COUNTRY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS THE OECD EXPERIENCE

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- IV. OUTCOME AND INFLUENCE



Definition of Peer Review

- Peer review is the systematic examination and assessment of the performance of a government by other governments, with the goal of helping the reviewed government to improve its policy making, adopt best practices, and comply with established standards and principles
- The examination is conducted on a nonadversarial basis, and it relies on mutual trust, as well as the shared confidence in the process



Definition of Peer Pressure

- Peer pressure is:
 - (i) a mix of formal recommendations and informal dialogue by the peer countries;
 - (ii) public scrutiny, comparisons; and
 - (iii) the impact of all the above on domestic public opinion, national administrations and policy makers.

Functions of a Peer Review

- Peer review can serve the following purposes:
 - Policy dialogue;
 - Transparency;
 - Capacity building;
 - Compliance and implementation.



Reviews

- Economic reviews
- Energy reviews (IEA)
- Aid Reviews
- Environmental Reviews
- Other reviews





Programme Roots

MANDATE and HISTORY

- OECD Ministerial meetings, G7 Summit
- 1st cycle: 30 member countries reviewed
- 2nd cycle: 20 member countries reviewed

ACCOUNTABILITY

- Domestic and international commitments
- Environmental credibility of governments (e.g. public opinion, other governments)





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE

- SD institutional arrangements
- Institutional integration (e.g. strategic, planning, programming, budget, project levels)
- Market-based sectoral integration (e.g. prices, taxes, subsidies)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Global, regional, bilateral, OECD Acts



Reference Framework ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

- Effectiveness, efficiency
- Ambitious or modest objectives?

THE 3S

- Objectives (aims, goals, targets)
- Performance (intentions, actions, results)
- Framework (pressure, state, response)
- Outputs (description, evaluation, prescription)





Peer Review Process

- Preparation stage
- Mission (by review team)
- Peer review (by WPEP)
- In country publication
- Follow-up and Monitoring (by reviewed country)





- Policy relevance
- Analytical soundness
- Measurability

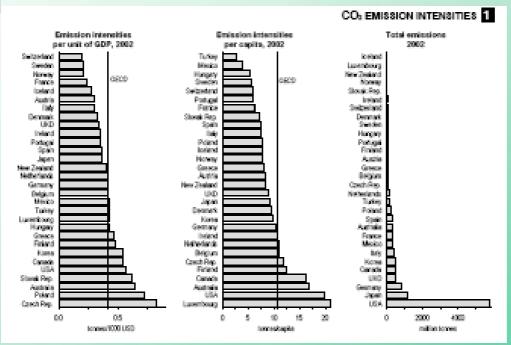


OECD Key Environmental Indicators

- ♦ 10 KEI, 34 CEI
- Endorsed by Environment Ministers
- Selected from OECD Core Set
- Purpose:
 - public information and communication
 - assessing progress



Using Environmental Indicators





OSCD Environmental Indicators 2005

- -- comparison issue
- -- aggregation issue





- Only ONE tool
- Interpretation in context
- Inter-country comparisons
- OECD indicators vs country-specific indicators
- No unique normalisation







Products

- Published report, conclusions recommendations
- English/French/Third language
- Derived products (e.g. water, Σ C&R, achievements)



- Germany
- !celand
- Portugal
- Norway
- Japan
- Slovakia
- Italy
- United Kingdom

- Netherlands
- Poland
- Austria
- Mexico
- Canada
- Spain
- Sweden
- France

- Chile
- Czech Rep.
- United States
- * Korea
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- Belgium
- China



Recommendations

- About 50 recommendations on future directions
- Pragmatic versus strategic
- Medium term, long term
- Commonly agreed, country specific
- 30 sets of recommendations with rolling, monitoring and revision



Influence/Ownership

- Analysis-credibility-influence
- Transfer of ownership
- Influence via public opinion/press and decision makers

- Press Conference (Minister, OECD officials)
- Parliament, Seminars
- Dissemination





- *** UN ECE**
- *** UN ECLAC**
- ADB/UNEP
- Russia, Bulgaria, Belarus
- Chile, China, Brazil



- Self-monitoring: voluntary government response
- Peer-monitoring: cycles or reviews

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