TOSSD capacity-building seminar for MDBs and other IFIs

Total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD)

6 December 2023 (Zoom)

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OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)

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

AGENDA OF TODAY'S SEMINAR

1:00 – 1:05 **Presentation and welcome**

1:05 – 1:45 **Introduction to TOSSD**

1:45 – 2:20 **Peer learning on TOSSD reporting: SDG focus and non-core funded activities.**

2:20 – 2:30 *Break*

2:30 – 2:55 **TOSSD engagement with regional MDBs: update and ways forward.**

2:55 – 3:00 **Closing (+ survey).**

TOSSD

Session 1: introduction to TOSSD

1. What is TOSSD?

2. Why is TOSSD needed?

3. Why do multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

4. Benefits of TOSSD

5. How to access TOSSD data?

6. Q&A

TOSSD

1

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).

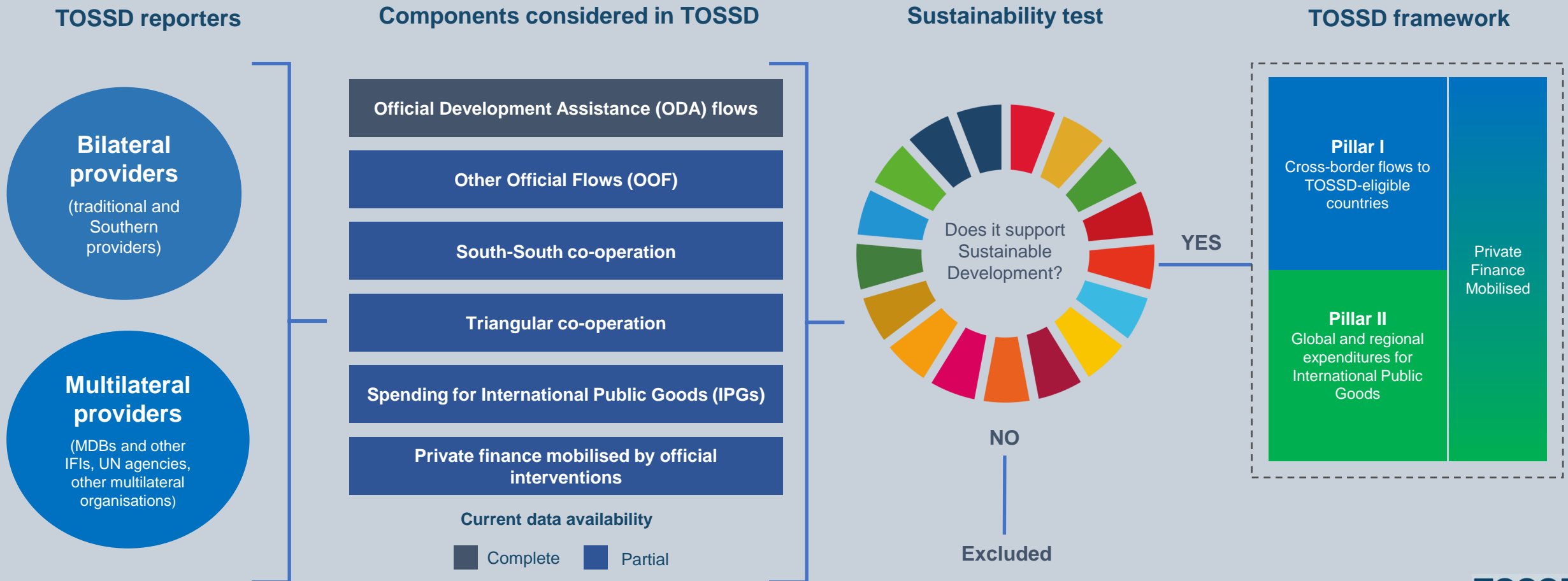" *What does sustainable development refer to?* "

" *'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.* "

TOSSD

What is TOSSD?

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?

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

Key milestones

2017
The International TOSSD Task Force is established.

2020
TOSSD is referenced in the G20 FSD framework.

The first TOSSD regular data collection is carried out.

2022
TOSSD becomes a data source for the new version of SDG indicator 17.3.1.

The **2nd TOSSD dataset** (on 2020 activities) is released.

2015
A key political anchorage for TOSSD: the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda in July 2015.**

2019
First recognition of TOSSD in the G7

A first version of the TOSSD methodology is released.

2021
The tossd.org website and data visualisation tool (https://tossd.online) are launched.

The first TOSSD dataset on 2019 activities is released.

