NINTH MEETING OF THE TOSSD TASK FORCE
WASHINGTON DC, UNITED STATES, 2-3 OCTOBER 2019
MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND ACTION POINTS

This note presents the main conclusions and action points from the 9th meeting of the TOSSD Task Force (the TF) as recorded by the co-Chair and the Secretariat. In brief:

- The Task Force discussed the results of the first TOSSD Data Survey and agreed on the key messages below to convey during the TOSSD Data Survey launch that took place on 4 October in New York:
  - The Survey played its role as a proof of concept:
    - Reporting on TOSSD is feasible.
    - TOSSD increases transparency to recipient countries as it provides greater granularity on activities carried out and improves qualitative insights.
    - TOSSD enhances inclusiveness by capturing e.g. South-South co-operation and Islamic finance.
    - TOSSD has a huge potential as a metric for measuring financing for sustainable development, if the entire international community were to report.
  - Participation and results are promising. The International TOSSD Task Force is ready to go from blueprint to real reporting in 2020.

- The detailed analysis of the TOSSD Data Survey highlighted several topics for further discussion by the Task Force. In particular, the Secretariat noted that some activities considered as non-sustainable by some reporters and excluded from TOSSD had been considered as sustainable by others and included in TOSSD, e.g. in the field of non-renewable energy. Members expressed various views on the interpretation of sustainability, and the Task Force agreed to further discuss this complex topic. Guidance should be developed to explain what is sustainable and what is not. The Secretariat would draft an initial issues paper on this topic, starting with environmental sustainability.

- On Pillar II, the Secretariat presented a wealth of examples of global and regional activities as well as activities conducted in the provider country as reported in the Survey; these examples could be used to complement the Reporting Instructions to facilitate reporting in future.

- The Survey revealed that large volumes were potentially reportable under TOSSD Pillar II and the Secretariat offered its support to members to assist them in their engagement with institutions beyond the traditional development community and help test the eligibility criteria (e.g. for research and development and climate mitigation).

- The Secretariat will also reach out to reporters in the Survey to get their approval in case there is a need to use activity-level data for public demonstration of the data visualisation tool.

- While the focus of TOSSD should remain on the recipient perspective, a key feature, unique and absent from ODA, a provider perspective is still needed in the framework, even if subordinate, to increase the political incentive to report.

- Standard TOSSD data collection would start in 2020 on 2019 flows. The Chair highlighted that reporting should be made as easy as possible, to attract even more reporters than in the context of the Survey.

- Task Force members reacted positively to the demonstration of the TOSSD data visualisation tool. The Secretariat would now develop the TOSSD online data portal on this basis with the aim of launching it early 2020.

- The Task Force agreed on a minimum of details to be disclosed for data on mobilisation in cases where the provider considers activity-level data confidential. The Secretariat will reach out to each individual data provider to check the confidential nature or not of this information.

- The Secretariat agreed to intensify efforts until March 2020 on having TOSSD integrated in the SDG indicator framework and transferring or sharing the ownership of TOSSD with the UN. The list of outreach activities until March 2020 was agreed upon and some Task Force members volunteered to support these activities. Notably for the upcoming IAEG-SDGs meeting in Addis-Ababa on 21-24 October, all members were invited to make contact with their IAEG-SDGs representative to ensure that positive feedback is provided on TOSSD at that meeting, so that TOSSD is ultimately included in the global monitoring framework of the SDGs.

- Task Force members made proposals to invite new countries and organisations to the Task Force. The co-Chairs and the Secretariat will gradually contact relevant countries and organisations. Members also agreed to invite a CSO representative as an observer to the Task Force.

- On the various options for a future business model for the TOSSD Task Force, members supported the three core functions as defined by the Secretariat: i) the collection and processing of TOSSD data; ii) the online publishing of TOSSD data, communications and outreach; and iii) the maintenance of the TOSSD standard through the organisation of Task Force meetings. The Task Force called for a strategy paper that would outline

