



TOSSD and the SDG indicators

TOSSD Task Force Issues Paper¹

5-8 November 2018

For discussion under agenda item 2

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. One of the main reasons for developing TOSSD is to establish a sound, shared international statistical framework for monitoring and connecting up resources supporting the SDGs. The TOSSD methodology should therefore be particularly fit-for-purpose in the SDG global indicator framework, and most adequate as a data source for a number of SDG indicators.

TOSSD working definition²

The Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) statistical measure includes all officially-supported resource flows to promote sustainable development in developing countries and to support development enablers and/or address global challenges at regional or global levels.

2. This paper presents an update on work to identify the SDG indicators that would most benefit from being measured using the TOSSD methodology (section II). It also outlines a concrete draft proposal and associated timeline (section III) on how TOSSD could feature in the SDG global indicator framework, and the points that remain to be confirmed/clarified in this context (section IV).

II. RELEVANCE OF USING THE TOSSD METHODOLOGY TO MEASURE SDG FINANCING INDICATORS

3. The SDGs are comprised of 17 goals and 169 targets. The United Nations Statistical Commission created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in 2015 and tasked it to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. This was agreed upon by the United Nations Statistical Commission and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in 2017.³ Among the existing indicators, 24 relate to the measurement of external resources (international co-operation, South-South co-operation) provided in support of the goals and can be grouped as follows (see Annex 1): 9 rely on OECD statistics on official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows; 4 rely on different sources (e.g. WB for remittances); and 11 have no method/data so far (classified as “Tier III”)⁴.

¹ Drafted by Valérie Gaveau (valerie.gaveau@oecd.org) and Julia Benn (julia.benn@oecd.org).

² See the emerging TOSSD Reporting Instructions at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/tossd-task-force.htm>.

³ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>.

⁴ Two of these are classified Tier I for their ODA component provided by the OECD (15.a.1 and 15.b.1). The OECD is also collaborating with other agencies on two Tier III indicators: 7.a.1 and 17.7.1.

4. **TOSSD is meant to cover all officially-supported resource flows regardless of financial instrument used or level of concessionality with a view to enabling the international community to monitor resources supporting the SDGs above and beyond ODA, including private resources that are mobilised through official means.** TOSSD is designed to measure support for sustainable development and would therefore logically fit in the SDG indicator framework on its own, as a complementary indicator of the means of implementation under target 17.3 “Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”. The TOSSD methodology would also be most relevant to measure existing indicators that encompass external resources beyond ODA. In comparison with the current data sources (e.g. ODA+OOF), the TOSSD methodology will provide more accurate (only sustainable resources included, and improved measurement of technical co-operation) and more comprehensive (emerging providers, resources mobilised from the private sector) data for these indicators. Relevant texts have already been drafted (see for example text contributed to the forthcoming report “Global outlook on financing for sustainable development” in Box 1).

Box 1. Presentation of TOSSD in the forthcoming report “Global outlook on financing for sustainable development”

How is TOSSD contributing to the measurement of financing for sustainable development?

Implementing the ambitious SDGs will require maximising the full potential of all forms of financing for sustainable development. TOSSD is a new statistical framework, specifically designed to measure external officially-supported finance for sustainable development and the SDGs. It is designed to provide a coherent, comparable and unified system for tracking SDG-relevant investments that can inform strategic planning, identify emerging gaps and priorities, and assess progress in matching supply with needs.

A wide range of investments and contributions are covered in the scope of work to develop the TOSSD framework. Resources mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions are included. Also included is information collected on cross-border flows to help developing countries to track external resources in support of their national sustainable development strategies and support their national budgeting and financial planning processes. The work also will cover global public goods for sustainable development, which are essential for the implementation of the SDGs although they involve no direct resource transfers to developing countries. This information is currently not captured in any internationally comparable statistics.

