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
1. Why do 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 do multilateral institutions report to the OECD?
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.**
Why do multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

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

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

- **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.
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 does sustainable development refer to?”

“‘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.”
What is TOSSD?

A framework to measure resources in support of sustainable development

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

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOSSD</th>
<th>ODA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective of the measure</strong></td>
<td>Measuring resources in support of sustainable development</td>
<td>Measuring donor effort</td>
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<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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<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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</table>
### What is TOSSD?

**Main differences between TOSSD and ODA**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>TOSSD</th>
<th>ODA</th>
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<tbody>
<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>
</tr>
<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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</table>
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.

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.

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

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.
First regular data collection round was carried out.

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

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.

Why is TOSSD needed?

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

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

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

27 Members
- 23 countries
- 4 multilateral institutions
  - European Union Institutions
  - IADB
  - IsDB
  - SESRIC

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

92 Providers
of which...

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
TOSSD Highlight Figures 2019

- **Pillar I**: USD 226 billion
- **Pillar II**: USD 70 billion
- **Amounts mobilised**: USD 47 billion

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/](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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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UN inter-agency pooled funds</th>
<th>UN Office on Drugs and Crime</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>WFP</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>core</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>non-core</strong></td>
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</table>

+ Potentially much more
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.tosssd.online](http://www.tosssd.online).
Questions & answers

Any questions?
Thank you

www.tossd.org

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