

**Third International Conference on Financing for Development**  
**Strengthening International Co-operation to Mobilise and Measure Public  
Finance for Sustainable Development**

*A High-Level Panel Discussion*

13 July 2015, 13.15 - 14.45 Hilton Hotel, Ibex and Nyala, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The OECD hosted a High-Level Panel Discussion on Strengthening International Co-operation to Mobilise and Measure Public Finance for Sustainable Development on 13 July in the margins of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The discussions focused on how to provide the necessary means to address the urgent need for mobilisation of significant resources to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including enhancing transparency and oversight of the range of resources provided by governments and the international community, including through the proposed total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD) measurement framework. The event featured:

- H.E. Sheikha Lubna Bint Khalid Al Qasimi, Minister for International Co-operation and Development, United Arab Emirates
- Mr. Kristian Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Denmark
- Mr. Claver Gatete, Minister of Finance, Rwanda
- Mr. Komi Koutche, Minister of Finance, Benin
- Mr. Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD
- Ms. Caroline Heider, Director General and Senior Vice President, Evaluation, World Bank Group
- Mr. Juan Manuel Valle, Executive Director, AMEXCID, Mexico
- Mr. Joachim Reiter, Deputy Secretary-General, UNCTAD
- Ms. Mmakgoshi Phetla-Lekhetho, Deputy Director-General, National Treasury, South Africa
- Mr. Jacques Moineville, Deputy CEO, Agence Française de Développement
- Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Director, UN-OHRLS

The ambitious aims of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will call for successful mobilisation of the broadest possible range of development finance. ODA remains important but a broader measure, TOSSD, is needed to take account of additional official finance supporting development, including through innovative partnerships and instruments that catalyse resources from the private sector. There is a pressing need to devise new approaches and measures to capture more comprehensively and accurately development finance in order to (i) better understand, and therefore, manage financial flows and (ii) incentivise more creative efforts to mobilise additional finance by officially acknowledging such flows.

ODA and TOSSD can work in complementary and synergistic ways to facilitate development finance partnerships that unlock potentially huge development gains. The panel acknowledged the immense potential of the private sector as a source of development finance, noting the diversity of new financial actors, modalities and instruments on offer in this regard. Denmark and Rwanda both offered detailed examples of successful partnerships with the private sector, highlighting the role that oversight and co-ordination played in achieving results. In order for development finance to have the biggest possible impact on low-income countries, ODA should focus on strengthening countries' own statistical systems, infrastructure and markets and building capacity which will, in turn, attract more private investment.

TOSSD data can help non-traditional providers have a clearer picture of their development efforts and guide their decision-making. Mexico and the United Arab Emirates underlined their appreciation of this new framework given the particular characteristics of their development co-operation systems. An estimated 10-20% of the United Arab Emirates' development finance flows provided through philanthropy, corporate social responsibility programmes and religious affiliations are not captured in ODA. Likewise, Mexico's South-South co-operation activities are not captured in the ODA measure: TOSSD could potentially bridge this gap.

Ensuring that development finance is channelled where it is most needed, and achieves results, is crucial. There is currently a gap in statistical data capturing wider development finance. Mexico noted that, in the absence of data on its development activities, it struggles to demonstrate the positive impact of its co-operation efforts and communicate this message to its own citizens. For developing countries, the lack of data creates challenges to ensure that resources are used where they are most needed and to the best effect. The World Bank Group noted that private investment needs to be evaluated in order to ensure that it both delivers value for shareholders and investors as well as results for the developing countries involved. UNCTAD observed that a high quality, broad-based data monitoring framework will be indispensable for implementing the SDGs.

All participants agreed that further inclusive and multi-stakeholder consultations will be crucial to continue to shape the parameters of the TOSSD measure, particularly to ensure the effective deployment of development finance in line with the needs of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.