

Annex A. Glossary

2030 Agenda 2030 or the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is centred on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed in September 2015. It is also conceived as a broad agenda that includes the AAAA as a framework for implementation and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and that builds on a history of multilateral agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA): Negotiated at the Third Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 2015, the AAAA sets out a financing strategy for implementing the global sustainable development agenda adopted in September 2015. It includes more than 100 measures covering all sources of finance and includes co-operation on a range of issues include technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building.

Core contributions/multilateral ODA: Core contributions to multilateral organisations are resources transferred to multilateral organisations and that the governing boards of these organisations have the unqualified right to allocate as they see fit within the limits prescribed by the organisation's mandate.

Earmarked/non-core/multi-bi contributions: Earmarked contributions are resources channelled through multilateral organisations over which the donor retains some degree of control on decisions regarding disposal of the funds. Such flows may be earmarked for a specific country, project, region, sector or theme, and they technically qualify as bilateral ODA.

Multilateral organisations: This report covers the over 200 multilateral organisations with governmental membership that carry out development activities. The OECD maintains the list of ODA-eligible organisations (OECD, 2020^[1]), which is publicly available at: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm>.

Multilateral outflows: Financial flows from multilateral organisations to partner countries or global/regional development issues.

ODA funding to the multilateral system: This term refers to all funds channelled to and through multilateral organisations. It encompasses core contributions to multilateral organisations (multilateral ODA) and earmarked resources channelled through multilateral organisations (also known as non-core resources or multi-bi funding).

Project-type earmarking: Project-type earmarked contributions are resources strictly earmarked for a specific use, at the project level, leaving no, or limited flexibility to the recipient organisation on their allocation. These resources include contributions to project-type interventions (aid type C01 in the DAC CRS list of codes), as well as contributions in terms of donor country personnel (aid type D01) and other technical assistance (aid type D02).

Programmatic earmarking: Programmatically earmarked contributions are resources that are earmarked with a greater degree of flexibility. These resources include contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (aid type B03 in the DAC CRS list of codes), as well as contributions to basket funds/pooled funding (aid type B04).