2023
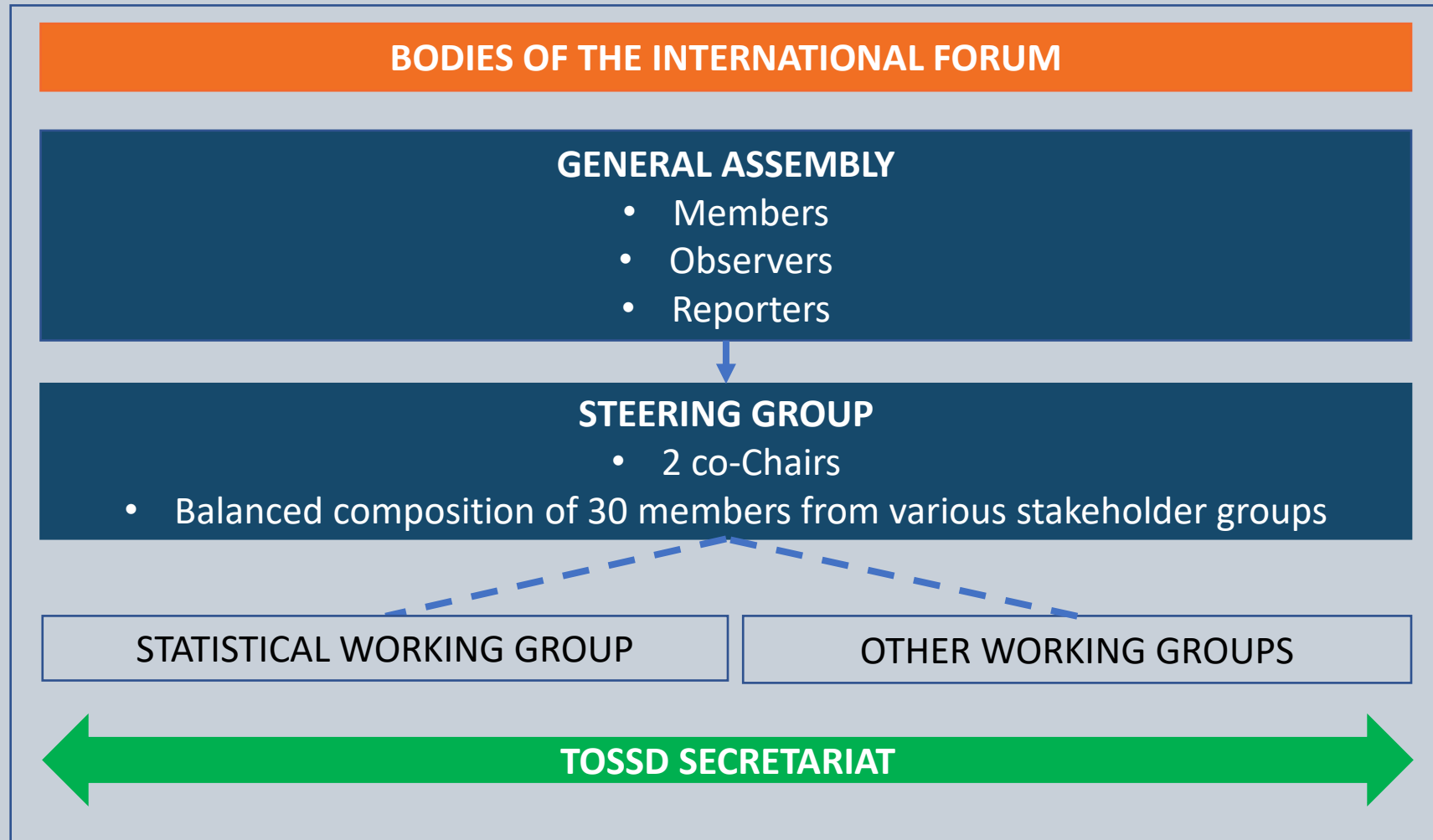The **3nd TOSSD dataset** is released. With 110 reporters, TOSSD now contains more than one million activities.