- the various functions (including core and proposed additional ones), financing options and related costs. The paper would be prepared by the co-Chairs with support of interested Task Force members. The final financing options could be a mix of the three financing options proposed, as each have advantages and drawbacks.
- Task Force members agreed on adjustments to the existing text of the Reporting Instructions in relation to a few various topics. However, based on the discussion at the meeting, they requested further reflection on the recording of debt relief operations, the inclusion of a new modality for "research and development" activities and the text for the preamble on the aspirational principle to avoid brain drain when extending support to students in provider countries.
- Indonesia presented the preliminary highlights of the TOSSD pilot study carried out in August 2019. Indonesia confirmed that their South-South and Triangular Cooperation Report includes a project-by-project detail. The Secretariat will include the Indonesian projects in the TOSSD Data Survey. Indonesia confirmed that TOSSD will fill a data gap for the country as the country is interested in getting data from all actors on the SDGs. TOSSD will be used for the purpose of evaluating and monitoring the SDGs. TOSSD can also help structure institutionally Indonesia's development co-operation, in a context where the country is building its aid agency and moving from a recipient to a provider positioning.
- The Secretariat provided an update on the Peace and Security pilot which would be published in the course of October/November.
- Two members commented on the eligibility criteria for peace and security in the Reporting Instructions and requested amendments in the wording. The Secretariat would develop a proposal for discussion by the Task Force at its next meeting for a revised text on:
    o Peacekeeping (to acknowledge that a "party" in the UN context meant a "state", and peacekeeping operations authorised by a UN Security Council resolution were eligible).
    o Engagement with partner countries' military (to use more neutral and concrete language for the eligibility criterion i)).
- For one participant, there was no regional or global consensus on the concept of "international public goods". Possible adjustments (e.g. a footnote) to the Reporting Instructions would be discussed at the next Task Force meeting to address this comment.

Item 1.	**Introduction and welcome**
	The two co-Chairs of the Task Force, Mr. Risenga Maluleke and Mr. Laurent Sarazin, thanked the IDB and the United States for hosting the ninth meeting of the Task Force, as well as all participants for their attendance. To allow for the participation of Mr Maluleke via video conference for the most important sessions, and to accommodate the travel schedule of one member of the Secretariat, the agenda of the meeting was slightly reshuffled. The items were covered as follows: on day 1, items 1, 2, 5, 3 in that order. On day 2: items 6, 9, 7 and 8 in that order. Mr. Maluleke participated through video conference, for items 1, 2, 5 and 6 of the agenda.
Item 2.	**TOSSD data survey – Main results**
	The Secretariat presented the main results of the Survey that made it a success:
	- **42 responses were received in total.** This is quite encouraging as a first test data collection exercise, and it is expected that more entities report to TOSSD in the future, through advocacy work by the Secretariat. - The Survey allowed to collect **new activities** in support of sustainable development, not reported in international statistics on development finance so far, including from **new providers**. The Survey also gathered **more detailed information** on activities by multilateral agencies. In total, the data Survey completed by estimates derived from OECD DAC statistics for non-respondents showed first orders of magnitudes of USD 215 billion for Pillar I, USD 80 billion for Pillar II and USD 40 billion for amounts mobilised from the private sector. - The Survey showed how **TOSSD provides more transparency on sustainable development finance at country level**. The examples of Afghanistan and Indonesia illustrate the magnitude of additional activities collected, contributing to various SDGs and not reported so far. - As regards Pillar II, TOSSD proved its potential to **fill an information gap on contributions to International Public Goods that support the achievement of SDGs**. The Survey captured norm-setting work by the UN as well as R&D expenditures not reported so far, contributing to various international public goods (health, climate mitigation, biodiversity, peace and security, satellites and information systems). - The Survey prompted efforts to identify **additional blended finance operations**. - The Survey highlighted the **potential of TOSSD for different communities** (e.g. multilateral organisations, traditional providers, Islamic finance and South-South co-operation).
	The Task Force welcomed the outcome of the Survey; members were happy that their efforts in participating in the Survey had led to these positive and impressive results. This would in turn provide them with an incentive to move ahead and pursue reporting on a regular basis. Members provided feedback on the key findings:
	- The question was raised of whether it was appropriate to picture TOSSD as a "gap filler" as TOSSD was a metric needed in itself, and of a longer-term nature. - The Survey demonstrated the feasibility of TOSSD, and it was time to go "industrial" and collect TOSSD data on a regular basis. - The estimated total volume of TOSSD was approximately double the ODA figure, illustrating the potential of a metric for wider sustainable development finance. - There was a need to remain cautious about the first estimated TOSSD total of USD 295 billion to manage expectations vis-à-vis the magnitude of financing needs announced in the context of the AAAA (which are more in the orders of trillions rather than billions). - The SDGs could not be directly connected with finance, and in any case many targets were aspirational rather than quantitative; wording used in the presentation of the Survey results should be adjusted in this regard. - TOSSD captured inputs and not development impact or results. As such, it cannot provide a complete picture of South-South Co-operation.

