

# Using TOSSD to Analyze Sustainable Development: Trends and issues in the data

International Forum on TOSSD  
General Assembly, May 21 – 23, 2024

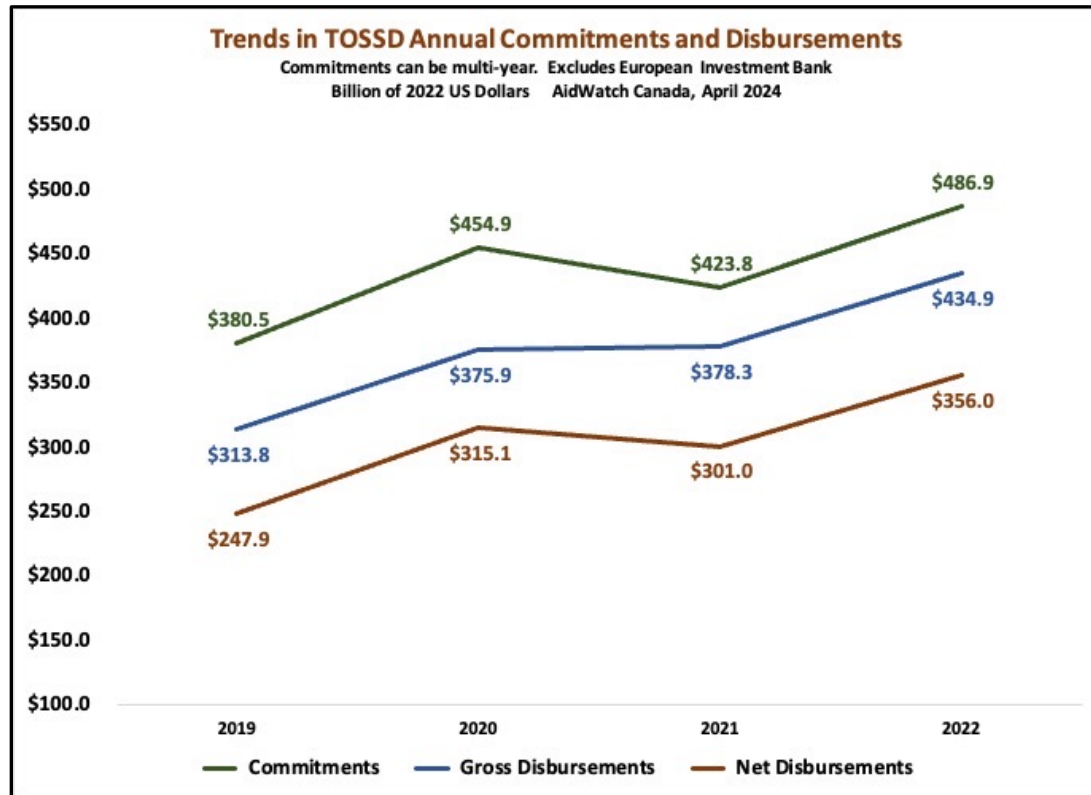
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# An Overview of TOSSD Flows, 2019 to 2022: A work in progress, but significant increases in 2022



Since 2019, total TOSSD reporting has increase significantly (newly reporting providers and improved coverage),

- Commitments – by 28%
- Gross Disbursements – by 39%
- Net Disbursements – by 44%

**Between 2021 and 2022**

- Gross Disbursements increased by 15%
- Net Disbursements increased by 18%

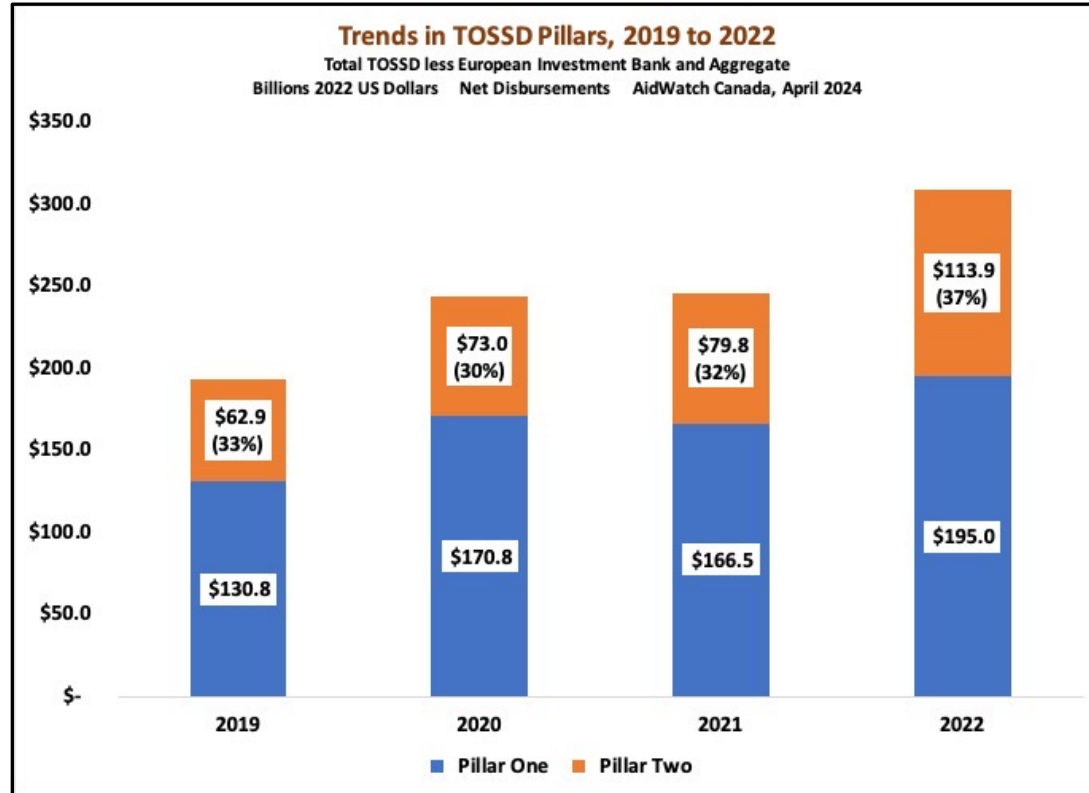
**In 2022 Germany** reported for the first time: \$18.5B in Gross Disbursements and \$15.4B in Net Disbursements

Taking Germany into account, Gross Disbursements increased by 10% and Net Disbursements by 13% in 2022

Non-reporting by the **World Bank, the Netherlands and Luxembourg** limit TOSSD as a comprehensive metric.