TOSSD

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 and six countries
(Austria, CAITEC - China,
Norway, Romania, Germany, Mexico)
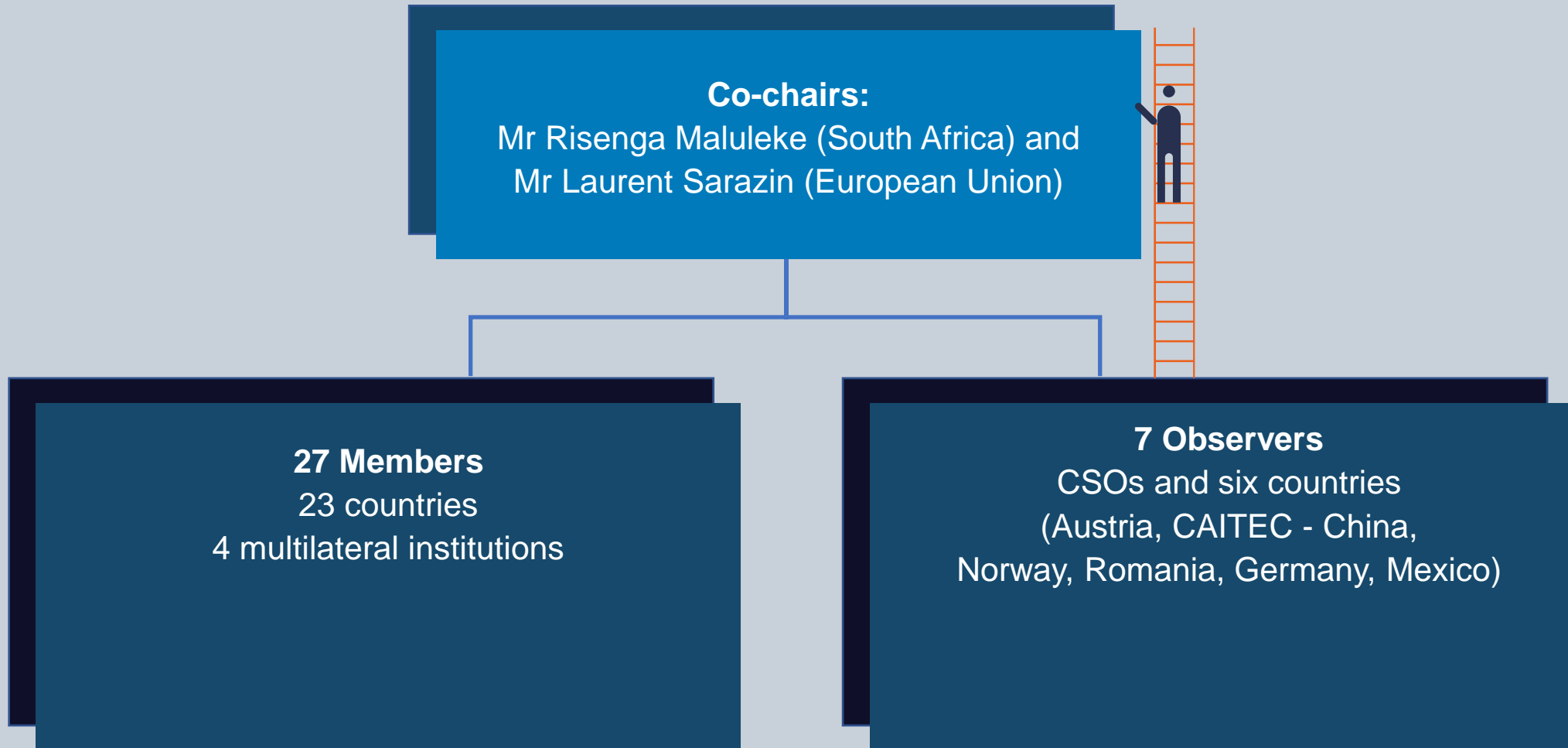
TOSSD

A new international Forum on TOSSD is being set up starting 1 January 2024

BODIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- Members
- Observers
- Reporters

STEERING GROUP
- 2 co-Chairs
- Balanced composition of 30 members from various stakeholder groups

STATISTICAL WORKING GROUP

OTHER WORKING GROUPS

TOSSD SECRETARIAT

TOSSD

② Why is TOSSD needed?

