TOSSD: TRACKING RESOURCES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Presentation of the findings of the first TOSSD Data Survey

Event co-hosted by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of France

Permanent Mission of the Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations
4 October 2019
Outline

1. Participation in the Survey
2. First TOSSD estimates
3. Pillar I: More transparency to recipient countries
4. Pillar II: More visibility on efforts to support sustainable development at regional & global levels
5. Private finance mobilised
6. What is in TOSSD for various communities?
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1. Broad participation in the Survey from various communities

24 countries
Australia
Belgium
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
EU Institutions
Estonia
France
Greece
Italy
Japan
Korea
Kuwait
Latvia
Poland
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

8 Multilateral organisations
IADB
IsDB
UNDP
UNHCR
UNFPA
UNRWA
WFP
WHO

10 entities not reporting so far
Task Force
• Brazil (technical test)
• Costa Rica
• Nigeria

Emerging provider
• Turkey (activity-level reporting)

Multilateral organisations
• SESRIC
• UN (regular budget)
• UNCDF
• UNCTAD

Trust funds
• Global Partnership for Education
• UN Multi-partner trust fund office

42 responses in total, more to come
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2. New data, new reporters

New activities in support of sustainable development, not reported in international statistics on development finance so far. More detailed information on activities by multilateral agencies.

New data captured by both bilateral and multilateral providers: in comparison with existing OECD data, an increase of 15% in total volume of finance (up to 20-25% increase for three entities that conducted a more thorough exercise).

New reporters included South-South Co-operation providers, emerging providers and multilateral institutions.

The TOSSD Data Survey is a success.
2. First TOSSD estimates should be understood as orders of magnitude.

Data Survey is a starting point for more comprehensive statistics on public international resources in support of sustainable development.

**PILLAR I**

**Cross-border flows**

USD 215 bn

**PILLAR II**

**Global and regional expenditures**

USD 80 bn

Amounts mobilised from the private sector

TOSSD estimate = USD 295 billion

Source: TOSSD Data Survey completed by estimates derived from OECD DAC statistics for non-respondents.
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3. Pillar I: More transparency to recipient countries

- The survey showed how **TOSSD provides more transparency on sustainable development finance at country level**. For example:
  - For **Afghanistan**, **150 new activities** were reported, representing an increase of 10% in volume terms.

*Including:*
- Non-core funded activities by UNDP in the fields of rural development, peace and justice and climate adaptation
- Statistics Course on International Trade Statistics by SESRIC
- Stabilisation and security by Australia
- Education and health by Turkey
- Emergency aid by Multi Partner Trust Fund

Current statistics on development finance in Afghanistan USD 3.9 billion

Additional data collected through the TOSSD Survey, USD 400 million
3. Pillar I: More transparency to recipient countries

— For **Indonesia**, **100 new activities** were reported, representing an increase of **60%** in volume terms.

Current statistics on development finance in Indonesia
**USD 5 billion**

**Including:**
- Migration management with IOM, by Australia
- Regional Counter-Terrorism Maritime Security Programme with Interpol, by Canada
- Biodiversity conservation by UNDP
- Support to power plants by Japan
- Statistics on labour, trade and finance by SESRIC

Additional data collected through the TOSSD Survey, **USD 3 billion**
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4. Pillar II: TOSSD is proving its potential to fill an information gap on contributions to International Public Goods that support the achievement of SDGs

The Survey captured norm-setting work by the UN as well as R&D expenditures not reported so far, contributing to various international public goods:

- Health
- Climate mitigation
- Biodiversity environmental conventions
- Peace and security: UN peacekeeping operations, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties
- Satellites and observation systems
- Research and development
Outline

1. Response rate
2. First TOSSD estimates
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5. TOSSD has potential to track progress towards mobilisation of private finance for the SDGs

The Survey prompted efforts to identify additional blended finance operations.

- Amounts mobilised from the private sector to support the achievement of SDGs amounted to **USD 40 bn.**
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6. The survey highlighted the potential of TOSSD for different communities

- For multilateral organisations, TOSSD provides an opportunity to have their normative, standard-setting and policy work recognised in international statistics.
  - Examples from the Survey: activities of the UN Secretariat and UNCTAD; research work of the Inter-American Development Bank.
  - Great interest of international organisations active in the field of peace and security (e.g. Interpol, OSCE) to report on TOSSD.

- For traditional providers countries and institutions, TOSSD sheds light on support beyond ODA:
  - TOSSD captures both concessional and non-concessional finance.
  - Providers reported new activities, not communicated so far, representing an increase of up to 20-25% of the volume of finance.
  - Amounts mobilised by providers from the private sector represented USD 40 billion.
• **TOSSD will provide, for the first time, an extensive and comparable picture of Islamic Finance in support of the SDGs across the globe.**
  – The IsDB and Saudi Arabia both reported Islamic Finance activities for an amount of USD 2.3 billion and USD 878 million, respectively.

• **TOSSD identifies South-South Co-operation (SSC) and Triangular Co-operation (TrC) as specific “frameworks of collaboration”.**
  – While measuring expenditures, TOSSD provides further qualitative insights on the invaluable contributions of doctors, teachers, trainers, engineers in several fields of SSC and TrC, which are not adequately represented in international statistics today.
  – Countries that reported on SSC and TrC in the Survey included for example Brazil (unofficial test submission), Costa Rica and Nigeria.
Key highlights

- The Survey played its role as a proof of concept:
  - Reporting on TOSSD is feasible.
  - TOSSD increases transparency to recipient countries as it provides greater granularity on activities carried out and improves qualitative insights.
  - TOSSD enhances inclusiveness by capturing e.g. South-South co-operation and Islamic finance.
  - TOSSD has a huge potential as a metric for measuring financing for sustainable development, if the entire international community were to report.
- Participation and results are promising. The International TOSSD Task Force is ready to go from blueprint to real reporting in 2020.