

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD): 2020 figures and key developments

FfD Side-Event
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TOSSD Task Force Secretariat
OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)

Financing for Sustainable Development Division (FSD)
Statistical Standards and Methods Unit



Outline

- 1. TOSSD data on 2020 expenditures
- 2. Key developments: TOSSD as a data source for SDG indicator 17.3.1

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TOSSD data on 2020 expenditures

Considerable expansion of TOSSD during the 2nd data collection round

99 Respondents

of which...

44 Countries

55 Multilateral organisations

Including UN entities
and MDBs

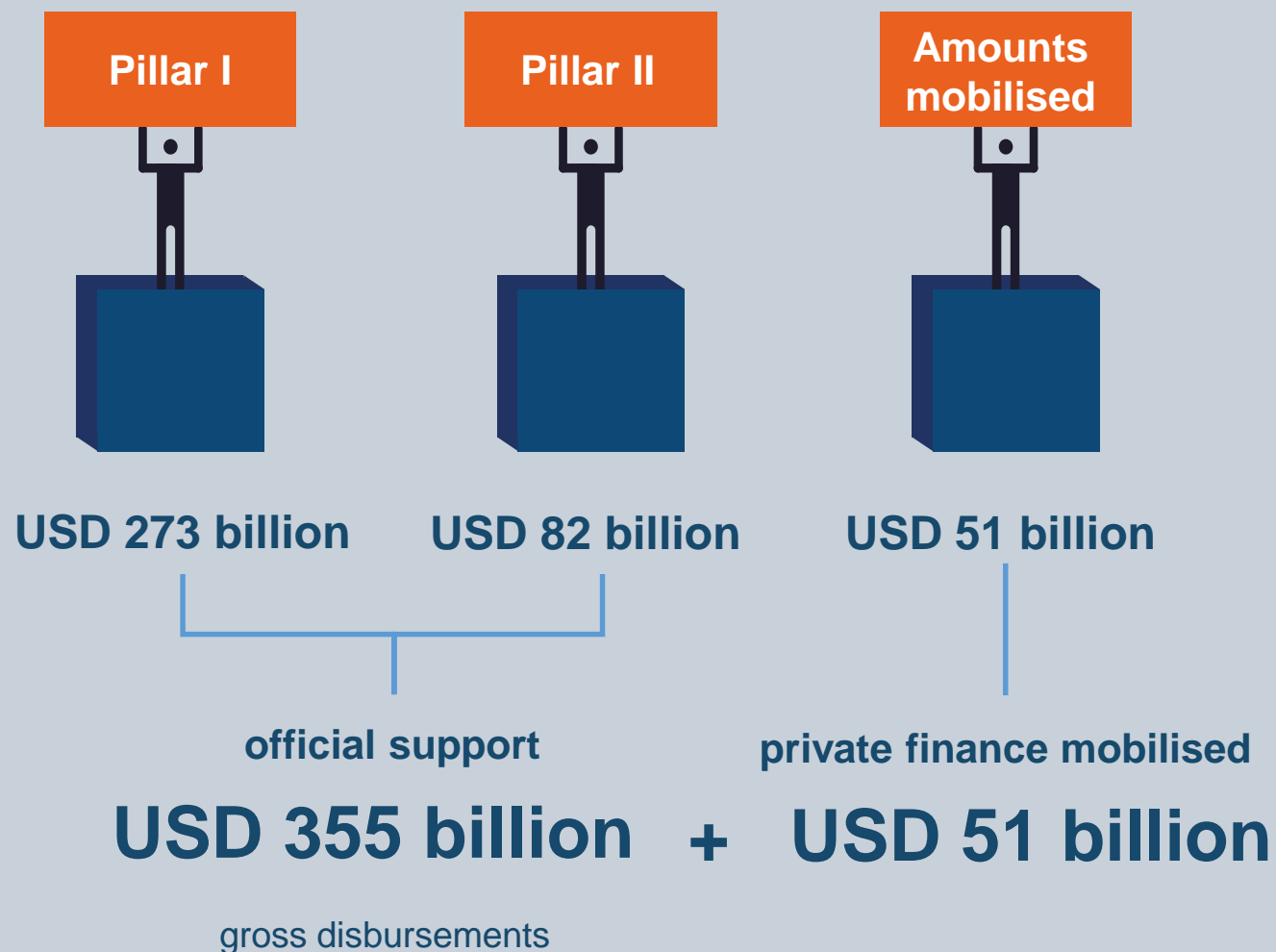
First-time data from 10 countries and multilateral entities

- Brazil
- Thailand
- Black Sea Trade & Development Bank
- Central American Bank for Economic Integration
- Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development
- North American Development Bank
- Interpol
- UN Office of Counter-Terrorism
- WTO - International Trade Centre
- ESCWA-United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia



TOSSD figures for 2020

TOSSD totals for 2020



Data available at <https://tossd.online/>

The figures include

- USD 91 billion of estimated data gaps derived from CRS for non respondents (included only at aggregated level)

The figures do not include

- Flows only reported on a commitment basis e.g. EIB pillar II activities for USD 22 billion (included in the downloadable dataset on tossd.online).

