Progress Report on "Mapping the Official Development Assistance Landscape in OIC Member Countries (ODAStat)"

1   Background

The concept of **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**, or aid, was defined over 50 years ago. It refers to financial support – either grants or "concessional" loans – from OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries to developing countries. Since its establishment, the DAC has been the primary forum in forging consensus among development agencies about basic definitions and statistical norms.

The DAC defines ODA as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients which are:

- provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and

- each transaction of which:

     a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and

     b. is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent)."

The ODA, either flowing directly from a donor to a recipient country (bilateral ODA) or provided via a multilateral agency (multilateral ODA), is indeed the basic financial support used to develop the building blocks of nations, from healthcare and education services, to building infrastructure. Once these are firmly in place, nations can typically start to attract or develop other sources of development finance, as they move up the income scale.

The ODA definition, which has not changed since 1972, has paved the way for enhanced transparency to improve policies and enabled donors to set targets for increasing their aid efforts. In parallel to the donors' efforts, the Post-2015 Development Agenda has renewed the Millennium Development Goals with an aim to significantly reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 at the global level. On the one side, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) endorsed in September 2015 requires funding on an unmatched basis; on the other side, the variety and complexity of the development finance landscape grows.

Yet, the data gaps in capturing the magnitude and scope of development finance create obstacles to ensure that resources are used where they are truly required and to the optimal impact. Besides the achievement of DAC having established a general consensus on the ODA concept,

various approaches have been proposed to complement it and act as a monitoring tool for the important new trends that have an impact on shaping the international development finance landscape.

In order to maximise the financing potential of the international system, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda called for the international community to work in an open, inclusive and transparent way to devise a statistical measurement framework.

The **Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD),** as a metric, would contribute to monitoring the Means of Implementation of the SDGs, and in particular fill important data gaps under SDG 17. TOSSD is expected to track all financing provided by official bilateral and multilateral institutions – regardless of the level of concessionality involved or instrument used. It will potentially capture private resources that are mobilised through official means.

The framework is composed of two pillars: i) cross-border flows, and ii) support for promoting development enablers and addressing global challenges (the Global Public Goods Agenda). The TOSSD measure aims to complement, and not replace, ODA by creating appropriate incentives for using international public finance (ODA and non-concessional official resources) in innovative ways to mobilise additional resources.

While ODA will primarily remain a benchmark for providers' efforts, TOSSD aims to measure providers' gross contributions to cover recipients' financing needs. It will be important for all parts of the international system – including the international statistical community through the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) – to actively engage in forward work to develop TOSSD as an international statistical standard.

A **"TOSSD Working Group",** with broad participation of international statistical experts and policymakers, was established following the 48th Session of the UNSC meeting with a view to carrying forward work to develop the TOSSD measurement framework. The Working Group is expected to carry out work to clarify how the TOSSD concept could best contribute to SDG monitoring efforts and identify relevant statistical features and parameters. The ambition is to establish a robust statistical tool for furthering transparency and informing analytical work by the international community in support of the 2030 Agenda.

2   Objectives

Being the main global authority on ODA, the DAC has the mandate (i) to collect data on aid flows; (ii) to promote development co-operation and other policies so as to contribute to sustainable development, including pro-poor economic growth, poverty reduction, improvement of living standards in developing countries, and a future in which no country will depend on aid, and (iii) to deliver results, providers of development co-operation aim to manage for development results and to apply results-based decision making in their policy-making, programming, implementation and follow-up.

Accordingly, the DAC receives ODA figures from 86 different countries and organisations and calculates estimates for 10 countries. 30 out of the 35 OECD members including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, EU Institutions, Finland, France,

Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States of America are members of the DAC and required to periodically report their ODA data to the DAC.

