Core module: Introduction to TOSSD

Total official support for sustainable development

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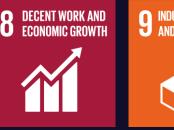
































Outline

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- 2. What is TOSSD?
- 3. Why is TOSSD needed?
- 4. Work of the International TOSSD Task Force
- 5. Collecting TOSSD data: first TOSSD data collection
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1

Why do multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

The importance of reporting development finance flows in CRS and TOSSD

Why do multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

- Multilateral institutions (including MDBs) have reported their development co-operation activities to the OECD for many years.
- All organisations in the **DAC List of ODA-eligible International Organisations** are encouraged to report to the OECD.
 - Data reported serves to monitor their ODA-coefficient, which is very important for the organisations' fundraising activities with OECD donors.
 - Any new entity wishing to be part of the list commits to report data to the OECD on a regular basis.
- The data are collected at the request of the donor countries who need to demonstrate
 how their development co-operation funds are used to support developing countries.
 Multilateral outflows are therefore key to build a recipient perspective of
 development finance.



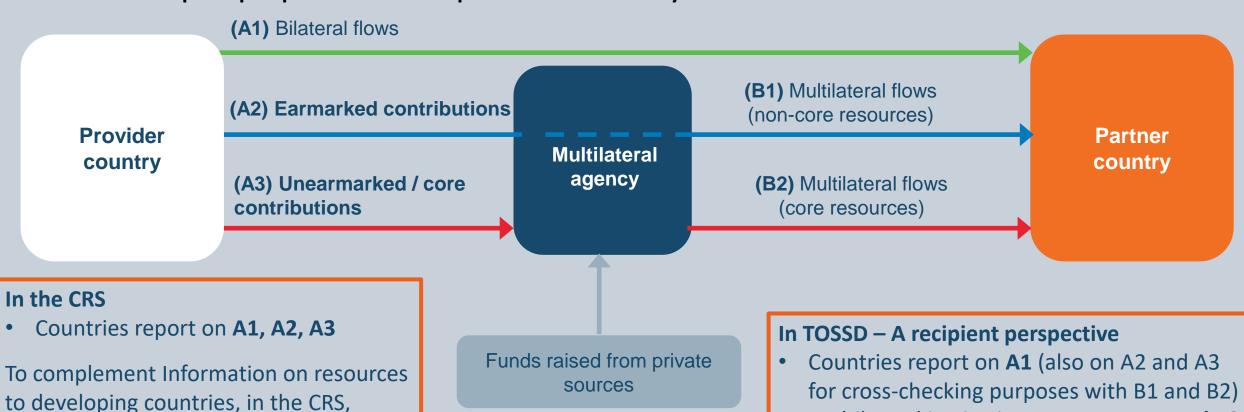
The importance of reporting development finance flows in CRS and TOSSD

Why do multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

How is the recipient perspective on development finance built by the OECD?

multilateral institutions report on **B2**

(only core resources)



Multilateral institutions report on **B1 and B2**

The importance of reporting development finance flows in CRS and TOSSD

Benefits of TOSSD for multilateral institutions

TOSSD provides a more accurate and comprehensive picture of their portfolio.

 Earmarked and core-funded activities by multilateral institutions. TOSSD improves transparency on activities related to the global development agenda.

 Activities linked to International Public Goods that are not ODA eligible, e.g. standard-setting activities (global agenda) TOSSD gives greater visibility to their non-concessional portfolio

 Non-concessional activities funded by multilateral institutions.



2

What is TOSSD?

TOSSD is a new international statistical measure that provides a complete picture of all official resources and private finance mobilised by official interventions in support of sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).





'Sustainable Development' is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.





A framework to measure resources in support of sustainable development

TOSSD reporters

Bilateral providers

(traditional and Southern providers)

Multilateral providers

(MDBs and other IFIs, UN agencies, other multilateral organisations)

Components considered in TOSSD

Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows

Other Official Flows (OOF)

South-South co-operation

Triangular co-operation

Spending for International Public Goods (IPGs)

Private finance mobilised by official interventions

Current data availability

Complete

Partial

Sustainability test

Does it support

Sustainable

Development?

NO

Excluded

YES

Pillar I Cross-border flows to TOSSD-eligible countries

TOSSD framework



Finance Mobilised Pillar II

Private

Global and regional expenditures for International Public Goods







Main differences between TOSSD and ODA

TOSSD	ODA	
Objective of the measure		
Measuring resources in support of sustainable development	Measuring donor effort	
Key eligibility criterion of the measure		
Sustainable development	Economic development and welfare of developing countries	
Main focus		
Recipient	Provider	
Scope of flows covered		
Officially-supported flows: official flows and private finance mobilised through official interventions	Official flows	
Concessional and non-concessional	Concessional	



Main differences between TOSSD and ODA

TOSSD	ODA	
Measurement		
Cash flow	Grant equivalent	
Target countries		
OECD DAC List of ODA Recipients and other countries on an opt-in basis	OECD DAC List of ODA Recipients	
Reporters		
Ambition: All providers	OECD DAC and some non-DAC countries	
Governance arrangements		
Ambition: driven by the international community through the UN	OECD DAC-driven	



The concept of sustainability



'Sustainable Development' is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

'Sustainable Development' in the TOSSD context is inherently linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as agreed in the 2030 Agenda.

support sustainable development if it directly contributes to at least one of the SDG targets and if no substantial detrimental effect is anticipated on one or more of the other targets.