In the spirit of SDG 17 (revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development) and the call of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to “hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions” on TOSSD, an international task force was established in the second quarter of 2017 to further clarify the scope and statistical features of TOSSD. The composition of the task force ensures a balanced representation between traditional and South-South providers and partner countries, national statistical offices, development co-operation policy bodies, and international organisations. The task force has concluded its discussions on a number of key features of the TOSSD framework, such as the operational definition of TOSSD and the main statistical concepts and reporting principles.

5. Annex 1 contains the list of the 24 financing indicators, and analyses the relevance of potentially using TOSSD methodology to measure them.

- **Twelve indicators encompass resources beyond ODA [2.a.2, 7.a.1, 7.b.1., 9.a.1, 10.b.1, 11.4.1, 11.c.1, 12.a.1, 17.3.1, 17.7.1, 17.9.1, 17.19.1].** TOSSD methodology would be most relevant to measure these indicators (or some of their components), see paragraph 4 above.

- **Six indicators’ titles refer to ODA as a sole source of finance while the associated targets could be viewed as broader (no specific mention of ODA) [1.a.3, 3.b.2, 4.b.1, 6.a.1, 15.a.1, 15.b.1].** It is not proposed to use TOSSD methodology to measure these indicators, as this could be wrongly interpreted as TOSSD replacing ODA (TOSSD is a measure that complements ODA). However, the possibility to adjust the indicator to better match the target could be signalled to the IAEG-SDGs at a later stage.⁵
- **Six indicators measure quantities that differ from TOSSD (ODA, remittances) [8.a.1, 17.2.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.17.1]** in line with their associated targets **or relate to a topic which is under the mandate of another agency [13.a.1, UNFCCC]** and it is clearly not relevant to use TOSSD to measure them.

III. PROPOSAL TO FEATURE TOSSD IN THE SDG GLOBAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

6. The process for making a proposal to the IAEG-SDGs remains to be clarified. At this stage, different options of proposals are put forward in this note, and the more appropriate/feasible option needs to be confirmed with IAEG-SDGs:

- **Improve the measurement of the means of implementation, in particular in relation to target 17.3 “Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”, by including a complementary indicator on TOSSD in the SDG indicator framework.**
- **Improve the measurement of selected indicators among the ones identified above [2.a.2, 7.a.1, 7.b.1., 9.a.1, 10.b.1, 11.4.1, 11.c.1, 12.a.1, 17.3.1, 17.7.1, 17.9.1, 17.19.1] by using the TOSSD methodology.** As appropriate, the proposal could cover the twelve indicators (or some of their components), or a selection of them (e.g. the four indicators where the OECD is the sole custodian agency as this could facilitate the process). It could possibly take the form of adjusted metadata for these indicators (feasibility to be confirmed with IAEG-SDGs), see example in Annex 2 for indicator 9.a.1.
- **Make a more high-level proposal to integrate the TOSSD measure in the SDG monitoring framework as a medium-term statistical input.** The form of this proposal (e.g. high-level text to be included in the list of SDG indicators) remains to be clarified with IAEG-SDGs.

7. Once the best approach is confirmed, subject to further guidance from the IAEG-SDGs, the proposal could be prepared by the TOSSD Task Force, and submitted to the IAEG-SDGs. The proposal in the second bullet above could be put forward for the selected indicators in the form of a “package”, containing the proposed adjustments to their metadata⁶. The package would clearly indicate that the

⁵ The forthcoming OECD report “Global outlook on Financing for Sustainable development” that will be launched at the Paris Peace Forum on 11 November calls for efforts to strengthen measures of all resources called for in Addis to better understand their contribution to the SDGs. It also notes that, while SDG 17.3 calls on countries to “Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”, the existing SDG financing indicators are mainly limited to measures of official development assistance and other official flows as provided by the OECD DAC (see Annex 1, inspired from the Global Outlook).

⁶ Proposing adjustments to the metadata could also be an opportunity to recommend harmonising the wording used in the titles of some of the indicators concerned. The current terminology differs for each of them, which can create confusion: e.g. 2.a.2 “total official flows”, 9.a.1 “total official international support”, 10.b.1 “total resource flows for development”, 17.9.1 “dollar value”.

proposal is a “turnkey solution” put forward to the IAEG-SDGs, to fix some imperfections in the current measurement of the indicators concerned, and not requiring any input, work or burden by the IAEG or national statistical offices.