**Number of South South Cooperation (SSC) providers increases, but value of activities constant:** \$20.0B in 2019 and \$18.9B in 2022 (Net Disbursements, 2022 \$)

# Trends in TOSSD Net Disbursements Allocated to Pillars: Only modest growth in Pillars 1 & 2, taking into account special factors in 2022



**Pillar One** Net Disbursements (cross border flows) increased by 17% or by \$28.5B between 2021 and 2022, of which

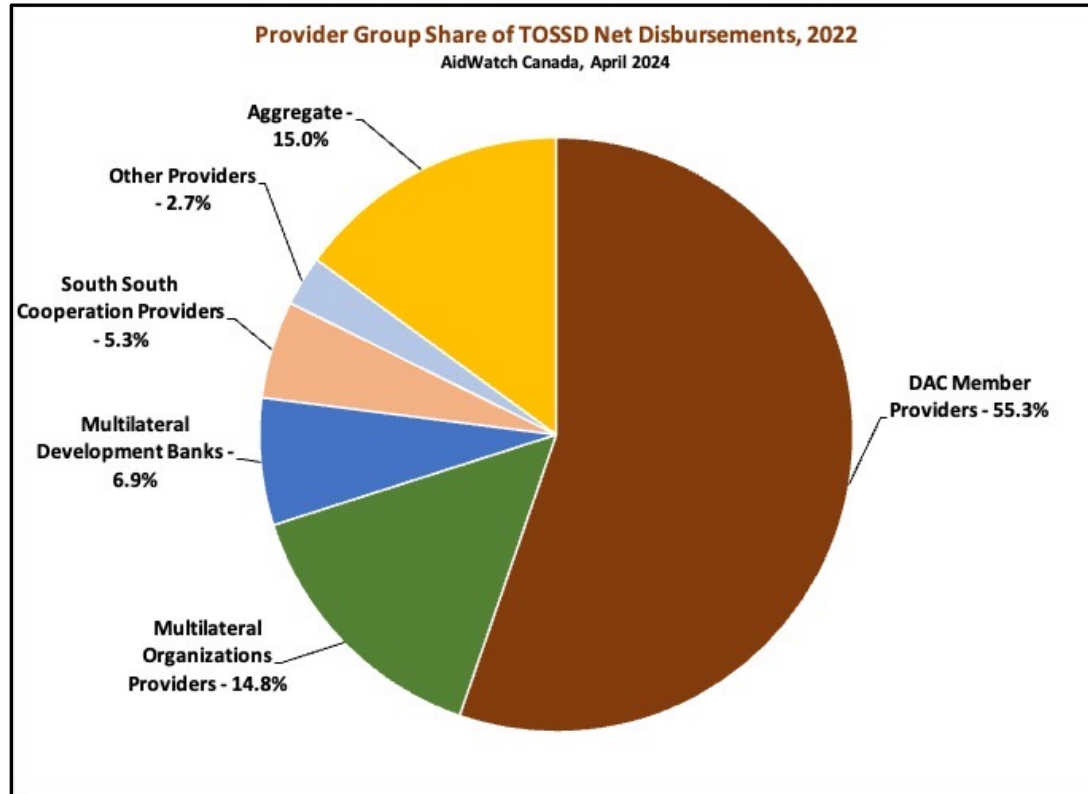
- **Ukraine** Net Disbursements were \$28.7B in 2022

**Pillar Two** Net Disbursements increased by 43% between 2021 to 2022 due to increased spending in:

- Refugees costs in provider countries (55% of increase)
  - Health and Reproductive Health (14%)
  - Energy (9%)
  - Humanitarian Assistance (7%)
- However, if you subtract the increases in funding since 2021 for Ukraine (\$3.2B) and refugee costs in provider countries (\$8B), Pillar 2 TOSSD grew by only 3% (\$8B) between 2021 and 2022.

# Who is contributing to sustainable development (TOSSD) in 2022?

## DAC Member providers account for more than 50% of Net Disbursements



**Number of reporters increasing: 121 providers reporting in 2022**

### Among DAC Members & EU Institutions providers (30):

- The seven largest DAC providers comprised 84% of total funding by DAC members.
- The remaining 23 providers disbursed only 16% of DAC provider disbursement.
- With Germany reported \$15.2B in Net Disbursements to Pillar One, the Aggregate for non-reporting providers was less in 2022

### Among Multilaterals providers (Excl MDBs) (45):

- 6 organizations out of 45 account for 79% of disbursements for Pillar 1.
- 5 organizations provided 80% of disbursements for Pillar 2.

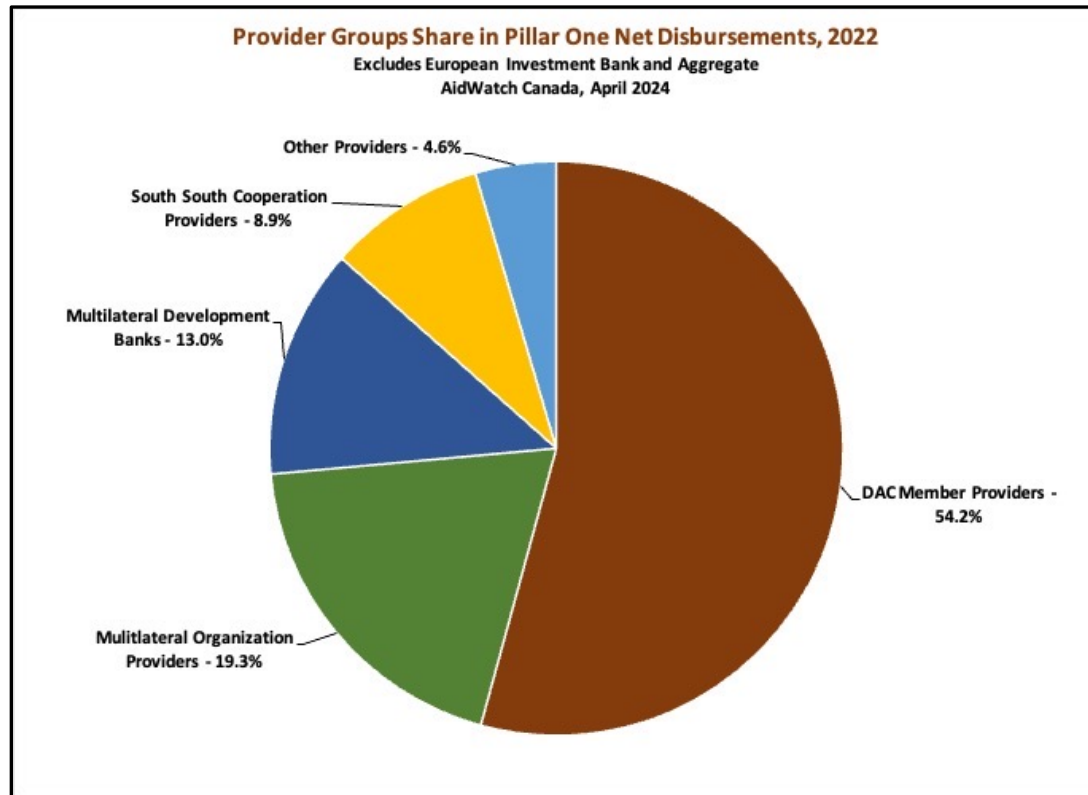
**MDBs (8)** only reported disbursements to Pillar One.

### Among South South Cooperation (SSC) providers (18):

- 92% of SSC providers' disbursement focus on Pillar 1;
- Turkey provided 38% of SSC of which 74% was directed to humanitarian assistance.

# Who is contributing to sustainable development (TOSSD) in 2022?

A diversity of Provider Groups are contributing through cross-border flows (Pillar One), but concentration among ten largest providers



## Broad-based reporting under Pillar One:

While DAC Member providers contributed 54% of Net Disbursements for Pillar One, all provider groups report significant cross-border flows under Pillar One.

