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UPDATE ON EFFORTS TO DEVELOP THE TOSSD MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

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UPDATE ON EFFORTS TO DEVELOP THE TOSSD MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

I. Introduction

1. Considerable work was undertaken throughout 2015 to advance the dual objectives of the 2014 DAC High Level Meeting (HLM) mandate to i) shape the scope, definition and statistical features of the Total Official Support to Sustainable Development (TOSSD) measurement framework and ii) contribute to a more global monitoring mechanism.¹ This document charts the key technical and policy dialogue processes that have taken place and highlights relevant findings and ideas that are informing work to develop the TOSSD measurement framework (see Annex 1 for a comprehensive list of events, documents and summaries of these processes). It also traces broader engagement with the international community through discourse and processes taking place under the aegis of the United Nations.

2. The scope of activities has been diverse, including two expert technical workshops hosted at the OECD, three TOSSD country pilot studies, and numerous policy discussions and outreach events with development stakeholders and non-DAC providers. These dialogue processes have generated recommendations for shaping core TOSSD features by outlining possible building blocks and operational features which will be further discussed by the DAC, WP-STAT and external stakeholders in line with the DAC 2014 HLM mandate. These processes have also grounded TOSSD within the SDG monitoring framework, and raised the stakes for ensuring a participatory, inclusive process for its development and implementation, in line with the expectations of the international community as set out in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

3. In view of imminent UN meetings on Financing for Development and the 2030 Agenda follow-up, clarity is needed on prospective TOSSD development and implementation arrangements. HLM participants are asked to mandate the Secretariat, with the active participation of representative external stakeholders, to further develop a comprehensive proposal for a TOSSD measurement and monitoring mechanism to be endorsed by the DAC Senior Level Meeting in October 2016. Development of the monitoring system should also address options for ensuring a multi-stakeholder forum for governance going forward, which should be discussed by the DAC throughout 2016.

II. Shaping TOSSD: Founding principles, emerging ideas and insights from technical discussions and pilot studies, and growing political support

A. *Core TOSSD features and building blocks agreed at the 2014 HLM*

4. The TOSSD framework emerged from the work of the DAC to modernise its statistical system to ensure it is fit for purpose for the post-2015 era. The intent is to develop a measurement framework for tracking the full scope of public and mobilised resources from private sources through official interventions that today characterise the international development finance landscape and that will be invested to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At their 2014 HLM, DAC Ministers agreed that the proposed TOSSD measure would:

- complement and not replace ODA;

1. See paragraph 5, Annex 3, 2014 HLM Communique.

- potentially cover the totality of resource flows extended to developing countries and multilateral institutions in support of sustainable development and originating from official sources and interventions, regardless of the types of instruments used and associated terms, i.e. including both concessional and non-concessional financing provided through various instruments, such as grants, loans, equity and mezzanine finance;
- cover activities that promote and enable sustainable development, including contributions to global public goods when these are deemed relevant for development and aligned with developing countries' priorities;
- make a clear distinction between official support and flows mobilised through official interventions, but also between flows and contingent liabilities; and
- capture and report resources on a gross cash-flow basis, while also collecting and publishing net flows so as to ensure full transparency of support and flows.

B. Insights from expert workshops and other technical discussions (WP-STAT) that are shaping the TOSSD measurement framework

5. Discussions held with a broad cross-section of development thinkers, actors and stakeholders and with members of the WP-STAT have generated many useful ideas and an emerging consensus on the salient features and components of the TOSSD measurement framework as outlined below:

- **A good level of consensus has been reached as regards core features of TOSSD** e.g. coverage (“the means” - aid and beyond with all financial instruments being eligible), scope (“the aims” – eligibility being linked to the contribution of finance to SDG achievement), principles and disciplines (alignment with country priorities and international commitments/disciplines), transparency and ODA/TOSSD complementarity.
- **A broad range of development co-operation stakeholders, including bilateral providers, multilateral institutions and developing countries, recognise TOSSD’s potential future role in measuring and monitoring global development finance supporting the 2030 Agenda.** It will be essential to promote international co-ordination supporting TOSSD implementation in order to provide a comprehensive picture of additional resources mobilised in support of the SDGs.
- **Ensuring a close conceptual link between TOSSD and the SDGs will be important.** While TOSSD will not be an instrument to measure progress towards achieving the SDGs, the SDGs set the boundaries for the scope and nature of finance and contributions that will be eligible for inclusion in the TOSSD framework. Discussions regarding how to define and measure TOSSD expenditures for addressing global challenges such as migration, peace and security, and climate change will need to be explored in focused expert discussions going forward.
- **It is understood that both “provider” and “recipient” perspectives need to be integrated in the TOSSD measurement framework to ensure transparency.** It will be key to provide clarity on how these two perspectives interact and can be reconciled (see Annex 2 for a description of these two perspectives). From a recipient country perspective, properly tracking all components of different project financing arrangements is crucial. Therefore, it will be essential to track activity-level information in the context of TOSSD.

- **Further discussion is required to determine whether TOSSD should only capture official resources or should also include private flows mobilised by official interventions.** TOSSD will provide a framework for tracking blended finance operations. Given the growing complexity of project finance, omitting significant private flows would substantially reduce transparency. Nevertheless, a clear distinction would need to be maintained between the nature and source of private financing flows.
- **Ensuring appropriate definitions of the key concepts used to describe the mobilisation effect is crucial.** Terms such as “mobilise”, “catalyse”, “leverage” and “additionality” need to be further discussed in order to clarify and harmonise usage across the international system. TOSSD could provide a framework for harmonising bilateral and multilateral approaches in measuring resources mobilised from official interventions to ensure there will be no double counting of resource flows to developing countries in international resource tracking systems.
- **No TOSSD targets should be developed.** TOSSD should not have targets in volume terms, which would imply a notion of accountability that could discourage comprehensive reporting under the TOSSD framework, including from South-South providers. On the other hand, TOSSD should provide a framework for enhancing transparency of development finance and for policy discussion on the quality and impact of these expenditures. The debate around quality versus quantity in the context of TOSSD led to an understanding that TOSSD standards would be needed (labour and human rights, environmental, procurement requirements, alignment with partner countries’ priorities etc.) in order to safeguard quality considerations.
- **TOSSD guidance and disciplines will need to be developed in due course.** As an adjunct to work to define and operationalise the TOSSD measurement framework, work will be needed over time to develop principles and disciplines for TOSSD (similar to guidance developed for ODA *vis-à-vis* tied aid and the Paris Declaration principles, etc.) to prevent TOSSD resources from creating unfair, uncompetitive incentives (e.g. TOSSD operations benefitting from investment/tax subsidies, etc.) and to improve effectiveness. TOSSD should be bound by a sound, self-regulatory framework for reducing distortions and promoting responsible investment that can be verified through periodic *ad hoc* monitoring arrangements.
- **The importance of monitoring trends in aid and TOSSD flows.** It will be necessary to ensure transparency between aid and TOSSD to guard against (i) TOSSD crowding out aid to countries most in need (ii) TOSSD effectively diverting official support from the social sectors to infrastructure, and (iii) TOSSD creating more incentives to finance development activities in richer countries than poorer countries. Furthermore members have emphasised the need for TOSSD to have a compelling narrative and logic, and a clear identity: TOSSD should not merely be a catch-all for expenditures that are not ODA-eligible.²
- **Building a comprehensive measurement system of the means of implementation of the SDGs.** TOSSD would need to be complemented by measures of other sources of development finance, most notably public resources and broader private finance (from both domestic and international sources). TOSSD, together with these other measures, would provide a picture of the totality of sustainable development finance flows available for SDG implementation.