A new measure to respond to a changing landscape

More actors

Private philanthropy

Non-DAC Sovereign providers

Export credit institutions

DAC donor agencies

TOSSD

Multilateral agencies including regional & Arab organisations

DFIs

Private actors/investors

More instruments

Guarantees

Direct investment in companies and SPVs

Shares in CIVS

Simple co-financing

Syndicated loans

Credit lines

Greater focus on sustainability
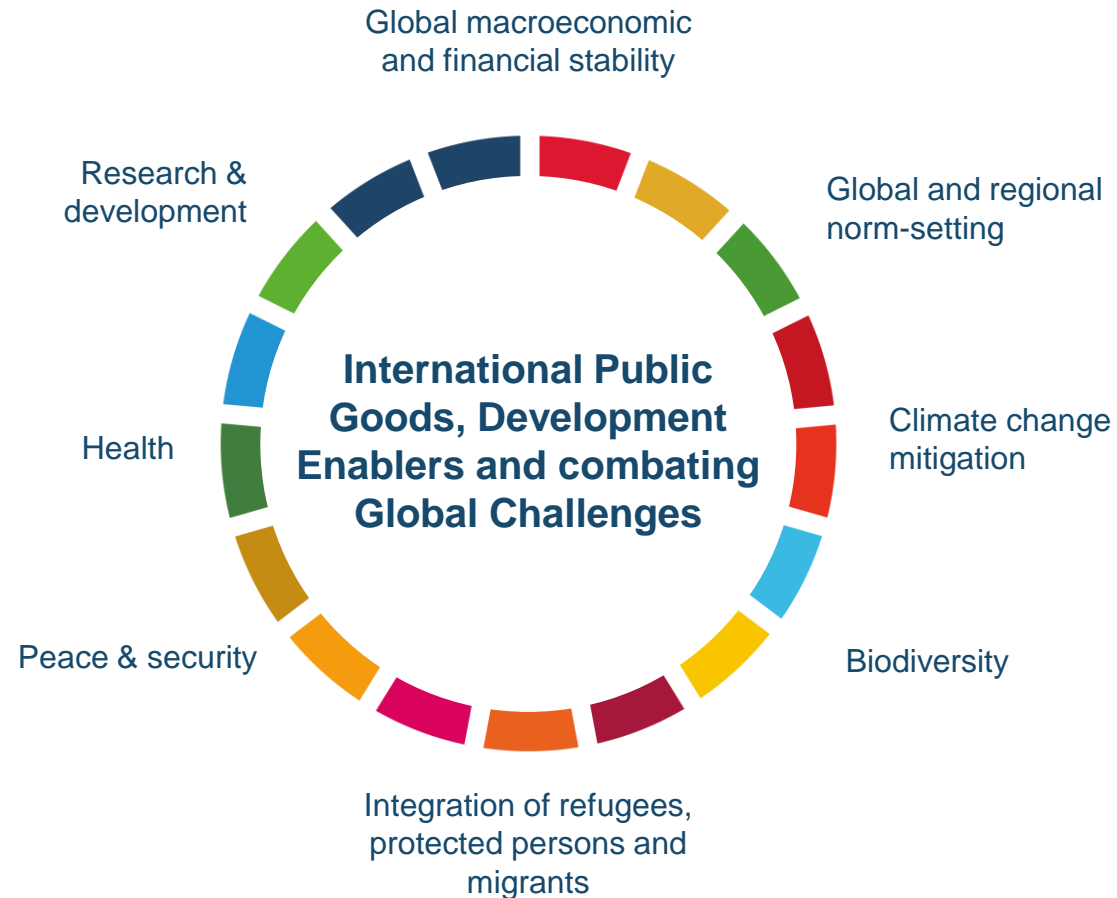
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TOSSD

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

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

Global macroeconomic and financial stability

Research & development

Global and regional norm-setting

Health

International Public Goods, Development Enablers and combating Global Challenges

Climate change mitigation

Peace & security

Biodiversity

Integration of refugees, protected persons and migrants

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

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

TOSSD

Greater transparency - TOSSD is a data source for the SDG indicator framework

TOSSD is a data source for the SDG indicator 17.3.1. :

17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources.

a. Official sustainable development grants
b. Official concessional sustainable development loans
c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans
d. Foreign direct investment
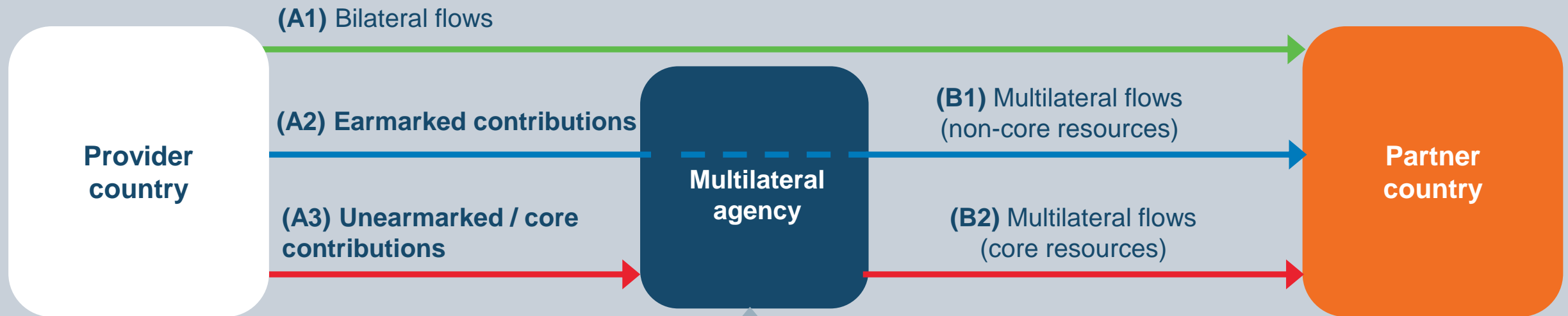e. Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis
f. Private grants.

🔗 https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=17&Target=17.3

3

Why do multilateral institutions report to the OECD?

The importance of reporting development finance flows

- 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.**

TOSSD

How is the recipient perspective on development finance built in TOSSD?

Provider country

(A1) Bilateral flows

(A2) Earmarked contributions

(A3) Unearmarked / core contributions

Multilateral agency

(B1) Multilateral flows (non-core resources)

(B2) Multilateral flows (core resources)

Partner country

Funds raised from private sources

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**

TOSSD

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Benefits of TOSSD

TOSSD benefits for recipient and provider countries

Greater transparency and accountability

Better understanding of the financial landscape and more information to mobilize additional resources

Better development planning and improved provider coordination

Enhanced SDG monitoring

A more comprehensive reflection of regional and global expenditures for developing countries

An inclusive governance system

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.

