

Towards More Inclusive Measurement and Monitoring of Broader Development Finance for an Accountable Post-2015 Development Framework: TIKA's Approach to SDGs 2030 and TOSSD Agenda

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TIKA



An Overview of History and Activities of TİKA

- ❖ Established in 1992 as the main implementing agency for Turkey's development cooperation policy
- ❖ The end of the Cold War was the turning point in Turkey's development cooperation: Newly independent states in Central Asia, Caucasus and Balkans become focal point.
- ❖ Responsible for coordinating Turkey's development cooperation with state institutions, international organizations other bilateral donors, collecting and reporting ODA statistics.
- ❖ Rapid transformation in recent period- covering a much wider geography including, Middle East, Africa, South Asia and Latin America 52 Program Coordination Offices.



TIKA's Principles for Cooperation

- ❖ Aims to contribute poverty eradication, sustainable social and economic development in partner countries through technical cooperation
- ❖ Support national development programs of partner countries by sharing Turkey's expertise with them
- ❖ Assist sustainable social and economic development in partner countries
- ❖ Contribute to governance structures compatible with poverty reduction, human security, equality and participatory development
- ❖ Cooperation and coordination with donor community for synergies



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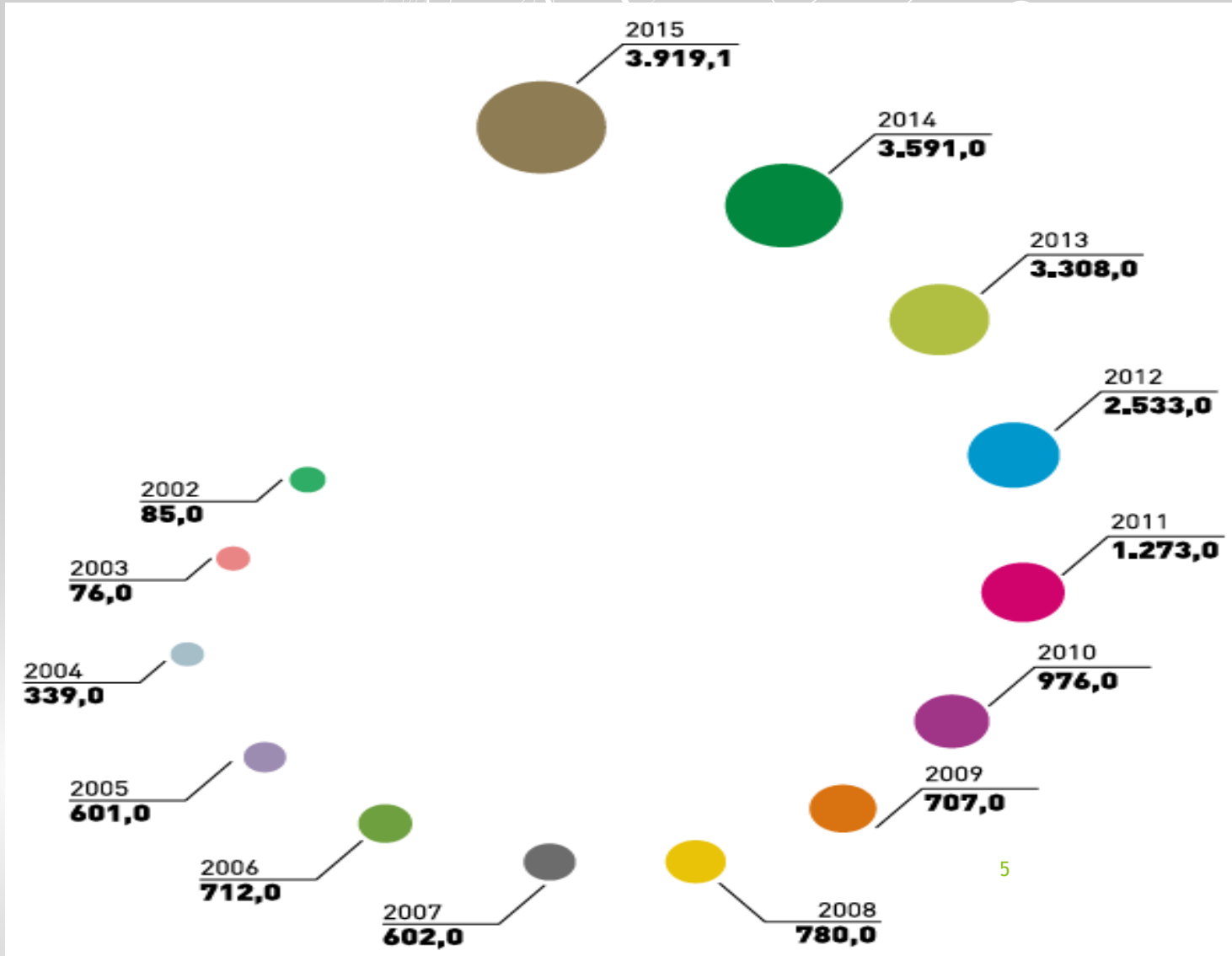
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TIKA Provides Palestinians with Solar Energy

