

Update on Total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD)

ARABSTAT meeting

9 November 2022, Virtual meeting

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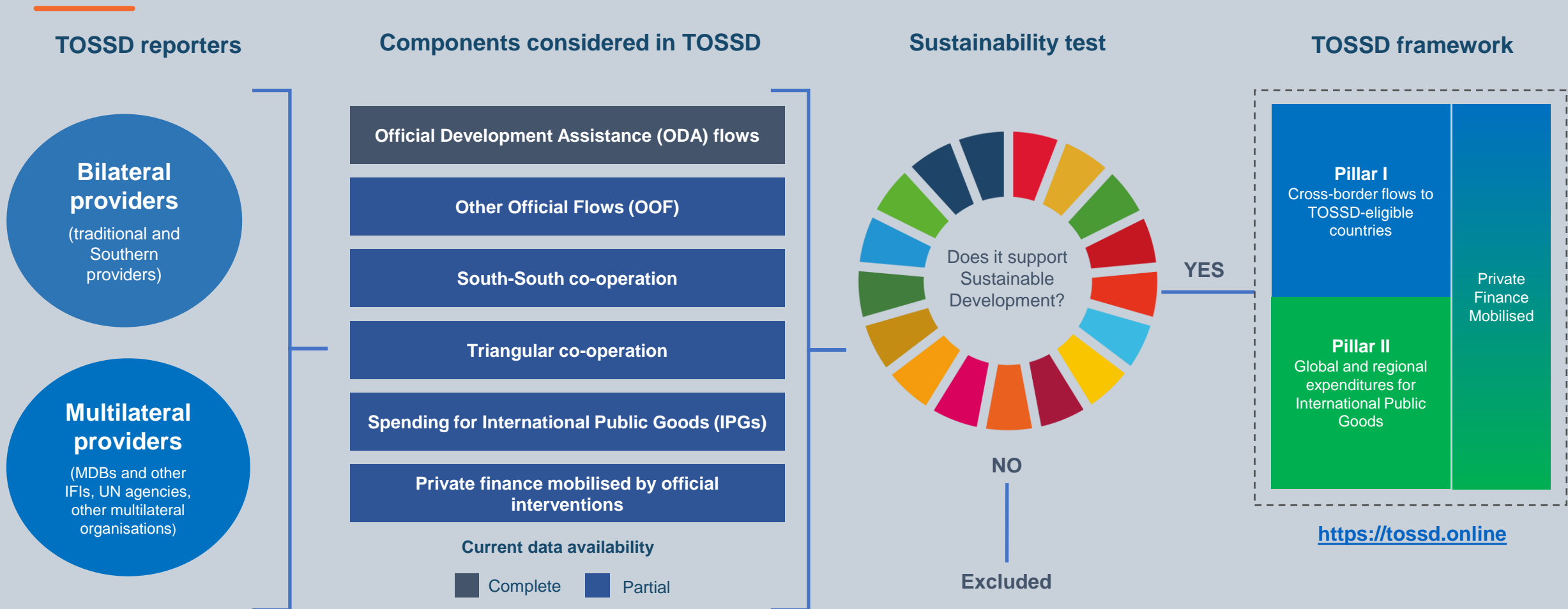
TOSSD Task Force Secretariat
OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)

Financing for Sustainable Development Division (FSD)
Statistical Standards and Methods Unit



What is TOSSD?

The TOSSD statistical measure includes all official resources to promote sustainable development in developing countries. It also includes private finance mobilised by official interventions.



What is TOSSD?

Key milestones

2017

The International TOSSD Task Force is established.

2020

TOSSD is referenced in the G20 FSD framework (under the Saudi Arabia presidency).

The UN StatCom mandates a **working group** to develop an indicator to measure development support.

The first TOSSD regular data collection is carried out.

2022

TOSSD is acknowledged as a data source for the new version of the SDG indicator 17.3.1.

The 2nd TOSSD dataset (on 2020 activities) is released.

2015

A key political anchorage for TOSSD: the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** in July 2015.

In **paragraph 55**, the international community commits to “open, inclusive and transparent discussions” on TOSSD.

2019

First recognition of TOSSD in the G7

A first version of the TOSSD methodology is released.

2021

The website www.tossd.org and data visualisation tool (<https://tossd.online>) are launched.

The first TOSSD dataset on 2019 activities is released.

Why is TOSSD needed? – towards more resources for developing countries

A game changer in 2022: TOSSD now a data source for the SDG Indicator Framework

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



- **SDG target 17.3 seeks to «Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources»**



The UN has adopted TOSSD as 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, and
- f. Private grants.