- More eligible recipients in TOSSD (e.g. Chile) ➔ TOSSD opt-in/opt-out procedure

TOSSD improves transparency on activities related to the global development agenda.
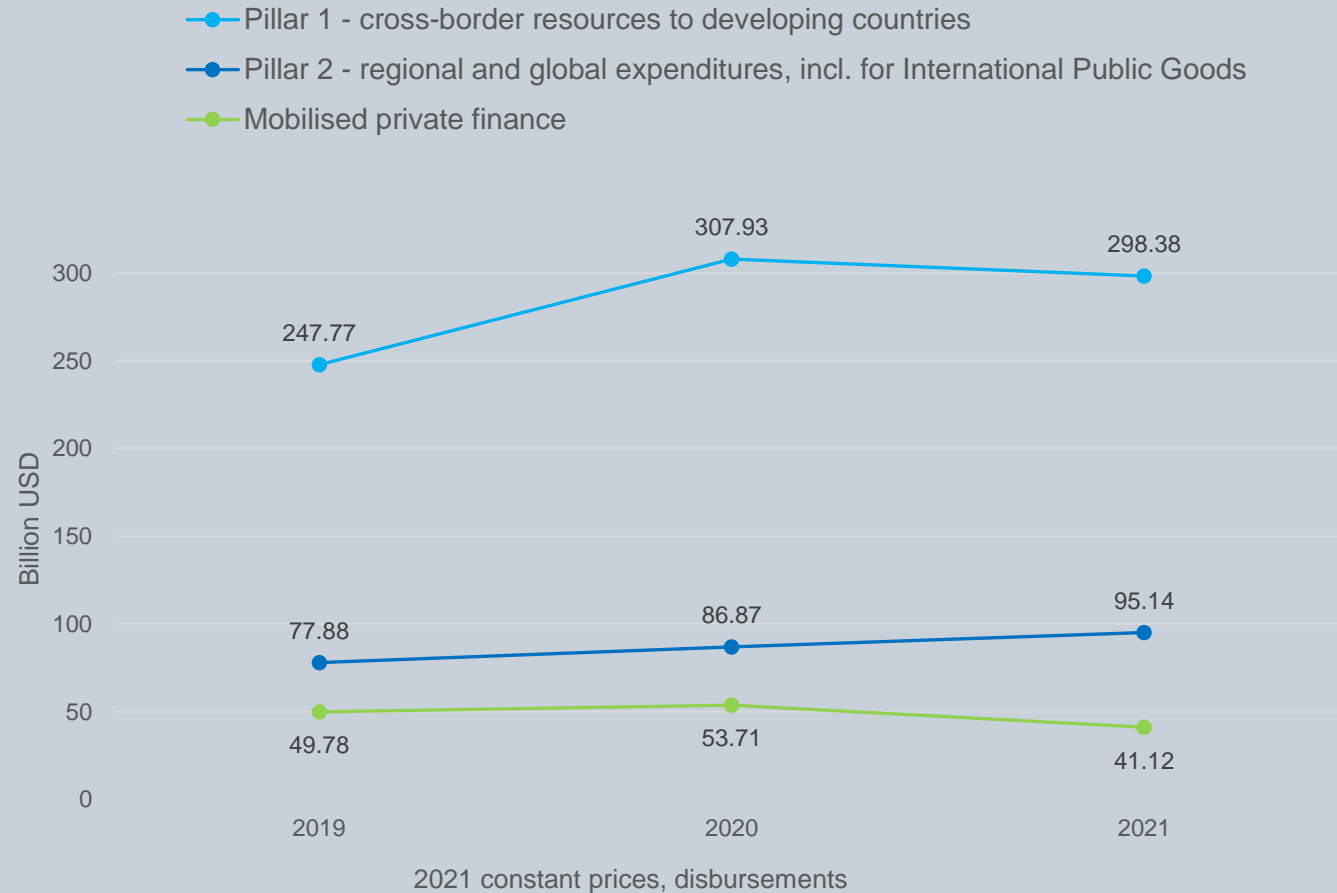
- Activities linked to International Public Goods that are not ODA eligible, e.g. standard-setting activities (global agenda)

TOSSD gives greater visibility to their non-concessional portfolio

- Non-concessional activities funded by multilateral institutions.

