



## ECOSOC Financing for Development Forum

### Panel Discussion on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)

#### *A statistical measurement framework for tracking the Means of Implementation to achieve the SDGs*

Wednesday 24 May 2017 • 18:30-20:00 • UN HQ Conference room 7

#### Objectives of the discussion

- **Harnessing synergies at global and country level for strategies to promote effective and integrated frameworks that mobilise all available resources** – aid, taxation, domestic and international private finance, remittances and philanthropy – in support of financing for sustainable development.
- **Promoting enhanced accountability and incentives for resources beyond ODA.** Advance understanding about the nature and potential future role of the TOSSD measurement framework to strengthen data and monitoring of the Means of Implementation, including in support of global public goods and reducing economic, social/political and environmental vulnerabilities.

#### Speakers

- **Mr. Jorge Moreira da Silva**, Director, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate
- **Mr. Philippe Orliange**, Director, Agence Française de Développement, France
- **Mr. Francois Legue**, Foreign Affairs Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAEDI), France
- **Mr. Matthieu Boussichas**, Programme Manager, Ferdi
- **Ms. Amy Dodd**, Director, UK Aid Network

**Moderator: Ms. Shari Spiegel**, Chief of Branch, UN ECOSOC FfD Office

#### Questions for discussion

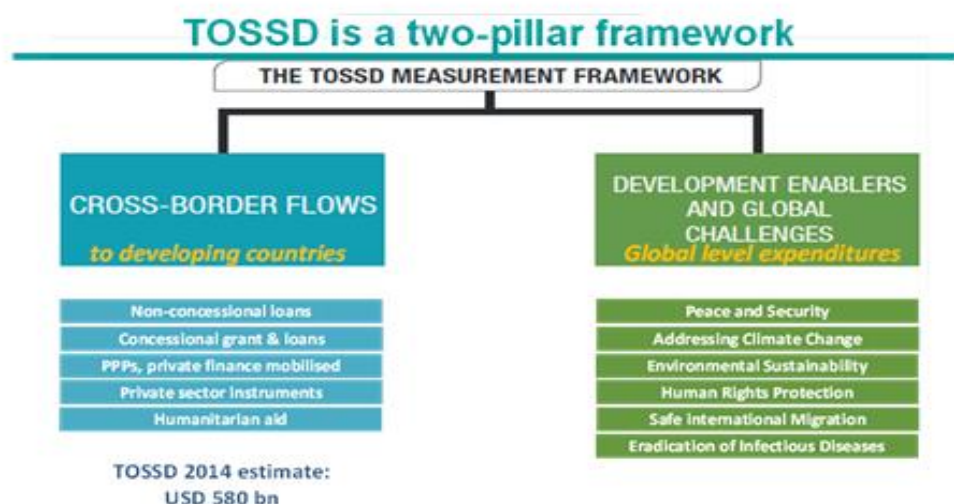
- Which policy trade-offs and synergies can most effectively mobilise all available resources – aid, taxation, domestic and international private finance, remittances and philanthropy – in an integrated manner in support of financing for sustainable development?
- How could the TOSSD metric best be aligned with developing country information needs for developing their SDG financing strategies? How could a broader measurement framework better track support for global public goods and efforts to reduce economic, social/political and environmental vulnerabilities?
- How could ECOSOC play an active role in developing TOSSD – to ensure it is as useful as possible for different international actors, monitoring processes and analytical thinking as the international community gears up for tracking broader resources financing the SDGs?

## Background

**2015 was a landmark year for development finance.** The agreement of a number of ambitious frameworks to eradicate poverty while ensuring the protection of planet and prosperity cleared a path to advance sustainable development that aims to leave no one behind. However, many challenges remain, including the development of a robust strategy to ensure that the financial means of implementation of these commitments are in place. All available resources – aid, taxation, domestic and international private finance, remittances and philanthropy – must now be measured and mobilised in support of financing for sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda and to reduce vulnerabilities.

**In order to maximise the financing potential of the international system,** the Addis Ababa Action Agenda called for the international community to work in an open, inclusive and transparent way to devise a statistical measurement framework – Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD).<sup>1</sup> This metric would contribute to monitoring the Means of Implementation of the SDGs, and in particular fill important data gaps under SDG 17.

**TOSSD will measure “external” finance – resources provided from beyond the borders of the countries receiving it.** It will cover all officially-supported resource flows regardless of financial instrument used or level of concessionality, or whether they are delivered through bilateral or multilateral channels. TOSSD will enable the international community to monitor resources supporting the SDGs above and beyond ODA, including private resources that are mobilised through official means. It will also track international support for development enablers and global challenges – heretofore “invisible” in global development finance statistics. **The framework is composed of two pillars:** i) cross-border flows, and ii) support for promoting development enablers and addressing global challenges (the Global Public Goods agenda)<sup>2</sup>.



**The TOSSD measure aims to complement, and not replace, ODA by creating appropriate incentives for using international public finance in innovative ways to mobilise additional resources.** While ODA will primarily remain a benchmark for providers' efforts, TOSSD aims to measure providers' gross contributions

<sup>1</sup> For more information, please see on the OECD website the main [TOSSD web page](#), the [TOSSD events](#) page and the [international consultation on TOSSD](#) carried out in 2016.

