

# TOSSD capacity building seminar for the Middle East and North Africa

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development

10 September 2024

Presented by Camilo Gamba Gamba, Marisa Berbegal Ibañez and Gabriel Di Paolantonio

TOSSD Secretariat  
International Forum on TOSSD (IFT)

Hosted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



This seminar is co-hosted by



# Content

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- 0. Warming up – Qatar’s experience reporting to TOSSD
- 1. What is TOSSD?
- 2. Why is TOSSD needed?
- 3. TOSSD 2022 data
- 4. Using TOSSD data
- 5. Reporting to TOSSD
- 6. Presentation of TOSSD reporting form and items
- 7. Peer learning – experiences on TOSSD reporting



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**What is TOSSSD?**



# TOSSD from a country perspective

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“ TOSSD is a space where different co-operation traditions can meet and co-exist in harmony. These traditions seek a common goal: the 2030 agenda. ”

- Fabiola Soto, Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID)

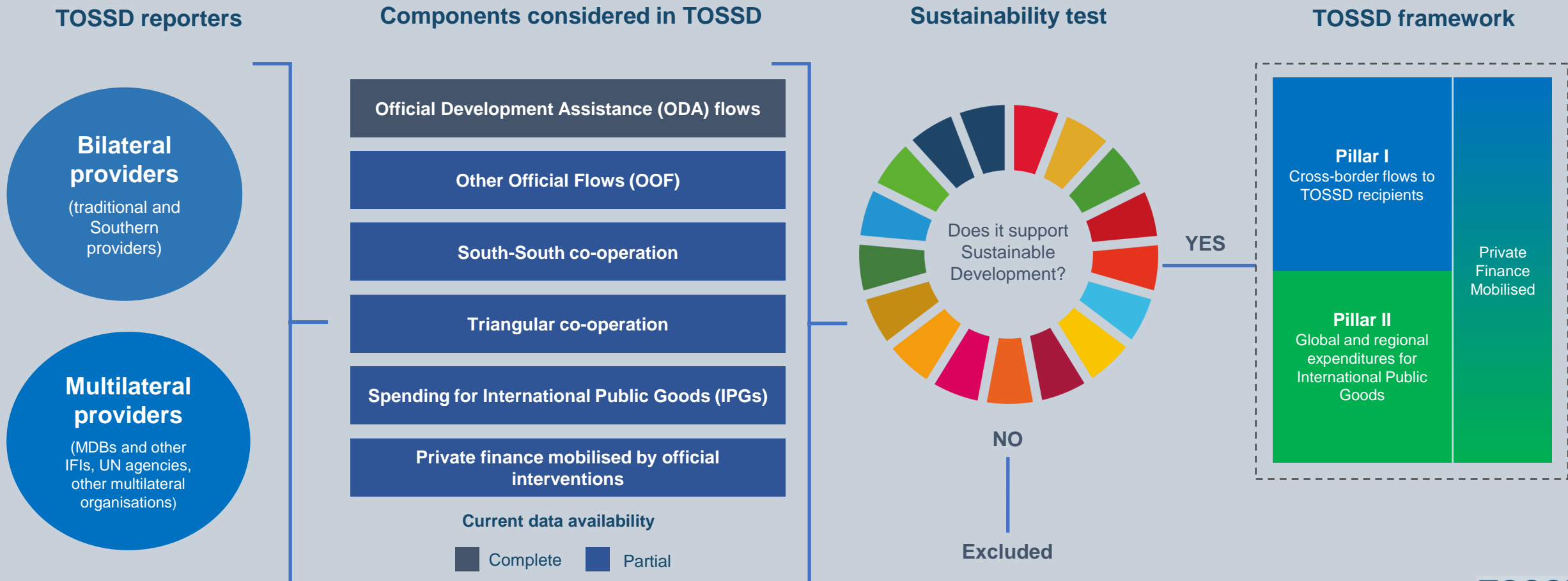
“ Since TOSSD has a much wider scope, it helps us to track activities that we did not manage to track before, such as those related to South-South Co-operation, Triangular Co-operation or to International Public Goods. ”

- Baga Moustapha, Head of Official Development Assistance coordination, Ministère de l'économie, des finances et de la prospective (MEFP), Burkina Faso



## What is TOSSD?

# A framework to measure resources in support of sustainable development in developing countries





# Main differences between TOSSD and ODA

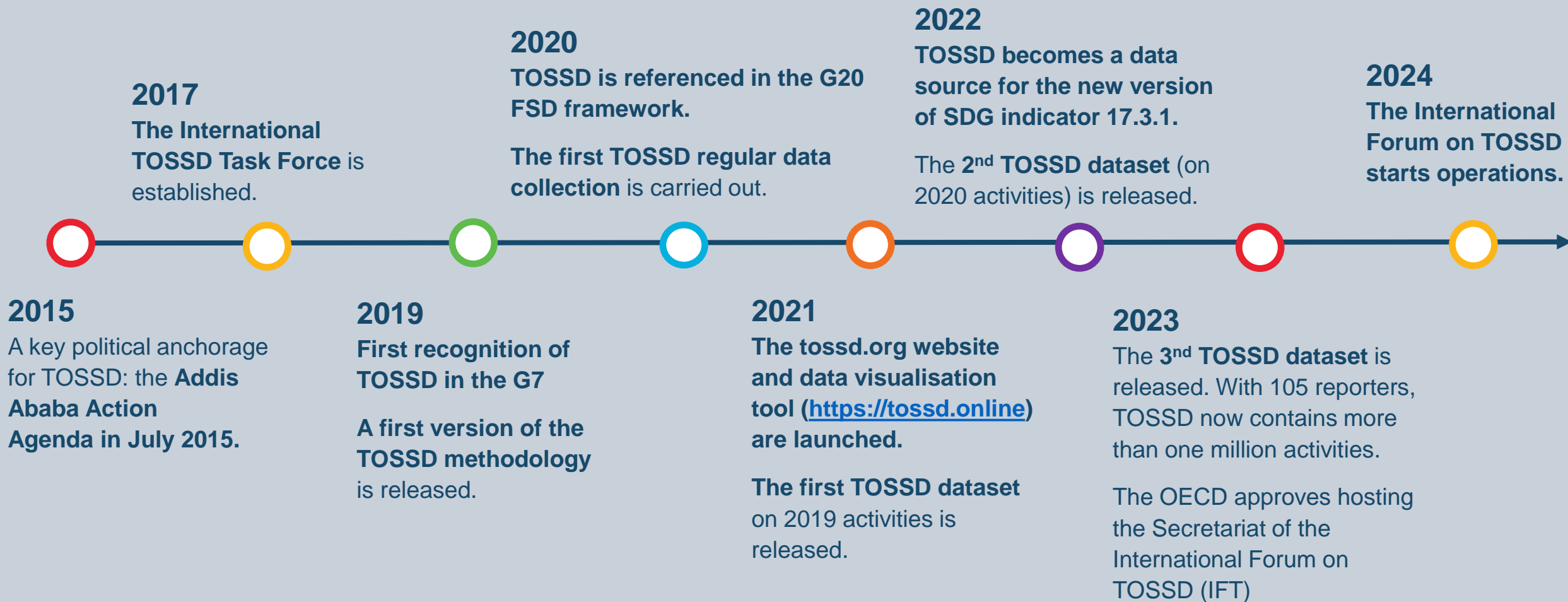
TOSSD	ODA
<b>Objective of the measure</b>	
Measuring resources in support of sustainable development	Measuring donor effort
<b>Key eligibility criterion of the measure</b>	
Sustainable development	Economic development and welfare of developing countries
<b>Main focus</b>	
Recipient	Provider
<b>Scope of flows covered</b>	
Officially-supported flows: official flows and private finance mobilised through official interventions	Official flows
Concessional and non-concessional	Concessional

