations with countries beyond its own membership, which includes several OECD countries, are driven by the DAC Global Relations Strategy [first released as [DCD/DAC\(2011\)36/FINAL](#) and currently being up-dated] and take account of the interests and capacity of these countries to engage with the DAC.

The DAC Global Relations Strategy gives priority to engaging with the OECD Key Partners. This engagement is a component of the OECD's overall framework agreements with the individual Key Partners, where these exist. The Key Partners will be invited to the DAC High and Senior-Level meetings and will be encouraged to take part in the work of the DAC subsidiary bodies, notably the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics in which Brazil and South Africa have shown particular interest. Individual Key Partners may also be invited to participate, as observers, in a DAC Peer Review. The DAC also engages with the Key Partners through its work on triangular co-operation, especially with Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa.

The DAC Global Relations Strategy also gives priority to engagement with Arab countries and institutions which will be pursued through a regional partnership with the Arab Co-ordinating Group Institutions and by strengthening relations with Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, DAC Participants. Switzerland has offered to host the annual Arab-DAC Dialogue in 2017. An Arab institution is expected to host the dialogue in 2018. Other regional policy dialogue fora may be established, for example with Latin America and the Caribbean.

Among the countries with an OECD Country Programme, the DAC will advance its collaboration with Kazakhstan, which is a DAC Invitee and is interested in learning from DAC experience on statistical concepts and reporting systems and on evaluation, including by participating in meetings of the relevant DAC subsidiary bodies. Collaboration will continue with Thailand on triangular co-operation and on statistics on concessional and non-concessional flows for development. Collaboration with Morocco will focus on the outcomes of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

An important principle for the DAC is that formal engagement in the Committee by countries beyond the DAC's membership should be on a voluntary basis. While the DAC will encourage countries that fulfil the accession criteria to join the Committee as a Member (for OECD countries) or an Associate (for other countries, some of which may prefer to become a DAC Participant as a first step), changes to the Participation Plan will depend on an initiative coming from the country concerned. The DAC will revise its Global Relations Strategy during 2017-18 to take account of the recommendations and proposals to enhance the inclusiveness and representativeness of the DAC to be made by the High-Level Panel formed in 2016.

Two elements of the DAC's Global Relations merit highlighting:

- DAC membership is independent of OECD membership. As a result, some OECD Members are not DAC Members (in May 2016, these countries were Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Mexico and Turkey). Engaging with OECD Members that are not DAC Members, and OECD Accession countries, is a high priority for the Committee and will be pursued vigorously in 2017-18.
- As well as through formal participation in the Committee, the DAC engages with countries and other development stakeholders through its involvement in international platforms and fora, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building and the Effective Institutions Platform.

Contribution to Development:

All of the work under this Output Area contributes to effective development co-operation: an essential enabler for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Consideration of Sustainable Development Perspectives in the Programme of Work:

Under the overall framework of the OECD Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals [[C\(2016\)68](#)], this Output Area will enhance development co-operation partnerships among DAC Members and other global development actors for effective implementation of the SDGs particularly in developing countries.

The overarching objective of the DAC is to promote development co-operation and other policies so as to contribute to sustainable development. Promoting sustainable development is at the heart of the good practices and experience that the DAC shares with providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC membership through its work on engagement.

The global monitoring report measures effectiveness of development co-operation and achievement of SDG targets for Goals 5 and 17 in the UN-led follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda; the Global Partnership provides a multi-stakeholder platform to share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources as called for in SDG17.

The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding will collectively monitor the implementation of global commitments on these issues in four selected countries, and reach out to internal and external constituencies to communicate the principles of the Dialogue.

In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 16, the Effective Institutions Platform provides a space for dialogue on governance trends and lessons learned on building inclusive, accountable, effective and resilient institutions.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5 CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-MEMBER ECONOMIES**OUTPUT GROUP: 5.1 DEVELOPMENT****OUTPUT AREA: 5.1.5 SUPPORT TO STATISTICS FOR RESULTS (PARIS21)**

	K EUR		
	2016	2017	2018
Base Part I Budgeted Resources	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
CPF	-	-	-
Sub-total Direct (Base + CPF) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
Attributed Indirect Part I Budgeted Resources⁴⁰	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
Total (Direct + Indirect) Part I Budgeted Resources	-	-	-
<i>% change per year</i>	-	-	-
% of total substantive Part I Output Areas	-	-	-
Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned	5 075	7 394	7 687
Of which Intermediate Outputs entirely financed from New Voluntary Contributions		-	-
<i>As a % of Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned</i>		-	-
Total Estimated Cost (Direct Part I Budgeted Resources + Estimated Voluntary Contributions)	5 075	7 394	7 687

RESPONSIBLE MANAGER: Deputy Secretary-General Douglas FRANTZ

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Ms. Martine DURAND

⁴⁰ Measurable Attributed Costs will be provided in the draft PWB proposal, to be issued in autumn.

