



# **ROOM DOCUMENT 12**

## **DAC Network on Development Evaluation**

### **POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Request for relevant material from evaluations**

##### **Item 6**

This note invites Members of the DAC Network on Development Evaluation to provide the Secretariat with relevant material from their past and ongoing evaluation portfolios that can contribute to OECD work in the area of Policy Coherence for Development.



**1st meeting  
15 – 16 January 2004**



## **POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT**

### **REQUEST FOR RELEVANT MATERIAL FROM EVALUATIONS**

This note invites Members of the DAC Network on Development Evaluation to provide the Secretariat with relevant material from their past and ongoing evaluation portfolios that can contribute to OECD work in the area of Policy Coherence for Development.

#### **Context**

It is increasingly recognised that effective development co-operation requires mutually supportive and coherent donor policies that support, and do not undermine, partner countries' economic, and social development processes. The need for more attention to the impact of the full set of developed countries' policies on developing countries, in areas such as trade, investment and agriculture, was already highlighted by the DAC in 1991, when it coined the term Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Today PCD represents one of the cross-cutting areas of work of the OECD, involving, besides the DAC, a range of other Committees in an organisation-wide Horizontal Project.<sup>1</sup>

On 18-19 May 2004, the OECD will organise a Policy Workshop to discuss ways to take forward the PCD agenda in the context of its Horizontal Project. The Workshop participants are expected to include senior officials from OECD Countries and developing countries represented at the WTO as well as academics.

#### **Development evaluation's possible contribution to the Policy Coherence debate**

In keeping with its role of providing sound analysis and reality based evidence, the DAC Network on Development Evaluation could usefully contribute to move the PCD agenda forward. One possible way to do this would involve extracting lessons learned on PCD from existing evaluations and collecting them in a synthesis paper, whose content could be presented at the forthcoming OECD Policy Workshop.

As PCD has only just entered the development debate, evaluations specifically investigating substantive PCD issues might still be limited in number. However, existing evaluations of aid programmes and projects are likely to contain relevant findings on the broader impact of OECD Members' policies on developing countries. Evaluations of agricultural extensions programmes might for instance contain useful insights on the effects of agricultural subsidies in OECD countries. Similarly, certain assessments of the outcomes of education, training, scholarships programmes, etc are likely to shed light on issues revolving around brain drain and migration flows. It is also probable that some evaluations of trade capacity building and SMEs support contain information on obstacles to OECD markets access for southern enterprises. With respect to virtually any of the PCD-related issues listed below (footnote1), Members' evaluation portfolios have the potential to be a rich and authoritative source of information.

#### **Request for existing evaluation material towards a synthesis study on PCD**

Members of the Network are therefore invited to scan their evaluation portfolios for evaluation/reviews/studies containing relevant information on PCD and then send this to the Secretariat which will in turn compile and analyse the material.

On the basis of the submitted material, and provided this information is rich enough, the Secretariat will produce a synthesis paper(s) on lessons learned on PCD from evaluations to be presented at the forthcoming OECD Policy Workshop in May 2004.

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<sup>1</sup> The areas addressed by policy coherence include trade, investment, agriculture, food and fisheries, immigration, environment, trade related intellectual property rights (TRIPs), information & communication technology, security, money laundering. DAC Peer Reviews regularly assess members' attention to PCD while other DAC sub-bodies deal with specific issues. relating to trade, procurement, etc environment etc are dealt with by, as well as in a number of other directorates at the OECD.