

# 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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TİKA

# An Overview of History and Activities of TIKA

- ❖ 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.

## TİKA'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



# TIKA Interactive Web Page [www.tika.gov.tr](http://www.tika.gov.tr)

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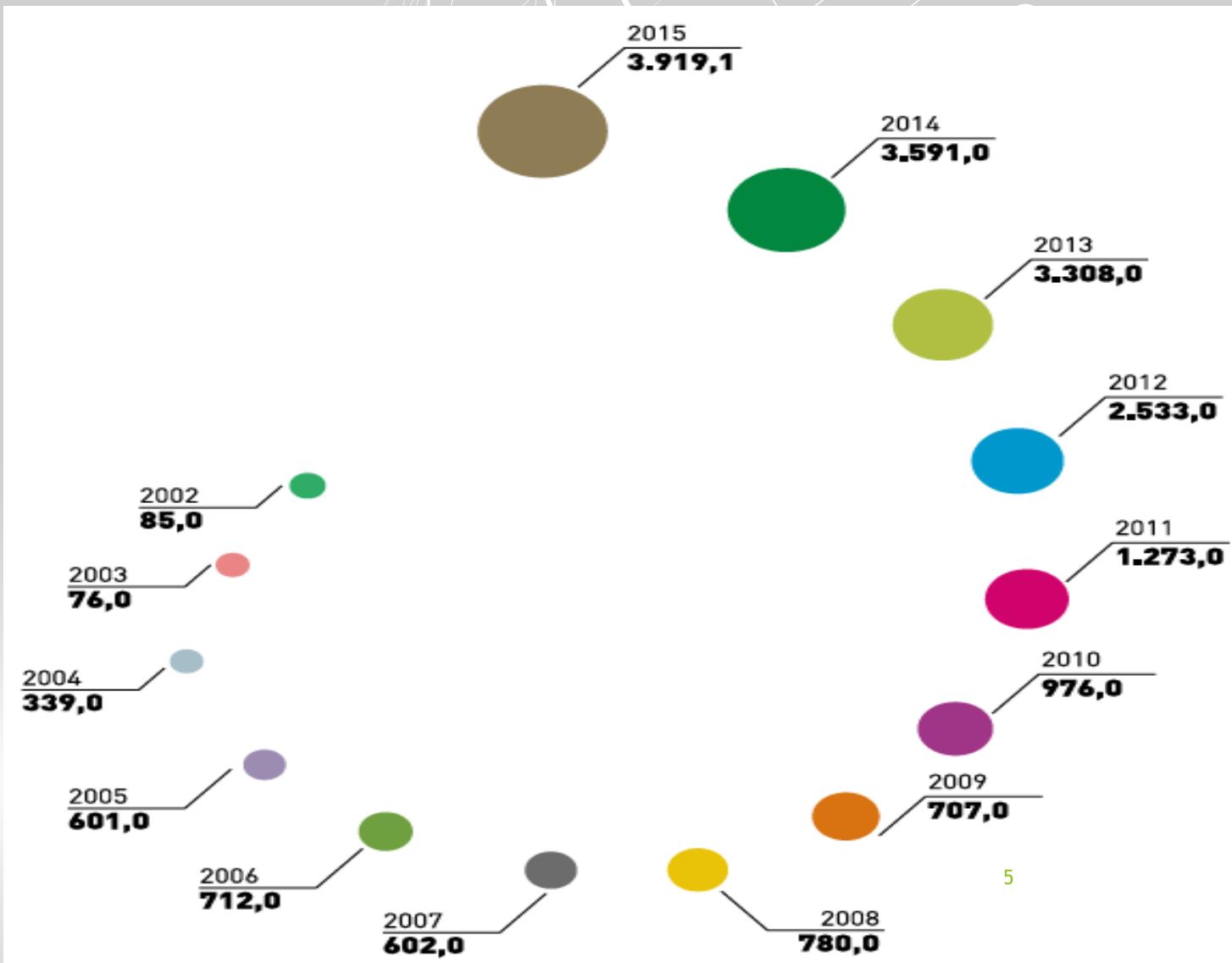
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TİKA Provides Palestinians with Solar Energy