COMMITTEE INFORMATION:	MANDATE or SUNSET:
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) <i>Participants/Observers:</i> Qatar, United Arab Emirates, African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank.	31/12/2016 ⁴¹
Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy (CSSP) <i>Participants/Observers:</i> Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), UN Statistics Division (UNSD), World Bank.	31/12/2018
Committee Approval/Endorsement of this Draft PWB	PARIS21's work programme was approved by its governing board on 6 April 2016. The PWB template is included, for information, in DAC document DCD/DAC(2016)21/REV2 .

Policy Environment:

The recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will generate unprecedented demand for more and better data for monitoring, reporting and decision-making at national and international levels. Countries and citizens need this information to hold their leaders accountable for promoting sustainable development.

New technology and other innovations that transform how data are being collected and used by governments and citizens alike is becoming increasingly important for statistical exercises and will be crucial in driving forward the SDGs. Technological and institutional innovations present new opportunities in data collection, production, dissemination, and analysis. While technology alone will be insufficient to navigate the challenges ahead, technological advancements and developing the capacity to exploit them and foster their uptake by governments and communities can have a dramatic impact.

National Statistical Systems (NSS), particularly those in developing countries, are still facing considerable challenges in delivering quality statistical information. They will therefore require substantial support to build and sustain effective capacity to produce more high quality statistics and create effective data dissemination mechanisms to ensure that the right information is provided for better policy-making.

The OECD and PARIS21 will contribute to addressing gaps in data for development, leveraging opportunities arising from “the data revolution” including big data and public-private-partnerships in the data ecosystem through the development, among others, of inventories, tools, guidelines, standards/protocols and through close collaboration with the newly established Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data.

⁴¹ The renewal of the mandate for the DAC will be submitted to Council for approval later this year.

Expected Outcomes:

Awareness/Understanding:

- Increased awareness among PARIS21 members, developing countries, international institutions, global summits / high-level fora on development, and donor country policy-makers of:
 - (1) the central role of statistics in evidence-based policy making and results monitoring (including monitoring progress towards the SDGs) and the importance of national statistical capacities in developing countries to respond to all national, regional, and international policy needs for data;
 - (2) the different levels of statistical capacities in developing countries and what actions are most likely to improve these capacities; and
 - (3) the opportunities and risks of the “data revolution” comprising big and open data, public-private partnerships and other technological and institutional innovations. Output Result(s) 1. Output Result(s) 1.

Usage:

- Increased use of statistical information by members, international institutions dealing with development, and developing countries to guide development policy decisions and manage their implementation. Output Result(s) 1.

Effects:

- Increased collaboration among PARIS21 members and other partners involved in supporting efficient statistical development in developing countries. Output Result(s) 1.
- Improved capacity in developing countries to produce, archive, disseminate, analyse, and use statistics to formulate and monitor development policy and to meet national, regional, and international data needs, thereby contributing to improved governance and government effectiveness in monitoring national priorities and progress towards the SDGs. Output Result(s) 1.

2017-18 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/Subsidiary Body/Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2017 (K EUR)				2018 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ⁴²	Part I Budget	CPF ⁴³	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ¹⁹	Part I Budget	CPF ²⁰	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1. Strengthening National Statistical Systems: Produce at least 5 discussion papers on best practices in statistical development and emerging issues, 10 national strategies for the development of statistics, and 5 peer reviews of national statistical systems, produce two OECD cross-divisional outputs relating to statistics for development.	CSSP, DAC	Ongoing	7 394	-	-	3 404	3 990	7 687	-	-	3 045	4 642
1.1. Knowledge sharing and Innovation Incubator		Ongoing	1 618	-	-	705	913	1 716	-	-	662	1 054
1.2. Advocacy		Ongoing	1 551	-	-	860	691	1 635	-	-	809	827
1.3. Coordination and Monitoring		Ongoing	3 098	-	-	1 207	1 891	3 179	-	-	1 012	2 166
1.4. Technical support		Ongoing	1 127	-	-	632	495	1 157	-	-	562	595
TOTAL			7 394	-	-	3 404	3 990	7 687	-	-	3 045	4 642

⁴² TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and CPF), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and New Voluntary Contributions.

⁴³ Secretary-General's proposed CPF allocations.