Despite being non-DAC members, the following 20 countries (of which 6 are also OIC countries) also report to the DAC: **Azerbaijan,** Bulgaria, Chinese Taipei, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, **Kazakhstan**, **Kuwait (KFAED)**, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russia, **Saudi Arabia**, Thailand, Timor-Leste, **Turkey and United Arab Emirates.**

The following 35 multinational/intergovernmental organisations report their ODA to the DAC: African Development Bank (AfDB), Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development (AFESD), Asian Development Bank (AsDB), Asian Development Fund (AsDF), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Caribbean Development Bank (CarDB), Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), Chief Executives Board for Coordination (UN) (CEB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Montreal Protocol (MP), Nordic Development Fund (NDF), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. (UNICEF), United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), and World Bank (International Development Association (IDA) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)). Additionally, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is the only private donor institution reporting to the DAC.

Furthermore, OECD calculates the estimates on the development co-operation programmes of the following 10 countries (of which 2 are OIC Countries): Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, **Indonesia**, Mexico, **Qatar**, South Africa.

It is evident that the ODA data on only 8 OIC countries do not fully reflect the ODA landscape in OIC Member Countries, especially the ODA outflows from OIC countries to other developing nations. This causes a lower visibility of the OIC countries among the other donor countries. Successfully transforming their economies and sharing the willingness of transferring the know-how they accumulated over the years, the OIC countries should definitely incorporate the production of development finance statistics into their National Statistics Programmes.

In line with SESRIC's mandate to contribute to the efforts of the member countries of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in strengthening their National Statistical Systems (NSSs), outcomes of the previous meetings held under the Development and Cooperation Institutions Initiative of SESRIC in 2009 and 2010, and significance of the broader development finance in the achievement of the SDGs by OIC countries by 2030, the main objective of this project is to contribute to the improvement of the capacities of OIC countries concerning the development finance statistics in overall, and TOSSD methodology in particular, and mapping the architecture of development assistance agencies (DAA) of OIC countries by conducting surveys and keeping DAA rosters for continuous communication.

3   Completed Activities

Being the Secretariat of the OIC-StatCom, SESRIC paid an official visit to the OECD-DAC in September 2016 to detail the cooperation means on development finance statistics. Reciprocally, OECD-DAC delivered a presentation on ODA statistics and TOSSD at the Sixth Session of OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom) in November 2016. In accordance with the resolutions of the Sixth Session of OIC-StatCom, SESRIC and OECD started cooperation on this theme; including **the membership of SESRIC into the TOSSD Task Force and organisation of a joint Workshop in July 2017.** At the OIC level, SESRIC also follows up the 3.2.C Initiative Meetings organised by the IDB since December 2016.

3.1   First and Second Dialogue Meetings of the Technical Cooperation Agencies of the Member Countries of the Islamic Development Bank

The first edition of the Dialogue Meetings of the Technical Cooperation Agencies (TCAs) of the Member Countries of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) was organised by the IDB under the title "**Meeting on Scaling Up and Enhancing Partnership for Sustainable Results among IDB Member Countries**" on 14-15 December 2016 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. SESRIC participated in the Meeting with the purpose of sharing its actual and potential contribution on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the benefit of OIC countries and share its willingness to establish new partnerships, as well as to agree on joint projects and innovative practical solutions that might be implemented bilaterally, multilaterally and within the diverse institutional partnerships and networks so as to best contribute towards the implementation of the OIC 2025 Programme of Action and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Organised by the IDB and hosted by the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT), the **Second Dialogue Meeting of the Technical Cooperation Agencies (TCAs) of IDB Member Countries** took place on 12-13 December 2017 in Tunis, Tunisia. SESRIC delivered two presentations during the Meeting that summarised the relevant activities of the Centre within three pillars of the "Three Two C Initiative" that have been conducted since December 2016. The main aim of the meeting was to reinforce the coordination and cooperation among the Member Countries TCAs, as well as with IDB and monitor the implementation of the Three Two C Roadmap for 2017-2020 adopted at the First Meeting in Jeddah in December 2016.

The organisation of the Dialogue Meetings is based on the outcomes of the Roundtable Meeting taken place in the margins of the 41st Annual Meeting of the IDB Group that was held on 15-19 May 2016 in Jakarta, Indonesia. Participants of the Roundtable Meeting agreed to strengthen their partnership around "**Three Two C**" pillars including:

- *Pillar 1*: Convergence & Complementarity[1];
- *Pillar 2*: Coordination & Collaboration[2]; and
- *Pillar 3*: Capitalization on Knowledge & Communication[3].

