

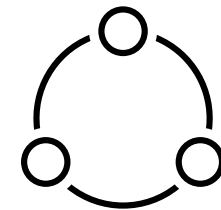
Domain 5: Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages

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

Introduction (1/3)

Definition

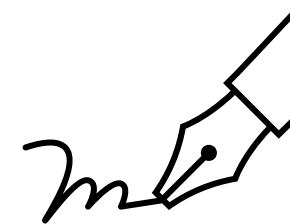
The country has mechanisms in place that allow relevant public institutions to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development into policy and planning processes and systematically assess the wider effects of policies and cross-sectoral linkages



Introduction (2/3)

Implementation

- **Mechanisms could include** specific legal provisions, guidelines, mandates, assessment tools and coordination mechanisms to assess policy linkages and cross-sectoral impacts ensuring coherent implementation of the sustainable development agenda
 - Should apply to policy and planning **at both national and subnational levels** and should address domestic as well as transboundary effects and international linkages



Introduction (3/3)

Why is the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, assessment of policy effects and linkages important?

- Allow for prevention and mitigation of potential negative impacts, and **optimization of potential positive synergies**, and thus policies in different sectors are coherent amongst themselves
 - Without adequate collaboration, opportunities to harness positive cross-sectoral linkages may be missed
- Essential to ensure that **cross-cutting issues**, such as gender or health, **are mainstreamed into all sectoral policies**



Computing the value (1/2)

Main indicator (worth 5 points)

A mechanism for assessing and addressing issues in terms of the contribution of a policy (new or existing) to broader sustainable development, including transboundary elements

Country example

Portugal



- Existing institutional structures have been mobilized to assume the roles and responsibilities needed:
 1. The Interministerial Committee for Foreign Policy
 - Main forum for interministerial coordination both of the international implementations of the SDGs and of the reporting at the regional, national and global levels
 2. The Interministerial Commission for Cooperation
 - Leads, coordinates and monitors the integration of the Goals in development cooperation
 - Mandated to address policy coherence in 2014

Is there any mechanism for assessing and addressing issues in terms of the contribution of a policy (new or existing) to broader sustainable development, including transboundary elements?

Computing the value (2/2)

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

5.1 The application of the above mechanisms at all levels of government

5.2 An indicator framework for tracking policy effectiveness towards sustainable development

5.3 Cost-benefit analysis of policy impacts across all sectors

5.4 The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and to optimize synergies as part of policy and planning

5.5 The consideration of international spill-overs, such as cross-border and international impacts

5.6 Other nationally relevant mechanisms

5.1 The application of the above mechanisms at all levels of government

Country example: Greece



- Ministry of Culture and Sports places particular emphasis on linking cultural heritage with the local community through the development of synergies between tourism and awareness-raising.
 - Enhances the cultural product and strengthens the country's position on the international tourism map, thus contributing to its economic and social growth

Where the previously mentioned mechanisms applicable at all levels of government?

5.2 An indicator framework for tracking policy effectiveness towards sustainable development

Country example: Colombia

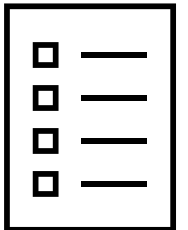


- Links 98 per cent of the indicators in its National Development Plan 2018-2022 directly with one or more of the SDGs and has connected the SDGs to the national budget
- High-level Interinstitutional Commission for the Effective Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and its SDGs
 - Monitors, follows up and evaluates the achievement of the targets of the Goals, with the explicit aim of facilitating coordination across development sectors

Is there an indicator framework for tracking policy effectiveness towards sustainable development in your country?

5.3 Cost-benefit analysis of policy impacts across all sectors

- Recommendation by the Council of the OECD articulates the need to:
 - Introduce regular assessments, where possible, to identify and assess potential positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, building on any existing tools
 - Adopt ex-ante and ex-post impact assessment practices that consider transboundary impacts, paying particular attention to economic, social, gender and environmental impacts on developing countries as well as the promotion and protection of human rights



5.3 Cost-benefit analysis of policy impacts across all sectors

Example: European Union




- Better Regulation Toolbox of the European Commission
 - Proposes that it is often best to use a combination of methods, such as cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis and multicriteria analysis
- In 2021, the European Commission announced that the SDGs will be mentioned explicitly in all of its impact assessment reports

Does your country have cost-benefit analysis of policy impacts across all sectors?

5.4 The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and to optimize synergies as part of policy and planning

Country example: Netherlands

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- Since 2011: Integrated Assessment Framework
 - Every proposal for a new policy, piece of legislation or regulation submitted to the parliament is assessed in terms of sustainability
 - Assessment conducted at an early stage, allowing for the enhancement of policy coherence and for an ex-ante assessment
 - Three steps: 1. Problem analysis, 2. Instrument selection, 3. Assessment of impacts
 - In addition, 20 standard kinds of possible impact are assessed by ministries during the process

Does your country have an assessment framework to identify measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and optimize synergies as part of policy and planning?

5.5 The consideration of international spill-overs, such as cross-border and international impacts

Country example: Finland



- In the context of the SDGs, international spill-overs relate to the impact of one country's actions on another's ability to achieve the Goals
- According to Finland, comprehensive assessment of spill-overs is not possible due to lack of data
- In general, the assessment of spill-overs is most advanced in the field of international trade
 - The Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Solutions Network analyse the spill-overs caused by international trade on the environment, security, economy, finance and governance
 - Finland scored 67.1 (average result for a high-income country)

Are there any analyses or mitigation measures considered for international cross-border or international impacts?

5.6 Other nationally relevant mechanisms

Example: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)



- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment
 - Lay down the general obligation of countries to notify and consult one another on all major projects, plans and programmes under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across State boundaries
 - Mechanism in place to promote transboundary policy coherence for countries that have ratified the Convention and Protocol

Does your country have other nationally relevant mechanisms?

Thank you



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