TOSSD seminar for countries presenting Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)

Total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD)

17 October 2023
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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. What is TOSSD?
2. Why is TOSSD needed?
3. Benefits of TOSSD
4. TOSSD.online and uses of TOSSD data for Voluntary National Reviews
What is TOSSD?
What is TOSSD?

“TOSSD is an international statistical measure that provides a complete picture of all official resources to promote sustainable development in developing countries. It also monitors private resources mobilised through official means and contributions to International Public Goods.”
TOSSD from a country perspective

"TOSSD is a space where different co-operation traditions can meet and co-exist in harmony. These traditions seek a common goal: the 2030 agenda."

- Fabiola Soto, Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID)

"Since TOSSD has a much wider scope, it helps us to track activities that we did not manage to track before, such as those related to South-South Co-operation, Triangular Co-operation or to International Public Goods."

- Baga Moustapha, Head of Official Development Assistance coordination, Ministère de l’économie, des finances et de la prospective (MEFP), Burkina Faso
A framework to measure resources in support of sustainable development in developing countries

What is TOSSD?

TOSSD framework

Pillar I
Cross-border flows to TOSSD recipient 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)

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

Sustainability test

Does it support Sustainable Development?

YES
NO
Excluded

Current data availability

Complete
Partial

Private Finance Mobilised
What is TOSSD?

Key milestones

2017
The International TOSSD Task Force is established.

2019
First recognition of TOSSD in the G7
A first version of the TOSSD methodology is released.

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.

2023
The 3rd TOSSD dataset is released. With 106 reporters, TOSSD now contains more than one million activities.

2015
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

7 Observers
CSOs and six countries
(Austria, CAITEC - China, Norway, Romania, Germany, Mexico)
Why is TOSSD needed?
A new measure to respond to a changing landscape

Why is TOSSD needed?

Greater focus on sustainability

More actors

- Non-DAC Sovereign providers
- Export credit institutions
- Private philanthropy
- Private actors/investors
- DAC donor agencies
- Multilateral agencies including regional & Arab organisations
- DFIs

More instruments

- Guarantees
- Direct investment in companies and SPVs
- Shares in CIVS
- Simple co-financing
- Syndicated loans
- Credit lines

TOSSD

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
TOSSD Pillar II also captures resources in support of International Public Goods

Why is TOSSD needed?

International Public Goods, Development Enablers and combating Global Challenges

- Global macroeconomic and financial stability
- Global and regional norm-setting
- Climate change mitigation
- Biodiversity
- Integration of refugees, protected persons and migrants
- Peace & security
- Research & development
- Health
Why is TOSSD needed?

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.

- Official sustainable development grants
- Official concessional sustainable development loans
- Official non-concessional sustainable development loans
- Foreign direct investment
- Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis
- Private grants.

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

Any questions?
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Benefits of TOSSD
## Benefits of TOSSD

### TOSSD benefits for recipient and provider countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater transparency and accountability</td>
<td>Better development planning and improved provider coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better understanding of the financial landscape and more information</td>
<td>Enhanced SDG monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>to mobilize additional resources</td>
<td>A more comprehensive reflection of regional and global expenditures for developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An inclusive governance system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of TOSSD

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

- 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).
Benefits of TOSSD

Pillar I – More transparency for recipient countries

753 additional activities reported

+ 116.4% in volume terms (compared to OECD statistics on development finance)

OECD statistics: USD 1.06 bn.

TOSSD USD 2.29 bn.

Examples of previously unreported activities

South-South co-operation:
- Food assistance by Brazil to ensure nutrition security after the Beirut explosion

Activities beyond ODA:
- Radiation detection capabilities activities in the Beirut Port by Canada
- Support by France to Intercultural and interreligious dialogue
- International security and non-proliferation by the United States

Non-core resources by multilateral organisations:
- Addressing Gender Discriminatory Laws, Women empowerment activities by UN Women
- Strengthening decent work to mitigate stress factors by the International Labour Organisation

For example, for Lebanon

Benefits of TOSSD
Pillar I – More transparency for recipient countries

466 additional activities reported

+ 28% in volume terms (compared to OECD statistics on development finance)

OECD statistics: USD 225 million

TOSSD USD 288 million

Examples of previously unreported activities

South-South co-operation:
- Support for the Strengthening of the Justice Sector in East Timor, by Brazil
- Provision of financial support for livelihood activities through horticulture production and livestock rearing, by Brazil

Activities beyond ODA:
- Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence in Timor-Leste by Korea

Activities led by multilateral organisations:
- Food assistance by WFP
- Safeguarding rural communities from climate-related disasters, by UNDP
- Basic Education Strengthening and Transformation, by the Global Partnership for Education
- Other activities by UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO and WTO

For example, for Timor Leste
South-South (SSC) and triangular co-operation (TrC) in TOSSD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSC providers</th>
<th>TrC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>15 reporters</strong> (*)</td>
<td><strong>21 reporters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8,331 activities</strong> (vs 3,974 activities in 2020)</td>
<td><strong>4,731 activities</strong> (vs 4,403 in 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USD 28.6 billion</strong> (USD 21.93 billion in 2020)</td>
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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 3,000+ 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.