2. Cf. DCD/DAC/M(2014)2/FINAL, paragraph 8.

C. *Insights from TOSSD pilot studies*

6. Three provider country pilots have been implemented over the past year: two DAC members (Denmark³ and the European Union) and one other provider country (the United Arab Emirates). Salient findings and conclusions from these pilots that have directly shaped TOSSD include:

The feasibility of TOSSD reporting

- The pilots have revealed that, on the basis of existing provider country statistical system structures and data, it is feasible to extract and constitute data capturing TOSSD components, although it is necessary to adapt existing categories, definitions and parameters to TOSSD requirements.
- In particular, it is feasible to capture the flows related to all private sector instruments provided by the official sector. In this regard, the scope of future TOSSD reporting will cover a wider range of public entities, including DFIs, development banks, and export credit agencies..⁴
- Implementation of a pilot in the UAE identified an additional aspect of official support relevant to TOSSD i.e. private charitable funding mobilised through official fiat (Zakat).

Specific aspects for future TOSSD reporting

- Discussions during one pilot revealed the extent to which the leverage effect can be taken into account *vis-à-vis* valorising investment in equity shares, bonds, asset-backed securities, collective investment vehicles, etc. However, given double-counting risks implicit in leveraged operations, the TOSSD system will need to be granular enough to be able to track project-level information from a variety of sources.
- The pilots revealed that measurement in gross terms should be complemented by additional information tracking reflows for transparency purposes.
- The pilots also revealed the importance of improving reporting on non-concessional finance and non-ODA-eligible finance (currently captured under the “Other Official Flows” statistical category) – this will be critical to ensuring the successful development of the TOSSD measurement framework.
- The pilots confirmed the importance and relevance of work undertaken on climate finance where, to address double-counting risks, efforts are ongoing to co-ordinate a wide range of reporting efforts across public and private actors.

Coverage of global public goods/development enablers in TOSSD

- Greater clarity is required to establish the boundaries for acceptable levels of provider country investments in global public goods/development enablers, in particular within their own borders or in countries that are not ODA-eligible.

3. The Danish pilot was undertaken in 2014 as the first TOSSD pilot.

4. In the context of the DAC discussions on measuring the effort of the official sector in working with private sector instruments, it has been agreed that the financial flows themselves will be tracked in TOSSD.

- The pilots suggested that it could be pertinent for the achievement of the SDGs to include domestic investments/in-donor costs that contribute to global public goods in the TOSSD framework. For example, TOSSD could include i) in-donor costs for implementing global challenges linked to the 2030 Agenda such as refugees and migration (e.g. refugee costs beyond the first year) and peacekeeping, security and justice and ii) staff costs related to international co-operation, such as embassies, participating in global/regional policy co-ordination discussions and international negotiations, as an adjunct to “global governance”.

D. Mobilising international support for TOSSD through UN discussions

7. In the run-up to the Third International Conference on Financing for Development on 13-16 July 2015 and at the United Nations summit for adoption of the 2030 Agenda on 25-27 September 2015, considerable engagement activities were undertaken with a view to mobilise international support for the proposed TOSSD concept. A total of ten briefings and roundtable discussions were held in a UN context during 2015. The following conclusions from these events have directly shaped TOSSD:

- Developing countries highlighted the importance of TOSSD in providing information and data about resource flows to developing countries;
- Providers beyond the DAC stressed the scope for TOSSD to facilitate learning and exchange of best practice in tapping and deploying a wide range of development finance from public and private sources;
- UN representatives and other participants underscored that the TOSSD measurement framework must be developed in an open, inclusive and transparent manner, and that a multi-stakeholder approach will be useful to continually refine and validate the TOSSD framework;
- Participants highlighted the catalytic potential of TOSSD to expand financing operations using aid to leverage additional flows;
- Delegates stressed that national ownership and delivery will be key for TOSSD eligibility and in this respect they highlighted that strong efforts will be needed to further develop the recipient perspective;
- Developing countries and civil society noted the importance of understanding the impact of private sector activities on achieving the SDGs; and
- TOSSD must be further discussed in a wide range of international fora. The TOSSD methodology must be carefully constructed through broad-based, multi-stakeholder groupings.