"Turkey stands with all oppressed people all over the World."

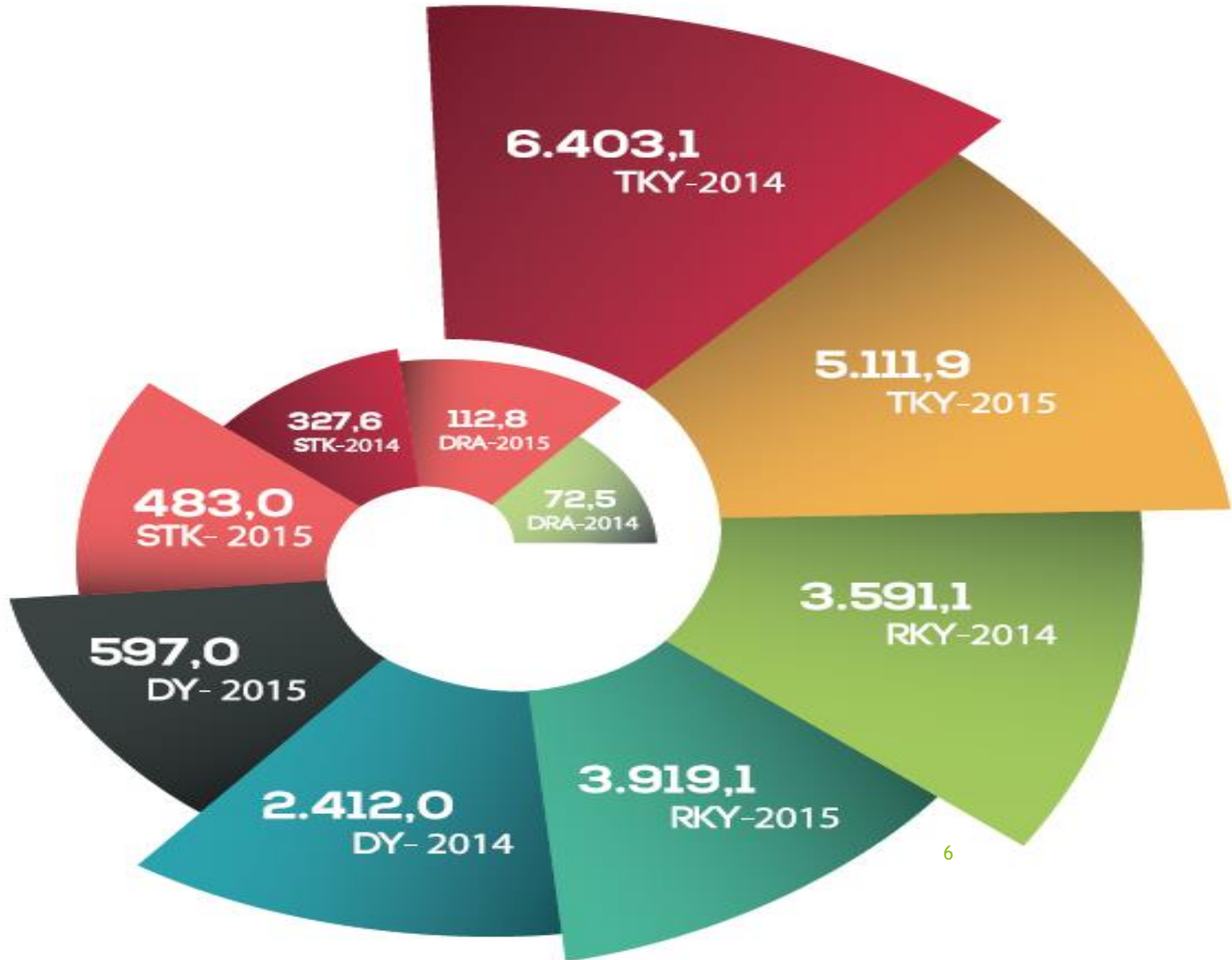


Turkey's Official Development Aid (ODA) 2002-2015 (USD)





Where does ODA stand in Turkey's Total Aid between 2014-2015?





