Right to development - The Future of international development co-operation

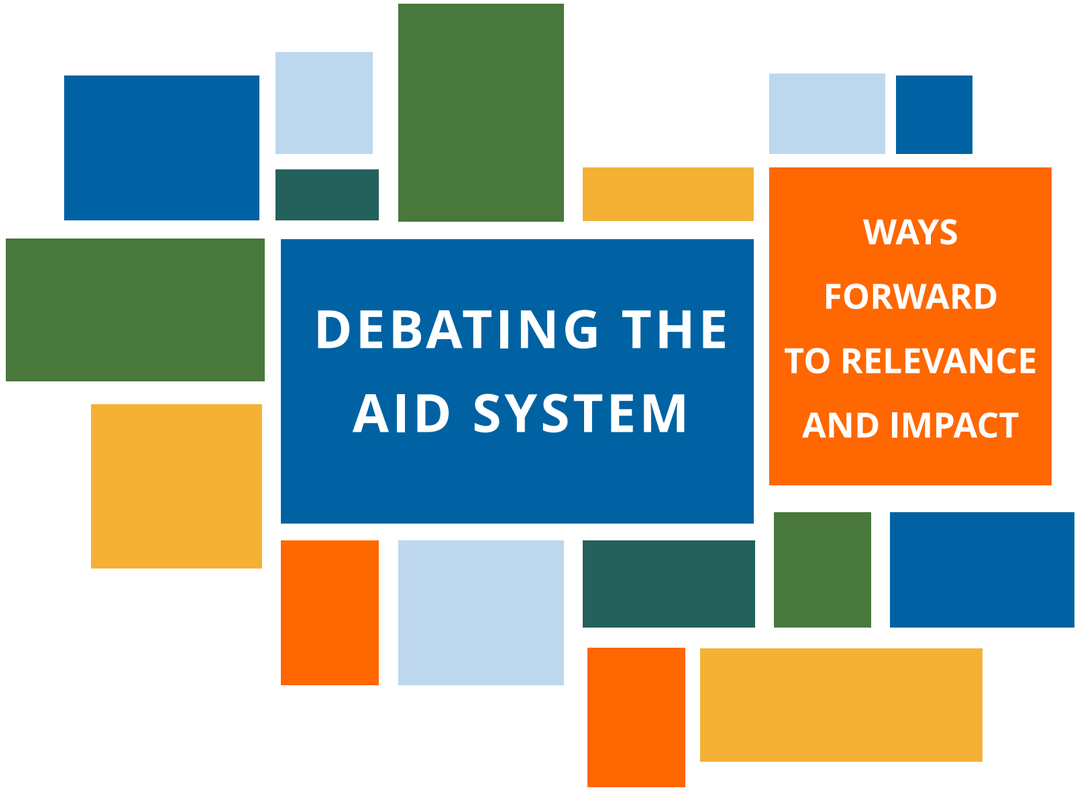
10th session of the
Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, 30 October, 2024



Join the conversation:
@OECDDev & #DebatingAid

OECD

Three strands of challenges : Political economy, Relevance in a complex system and Adapting to evolving demands



Questions and soul-searching:

- What **vision** for more inclusive and effective development co-operation, balancing power, and partnerships?
- What **coherence** and **systemic issues** affect development co-operation and how to overcome them?
- How to enhance **mutual accountability** and create a **level playing field** for all development finance ?

Context:

Impact of crises, liquidity, complexity and competition in international co-operation



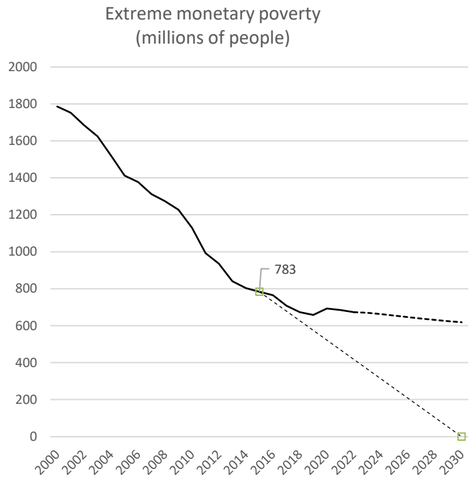
The Right to Development - the why

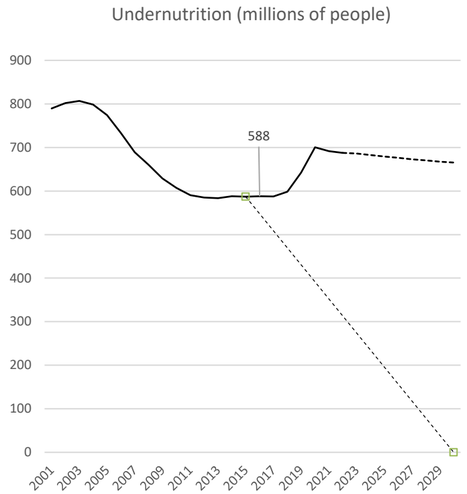
Tackling rising and converging levels of poverty, inequalities and exposure to climate change – the what