	The discussion helped develop the main messages to convey during the TOSSD Data Survey launch that took place on 4 October in New York: - **The Survey played its role as a proof of concept:** - **Reporting on TOSSD is feasible.** - **TOSSD increases transparency to recipient countries as it provides greater granularity on activities carried out and improves qualitative insights.** - **TOSSD enhances inclusiveness by capturing e.g. South-South co-operation and Islamic finance.** - **TOSSD has a huge potential as a metric for measuring financing for sustainable development, if the entire international community were to report.** - **Participation in and results of the Survey are promising. The International TOSSD Task Force is ready to go from blueprint to real reporting in 2020.**

Item 3.	**TOSSD data survey – Detailed analysis of the results and lessons learnt**
	
	The Secretariat shared findings and lessons learnt from the Survey on various topics highlighted below, and the Task Force provided inputs to each.
	
	Experience with the key eligibility criterion: sustainable development
	
	Sustainability criterion
	- The Secretariat noted that some activities considered as non-sustainable by some reporters and excluded from TOSSD had been considered as sustainable by others and included in TOSSD, e.g. in the field of non-renewable energy.
	- The discussion highlighted various views on this topic:
	    o Although there was general agreement that non-renewable energy (e.g. coal-fired power plants) was not sustainable, its use by developing countries could still be justified in specific cases, i.e. in a transition phase to decarbonisation. A few members were therefore of the view that projects in the field of non-renewable energy should <u>not</u> be excluded from TOSSD by default.
	    o The size of projects concerned nevertheless called for more scrutiny, on a case-by-case basis, to verify the status of the country as regards transition to decarbonisation. One member expressed the concern that TOSSD would lose credibility if the eligibility criteria specified in the Reporting Instructions were not respected ("no substantial detrimental effect is anticipated on one or more of the other targets").
	    o One member justified the inclusion of non-renewable energy in its response to the TOSSD Survey by the fact that the project was in line with the recipient country's national plan and by connections between non-renewable energy and SDG targets 7.1 and 7.a. Moreover, non-renewable energy was reportable as ODA. The co-Chair noted that TOSSD was different from ODA in this respect as it had a "sustainability" filter not present in ODA.
	    o One member noted that nuclear energy was carbon neutral and some activities in this area (e.g. nuclear safety) ought to be considered support for sustainable development and reportable in TOSSD. As for rail transport of coal, it should be considered on a case-by-case basis whether the primary motive was transport or coal.
	- The Task Force agreed to further discuss how to comply with the sustainability criterion and to develop a standard to which all could adhere. Paragraphs 47-49 of the Reporting Instructions could be reinforced on this basis. Suggestions included using existing classifications such as the sectors to decide on eligible/non-eligible activities or developing a manual or a Q&A document to provide reporters with more guidance. The topic of sustainability should in any case be further discussed and be examined in its three dimensions i.e. economic, environment and social (and not environment in isolation).
	- **The co-Chair concluded the discussion by acknowledging the complexity of the topic. Although reporters had primary responsibility in screening the activities, they should not be given total leeway on the interpretation of sustainability, to preserve the credibility of TOSSD. Guidance should therefore be developed to explain what is sustainable and what is not.**

- **The Secretariat would draft an initial issues paper on this topic, starting with environmental sustainability**.

SDG target/purpose code mapping
- In general, the mapping was found useful for the purpose of the Survey, and many members thought it should be kept until SDG targets are fully integrated in reporters' systems. However, one member warned that the mapping was not perfect and should be accompanied with a guidance note. In any case, a deadline should be set for providers to integrate SDGs in their systems.