8. The proposal could also include additional background material as required. For example, the requests by custodian agencies for upgrading their indicators (e.g. from Tier III to Tier II) that are currently discussed at IAEG-SDGs’ meetings are informed by the provision of metadata plus extensive additional information on the background and rationale for the request and the narrative regarding the development of the methodology⁷. They describe:

- the development and testing of the methodology (including information on how national statistical offices are involved in methodology development, data collection and data validation),
- consultations held on the methodology,
- results of the pilot studies and list of countries consulted,
- information on how and when the methodology has become an international standard and who is the governing body for it.

9. As regards the timeline for making the proposal to IAEG-SDGs, it is suggested that:

- **During the first week of November 2018:** The Task Force clarifies key points with UNSD/IAEG-SDGs (see section IV).
- **By mid-November 2018:** Upon confirmation of the best approach, the Secretariat finalises the concrete proposal.
- **December 2018:** The Task Force validates the proposal and formally submits it.

IV. TOSSD TASK FORCE AND IAEG INTERACTIONS: KEY POINTS

10. To facilitate Task Force members’ interactions with the IAEG-SDGs, this section summarises the key messages to convey to the IAEG-SDGs, and the points that remain to be clarified.

Key messages on TOSSD to convey to IAEG-SDGs

- **The TOSSD Task Force is reaching out to the IAEG-SDGs to learn from them on the way forward for proposing the inclusion of TOSSD in the global indicator framework.** Although this note proposes some possible concrete steps to make a formal proposal, the TOSSD Task Force is keen to obtain advice from the IAEG-SDGs on whether this is appropriate, and is very much open to their suggestions on the best approach to follow.
- **The Task Force understands the IAEG-SDGs is currently not in a position to receive more proposals for the *creation of additional indicators for the global indicator framework*.**⁸ However, given that TOSSD is designed to measure support for sustainable development, it would logically fit in the SDG indicator framework on its own, as a complementary indicator

⁷ See requests for tier re-classification up for discussion at the IAEG-SDGs meeting in November in Stockholm: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-08/>.

⁸ It has earlier been clarified that the IAEG-SDGs has already conducted the process for identifying potential additional indicators to be examined during the 2020 comprehensive review and would be very reluctant to re-open this file (IAEG-SDGs’ members are concerned with the reporting burden that additional indicators would create, this was one of the conclusions from the IAEG-SDGs meeting in April 2018, where Laurent Sarazin, co-chair of the TOSSD Task Force, presented TOSSD).

of the means of implementation, in particular under target 17.3 “Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”. This is one option put forward in this note.

- **It is not proposed to *replace* existing indicators, but to use the TOSSD methodology to *measure* selected existing indicators.** It would be a “turnkey solution” to fix some imperfections in the current measurement of the indicators concerned, and not requiring any input, work or burden by the IAEG-SDGs or national statistical offices.
- **The proposal to use “TOSSD” data for the measurement of selected indicators, instead of “ODA + OOF” does not “downgrade” ODA.** As for data currently provided by the OECD on “ODA+OOF” – where ODA is subsumed in a total figure, “TOSSD” data would also encompass ODA flows complying with the definition of sustainable development.
- **Using TOSSD to measure the selected indicators would have the advantage of a better coverage.** Some emerging providers do not currently recognise ODA as an appropriate metric for measuring their development co-operation. Their figures are not included in the OECD databases and therefore not included in the measurement of SDG indicators so far. Emerging providers are part of the inclusive process to develop TOSSD and are expected to report.
- **The proposal to use TOSSD methodology to measure selected indicators does not enlarge the associated goals or targets.** Resources mobilised from the private sector through official development finance interventions are expected to play a prominent role in the 2030 Agenda; including them in the measure of selected SDG indicators does not enlarge the related goals or targets, but provides for a better match between the indicators and targets concerned. Resources mobilised from the private sector are an important component in the TOSSD framework, but remain clearly separately identifiable.