**The recipient perspective creates greater transparency** for activities originating in Multilateral Organizations and Multilateral Development Banks.

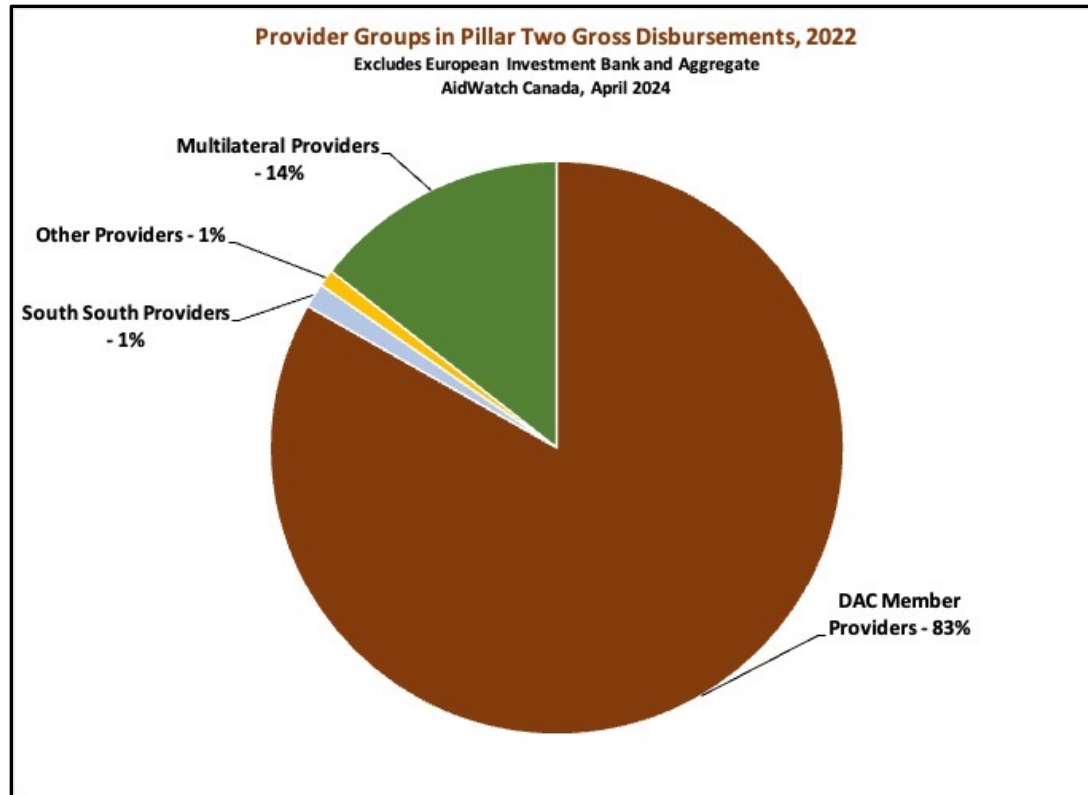
**South South Cooperation share in Pillar One has been growing** at a modest rate since 2019 reaching 9% in 2022. Development Bank of Latin America (42%) and Turkey (34%) largest SSC providers.

## Top Ten Providers contributing to Pillar One (65%)

EU Institutions – 14%	World Food Program – 5%
United States – 13%	Dev Bank of L America – 4%
Germany – 8%	France – 3%
Japan – 6%	Asia Infra Dev Bank – 3%
ADB – 5%	IADB – 3%

# Who is contributing to sustainable development (TOSSD) in 2022?

## Contributions to International Public Goods (Pillar Two) highly concentrated in five providers



**Top five providers account for 72% of Pillar Two Net Disbursements**

**DAC members predominate reporting for Pillar Two (83% of Net Disbursements for Pillar Two)**

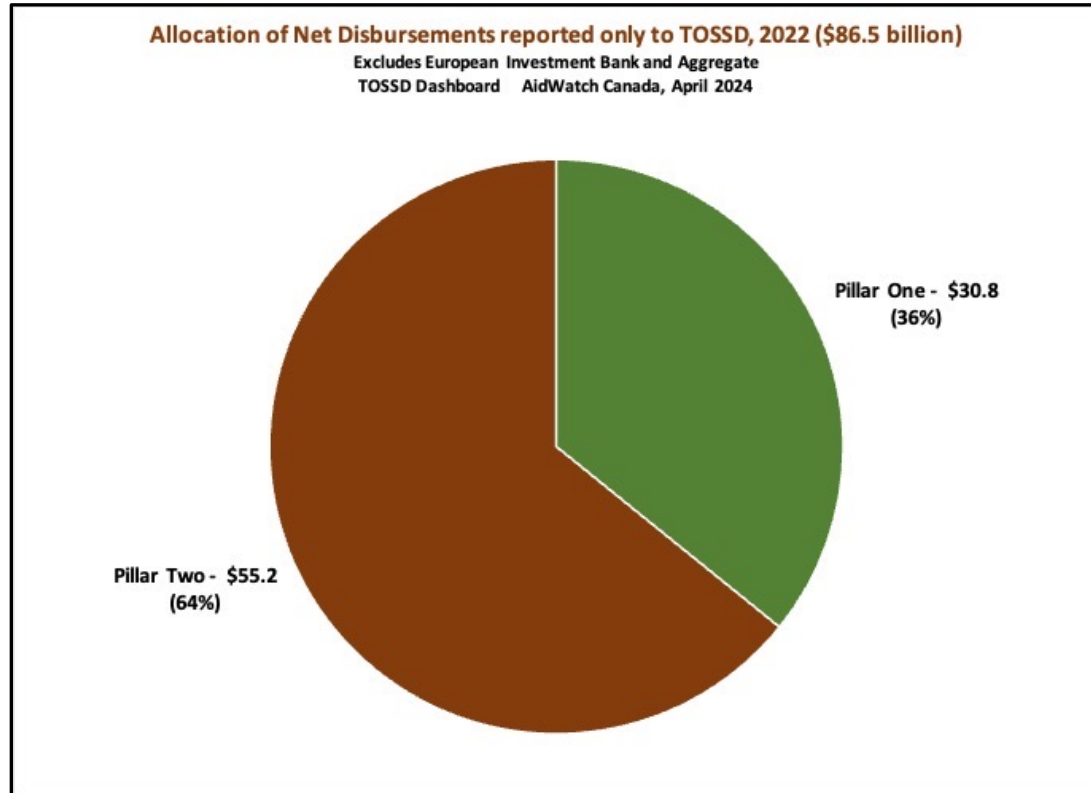
- United States – 22% of total Pillar Two
- France – 20%
- EU Institutions – 16%
- United Kingdom – 7%
- 25 Other DAC Member Providers – 19%

**Multilateral Providers (Excl MDBs) – account for 14% of Net Disbursements for Pillar Two**

- UNICEF – 7% of total Pillar Two
- UN Secretariat – 3%
- 35 Other Multilateral Organizations – 5%