Highlights of TOSSD activities reported under Pillar I and II
- Countries that reported on **South-South co-operation** were Brazil (mainly scholarships and in-kind TC), Costa Rica (in-kind technical co-operation activities) and Nigeria (in-kind technical co-operation activities, reported information on the activities but not on the cost of providing the support).
- Countries and institutions that reported on **triangular co-operation** were Costa Rica, EU, Korea, Latvia, Portugal, SESRIC, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.
- **Export credits** reported in the data Survey amounted to USD 5 billion. They financed activities in the sectors of energy (renewable but also non-renewable), water supply, industry and transport.
- New activities reported under Pillar I, beyond ODA or OOF, included projects in the fields of **migration** (e.g. migration policies, border management), **peace and security** (e.g. counter terrorism, disarmament conventions), **human rights** (e.g. support to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance) and **environment** (e.g. long-term protection of natural and cultural heritage).
- The volume of Pillar II activities collected through the survey additional to CRS amounted to USD 12.5 billion. The presentation included **a wealth of examples of global and regional activities as well as activities conducted in the provider country**; these examples could be used to complement the Reporting Instructions to facilitate reporting in future.
- The Survey revealed that **large volumes were potentially reportable under TOSSD Pillar II**. As these expenditures were generally not on the radar screen of the traditional development community, the Secretariat offered its support to members to assist them in their engagement with institutions beyond this community and help test the eligibility criteria (e.g. for research and development and climate mitigation).
- One member advised to be cautious in including new expenditures in Pillar II, and to go step by step. Guidelines should be developed progressively e.g. on environmental sustainability (see above) but also on peace and security and police sector as this had been the main concern expressed by CSOs during the consultation held on 1st October.
- One member shared its experience in the collection of Pillar II data for the Survey: it had used open source information but would strive to formalise the data collection process as from next year; it emphasised that the notion of global public goods was generally well understood, and the SDGs constituted a good entry point to engage with non-development geared counterparts. Another member highlighted that indeed a lot of sensitisation was needed to collect activities beyond usual development finance.

Treatment of activities channelled through multilateral institutions and how to avoid double-counting inflows to and outflows from multilateral institutions in TOSSD
- In the TOSSD framework, the ambition is that multilateral providers report on all activities that they undertake, regardless of whether the funds are unearmarked (core) or earmarked (non-core). In the data Survey, when agencies had been able to report on all their activities, double-counting was avoided by removing from provider countries' TOSSD data both earmarked and unearmarked contributions to these agencies.
- This prompted reactions from a few participants who signalled that, although TOSSD was a recipient-centric measure, a provider perspective was still needed in the framework, even if

	subordinate, to provide a political incentive to report. This was all the more critical for providers with a high share of aid delivered through multilateral channels.
	- One member disagreed and recalled that the motivation for reporting in TOSSD should be linked to the SDG agenda and AAAA. The recipient focus was a key feature of TOSSD, unique and absent from ODA. TOSSD was not meant to be used by providers to show off their expenditures.
	- The co-Chair noted there was a fine line to draw in this respect as a philanthropic motive to provide more transparent data would not necessarily be enough to get more providers on board and collect more data.
	TOSSD data collection as from 2020
	- A few members wished to maintain the consistency between the ODA and TOSSD systems, given the overlap, for the sake of simplicity and to limit the reporting burden. The timing of the TOSSD data collection should be aligned with CRS reporting.
	- One member suggested checking the potential relevance of using global standards from Government accounts, to avoid creating unnecessary new standards.
	- As for the formatting issues encountered by the Secretariat, one member referred to JSON as a helpful tool to help on this front.
	- **Standard TOSSD data collection will start in 2020 on 2019 flows. The co-Chair highlighted that reporting should be made as easy as possible, to attract even more reporters than in the context of the Survey.**
Item 4.	**TOSSD data visualisation tool and data disclosure**
	TOSSD data visualisation tool
	The Secretariat made a demonstration of the proof of concept of the TOSSD data visualisation tool, developed with the Tableau software. The tool uses the data collected during the Survey and displays various aggregates by pillar, recipient and sector. Importantly, it gives easy access to the list of underlying activities, to achieve maximum transparency. Regarding SDGs, as no quantitative estimates are collected in TOSSD reporting, the tool tentatively presents a distribution of TOSSD by SDG targets calculated on the basis of projects' amounts (despite the fact that this creates a bias in favour of the most transversal goals such as 1 and 17).
	Task Force members reacted positively to the demonstration, and made a few comments:
	- It will be a good tool to disseminate TOSSD data and useful to publicise what TOSSD looks like. A screen shot of the presentation should be inserted in the slides for the launch of the TOSSD Data Survey, to illustrate potential use of the data.
	- Both OECD purpose codes and ISIC classification should be presented through the tool.
	- The Survey was used as a proof of concept to kick off a longer term statistical system, it is incomplete and should be kept separate from TOSSD data collected for future years, which will be more robust.
	- One member signalled it would have concerns disseminating the data from the Survey as it had been carried out in a pilot mode.
	- The provider perspective should be included in next stages of development.
	- It was confusing to see countries in Pillar II, and the tool should be adjusted to avoid this.
	The Secretariat would now develop the TOSSD online data portal with the aim of launching it early 2020. The Secretariat will also reach out to reporters in the Survey to get their approval in case there is a need to use activity-level data for public demonstration of the data visualisation tool.
	Data disclosure on the amounts mobilised
	The Secretariat invited a discussion on the disclosure of information reported to the Survey on a confidential basis, an issue that primarily pertained to the resources mobilised from the private sector. It was clarified that this issue was not specifically related to TOSSD and that ongoing discussions on possible solutions were ongoing between the Multilateral Development Banks and the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). However, to enable a communication on the full potential of TOSSD based on the Survey results, including on the amounts mobilised, **an interim**