TOSSD

Greater transparency and accountability: one million activities at tossd.online (2019-2021)

Legend:
- ● Pillar 1 - cross-border resources to developing countries
- ● Pillar 2 - regional and global expenditures, incl. for International Public Goods
- ● Mobilised private finance

Chart data (Billion USD):

	2019	2020	2021
Pillar 1	247.77	307.93	298.38
Pillar 2	77.88	86.87	95.14
Mobilised private finance	49.78	53.71	41.12

2021 constant prices, disbursements

- **TOSSD gathers more than 1 million activities of official support for sustainable development**

- **In 2021, TOSSD amounted to USD 394 bn**

Notes:

- The figures include USD 86 billion of estimated data gaps derived from the OECD CRS for non-TOSSD reporters (included in tossd.online at aggregated level)

- The total figure for mobilised private finance is provisional pending reporting by the EIB (USD 7 billion in 2020).

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Pillar I – More transparency for recipient countries

For example, for **Chile**

CRS	TOSSD
Not captured, since Chile upgraded from the ODA List	**USD 2.29 bn.**
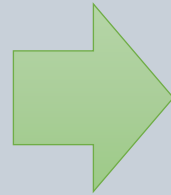
368 activities
reported in 2021

TOSSD

Usefulness of the TOSSD data for Chile

Examples of activities led by multilateral organisations:

- Enhancing resilience to climate change of the small agriculture (Adaptation Fund)
- Support for the Continuity of Essential Health Care by Inter-American Development Bank Group
- General Environment Protection, by UNDP
- Improved access to essential medicines, vaccines, diagnostics for primary health care, by WHO
- Scholarships and imputed student costs/ Support to the Elimination of Violence Against Women in Chile

In 2021

- About USD **2.3 million** of support for sustainable development under Pillar I of TOSSD (cross-border resources to developing countries) and **USD 662 million mobilised from the private sector**
- **496 thousand USD** was reported disbursed in the form of **South-South co-operation**

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More information on South-South and Triangular co-operation

South-south (SSC) and triangular co-operation (TrC) in TOSSD

SSC providers	TrC
15 reporters (*)	**21 reporters**
8 331 activities	**4 731 activities**
(vs 3 974 activities in 2020)	(vs 4403 in 2020)
USD 28.6 billion	
(USD 21.93 billion in 2020)	

(*) Brazil, Caribbean Development Bank, Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Chile, Costa Rica, Development Bank of Latin America, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Islamic Development Bank, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, PICA, SESRIC, Thailand, Türkiye.

A few highlights on SSC reporting:

- A doubling of SSC activities from 2020 to 2021, mostly thanks to Brazil that went from 300+ in 2020 to 3000+ activities in 2021.

- IsDB reported Islamic Finance projects.

- PICA reported for the first time in 2021.

- Mexico reported 2020 data on a pilot basis.

- TrC reporting is also expanding.

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Provider coordination - Information on more than 100 providers

110 Reporters

of which…

46 Countries

64 Multilateral organisations

Including UN entities and MDBs

First-time data from 14 countries and multilateral entities in 2021

- Liechtenstein
- Malta
- Monaco
- Peru
- Mexico (2020 data)

- COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- International Commission on Missing Persons
- Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund
- New Development Bank
- UN Women
- UNEP
- WHO-Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan
- WTO (aid for trade)
- UN Office of Disarmament Affairs

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TOSSD information is available by Sustainable Development Goal (2019-2021, 2022 is coming soon)

Percentages of resources allocated by Sustainable Development Goals

2021 constant prices

- Darker shade: TOSSD activities exclusively allocated to one SDG
- Lighter shade: TOSSD activities allocated to multiple SDGs
- Not marked
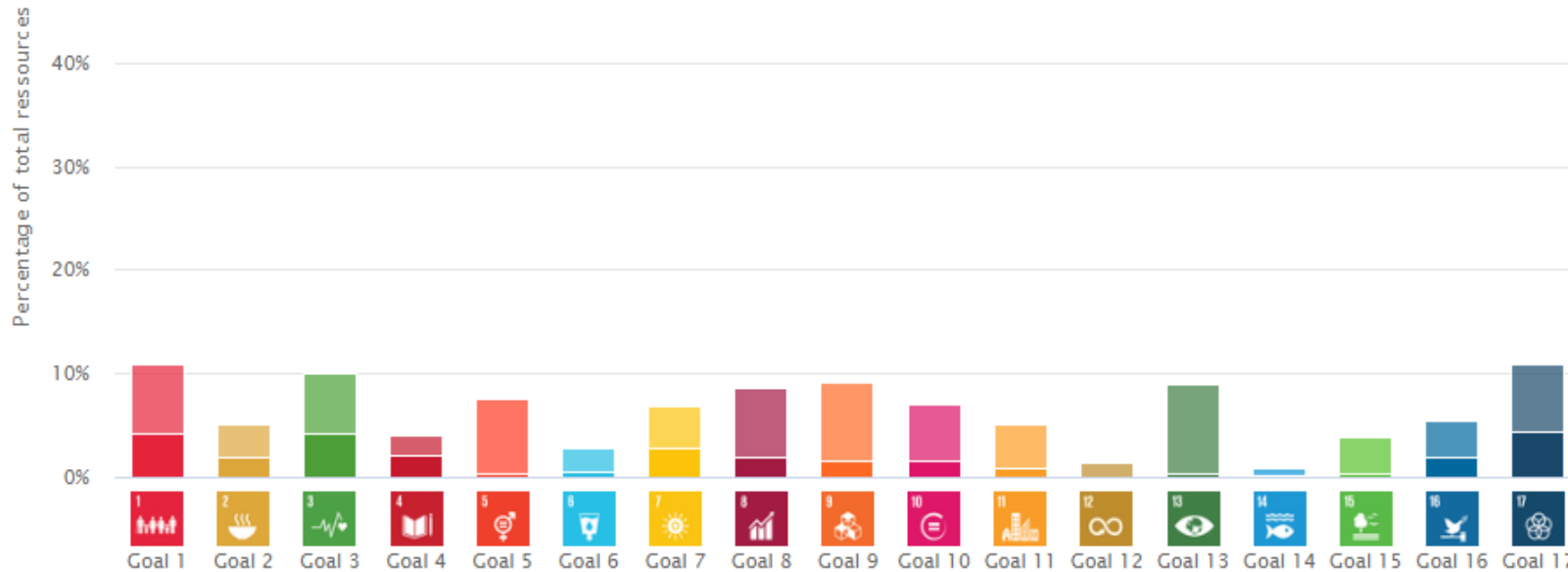
- An increase in **TOSSD reporting by SDG from 51% in 2020 to 61% of disbursements in 2021.**