# What's New in TOSSD?

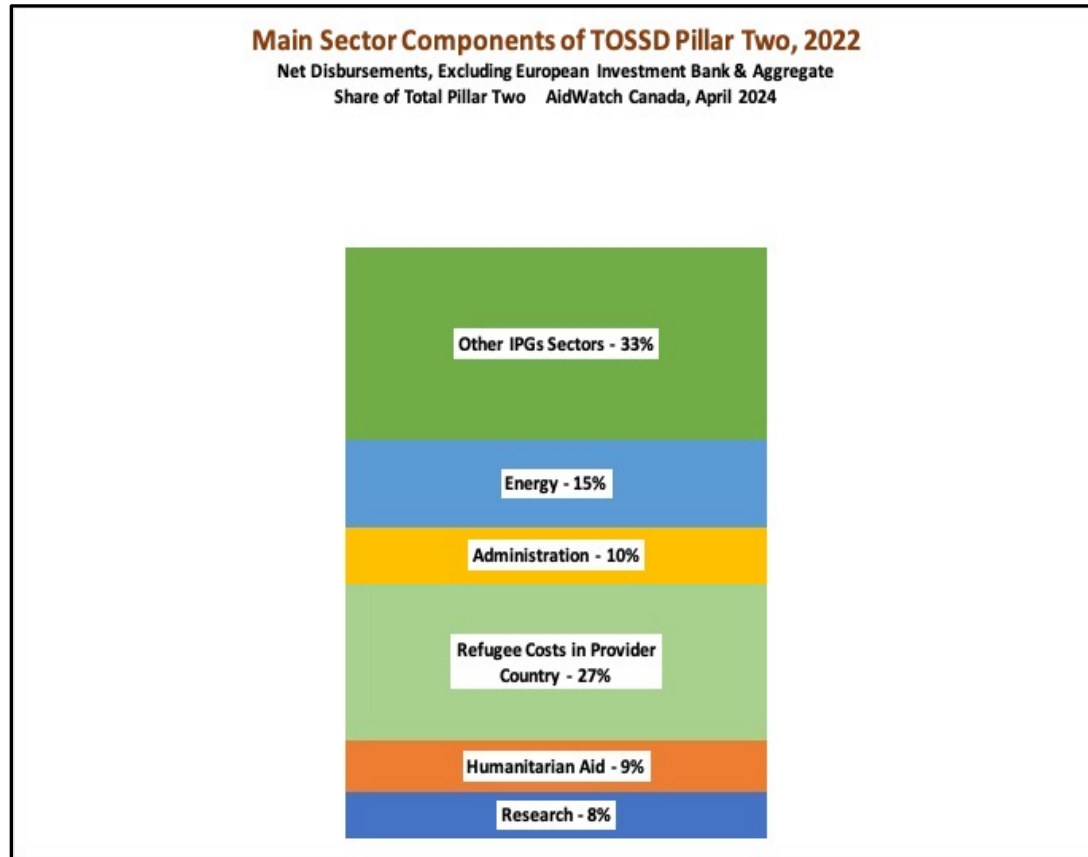
## Significant Net Disbursements for activities uniquely reported to TOSSD, 2022



- A total of **\$86.5 billion in Net Disbursements reported uniquely to TOSSD** (not from CRS) in 2022
- **24% of Net Disbursements were uniquely reported to TOSSD** (14% for Pillar One & 48% for Pillar Two)
- The **top 5 sectors for unique activities** were humanitarian assistance (25%), energy (20%), health (11%), government and civil society (8%) and communications (7%)
- **Uniquely reported Net Disbursements of provider groups:**
  - 73% of the total reported by Multilaterals (excl MDBs),
  - 21% by DAC Member providers,
  - 8% by SSC providers,
  - 6% by Other Providers, and
  - 5% by MDBs.
- 63% of **France's**, 41% of **EU Institutions** Net Disbursements, were uniquely reported to TOSSD



# The Priorities for IPGs – Sectoral Components of Pillar Two: High levels of ‘Refugee Costs in Provider Countries’ in 2022



**Four sectors account for more than 60% of IPGs reported under Pillar Two in 2022.**

- Refugee Costs in Provider Countries (27%),
- Renewable Energy and Conservation (15%),
- Provider Administration (10%) and
- Humanitarian Aid (9%)

**Almost half (48%) of Pillar Two Net Disbursements were uniquely reported to TOSSD** (compared to 14% for Pillar One), beyond what is reported already to DAC Creditor Reporting System

**14 out of 29 DAC Member Providers reported more than, or close to, 50% of their TOSSD under Pillar 2**

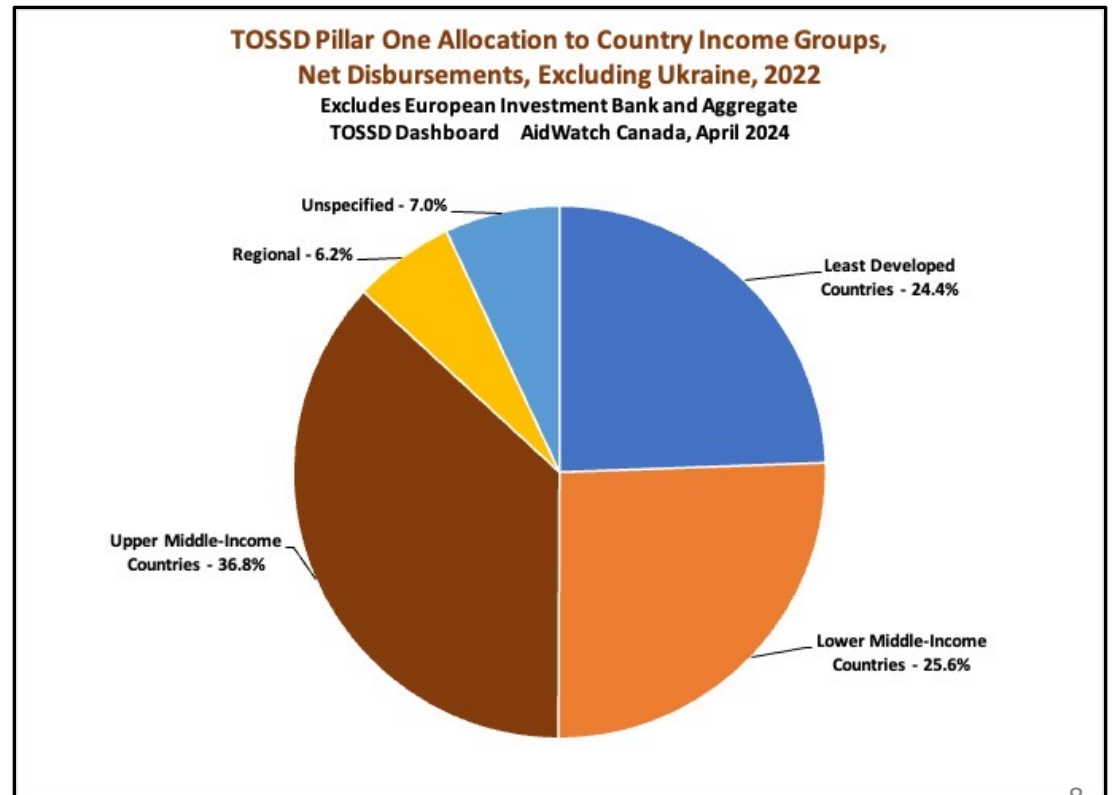
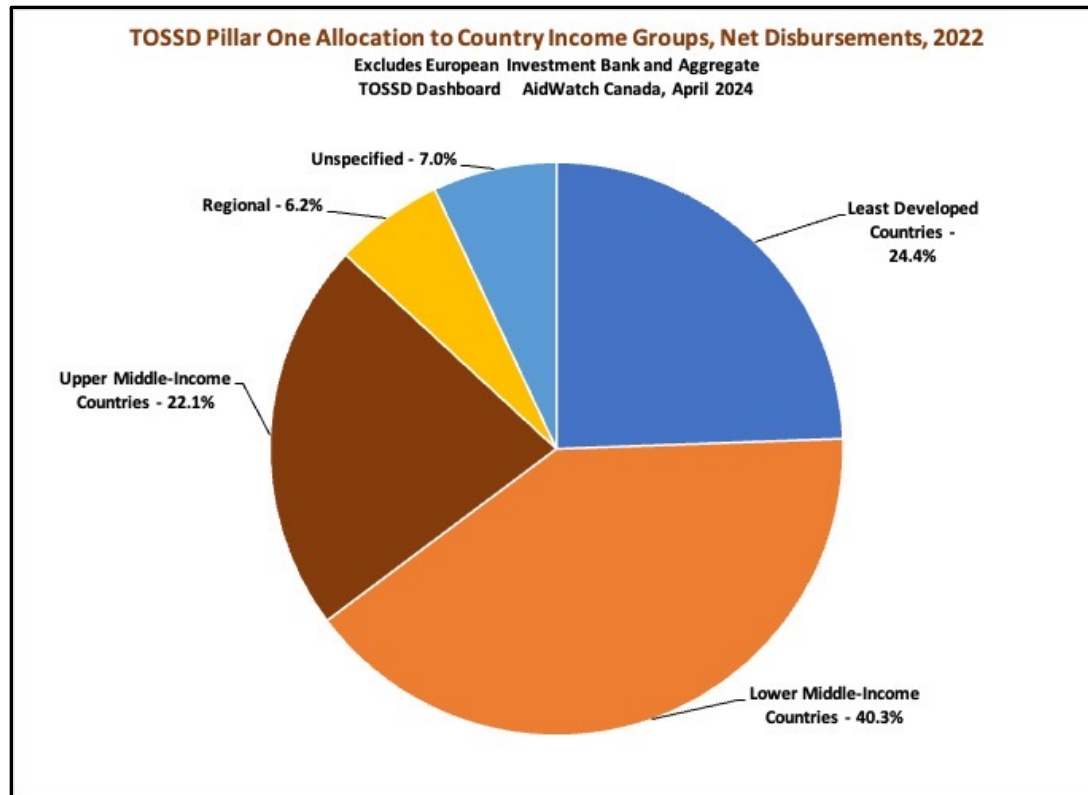
- Among them: France (69%); Spain (65%); Switzerland (63%); Italy (61%); United Kingdom (55%); United States (49%)