They agreed on (i) Developing a roadmap around the three pillars, for enhancing effectiveness among the institutions and with IDB; (ii) Establishing an operational team to prepare the roadmap, led by IDB and composed of representatives from the other TCAs of OIC countries; and convening an annual coordination forum for TCAs of OIC countries.

3.2 Workshop on Development Finance Statistics, 12-13 July 2017, Ankara-Turkey

The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) organised the **Workshop on Development Finance Statistics** on 12-13 July 2017 in Ankara, Republic of Turkey.

The Workshop was attended by 46 delegates from the Ministries of Finance, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Development Assistance Agencies, National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and other relevant governmental institutions of 18 OIC Countries as well as representatives from international organisations including Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

The objective of the Workshop was to introduce the key concepts and methodologies on development finance statistics, identify existing obstacles and challenges of integrating development finance statistics into national statistical systems (NSSs) and data reporting, and exchange experiences and share good practices among participating countries.

The Workshop hosted information sessions on the OECD-DAC, main concepts and classifications of DAC statistics including Official Development Assistance (ODA), Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), differences between ODA and TOSSD, and enhancing collaboration on development finance statistics reporting. The experts

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[1] This pillar aims at setting up strategic partnerships and synergy among TCAs and with IDB, and increasing the strategic positioning and engagement of the TCA for shaping the international Technical Cooperation (TC) agenda and architecture.

[2] This pillar aims at promoting joint operations implementation (programs and projects), whenever feasible and mutually agreeable, among TCAs and with IDB Group, toward achieving specific goals and enhancing the efficiency of the technical cooperation's efforts.

[3] This pillar aims at promoting the learning from respective technical cooperation experiences, development partnership initiatives, peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange in specific sectors or subsectors.

of OECD delivered presentations on OECD-DAC data reporting formats, collection timeline, and dissemination through OECD website.

During the experience sharing session **Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia** and **Turkey** informed others about how development cooperation flows are recorded and mechanisms for integrating development finance statistics into their National Statistical Systems.

On the second day of the Workshop, a break-out session was held which facilitated discussion on how development finance flows could be better tracked by both donor and recipient countries. Moreover, the benefits and challenges of reporting development finance flows to the DAC were discussed.

## 3.3   Membership of SESRIC in the TOSSD Task Force

The TOSSD Task Force has been established to further elaborate the features of TOSSD and prepare a first set of Reporting Instructions. With the invitation of the OECD, SESRIC as an international organisation has been invited to be a member of the TOSSD Task Force. As of 14 March 2018, the **TOSSD Task Force** members include the NSOs of Philippines (Co-Chair), Colombia, France, Mexico, **Senegal**, South Africa, **Tunisia**, and United Kingdom; DAC members from EU (Co-Chair), Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Sweden, and USA; partner countries and non-DAC providers from **Bangladesh**, Costa Rica, Ghana, **Nigeria**, and Timor Leste; and international organisations including Inter-American Development Bank and **SESRIC.**

In this regard, the **SESRIC delegation has attended two meetings of the TOSSD Task Force so far in 2017 and early 2018.**

3.3.1   First Meeting of the TOSSD Task Force, 6 July 2017, Paris-France

The following parts summarise the outcomes of the First Meeting of the TOSSD Task Force in which the SESRIC delegation also took part:

- There was general agreement that "Sustainable Development" in the context of TOSSD should be defined using the UN definition (option 1 of the issues paper) and by identifying as sustainable those development activities that directly correspond to a specific SDG target (option 3). Alignment with national priorities was deemed important but should not necessarily be a strict TOSSD eligibility criterion.

- There was no consensus on a list of developing countries to use in the context of TOSSD and further discussion is needed on this topic. Several TF members proposed that the DAC List of ODA Recipients or the World Bank list be used for the sake of simplicity. Others felt that these lists could be a starting point for discussions, with the possibility of establishing a broader list.