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

TOSSD and COVID-19



Challenges of managing TOSSD during the pandemic

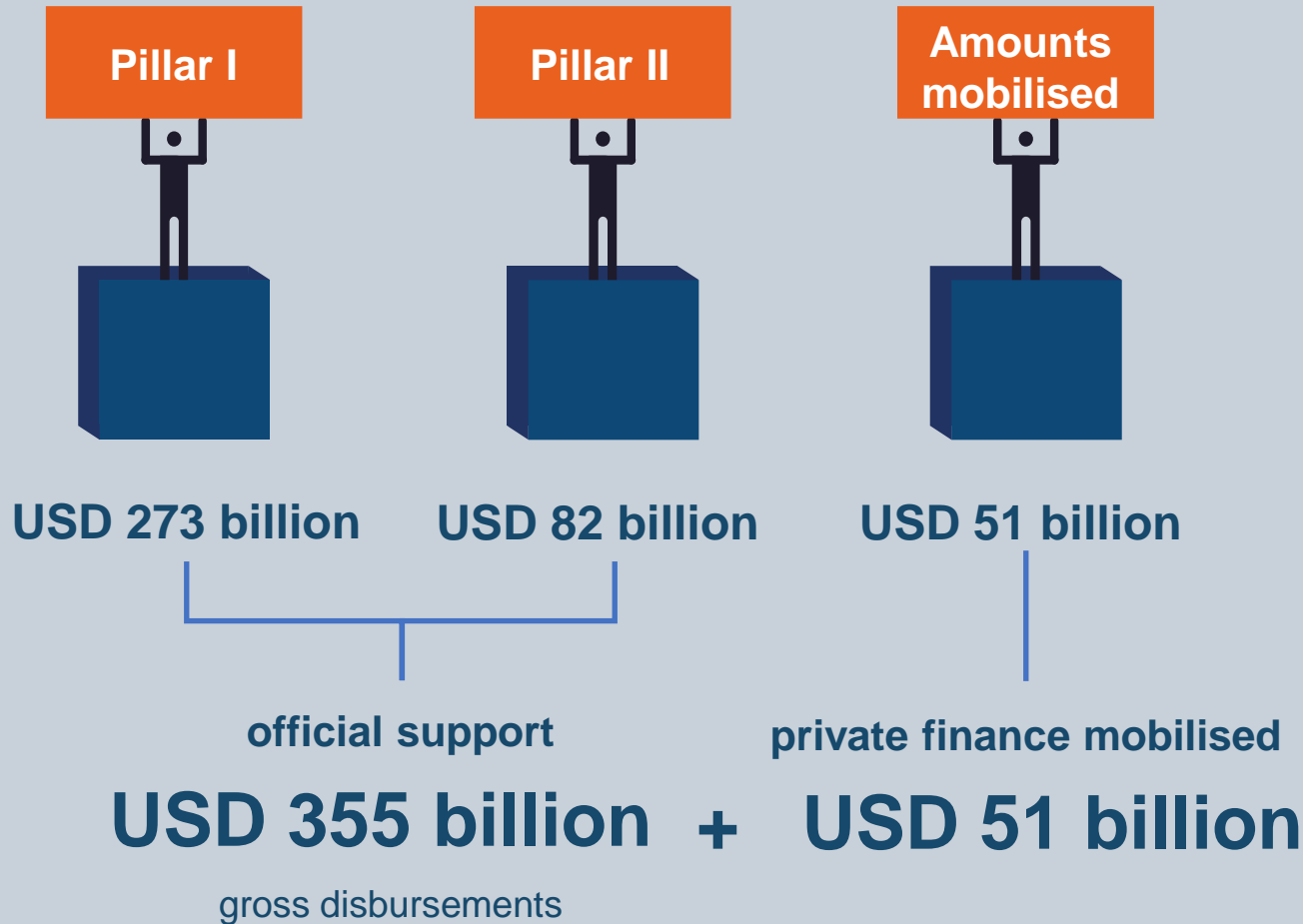
- How to discuss all topics in less time? From face-to-face to virtual meetings (7-8 hours to 3 hours/day).
 - **Response:** Prioritisation of topics, positive impact of teleworking.
- How to manage consensus, the quality of discussions and negotiations in a virtual setting?
 - **Response:** more virtual meetings, use of online tools, written procedures and agreements, postponement of some discussions.
- How to collect data efficiently in a context where staff can be sick and with increased turnover?
 - **Response:** capacity building seminars, online materials, dedicated support from the Secretariat, especially for new reporters.

COVID-19 data in TOSSD:

- Keyword #COVID-19 to track COVID-19 response through TOSSD.
- Disbursements to support the COVID-19 response captured in TOSSD amounted to USD 41 billion through +18,000 activities (USD 38 billion in cross-border flows + USD 3 billion as support to global and regional responses).
- Some 22 000 activities in 143 countries and across all regions.

TOSSD figures for 2020

TOSSD totals for 2020



USD 45 billion*
disbursed through
almost 32,000 activities
benefiting ARABSTAT's
TOSSD recipient
countries** in 2020.

Islamic finance can be
reported in TOSSD (e.g.
istisna'a, sukuks,
musharaka).

For comparison:

- TOSSD in 2019 amounted to USD 292 billion.

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

* Syrian Arab Republic data includes large development finance flows that the Republic of Türkiye reported to the TOSSD Secretariat on 2020 activities, and that mainly consist of support to Syrian refugees in Türkiye. The disbursement refers to pillar I activities.

** including Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Yemen (list of Members of the Arab Monetary Fund).

TOSSD and ARABSTAT

Several Arabstat members already engaged in TOSSD:

- **Egypt**, an ARABSTAT member, is also a member of the TOSSD Task Force. Egypt will participate in a **pilot study** on TOSSD in 2023/24.
- The **IsDB** is also a TOSSD member. We held three **capacity building seminars** with +30 IsDB member countries (including several ARABSTAT members).
- **4 ARABSTAT members report to TOSSD**: Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
- **4 multilateral organisations covering Arab countries** report to TOSSD: Arab Fund, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Islamic Development Bank and SESRIC.

Future possible engagement in TOSSD:

- **Report to TOSSD your official support to other countries** (e.g. **South-South cooperation activities, Islamic Finance**).
 - Contact us for more information: tossd.contact@oecd.org
- **Use TOSSD data for development planning, SDG monitoring and the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews**.
 - Two ARABSTAT members (Comoros and Syria) are TOSSD recipients and could use TOSSD data in the VNRs that they will present in 2023.
- **Participate in the TOSSD data review mechanism for recipient countries and our capacity-building seminars (forthcoming)**.



Thank you

www.tossd.org

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