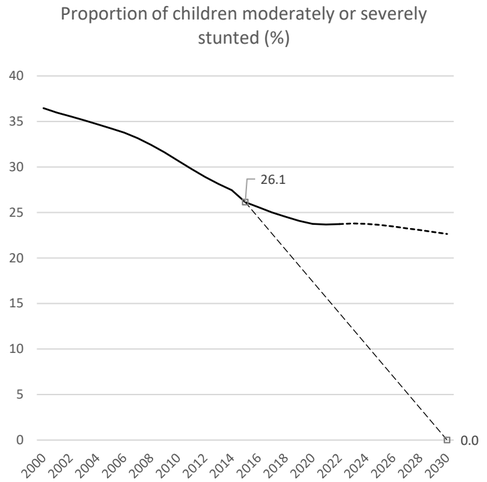
How can and should development co-operation respond and evolve?

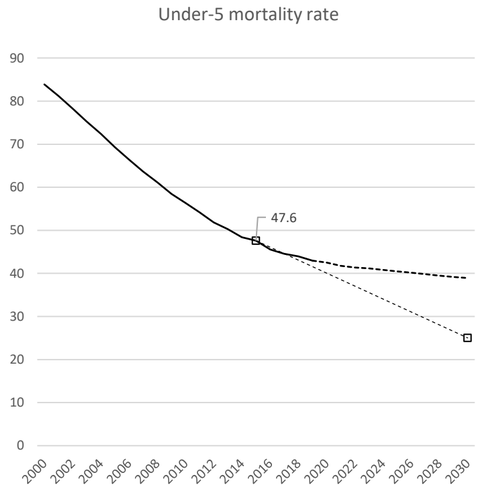
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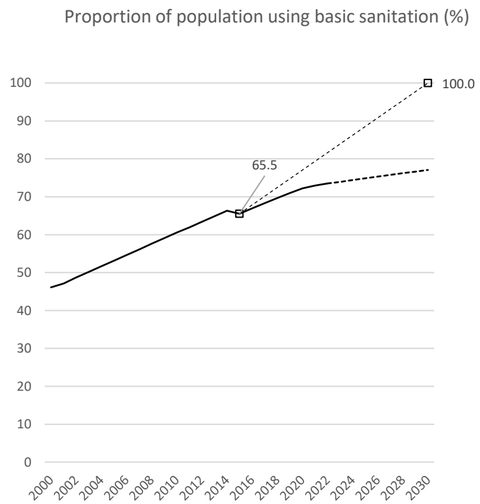
Poverty-related Sustainable Development Goals, 2000-15 and projected 2015-30