III. Concrete steps to position TOSSD in the future SDG monitoring framework

8. As a consequence of these proactive efforts in the UN context throughout 2015 to promote the monitoring potential of TOSSD, the international community at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa acknowledged the relevance of TOSSD to the 2030 Agenda monitoring effort by calling for development of TOSSD to be transparent, open and inclusive:

*“We will hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of the ODA measurement and on the proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development” and we affirm that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made.”*⁵

9. The OECD subsequently provided formal inputs to the UN Statistical Commission SDG indicator process. The original OECD proposal was for TOSSD to support SDG 17.3 “Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”. The original text proposal was as follows:

*“This (TOSSD) would cover the total flow of official resources for development, with modules planned to also capture private flows for development that are mobilised by public schemes such as guarantees, mezzanine finance, and equity stakes. It would thus better reflect the intent to focus on mobilisation than a measure of the total flow, which will respond to many influences other than official policy action. Data should be available by sector, enabling TOSSD to also be used to monitor flows to the sector targets listed in column H*⁶

10. This proposal was not taken up. Subsequently, a follow-on proposal for TOSSD as a medium-term indicator was introduced under SDG17.9 “Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation”. The text on TOSSD in this respect is as follows:

“The data only address concessional flows for development and welfare purposes provided by governments. The OECD and other organisations also collect data on broader financial flows to developing countries, including non-concessional official flows, foreign direct investment, bank lending, export credits and other flows. The World Bank makes estimates of remittance flows, and the IMF compiles balance-of-payments data. The sustainable development focus and concordance of these other categories of flows with national development plans is less clear, and substantial further work would be required to arrive at an agreed measure of non-ODA official and private flows “for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals”. Nevertheless, in the medium term, data will also be available on Total Official Support to Sustainable Development (TOSSD) to the same sectors.” (UNSC Metadata Goal 17)

11. Future work on the statistical monitoring framework for the SDGs is an important opening for ensuring TOSSD is globally relevant and that it plays the role that has been foreseen in tracking support for implementing the SDGs.

12. Furthermore, the April 2016 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up will take stock of progress in implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including steps to ensure that the development of TOSSD is proceeding in an open, transparent and inclusive way. In this regard, the OECD will be contributing to the work of the Inter-agency Task Force.

5. See paragraph 55, the “Addis Ababa Action Agenda”

6. See [IAEG Secretariat List of Indicators 11 August 2015](#)

IV. Next steps in building a comprehensive TOSSD measurement framework

A. *Responding to recommendations from dialogue processes*

13. The technical and policy dialogue processes detailed above have provided a number of recommendations for next steps that will shape activities in 2016. These include to:

- Outline a working description of TOSSD in a draft compendium. The compendium would include definitional elements of building blocks, principles, policy considerations and examples. Such a compendium would provide the basis for discussions by DAC, WP-STAT and others and would be updated on a rolling basis in the light of feedback (the compendium would be on-line in an interactive format). Once the compendium is agreed upon, it will constitute the basis for future directives.
- Develop working partnerships with other institutional players, such as the UN Financing for Development office and the World Bank, to discuss measurement methodologies.
- Conduct additional pilots from both the provider and recipient perspective – these would help fine-tune the emerging TOSSD building blocks and definitional elements.
- Continue engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including partner countries and emerging providers.

B. *Suggested activities for 2016*

14. Building on the solid foundation of work that has been undertaken, a comprehensive TOSSD work plan could be conceived around three main components:

- The continuous development of the **TOSSD policy narrative, and implementation** of the measurement framework under DAC guidance;
- **The technical development** of TOSSD through expert workshops, WP-STAT consultations, working partnerships with other institutional players and pilots in provider and recipient countries, and
- **External engagement and a communication strategy**, ensuring that relevant material is made publicly available (e.g. through a dedicated TOSSD website).

