Dear Focal Points,

[cc: DAC Delegates]

Season’s Greetings! In this newsletter, we are writing to inform you about:

- New CODE Report: Policy coherence at the local level
- OECD Action Plan on the SDGs
- Recent activities of the OECD-PGD Unit
- New OECD publications: From a PCSD perspective

Please note that we are continuously expanding our mailing list, so feel free to forward this email to your colleagues and let us know of any additional names to add to the list.

NEW CODE REPORT: POLICY COHERENCE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

**Policy coherence at the local level: Aligning employment, skills and economic development policy**

Implementing the SDGs requires whole-of-government approaches and policy coherence at different levels – local, national, regional, and global. Local and regional governments in particular are essential for delivering the economic, social and environmental transformations needed for achieving the SDGs.

This Coherence for Sustainable Development report explores one aspect of localising SDGs in more detail: how to foster more integrated approaches between employment, skills and economic development at the local level. It offers lessons relevant to all countries. It also highlights key challenges and barriers to policy integration at the local level as well as the importance of low-carbon initiatives for local economic development and employment opportunities. The analysis draws primarily on research undertaken by the OECD’s Programme on Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED, which seeks to contribute to the creation of more and better quality jobs through more effective policy implementation, innovative practices, stronger capacities and integrated strategies at the local level.

OECD ACTION PLAN ON THE SDGs

On 13 December, the OECD Council approved an Action Plan that sets out how the Organisation will support Members and the international community in the achievement of the SDGs.

Responsibility for implementing the 2030 Agenda lies primarily with countries and their governments. In this spirit, the OECD’s initiatives with respect to the 2030 Agenda will be demand-driven. Existing expertise – in particular that of OECD committees – will contribute to the Organisation’s activities as they are designed and implemented. Strengthened collaboration with other international organisations, including the United Nations system, will promote synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.
RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE OECD PCD-UNIT

“Definition and Dissemination of Systems Thinking”, Landau, Germany, 21-22 November

This expert meeting, organised by the University of Koblenz-Landau – “Learning-Society-Environment”, brought together individuals from academia, international organisations, and research institutes to explore the role of systems thinking in understanding and addressing rising levels of uncertainty and risk, and clarify the objectives and activities of the new International Programme for the Advancement of Systems Thinking. Ebba Dohlman gave a presentation on PCSD in the 2030 Agenda and the importance of managing risk through effective institutions and coherent cross-sectoral strategies within a longer term perspective.

“Readying institutions and policies for integrated approaches to implementation of the 2030 Agenda”, Vienna, Austria, 14-16 December

This [UN Expert Group Meeting in preparation for the HLPF 2017](#) was organised by UNDESA and UNIDO in Vienna on 14-16 December 2016. The meeting, which had a strong policy coherence angle, brought together around 200 participants from UN member states, international organisations, civil society, academia and science institutions with the purpose to explore whether institutions and policies are able and equipped to take integrated approaches that reflect the interrelations between various sectors and subsectors addressed by the SDGs. The discussion focused on the group of SDGs to be reviewed by the HLPF in July 2017 (Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14) as well as SDG 17 on means of implementation. The aim was to identify major statements and actions points the HLPF could include in its ministerial declaration in July 2017. Ernesto Soria Morales from the OECD-PCD Unit was invited to moderate a panel entitled “Ending hunger and achieving food security: what can we learn from the key linkages with other SDGs?”

NEW OECD PUBLICATIONS: FROM A PCSD PERSPECTIVE

*Perspectives on Global Development 2017: International Migration in a Shifting World*

Despite growing economic dynamism in many developing regions, international migration flows are not being diverted towards these new alternative poles but rather are concentrating in advanced economies. This [report](#) documents the impact of migration on developing countries and discusses policies that can help maximise gains from it and foster development. "Migration is a natural result of economic development that can benefit both countries of origin and destination. This trend is here to stay, so it has to work for all countries," said OECD Secretary Angel Gurría. "Improved co-operation would help developing, emerging and advanced economies better manage migration to the benefit of all, making sure that there are more winners and fewer losers from migration."
Private Sector Engagement for Sustainable Development: Lessons from the OECD-DAC

This report examines the politics, policies and institutions behind private sector engagement, the focus and delivery of private sector engagements, private sector engagement portfolios, effective partnership and thematic issues including risk, leverage and ensuring results. Drawing on the practical experiences of DAC members, the report highlights good practice, provides a typology of private sector engagement and outlines key lessons. It highlights the importance of aligning private sector engagements to overall development co-operation strategies and aid effectiveness principles. It also looks at investing in institutional capacities, developing a suite of flexible mechanisms for private sector engagement, and adopting appropriate systems to monitor, evaluate and report on the results of partnerships with the private sector.

International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of IOs in Fostering Better Rules of Globalisation

The role of international organisations (IOs) is critical in the development of rules and standards that can help advance the well-being of citizens in an increasingly globalised world. IOs could improve their effectiveness by building on their respective experience in setting global rules and standards and doing more to coordinate their actions and technical expertise, according to a new OECD study of the rule-making practices of 50 international bodies. This report looks at the challenges of monitoring and evaluating the implementation and impact of international standards and guidelines set by bodies that rely largely on nonbinding instruments. It notes that transparency, flexibility, focus and co-operation are vital to ensure complementarity in the different agendas.

States of Fragility 2016

This report shows that development, peace and security efforts in the developing world have not kept pace with the new reality of violence. People affected by violence are those the world has left furthest behind. By 2030, more than 60% of the global poor will be living in fragile and conflict-affected states. It is our goal to ensure that these people – those left furthest behind – are part of our shared tomorrow. The analysis in the report is centred around the OECD’s fragility framework, a multidimensional model that identifies 56 contexts as fragile in 2016.

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Last but not least – from all of us to all of you…
Thank you for your collaboration and contributions to our work on PCSD in 2016!
We look forward to continuing working with all of you in 2017!

Best wishes for the holiday season,
Ebba, Ernesto & Carina