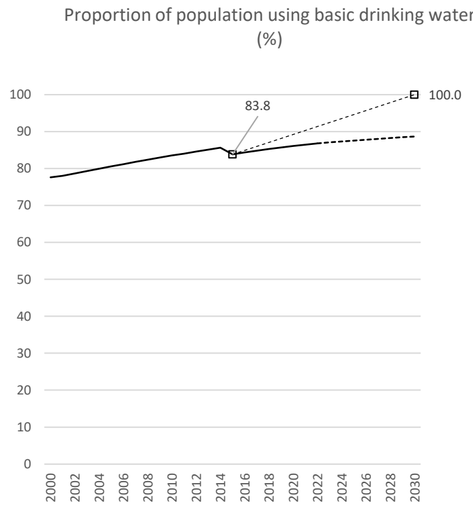


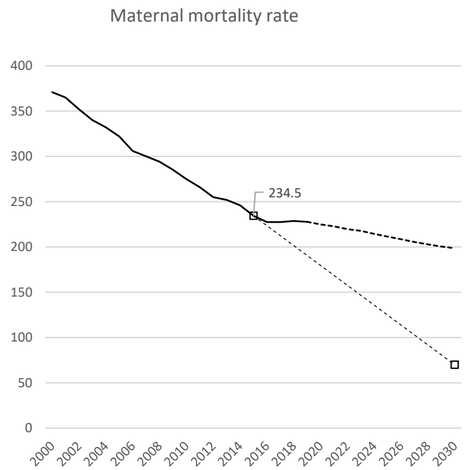






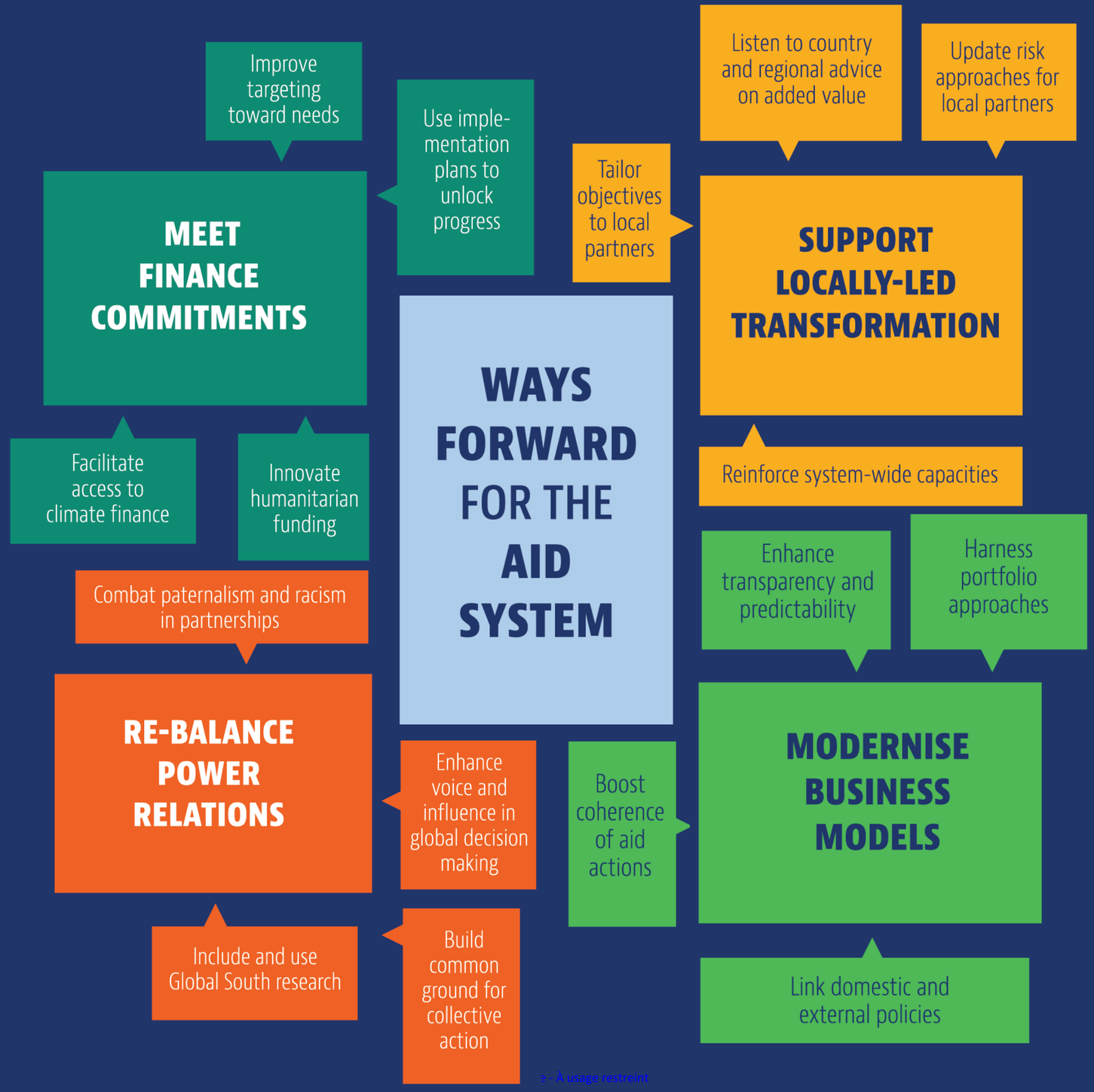






(Figure 2.4 in DCR *Chapter 2)*

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Ways forward



Improve targeting toward needs

Use implementation plans to unlock progress

MEET FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Facilitate access to climate finance