15. As far as the policy narrative and implementation of the TOSSD measurement framework is concerned, regular discussions will be held in the context of DAC meetings in 2016, ensuring that the Committee provides guidance for the overall process and remains abreast of all developments. A first discussion on the roadmap **will take place with the Committee at the 24 March DAC meeting.**

16. To support the technical development of TOSSD, several activities will be carried out in parallel. The first draft of the “TOSSD Compendium” will be produced during March/April. Four pilots will be undertaken during Spring 2016: two provider perspective case studies in France and South Africa and two recipient country perspective case studies in Kenya and Senegal. Technical meetings will be held to continue defining the measure, including a dedicated workshop with WP-STAT members in March. After the two successful expert workshops in 2015, a third one will be held late in the spring or in early summer 2016 on Global Public Goods/Development Enablers, possibly in Geneva at one of the UN agencies (e.g. WHO, UNCTAD). A fourth expert workshop, in the Fall of 2016, will focus on infrastructure finance,

drawing on the expertise of relevant networks (including AGID), as well as DCD know-how regarding blended finance, infrastructure and the private sector. The Secretariat will participate in the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission on 8-11 March 2016 in New York.

C. *Developing a proposal for a comprehensive TOSSD measurement and monitoring mechanism*

17. In the light of imminent work in the UN context to finalise and operationalise the measurement and reporting framework that will underpin the 2030 Agenda, it is important for HLM participants to endorse future work to develop the TOSSD measurement framework in a multi-stakeholder context [see DCD/DAC(2016)9].

18. In order to develop a proposal for a comprehensive TOSSD measurement and monitoring mechanism, the DAC could establish a technical, operational working group composed of the Secretariat, the UN, the World Bank and interested DAC members to develop and finalise the first draft of the “TOSSD Compendium” by early spring, 2016. Such a group could, together with the DAC, also explore and identify options for a future multi-stakeholder forum on TOSSD. In this regard, it will be important to recall that the existing DAC framework for establishing statistical standards and reporting rules – the WP-STAT – does not allow for countries and entities outside of the DAC membership that report data to the CRS to participate in decisions regarding CRS standards and reporting rules. In the context of the TOSSD framework, which has a much broader scope, overcoming this constraint would ensure more inclusivity and broader international ownership.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF TOSSD RELATED EVENTS AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS IN 2015

TOSSD was referenced in a wide range of documents and discussed in many events throughout the year 2015 thanks to the active engagement of the DAC Chair, individual DAC members, the DAC Secretariat and OECD Senior management. This table aims to capture only the main events and documents since the DAC High-Level Meeting in December 2014. For more information, please refer to the TOSSD dedicated web page at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>.

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
18-19 February 2016	DAC High-Level Meeting – “A proposal to explore options for a management mechanism for TOSSD implementation”	DAC High-Level Meeting official discussion	OECD	DAC High-Level Meeting discussion paper: DCD/DAC(2016)9
17-18 December 2015	“Defining, measuring and reporting South-South Co-operation”	Expert discussion	Geneva	Discussions on TOSSD with the Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST): See all documents

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
17-18 November 2015	Blended Finance Workshop – “Redesigning development finance initiative: A joint initiative of the OECD and the World Economic Forum”	Expert discussion	Paris	Key documents: summary and list of participants sent by email 17 December 2015
16 November 2015	Second TOSSD Expert Workshop	Expert discussion	Paris	Key documents: concept note and summary record Includes preliminary conclusions of the EU TOSSD pilot , which was presented during the meeting
16 November 2015	Joint Export Credit Group (ECG) / DAC WP-STAT Meeting	Briefing session	OECD	Agenda of the meeting: DCD/DAC/STAT/A(2015)6
2-3 November 2015	WP-STAT Meeting	WP-STAT official discussion	OECD	Agenda of the meeting: DCD/DAC/STAT/A(2015)5/PROV

