

Chapter I

Cross-cutting Initiatives

1. Introduction

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda contains several key cross-cutting initiatives that build on the synergies of the sustainable development goals.

such as adequate pensions for older persons, essential services, such as health and education. Countries are encouraged to set national spending targets for quality investments in these areas. As part of the social compact, the international community commits to provide support to country efforts and to explore

establishing the Global Infrastructure Forum; (iv) promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization; (v) generating full and productive employment and decent work for all; (vi) protecting ecosystems; (vii) promoting peaceful and inclusive societies. It also addresses such issues as gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; children and youth; countries in special situations; and the global

greater specificity and detail to the monitoring of financial and non-financial means of implementation (MoI).

have... access to basic services and 1.a: ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions). e Task Force can thus draw on SDG indicator 1.3.1 (*proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work in* 510.6 60.16 554 (/) 567 Tm[(oET9o)-2.3z vo)-2.3 i (m)-2.c

3. Ending hunger and malnutrition

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food commodity prices. Excess volatility, which is included in the Addis Agenda, is a financial metric that assesses the difference between the actual vola-

4.2. As a key pillar to meet the sustainable

4.3. Domestic actions and international cooperation for infrastructure financing

Governments commit to embed resilient and quality infrastructure investment plans in national sustainable development strategies, and to improve domestic enabling environments

and encourages MDBs to address regional infrastructure gaps (87)

Encourages MDBs to help channel resources of long-term investors towards sustainable development, including through long-term infrastructure and green bonds (75)

The Addis Agenda recognizes the enormous potential of development banks with regards to infrastructure investment and development. Indeed, the MDBs have recently put in place several mechanisms to facilitate support for infrastructure investment.

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investment in infrastructure on the part of investors. Specifically, Addis:

encourages long-term institutional investors, such as pension funds and sovereign wealth funds, which manage large pools of capital, to allocate a greater percentage to infrastructure, particularly in developing countries (47)

The World Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) Database can be used to track private investment in infrastructure. The database provides information on the overall deal flow of private infrastructure projects in emerging markets. In addition, the GIF, as part of its results framework, will monitor the share of long term financing from institutional investors over the medium term. It will look at infrastructure projects post financial closing and draw on commercial data sources as well as the PPI Database. Several private sector databases also provide data on institutional investor asset allocation, including the percentage of funds invested in infrastructure, as well as bank lending to infrastructure (see table 2). Chapter II.B on private business and finance also addresses some of the impediments to private sector investment in infrastructure. In particular, chapter II.B calls for investors to take measures to incentivize long-term investment, as well as for standards-setting bodies to identify adjustments to encourage longer-term investment.

4.6. Public and private blended finance for infrastructure financing

The Addis Agenda notes that both public and private investment have key roles to play in infrastructure financing, including through PPPs and blended finance that share risks and rewards fairly. Efforts to monitor blended finance are complicated by the fact that there is no agreed definition. The Addis Agenda defines blended finance as combining concessional

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The PPP Fiscal Risk Assessment Model (P-FRAM), which was developed by the IMF and the World Bank to assess fiscal costs and risks from PPP projects, can provide additional information.

The P-FRAM is designed to help efforts to increase capacity development for PPPs, as well as the application of international standards in accounting for PPPs, and to ensure transparent reporting. In addition, the tool will allow monitoring of risk allocation (different types of risks) between the public and private parties for each PPP contract.

In addition, the Infrascopes index provides quantitative and qualitative indicators pertaining to the governance, institutional framework and capacity to undertake PPPs for countries across four regions.³ The indicators are divided into six categories: the legal and regulatory framework supporting PPPs (e.g., consistency and quality of PPP regulations, effective PPP selection and decision-making); the institutional framework (e.g., quality of institutional design, PPP contract, hold-up and expropriation risk); operational capacity (e.g., public capacity to plan and oversee PPPs, methods and criteria for awarding projects, regulator's risk-allocation award); supporting investment climate; and financial facilities. The main sources used in the index are drawn from the Economist Intelligence Unit, the World Bank Group, Transparency International and the World Economic Forum. The Task Force can use the pertinent elements of this index to enhance tracking of PPPs in the relevant regions.

Over the past decade, efforts towards the development of more general sets of guidelines for PPP contracts have been made at different fora and at different levels. At the national level, some countries with well-developed programmes such as the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia and Chile, have made efforts to introduce more transparent accounting and reporting practices for PPPs. International and regional organizations, such as the OECD, the European Commission, the IMF, the World Bank Group and Regional Commissions of the United Nations, have issued guidelines and recommendations on the introduction of more transparent accounting and reporting practices for PPPs.

These initiatives, along with efforts to further capacity development for PPPs and to build a knowledge base and share lessons through regional and global forums, can be monitored by the Task Force and reported at the annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development as well as at associated regional and

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medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (9.b.1). In addition, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) maintains an international industrial statistical database, which contains detailed statistics on mining and quarrying, manufacturing and utility sectors within the scope of industrial statistics as defined by International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics. The database is regularly updated with the recent annual industrial survey data received from the OECD for OECD countries and directly from national statistical offices for non-OECD countries.

