



**POLICY DIALOGUE  
with non-DAC Members of the OECD**

hosted by the  
Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TIKA) in collaboration with the OECD

**ISTANBUL, 12-13 OCTOBER 2006  
OECD ISTANBUL CENTRE**

**DRAFT PROGRAMME**

The event will provide a setting for frank dialogue among participants. A focus will be on offering the most possible time to discussions and interventions of participants, after short opening remarks. With specific regard to the perspectives of non-DAC OECD Members, discussions in general are foreseen to evolve around questions of possible convergence between the development assistance of DAC and non-DAC Members, and any challenges this may imply for the DAC, emerging donors and establishing international good donor practice.

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**12 October**

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14:30 - 15:00 **Registration**

15:00 - 15:15 **Welcome**

*Hakan Fidan, TIKA President*

15:15 - 17:00 **The DAC, emerging donors and scaled up global aid**

*Chair: Mustafa Şahin, Head, Department of Education, Cultural and Social Cooperation, TIKA*

In recent years, emerging donors have become an increasingly visible and active part of the donor community. How do DAC and non-DAC donors see the role of the DAC, and the evolution of the dialogue? What does a roadmap to DAC Membership look like? What are other options to facilitate a dialogue for and among OECD non-DAC donors, including those not currently contemplating DAC membership? What are the key concerns of the DAC and of non-DAC members?

At a general level, rapid scaling up of ODA through DAC and non-DAC donors suggests the need for greater co-ordination to ensure sustained aid effectiveness against concerns of inefficient allocation or risk of "Dutch disease". What is the overall development assistance outlook, and what the implication for non-DAC donors? How should donors respond to key challenges that go along with increasing aid?

Opening remarks:

*Richard Manning, Chair, Development Assistance Committee*

17:00 - 18:30 **Partner country selection: A different perspective of emerging donors?**

*Chair: Hana Sevcikova, Director, Department for Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic*

As many factors enter into the selection of recipients, aid policy requires a strategic approach. Working from a model based on partner country ownership, and its own context and strategy for development is an important principle. How do non-DAC donors envisage a country-based approach to development in the evolution of their aid programmes? Beyond such key considerations, many important questions remain: When defining the range of partner countries, how broad or narrow should be the focus? Where can the comparative advantage as a donor be used most effectively, and where is there similarity of experience? And importantly, how to improve co-ordination with other donors to avoid the problem of inefficient allocation and the phenomenon of donor orphans?

Opening Remarks

*Luca Barbone, Director, Poverty Reduction Group, World Bank*

19:00 - 21:00 **Dinner reception hosted by TIKA**

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**13 October**

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09:00 - 10:30    **The Aid Effectiveness Agenda**

*Chair: Tim Williams, Head, Donor Policy and Partnerships Team, Department for International Development, United Kingdom*

The Paris Declaration sets out ambitious objectives and commitments on Aid Effectiveness. 100 donors and partner countries - including 29 OECD members - and 26 international institutions have signed up to this key priority to which a major amount of energy and conscious effort is being dedicated. Where does the development community stand 1½ years after the Paris Declaration? What does it mean for the way donors organise and deliver their aid, and what are the main challenges ahead? Are there differences between DAC and non-DAC donors with implications for the aid effectiveness work; and if so, what are they?

Opening Remarks

*George Carner, US Delegate to the DAC and DAC Vice-Chair*

10:30 – 10:45    Coffee Break

10:45 - 12:00    **Technical Co-operation – its role in Capacity Development**

*Chair: Suk-bum Park, Director General for International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea*

Technical co-operation still accounts for a substantial share of ODA, but over the years its role and functioning are perceived differently by development practitioners and policy makers. A key question against which technical co-operation is assessed is the contribution it can make to capacity development in partner countries. How does technical co-operation deliver value in the form of development impact and lasting capacity? What have been the lessons and adjustments of donors in the face of the changing vision of technical co-operation?

Opening Remarks

*Ben Dickinson, Head of Governance, Peace and Security Unit, Policy Co-ordination Division, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate*

12:00 – 13:00 **Statistical capacity: A tool for policy analysis and management**

*Chair: Michael Roeskau*

The compilation of ODA Statistics does far more than simply measuring individual and collective donor efforts. A comprehensive reporting capacity provides a quantitative overview of what donors deliver and a complete picture of different areas and aspects of donorship. This is a basic prerequisite for informed decisions and performance assessment in all areas of policy – and not least the reason of the general importance of statistical capacity building in developing countries. Statistics facilitate evaluative processes, such as Peer Reviews and informing parliaments and publics on the results achieved through aid programmes. They also play an institutional role in deciding on policy priorities and contributing to aid effectiveness. How can this power of statistics best be used? How can statistics be integrated into institutional processes to support enhanced aid effectiveness?

Opening Remarks

*Brian Hammond, Head, Statistics and Monitoring Division  
OECD Development Co-operation Directorate*

13:00 – 15:00 **Lunch hosted by TIKA**

15:00 – 16:30 **Building effective donor institutions and aid programmes**

*Chair: Richard Manning*

Emerging donors have an impressive wealth of experience to pass on to partner countries, not least by drawing on their often impressive recent and lasting development and transition progress. At the same time, their experience of sharing their knowledge, expertise, or funds and the challenges that go along with this, are comparatively more limited. What are key lessons for building effective institutions for delivering assistance and managing an aid programme? What role has the mutual sharing of experience among donors had in this? What forms of assessment have proven useful and hold promise, given the context of individual donors?

Opening Remarks

*Ronan Murphy, Director General, Development Co-operation Ireland*

16:30 – 17:00 **Conclusion**

*Mustafa Şahin, Richard Manning, Michael Roeskau*