Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)

Key Findings from the 2019 TOSSD Data Survey

MAY 2020
Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) is a new international statistical measure that provides a complete picture of all official resources and private finance mobilised by official interventions in support of sustainable development in developing countries.

The TOSSD concept first emerged in 2014 in recognition of the need to modernise the Official Development Assistance (ODA) measurement to reflect the new landscape in development finance, including the emergence of new actors, new financial instruments used in development co-operation (such as guarantees), and a greater focus on sustainable development.

The international community called for the development of TOSSD in an “open, inclusive and transparent” manner in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (paragraph 55) in July 2015.

An international task force has been developing the TOSSD methodology since July 2017. The Task Force includes experts from provider countries (traditional and emerging), recipient countries and multilateral institutions, working in close collaboration with civil society organisations and other stakeholders. The OECD serves as secretariat to the Task Force. All Task Force documents and deliberations are available at www.tossd.org.
Tracking resources in support of the SDGs

TOSSD complements the ODA measure by capturing other types of support, including non-concessional flows, South-South co-operation, triangular co-operation, expenditures for international public goods and private finance mobilised by official interventions. TOSSD data is presented in two pillars: cross-border resources (Pillar I) and support to international public goods and global challenges (Pillar II).

TOSSD reporters

Resources considered

Sustainability test

TOSSD framework

DAC: Development Assistance Committee
MDBs: Multilateral Development Banks
IFIs: International Financial Institutions
UN: United Nations

Current data availability

Pillar I: Cross-border resource flows to TOSSD-eligible countries
Pillar II: Global and regional expenditures for international public goods
Private finance mobilised by official interventions

Does it support sustainable development?

YES
NO

Not included in TOSSD

Private finance mobilised by official interventions

Support to international public goods

South-South and triangular co-operation

Other Official Flows (OOF)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows

PRIVATE FINANCE MOBILISED

BILATERAL PROVIDERS (DAC, other bilateral providers, South-South, triangular)

MULTILATERAL PROVIDERS (MDBs and other IFIs, UN agencies, other multilateral organisations)
Developing and testing the TOSSD methodology

To establish TOSSD as a viable, relevant and robust new statistical measure for the SDG era, the engagement and support of emerging providers and recipient countries is critical.

In order to scope the potential of TOSSD as a global framework and refine the methodology to better respond to recipient countries’ information needs, six country pilots (Philippines, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Nigeria and Indonesia) and one thematic pilot (Peace and Security) were conducted between 2018 and 2020.

In February 2019, the International Task Force launched the first survey to collect TOSSD data. The 2019 Data Survey provided a “proof of concept” for the emerging TOSSD methodology.

The key findings of the TOSSD Data Survey:

1. Reporting was successfully carried out by providers, demonstrating that TOSSD reporting is feasible;
2. TOSSD enhances the transparency of sustainable development flows to recipient countries, providing greater detail and insights;
3. TOSSD captures data on areas not well covered in international statistics such as South-South co-operation and Islamic finance;
4. TOSSD has the potential to provide a more complete and accurate picture of total support for the SDGs.

Reporters to the TOSSD Data Survey

The TOSSD Data Survey showed its potential to increase the number of reporters of sustainable development finance beyond traditional reporters. It was completed by 42 participants, including 33 traditional reporters and 9 additional bilateral and multilateral finance providers for which there were no previous systematic international statistics available.

42 TOTAL REPORTERS

33 EXISTING REPORTERS

24 BILATERAL REPORTERS

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

9 MULTILATERAL REPORTERS

- EU Institutions
- IADB
- ISDB
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNRWA
- WFP
- WHO

9 ADDITIONAL REPORTERS

4 BILATERAL REPORTERS

- Brazil (technical test)
- Costa Rica
- Indonesia
- Nigeria

5 MULTILATERAL AND TRUST FUND REPORTERS

- Global Partnership for Education
- SESRIC
- UN (regular budget)
- UNCTAD
- UN Multi-partner trust fund office
The TOSSD Data Survey captured reported activities in support of sustainable development that had not previously been reported by traditional or emerging reporters in international statistics. The Data Survey showed the capacity of TOSSD to report on data on sustainable development finance beyond ODA, including:

**More types of resources**
- Official concessional and non-concessional resources, as well as private finance mobilised through official interventions.

**More areas of intervention**
- Contributions to international public goods and global challenges, such as peace and security.

