POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A POST- 2015 ERA: HOW CAN PCD HELP ADVANCE UNIVERSAL GOALS AND CONTRIBUTE TO TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE?

AGENDA - 4-5 MARCH 2014, PARIS

Tuesday 4 March	

15.00-18.00	**Session 1 :** **Global trends shaping emerging policy coherence challenges in a post-2015 world**	
	Opening remarks	– Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary General.
	Key note address	– Hans Rosling, Founder of Gapminder.
	Moderator	– Simon Upton, Director, OECD Environment Directorate.
	Panellists	– Diana Alarcón, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Development Policy and Analysis Division, UNDESA.
		– Carl Dahlman, Head of Global Perspectives Division, OECD Development Centre.
	☐	– Betty Maina, CEO, Kenya Manufacturers' Association, Kenya.

Wednesday 5 March	

09.00-11.00	**Session 2:** **Governance processes for managing policy coherence for development beyond 2015**	
	Moderator	– Erik Solheim, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee.
	Panellists	– Daniel Schraad-Tischler, Senior Project Manager, Program Shaping Sustainable Economies, Bertelsmann Foundation.
		– Serge Tomasi, Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate.
		– Ye Jiang, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies.
	Lead discussant	– Rolf Alter, Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development.
	Brief report	– Hanna Rinkineva, Deputy Director, General Development Policy and Planning, MFA, Finland, on applying the PCD Toolkit to food security.
11.15-12.45	**Session 3:** **Goals, targets and indicators to inform coherent and integrated policy making**	
	Moderator	– Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD.
	Panellists	– Hans Rosling, Founder of Gapminder.
		– Marie Gad, Chief Advisor, Confederation of Danish Industry.
		– Petra Krylova, Centre for Global Development.
		– Jamie Drummond, Executive Director, ONE.
12.45-13.00	**Conclusions and next steps**	
	Closing Remarks	– Rintaro Tamaki, OECD Deputy Secretary-General.

Annotated Agenda, 4-5 March 2014
Meeting of the National Focal Points for Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)

POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A POST- 2015 ERA: HOW CAN PCD HELP ADVANCE UNIVERSAL GOALS AND CONTRIBUTE TO TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE?

This meeting will hear and discuss different perspectives on how enhanced policy coherence for development (PCD) can support the MDGs and any subsequent global goals in the post-2015 agenda. The meeting will be organised in three sessions:

− *Session 1 (4 March 2014), will look at emerging megatrends in social and economic geography around the world and their implications for global development dynamics and our PCD approaches. It will also identify the nature and scope of the key issues that need to be considered in a renewed Global Partnership for the post-2015 development agenda* ***("the what?")***;

− *Session 2 (5 March 2014), will discuss how governance processes are evolving to recognise and respond to such trends in a coherent and integrated manner* ***("the who?")***; *and*

− *Session 3 (5 March 2014), will explore approaches and indicators for measuring policy coherence for development that can attract and maintain public attention and motivate governments and stakeholders to take action* ***("the how?")***.

Organiser*: Ebba Dohlman, Head of the Policy Coherence for Development Unit, Office of the Secretary-General*

Special Rapporteur*: Richard Carey, Independent Development Advisor*

Tuesday 4 March	
14h45-15h00	Coffee & registration
15h00-18h00	**SESSION 1: GLOBAL TRENDS SHAPING EMERGING POLICY COHERENCE CHALLENGES IN A POST-2015 WORLD** In a polycentric global economy, emerging policy coherence challenges are shaped by a number of potent forces, such as: accelerated globalisation; increasing interconnectedness of countries and people through mobile communications; multi-country value chains; the virtual economy; and the rapid transmission of news, views and ideas. Other important trends include: shifting wealth and growing middle classes in developing countries; changes in food consumption patterns; greater inequality within countries; diverse population dynamics; urbanisation; natural resource demand and discovery, including oil and gas reserves in many more developing countries; climate change and disruptive weather events; and the impact of huge increases in computing power on science and technology, business models and individual lives. These trends generate a new set of challenges and opportunities for development with implications for all. At the same time the nexus of macroeconomic, financial and monetary policies and associated spill overs generates a complex environment for investment and competitivity, regionally and globally. The multilateral trade system is under pressure from associated tensions and the rise of regional trade agreements. Financial and fiscal integrity are no longer marginal issues but central social, economic and political concerns. These trends call for a broader approach to PCD aiming to create win-win global coalitions and enabling environments for development and sustainable economic transformation.

This session will provide an opportunity to discuss the implications of a changing global landscape on the way we design and implement policies, and to identify key issues that call for priority attention in the post-2015 development agenda. It will also take a closer look at the interconnected roles of public policies and investments and the enterprise sector to bring about the transformations needed for sustainable development, and look at the incentives for companies to ensure that their activities are sustainable in economic, social, environmental and ethical terms.

Opening remarks.
- ✓ Angel Gurría, Secretary-General.

Setting the scene.
- ✓ Key note address by Hans Rosling, Founder of Gapminder.

Questions and answers.