- **TOSSD is currently pilot testing an Artificial Intelligence tool to populate and verify SDG targets.**

- **Countries can use TOSSD data for monitoring the support their receive for the implementation of the SDGs (e.g., making of Voluntary National Reviews).**

Data available at https://tossd.online/

https://tossd.org/pilot-studies-data-stories/hlpf-voluntary-national-reviews.htm

TOSSD

(5)

5. How to access TOSSD data?

How to access TOSSD data

TOSSD database

- **More than one million projects and activities financed by more than 100 bilateral and multilateral providers**

TOSSD online

It is the TOSSD data visualisation tool. It permits to access the data in a powerful, yet easy to use, manner. Users can filter the data, produce alternate visualisation options, download charts, and export the activity level data with all the available details

🔗 www.tossd.online

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Questions & answers

Any questions?

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Session 2: Peer learning on TOSSD reporting

- **Introduction to reporting**

- **SDG focus, including experience sharing from IsDB**

- **Non-core funded activities, including experience sharing from IADB**

TOSSD

1

Introduction to reporting

Data collection cycle

Every year, the Secretariat collects data on resources provided in the previous calendar year by bilateral and multilateral providers, including emerging providers. In 2023, the Secretariat collects data on 2022 expenditures.

Submission	Verification	Feedback	Validation	Publication

Pillar I

Pillar 2

31 May

30 November

December

Reporters should provide TOSSD data at activity level, and the objective is to make all TOSSD data publicly available, also at activity level.

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Key Information

TOSSD Reporting Methodology

Consult the Reporting Instructions when reporting TOSSD data.

🔗 https://www.tossd.org/docs/reporting-instructions.pdf

Explanatory notes for reporters

Document with key explanations for reporting TOSSD data.

Consult the explanatory notes when reporting TOSSD data (sent together with data solicitation message).

Consolidated template (35 items):

🔗 Consolidated reporting form

Focus of our seminar today

- B. Basic data: item n. 10 SDG focus

- Non-core funded activities

TOSSD

3

SDG focus

Fill in B. Basic data

B. Basic data

10. SDG focus (*): 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.

- There may be cases where reporters **cannot find a direct link with one of the SDG targets**.

    - This is due to the fact that SDG targets represent a global ambition and may therefore not encapsulate all dimensions of a given developmental issue in their final agreed wording.

- If you cannot find a direct link to a target, you can still report it against a goal and provide an appropriate justification in the "SDG level explanation" field.

*Starred items is mandatory in TOSSD reporting

How to report?

Please report the values separated by a ";". In case no direct link can be found to an SDG Target, report the goal as "x.0", for example "2.0" for Goal 2. We recommend to limit the SDGs to 10 targets/goals.

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Checklist for reporters

- The SDGs and sector categories have interlinkages, which may be strong, medium or mild. When reporting the SDG focus, please consider the interlinkages as shown in the (partial) table below.