The Data Survey captured over 9,000 additional activities, totalling an additional USD 33 billion in official support. This represents a 15% increase in total volume of finance in comparison with the existing OECD data on development co-operation activities.
The Data Survey showed that, for Indonesia, an additional USD 3 billion was reported in sustainable development finance data—a 60% increase in the volume of resources reported when compared to current statistics on development finance. 100 additional activities were reported. Examples include activities conducted in sectors such as migration, peace and security, biodiversity and energy. These activities focused on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The Data Survey showed that, for Afghanistan, an additional USD 400 million was reported in sustainable development finance data—a 10% increase in the volume of resources reported when compared to current statistics on development finance. 150 additional activities were reported. Examples include activities conducted in sectors such as peace and justice, security, education and health. These activities focused on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

### EXAMPLES OF ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED AS CROSS-BORDER FLOWS (PILLAR I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVIDER</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>SDG FOCUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Migration management with International Organisation for Migration</td>
<td>SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>Regional Counter-Terrorism Maritime Security Programme with Interpol</td>
<td>SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>Support to power plants</td>
<td>SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)</td>
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<td>SESRIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>SESRIC</td>
<td>Training Course on International Trade Statistics</td>
<td>SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)</td>
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<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Stabilisation and security</td>
<td>SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>Education and health</td>
<td>SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)</td>
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<td>MULTI PARTNER TRUST FUND</td>
<td>Emergency aid</td>
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Key Findings from the 2019 TOSSD Data Survey

Tracking international public goods and global challenges

The Data Survey demonstrates TOSSD’s potential to track the financing of international public goods and global challenges that support the SDGs, but which may not involve a resource transfer to recipient countries. This information is not currently captured in statistics of development finance.

**Health**
Research and international co-operation, including on preventing communicable diseases

Example of contributions: WHO / UNECE Joint Task Force on Health Aspects of Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

**Environmental protection**
International conventions, protection of endangered species

Example of contributions: UNEP - Data Reporting Tool for biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements

**Climate change mitigation**
Activities aimed at limiting anthropogenic emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere

Example of contributions: Americas’ Regional workshop on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

**Multilateral efforts for peace and security**
UN peacekeeping operations, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties

Example of contributions: United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Centre for Security Policy

**Satellites and observation systems**
Activities aimed at limiting anthropogenic emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere

Example of contributions: Global Climate Observing Systems

**Research and development**
Activities aimed at limiting anthropogenic emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere

Example of contributions: IADB Economic sector work, European Union Horizon 2020 funding programmes
Key Findings from the 2019 TOSSD Data Survey

Tracking private finance mobilised by official interventions

The Data Survey collected data on the amounts of private finance mobilised by official intervention in support of sustainable development. It prompted efforts to identify additional blended finance operations. The main leveraging mechanisms were guarantees, direct investment, syndicated loans and credit lines.

Private finance mobilised in 2017, by leveraging mechanism

- 39% USD 15.6 billion (Syndicated loans)
- 3% USD 1.2 billion (Direct investment in companies and special purpose vehicles)
- 15% USD 6 billion (Credit lines)
- 11% USD 4.4 billion (Guarantees)
- 27% USD 10.8 billion (Shares in collective investment vehicles)
- 5% USD 2 billion (Simple co-financing)

PROVIDERS

PROVIDERS OF ISLAMIC FINANCE

- Comprehensive and comparable picture of their support to SDGs worldwide.
- Contributions of doctors, teachers, trainers, engineers in SSC are included in international statistics.
- Costa Rica, Indonesia, Nigeria and Brazil (unofficial data submission) reported SSC and TrC.

PROVIDERS OF SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION (SSC) AND TRIANGULAR CO-OPERATION (TrC)

- Inclusion of their activities as distinct categories.
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PROVIDERS OF TRADITIONAL PROVIDERS (countries and institutions)

- More emphasis on their support beyond ODA by including their non-concessional financing.
- Providers reported additional activities representing an increase of up to 20-25% in the volume of finance.
- Amounts mobilised by providers from the private sector represented USD 40 billion.

MULTILATERAL PROVIDERS

- Greater visibility of non-core and non-concessional lending to recipient countries and hence a more accurate representation of their portfolio.
- Inclusion of their normative, standard-setting and policy activities.
- Wider inclusion of peace and security activities from key international institutions, e.g. Interpol and OSCE.

Tracking private finance mobilised by official interventions

- TOSSD provides multiple benefits to different providers, by including activities and expenditures beyond ODA, such as non-core funded activities and non-concessional lending of multilateral organisations,
- non-concessional lending from traditional providers, Islamic Finance, South-South co-operation and triangular co-operation. All providers can report more widely on their support to SDG-related activities.

Private finance mobilised in 2017: APPROXIMATELY USD 40 BILLION

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Sharing TOSSD data

TOSSD provides a more complete picture of all official resources and private finance mobilised by official interventions in support of sustainable development and the SDGs. One of the key objectives of the TOSSD Task Force is to make TOSSD data easily accessible in a simple, intuitive and compelling format. TOSSD will provide open access to all TOSSD data through a data visualisation tool.

This intuitive and simple tool will allow the public to access TOSSD data in different ways, including by category, sector, SDG focus and geographical location. It will also allow the downloading of all data, including the list of activities with all their details.
Contact us

For more information, please visit www.tossd.org or contact tossd.contact@oecd.org.