	solution was proposed pending conclusion of these ongoing discussions. The proposed solution consisted in presenting data on mobilisation only aggregated, by recipient country and in combination with one of the following dimensions: the leveraging instrument, sector or SDG focus. - The Task Force members generally agreed with the proposed interim solution. - One member welcomed the decision to leave the discussion about the confidentiality of mobilisation data outside the TOSSD Task Force. - Some members recalled the transparency ambition of TOSSD and the relevance of this information from a recipient perspective. - Some members suggested that, should there be a need for an interim solution, it should be of limited duration and considered as the minimum level of detail acceptable for TOSSD publication purposes. The Task Force concluded that in TOSSD, by default, data on mobilisation would be fully disclosed at the activity-level in line with the Reporting Instructions. However, it was also agreed that the Secretariat would contact each individual country or organisation having included data on mobilisation in their Survey responses to check whether activity-level information should be treated as confidential or not. If confidentiality provisions should be applied, the data would be aggregated in TOSSD publications with the understanding that the proposed interim solution should be considered as the minimum level of detail required.

Item 5.	**Outreach and dissemination of TOSSD survey results**
	
	The Secretariat provided a stock-take of recent and upcoming outreach activities. The Task Force agreed on:
	
	- **Intensifying efforts on work stream 3** of the work plan until March 2020 (i.e. having TOSSD integrated in the SDG indicator framework and transferring or sharing the ownership of TOSSD with the UN).
	- **Carrying out proposed outreach activities:**
	    o **IAEG-SDGs meeting in Addis-Ababa on 24-25 October: all members were invited to make contact with their IAEG-SDGs representative** to brief them and ensure that positive feedback is provided on TOSSD at that meeting, so that TOSSD is ultimately included in the global monitoring framework of the SDGs. This is particularly the case for Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Ghana, Japan and Sweden who have actual representatives in the group. Brazil, Sweden and the US specifically confirmed during the meeting that they would support TOSSD. Countries that are observers to the IAEG-SDGs should also be engaged. It was decided that **the Secretariat would attend the meeting to help inform IAEG-SDGs representatives. Japan asked that specific comments be prepared to explain the rationale and usefulness of Pillar II of TOSSD. All members should advocate for the whole framework (both Pillar I and II) to be included.**
	    o **13th Session of the Committee of Directors Generals of National Statistics Offices under the African Union, 17-23 November, Tunis:** Members should brief their national Statisticians to speak positively about TOSSD at that meeting (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia). The Task Force co-Chair will also reach out to other regions to support similar briefings.
	    o **The first Global Refugee Forum, to be held on 17-18 December 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland**: Members are invited to volunteer for a possible speaking role at a planned TOSSD side-event.
	    o **A briefing to the Africa group on TOSSD, combined with a launch event of the Burkina Faso TOSSD pilot in New York:** Members of the Africa Group (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa) should volunteer to take the lead in the organisation of these briefings, with the support of the Secretariat. **Canada and Burkina Faso volunteered to support the briefing for Africa.**
	    o **A briefing to the Asia-Pacific group in New York, combined with a launch event of the Indonesia pilot and, if confirmed, announcement of Bangladesh pilot**:

Indonesia and Bangladesh could take the lead with other members of the Asia-Pacific Group: Philippines and Timor Leste. **Japan and Indonesia stated they could support this event by facilitating contacts with the Japanese and Indonesian delegations in New York**.

o **UN StatCom in March 2020:** the next meeting of the Task Force will discuss specific engagement activities based on the results of the IAEG-SDGs process.

o **Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (13 May 2020) back to back with UN Development Cooperation Forum (14 May):** TOSSD could be presented at the 13 May event and be included on the agenda of the DCF. **The Secretariat will reach out to UNDESA, which organises the DCF.**

- **Influencing the FfD Forum and HLPF outcome documents:** the HLPF outcome documents will be debated well in advance of the April FfD and July 2020 HLPF and it will be important to review the wording and advocate early on for the inclusion of TOSSD in the documents.

- **The Secretariat will be in contact with UNDESA so that TOSSD is reflected in the upcoming 2020 Financing for Sustainable Development Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (IATF on FfD).**

In addition, it was suggested that **the upcoming strategy paper (see Item 6.) should include a communication plan and a clear strategy of what the Task Force will seek to achieve if TOSSD is not integrated in the SDG framework and/or not taken up by the UN.**

Item 6.	**TOSSD governance issues and preparing for 2020**

1/ Expansion of the membership:

In line with the objective of increasing ownership of TOSSD at the global level, the Task Force in its new Terms of reference has agreed to expand its membership. **Task Force members discussed the expansion of the Task Force based on a presentation circulated ahead of the meeting**.

- One member stressed that the ownership of a country toward TOSSD was critical and more important than the country's positioning on the international agenda. Another member was of the view that countries that are influential in the G77 group should be targeted. Two members added that the personality of the representative was key to the success of the Task Force and of TOSSD.
- The co-Chair informed that, based on discussions at the last Task Force meeting, he had approached Romania and is waiting for a response.
- One member indicated that with an increasing membership the Task Force may have to rethink the governance: when the group becomes bigger, it becomes harder to hold meaningful discussions.

It was agreed that the co-Chairs and the Secretariat will gradually approach a number of countries and organisations with a view to expand the Task Force membership. Members also agreed to invite a CSO representative as an observer to the Task Force.

2/ Business model and financing options

Participants were **invited to react to the paper which presented the various options for a future business model for the TOSSD Task Force**.

Members supported the three core functions as defined by the Secretariat: i) The collection and processing of TOSSD data; ii) Online publishing of TOSSD data, communications and outreach; and iii) Maintenance of the TOSSD standard through the organisation of Task Force meetings.

As for the two additional functions proposed (the production of analytical reports using TOSSD data and the provision of advisory services to recipient and provider countries for collecting and reporting TOSSD data), the Task Force had diverging views. Therefore, the Secretariat will prepare additional

background material (e.g. costs involved) and undertake further research (e.g. on the potential effects of the analytical reports in terms of advocacy) to facilitate an informed discussion on these aspects within the Task Force.

In terms of the three financing options proposed, the following conclusions can be drawn from the discussion:
- The final solution could be a mix of the three options proposed.
- The "Voluntary contributions" option is possible for many countries, as long as there is a work plan and budget attached. Some activities could be core and others "optional" based on available funding.
- The "fee-based" option, which works in the IATI context, would need to be differentiated and should rather be called a "contribution-based" system. One member opposed to this system.
- The "endowment fund" option would require a large sum of money to be able to generate sufficient returns to maintain core activities. However, a regular fund where several contributors would provide funding could work. It was suggested that the G7 countries could contribute to such a fund since they had supported TOSSD at the political level in the G7 summit in July. Very large Foundations (HP, Gates) could also help in this regard.

The Task Force therefore called for a strategy paper that would outline the various options and related costs, including of the optional functions proposed by the Secretariat. The paper could also include a section detailing at least three different scenarios:
- If TOSSD is included in the SDG framework, and finds a UN home / UN custodian agency.
- If TOSSD is included in the SDG framework, but does not find a UN home / UN custodian agency.
- If TOSSD is not included in the SDG framework, and does not find a UN home / UN custodian agency.
The strategy paper would be prepared by the co-Chairs with support of interested Task Force members.