To follow up on the commitment to invest in industrial development, the Task Force could monitor public and private investments in infrastructure, both domestic and international (see section 4 in this chapter on infrastructure), as well as FDI in manufacturing sectors, based, for example, on the UNCTAD FDI database which contains data at the country and industry level. UNCTAD also reports on investment in green/low-carbon sectors, which could be made more regular as part of the monitoring process. This report's sections on infrastructure and on development banks will provide a useful complement and further information in this regard. ODA toward economic infrastructure and services, which covers assistance for networks, utilities and services that facilitate economic activity, and which is collected by OECD DAC, provides data on concessional international finance supporting industrial development. This could be supplemented by information on South-South cooperation (see II.C).

In terms of advancing linkages between infrastructure development, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation, UNIDO can provide qualitative monitoring through its background analysis on policy frameworks for science, technology and innovation and national development strategies, which exists for many countries. UNIDO collects qualitative information as part of its projects to establish knowledge-sharing platforms. UNIDO could also provide data on the number of regional and international knowledge-sharing platforms and processes in which countries participate. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is also building a global database on science, technology and innovation policy instruments, legislation and institutional frameworks, in

the framework of its GO->SPIN Programme, which, along with the UNESCO Science Report, can also provide qualitative monitoring in this area (see also chapter II.G).

6. Generating full and productive employment for all

In the Addis Agenda, governments commit to generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and promote micro, small and medium-sized

the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, which was developed to address the universal nature of the new development agenda, and which is meant to be more meaningful for both developing and developed countries. The targets on youth employment can be monitored by including age group in some of the above indicators, as well as by indicator 8.6.1 (*proportion of youth not in education, employment or training*), the so-called NEET (see also section 10 on Investing in Children and Youth).

The ILO will follow up on its programme, the Global Jobs Pact. The official indicator for this is 8.b.1, *total government spending in social protection*

portion of total land area

marine technology as a percentage of total budget for research) will provide relevant data.

Finally, Addis also

Commits to promote corporate sustainability (17, SDG 12.6)

Monitoring of corporate sustainability is discussed in detail in chapter II.B.

8. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies

The Addis Agenda commits to promote peaceful and inclusive societies and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels to enable the effective, efficient and transparent mobilization and use of resources. These Addis commitments are broadly consistent with SDG 16, and are also covered by other goals, such as SDG 5 on gender equality, or integrated across the Agenda, as in the case of human rights.

Specifically, the Addis Agenda:

Reaffirms the importance of peaceful and inclusive societies (5, 18, 67, SDG 16)

Stresses the need to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (5, 18, 20, 30, 112, SDG 16.6, M I 16.a)

Recognizes that good governance, rule of law (SDG 16.3), human rights, fundamental freedoms, equal access to fair justice systems are integral to efforts (5, 18, 20, 36, 37, 112)

Recognizes measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows as integral (5, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 112, SDG 16.4, 16.5) See chapter II.A Dedicating resources

Commits to promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws (21, M I 16.b)

8.1. Peaceful and inclusive societies

low up on committee recommendations. The World Bank Group’s “Worldwide Governance Indicators” dataset, which measures the perceived quality of institutions and traditions that governments use, can also provide input, particularly on government effectiveness and regulatory quality. Perception surveys of institutional performance such as the World Value Survey, Gallup, or Afrobarometer will further complement this exercise.

Specific dimensions of institutional performance are covered by other sections of the Task Force Report and by indicators for the SDGs. The cross-cutting section on gender will provide inputs for assessing the inclusiveness of institutions. The chapter on domestic public resources includes combatting corruption, in particular in the context of illicit financial flows and the return of stolen assets,

implementation target 16.b (*proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law*), [target 16, paragraph 5 \(i\) 7.c \(d\)](#)

Supports Women's Empowerment Principles by UN Women and the Global Compact; Encourages the private sector to ensure women's full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and equal opportunities, and to protect them from discrimination and abuse in the workplace; Encourages increased investments in female-owned companies (41, SDG 5.1, 8.8) Urges countries to track and report resource allocations of international public finance for gender equality and women's empowerment (53, SDG M 15.c)

Commits to address challenges to women's equal and active participation in domestic, regional and international trade (90)

Commits to scaling up investments in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, and enhance technical, vocational and tertiary education and training, ensuring equal access for women and girls and encouraging their participation therein, to

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nation against women in social institutions (formal and informal laws, social norms and practices) across 160 countries. SIGI measures the level of discrimination at the national level based on variables, combining qualitative and quantitative data, which quantify discriminatory social institutions such as unequal inheritance rights, early marriage, violence against women, and unequal land and property rights. Since the SIGI measures discriminatory laws and policies, it can be used alongside the two data sources discussed above for Addis commitments related to legislative and structural discrimination.

UN Women captures data on Gender Responsive Budgeting annually. Since 2001, UN Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) have supported countries in integrating gender perspectives into the

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10. Investing in children and youth

The Addis Agenda commits to investing in children and youth. Specifically, the Agenda:

Recognizes that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations (7)

Recognizes the need to support countries that face particular challenges to make the requisite investments in children and youth (7)

It is also challenging to follow-up on the promotion of national youth strategies. Case studies can be useful here, as well as voluntary country reporting, in the context of national sustainable development strategies.

11. Addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations

Addis commits the international community to

