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

- 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

SD principles
- inter-generational considerations
- system thinking
- multi-stakeholder participation
- adaptive management

Inspired by Darren Swanson and Lássló Pintér, IISD, in Institutionalisning sustainable development, OCDE, 2007

Christian Brodhag
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1: Organisation</th>
<th>Phase 2: Context Report Preparation</th>
<th>Phase 3: Workshop Review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1: Setting up of an institutional mechanism</td>
<td>2.1: Training in analysis tools (eg GADD-F)</td>
<td>3.1: Review Workshop with stakeholders and experts for the peer countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2: Stakeholder Engagement</td>
<td>2.2: Writing Context Report</td>
<td>3.2: Formulation and submission of suggestions and recommendations of the experts for the peer countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3: Official launching</td>
<td>2.3: Report Analysis with Tools</td>
<td>3.3: Integration of recommendations and improvement of the document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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)
The contribution of a peer review

• Access to experiences
• Identification of difficulties encountered by countries
• Identification of success stories
• Setback on their own experience
• Access to other experiences and initiatives

Peer review process

For the country

For the peer countries

For international community

• Advice and recommendations for progress
• Process for the mobilization of all stakeholders in the country

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.
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
Thank you for your attention ... 

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