Part of the mobilisation data are confidential

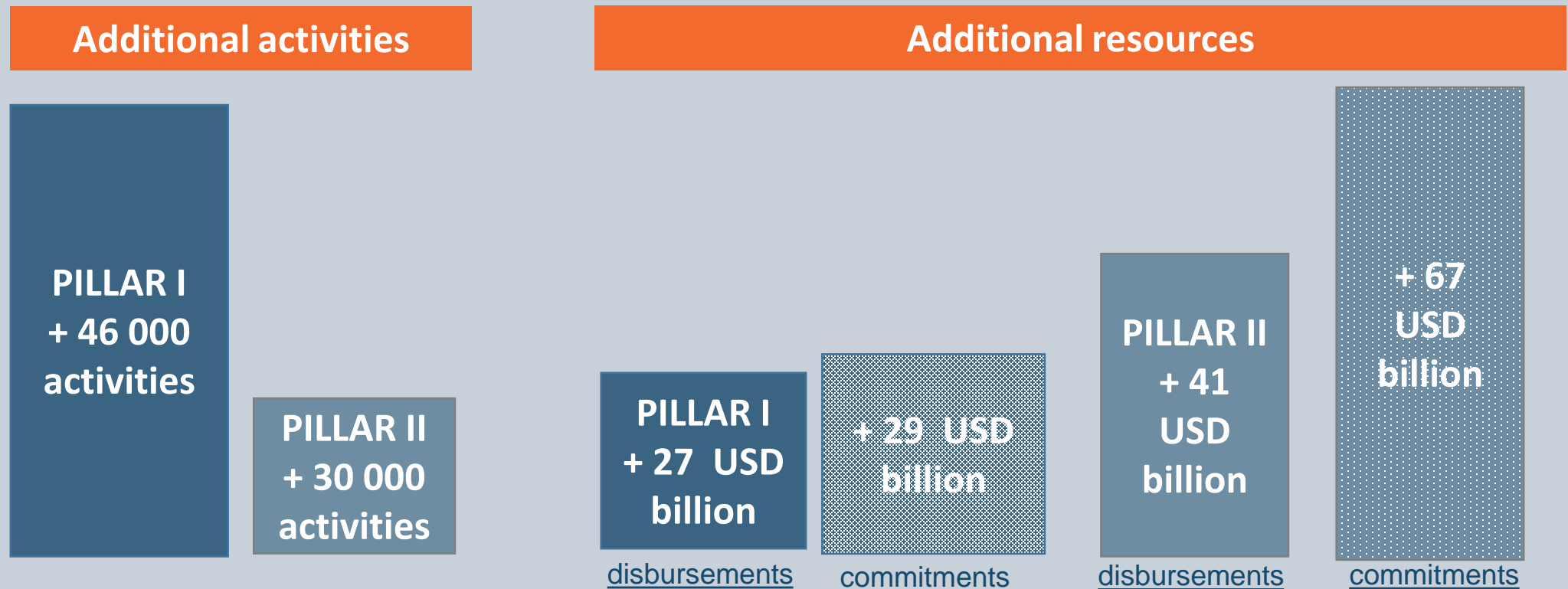
- MDBs' data on mobilisation are treated as confidential pending agreement on the appropriate level of aggregation in public disclosure.

For comparison:

- TOSSD in 2019 amounted to USD 292 billion.

TOSSD discloses additional data

TOSSD data in 2020 capture **over 75 000** activities not reported so far*, representing an **additional USD 68 billion** in official support (USD 96 billion based on commitments). TOSSD also discloses additional details on multilateral activities.



TOSSD headline figures are based on gross disbursements, and fail to capture amounts reported on commitment basis only.

Pillar I – More transparency to recipient countries

- TOSSD to Lebanon – clear illustration of improved recipient perspective.

568 additional activities reported

+ 99% in volume terms (compared to OECD statistics on development finance)

OECD statistics:
USD 1.1 bn.

TOSSD:
USD 2.3 bn.