Interactive panel discussion:
Moderator: Simon Upton, Director, OECD Environment Directorate.

a) *What are priority areas in elaborating a post-2015 single framework and set of universal goals applicable to all countries? Can the economic, social, and environmental policy agendas be joined up?*
   - ✓ Diana Alarcón, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Development Policy and Analysis Division, UNDESA.

b) *How can the OECD best contribute to sustainable transformation, and to addressing the economic, social and environmental implications of global megatrends in a coherent manner?*
   - ✓ Carl Dahlman, Head of Global Perspectives Division, OECD Development Centre.

c) *What are the particular challenges facing low-income countries in creating enabling environments for investment and sustainable business activity? What policy tools and business models are needed to scale up and include the "bottom of the pyramid"?*
   - ✓ Betty Maina, CEO, Kenya Manufacturers' Association, Kenya.

Open discussion.

Background documentation: [Policy coherence for inclusive and sustainable development](#) (OECD, 2013).

Wednesday 5 March

08h45-09h00	Coffee
09h00-11h00	**SESSION 2: GOVERNANCE PROCESSES FOR MANAGING POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT BEYOND 2015.** *Moderator:* Erik Solheim, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee Ongoing changes in the global economic landscape suggest that policy coherence issues will be more complex, requiring convergence between major policy agendas as well as the integrated functioning of the environment and development policy communities. This calls for greater involvement of the Centres of Government (CoG), as providers of the leadership, vision and co-ordination needed to build a common understanding and achieve consensus on an integrated and coherent global development agenda. In the final analysis, it will be a Heads of State function to reach agreement in 2015 on the major new global frameworks for development and climate change and associated financing scenarios. Hence the importance of greater coherence between international processes, such as the MDGs, the Rio+20 Sustainable Development Goals, the post-2015 agenda, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, the G20 and the G8.

	At the G20 Summit in Saint Petersburg in September 2013, Leaders committed to participate actively in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda; engage in the discussions on the direction of the new framework, its key principles and ideas; and "ensure that G20 activities beyond 2015 are coherent with the new development framework" (paragraphs 86 and 87 of the G20 Leaders' Declaration). In the same vein, the process towards the post-2015 development agenda is linked to wider intergovernmental deliberations on sustainable governance and financing. The recently established UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is providing political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development, and is anticipated to be the body responsible for reviewing progress on the implementation of sustainable development commitments. a) *What are the key features of "sustainable governance" that matter for assisting and adapting to global development and transformational change? How well are OECD countries integrating these objectives into their policy systems?* ✓ Daniel Schraad-Tischler, Senior Project Manager, Program Shaping Sustainable Economies, Bertelsmann Foundation. b) *How can current mechanisms of global governance, such as the G20, contribute to achieve convergence of policy agendas and improve coherence for sustainable development?* ✓ Serge Tomasi, Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate. c) *How are Chinese perspectives evolving on post-2015 development challenges and the supply of global public goods as the preparations for the post -2015 development agenda moves forward?* ✓ Ye Jiang, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies. Open discussion. ✓ Lead discussant: Rolf Alter, Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development. ✓ Brief report by Hanna Rinkineva, Deputy Director, General Development Policy and Planning, MFA, on Finland's application of the PCD Toolkit to food security.
11h00-11h15	Coffee
11h15-12h45	**SESSION 3: GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS TO INFORM COHERENT AND INTEGRATED POLICY MAKING** *Moderator:* Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD. Our ability to measure and monitor the existence of coherent or incoherent policies, including the associated benefits and costs, is important for evidence-based decision-making; providing feedback on actions, inaction and impacts; motivating governments and stakeholders to take action; and holding governments and other actors accountable for their policy choices. The High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda notes that the global community requires clear priorities, shared global metrics and national targets around which to organise itself. The Panel also recommends that the agenda includes monitoring and accountability mechanisms involving states, civil society, the private sector, foundations and the international development community. The post-2015 development agenda is expected to become a framework for the international pursuit of focused and coherent action on sustainable development, as well as national priority-setting and mobilisation of resources. It is also expected to contribute to transformational change.

	The OECD recognises the important role of mutually supportive policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues as well as the need to increase the impact of policies contributing to the achievement of global development goals. As part of its Strategy on Development, the OECD is currently looking at existing indicators which measure factors that may contribute to (enablers) or hinder (disablers) certain development outcomes. This session will explore the opportunities and challenges offered by this approach, as well as other efforts underway to manage and assess policy coherence at multiple levels of governance. a) *How can existing OECD tools and indicators of policy efforts be best exploited to develop a meaningful monitoring framework? How to develop and communicate 'coherence indicators'?* ✓ Hans Rosling, Founder of Gapminder. b) *What is the role of business groups in policy coherence action agendas? What lessons can be learnt from public-private sector dialogue in developing countries?* ✓ Marie Gad, Chief Advisor, Confederation of Danish Industry (DI). c) *Lessons from the Commitment to Development Index - How could global goals and national contexts be integrated in a comparable way across countries? How can the impacts of global policy efforts and dysfunctions be better registered at the level of developing countries?* ✓ Petra Krylova, Centre for Global Development. d) *What is the role of advocacy groups in policy coherence action agendas?* ✓ Jamie Drummond, Executive Director ONE. Open discussion. *Documentation:* Concept Note: Using OECD indicators to assess PCD (OECD, 2013); and DCD/ECDPM Methodology Paper.
12h45-13h00	**CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS** *Closing remarks.* ✓ Rintaro Tamaki, OECD Deputy Secretary-General.