(*) 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.
Pillar II – TOSSD also includes information on global and regional expenditures, including for international public goods and global challenges.

**Benefits of TOSSD**

TOSSD DISBURSEMENTS IN PILLAR II BY SECTOR*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>USD Billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees in Donor Countries</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Costs of Providers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other refugee-related expenditures</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Multisector</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Environment Protection</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unalloc… Unspec… Agric… Fores… Fishing</td>
<td>3, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government &amp; Civil Society</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sectors</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* USD Billion. Excluding core contributions to multilateral organisations.
Benefits of TOSSD

Provider coordination - Information on more than 100 providers

106 Reporters
of which…

45 Countries

60 Multilateral organisations
Including UN entities and MDBs

First-time data from 14 countries and multilateral entities

- 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
Benefits of TOSSD

TOSSD information is available by Sustainable Development Goal (2019-2021)

- 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 they receive for the implementation of the SDGs (e.g., making of Voluntary National Reviews).

Data available at https://tossd.online/
Questions & answers

Any questions?
TOSSD.online and uses of TOSSD data for Voluntary National Reviews
For Liberia and Mali, TOSSD respectively provides 19% and 44% more information on disbursements than collected at national level. For Senegal, TOSSD provides almost 7 times more information than presented in the VNR.

The 15 countries that did not include any data related to official support, according to TOSSD, received more than USD $21 billion for sustainable development in 2020.
Using TOSSD for VNRs

2023 HLPF

- For Comoros and Tanzania, TOSSD tracked respectively 84% and 96% more disbursements than those reported in their VNRs.

- For DRC, Fiji, and Chile, TOSSD provides respectively twice, three times and 200 times more information than presented in the VNR.

The 13 countries that did not include any data related to official support, according to TOSSD, received more than USD $16.8 billion for sustainable development in 2021.
Developed by the Secretariat, the TOSSD Recipient Profile aims to:

- Provide baseline information on TOSSD financial flows
- Help identifying and filling gaps in the tracking of SDG financing
- Provide SDG-related information for countries’ Voluntary National Reviews
- Contribute to TOSSD data validation by the featured country, as part of the Data Review Mechanism discussed at the 18th Task Force meeting

Two profiles formats:

A. A standardised TOSSD statistical overview and data visualization – available for all recipients

B. Upon interest from recipients, possibility to do a more elaborated profile, with country-related information relevant for strategic planning and monitoring of SDG financing

- Mutual collaboration with the country profiled (information and documents sharing, review, validation)
- Pilot country: Senegal
Contents of the TOSSD Recipient Profile

**Information featured in the Recipient Profile**

**Quantitative part**

- Overview of support
- Targeted sectors
- Private finance mobilised
- TOSSD-only [additional] activities
- SDG focus
- Modalities, channels of delivery, financial instruments, concessionality of loans
- Policy objectives and thematic focus

**Qualitative part** (as part of the more comprehensive profile)

- Strategic planning and SDG financing
Recipient profiles: Collaboration opportunities on TOSSD

If you are:

➢ Interested in engaging with us as a recipient country?
➢ Interested in receiving your TOSSD standardized profile?
➢ Interesting in having a comprehensive TOSSD profile?

You can reach out to us at: tossd.contact@oecd.org
TOSSD can help a country find out the overall support received for the SDGs – Means of Implementation
Benefits of TOSSD

TOSSD can help a country find out more details on the support received, beyond total figures

Nepal:

- 70 providers (2019-2021), between countries and multilateral organisations

- Some SSC providers: Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Turkiye

- Most of support received in grants (around 35% of the total).

- Modalities: mainly projects and budget support

- Main channels: government entities.

- Going beyond numbers: Activities’ description and external link.
TOSSD can show trends on the support received, from 2019 onwards

Benefits of TOSSD

- Trends can be useful for countries that would like to do a follow-up or a comparison from previous VNRs.
- Data on 2022 activities will be available in January 2024 – a good timing to include that year in a trend analysis for the VNR.
TOSSD can help finding out the support received for each SDG

TOSSD.online shows the support received by SDGs, and by target. Also, TOSSD can also help you understand on whether national trends are also regional ones, identifying common work areas with neighbor countries or with countries with similar status (SIDS, level of income, etc.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Micronesia</th>
<th>Palau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 5</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 14</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 15</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
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</table>
TOSSD can help identifying the interlinkages between SDGs

- Actions directed towards an SDG can influence the implementation of others.
- TOSSD can help find out interlinkages between SDGs, through SDGs and sector classifications.
- Let’s explore Uganda’s case (education sector vs. SDG 5).

Credits: SDG Interlinkages Analysis & Visualisation Tool
Thank you

[www.tosstd.org – www.tosstd.online]

Share your ideas/questions/thoughts using #TOSSD in your Twitter and LinkedIn accounts.

Our accounts: @JuliaBenn_, @DelalandeGui, @OlimacGamba