# Main differences between TOSSD and ODA

TOSSD	ODA
<b>Measurement</b>	
Cash flow	Grant equivalent
<b>Target countries</b>	
DAC List of ODA Recipients in 2015, adjusted for any countries and territories that have activated the TOSSD opt-in/opt-out procedure	OECD DAC List of ODA Recipients
<b>Reporters</b>	
Ambition: All providers	OECD DAC and some non-DAC countries
<b>Governance arrangements</b>	
Ambition: driven by the international community with strong UN involvement	OECD DAC-driven

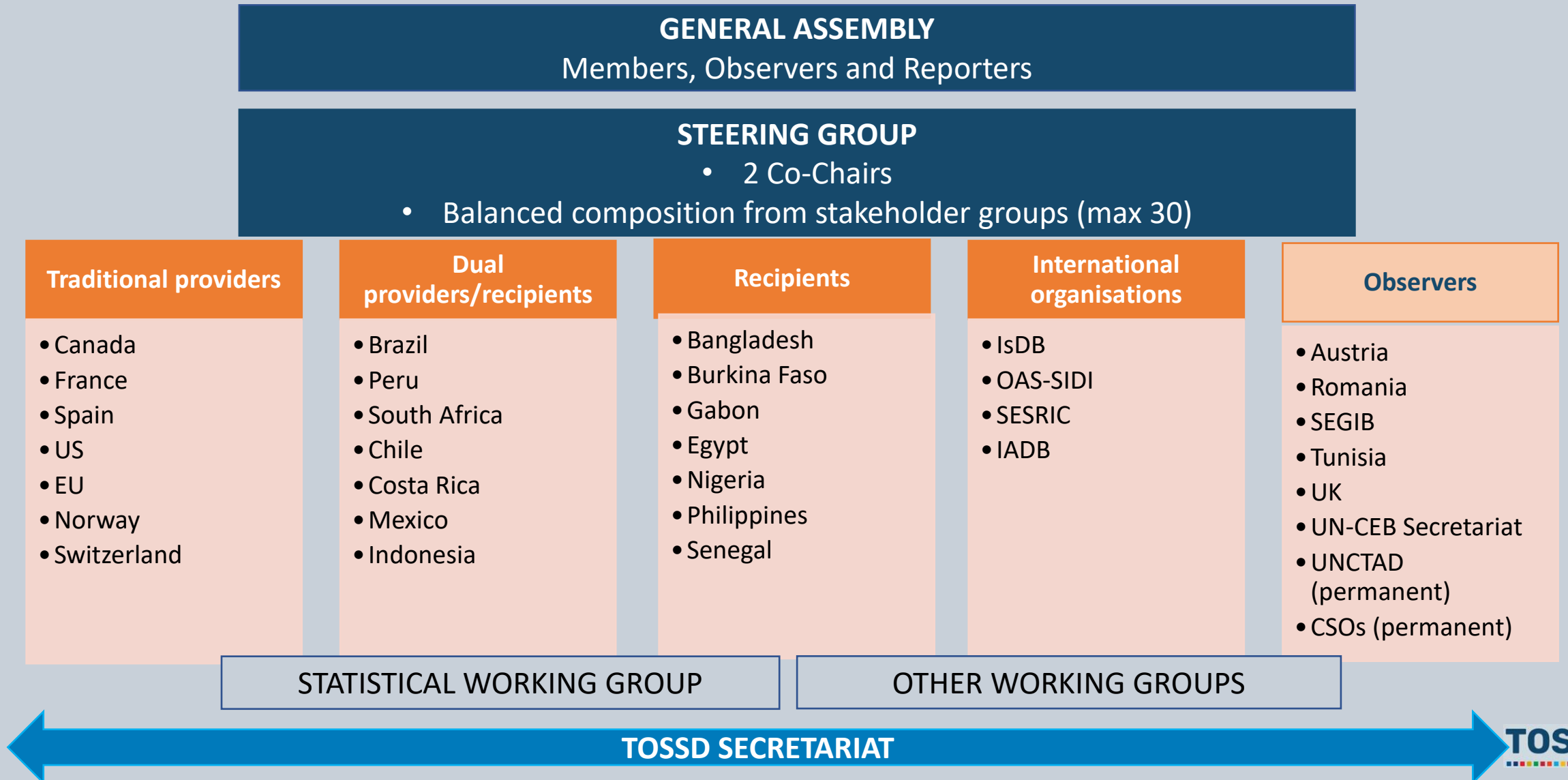
# Key milestones

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## What is TOSSD?

# Governance: International Forum on TOSSD



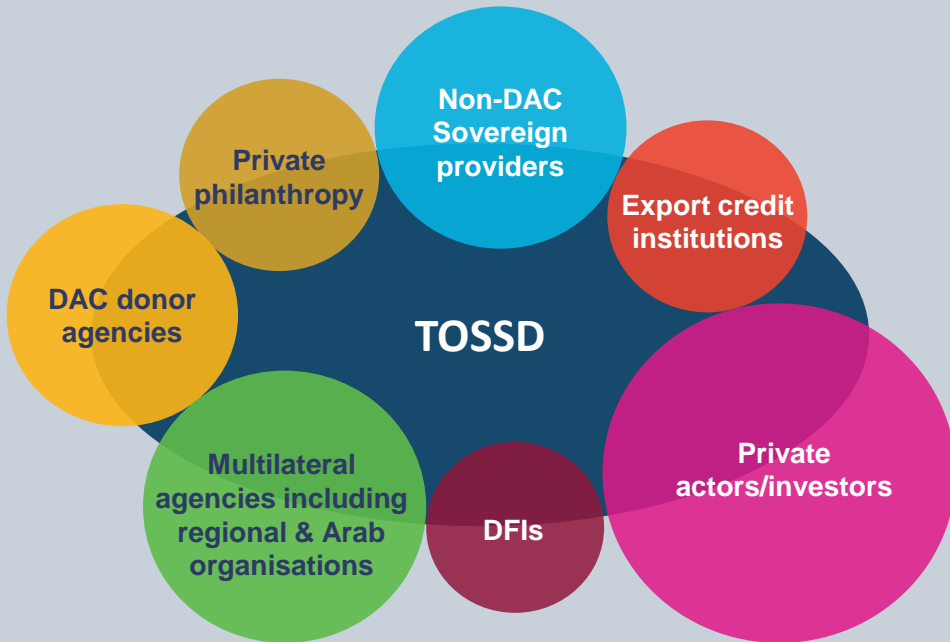
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**Why is TOSSD needed?**

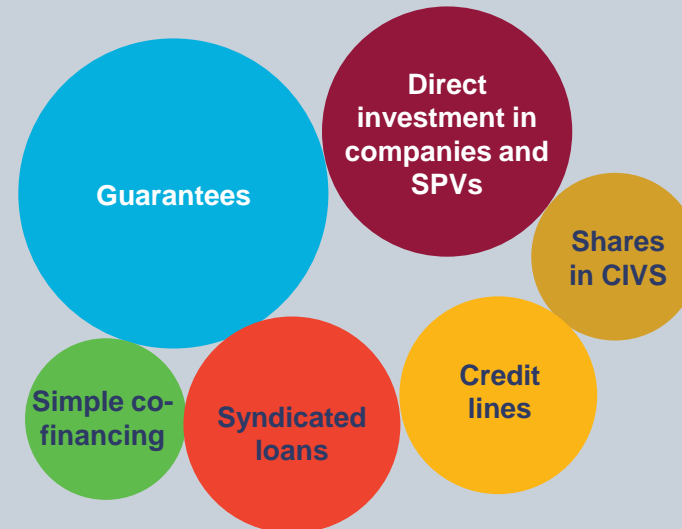
## Why is TOSSD needed?