Item 7.	**Highlights of the Indonesia pilot**
	Indonesia presented the preliminary highlights of the TOSSD pilot study carried out in August 2019. The discussion that followed included the following elements:
	- The Task Force thanked Indonesia for hosting the pilot study and the representative of the country Ibu Winny for her presentation. - Indonesia confirmed that their South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Report includes project-by-project details. SSTC is likely to be under reported because some line ministries do not yet report on their activities. The latest version of the report is for 2017 and the 2018 report is currently under preparation. The Secretariat commented on the available SSTC figures and highlighted that even if the budgets appear small, the actual activity descriptions in the Indonesia SSTC report demonstrate that the contributions are important. - The Secretariat will include the Indonesian projects in the TOSSD Data Survey. - Indonesia confirmed that TOSSD will fill a data gap for the country. Indonesia is interested in getting data from all actors on the support for SDGs. TOSSD will be used for the purpose of evaluating and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia. Indonesia is also building its aid agency and moving from a recipient to a provider positioning. TOSSD can help structure its co-operation institutionally in this regard.
Item 8.	**Update on the peace and security pilot**
	The Secretariat provided an update on the pilot, including TOSSD estimates on peace and security as well as further information on expenditures by specific bilateral and multilateral providers in this area. It also presented a review of peace and security activities reported in the Survey. Main updates included:
	More in-depth consultations had been carried out with the French authorities, to investigate the contributions of France in the field of peace and security and to examine the perspective

of the country on their link with the SDGs. The consultations had confirmed the relevance of the eligibility criteria agreed in June 2019 and included in the Reporting Instructions.

- Two multilateral providers active in the field of peace and security were presented in more detail:
  o The **UN secretariat** had its entire budget of USD 2.8 billion linked to the SDGs, with many parts relating to SDG 16: Political affairs (Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Special political missions, Peacebuilding Support Office, UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, United Nations Office to the African Union); Office for Disarmament Affairs; Peacekeeping operations; UN Office on Drugs & Crime.
  o **Interpol** had a total budget of EUR 124.3 million in 2017. It had adopted seven Global Policing Goals aligned with the Agenda 2030. It had expressed great interest in the TOSSD measure and was currently assessing its ability to report.
- The review of activities reported in the Survey highlighted examples that comply with the eligibility criteria but also examples that do <u>not</u> comply with the criteria (adopted after the Survey was conducted), mostly because they involve kinetic support.
- The report is scheduled to be published in the course of October.

The Task Force reacted as follows:
- One member suggested verifying the eligibility under TOSSD of non-ODA eligible projects from the Casebook on peace and security. One member noted cybersecurity was an interesting topic to highlight.
- One member advised that, going forward, the publication of TOSSD data on peace and security should be accompanied with a narrative to emphasize the safeguards put in place, to dispel potential concerns e.g. by CSOs.

Two members commented on the eligibility criteria for peace and security in the Reporting instructions, Annex E:
- One member recommended two changes in the section on peacekeeping operations, first bullet: change "consent of the main parties to the conflict" by "consent of the *legitimate state authorities* to the conflict" and change "a peacekeeping operation mandated to support that process" by "a peacekeeping operation *authorised* to support that process". The changes were required to recognise that an operation such as AMISOM was eligible (authorised by a UN Security Council resolution but not mandated *per se*). Also, a "party" in the UN context meant a "state", but taken out of context the word could be wrongly considered covering non-state actors as well.
- One member was worried that the eligibility criterion i) on engaging with partner countries' military was too subjective. It would not allow unbiased and neutral assessment of projects, and risked politicising the process of reporting. In particular, it was not clear who would be entitled to verify compliance with "credible" and "ethically-balanced" references. The member urged to instead refer to existing UN endorsed parameters (e.g. UN Conventions), as was the case for the other topics covered under peace and security.
- **The Secretariat recommended not to change the text presenting the three basic principles of UN peacekeeping operations, as this was the exact text used by the UN; it would look for alternative wording to cover the two changes requested on peacekeeping. The Secretariat would also develop more neutral and objective language for the eligibility criterion i) on the engagement with partner countries' military. A proposal would be discussed by the Task Force at its next meeting.**

