TOSSD capacity building for UN entities

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development

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TOSSD Secretariat
International Forum on TOSSD (IFT)

Hosted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Outline

1. Introduction to TOSSD, latest developments
2. An overview of TOSSD data
3. Reporting by UN entities
4. Peer learning session
5. Using TOSSD data
Introduction to TOSSD, latest developments
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.”
A framework to measure resources in support of sustainable development in developing countries

What is TOSSD?

Does it support Sustainable Development?

NO

Sustainability test

YES

TOSSD framework

Pillar I
Cross-border flows to TOSSD recipients.

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

Current data availability

Complete

Partial

Excluded

Private Finance Mobilised
TOSSD Pillar II also captures resources in support of International Public Goods (Global Agenda)

What is TOSSD?
TOSSD is a data source for the SDG indicator 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.

Financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, 2019-2022 USD billion, current prices

- Grants (17.3.1.a)
- Concessional loans (17.3.1.b)
- Non-concessional loans (17.3.1.c)
- Mobilised private finance (17.3.1.e)
- Private grants (17.3.1.f)

Source: TOSSD for grants, loans and mobilized private finance, OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for complementary information on mobilized private finance and private grants

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=17&Target=17.3
## TOSSD benefits for recipient countries

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

**What is TOSSD?**

In ODA
- Countries report on A1, A2, A3, C1
  - 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, C1
- Multilateral institutions report on B1, B2, C2
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.

2023
The OECD approves hosting the Secretariat of the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT)

2024
The International Forum on TOSSD starts operations.
120 official providers report to TOSSD.

What is TOSSD?

Key milestones

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.

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

2024
The International Forum on TOSSD starts operations.
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)
Transition towards the International Forum on TOSSD

**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**

**Toossd Secretariat**

**Recipient Countries**
- Dual provider/recipient countries
- Traditional providers
- International organisations
An overview of TOSSD data
The fourth TOSSD data collection saw an important expansion

120 Respondents
of which…

58 bilateral providers

62 Multilateral organisations
Including UN entities, MDBs and regional organisations

First-time data from 13 providers
- Asian Forest Cooperation Organisation
- Bulgaria
- CGIAR
- Czechia
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Germany*
- International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
- Israel
- Organisation of American States
- Palestinian Agency of International Cooperation
- Uruguay
- World Organisation for Animal Health
TOSSD 2022 data

The figures include
- USD 96 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 22 billion, reported on a commitment basis (included in the downloadable dataset on tossd.online)

Some of the mobilisation data are confidential
- MDBs’ data on mobilisation are treated as confidential pending agreement on the appropriate level of aggregation in public disclosure.

USD 309 billion
Pillar I

USD 128 billion
Pillar II

USD 62 billion
Amounts mobilised

USD 438 billion + USD 62 billion

gross disbursements

Current prices. Data available for consultation at https://tossd.online/

2021 TOSSD: USD 395 billion
Benefits of TOSSD for recipient countries

TOSSD headline figures, 2019-2022

- TOSSD gathers around 1.5 million activities of official support for sustainable development
- TOSSD.online allows users to do trend analyses.

Gross disbursements, USD billion, 2021 constant prices
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 36 billion)
Pillar I – More transparency to recipient countries

TOSSD to Ukraine – an improved recipient perspective.

1131 additional activities reported

+ 8% of the flows reported compared to OECD CRS data.

CRS: USD 31.5 bn.

TOSSD: USD 34 bn.

Examples of additional activities

South-South co-operation:
- Humanitarian donation channelled through the ICRC by Chile
- Food donations by Indonesia
- Scholarships by Mexico

Activities beyond ODA for DAC members:
- Education facilities and training by Australia
- Qualification of war crimes by Switzerland
- Cyber security readiness in public institutions by Estonia

Non-core resources by multilateral organisations:
- Emergency food assistance by WFP
- Mobile service delivery in remote areas by UNDP
- Strengthening community resilience in Kherson by UNDP
- Market system approach to decent work by ILO
4. Highlights on pillar I

Pillar I – More transparency to recipient countries

TOSSD helped this year to considerably extend the availability of information on support to Lebanon.