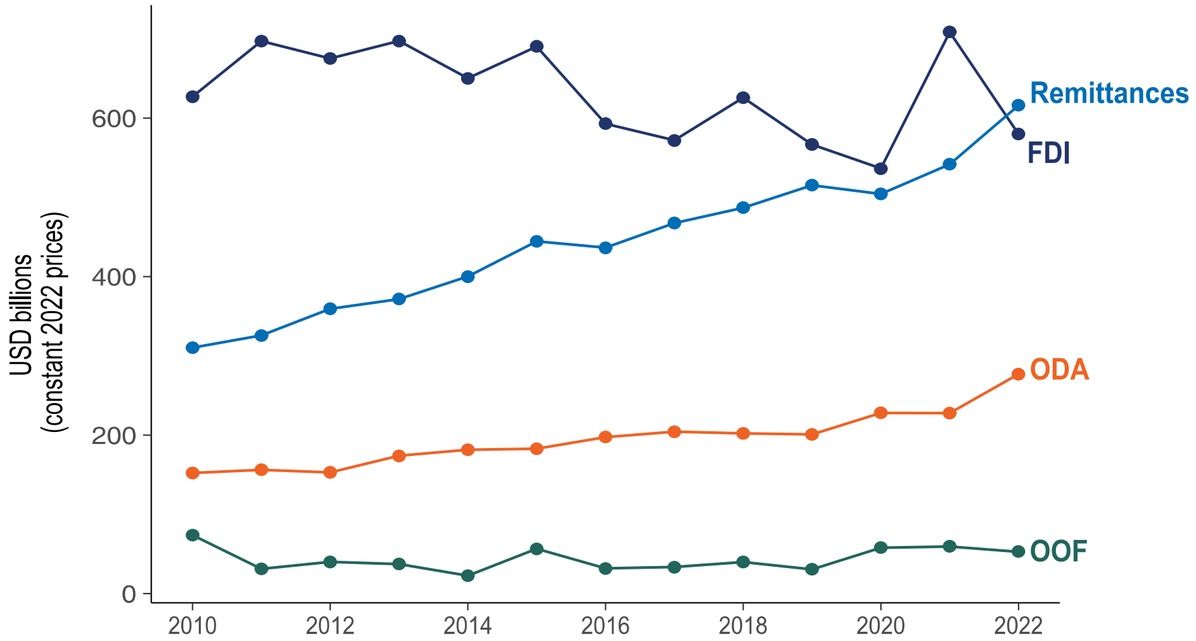
Innovate humanitarian funding

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ODA is responsive to crises; it prioritises sub-Saharan Africa; but falls short on ODA/GNI commitments and huge funding gaps

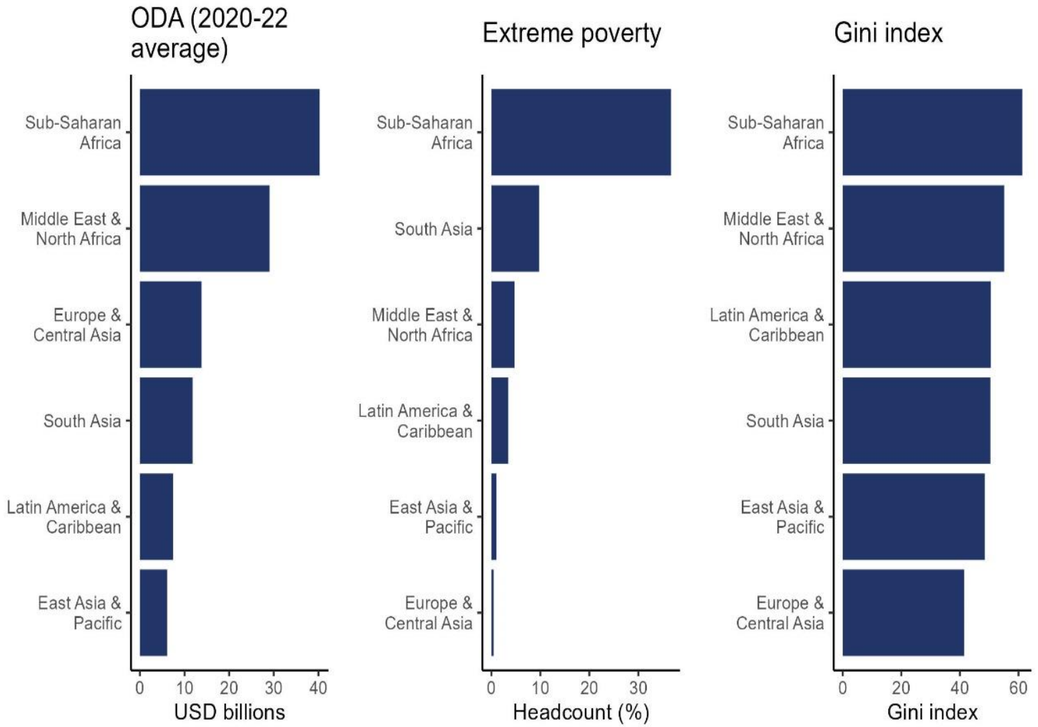
ODA is a dependable source of external financing



(Figure 14.1 in DCR 2024 *Chapter 14)*

Official development assistance, other official flows, foreign direct investment, and remittances for ODA-eligible low- and middle-income countries, 2010-22

Greatest share of ODA to sub-Saharan Africa, where poverty and inequalities are most heavily concentrated.