An activity is deemed to

Definition first used in the Brundtland Report. (See Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future", Chapter 2 "Towards Sustainable Development", p. 41, New York: UN, 1987.)



Key milestones



2015

A political anchorage for TOSSD: the international community committed to "open, inclusive and transparent discussions" on the new measure of TOSSD in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (paragraph 55) in July 2015

2017

The International TOSSD Task Force was established.

2019

A first version of the TOSSD methodology was developed.

A TOSSD Data Survey was carried out.

2020

The UN StatCom mandated a UN working group at its 51st session on 3-6 March 2020 to develop a measure of development support over a period of 1,5 years for presentation at the UN StatCom in March 2022, taking into account the TOSSD methodology.

First regular data collection round was carried out.

2021

Second regular data collection round (on 2020 activities) is ongoing.



3

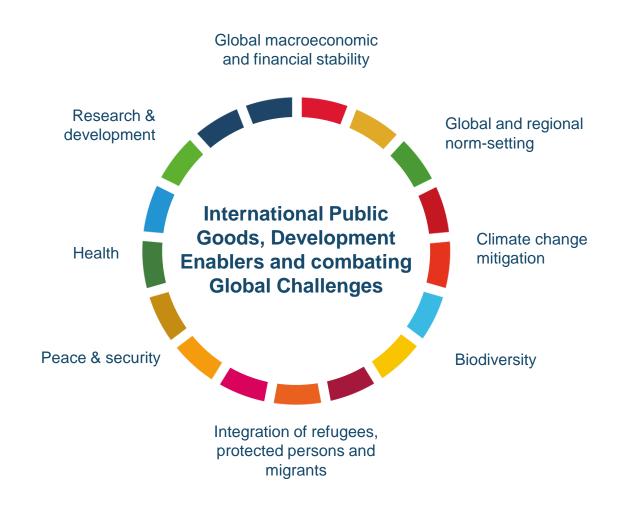
Why is TOSSD needed?

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TOSSD Pillar II captures resources in support of International Public Goods and Development Enablers, and to address global challenges.

One of the core features of the SDGs is their universality

To valorise all aspects of the 2030 Agenda, for example work generating global norms that benefit all countries



International Public
Goods are key enablers
of sustainable
development for all,
including TOSSDeligible countries

To make some of the domestic action for global sustainable development more visible



4

Work of the International TOSSD Task Force

Work of the International TOSSD Task Force

Work of the International Task Force



Established in 2017

following the call at the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development

(Addis Ababa – paragraph 55)



Mandate:

To develop and maintain the TOSSD framework (definitions, measurement parameters and methodologies, eligibility criteria) in an open, inclusive and transparent manner.

Transparency:

All documents are posted on the TOSSD website to allow for "open, inclusive and transparent" discussions.

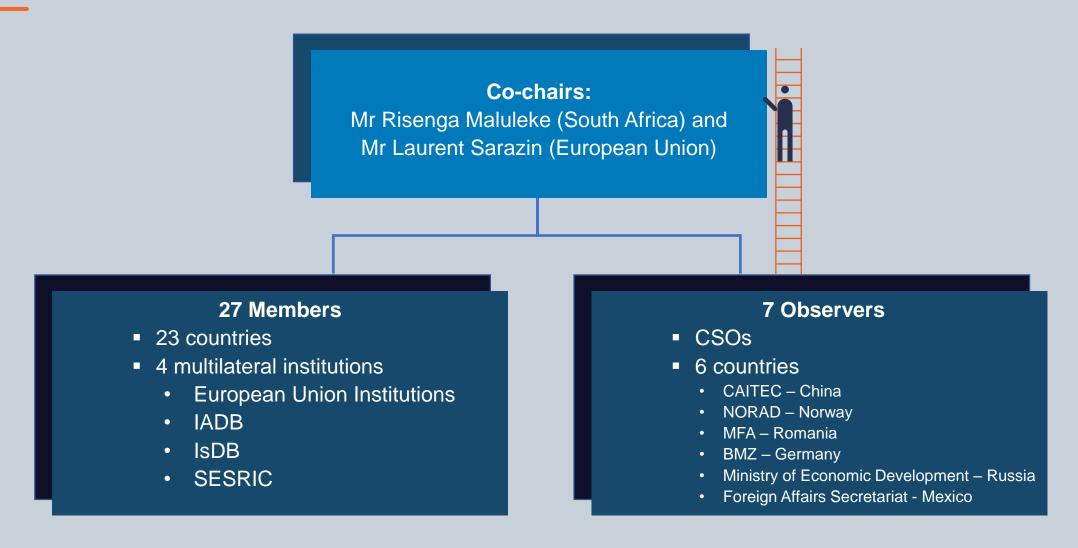
The main output of the Task Force:

The TOSSD Reporting Instructions = the TOSSD statistical methodology.