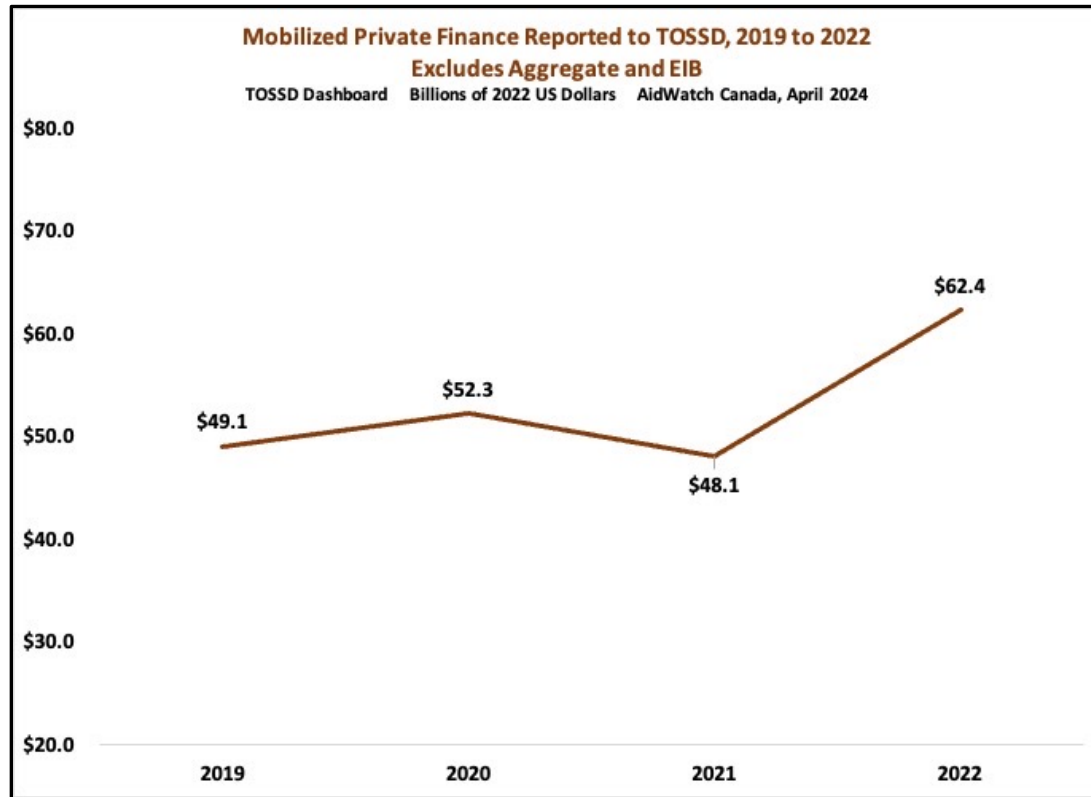
# Who Benefits? Pillar 1 Allocations by Country Income Groups, 2022: Distorted by four DAC providers' high disbursements for Ukraine

The impact of DAC provider support for Ukraine had a large impact on TOSSD's country allocations. This support amounted to \$28.7 billion and accounted for 15% of Pillar One total Net Disbursements in 2022. Four providers – EU Institutions (37%), United States (31%), Canada (7%), and Germany (7%) – together accounted for 82% of all Net Disbursement for Ukraine.

**Excluding Ukraine, results in country-income-group allocations unchanged compared to 2021.**



# Trends in Mobilized Private Finance Reported to TOSSD: Very limited transparency and value-added at the activity level



**Growth in mobilized private finance in 2022 by 30%**, due to large increase by multilateral providers (aggregate) and increased support for investments in South America and to a less extent in Africa

**Limited information:** Provider only available for bilateral or multilateral aggregate, recipient countries, sector and leveraging mechanism.