(Figure 14.6 in DCR 2024 *Chapter 14)*

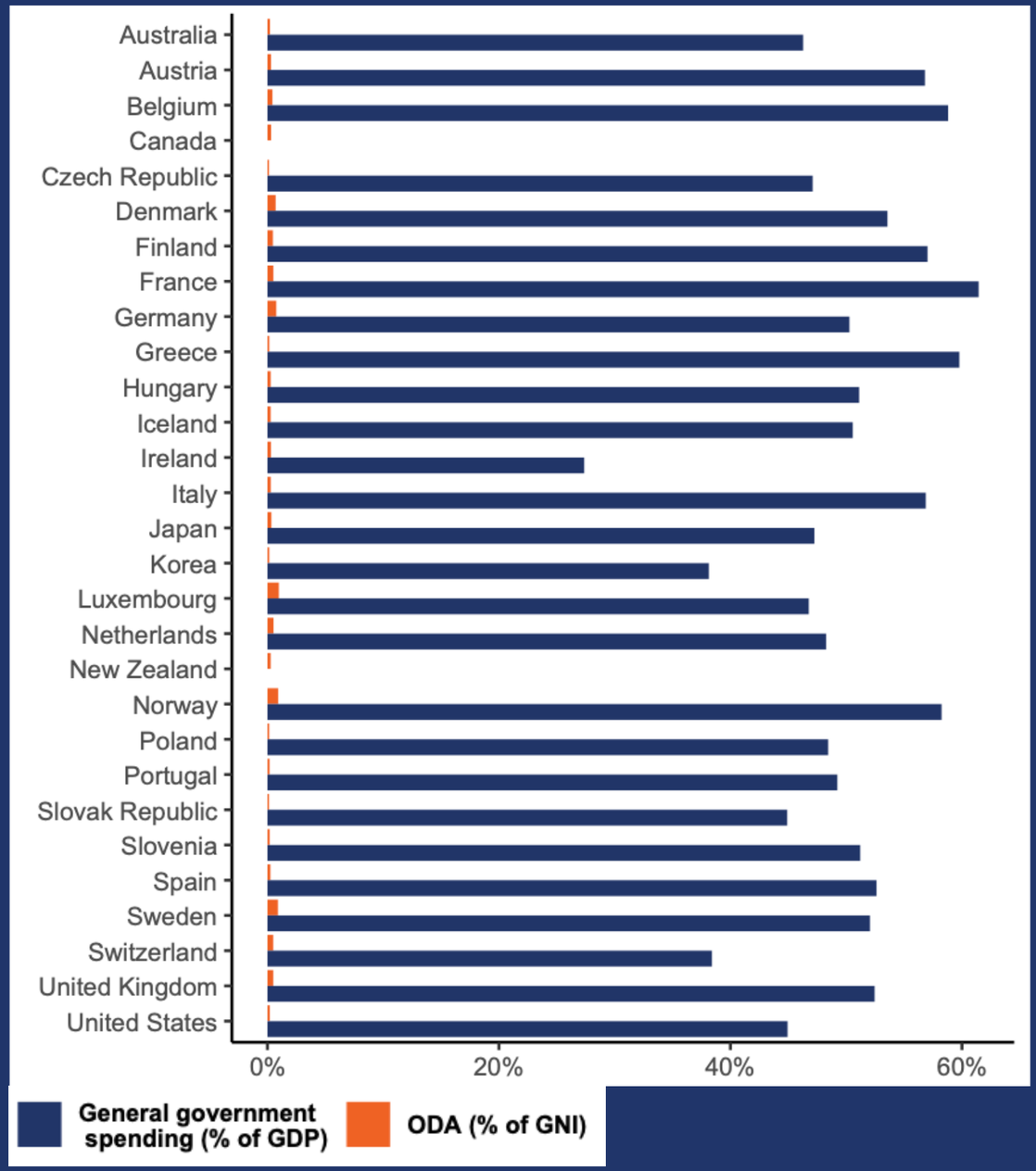
Official development assistance (2020-22 average), extreme poverty headcount, and Gini index, by World Bank region

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UNLOCK PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

