Total Official Support for Sustainable Development

IATF on Financing for Development Consultation
19 July, New York
## Improving the measurement of international public finance

**Access to comprehensive statistics on development finance is essential for the Agenda 2030 financing framework.**

**To be fit for purpose it should:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Promotion</th>
<th>Incentives</th>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>promote transparency and facilitate monitoring of international public finance.</td>
<td>carry the right incentives to maximise resources mobilisation, their smart allocation and catalytic use.</td>
<td>be based on international standards for measuring and monitoring international public finance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are we aiming for?

Tracking sustainable development investment projects at country level:
The Dakar-Diamniadio toll highway project

Tracking global investments in sustainable development with the majority of benefit in developing countries
Total Official Support for Sustainable Development

includes all officially supported resource flows to promote sustainable development at developing country, regional and global levels with the majority of benefits destined for developing countries, including those resources that support development enablers or address global challenges.
Part I
Overview: origins, purpose, components, structure and implementation

Part II
Conceptual underpinnings, core components and statistical features

A. **Coverage**: 2030 Agenda and the AAAA
B. **Core architecture**: provider and recipient perspectives
C. **TOSSD-eligible** activities, countries and instruments
D. **Measurement** issues and features
PURPOSE, SCOPE AND MOTIVATION OF TOSSD SUPPORT

**Larger purpose** reflecting modern development co-operation

**ODA:**
- One main motivation
  - Economic development and welfare of developing countries

**TOSSD:**
- A combination of motivations
  - Economic development and welfare of developing countries
  - Other motivations (commercial, cultural or political nature)
  - Mutual benefit

**Broader scope than ODA:** All international public finance: concessional and non-concessional official finance as well as private finance mobilised from official interventions aligned with internationally agreed standards and principles (e.g. WTO, Equator Principles, Human Rights)
### What’s the difference between ODA and TOSSD?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODA</th>
<th>TOSSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members of the OECD DAC</strong> and other providers who report on their development co-operation</td>
<td>All providers of public international finance, and the private operators they are collaborating with, in a global statistical reporting framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured by the <em>grant equivalent</em> of the resource flow, registering <em>donor “effort”</em> in making resources available</td>
<td>Measured by the <strong>full face value</strong> of the flow (gross amounts) – to provide a fuller picture of resources available to developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria based on promotion of “<strong>economic development and welfare</strong>” and the <strong>level of concessionality</strong></td>
<td>Eligibility criteria based on <strong>supporting the Agenda 2030</strong>: addressing GPGs or aligned with country priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability of DAC members to <strong>longstanding commitments</strong></td>
<td><strong>No targets</strong> or associated commitments so as not to dilute ODA promises</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROPOSED CORE ARCHITECTURE OF THE FRAMEWORK: the provider and recipient perspectives

A: bilateral official flows eligible for TOSSD

B: inflows to bil. channels

C: core contributions

D: outflows from bil. channels

E: outflows from multi. channels

F: private flows; private grants, flows at market terms and remittances

F_m: private finance mobilised

G: all other cross-border flows

H: DOMESTIC RESOURCES

TOSSD provider’s perspective: $A + B + C + F_m$

TOSSD recipient’s perspective: cross-border share of $(A + D + E + F_m)$

Resources available for the implementation of SDGs at country level: cross-border share of $(A + D + E + F_m + F + G) + H$
Important to capture mobilisation effect on private investment such as guarantee schemes.

Important to harmonise measurement to avoid double-counting:
  - direct mobilisation and co-financing
  - Indirect mobilisation (catalytic effect)
Road map for developing the TOSSD framework

- Multi-stakeholder expert workshops targeting specific features and components of TOSSD and partnerships

- Pilot studies (Denmark, UAE, Senegal, EU, Japan etc.) to scope the analytical concepts, functional categories, measurement issues and data challenges

- International consultation: please provide inputs to the “TOSSD Compendium” at (TOSSD@oecd.org) by 9 September!

- Forging partnerships/mosaic of data repositories for operationalising the TOSSD measurement framework and establishing a governance/oversight mechanism
Public consultation on the Compendium

Thank you!
The difference between ODA and TOSSD: volume of resources vs. grant equivalent
International statistics on development finance: fragmented, non-comparable, often partial