OECD Peer Reviews: Framework for Sharing Experiences and Best Practices

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Web: www.oecd.org/development/policycoherence
PCD Platform: https://community.oecd.org/community/pcd
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Outline of presentation

1. What are peer reviews at the OECD?
   • Definition and key elements
   • Types of peer reviews and outputs.

2. Why do peer reviews?
   • Benefits for the countries reviewed
   • Benefits for the Committee and broader public

3. How are they done?
   • Preparations and fact-finding – (Before)
   • Examination itself (During)
   • Approval and publication/follow up (After)

4. Challenges in light of the SDGs
   • Nature of Agenda 2030
   • OECD’s SDG Action Plan
   • Challenges ahead
What are peer reviews at OECD?

Systematic examination and assessment of the (individual and collective) performance of a country by other countries with the ultimate goal of helping the reviewed country improve its policy making, adopt best practices and comply with established standards and principles.
What are peer reviews at OECD?

No standardised peer review mechanism but always carried out as part of a committee process with:

• a mandate

• agreed set of principles, standards, and criteria against which the country performance is to be reviewed

• clear roles and responsibilities for the actors – committee, secretariat, examiners, country examined, and

• an agreed set of procedures and outputs

• Continuous reflection, discussion, and updating by the relevant committee as appropriate.
Why do peer reviews?

• Benefits for the reviewed country
  – Independent assessment by an IO and OECD
  – Improved understanding of key challenges and ways to achieve better performance on a sustainable basis
  – Evidence based, targeted recommendations to support reform and progress
  – Promotes national level coordination, coherence and integration as well as stakeholder consultations

• Benefits for committee and broader public
  – Accountability both nationally and internationally
  – Collective learning that comes from policy dialogue and sharing of good practices among countries
  – Identification of spillover effects with meaningful implications for other countries.
How is it done?

• **General approach** – formality, frequency, timeframe, actors, structure

• **Before** - Preparations and fact finding
  – Internal and external consultations
  – Missions to capital/partner country

• **During** - Committee meeting and Examination

• **After** - Approval and publication

• **Follow up**
Green Growth Strategy (2011) first guidance to governments on how to implement green growth by fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services vital to human well-being. Four steps to Green Growth:

• Align growth and environmental objectives
• Implement green growth policy frameworks
• Address the social implications of green growth
• Monitor progress

Tracking Green Growth

• More needs to be done to meaningfully align economic and environmental priorities
• A better understanding is needed of opportunities and trade-offs
• Institutional processes for mainstreaming green growth are also vital to progress
• 8 specific recommendations—26 indicators
“The 2030 Agenda compels us to look beyond national boundaries and short-term interests and act in solidarity for the long-term. We can no longer afford to think and work in silos.”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General
Policy coherence in the SDG Framework

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

1. Poverty
2. Hunger
3. Education
4. Health
5. Gender
6. Water
7. Energy
8. Economy
9. Industry
10. Corruption
11. Cities
12. SCP
13. Climate
14. Oceans
15. Ecosyst.
16. Peace
17. Finance
18. Tech.
19. Capacity
20. Trade
21. PCSD
22. Partners.

TARGETS

1. \(6.1\)
2. \(2.3\)
3. \(3.2\)
4. \(15.5\)
5. \(17.14\)

Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development in the SDGs

- ENVIRONMENTAL
- SOCIAL
- ECONOMIC

Target on MOI:

a. Synergies
b. Trad-offs

Source: adapted from the presentation by Amb. Csaba Kőrösi, PR of Hungary to UN: “From SDGs to Post-2015 Agenda” at the OECD in Paris on October 7th, 2014.
Consider potential effects

- Consider policy interlinkages with implications for the “here and now”, “tomorrow” and “elsewhere”.
- Considers ex-ante, during, and ex-post the unintended consequences of policies.

**Indicators:**

**“Here and now”**
- Well-being indicators, (Nutrition, health, labour, education, etc.)

**“Elsewhere”**
- ODA,
- imports from less-developed countries,
- Migration of human capital
- Trans-boundary contributions to footprints on land/water/carbon
- Imports of energy/ mineral resources,
- Exports of physical/ knowledge capital
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Contribution to international institutions.

**“Later”**
- capital stocks (that should be preserved for future)/long-term drivers (economic capital, natural capital, human capital, social capital)