

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of ECOSOC,
“Regional support to national action”

How can national implementation and review be strengthened through the regional level?

Francophonie experience of peer review and outlook beyond 2015

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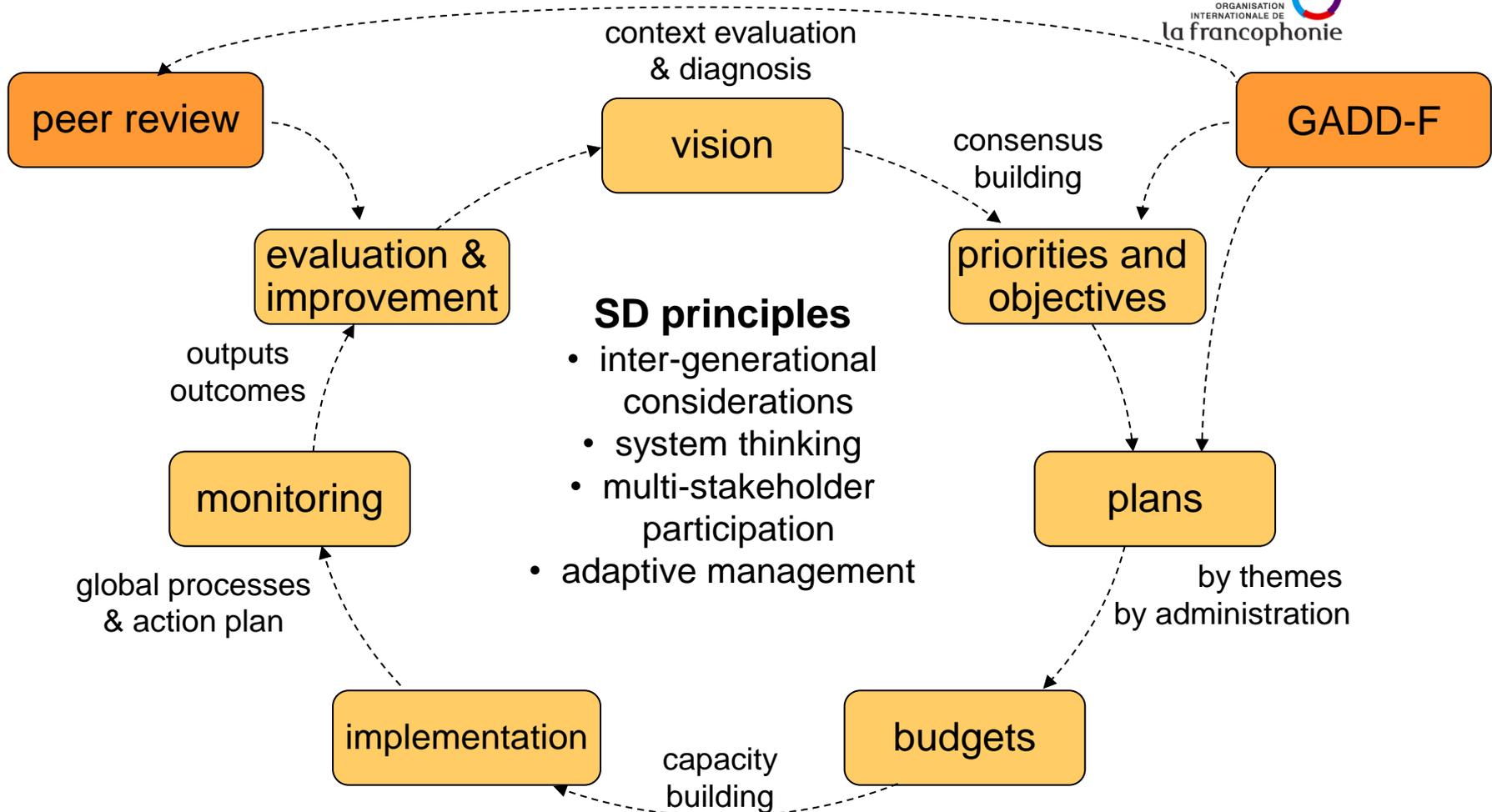


New context of post 2015 agenda



- **In the 2000s many experiences of sustainable development strategies and studies and guides (DESA 2001, OECD 2001, IISD GTZ 2004, IEPF-OIF 2007)**
- **Fewer experience of peer reviews (IEPF-OIF guide 2007)**
- **Their outcomes are still relevant but**
- **Agenda post 2015 gave a new impetus:**
 - **Universal Sustainable Development Goals**
 - **Integration in financing for development (Addis Ababa)**
 - **Follows up and reviews process for the HLPF**

Peer review in NSDS process of continuous improvement



Inspired by Darren Swanson and László Pintér, IISD, in Institutionalising sustainable development, OCDE, 2007

Francophonie

- Peer review 2007
- GADD-F Francophone Analytic Framework for Sustainable Development

10 Peer reviews conducted within Francophonie



Côte d'Ivoire



Comores



Bénin



Mali



Burkina Faso



Gabon



Togo



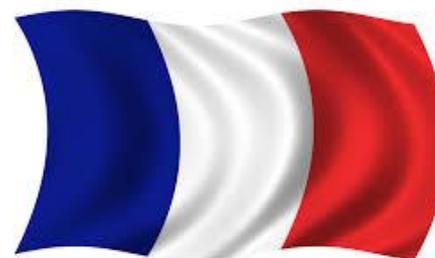
Belgique et Wallonie



Niger



Sénégal



France



Canada-Québec

Main steps of a review

Phase 1 : Organisation

- 1.1: Setting up of an institutional mechanism
- 1.2: Stakeholder Engagement
- 1.3: Official launching

Phase 2 : Context Report Preparation:

- 2.1: Training in analysis tools (eg GADD-F)
- 2.2: Writing Context Report
- 2.3: Report Analysis with Tools

Phase 3: Workshop Review

- 3.1: Review Workshop with stakeholders and experts for the peer countries.
- 3.2: Formulation and submission of suggestions and recommendations of the experts for the peer countries
- 3.3: Integration of recommendations and improvement of the document

Advantages of a peer review



Mali peer review

- an **external perspective** can help to understand the strengths and challenges;
- **capacity building, learning** and experimenting with methods of assessment;
- increased **visibility** of the planning framework;
- a **networking**, incitement to communication, dialogue and cooperation;
- stimulation of interactions between **government, civil society and the private sector**;
- **legitimacy** (internal, external)

2 advantages

**Peers
recommandations**

**The exchange
process itself**

The contribution of a peer review



The peer review may be part of the collective learning of sustainable development policies, can be integrated into the **follows up and reviews process for the HLPF**

The peers

- The review process is not an evaluation nor a sanction
 - This is not a bureaucratic assessment based on the verification of indicators or established procedures
 - This is a process for putting into perspective the issues and solutions tailored to the country, its context and its history ...
 - It draws lessons and it does not sanction
- They are peers because the invited experts are practitioners who have experience and not consultants or audit firms disconnected from the action that apply formal frameworks.

Possible options

The geographical scale for peers

- Peers from the same region:
 - Knowledge of the same social and economic conditions
 - Having relationships with the same regional economic institutions
 - Regional integration facilitates the monitoring and review process
- Peers from different regions
 - Wider transfer of experiences
 - Facilitates a universality of the procedure

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Thank you for your attention ...

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