

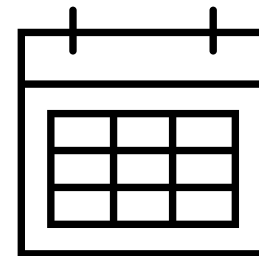
Domain 2: Long-term considerations

SDG Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Introduction (1/3)

Definition

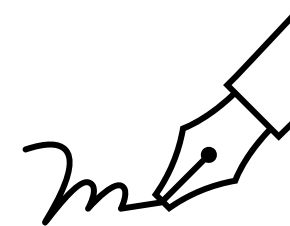
The country has mechanisms in place to ensure that long-term considerations are integrated into decision-making, policy development and planning



Introduction (2/3)

Implementation

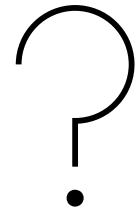
- Can be expressed through a combination of having long-term goals and the interests of future generations embedded in **national frameworks** that apply to the whole of government, with assessment and oversight mechanisms



Introduction (3/3)

Why are long-term considerations important?

- Essential for pursuing a “development that meets the needs of the present **without compromising the ability of future generations** to meet their own needs”



Computing the value (1/2)

Main indicator (worth 5 points)

Long-term objectives going beyond the current electoral cycle included in national strategies

Country example

Cabo Verde



- Development Vision using foresight methods such as horizon-scanning, trend analysis, cross-impact analysis and scenarios
- Aim:
 - To identify future strategic opportunities, challenges and risks in relation to the achievement of the sustainability objectives
 - To identify resilient and coherent priority policy areas/programmes
 - To explore and identify the existing and new government structures required to reach the strategic objectives collectively and coherently

Are there any long-term objectives that go beyond the current electoral cycle included in national strategies?

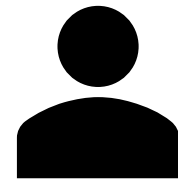
Computing the value (2/2)

Additional specific mechanisms (worth 1 point each, up to a maximum of 5 points)

- 2.1 A commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations
- 2.2 Other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight on possible future effects
- 2.3 Mechanisms for regular appraisal of policies
- 2.4 Impact assessment mechanisms
- 2.5 Other nationally relevant factors


2.1 A commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations

- Having a **special person or institution** to keep considerations about the future high on the political and administrative agenda
 - Beneficial for policy coherence



2.1 A commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations

Country example: Hungary

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- 2011 Fundamental Law advocates the mainstreaming of sustainability into public policies
 - Contains key principles on the rights of future generations
 - Since 2012: Deputy Commissioner for Fundamental Rights responsible for the protection of the interests of future generations
 - Countries with similar institutions: Australia, Canada and Norway

Does your country have a commissioner, council or ombudsperson for future generations?

2.2 Other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight on possible future effects

Country example: Wales



- Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 requires Ministers to:
 - Take account of any action taken by the UN in relation to the SDGs, in preparing a future trends report
 - Publish indicators that must be applied for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the well-being goals
- The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales e.g. assisted the Welsh Government in ensuring that the land-use planning policy document would reflect the Well-being of Future Generations Act

Does your country have other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight on possible future effects?

2.3 Mechanisms for regular appraisal of policies

Country example: Germany



- Since 2009: Mandatory sustainability impact assessment of draft government laws and ordinances at the federal level
 - Focuses on the long-term and unintended consequences of regulatory projects
- The aim is to:
 - Take sustainability systematically into account as a guiding principle of policy in the legislative process
 - Improve the draft regulation as early as possible and minimize undesired effects

Does your country have mechanisms for regular appraisal of policies?

2.4 Impact assessment mechanisms

- At this point in time, no examples have been identified



Does your country have any impact assessment mechanisms in relation to policy coherence?

2.5 Other nationally relevant factors

Country example: Finland



- The Committee for the Future in the parliament
 - Prepares implementation plans, the government's annual reports and State budget proposals in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - On the basis of the statements, parliament drafts its position on the government report on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - Organizes formal meetings and open hearings
- Dialogue between government and parliament has improved the understanding of sustainable development in all political parties

Does your country have other nationally relevant factors?

Thank you



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