# A new measure to respond to a changing landscape

### More actors



### More instruments



### Greater focus on sustainability

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

## Why is TOSSD needed?

# TOSSD Pillar II also captures resources in support of International Public Goods



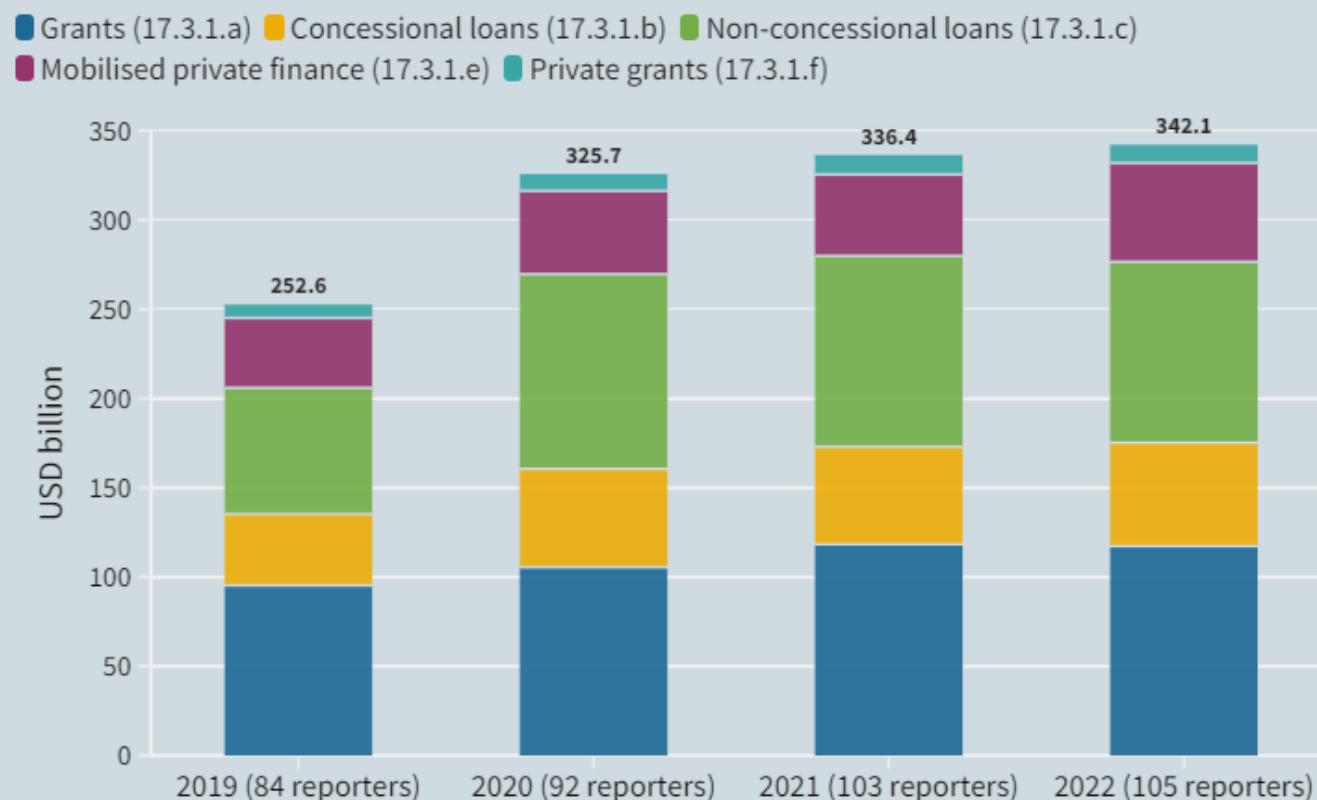
# TOSSD is a data source for the SDG indicator 17.3.1

## 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

- a. Official sustainable development grants
- b. Official concessional sustainable development loans
- c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans
- d. Foreign direct investment
- e. Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis
- f. Private grants.

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=17&Target=17.3>

**Financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, 2019-2022**  
USD billion, current prices



Source: TOSSD for grants, loans and mobilized private finance, OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for complementary information on mobilized private finance and private grants

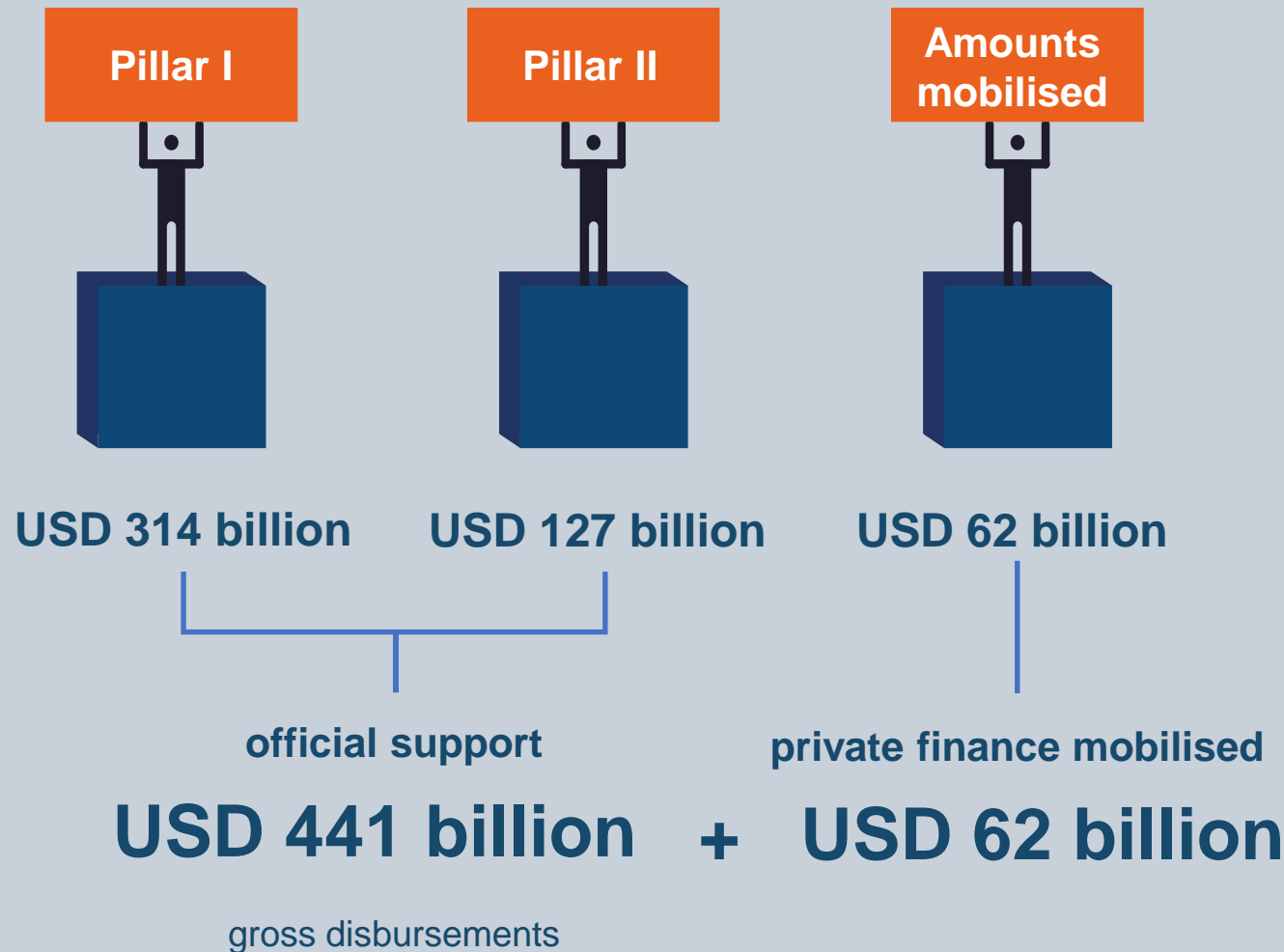




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**TOSSD 2022 data**

# TOSSD figures for 2022



## The figures include

- USD 96 billion of estimated data gaps derived from CRS for non-respondents (included only at aggregated level)

## The figures do not include

- EIB pillar 2 activities for USD 22 billion, reported on a commitment basis (included in the downloadable dataset on [tossd.online](https://tossd.online))

**2021 TOSSD: USD 395 billion**

# The fourth TOSSD data collection saw an important expansion

**121 Respondents**

of which...

