



We will soon be changing the format of this newsletter to improve readability. You will continue to receive it unless you [unsubscribe](#).

Dear Focal Points,
[cc: DAC Delegates]

February 2017

In this newsletter, we are writing to inform you about:

- The OECD Programme Biennial Report (PIR) End-user Survey
- Better Policies for 2030: An OECD Action Plan on the SDGs
- Monitoring the implementation of the OECD Strategy on Development
- Upcoming activities of the OECD-PCD Unit
- New OECD publications: From a PCSD perspective
- News from our Members

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.

With our best wishes, the OECD-PCD Unit.

SEEKING YOUR FEEDBACK : OECD PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

The OECD's Programme Implementation Report (PIR) is an important accountability and feedback mechanism for the OECD: it shows Members how well the OECD performed overall against its Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) objectives; it gives insights into committee effectiveness in order to support subsequent decision-making related to the PWB. It is also a tool to support OECD management in developing approaches to increase impact and relevance.

An important element of the PIR is the biennial end-user Survey. The Survey will be conducted from February 2017, and seeks feedback on the Quality, Impact and Usage of all OECD products from invited end-users in capitals. All national focal points will automatically be invited to participate in this survey as end-users of our work on policy coherence for sustainable development, so please keep an eye out for it. If anyone else from our distribution list also wishes to provide feedback, please let us know by responding to this email.

BETTER POLICIES FOR 2030: AN OECD ACTION PLAN ON THE SDGs

Following the recent declassification of the OECD Action Plan on the SDGs [C(2016)166/REV2], government officials can read the [full text](#) on OLIS. Recognising that the responsibility for implementing the 2030 Agenda lies primarily with countries and their governments, related OECD initiatives will be demand-driven. Specifically, the OECD will:

- Support countries as they identify where they currently stand in relation to the SDGs, where they need to be, and propose sustainable pathways based on evidence.
- Reaffirm its role as a leading source of expertise, data, good practices and standards in economic, social and environmental areas of public policy that are relevant to the SDGs.
- Encourage a “race to the top” for better and more coherent policies that can help deliver the SDGs, through the use of hallmark OECD approaches (e.g. peer reviews and learning; monitoring and statistical reporting; policy dialogue, soft law).

Strengthened collaboration with other international organisations, including the United Nations system, will promote synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OECD STRATEGY ON DEVELOPMENT

The OECD Strategy on Development [C/MIN(2012)6] was adopted by the 2012 Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level. The main goal of the Strategy was to strengthen OECD’s contributions to higher and more inclusive growth in the widest array of countries with policy coherence for development and knowledge sharing as key components. The Strategy envisaged regular monitoring and reporting of progress in its implementation. The [final monitoring report](#) [SG/SD(2017)1] is now available for government officials on OLIS. It focuses on the implementation of the Strategy through 17 projects and cross-cutting themes; the resulting mainstreaming of development perspectives within the Organisation; and related outcomes up to and including the first half of 2016.

NEW OECD PUBLICATIONS: FROM A PCSD PERSPECTIVE



ITF Transport Outlook 2017

The ITF Transport Outlook 2017 provides an overview of recent trends and near-term prospects for the transport sector at a global level, as well as long-term prospects for transport demand to 2050, for freight (maritime, air and surface), passenger transport (car, rail and air) and CO2 emissions.

This [edition](#) looks at how the main policy, economic and technological changes since 2015, along with other international developments – such as the Sustainable Development Goals – are shaping the future of mobility, and presents alternative policy scenarios for long-term trends in transport demand and CO2 emissions from all transport modes, freight and passenger. A special focus on accessibility in cities also highlights the role of policies in shaping sustainable transport systems that provide equal access to all.

OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector



The garment and footwear sector is one of the largest consumer goods sectors in the world. It represents an important economic driving force, and the tragic collapse of the Rana Plaza factory in 2013 brought global attention to the risks of severe adverse impacts both in manufacturing but also further upstream.

This [guidance](#) will help companies identify and prevent potential negative impacts related to human rights, labour, the environment and corruption in garment and footwear supply chains worldwide. It promotes a systematic and integrated approach to managing risk and purchasing and offers comprehensive and government-backed recommendations to business that address risks they may face in both manufacturing and sourcing materials. It also calls on buyers to embed social, human rights and environmental considerations into their purchasing practices.



Cross-border Co-operation and Policy Networks in West Africa

This [publication](#) examines how policy actors involved in cross-border co-operation contribute to the regional integration process in West Africa. It uses a pioneering methodology, known as social network analysis, to visualise the formal and informal relationships between actors involved in cross-border policy networks, showing that borders have notable and diverse impacts on exchanges of information and the relative power of networks. The report then analyses a range of regional indicators of co-operation potential, visually demonstrating that borders can also affect the ability of sub-regions within West Africa to develop cross-border initiatives in a number of ways. It concludes with the analytical foundations for more effective place-based policies that can enhance cross-border co-operation in West Africa.



Tackling Wasteful Spending on Health

Following a brief pause after the economic crisis, health expenditure is rising again in most OECD countries. Yet, a considerable part of this health expenditure makes little or no contribution to improving people's health. In some cases, it even results in worse health outcomes. Countries could potentially spend significantly less on health care with no negative impact on health system performance, or on health outcomes. This [report](#) systematically reviews strategies put in place by countries to limit ineffective spending and waste.

NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

Norway has presented its [report](#) on Policy Coherence for Development 2016 to the Storting. The report analyses the effects of Norwegian policies on development as they relate to each of the targets under SDG16 on Peaceful and Inclusive Societies. It represents a baseline for Norway's efforts in the ten areas covered by this goal.

On Thursday 2 February, the **Finland** gave a [report](#) to its Parliament on the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The aim is a carbon-neutral, resource-wise and competent Finland where non-discrimination and equality is secured.