

Consultation Document for the new OECD Strategy on Development

Introduction

1. Ministers from OECD Member countries have engaged to deliver a new whole-of-OECD Strategy on Development.¹ Building on the Organisation's 2012 Development Strategy, the new Strategy aims to situate and articulate the OECD's development contribution in the rapidly evolving context and global architecture for sustainable development.
2. Recognising the importance of effective multilateral co-operation to address shared and evolving global challenges, the Strategy will reaffirm the OECD's objective to work in partnership with countries, international organisations, civil society and the private sector around the world to help contribute solutions to shared global challenges. Building on the OECD's core mandate for promoting sustainable economic growth and development, the Strategy will articulate the OECD's vision, ambition and development offer in support of countries' development plans and efforts.
3. There is broad consensus among OECD Members on the critical importance of a genuinely consultative process to develop the new Strategy. Broad consultations will seek to ensure that the perspectives, needs and aspirations of countries across all regions and income levels, private sector, civil society, and key partner organisations inform the Strategy and future direction of the OECD's work on development. OECD Members consider these consultations as a valuable opportunity to exchange, learn from and build trust with a broad range of partner countries and stakeholders.
4. This document serves to facilitate partner countries' and stakeholders' reflections and feedback. It sets out some initial elements that may be considered in developing the new Strategy, building on preliminary discussions led by the OECD Council. It also offers a set of key questions on which feedback would be specifically welcomed.

Initial elements for consideration and feedback

5. In view of the OECD's overall objective to support strong, sustainable, and inclusive growth and to help create better opportunities for all people, including by working in partnership with emerging markets and developing economies within and outside the membership, the new OECD Strategy on Development and its contents could build on the following elements.
6. **Leveraging the OECD's core strengths and value-added.** The increasing diversity of the OECD's membership, as well as expanding global engagement with non-member countries and global fora is enhancing the Organisation's expertise and perspectives to help design effective public policies in support of development for all countries. Specific strengths

¹ 2024 OECD Ministerial Council Statement "Co-creating the flow of change: leading global discussions with objective and reliable approaches towards sustainable and inclusive growth", [https://one.oecd.org/document/C/MIN\(2024\)20/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/C/MIN(2024)20/FINAL/en/pdf).

that enable the OECD to support countries to lay the policy foundations for strong, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive growth and address key policy reform priorities could include:

- The OECD's analytical capacity, evidence base, peer-to-peer learning and global policy community that provide a basis for countries at all stages of development to benchmark national efforts and leverage evidence-based standards, best practices, and policy tools;
- The OECD's multidimensional policy expertise that can support coordinated and coherent policy responses; and
- The OECD's track record in supporting effective, inclusive multilateral solutions, mobilising resources and building bridges across diverse countries and development partners.

7. Ensuring a whole-of-OECD approach in support of global development.

Alongside specific development focused OECD bodies and workstreams, all areas of the Organisation's work contribute to sustainable development. The new Strategy will provide a vehicle to step up coordination across key policy domains to provide a comprehensive OECD offer in support of countries' development plans and efforts. This will include coordinating with and integrating specific development expertise from a range of entities operating within the broader OECD family². Key considerations to support a whole-of-OECD horizontal development contribution could include:

- Leveraging multi-disciplinary evidence and analysis to support both policy and financing pathways to meet global development goals.
- Further broadening the OECD's data and evidence base to incorporate a wider set of country contexts; and
- Recalling and reinforcing the principles of inclusivity and gender equality in guiding the Organisation's work.
- Articulating key action areas to enhance the OECD's policy analysis and dialogue with a broad range of emerging markets and developing economies.
- Building on the OECD's convening power to bring together diverse policy communities and stakeholders and to facilitate coordinated and effective responses to global development challenges.

8. Strengthening policy coherence for sustainable development as a key building block of the new OECD Strategy on Development.

Ministers from OECD Member countries have encouraged the OECD to analyse and address the potential impact of OECD standards and policy recommendations on partner countries, particularly on developing countries. Given the broad array of tools and policy levers that OECD standard setting and policy work covers – taxation, trade, agriculture, public governance, regulatory policy, finance, health, and climate and the environment, among others – the OECD has a critical role in addressing the complex challenges that cut across policy fields and national boundaries. While substantial work has been undertaken across the Organisation on thematic issues, the policy coherence approach has yet to be systematised across the Organisation. For the new Strategy to facilitate an

² These include The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21); Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD); the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC); the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN); the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); the Blue Dot Network (BDN); the International Energy Agency (IEA); and the International Transport Forum (ITF).

Organisation-wide push on policy coherence for sustainable development, key issues for consideration could include identifying:

- Ways to improve mutual understanding with partner countries of potential impacts of OECD standards and policies and of possible remedial actions;
- How the OECD can best support improved measurement of the positive and negative impacts of policies on sustainable development beyond its membership; and
- Which policy areas should be prioritised for further analysis of transboundary impacts.

Key questions for feedback

9. To facilitate comprehensive and structured feedback that meaningfully informs and shapes the new OECD Strategy on Development, the following questions are proposed for partner countries' and stakeholders' specific feedback. They should be considered as inspirational rather than restrictive, and inputs and perspectives beyond these specific questions will be equally welcomed.

- What are your priorities in your national development plans and what challenges do you face in pursuing these?
- What specific steps can the OECD take to enhance mutual understanding and strengthen collaboration with a broader range of countries beyond the OECD membership?
- In which specific policy area(s) should the OECD increase its engagement to better support your country's/organisation's global development objectives? These may include elements of the areas listed below, or other ones.
 - Policy reforms for strong, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient economic growth.
 - Trade, investment, and high-quality infrastructure.
 - Tackling climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and environmental protection.
 - Fiscal Affairs, taxation, domestic resource mobilisation and debt management.
 - Digital transformation and innovation.
 - Social development, education and skills, gender equality and inclusive social protection systems.
 - Strengthened institutions and statistical capacities.
 - Enhancing the effectiveness and impact of development co-operation and partnerships that are responsive to differentiated needs.
 - Addressing demographic change, including migration, brain drain and ageing.
- Could you provide specific examples of opportunities and/or challenge that have emerged in your region as a result of OECD standards or policies?
- What role should the OECD play within the evolving global development architecture, especially in relation to other international and multilateral organisations?
- How can the OECD more effectively partner with civil society, the private sector, and regional and multilateral organisations to promote global development?