IDEAS FOR ACTION

Figure. ODA is a small share of general government spending, 2021



Ways forward



Listen to country and regional advice on added value

Update risk approaches for local partners

Tailor objectives to local partners

SUPPORT LOCALLY-LED TRANSFORMATION

Reinforce system-wide capacities

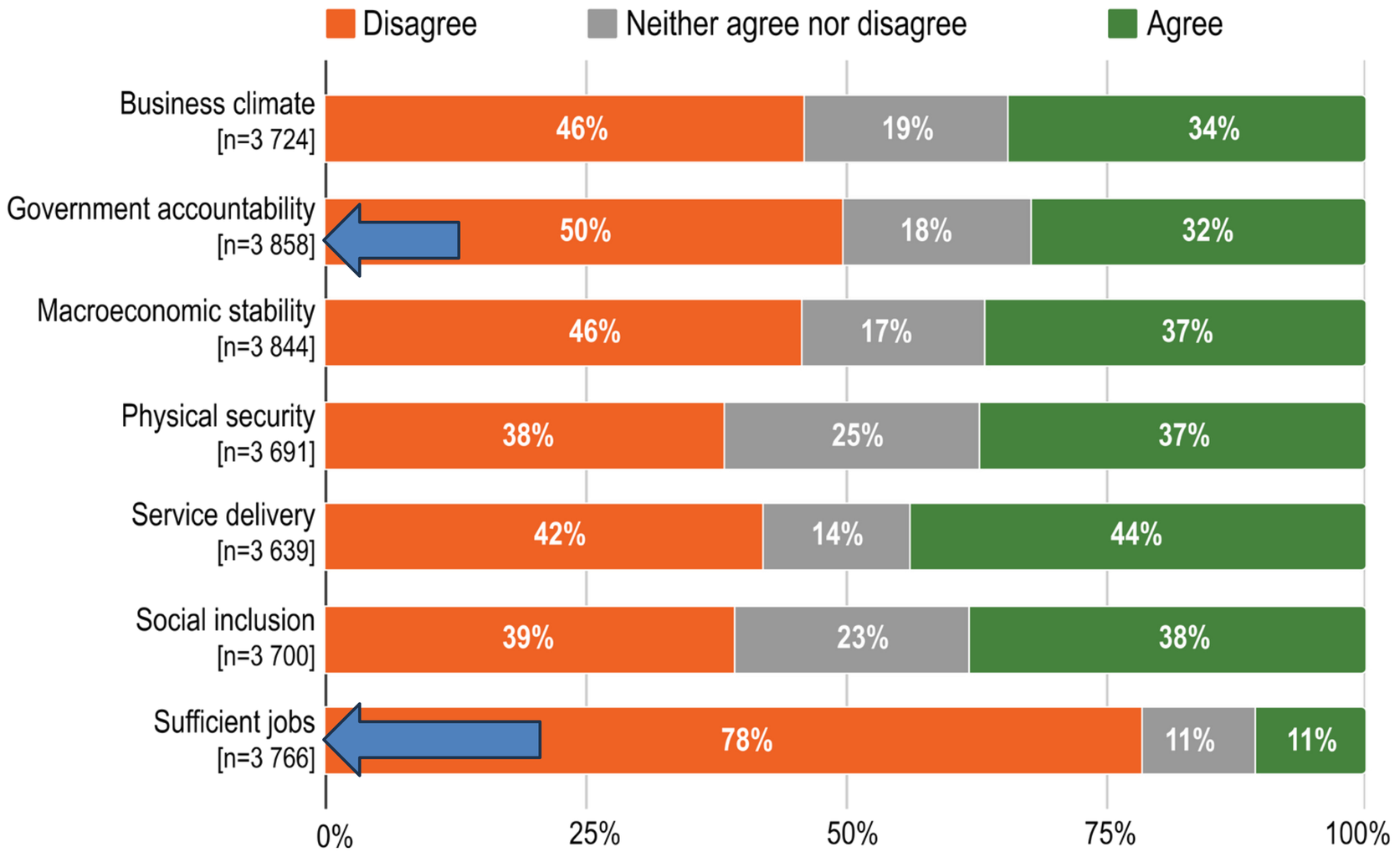
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Embrace partner countries' advice on how development co-operation can be transformative and add value in strategic sectors.

Support regional development mechanisms and institutions.