Examples of previously unreported activities

South-South co-operation:

- Food and medical & protective equipment provisions by Brazil

Activities beyond ODA for DAC members:

- Strengthening of Nuclear Security by Canada
- Peace and security activities by Austria and France
- Countering Violent Extremism by Canada

Non-core resources by multilateral organisations:

- Increasing access to water by UNDP
- Inclusive jobs and education for refugees and host communities in Lebanon by ILO
- Accountability for gender equality by UNFPA
- School meals by WFP

Pillar I – South-South and Triangular co-operation

South-South (SSC) and Triangular Co-operation (TrC) in TOSSD

SSC

12 reporters*
3 602 activities
USD 21.7 billion**

SSC and TrC

19 reporters
4 010 activities
USD 21.8 billion**

(*) Brazil, the Caribbean Development Bank, Chile, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Costa Rica, the Development Bank of Latin America, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Islamic Development Bank, Nigeria, Thailand and Turkey.

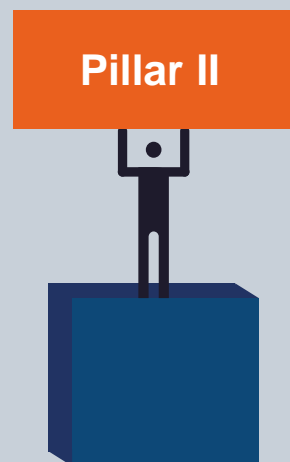
(**) Of which USD 11.8 billion relating to activities reported on a commitment basis only (Latin America Development Bank, IFAD, TrC by Denmark).

Highlights of first-time TOSSD reporting by Brazil:

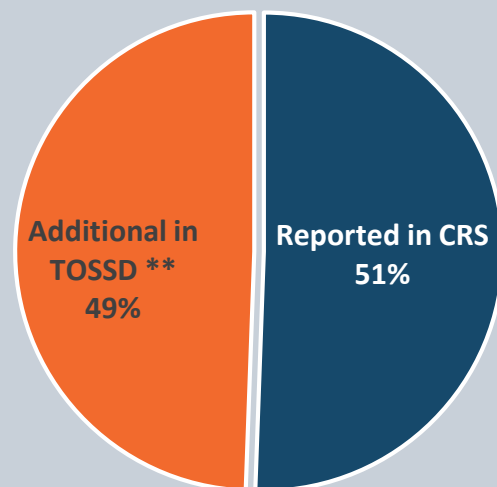
- 300+ activities in a wide range of areas
- In-kind donations (e.g. COVID-19 test kits, food)
- Activities with China and other BRICS countries
- Activities by a public company
- First country to report using the ISIC classification
- In-kind technical co-operation with salary costs

Pillar II - Global and regional expenditures (financing of international public goods and global challenges)

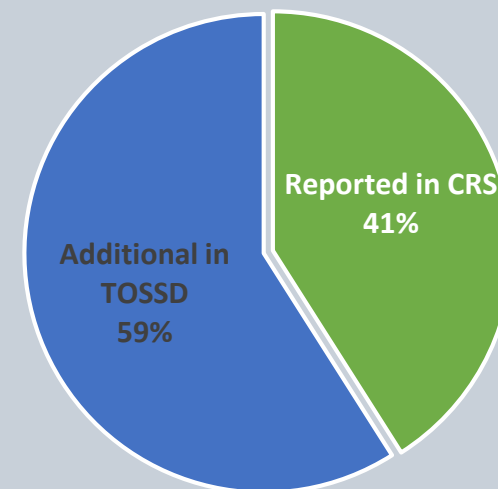
49% of the financing for IPGs captured in TOSSD is additional *