**All mobilized finance derived from CRS**, excluding all providers not reporting to the OECD DAC.

**In 2022, leverage mechanisms reported:**

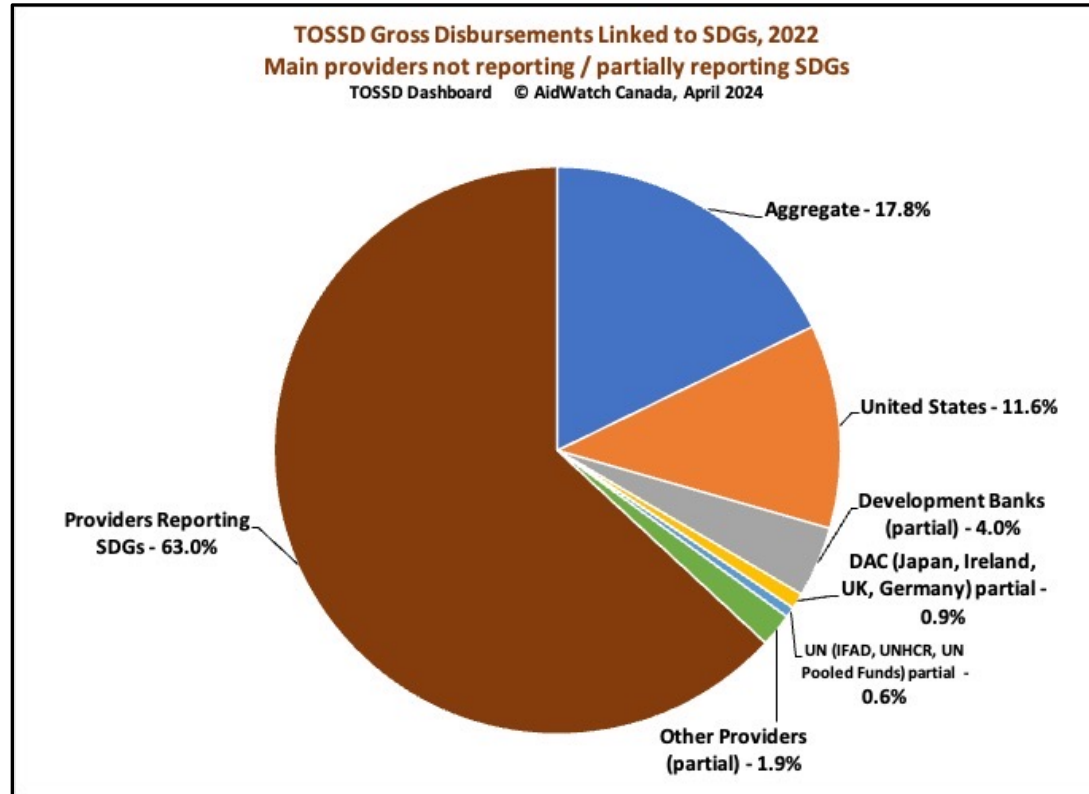
Credit lines – 11%      Direct Investments – 28%  
Guarantees – 25%      Shares in CIVs – 13%  
Simple Co-financing – 4%      Syndicated loans – 19%

**In 2022, main sectors reported:**

Banking & Finance – 41%      Energy – 13%  
Transport & Storage – 13%      Industry & Mining – 13%

# **Tracking TOSSD Flows to SDGs: Some Highlights, 2021**

# Improved progress in aligning TOSSD reporting to SDGs and SDG Targets



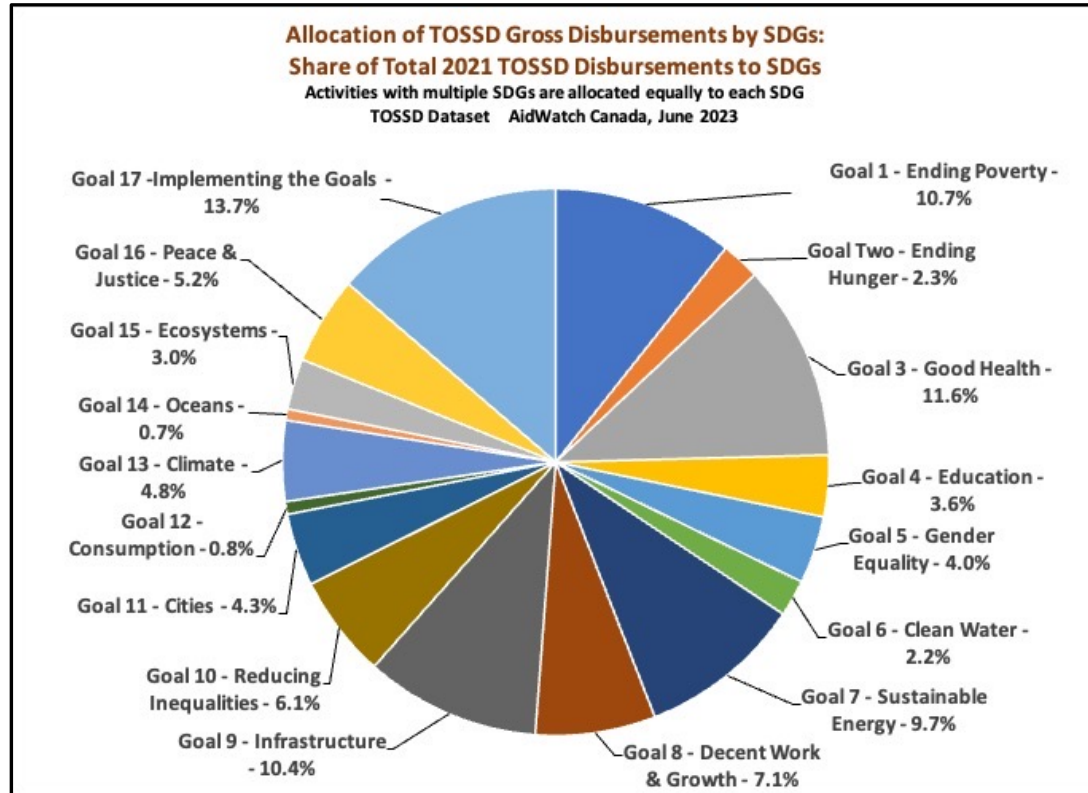
**In 2022, 63% of Gross Disbursements were aligned with one or more SDG, up from 55% in 2021.**

Excluding Aggregate, 77% of Gross Disbursements in 2022 were aligned with one or more SDGs, up from 71% in 2021.

**The United States is the main provider not aligning its TOSSD reporting with SDGs, with a number of providers with partial alignment.**

- The United States represents 60% of all disbursements reported by providers (excluding Aggregate) not aligned with SDGs in 2022.

# Some key trends in the allocation of SDG finance, 2021: Gender equality, a critical element for leaving no one behind, is very weak



Support for gender equality and women’s empowerment (Goal 5) is very weak at only 4% of Gross Disbursements in provider finance for the SDGs.