**59 bilateral providers**

**62 multilateral organisations**

Including UN entities, MDBs and regional organisations

## First-time data from 14 providers

- Asian Forest Cooperation Organisation
- Bulgaria
- CGIAR
- Czechia
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- IMF Resilience and Sustainability Trust (IMF-RST)
- International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
- Israel
- Organisation of American States
- Palestinian Agency of International Cooperation
- Uruguay
- World Organisation for Animal Health
  
- Germany (for SDG indicator 17.3.1 only)



# Pillar I – More transparency to recipient countries

➤ TOSSD considerably extended the availability of information on support to Lebanon.

**769 additional activities reported**

**+ 105% of the flows reported compared to OECD CRS data.**

**CRS:  
USD 1.2 bn.**

**TOSSD:  
USD 2.5 bn.**

## Examples of additional activities

### South-South co-operation:

- Food donation by Brazil

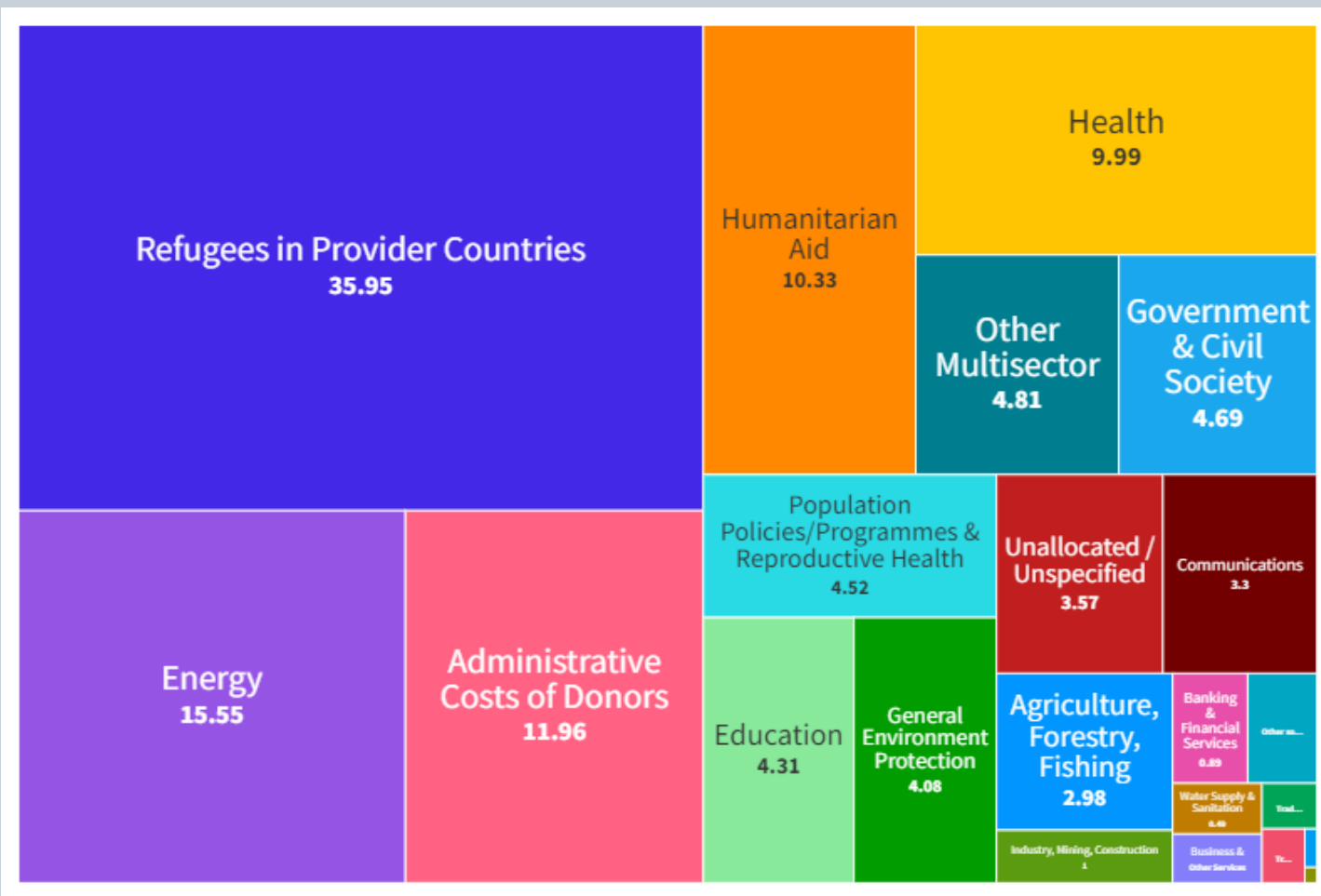
### Activities beyond ODA for DAC members:

- Defence & Public Order and Safety activities by Australia
- Recovery of Radiation Detection Capabilities at the Port of Beirut by Canada
- Strengthening Education Policy in Lebanon by France

### Non-core resources by multilateral organisations:

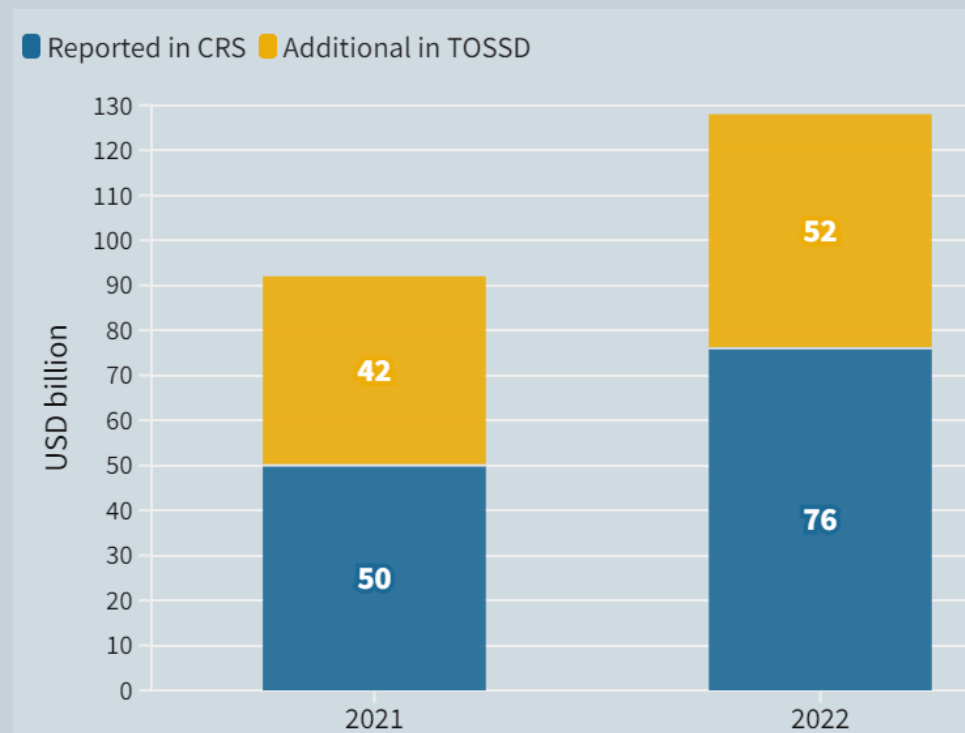
- Responses to health emergencies by WHO
- Women's participation in Leadership by UN inter-agency pooled funds.
- Strengthening the resilience of Nature Reserves by UNDP

# Funding for international public goods and global challenges



\* Excluding core contributions to multilateral organisations

40% of this financing (disbursements) is additional \*



\*Compared to OECD statistics on development finance (CRS) Gross disbursements, USD billion, 2022 constant prices

# South-South and Triangular co-operation reported to TOSSD

## SSC

19 reporters<sup>(\*)</sup>

8 123 activities

(+27,000 activities reported in 2019-22)

## TrC

22 reporters

1 276 activities

(+4,400 activities reported in 2019- 22)

(\*)Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Brazil, Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Chile, Costa Rica, Development Bank of Latin America, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, IFAD, Indonesia, Islamic Development Bank, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, OPEC Fund for International Development, Peru, Thailand, Türkiye and Uruguay.