End-users and Stakeholders:

Statistical Offices in OECD countries, Statistical offices in non-Member economies, Eurostat, Development co-operation agencies, European Commission, Developing countries, Civil society Groups, European Union, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Regional development banks, UN Regional Commissions, UN specialised agencies, UNDG, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNSD, World Bank.

Horizontal Links with Other Areas:

Linkages	Output Area
PARIS21 collaborates horizontally with the OECD Statistics Directorate through work on Informing a Data Revolution as well on the Innovations Inventory.	6.2.1 Statistical Co-ordination, Research, Collection and Dissemination
PARIS21 collaborates horizontally with DCD's Statistics and Development Finance division.	5.1.3 Effective development co-operation, policies and dialogue for sustainable development
PARIS21 will contribute to the Multi-dimensional Country Reviews and collaborate more closely with DEV on the country implementation of its recommendations.	Development Centre (DEV)

Collaboration with Other International Organisations:

Planned Collaboration	Name
The African Development Bank is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	African Development Bank (AfDB)
The Asian Development Bank is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
ASEAN collaborates with PARIS21 in implementing the NSS regional programme in South-East Asia.	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
CARICOM is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and collaborates with PARIS21 in implementing the NSS regional programme in the Caribbean region.	Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat
Comunidad Andina (CAN) collaborates with PARIS21 in implementing the NSS regional programme in the Andean community;	Comunidad Andina
The Inter-American Development Bank is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results, in particular in the Latin America and Caribbean region.	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
The ILO collaborates with PARIS21 in integrating labour statistics issues into the NSS development.	International Labour Organization (ILO)
The IMF is a founding member of PARIS21, an active member of the PARIS21 Board, and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
The Islamic Development Bank is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
EUROSTAT is a founding member of PARIS21, an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)
UNDP is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
UNESCWA is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)
UNFPA is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNICEF is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN-ESCAP is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and collaborates with PARIS21 in implementing the NSDS regional programme in Asia and the Pacific.	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
UNESCO is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and collaborates with PARIS21 in integrating education statistics issues into the NSS development.	UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
UNECA is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and collaborates with PARIS21 in implementing the NSDS regional programme in Africa.	UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
UNECLAC is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and collaborates with PARIS21 in implementing the NSDS regional programme in Latin America and the Caribbean.	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)
FAO is an active member of the PARIS21 Board and collaborates with PARIS21 in integrating agricultural statistics issues into the NSDS programme.	UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
UNSIAP collaborates with PARIS21 on training relevant to NSS development in the Asian and Pacific Region.	UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP)
The UN is a founding member of PARIS21. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is an active member of the PARIS21 Board, and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results. PARIS21 contributes to the United Nations Secretariat work as relevant.	United Nations
World Bank is a founding member of PARIS21, an active member of the PARIS21 Board, and hence a key actor in all of PARIS21's output results.	World Bank

Gender Mainstreaming:

Through its work supporting the design and implementation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs), PARIS21 promotes and supports the production, archiving, dissemination and use of gender-disaggregated data in developing countries. PARIS21 will also collaborate with the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Initiative - endorsed at the 2011 Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness - to encourage the integration of gender data production in NSDSs and the development of statistical capacities in this area. To ensure such activities continue, PARIS21 is also supporting DATA 2X, an initiative spearheaded by the US Government and several foundations. PARIS21 supports various projects in the Data Revolution context, some of which will contribute to the improvement of the collection of disaggregated data (i.e. gender, age, location).

Voluntary Contributions Expenditure in Previous Years and Planned for 2017-18:

	(K EUR)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁴⁴	2017	2018
Previous Voluntary Contributions	4 024	4 857	4 480	-		
Voluntary Contributions in Hand					3 404	3 045
New Voluntary Contributions					3 990	4 642

Contribution to Development:

PARIS21 is working for better data for better policies. Its work will contribute to making the OECD more useful and relevant to developing countries through work on statistics and especially through its work on big data and other new sources of data. PARIS21 helps developing countries to establish National Strategies for the Development of Statistics. This work helps developing countries to collect data better, improve the quality of the data collected, and to exploit that data fully to deliver better policies.

This work also contributes to the OECD's capacity to understand and address new challenges, and supports partners' and members' efforts to achieve the SDGs.

Consideration of Sustainable Development Perspectives in the Programme of Work:

PARIS21 contributes to the implementation and measurement of the SDGs and associated monitoring frameworks. Moreover, PARIS21 provides technical assistance to developing countries to prepare for SDG data requirements through the development of tools, advocacy and capacity building.

⁴⁴ Voluntary Contributions expenditure as at 31 December 2016 - expenditure information will be available in February 2017.