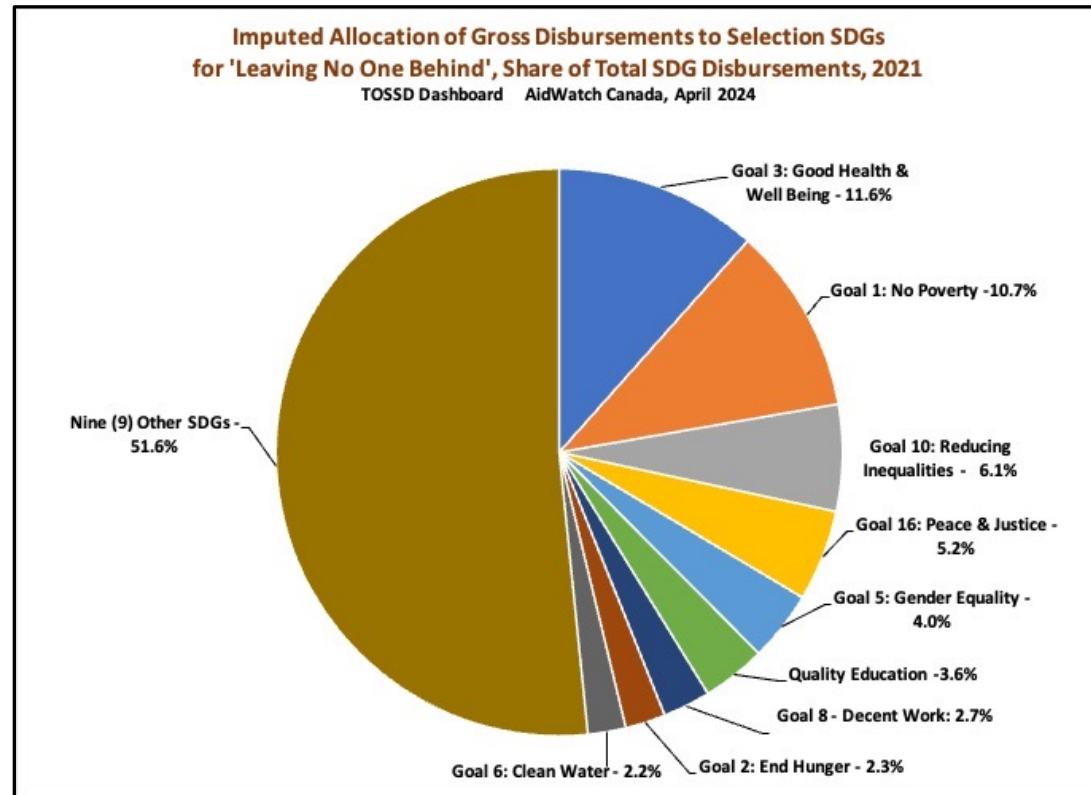
Strong priorities for Infrastructure (Goal 9) at 10% and Sustainable Energy (Goal 7) also at 10% of Gross Disbursements.

- A large share of Sustainable Energy disbursements accounted for by France in-country subsidies.

Goal 17 on Partnerships for Implementing the SDGs has a mix of different cross-cutting sectors in its disbursements

- 27% of Goal 17 disbursements is General Budget Support reflecting the importance of local ownership
- 14% of disbursements directed to Administration Costs of Providers.

# Some key trends in the allocation of SDG finance, 2021: Mixed investment in SDGs critical to “leaving no one behind”



**48% of SDG-related Gross Disbursements were directed for proxy leaving no one behind [8 key SDGs and targets (SDG8)]**

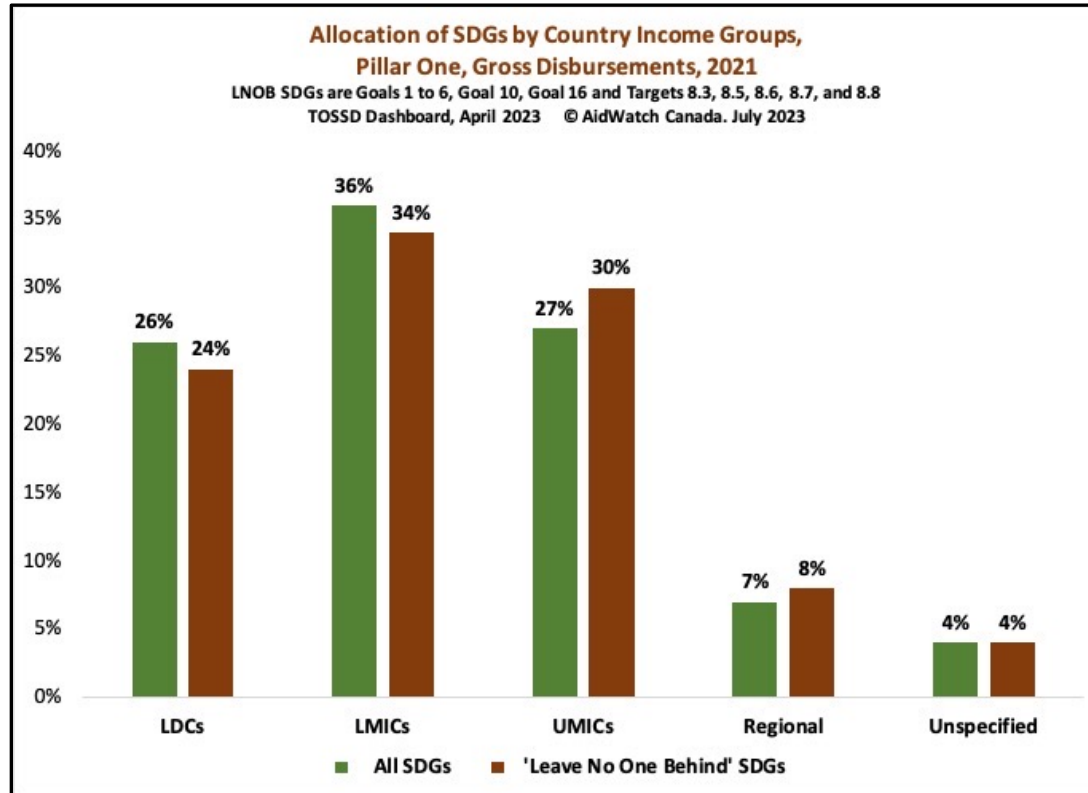
**But highly disproportionate allocation for a coherent approach to reducing poverty and inequalities**

- **Very low levels of investment** in Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 2 (Ending Hunger), Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and Goal 5 (Gender Equality), critical areas for tackling poverty and vulnerability.
- **For Good Health (Goal 3)**, 45% of disbursements marked for COVID-19 responses.

**Clear & agreed guidance for reporting activities to Goals to better reflect financing priorities**

- **Clarify how to treat multiple Goals per activity**
- **Refugee Costs in Provider Countries** reported to Goal 10 (Reducing Inequalities), accounting for 42% of Goal activities, over-stating efforts to reduce inequalities.
- **Humanitarian assistance** 37% in Goal 1 (Ending Poverty), but also 25% in Goal 9 ((Infrastructure), 9% in Goal 15 (Ecosystems) and 9% in Goal 17 (Implementing the SDGs).