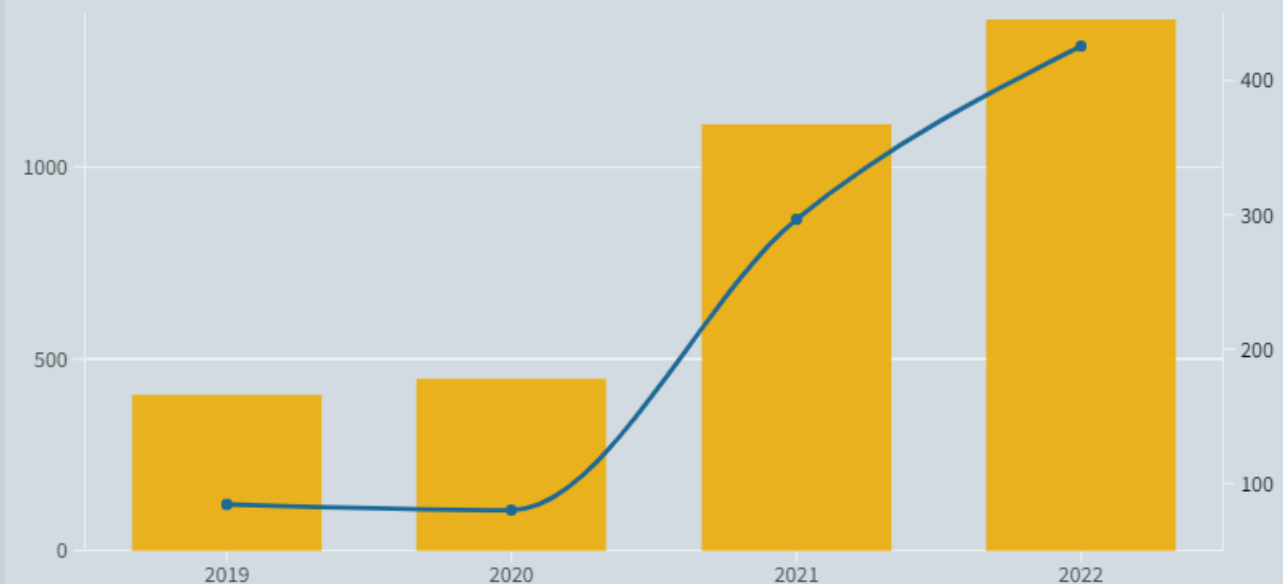
## Triangular co-operation in TOSSD, 2019-2022

Gross disbursements, 2022 constant prices

■ Volume (USD million) ■ Number of activities

Number of activities

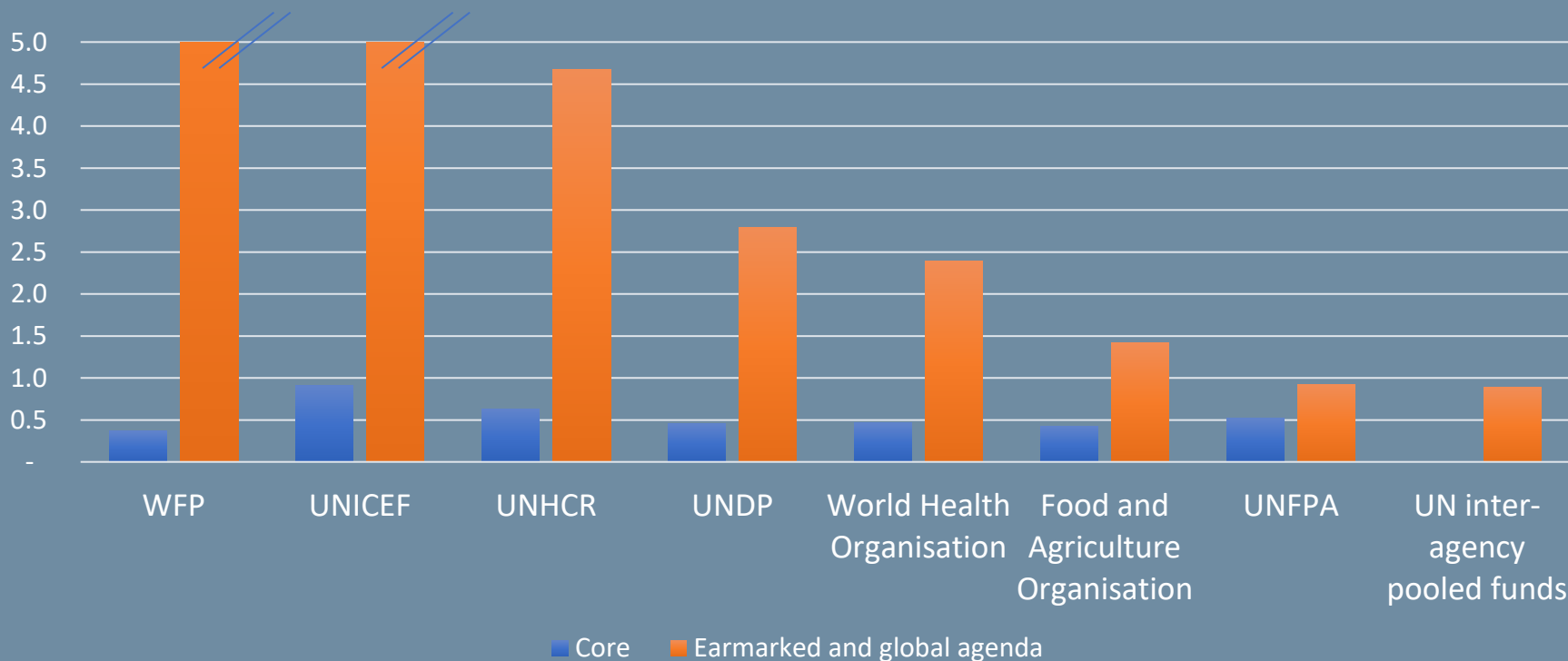
Volume (USD million)



# TOSSD offers more details on multilateral contributions

Multilateral institutions report in TOSSD activities funded with both core and non-core contributions