769 additional activities reported

+ 105% of the flows reported compared to OECD CRS data.

TOSSD: USD 2.5 bn.

CRS: USD 1.2 bn.

Examples of additional activities

South-South co-operation:
• Scholarships by Mexico
• Training on cornea transplant by PICA
• Food donation by Brazil

Activities beyond ODA for DAC members:
• Defence & Public Order and Safety activities by Australia
• Recovery of Radiation Detection Capabilities at the Port of Beirut by Canada
• Strengthening Education Policy in Lebanon by France

Non-core resources by multilateral organisations:
• Responses to health emergencies by WHO
• Women’s participation in Leadership by UN inter-agency pooled funds.
• Strengthening the resilience of Nature Reserves by UNDP
Financing of international public goods and global challenges, by sector*

* Excluding core contributions to multilateral organisations
TOSSD information is available by Sustainable Development Goal (2019-2022)

- 80% of disbursements reported to TOSSD are aligned to at least one SDG goal.
- 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/](https://tossd.online/)

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Reporting by UN entities
Key improvements: general improvements

Data quality significantly improved, thanks to:
- Reporting check-lists
- Standardisation of reporting
- Use of TOSSD-specific classifications
- Presentation of Environmental and Social Standards
- New keywords.

There has been a remarkable increase in the additional data reported:
+138,000 more additional activities than the previous year, most of which fall under Pillar II.

Improved sustainability assessment
TOSSD has now fine-tuned criteria to assess the sustainability of activities reported in TOSSD.
28 UN entities
of which…

26 reported
2022 activities
of which…

20 reported on both
core and earmarked
resources

Overall improvement of quality
over time. Some avenues for
improvement by some entities:

• Further disaggregation of disbursements
• Use of SDG focus at target level
• Expand the use of certain keywords e.g. climate, pandemic preparedness and response
• Improve sector allocation (mainly agencies with more general mandates- not thematic focused)
• Timeliness. Delays are often linked to the approval of the entities’ audited budget, or capacity issues with staff turnover or limited resources and competing priorities.
The introduction of the UN gender marker as a UN data standard has expanded the use of the #Gender keyword in 2022. (From 1 to 13 UN entities reporting)

- The UN gender marker is harmonised with the OECD DAC gender marker and the TOSSD keyword on Gender.
- This is a great achievement and an important tool for transparency and accountability in finance for gender equality.
- We look forward to increased reporting by UN entities against Gender objectives.
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Peer learning session
Peer learning session

Rafael Rovaletti (WHO): Use of keywords on pandemic preparedness and response

Diana Fajardo (MPTFO): Reporting UN pooled funds in TOSSD
Using TOSSD data
Using TOSSD for VNRs

TOSSD and the Voluntary National Reviews – the case of the 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.

- Burkina Faso, the EU, Canada, Portugal and Saudi Arabia have started using TOSSD data for their VNRs.

Benefits of TOSSD for recipient countries – development planning

TOSSD as a critical input for INFFs

Integrated National Financing Frameworks: A comprehensive framework mapping the financing landscape at country-level and a financing strategy to implement targeted policies to reach the SDGs.

- TOSSD is a critical input for the assessment and diagnostics phase.
- TOSSD data can help show the whole financing landscape of a country, to identify what different types of financing are available at the country level and how they’re being spent.

Source: UN DESA
TOSSD as a data source for international commitments

TOSSD is a data source for some international commitments e.g.

- Global Convention on Biological Diversity
- UN Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Framework
- SDG 17.3.1. indicator: Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources.

We further encourage UN entities to consider TOSSD as a data source for international commitments, the Secretariat stands ready to support you.

Changes can be made to the TOSSD methodology to track data that does not yet exist.
Questions & answers

Any questions?
Thank you

www.tossd.org

Share your ideas/questions/thoughts using #TOSSD in both X and LinkedIn, and/or tagging TOSSD Secretariat in LinkedIn.