# Some key trends in the allocation of SDG finance, 2021: Limited focus on least developed countries and Africa



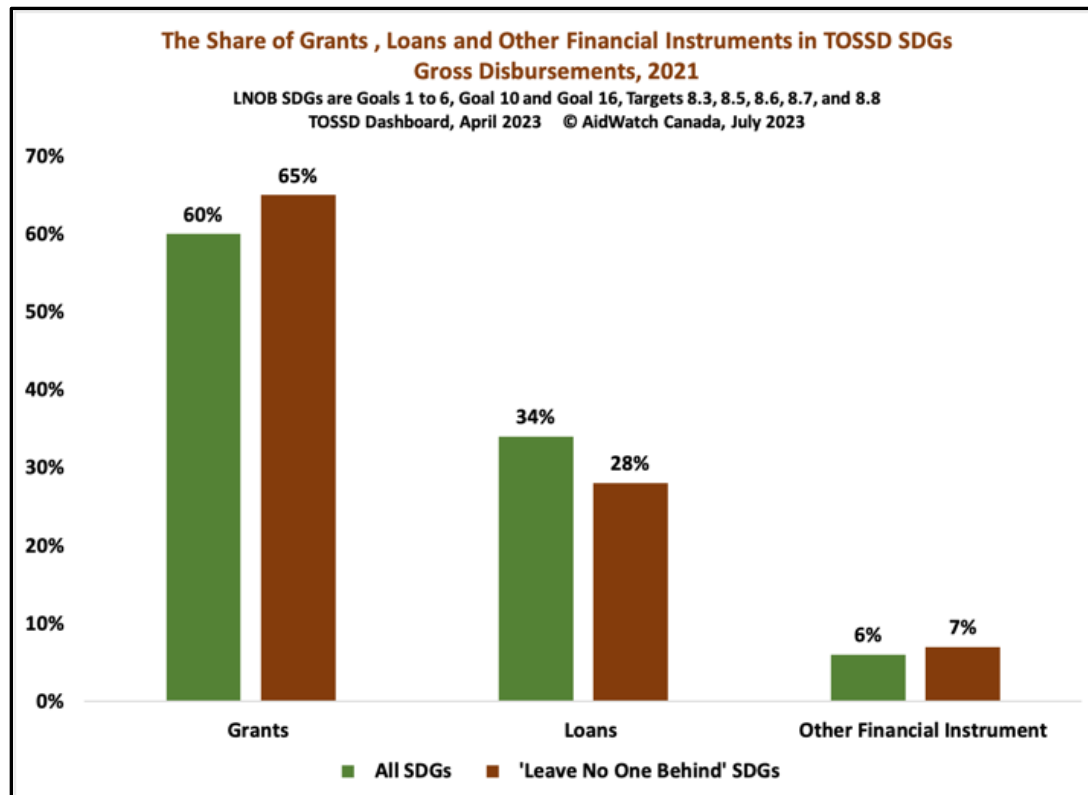
## Limited focus on poor and vulnerable countries

- Only a quarter of resources for SDGs devoted to LDCs, including the Proxy SDGs for 'leaving no one behind'.
- Upper Middle-Income Countries received a third of resources for SDGs key to leaving no one behind.
- Countries in Africa received only a third of all resources key to leaving no one behind.



# Some key trends in the allocation of SDG finance, 2021:

Loans are a significant modality for financing the SDGs,  
in the context of unsustainable debt for 60 developing countries



More than a third (34%) of the SDGs were financed by providers through loans, and only 40% of these loans were concessional.

## Loans were more than 40% of Gross Disbursements

- **Gender Equality (Goal 5) @ 45%, Climate Action (Goal 13) @53%, Sustainable Cities (Goal 11) @53%, and Sustainable Economic Growth (Goal 8) @ 69%.**
- Loans had a small share of disbursement for **Sustainable Energy for All (Goal 7) @ 25%**, due to the large share of French in-country subsidies related to this Goal.

Loans were still significant for Proxy SDGs for **Leaving No One Behind Goals at 28%**, but more than 58% of these loans were concessional.

# Sharpening the reporting framework for TOSSD: Some recommendations for the International Forum on TOSSD

1. **Give priority to encouraging maximum provider participation and reporting to TOSSD**, with full participation by non-reporting providers, such as the World Bank, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, and with support for expanding coverage for South South Cooperation providers.
2. **Review the current Reporting Instructions for linking TOSSD activities to SDGs / SDG Targets** to enable a statistically accurate reflection of allocations to relevant SDGs and accessibility of the SDG data for the end user.
3. **Safeguard the recipient perspective in TOSSD** as the primary value added of the metric. Our review of the provider perspective data suggests limited value added to what is already available through the CRS.
4. **Address the challenges in reporting IPGs in Pillar Two**, consistent with the purposes and value added of TOSSD as a measure of support for sustainable development in developing countries. The creation of Pillar 2A and 2B should both retain a criteria linked to benefit to developing countries and people, including “substantial benefit” for Pillar 2A.
5. **The International Forum and its members should ensure the resources required for the TOSSD Secretariat** to enable the Secretariat to fully support the evolution of a credible and robust TOSSD metric, including measures for verification of data against the Reporting Instructions.

# 2022 TOSSD Tables

# Who is Contributing to TOSSD: Provider Groups, 2022

Billions of US Dollars	Net Disbursements	Share of Net Disbursements	Share of Pillar One	Share of Pillar Two
DAC Member and EU Providers (32)	\$198.8	55.3%	44%	82%
Multilateral Organizations (Excl MDBs) (45)	\$52.7	14.8%	16%	14%
Multilateral Development Banks (8)	\$24.6	6.9%	11%	0%
South South Cooperation Providers (17)	\$18.9	5.3%	7%	1%
Other Providers (21)	\$9.7	2.7%	4%	1%
Aggregate	\$53.3	15.0%	18%	1%

## Top DAC Member Providers, Net Disbursements, 2022

	Net Disbursements (Millions US Dollars)	Share of DAC Donors	Share Pillar 1	Share Pillar 2
1. United States	\$50,115.8	25%	25%	26%
2. EU Institutions	\$38,781.5	20%	20%	19%
3. France	\$29,421.1	15%	7%	24%
4. Germany	\$15,437.6	8%	15%	0%
5. Japan	\$13,259.3	7%	12%	1%
6. United Kingdom	\$11,925.6	6%	4%	8%
7. Canada	\$6,464.6	3%	4%	2%
23 Other DAC Member Providers	31,411.0	16%	13%	19%

## Top Multilateral Providers (Excl MDBs), Net Disbursements, 2022

	Net Disbursements (Millions US Dollars)	Share of Multilateral (No MDBs)	Share Pillar 1	Share Pillar 2
1. World Food Program	\$10,528.2	20%	29%	1%
2. UNICEF	\$7,706.0	15%	0%	47%
3. UNHCR	\$5,309.8	10%	13%	4%
4. Global Fund	\$4,704.6	9%	13%	0%
5. Global Alliance for Vaccine & Immun..	\$4,188.1	8%	11%	1%
6. UNDP	\$3,216.6	6%	8%	2%
7. UN Secretariat	\$3,083.2	6%	0%	19%
8. WHO	\$2,862.1	5%	5%	6%
9. FAO	\$1,840.5	3%	3%	4%
10. UNFPA	\$1,441.3	3%	3%	2%
36 Multilaterals	\$7,843.0	15%		

## Top South South Cooperation Providers, Net Disbursements, 2022

	Net Disbursements (Millions of US Dollars)	Share of SSC
1. Turkey	\$7,211.1	38%
2. Development Bank of Latin America	\$7,115.0	38%
3. Central American Bank for Economic Integration	\$1,826.6	10%
4. Islamic Development Bank	\$1,620.1	9%
5. Brazil	\$650.8	3%
6. Caribbean Development Bank	\$270.9	1%
7. Mexico	\$101.7	1%
10 Other SSC Providers	\$138.4	1%
<b>Total SSC Providers</b>	<b>\$18,934.5</b>	