Item 9.	**Feedback on the Reporting Instructions since the 8th Task Force meeting**
	The Secretariat presented possible adjustments or additions to the existing text of the Reporting Instructions for a number of topics. These changes had already been discussed in prior meetings (e.g. 7th and 8th Task Force meetings) and were considered essential for compiling data in a comprehensive manner.
	Members generally agreed with the Secretariat's proposals to:

	- **Adjust the preamble of the Reporting Instructions to add a reference to the "United Nations Charter and international law".** However, one member suggested to slightly revise the proposed change as follows (new/revised text in bold): *"In line with inherent thrust of the SDGs – to promote a more sustainable, equitable and prosperous world for all people – this statistical framework assumes that all resources captured therein* ~~comply~~ ***should be provided consistent*** *with prevailing global and regional economic, environmental and social standards and disciplines, with development co-operation effectiveness principles* ***as well as with the United Nations Charter and International Law.***" - **Add sub-categories in the TOSSD modality for "support to refugees"** so as to enable the distinction between activities taking place in the provider country (during the first 12 months and after 12 months), in other countries of asylum and in the country of origin of the refugees. - **Include the methodology developed by the Secretariat, and piloted through the survey, to calculate the administrative costs.** However, the Task Force agreed to present this methodology as an alternative to reporting exact figures (which should be the default). - **Adopt in TOSSD the revised description of triangular co-operation** developed by the OECD DAC based on the BAPA+40 outcome document. - **Introduce a supplementary data file for reporting on resources mobilised from the private sector** to enable the quality assurance work of the Secretariat (remove double counting), and **deactivate data field n°29** (names of co-financiers is confidential). - **Adjust Annex E of the Reporting Instructions** to remove the reference to further discussion needed with the climate stakeholders. The Secretariat reported back from a positive consultation with the UNFCCC Secretariat on the inclusion in TOSSD of climate mitigation actions in provider countries. The UNFCCC Secretariat had mentioned that they were not collecting such data and that it would constitute useful information. One member expressed concerns about the possible overlap between the data collected on climate mitigation activities in the TOSSD and by the UNFCCC. However, after further clarifications by the Secretariat on its consultation with the UNFCCC, the said member finally agreed with the proposed language. However, for the following proposals, members suggested additional adjustments / revisions: - **Scholarships and imputed student costs.** Members expressed diverging views regarding the Secretariat's proposal to include these two types of support in TOSSD pillar II. In a spirit of consensus, the Task Force agreed that scholarships would be reportable in pillar I and imputed student costs would fall under pillar II. Regarding the inclusion of an aspirational principle to avoid risk of brain drain in developing countries, members were in favour of keeping the text aspirational. The Secretariat will develop new text along the lines suggested by one member. - **Reporting on debt relief in TOSSD.** One member suggested that the Secretariat develops a revised text, in particular to clarify that only the interest cancelled (or capitalised in case of debt rescheduling) would be recorded in TOSSD gross figures. Amounts of principal cancelled would be reportable only if a claim is cancelled or rescheduled by a third country. - **Inclusion of a new modality for "research and development".** Some members expressed concerns about the risk of creating redundancy and conflicting information in the taxonomies (e.g. in sector codes and modalities). The Task Force requested the Secretariat to work on a revised proposal. In addition, one participant indicated that, in its view, there was no regional or global consensus on the concept of "**international public goods**". The participant suggested adding a footnote in paragraph 15 of the Reporting Instructions to recognise that "not all countries have adopted this concept". Other members needed to consult their colleagues and reflect on this proposal; they did not want to undermine the definition of an IPG. The subject would be further discussed at the next Task Force meeting.
Item 10.	**Wrap-up and next steps**

| | The co-Chair thanked the participants and the Secretariat for their hard work. The co-Chair also thanked the US and IADB for hosting the event. He recalled the main elements agreed during the meeting, also highlighted above. The next meeting will take place in South Africa in early 2020 and will cover the review of the strategy paper; feedback on the Reporting Instructions, a review of the sustainability criterion and areas that still need to be covered; schedule of TOSSD reporting in 2020; an update on the IAEG-SDG process and preparation of the UN StatCom. |