- There was broad support to include in the TOSSD framework both official and officially supported resources. This includes resources from state-owned enterprises and companies "under significant government influence". Most TF members considered that the amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions should be
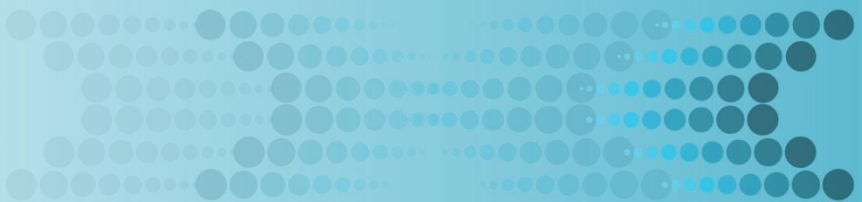
an integral component of TOSSD and therefore be included in the framework but presented separately. In general, export credits would not be included. However, further work is needed to develop eligibility criteria for those export credits that are extended in co-financing with development co-operation.

- Most TF members preferred publishing data on both gross and net flows but presenting gross flows as TOSSD "headline" figures. Additional work and comparative analysis on the use of PPPs vs. USD should be conducted, ideally using practical examples.

- The Secretariat was expected to consider the need to expand and develop the current OECD classification for the purpose of TOSSD, notably to reflect the different instruments included in Islamic finance.

- TF members took note of the TORs and provided several suggestions to improve or clarify the text. These comments will be taken in consideration for a final version of the TORs.

3.3.2   Second Meeting of the TOSSD Task Force, 6-7 December 2017, San Jose-Costa Rica

The Second Meeting of the TOSSD Task Force took place on 6-7 December 2017 in San Jose, Costa Rica. SESRIC did not attend to this meeting. The following summarizes the Meeting's main points:

- There was full agreement on using the definition of sustainable development of the Brundtland report for TOSSD. At the next meeting of the Task Force, a final definition was expected to be proposed with an additional sentence related to the Sustainable Development Goals and a clarification to the sentence on targets.

- At the next meeting, the Secretariat was expected propose a simpler, broader definition of the term "officially-supported". Members were invited to continue expressing their views on the various options and forwarding them to the Secretariat prior to the next Task Force meeting.

- Task Force members expressed wide support for a list of TOSSD-eligible countries broader than the DAC list of ODA recipients. In the spirit of the 2030 agenda, countries beyond the DAC list should be allowed to opt-in to become TOSSD-eligible countries. A concrete proposal for the opt-in mechanism was expected to be proposed at the next meeting.

- First proposals were made regarding a possible TOSSD governance architecture under the umbrella of the UN, which could include a "general assembly"-like Forum, a steering committee, and a technical body/advisory group with a Secretariat to maintain the statistical framework. With regards to reporting arrangements, the reporting could be decentralised (in regional hubs), with a central body to aggregate the data to ensure consistency. There was broad support for having the OECD backstop the technical body as its Secretariat.
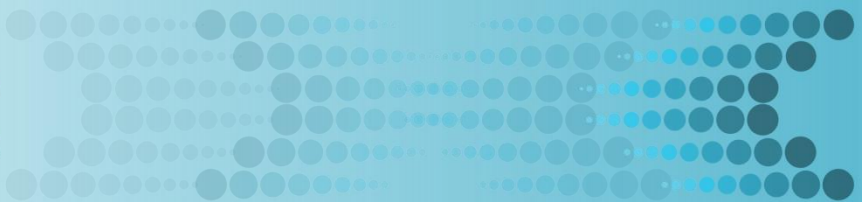
- There was general agreement on the proposed scope of the TOSSD statistical framework. Some members welcomed suggestions to present TOSSD-eligible resources mobilised from the private sector separately to establish a clear delineation with official resources. Most members welcomed the idea of presenting TOSSD data with a number of other international development finance data indicators to get a more comprehensive picture of total resource flows to developing countries, noting however that these indicators should be developed in a later phase.

- In its January 2018 meeting, the TF was expected to consider the structure and emerging contents of the TOSSD Reporting Instructions, where all information relating to reporting format and tools (including statistical classifications) would be presented.