Localise delivery and use local evidence and knowledge

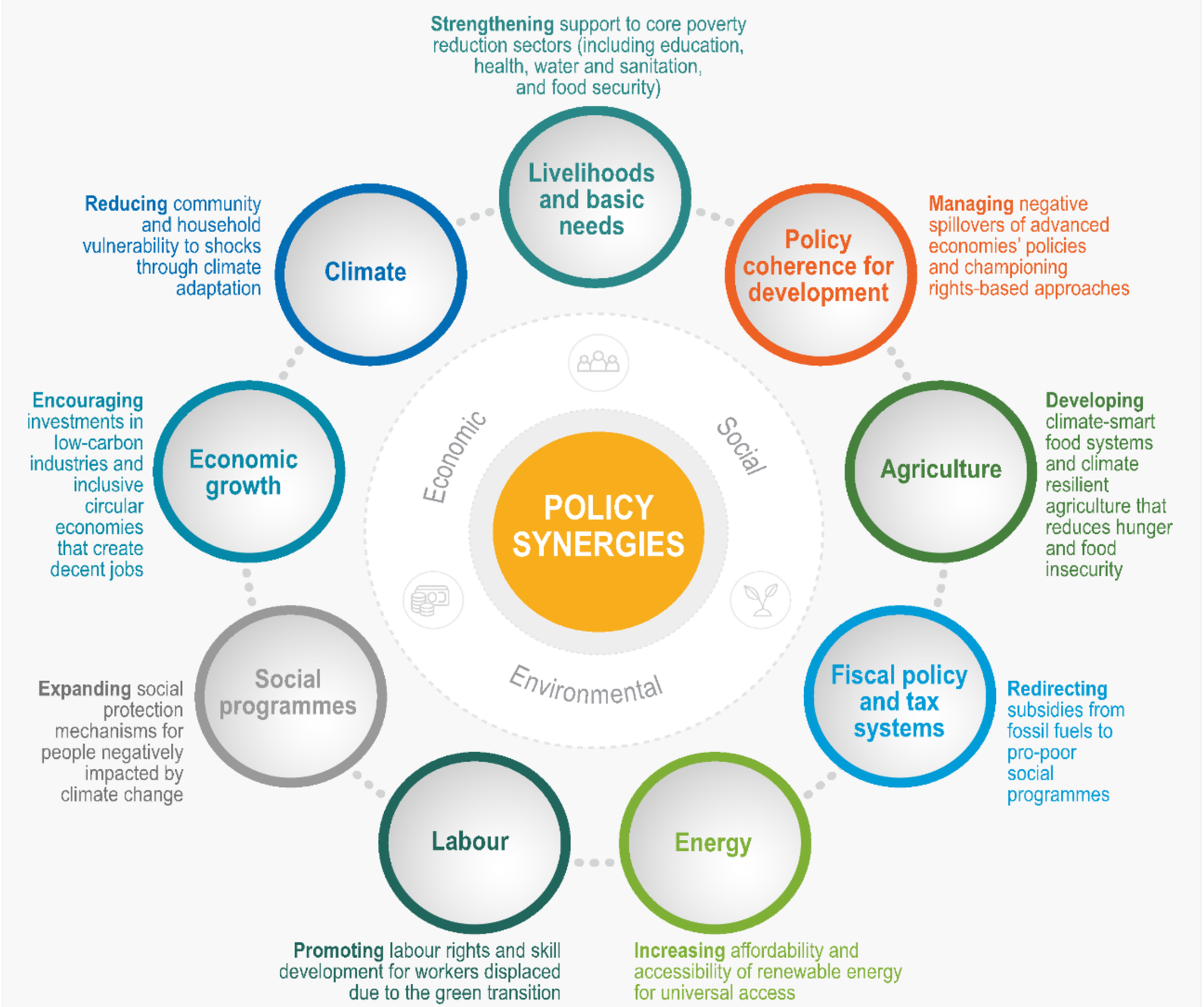
Figure. Leaders' overall perceptions of their country's development, 2020



Source: Chapter 18 "Responding to Global South views on development priorities, progress and partner performance", OECD Development Co-operation Report 2023: Debating the Aid System

Reduce poverty and inequalities, and just green transitions

- Policy synergies
- Mitigate tensions between green transition and poverty and inequality reduction
- Combine international collective action and support to nationally and locally led solutions



(Infographic 1 in Development Co-operation Report 2024, *Overview*)

Ways forward



Enhance transparency and predictability

Harness portfolio approaches

Boost coherence of aid actions

MODERNISE BUSINESS MODELS

Link domestic and external policies

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Collective impact

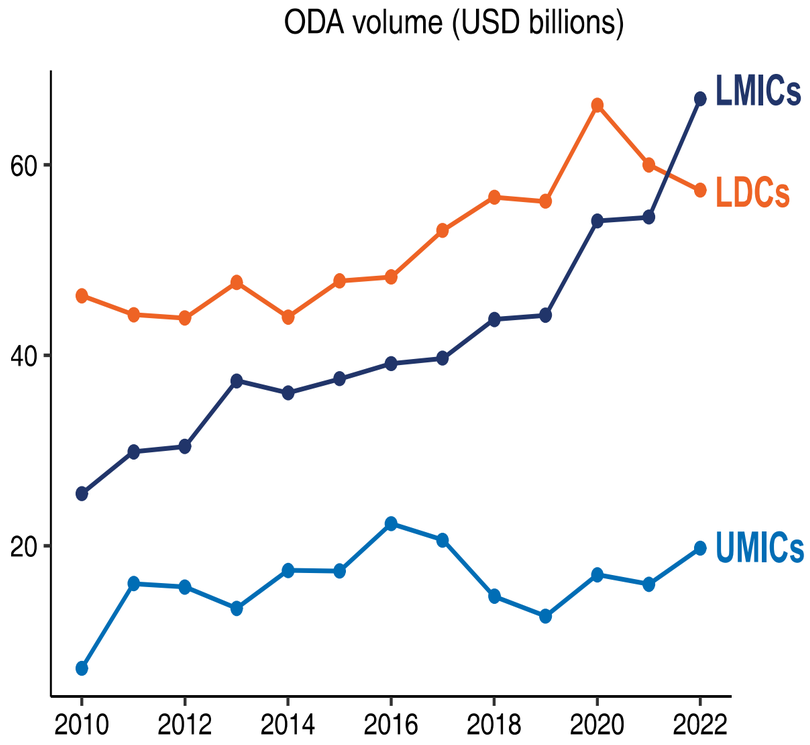
Measuring what matters. Challenging assumptions.