**UN entities:** new data and additional details on non-core resources  
(USD 36 billion)



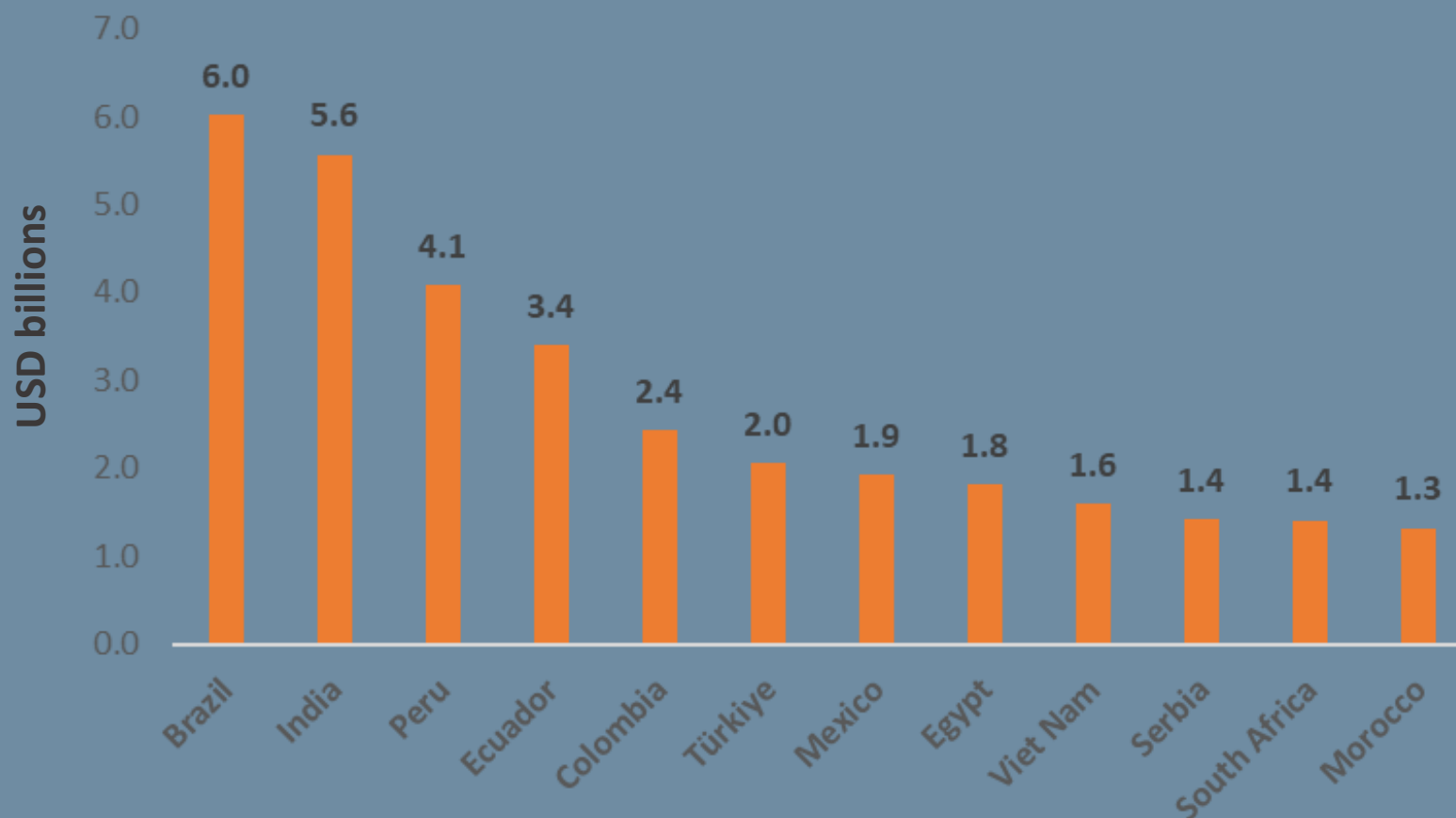
**MDBs:** new data and additional details on spending from trust funds

**+154** Trust Funds  
**+ 1336** activities



# Mobilised private finance

Top 10 beneficiary countries accounted for 48.7% of the total



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**Using TOSSD data**

# TOSSD benefits for recipient and provider countries

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**Greater transparency and accountability**

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**Better understanding of the financial landscape and more information to mobilize additional resources**

**Better development planning and improved provider coordination**

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**Enhanced SDG monitoring**

**A more comprehensive reflection of regional and global expenditures for developing countries**

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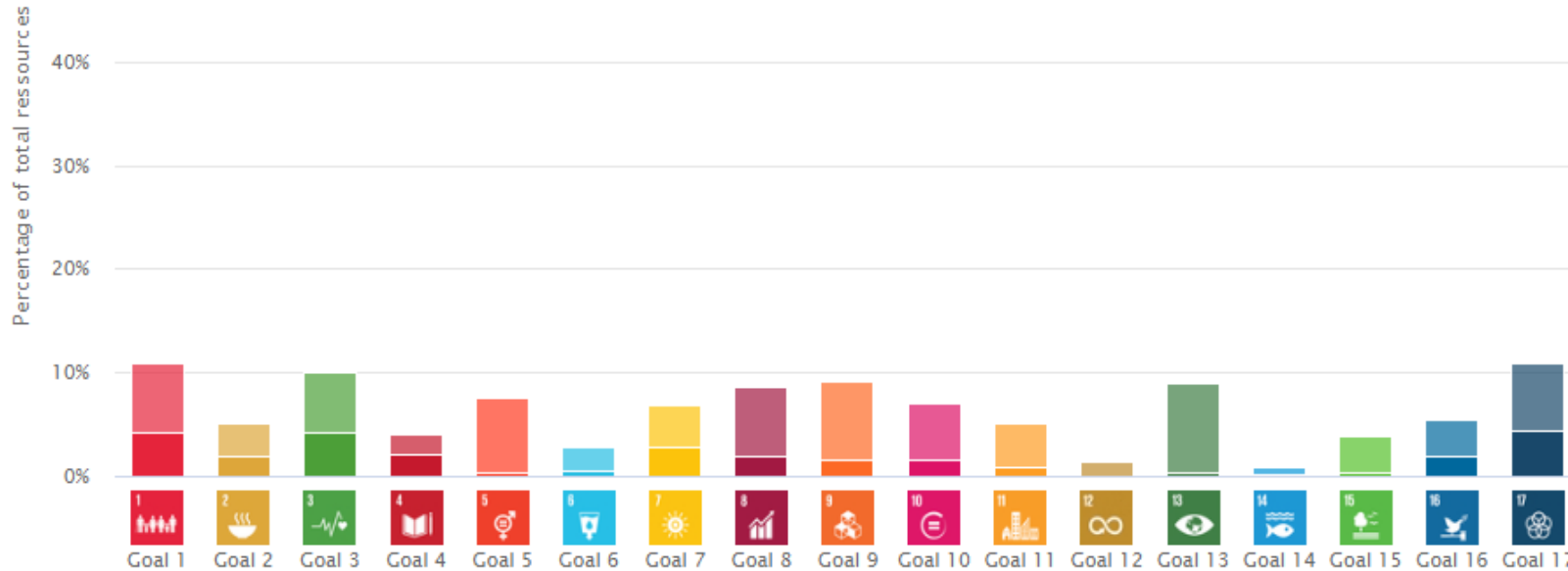
**An inclusive governance system**

# TOSSD figures are available by SDG (2019-22)

Percentages of resources allocated by Sustainable Development Goals

2021 constant prices

- Darker shade: TOSSD activities exclusively allocated to one SDG
- Lighter shade: TOSSD activities allocated to multiple SDGs
- Not marked



- 80% of disbursements reported to TOSSD are aligned to at least one SDG goal.
- An Artificial Intelligence tool to populate and verify SDG targets is being tested.
- Countries can use TOSSD data to monitor the support they receive for implementing the SDGs (e.g. in their Voluntary National Reviews).