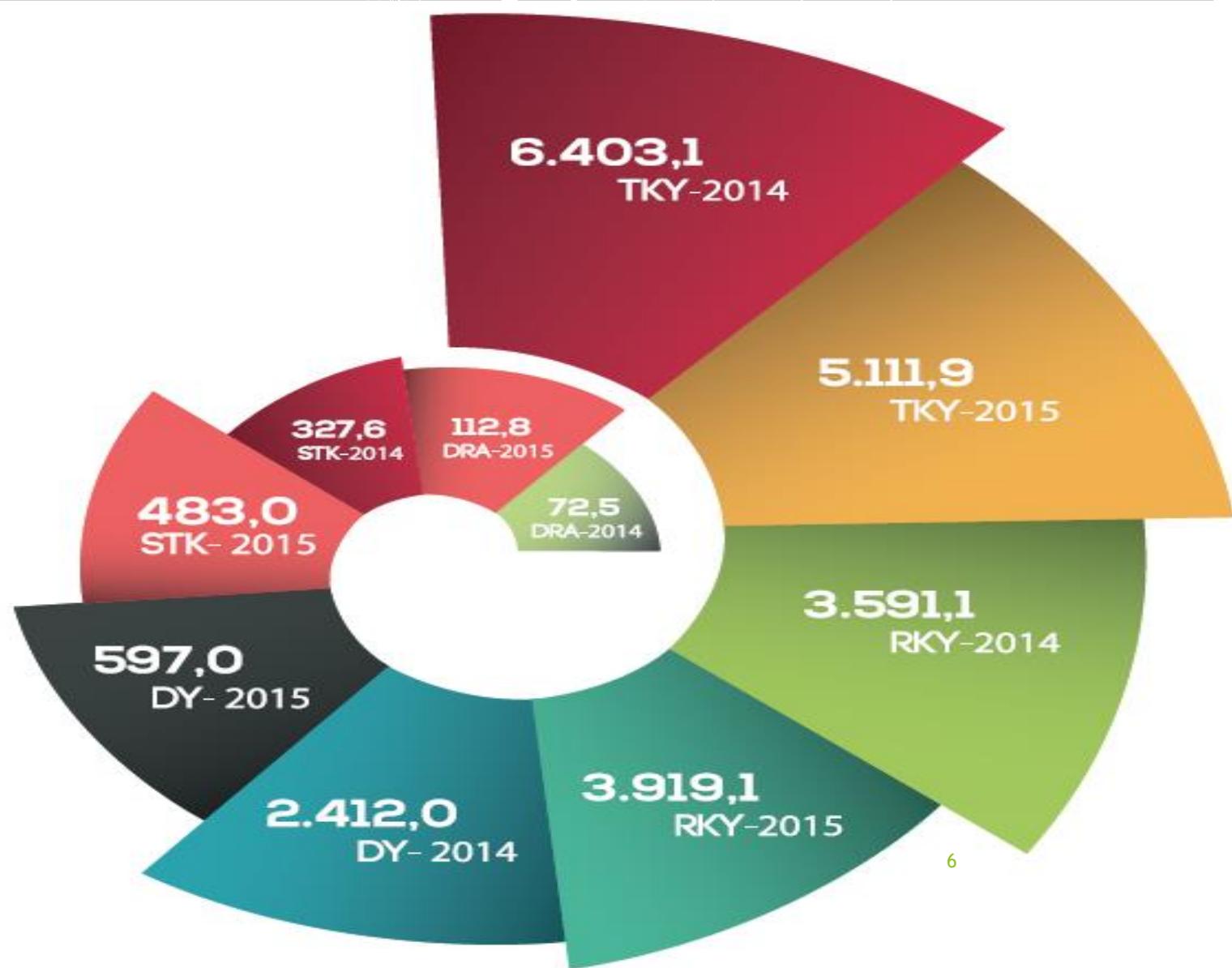
"Turkey stands with all oppressed people all over the World."

The screenshot shows the TIKA website's main page. At the top, the agency's name is displayed along with its logo, which features the Turkish flag and the acronym 'TIKA'. Below the header, there is a navigation menu with links to Home, About TIKA, Publications, News, and Contact Us. Social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube are also present, along with language options for Turkish and Arabic. A search bar is located on the right side of the header. The main content area features a large image of a desert landscape with several white tents and solar panels. A caption below the image reads "TIKA Provides Palestinians with Solar Energy". To the right, there is a sidebar with a photo of a man in a suit and tie, identified as the Prime Minister, and a quote in English: "Turkey stands with all oppressed people all over the World." The overall design is professional and informative, reflecting TIKA's role in international cooperation.

## 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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