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
27 October 2015	UNGA Second Committee – Briefing on “Mobilising development finance for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: next steps towards measuring TOSSD”	International dialogue	New York	TOSSD panel discussion co-organised by Denmark, the UAE, UNDESA, and the OECD Key documents: concept note and summary record
19-20 October 2015	DAC Senior Level Meeting	Senior Level Meeting discussions	OECD	Senior Level Meeting summary record: DCD/DAC/M(2015)8/FINAL Document on the progress in implementing the 2014 High-Level Meeting mandate, with a focus on TOSSD: DCD/DAC(2015)31 UAE TOSSD Pilot Study: summary of lessons learnt
28 September 2015	U.N. Summit for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda – “The vision we need to fulfill Goal 17”	International dialogue	New York	Key documents: concept note and side-event report

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
18 September 2015	DAC external event – “The new development co-operation – what will be measured, by whom and what will we do with all the data?”	International dialogue	Hörsalen Sweden	Event hosted by Swedish International Development Agency, where TOSSD was presented Key document: programme.
17 September 2015	DAC Meeting – “Proposed roadmap for developing the TOSSD measurement framework for 2015-2016”	DAC official discussion	OECD	Proposed roadmap: DCD/DAC(2015)26
17 August 2015	DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation – “Proposal for valuing Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) for the purpose of official development assistance reporting”	Briefing session	Paris	Key document: DCD/DAC/ENV(2015)1/FINAL

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
3 July 2015	DAC Meeting – “Addressing the boundary between ODA and TOSSD in the field of peace, security and justice”	DAC official discussion	OECD	Key document: DCD/DAC(2014)34
13 July 2015	Third International Conference on Financing for Development – “High-Level Panel Discussion on Strengthening International Co-operation to Mobilise and Measure Public Finance for Sustainable Development”	International Dialogue	Addis Ababa	Key documents: concept note and summary DCD/DAC/RD(2015)10/RD1: The summary of the high-level panel discussion on TOSSD was featured in this document, which also presents the broader OECD contribution to the Financing for Development process
18 June 2015	DAC Meeting – “Follow-up on the work plan to implement the December 2014 DAC High-Level Meeting decisions on the measurement and monitoring of development finance”	DAC official briefing	OECD	Key document: DCD/DAC/RD(2015)7/RD5, which includes a summary of the first TOSSD expert workshop

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
21-22 May 2015	WP-STAT formal meeting	DAC/WP-STAT official meeting	OECD	Summary Record: DCD/DAC/STAT/M(2015)3/FINAL Action Points: DCD/DAC/STAT(2015)10/FINAL
19 May 2015	DAC Meeting – List of international events in the lead-up to the Third International Conference on Financing for Development	DAC official briefing	OECD	Key document: DCD/DAC/RD(2015)4/RD5
17-18 May 2015	High-Level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Financing for Development in the South and Technology Transfer	International dialogue	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Key document: session concept note
13 May 2015	First TOSSD Expert Workshop	Expert discussion	OECD	Key documents: agenda and summary record. The summary record is also available in the following DAC document: DCD/DAC/RD(2015)7/RD6

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
15 April 2015	UNDESA / OECD side-event – “Financing the post-2015 agenda: A broader measurement framework for monitoring resources in support of the SDGs – Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)”	International dialogue	New York	Key document: concept note
13-17 April 2015	U.N. Financing for Development preparatory process – Second drafting session	International dialogue	New York	Key documents: Statements on International public finance; Data monitoring and follow up; General discussion. The statements are also available in the following DAC document: DCD/DAC/RD(2015)4/RD6
31 March 2015	Global Forum on Development side-event – “The role of ODA and broader official development finance in the post-2015 era: capturing the opportunities of smarter official finance”	International dialogue	OECD	Key documents: summary of the Global Forum on Development and concept note of the side-event