Main points that remain to be confirmed/clarified with IAEG-SDGs

- **What is the best approach** to follow for featuring TOSSD in the SDG global indicator framework – high-level text, complementary indicator under target 17.3 or focused work on identified indicators? **What concrete steps does the Task Force need to take to advance this work?**
- **Process.**
 - Are the proposals in this note in line with IAEG processes? If not, what would be the necessary adjustments?
 - Is there a standard procedure for proposing improvements to the measurement of existing indicators, including those classified as Tier I? What process does a custodian agency need to follow to make a proposal to adjust the metadata for its indicators to signal updates to the statistical methods as they evolve?⁹
 - Can the proposals in relation to TOSSD be part of the 2020 comprehensive review of SDG indicators? If yes, in what form?
- **Content** of the proposal (and the use of any specific **format/template**). Should it consist of adjusted metadata for selected indicators (see Annex 2), see also paragraph 8.

⁹ For example, the current metadata for indicator 9.a.1 would need to be adjusted, as i) the DAC has revised its definition of concessionality which should be reflected in the ODA definition; ii) the reference to the reporting directives is no longer correct; and iii) the selection of sector codes for “infrastructure” is incomplete. The new definition on concessionality will need to be revised for all indicators on ODA.

- **Timing** for making a formal proposal, recognising that the Reporting Instructions for TOSSD will only be finalised early next year, and implemented in providers' systems as of 2019 flows. Can we make the case for referencing the TOSSD measure in the work of the IAEG-SDGs, for example as a medium-term statistical input, building on the fact that the methodology for Pillar I is largely ready and that some data are already available from pilot studies and soon from the Survey on 2017 data?

Issues for discussion

Do Task Force members have any comments on:

- The alternative approaches proposed for featuring TOSSD in the SDG indicator framework (paragraph 6)?
- The identification of SDG financing indicators that would benefit most from being measured using TOSSD methodology (section II and Annex 1)?
- The proposed adjustments to metadata for indicator 9.a.1 (Annex 2)?
- The key messages to convey to IAEG-SDGs and the points that remain to be clarified with them on the way forward (section IV)?

Annex 1. Relevance of using the TOSSD methodology to measure various SDG indicators

Notes

* The title of the indicator refers to ODA, and it is therefore not relevant to measure it using TOSSD methodology. However, the target itself does not specifically refer to ODA and could be seen as broader in scope in terms of types of finance covered. The question of why the current indicator focusses on ODA solely could be taken up with IAEG at a later stage.

** repeat of 15.a1.

SDG targets	SDG financial indicators	Tier	Source of financing	Custodian agency	Relevance of using TOSSD methodology to measure the indicator (or some of its components)
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	III	Grants	Under discussion	No*
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	I	ODA/OOF	OECD	Yes
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	I	ODA	OECD	No*
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	I	ODA	OECD	No*
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	I	ODA	WHO, UNEP, OECD	No*

SDG targets	SDG financial indicators	Tier	Source of financing	Custodian agency	Relevance of using TOSSD methodology to measure the indicator (or some of its components)
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	III	ODA/OOF/total public investment flows	OECD, IRENA	Yes
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	III	Investments / FDI	IEA	Yes
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	I	ODA	OECD	No
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	I	ODA / OOF	OECD	Yes
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Tier I (ODA) / Tier II (FDI)	ODA / OOF / Private flows	OECD	Yes
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	III	Total expenditures	UNESCO-UIS	Yes
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	III	Financial support	UN-Habitat	Yes

SDG targets	SDG financial indicators	Tier	Source of financing	Custodian agency	Relevance of using TOSSD methodology to measure the indicator (or some of its components)
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	III	Amount of support	Under discussion	Yes
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	III	Mobilised amount	UNFCCC, OECD	No
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	I/III	ODA	OECD, UNEP, World Bank	No*
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems**	I/III	ODA	OECD, UNEP, World Bank	No*
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	I	ODA	OECD	No
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple source	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	I	ODA, FDI, South-South co-operation	OECD, UNCTAD	Yes
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	I	Remittances	World Bank	No
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	I	Public and publicly guaranteed external debt	World Bank	No