Data available at <https://tossd.online/>

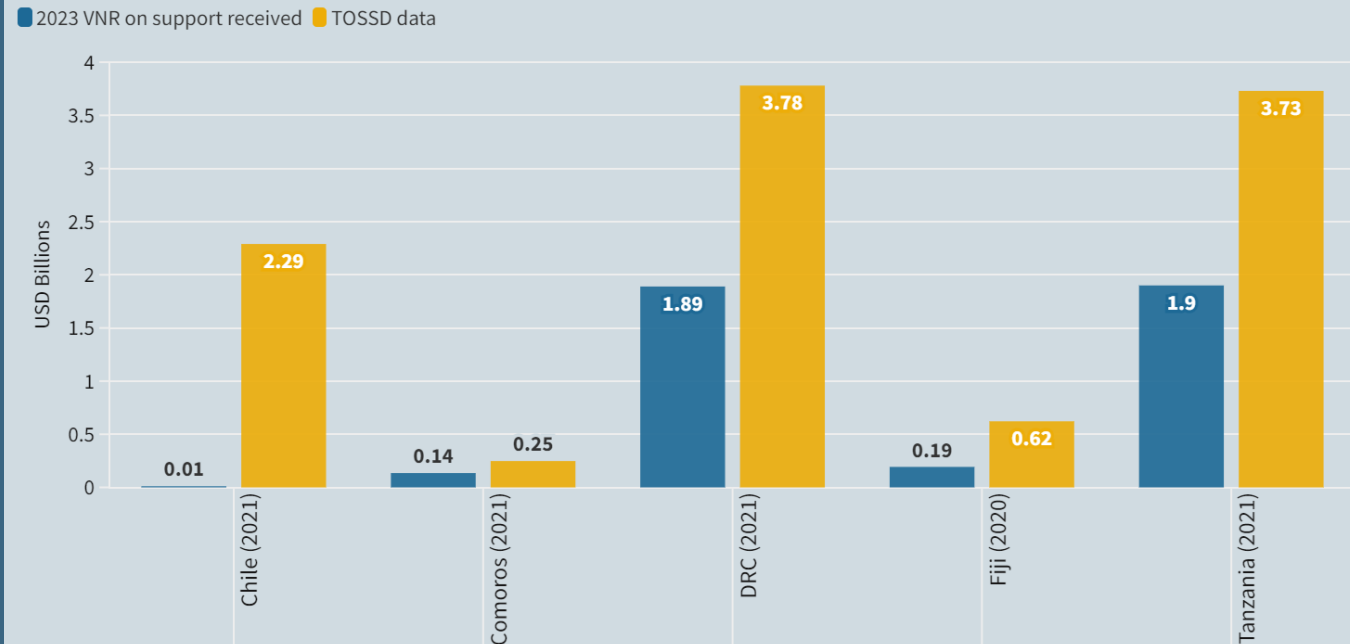


<https://tossd.org/pilot-studies-data-stories/hlpf-voluntary-national-reviews.htm>

# TOSSD and Voluntary National Reviews (2023 HLPF)

- For Comoros and Tanzania, TOSSD tracked respectively 84% and 96% more disbursements than those reported in their VNRs.
- For DRC, Fiji and Chile, TOSSD provides respectively twice, three times and 200 times more information than presented in the VNR.
- Burkina Faso, the EU, Canada, Portugal and Saudi Arabia have started using TOSSD data for their VNRs.

**Filling data gaps: TOSSD data vs data collected at the national level for select VNR reporters**  
(cross border disbursements - Pillar I only, in USD billion, 2021 current prices)



<https://tossd.org/pilot-studies-data-stories/2023-hlpf-voluntary-national-reviews.htm>

# TOSSD as a critical input for INFFs

**Integrated National Financing Frameworks:** A comprehensive framework **mapping** the financing landscape at country-level and a **financing strategy** to implement targeted policies to reach the SDGs.



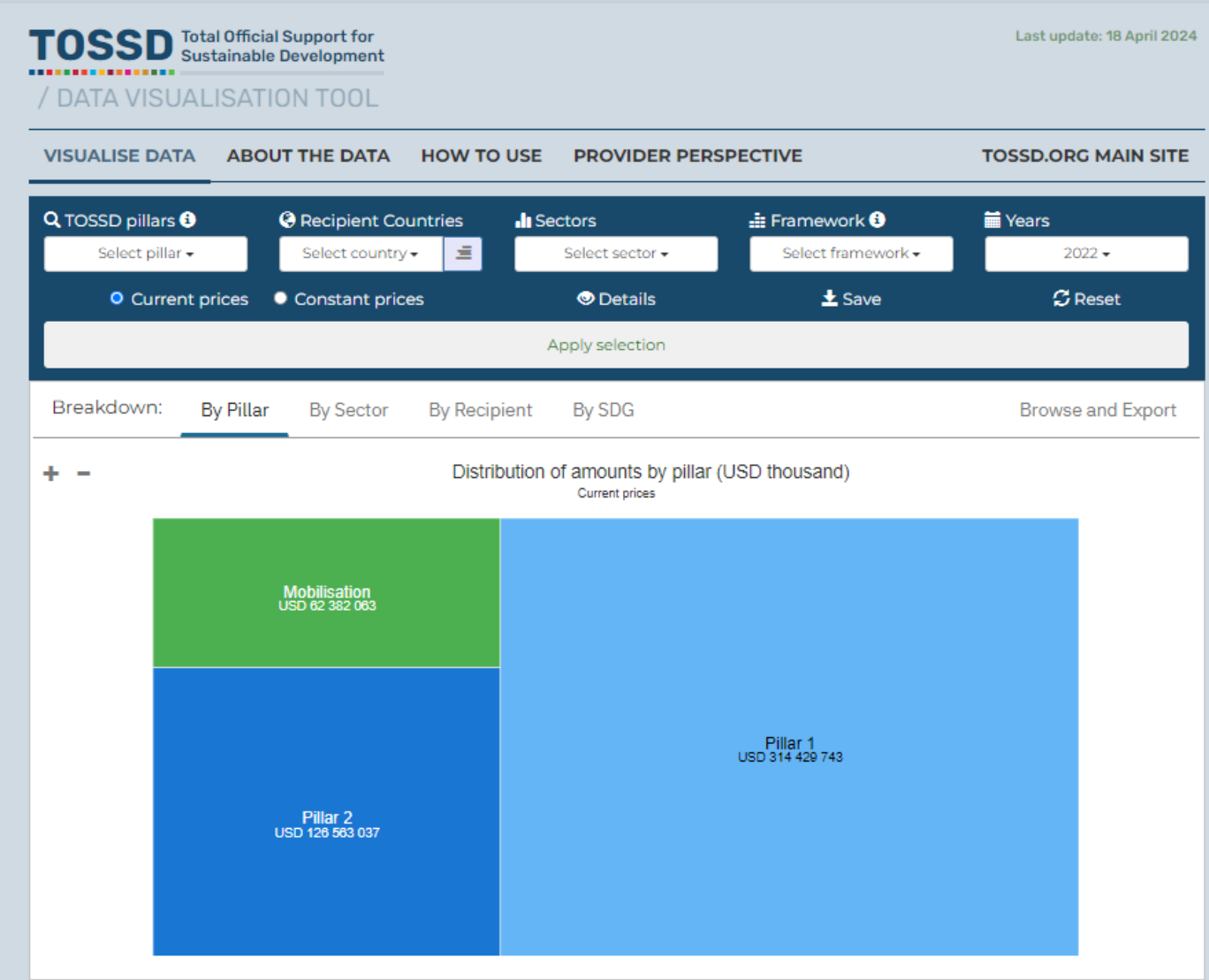
- TOSSD is a critical input for the **assessment and diagnostics** phase.
- TOSSD data can help show the whole **financing landscape** of a country, to identify what different types of financing are available at the country level and how they're being spent.

# TOSSD as a data source for monitoring global commitments

- TOSSD is a data source for indicators within
  - Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
  - UN Global Compact on Refugees
- Other UN entities could consider TOSSD as a data source for tracking international commitments. The Secretariat stands ready to support you.
- UN entities can propose refinements to measurement methodologies to make sure TOSSD addresses their data needs related to sustainable development.