Main interlinkages between SDGs and sectors		
Sector	**CRS sector categories**	**Related SDGs & Targets**
Education	110 - 114	SDG 1 (1.a, 1.4, 1.5), SDG 4, SDG 11.2
Health	120 - 123	SDG 1 (1.a, 1.4, 1.5), SDG 3, SDG 11.2
Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health	130	SDG 3 and SDG 5
Water Supply & Sanitation	140	SDG 1 (1.a, 1.4, 1.5), SDG 6, SDG 11.2
Government & Civil Society	150 - 151	SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 16 and others
Conflict, Peace & Security	152	SDG 16.1, 16.2
Other Social Infrastructure & Services	160	SDG 1, SDG 10, SDG 11 and others
Transport & Storage	210	SDG 9, SDG 11.2 and others
Communications	220	SDG 9.c., SDG 17.8, many others
Energy	230 - 236	SDG 7 (all), SDG 13 (232 Renewable Energy)

➤ After submission by reporters, the Secretariat can suggest enhanced SDG-focus marking, using its in-house AI tool, the *SDG classifier*.

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Experience sharing by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

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Questions for discussion

- Is information on the SDG focus of your interventions readily available in your organisation's information system?

- If yes, could you describe how this information is collected (from desk officers, using AI tools, based on a pre-defined mapping with for example your sector classification)?

- If no, could you describe the approach followed to report this information in your CRS/TOSSD as well as, if applicable, the main challenges faced and solutions found to overcome them?

- In general, what do you think about the use of AI for assigning SDG targets?

(4)

Non-core funded activities

Non-core funded activities by multilateral organisations

TOSSD aims to capture all activities implemented by multilateral institutions, whether funded with their core or non-core resources.

Outflows from non-core (earmarked) resources

- In the CRS, multilateral institutions report only the outflows from their core unearmarked resources.

- In TOSSD, they can report outflows from both their core and non-core (earmarked) resources.

MDBs: new data and additional details on their trust funds' operations in 2021

- + more than 90 Trust Funds (e.g. from AfDB, AsDB, IABD Group, CDB, CoEB)

- + more than 800 additional activities

➔ Potentially much more

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Experience sharing by the Inter-American development Bank (IADB)

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Questions for discussion

- Could you share your experience in gathering data on activities funded from your non-core budget for TOSSD reporting purposes?

- Could you describe the main challenges faced and the solutions found to overcome them?

- In its annual data solicitations, the Secretariat includes a list of identified trust funds / programmes administered by your respective organisation that could potentially have ongoing activities to be reported to TOSSD. Could you explain the extent to which this list was useful for preparing your reporting and how it could be improved?

TOSSD

Session 3: TOSSD engagement

- TOSSD engagement with MDBs

- Update on progress

- Perspectives from Burkina Faso

- Questions for discussion

TOSSD

TOSSD engagement with MDBs

- **TOSSD aims to further engage with MDBs, especially regional development banks**
  - To offer a more comprehensive picture, from the **recipient perspective**, of resource flows towards sustainable development
  - In the framework of New Global Financing Pact and envisaged reforms of international development finance, all financial efforts towards financing sustainable development should be leveraged and ultimately tracked
- **In the Secretariat, we:**
  - Remain available and dedicate time to help new reporters prepare their first submission
  - Allow for flexibility in the reporting requirements, acknowledging the need to follow a step-by-step approach.

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How the Secretariat engage with new MDBs on reporting to TOSSD?

- **Approach: Identification of contacts, organisation of a meeting to present TOSSD (visits or virtually), official invitation letters**

- **Step-by-step and mutual learning bases, allowing for flexibility**
  - ✓ Review of what they have in their system
  - ✓ Mapping and formatting to meet our requirements
  - ✓ Preparation of the first dataset
  - ✓ For SDGs in particular, suggestion to enrich the reporting using the Secretariat's AI tool

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Update on engagement with MDBs in 2023

➢ Prior to 2023, focus on CRS reporters, which helped the development of a consolidated and simplified template.

➢ In 2023, focus on African MDBs, in follow-up to the conclusions of the 20th Task Force meeting in Dakar and the call to constitute a TOSSD Africa Group, with a view to further anchor TOSSD in the African continent. This would help ensure at country level:

- Local ownership and alignment to national systems
- Use of activity-level data available in TOSSD to complete SDG reporting and VNRs

➢ Challenges: finding the right contacts, departments (e.g. strategy, operations, etc.), follow-up after initial contact.

- Only the African Development Bank has been reporting to CRS/TOSSD.
- Work in progress with AFREXIMBANK, West African Development Bank, Development Bank of the Central African States, The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (TDB).

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Perspectives from Burkina Faso

TOSSD

Questions for discussion

- How can we enhance the interest of MDBs in reporting to TOSSD, in particular regional MDBs? Are there upcoming community events suitable for introducing TOSSD?

- Do you have any recommendations for incentivising reporting by regional MDBs not yet reporting to OECD/TOSSD, particularly in Africa? This could include suggesting the right contacts / specific departments within the targeted institutions, as well as exploring intermediation options for successful collaboration.

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Interested in a tailored session on TOSSD reporting?

TOSSD

Thank you

www.tossd.org

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