Core module: Introduction to TOSSD
Total official support for sustainable development

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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

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATER
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE AND JUSTICE, STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

THE GLOBAL GOALS
Outline

1. Why should multilateral institutions report to the OECD?
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
6. Summary of key points
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Why should multilateral institutions report to the OECD?
The importance of reporting development finance flows in CRS and TOSSD

Why should multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

• Multilateral institutions (including UN entities) 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.
Why should multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

The importance of reporting development finance flows in CRS and TOSSD

In the CRS
- Countries report on A1, A2, A3

To complement Information on resources to developing countries, in the CRS, multilateral institutions report on B2 (only core resources)

In TOSSD – A recipient perspective
- Countries report on A1 (also on A2 and A3 for cross-checking purposes with B1 and B2)
- Multilateral institutions report on B1 and B2
**Benefits of TOSSD for multilateral institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOSSD provides a more accurate and comprehensive picture of their portfolio.</th>
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<td>• Earmarked and core-funded activities by multilateral institutions.</td>
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<th>TOSSD improves transparency on activities related to the global development agenda.</th>
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<td>• Activities linked to International Public Goods that are not ODA eligible, e.g. standard-setting activities (global agenda)</td>
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<th>TOSSD gives greater visibility to their non-concessional portfolio</th>
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<td>• Non-concessional activities funded by multilateral institutions.</td>
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What is TOSSD?
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).

“What is private finance mobilised by official interventions?”

“These are private resources that would have not been invested in sustainable development without an official development intervention, such as the use of a guarantee.”
A framework to measure resources in support of sustainable development

What is TOSSD?

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?
- YES
- NO
- Excluded

TOSSD framework:
- Pillar I: Cross-border flows to TOSSD-eligible countries
- Pillar II: Global and regional expenditures for International Public Goods
- Private Finance Mobilised

TOSSD reporters:
- Bilateral providers (traditional and Southern providers)
- Multilateral providers (MDBs and other IFIs, UN agencies, other multilateral organisations)
## What is TOSSD?

### Main differences between TOSSD and ODA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOSSD</th>
<th>ODA</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective of the measure</strong></td>
<td>Measuring resources in support of sustainable development</td>
<td>Measuring donor effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key eligibility criterion of the measure</strong></td>
<td>Sustainable development</td>
<td>Economic development and welfare of developing countries</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main focus</strong></td>
<td>Recipient</td>
<td>Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope of flows covered</strong></td>
<td>Officially-supported flows: official flows and private finance mobilised through official interventions</td>
<td>Official flows</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concessional and non-concessional</td>
<td>Concessional</td>
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## What is TOSSD?

### Main differences between TOSSD and ODA

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

An activity is deemed to 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.

What is TOSSD?

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.

2021
Second regular data collection round (on 2020 activities) is ongoing.

First regular data collection round was carried out.
Why is TOSSD needed?
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.

Why is TOSSD needed?

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

International Public Goods are key enablers of sustainable development for all, including TOSSD-eligible countries.

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

Integration of refugees, protected persons and migrants

Global and regional norm-setting

Climate change mitigation

Global macroeconomic and financial stability

Research & development

Health

Peace & security

Biodiversity

International Public Goods, Development Enablers and combating Global Challenges
Work of the International TOSSD 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.
Task Force membership

Co-chairs:
Mr Risenga Maluleke (South Africa) and Mr Laurent Sarazin (European Union)

27 Members
23 countries
4 multilateral institutions

7 Observers
CSOs
Six countries
(CAITEC - China, NORAD - Norway, MFA - Romania, BMZ - Germany, Ministry of Economic Development - Russia, Foreign Affairs Secretariat - Mexico)
Collecting TOSSD data:
The first TOSSD data collection
The first TOSSD data collection was very successful

- 92 Respondents
- 43 Countries
- 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
The figures include
- USD 63 billion of estimated data gaps derived from CRS for non respondents (included only at aggregated level)

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)

Some of the mobilisation data are confidential
- Only USD 13 billion are fully disclosed on tossd.online as of March 2021.
- MDBs’ data on mobilisation are treated as confidential pending agreement on the appropriate level of aggregation in public disclosure.

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.

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

**MDBs:** new data and additional details on their trust funds’ operations

+ 64 Trust Funds
+ 638 activities
Countries and multilateral institutions are invited to join the expanding TOSSD Task Force that is developing the TOSSD framework:

- In 2020 / 2021, Brazil, Chile, Egypt and Gabon became members. The Russian Federation and CSOs became observers.
- Membership: 29 experts or country representatives and 6 observers.

Discussions at the UN on an indicator for target 17.3 consider TOSSD methodologies:

- Discussions to conclude in Q4 2021 for consideration at the March 2022 UN Statistical Commission.

Coming soon in 2021:

- 15 capacity-building seminars for TOSSD reporters.
- TOSSD pilots (health, Chile, a data pilot to compare TOSSD data with recipient country information).
Summary of key points
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 SDGs.

TOSSD tracks cross-border 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

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](http://www.tossd.online).
Questions & answers

Any questions?
Thank you

www.tossd.org