International food aid

Reporting to the OECD and the new statistical framework of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)

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Outline

1. OECD/DAC statistics
2. The new TOSSD framework
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1. OECD/DAC statistics

2. The new TOSSD framework
## 1.a Resource flows covered in OECD/DAC statistics

### Flows from countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows</th>
<th>Other Official Flows (OOF) \ Officially supported export credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO, foundations and other charitable flows</td>
<td>Private flows at market terms</td>
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</table>

### Flows from multilateral agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multilateral agencies active in development</th>
<th>Concessional</th>
<th>Non-concessional</th>
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1.b Data collection, quality assurance & dissemination

- Comparable and reliable statistics
- Accountability (monitoring ODA, various DAC Recommendations, ATI, G7 commitments, SDGs, etc.)
- Fully transparent
- Aid coordination

Data dissemination
(range of easy to view formats from high level overviews to country and sector specific data on www, online databases, DCR...)

Web – data, methodology, analysis
http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/

April: ODA press release
December: Release of detailed final DAC statistics

OECD.Stat
QWIDS - Query Wizard for International Development Statistics
1.c Two categories of food assistance

Developmental Food Aid/Food Security Assistance

• **Food assistance:** Supply of edible human food under national or international programmes including transport costs, cash payments made for food supplies; project food assistance aid and food assistance aid for market sales when benefiting sector not specified.

Emergency Response

• **Emergency food assistance:** Provision and distribution of food; cash and vouchers for the purchase of food; non-medical nutritional interventions for the benefit of crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries in emergency situations. Includes logistical costs.

Statistical Reporting Directives also clarify how to count food assistance:

• Aid in kind, including food aid, **should where possible be valued at prevailing international or national market prices for the goods in question at the time of the transfer.** Where this information is not available, the amount reported should be calculated on the basis of the price paid by the official sector for the purpose of acquiring the goods for shipment to the recipient country.
1.d Disciplines governing the use of ODA

- **DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA (2001):**
  - **Untying aid:** removing the legal and regulatory barriers to open competition for ODA funded procurement.
  - **Objective:** increase aid effectiveness by reducing transaction costs and improving recipient countries’ ownership.
  - **Exemption for food aid** (Recommendation leaves it to Members as to whether they could untie food aid).
  - “In respect of food aid, it is recognised that DAC Members’ policies may be *guided by the discussions and agreements in other international fora governing the provision of food aid*, bearing in mind the objectives and principles of this Recommendation.”
1.e Statistics on food aid

Food assistance disbursements

USD billion, 2017 cst

Emergency food assistance
Development food assistance
1.e Statistics on food aid

**Largest donors of food assistance (2013-17)**

- United States: $14 billion
- EU Institutions: $4 billion
- Germany: $2 billion
- United Kingdom: $1 billion
- Japan: $1 billion

**Largest recipients of food assistance (2013-17)**

- Ethiopia: $3 billion
- DR Congo: $2 billion
- Chad: $1 billion
- Afghanistan: $1 billion
- Bangladesh: $1 billion
- CAR: $1 billion
1.e Statistics on food aid: sources of financing and channels of delivery

### Food assistance disbursements by type of donor (2013-17)

- DAC (Official): 22.1 billion
- Multilateral organisations: 3.1 billion
- Non-DAC: 0.9 billion
- Private flows: 0.5 billion

### Channels used to deliver food assistance (2013-17), USD billion

- UN agencies: 18.2 billion
- Donor government: 0.5 billion
- Recipient government: 0.9 billion
- World Bank Group: 0.6 billion
- Donor country-based NGO: 5.1 billion
- International NGOs: 1.4 billion
1.e Statistics on food aid: aid in kind

- No specific field in DAC statistics that captures information on the “in-kind” status of food assistance.
- Could be proxied by the tying status: food aid provided as tied is most likely to be in-kind.

Tying status of food assistance commitments (2013-17), USD billion

- Tied: 15.3 billion (59%)
- Untied: 10.6 billion (41%)
Outline

1. Overview of OECD/DAC statistics

2. The new TOSSD framework
2. The new TOSSD framework

- TOSSD is a framework to measure resources in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- It includes activity-level information on all external resource flows to promote sustainable development in developing countries and to support development enablers or to address global challenges at regional or global levels.
2.1 TOSSD in brief

• **Who is developing TOSSD?**
  – International Task Force comprised of about 25 development policy and statistical experts from provider countries (north and south), recipient countries and multilateral organisations.
  – In line with the call made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to “hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions” on TOSSD (Paragraph 55).

• **Which resources are included?**
  – Official and officially supported resources (e.g. private finance mobilised by the official sector to promote sustainable development)

• **Which actors are included?**
  – Official bilateral and multilateral institutions
  – Traditional donors and emerging economies, including through south-south co-operation and triangular co-operation

• **Which instruments are included?**
  – All financial instruments (concessional and non concessional)
  – But also other forms of support e.g. in-kind technical co-operation
2.2 Why is TOSSD needed?

Resources for sustainable development are not entirely captured by existing statistics.

- **ODA**
  - Existing data on official support
- **OOF (other official flows)**
  - Additional data required to inform recipient countries
- **South-South co-operation**
- **Triangular co-operation**
- **Private finance mobilised**
- **International Public Goods for sustainable development**
  - (e.g. international norms such as WTO agreements, FAO Principles on Surplus Disposal)
  - No data available in current international statistics
2.3 Who reports on what?

Reporting on TOSSD by provider:

Provider countries report on A. Multilateral providers report on B, C and D.
2.4 Timeline of TOSSD development

- **2019:**
  - Conclude work on the TOSSD methodology including on “development enablers/global challenges” pillar.
  - TOSSD data survey from provider countries and institutions (launched in April 2017).
    - World Food Programme participating in the survey.
  - Proposal submitted on 14 June to IAEG-SDGs to include TOSSD in the Global SDG Indicator Framework as part of the 2020 Comprehensive Review.

- **From 2020:** TOSSD data collected on a regular basis, available for possible use in monitoring SDG finance.
Thank you!

Converged statistical reporting directives

International TOSSD Task Force website