- As regards various reporting issues, most members expressed preference for having TOSSD data presentations in USD, expanding the scope of TOSSD to cover short-term transactions if extended with a sustainable development purpose (this item was left for the January 2018 meeting) and for reporting TOSSD at the activity level. On statistical classifications, TF members agreed on using the OECD classification of financial instruments as a starting point while appending it with reference to specific Islamic finance instruments in relevant sub-categories. The TF also supported the proposal to develop a channel of delivery classification. Most TF members clearly expressed concerns about including officially supported export credits in the framework and it was proposed that this form of finance would not be included in the TOSSD Reporting Instructions.

- On methods to measure resource mobilisation, the TF requested greater clarity regarding how double-counting would be avoided in practice. The Secretariat was expected to present at the January meeting a comparison between the different approaches used by the OECD and MDBs to attribute private finance mobilised and would make a recommendation for moving forward on this point.

- Most TF members agreed with the proposed definition of multilateral agencies and that a concrete list of TOSSD-relevant multilateral institutions should be established, using the DAC list as a starting point, with the opportunity for others to opt-in. No minimum budget threshold should be established for the inclusion of these institutions in the list. Clarifications and clear reporting directives should be provided to identify when a project channelled through a multilateral organisation should be classified as a bilateral or multilateral transaction.

- With regard to TOSSD compliance with internationally agreed standards and disciplines, the Task Force agreed that TOSSD should comply with international statistical standards to ensure data quality. Moreover, a statement will be inserted in the preamble to the forthcoming TOSSD Reporting Instructions indicating that countries and institutions reporting TOSSD data will be expected to have complied, in the course of developing the projects and programmes they report data on, with all relevant international economic, social and environmental standards they have endorsed. It was further agreed that, at a

later stage, a separate exercise could be carried out to better understand the compliance of countries and organisations with various international standards.

- The Task Force discussed concerns expressed by civil society organisations (CSOs) in the paper sent by them ahead of the meeting. On the risk that TOSSD might undermine ODA, further efforts are needed to differentiate the two measures. The TF clarified that the TOSSD measure will be presented in gross terms, considered of great utility to partner countries for development planning purposes since it would reveal the full scope and nature of external resources available for SDG investment purposes. The net measure can be calculated through the collection of reflows as part of the TOSSD reporting exercise. On CSO outreach options, the principle of having a consultation with CSOs was deemed important and options were proposed, including a dedicated consultation in the course of 2018. Other fora (e.g. FfD Forum, World Data Forum in October, etc.) were also considered as good opportunities to reach out to CSOs.

- On the issue of technical co-operation, there was general agreement that when international experts are contracted externally and internationally, the price of the contract in the international currency should be the one recorded in TOSSD. It was agreed that some wording would be proposed on the definition of external and international hiring, based on balance of payments principles. Some members highlighted the importance of having technical co-operation within the scope of the cross-border pillar in order to ensure broad international acceptance of TOSSD, especially from Southern providers. There was no agreement on how in-kind technical co-operation should be measured. Some members favoured the inclusion of qualitative indicators to capture the added value and impact of in-kind technical co-operation while others cautioned that capturing impact might be outside the scope of a statistical measure. The Secretariat would look at case studies to illustrate the challenges and difficulties (technical and political) that some emerging providers have experienced in measuring the cost of technical co-operation and capturing its value-added.

- The revised TOSSD Task Force Terms of Reference were adopted with two minor modifications. Other than the above issues, SESRIC provided feedback on Issue Paper 8 concerning the issues of valuation of in-kind technical assistance and revision of the proposed UN Salary Table by including the net approach and post-adjustment factors.

3.3.3   Third Meeting of the TOSSD Task Force, 24-25 January 2018, Ottawa-Canada

Attended by the SESRIC delegation, the Third Meeting of the TOSSD took place on 24-25 January 2018 in Ottawa, Canada. Relevant documents can be accessed on: *www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/tossd-task-force.htm*

In the light of previous Task Force discussions on conceptual and operational aspects of the TOSSD statistical framework, the Secretariat prepared draft texts for different sections of the forthcoming TOSSD Reporting Instructions. These draft texts (along with placeholders for texts that remain to be developed) were assembled into one document, which constitutes the core meeting document for Ottawa. The Meeting gave the opportunity to the TOSSD Task Force

Member to provide their feedback on the documents prepared by the Secretariat. The action points from the Third Meeting have not yet been announced as of the writing of this report.