SDG targets	SDG financial indicators	Tier	Source of financing	Custodian agency	Relevance of using TOSSD methodology to measure the indicator (or some of its components)
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	III	Approved funding	UNEP-CTCN	Yes
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 US dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation) committed to developing countries	I	ODA/OOF	OECD	Yes
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of US dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	III	Amount of US dollars committed	World Bank	No
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	I	Dollar value of resources	Paris 21	Yes

Annex 2. Draft proposed adjustments to the metadata for indicator 9.a.1

Highlights indicate proposed new text, and ~~strikethrough~~ proposed deletions.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Indicator 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). A more inclusive governance structure for TOSSD is yet to be determined, the OECD will be part of the consortium of TOSSD implementing bodies.

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

~~Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors in support of infrastructure.~~

TOSSD from all providers: gross disbursements of total officially-supported flows for infrastructure.

Rationale:

~~Total ODA and OOF flows to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding export credits) that donors provide to developing countries for infrastructure.~~

Total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD) quantifies resource flows in support of sustainable development provided to developing countries for infrastructure.

Concepts:

~~ODA: The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are~~

- ~~i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and~~
- ~~ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and~~

~~is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).~~

~~(See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>)~~

~~Other official flows (OOF): Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. (See [http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC\(2016\)3FINAL.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC(2016)3FINAL.pdf), Para 24).~~

The **Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)** statistical measure includes all officially-supported resource flows to promote sustainable development in developing countries and to support development enablers and/or address global challenges at regional or global levels.

See Reporting Instructions at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/tossd-task-force.htm>

Support to infrastructure includes all CRS sector codes in the 200 series (see here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>)

“Infrastructure” refers both to social infrastructure – water – and economic infrastructure – transport, communication, energy, banking and business. The data are based on a selection of sector codes. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>)

Comments and limitations:

Data in the Creditor Reporting System are available from 1973. However, the data coverage is considered complete since 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements.

TOSSD data are available from 2019 onwards, historical data are derived from OECD data on ODA, OOF (back to 1995) and amounts mobilised (back to 2012).

Methodology

Computation Method:

The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries for infrastructure.

The sum of TOSSD for all developing countries for infrastructure.

Disaggregation:

This indicator can be disaggregated by type of flow (ODA or OOF official or officially supported resource flows i.e. resources mobilised from the private sector), by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector, etc.

Treatment of missing values:

- At country level
Due to high quality of reporting, no estimates are produced for missing data. Not applicable.
- At regional and global levels
Not applicable.

Regional aggregates:

Global and regional figures are based on the sum of TOSSD figures to the infrastructure sector ODA and OOF flows to the agriculture sector.

Sources of discrepancies:

DAC statistics TOSSD data are standardized on a calendar year basis for all provider countries and institutions donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in their budget documents for some countries.

Data Sources

Description:

TOSSD data will be collected from 2019 onwards, historical data are derived from OECD data on ODA, OOF and amounts mobilised.

The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements).

The data are reported by providers donors according to the same standards and methodologies (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/tossd-task-force.htm>) (see here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>).

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc) and by multilateral organisations.

Collection process:

The data collection will be decentralised capitalising on existing international and regional institutions with technical expertise regarding global statistical processes and data management capacity. It is yet to be decided what institution would be best suited to consolidate and analyse the data.

A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.

Data Availability

On a recipient basis for all developing countries eligible for TOSSD ODA.

Calendar

Data collection:

Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year. Detailed 2015 flows was published in December 2016.

Data providers

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.) and by multilateral organisations.

Data compilers

OECD. It is yet to be decided what institution would be best suited to consolidate and analyse TOSSD data in future. The OECD will be part of the consortium of TOSSD implementing bodies.

References

URL:

www.oecd.org/dac/stats

References:

See all links here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm> <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/tossd-task-force.htm>.

Related indicators

Other indicators [names of the indicators to be added] use the same TOSSD methodology.