TOSSD disbursements in Pillar II
USD 82 billion **



TOSSD commitments in Pillar II
USD 112 billion



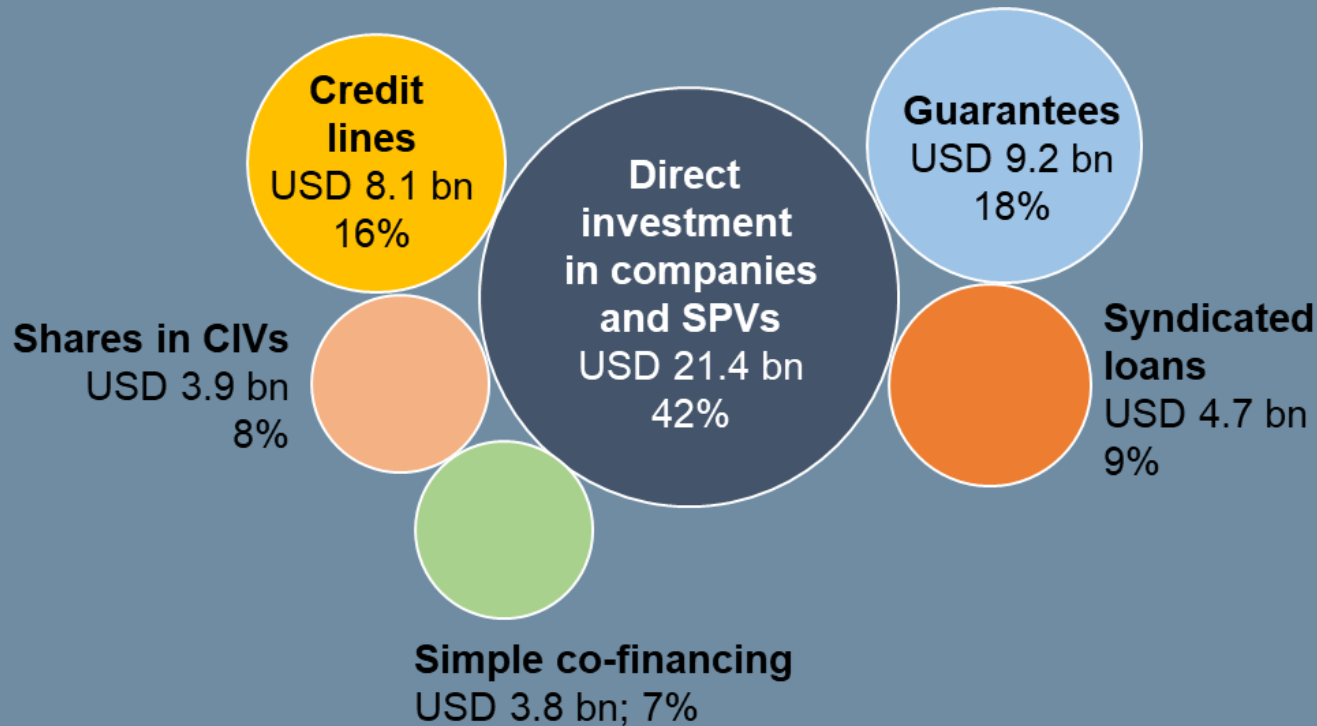
* Compared to OECD statistics on development finance (CRS)

** Excludes activities reported on a commitment basis only (USD 22 commitments from EIB).

Mobilised private finance

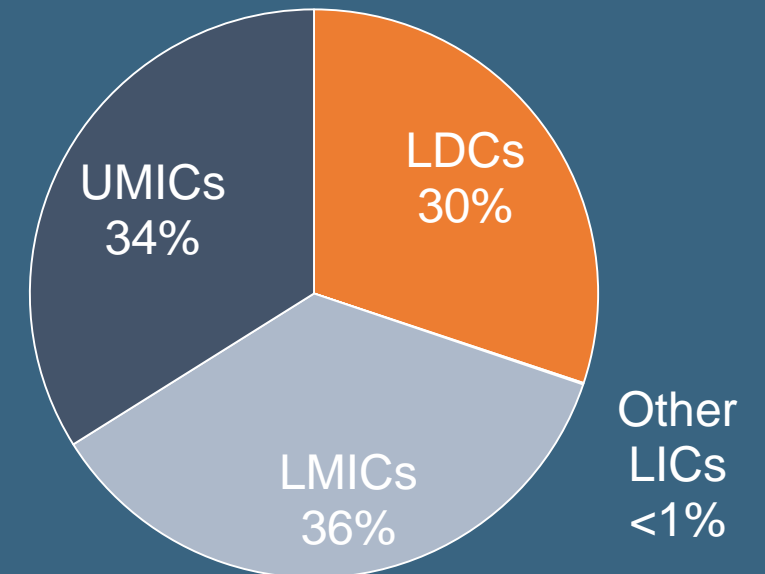
USD 51 billion in 2020 (+8.5% compared to 2019)

By leveraging mechanism



By income group

(only country-allocable)



Some challenges remain

Data collection

Data gaps for some multilateral institutions (e.g. EBRD, World Bank) and some countries (both traditional and SSC providers).

Reporting guidance

Further guidance being developed on the reporting on the SDG focus of activities – key element for TOSSD and SDG indicator 17.3.1.

Not all countries might be in a position to provide data for TOSSD Pillar II (support to International Public Goods).

Transparency

Need to address the confidentiality constraints related to mobilised private finance (activity-level data currently published only for a few providers; semi-aggregate data weaken the robustness of 17.3.1 and the narrative of TOSSD as a transparency tool on sustainable development finance flows).

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Key developments:
TOSSD as a data source for SDG indicator 17.3.1

TOSSD in the SDG global indicator framework (data source for indicator 17.3.1)

In March 2022 the UN StatCom adopted a revised indicator 17.3.1 for which TOSSD is a data source.

This is a major recognition for TOSSD and the TOSSD methodology.

OECD and UNCTAD are the co-custodians for this indicator.

The first TOSSD data for the indicator were submitted to the UN Statistics Division on 22 April.

The adoption of the revised indicator 17.3.1 is an opportunity for all countries to report on their sustainable development support, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability.

A permanent governance arrangement for TOSSD is now being developed.



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