3.4 Survey on Mapping the Architecture of Development Assistance Agencies of OIC Member Countries

In accordance with the Resolution #3.b of the Sixth Session of OIC-StatCom that was held in November 2016 in Konya, Turkey requesting SESRIC to thoroughly study the ODA situation in OIC Member Countries with an aim to construct the underlying basis towards the collection of related statistics in the member countries in line with SDG 10.B and SDG 17.3 by taking the challenges and concerns of member countries into consideration, the OIC-StatCom has prepared and circulated to OIC countries the "*Survey on Mapping the Architecture of Development Assistance Agencies of OIC Member Countries*". The aim of the Survey is to develop an information roster of National Development Assistance Agencies (DAA) of OIC Member Countries including the relevant ministries and/or other governmental institutions. The Survey covers the aspects of institutional information, background, activities and statistics related to the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other kinds of development aid under the responsibility of the national DAAs.

3.5 Links of Development Assistance Agencies of OIC Member Countries under Countries in Figures Module of SESRIC

Hosted and maintained by SESRIC, the OIC-Countries in Figures (OIC-CIF – accessible on *www.sesric.org/cif-home.php*) module presents the most recent available information with facts and figures from the 57 Member States of the OIC. The displayed profiles provide quick access to the information for each country under nine sections including Background, Geography and Climate, Society and Demographics, Government and Politics, Economy and Sectors, Country in Figures, International Partnerships, Logistics, and Special Links. Under Section 9 titled "Special Links", the links to the web presences of the existing **"Development Assistance Agency"** of each country are given to facilitate as a single point of reference for the websites of these agencies.

3.6 Indicators on Official Development Assistance in OICStat

The OIC Statistics (OICStat – accessible on *www.sesric.org/oicstat.php*) Database is the first and only international official statistics repository on the Member Countries of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). OICStat is periodically maintained to ensure the dissemination of most up-to-date through the inclusion of categories and indicators on the OIC Member Countries. OICStat currently hosts 379 indicators under 22 categories dating back to 1985. Under its "International Finance" category, the Official Development Assistance (Million USD) indicator presents data on the net disbursements to OIC countries from all donors between 1985 and 2016. SESRIC will soon publish more indicators related to the development finance in OIC countries.

4 Planned Activities

4.1 Attendance to the Fourth Meeting of the TOSSD Task Force, 29-31 May 2018, Brussels-Belgium

The Fourth Meeting of the TOSSD will take place on 29-31 May 2018 in Brussels, Belgium. The first two days of the Meeting will cover plenary session with the Task Force Members whereas the third day will be open to the participation of civil society organisations. SESRIC has confirmed its participation in the said Meeting.

4.2 Directory of Development Assistance Agencies of OIC Member Countries

A concise version of the information gathered through the aforementioned Survey about the background and activities of existing National DAAs in OIC Member Countries responsible for the coordination of ODA and other bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes related to economic and social development will be made available through an online module titled "Directory of Development Assistance Agencies of OIC Member Countries" to be hosted under SESRIC web presence. The Directory is expected to facilitate the communication among the National DAAs of OIC countries and relevant donor agencies on projects and cooperation modalities of common interest.

5 Way Forward

The TOSSD is still in the development phase which is currently being undertaken by the **TOSSD Task Force**. Agreement in 2019 on the TOSSD scope and reporting method will enable the integration of TOSSD in the SDG monitoring framework in 2020. In this regard, SESRIC is ready to cooperate with the OECD Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD) to contribute to improving the statistical capacities of OIC countries concerning the measurement of the development assistance inflows and outflows based on the TOSSD reporting methodology. Accordingly, pilot exercises on the implementation of the TOSSD may be conducted in collaboration with the OECD-DCD in volunteering OIC countries.

Additionally, the to-be-collected data through the *Survey on Mapping the Architecture of Development Assistance Agencies of OIC Member Countries* will prepare the basis for the online **Directory of Development Assistance Agencies of OIC Member Countries** and a **statistical brief on Official Development Assistance Landscape** in OIC Member Countries.