<sup>2</sup> For more information on the technical definition of TOSSD see the most recent [TOSSD flyer](#) detail on i) the rationale and key components/features of TOSSD and ii) findings from a TOSSD pilot in Senegal assessing the relevance and utility of the TOSSD cross-border flow pillar from a developing country perspective.

to cover recipients' financing needs. The ambition is to establish a functional, relevant and robust international statistical standard against which all development co-operation providers – including South-South, emerging countries, multilateral and OECD countries – could report, thus furthering international transparency, co-ordination and planning regarding investments to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

**Discussions undertaken so far have underscored the added-value of TOSSD in providing a fuller picture of development finance flows at country level and of providers' contributions to development.** They have also highlighted the potential role of TOSSD data for i) informing international policy discussions about the spread, magnitudes, use and nature of broader development finance towards SDG implementation; ii) enabling developing countries to exchange good practices about attracting, combining and deploying finance from a range of sources and financial instruments and iii) fostering greater collaboration, reducing gaps and enhancing synergies across development partners financing the SDGs

**It will be important for all parts of the international system to actively engage in forward work to develop TOSSD as an international statistical standard.** A special "TOSSD Task Force", with broad participation of statistical experts and development policymakers from many countries and international institutions, will meet for the first time in early July 2017 to begin technical work on TOSSD, focusing on clarifying relevant statistical features and parameters. This work will be fed back to the international community through sustained dialogue with the UN system, developing countries, emerging providers, the private sector, civil society and think tanks.

#### Annex 1

A preliminary statistical breakout of the new TOSSD measurement framework is provided in Table 1 below, along with early estimates of the order of magnitude of TOSSD flows. Please note that these figures are initial, partial estimates and are provisional pending forthcoming discussions by the TOSSD Task Force on the statistical boundaries of this measure. As such, they should not be quoted at this time.

**Table 1: First estimates of the order of magnitude of TOSSD**

USD million, 2014, gross disbursements	ESTIMATES	NOTES AND SOURCES
<b>PILLAR I: CROSS-BORDER FLOWS</b>		
<b>Official bilateral flows from DAC providers (excluding EU institutions)</b>		
Grants	<b>78 453</b>	<i>Proxy: ODA grants disbursements excluding in-donor costs (imputed student costs and refugees in-donor country) and debt relief (CPA).</i>
Concessional loans and other instruments	<b>18 852</b>	<i>Proxy: ODA loans, debt swaps and equity</i>
Non-concessional loans	<b>10 214</b>	<i>Proxy: Other official flows, including loans other than export credits, and excluding debt swaps, bank securities and equity</i>
Non-concessional, other instruments	<b>1 578</b>	<i>Refers to debt swaps, bank securities and equity</i>
<b>Official flows from emerging market economies</b>		
Development co-operation flows	<b>30 654</b>	<i>OECD data from 19 reporting countries and estimates from 10 other countries</i>
Estimates of broader International Co-operation	<b>300 000</b>	<i>Estimates based on research undertaken by the Secretariat. Approximately 96% of this figure relates to finance from the Chinese EXIM-bank and the China</i>

USD million, 2014, gross disbursements	ESTIMATES	NOTES AND SOURCES
		<i>Development Bank. OECD working paper (forthcoming)</i>
<b>Official flows from multilateral institutions (including EU institutions)</b>		
Grants	<b>35 166</b>	<i>Multilateral outflows for DAC reporting organisations and a proxy for non-reporting organisations (based on inflows).</i>
Concessional loans and other instruments	<b>24 207</b>	<i>Proxy: ODA loans, debt swaps and equity from multilateral organisations.</i>
Non-concessional loans	<b>42 320</b>	<i>Excluding bank securities and equity</i>
Non-concessional, other instruments	<b>1 116</b>	<i>Refers to bank securities and equity</i>
<b>Mobilised private finance through official means and export credits (flows for consideration under TOSSD)</b>		
Private finance mobilised according to the latest DAC survey on amounts mobilised	<b>14 200</b>	<b>Proxy:</b> private finance mobilised according to the latest <a href="#">OECD data survey</a> .
Officially-supported export credits	<b>24 000</b>	<i>Proxy: as reported in DAC statistics.</i>
<b>PILLAR II: SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT ENABLERS AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES</b>		
Total flows supporting development enablers and global challenges	<b>N/A</b>	<i>Work will continue to define the scope and parameters of Pillar II.</i>

<b>POTENTIAL TOSSD (PILLAR I + II)</b>	<b>580 760</b>	<i>For reference, gross ODA amounts to USD 169 558 million in 2014.</i>
<b>OTHER CROSS-BORDER FLOWS (Although not necessarily for consideration under TOSSD, these flows are important to reflect for partner countries in order to provide a comprehensive picture of external flows).</b>		
<b>Private flows at market terms</b>		
Foreign Direct Investment	<b>151 939</b>	<i>Source: OECD statistics</i>
Other securities, including bonds	<b>201 349</b>	
<b>Charitable grants (NGOs, Foundations)</b>	<b>34 658</b>	<i>Source: OECD statistics</i>
<b>Remittances</b>	<b>212 209</b>	<i>Source: WB remittances database</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>600 155</b>	