Work of the International TOSSD Task Force

Task Force membership







Collecting TOSSD data:

The first TOSSD data collection

The first TOSSD data collection was very successful

92 Providers

of which...



49 Multilateral organisations

Including UN entities and MDBs

First-time data from 13 countries and multilateral entities

Chile

Costa Rica

Indonesia

Nigeria

Global Partnership for Education

Private Infrastructure Development Group

SESRIC

UN Capital Development Fund

UNCTAD

UNIDO

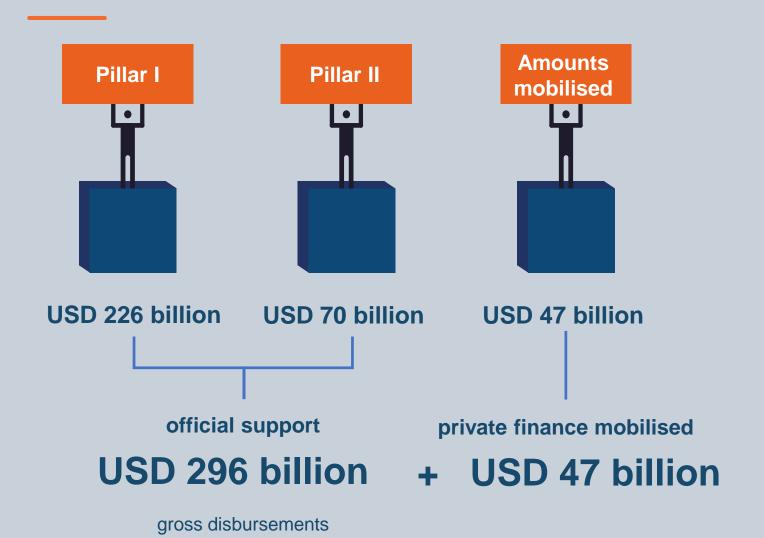
UN inter-agency pooled funds

UN Office on Drugs and Crime

UN Secretariat



TOSSD Highlight Figures 2019



The figures include

 USD 63 billion of estimated data gaps derived from CRS for non respondents (included only at aggregated level)

Some of the mobilisation data are confidential

- Only mobilisation by bilateral providers (USD 13 billion) is disclosed on tossd.online as of March 2021.
- Pending agreement on the appropriate level of aggregation in public disclosure, mobilised private finance by MDBs is not published.

The figures do not include

- EIB pillar 2 activities for USD 17 billion, reported on a commitment basis (included in the downloadable dataset on tossd.online)

Data available at https://tossd.online/

Pillar I – more details on multilateral activities

Multilateral institutions report in TOSSD activities funded with both core and non-core contributions, offering more details on the reported activities

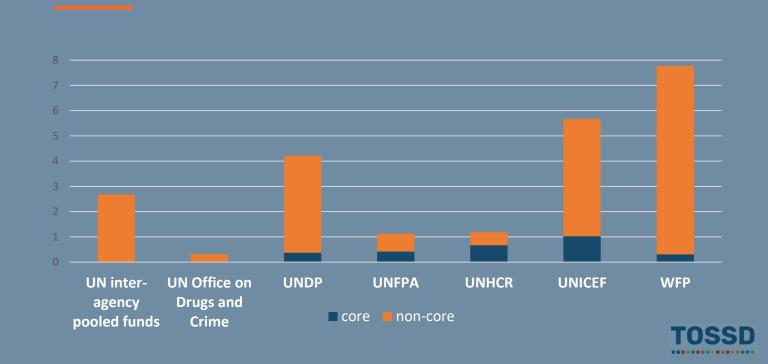
MDBs: new data and additional details on their trust funds' operations in 2019

+ 64 Trust Funds (e.g. from AfDB, AsDB, IABD Group, CDB, CoEB)

+ 638 activities

→ Potentially much more

UN entities: new data and additional details on non-core resources (**USD 20 billion**)





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Summary of key points

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international statistical measure that provides a complete picture of all official resources and private finance mobilised by official interventions in support of sustainable development and the SDGs.

TOSSD tracks crossborder flows in Pillar I and contributions to International Public Goods in Pillar II. TOSSD brings benefits to both recipient and provider countries and greater transparency of development co-operation data.



Summary of key points

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An inclusive **International Task Force** develops and maintains the TOSSD methodology.

The first round of data collection took place in 2020 and data are available online at: www.tossd.online.



Questions & answers



Any questions?





www.tossd.org