Current ODA System and Need for Change to SDG Agenda

- ❖ Codification reporting and tracking by «Northern Institutions» during MDGs
- ❖ Important and essential contributor for global development: ODA has risen by 6.9% over 2014 levels to 132 billion dollars, a record amount.
- ❖ However «business as usual» will be no longer effective for development finance after Addis Ababa Summit
- ❖ The question lies ahead: Who will finance ambitious SDG Goals and how ?



Problems of ODA: How should TOSSD complement ODA-centric Aid Architecture ?

- ❖ Contextually inappropriate for South-South cooperation
- ❖ Less incentives for Rising Donors
- ❖ TOSSD offers new ways of scaling up efforts in Development Finance in three ways:
 - ❖ I. Developing country perspective rather than a donor country perspective
 - ❖ II. Measure cross-border flows from all countries
 - ❖ III. Include contributions to global public goods



Challenges under TOSSD

- ❖ Ambitious and promising but... Complications behind any international attempt to define and track such a huge range of activities
- ❖ Three risk areas for new development finance architecture.
 - ❖ I. Risk of diminished attention and **commitment to ODA** as an element of total development cooperation uniquely significant for poverty eradication
 - ❖ II. Lack of emphasis and clarity on measures of **development impact**
 - ❖ III. Concerns over **transparency, inclusivity and governance**

I. An aggregated measure of "total support" puts ODA commitments at risk.

- ❖ The desire for greater recognition of investment via non-ODA financial instruments
- ❖ At minimum, **any new framework must not give providers an incentive to move resources away from ODA** and into other flows with a diminished developmental purpose and effect.
- ❖ Concerns over TOSSD initiative risks diverting technical know-how and political efforts of key stakeholders away from enhancing both the quality and quantity of official development assistance (ODA)
- ❖ **A separate accounting of the different components and mechanisms for comprehensive** development finance
- ❖ Recognizing different actors and contexts: comparative effectiveness of different instruments and modalities

II. The developmental purpose of TOSSD—to support the 2030 Agenda—demands more attention to outcomes, not just inputs.

- ❖ Capturing information that will help users understand and demonstrate the development impact of those resources.
- ❖ Need for dialogue within the stakeholders: **TOSSD should provide the opportunity for a broad-based dialogue on what characterizes a resource flow as "developmental"**, and how to enhance capacity for objectively measuring impact at the country level.
- ❖ Active participation of recipient country government and civil society stakeholders



III. Governance structures for TOSSD should embody the aims of inclusivity and partnership

- ❖ Further efforts needed for participation from non-DAC members during consultations and beyond during implementation
- ❖ Recipient countries should have a more active role in the governance of systems for monitoring and regulating development finance
- ❖ Motivating action within DAC till operationalization of TOSSD



How might an inclusive, representative, technically competent governance arrangement for TOSSD be structured? What institutions might be associated?

- ❖ Democratic ownership is important for achieving a genuinely inclusive and competent governance arrangement for TOSSD
- ❖ Participation of CSOs and accountability to stakeholders and citizens
- ❖ For inclusive governance for TOSSD will require broad dialogues/forums to complement the efforts of government and private sector



Concluding Remarks on SDGs and TOSSD

- ❖ Planned action now and learn by doing rather than being too much sceptical
- ❖ TOSSD should scale up a global interest for the 2030 agenda with simple terminology and uncomplicated structures
- ❖ Strong, clear and transparent entry points for civil society engagement in monitoring and following up the process of TOSSD
- ❖ Full accessible data and meta data to all stakeholders
- ❖ A larger role for domestic resource mobilization



Further Agenda for Reporting and Tracking Processes in SDGs and TOSSD Framework in South-South Cooperation

- ❖ Sharing similar realities and relevant developmental experiences to build technical capacities and practical know-how for exchange together
- ❖ More practical action and experimenting on the ground: Caution against investing excessive time into developing technical and governance aspects before the objective and approach is agreed between all relevant stakeholders
- ❖ Further need to cooperation to produce high-quality, accessible data and information

Thank you for your attention

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