# What users can get from TOSSD.online



- Filters to extract South-South and triangular co-operation data.
- Trend analyses (constant prices).
- Data can be downloaded in XLS and CSV formats.
- TOSSD recipients by groupings.





# The provider perspective

TOSSD measures the full array of resources to promote sustainable development in developing countries. Hence, TOSSD focus lies first and foremost on a recipient perspective. See tab "Visualise data".

Data collected through TOSSD can also be used to compile aggregates on sustainable development finance from the providers' perspective. These data are available in individual files on this page, upon request by providers concerned.

The data shown from a provider or recipient perspective have a different point of measurement. The provider perspective includes all TOSSD flows as reported by provider countries concerned (bilateral flows directly to developing countries, earmarked and core contributions to multilateral organisations, domestic expenditures) . The recipient perspective includes outflows from multilateral institutions (e.g. MDBs, UN agencies). Thus, to avoid double-counting of countries' inflows to multilateral organisations and outflows from the same organisations, the inflows (core and earmarked) to organisations that report to TOSSD are removed from the recipient perspective.

### Attachments

 TOSSD_provider_perspective_Austria_2023.xlsx	5.3 MB
 TOSSD_Provider_perspective_Australia.xlsx	8.43 MB
 TOSSD_Provider_perspective_Belgium_2023.xlsx	7.2 MB
 TOSSD_provider_perspective_Bulgaria_2023.xlsx	165.54 KB
 TOSSD_Provider_perspective_Canada_2023.xlsx	61.42 MB
 TOSSD_provider_perspective_Croatia_2023.xlsx	732.7 KB
 TOSSD_Provider_perspective_Cyprus_2023.xlsx	193 KB

- The recipient perspective is the TOSSD.online visualisation perspective by default.
- However, countries reporting to TOSSD can request their data be published from provider perspective too.
- The provider perspective (Excel file) shows all TOSSD flows as reported by the provider countries concerned:
  - bilateral flows directly to developing countries,
  - earmarked and core contributions to multilateral organisations
  - domestic expenditures.

5

# Reporting to TOSSD

## Introduction to reporting

# Data collection cycle

Every year, the TOSSD Secretariat collects data on resources provided in the previous calendar year by bilateral and multilateral providers, including emerging providers. In 2024, the Secretariat collects data on 2023 expenditures.





# Key reference documents

The key reference documents that you will need to use for your TOSSD reporting are the Reporting Instructions and explanatory notes.

## TOSSD Reporting Instructions

Main document with all statistical concepts and criteria.

Consult the Reporting Instructions when reporting TOSSD data.

<https://tossd.org/docs/reporting-instructions.pdf>

## Explanatory notes for reporters

Document with key explanations for reporting TOSSD data.

These notes are shared by demand of the potential provider

# Point of measurement and currency

- **Main TOSSD measure: gross disbursement basis.**  
The net measure is also calculated for transparency and analytical purposes.
- **Currency:** data are reported in the currency in which the transaction takes place. For comparability purposes, data are converted by the TOSSD Secretariat to USD using annual average exchange rates.





# Cross-border resource flows in support of sustainable development

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## TOSSD recipients

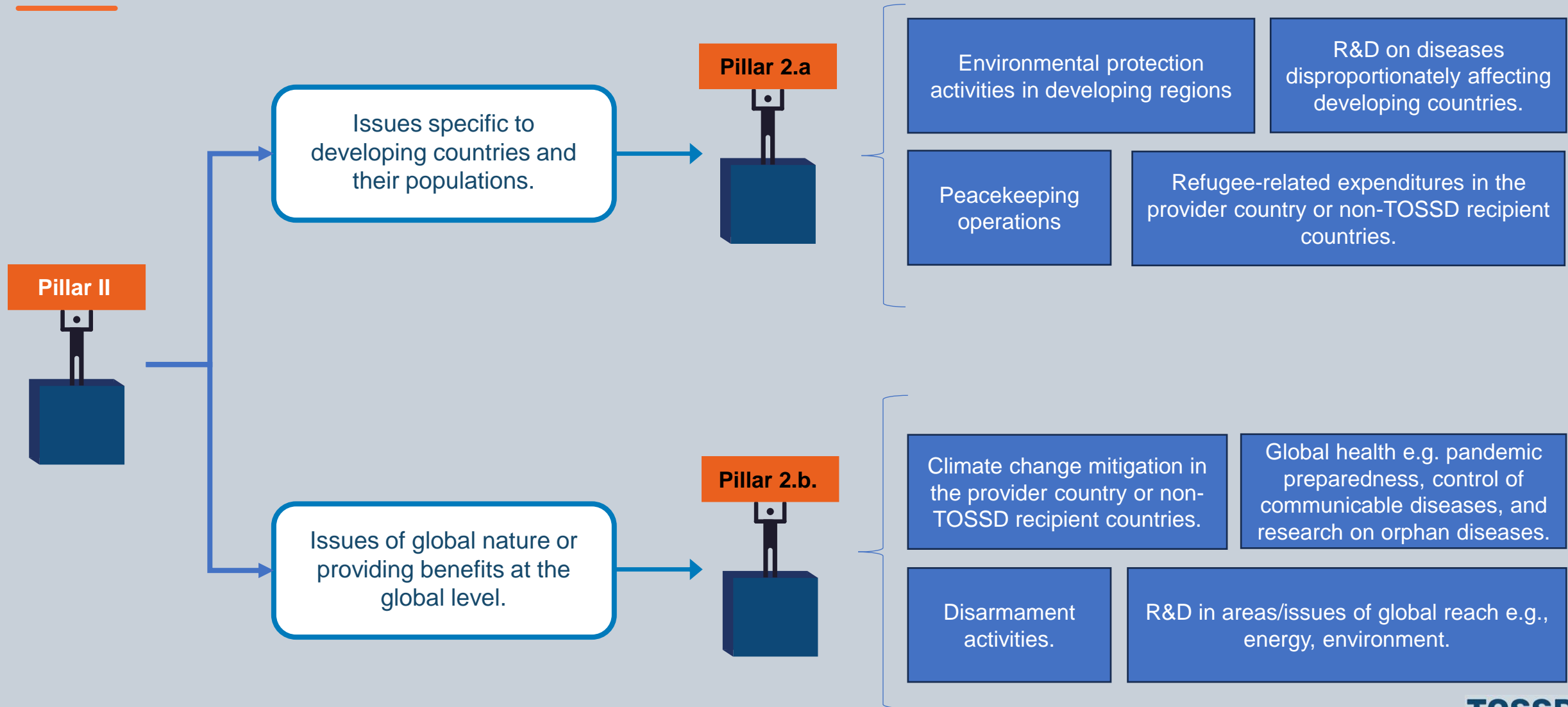
- To count as TOSSD's pillar I, an activity should involve a cross-border resource flow to a country on the List of TOSSD recipient countries.

For any reporting year, this List includes:

- I. All countries and territories were on the “DAC List of ODA Recipients” in 2015, when the 2030 Agenda was adopted
- II. Other countries and territories that have activated the TOSSD opt-in procedure.



# Pillar II activities in TOSSD





# Peer learning – Experiences on TOSSD reporting

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**Aldana Al-Semaitt**  
Monitoring and  
Evaluation Researcher  
Qatar Fund for  
Development



**Abu Camara**  
Lead Data Scientist  
Islamic Development  
Bank Institute



**Abdulhamit Öztürk**  
Senior Statistics Officer  
– Statistics and  
Information  
Department  
Statistical, Economic  
and Social Research  
and Training Centre  
for Islamic Countries  
(SESRIC)



# Questions & answers

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Any questions?



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# Thank you

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