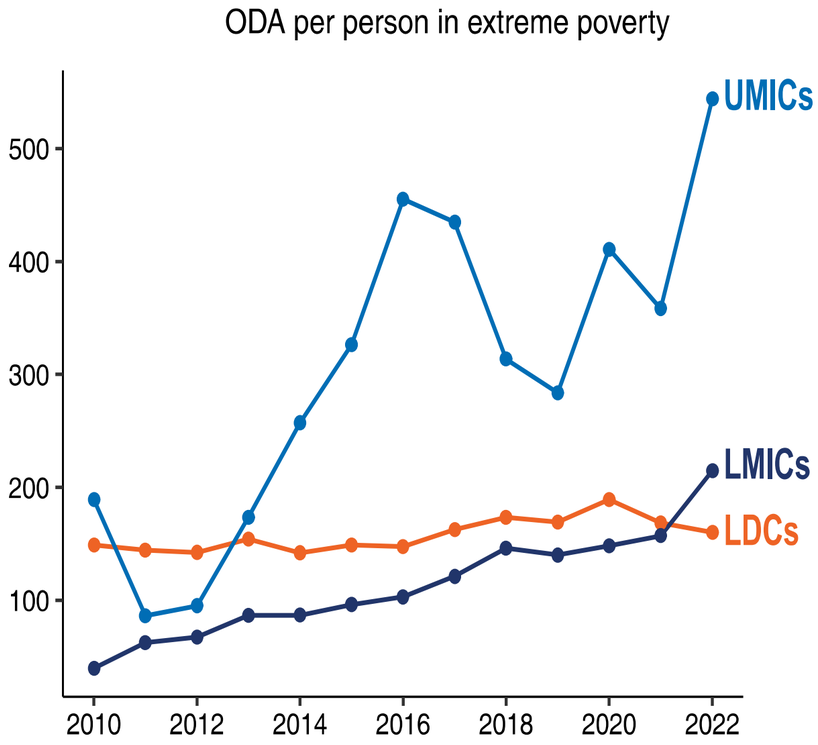
Targeting poverty and inequalities is central to realising the Right to Development.

IDEAS FOR ACTION

Comparing ODA aggregates to ODA per person in extreme poverty show different pictures

Poorer countries received less ODA per person in extreme poverty than richer countries in 2022.





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Ways forward



Combat paternalism and racism in partnerships

RE-BALANCE POWER RELATIONS

Enhance voice and influence in global decision making

Include and use Global South research

Build common ground for collective action

STRONGER VOICE AND INFLUENCE IN DECISION MAKING

*"Deliver r**eform of international financial system to work** better for developing countries, **greater voice, agency and equal footing** in partnerships for economic growth and development"*

BUILD COMMON GROUND ON NORMS AND ACCOUNTABILITY AMONG PROVIDERS

*"The emergence of **South-North, North-North, South-South and triangular co-operation** has garnered new opportunities for multi-actor partnerships with **reciprocal learning formats.**"*

Sachin Chaturvedi, In My View, 2023 Development Co-operation Report

Pledge for change

*"**Prioritise and build aid agencies' awareness and capacity to address power imbalances and racism** in the international development system – through training on power and bias; diversity in the workforce; redesigning partnerships for more equity "*





WAYS FORWARD FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION:

1. Raise ambition for ending poverty and reducing inequalities
2. Increase the accessibility and effectiveness of development and climate finance
3. Champion inclusive, rights-based approaches and standards for just green transitions

Standards and monitoring*:* OECD/DAC Guidance on tackling poverty and inequalities through development co-operation; GPEDC, TOSSD

Peer learning: Inclusive Community of Practice on Poverty and Inequalities

Opportunities for global leadership and momentum: UNHRC, G20 Global Alliance against poverty and hunger; Financing for Development 2025; World Social Summit and many more – time to act!