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
26-27 March 2015	Regional Consultation workshop in Asia-Pacific – “Strengthening Coherence between the Effective Development Cooperation and Financing for Development Agendas in the Asia-Pacific”	International dialogue	Manila, Philippines	Key documents: concept note and key messages
23 March 2015	U.N. Financing for Development preparatory process – UNECE Regional consultation	International dialogue	Geneva	Key documents: background documents, presentations, etc.
10 March 2015	DAC Meeting – Work plan to implement the December 2014 DAC High-Level Meeting decisions on the measurement and monitoring of development finance	DAC official briefing	OECD	Key documents: DCD/DAC/RD(2015)2/RD1
2-3 March 2015	Informal WP-STAT meeting	WP-STAT discussion	Paris	Action points: DCD/DAC/STAT(2015)10/FINAL

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
18 February 2015	DAC External event – Canada-hosted discussion on OECD’s work on modernising ODA and how it relates to the Financing for Development process	International dialogue	Permanent mission of Canada - New York	High-level discussion, including on TOSSD with OECD DAC Members
17 February 2015	U.N. Foundation event – “A discussion with the OECD DAC: a dialogue on ODA modernization and its impact on development finance”	International dialogue	U.N. Foundation New York	Discussion on the outcomes of the 2014 DAC High-Level Meeting, including TOSSD. Attended by U.N. delegates
9 February 2015	UNGA High-Level Thematic Debate – “Means of implementation for a transformative post-2015 development agenda”	International dialogue	New York	Key document: Statement delivered by Erik Solheim, Chair of the OECD DAC
28-30 January 2015	U.N. Financing for Development preparatory process – First drafting session	International dialogue	New York	Key document: Statement on International Public Finance by Jon Lomøy, Director, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

Date	Name of the event	Type of event	Place	TOSSD relevant documentation
15-16 December 2014	DAC High-Level Meeting - "New statistical measures and approaches: Total Official support for Sustainable Development and reflecting recipient perspectives"	DAC High-Level Meeting official discussion	OECD	Key documents: DCD/DAC(2014)66 - DAC High-Level Meeting background paper on TOSSD DCD/DAC(2014)69/FINAL - DAC High-Level Meeting Communiqué

ANNEX 2: TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN: THE “PROVIDER” AND “RECIPIENT COUNTRY” PERSPECTIVES WITHIN THE TOSSD FRAMEWORK

Rationale and features of the TOSSD “provider” and “recipient” measures.

- TOSSD is foreseen to be a broad measure that will facilitate assessment of development finance from two different perspectives: that of “providers” and that of “recipient countries”. To clarify this, a clearer distinction is needed between the measurement of i) *support provided* (the “provider perspective”) and ii) *cross-border resource flows to developing countries* (the “recipient country perspective”).
 - The “provider perspective” would capture grants, loans and investments by the official sector, either directly to developing countries or channelled through various intermediaries, in support of the SDGs.
 - The “recipient country perspective” would capture the resulting inflow of resources to developing countries. It could also capture resources from other official sources, such as multilateral institutions, as well as from non-state actors, including to NGOs and private sector.
- There is no one-to-one relationship between the two perspectives: they are not equivalent. A share of “provider perspective” resources does not give rise to cross-border flows (e.g. in-donor administrative expenses, etc.). The “recipient country perspective”, on the other hand, would capture official finance and instruments as well as private finance leveraged. Accordingly, similar to concessional resources (where Official Development Assistance (ODA) measures “provider effort” and Country Programmable Aid (CPA) measures developing countries’ aid receipts), the TOSSD concept measures, on the one hand, official development assistance and investments and, on the other hand, sustainable development finance flows to developing countries.
- From the partner country perspective, TOSSD i) should be aligned to the priorities of partner countries and ii) could improve the availability of information about project-level activities by breaking out individual financing packages.