



# GUIDANCE NOTE ON ENHANCING POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT- ANNOTATED OUTLINE

INITIAL BRAINSTORMING

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18th Meeting of the informal network of National Focal Points for Policy Coherence  
4 December 2019, OECD Conference Centre, Paris.



# Roadmap towards a comprehensive guidance note to support countries in implementing the Recommendation on PCSD

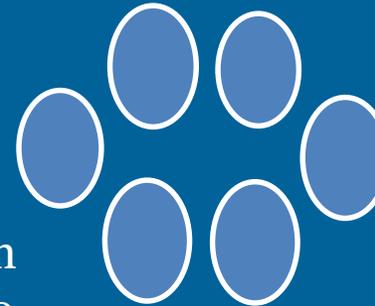
Annotated outline  
(first draft)



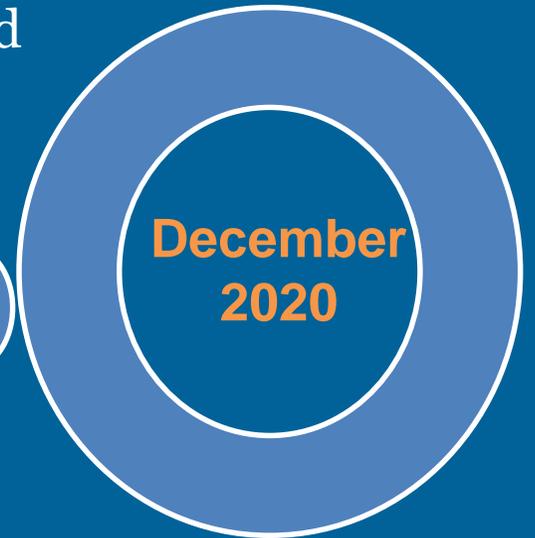
Annotated outline –  
Revised draft –  
Next national  
focal point  
meeting



Thematic analysis and  
workshop/ interactions  
with countries and  
stakeholders

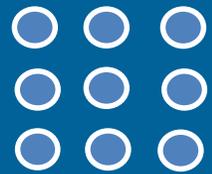


Final  
Draft



Review and  
inputs from  
countries

Inputs from  
countries to  
compile the  
final Guidance  
note



- Comments from 5 rounds of consultations on PCSD Recommendation
- Inputs from the focal point meeting of **December 2019**



# Annotated outlines (first draft) – Structure

## I. A strategic vision for achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in an integrated and coherent manner

### 1 Political Commitment and Leadership



- Role of Parliament
- Poverty, gender and human rights perspective to PCSD

### 2 Strategic Long-term Vision



Tools to define long term vision

### 3 Policy integration



- SDGs Budget
- Public Procurement
- Integrated national financing frameworks

## II. Effective and inclusive institutional and governance mechanisms to address policy interactions

### 4 Whole-of-Government coordination



- Informal working methods – Community of Practice
- Building capacity

### 5 Subnational engagement



### 6 Stakeholder engagement



Whole-of-society approach

## III. A set of responsive and adaptive tools to anticipate, assess and address impacts of policies

### 7 Policy and financial impacts



- SDGs Impact analysis and assessment
- transboundary impacts

### 8 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

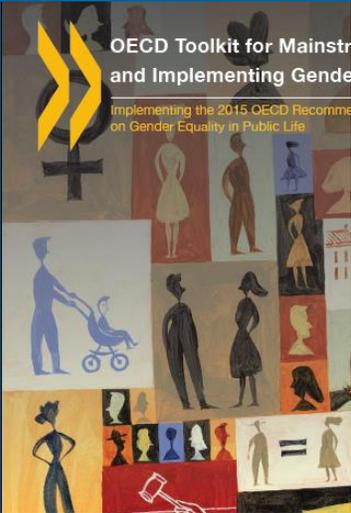


- SDGs Impact analysis and assessment
- transboundary impacts

### 9 Key concepts/definition



# Guidance: Examples (for inspiration)



## SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTION

- Did you undertake a situation analysis which would allow you to identify evidence-based priorities and track progress in gender equality?

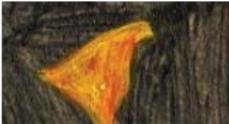
## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

A sound knowledge base and analysis of where the country stands in terms of gender equality are crucial for defining gender equality objectives, designing a strategic plan, setting policy priorities and sequencing, and measuring their potential impact.

In parallel, it is equally important to understand the human and financial resources required to meet the identified gender equality needs. A literature review can be undertaken to gather available qualitative and quantitative evidence. In preparing the situation analysis, it is crucial to involve a wide range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to ensure it is comprehensive and reflects expertise and insights from different policy areas (e.g. education, health, housing, infrastructure, etc.). A "SWOT" analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) can also facilitate effective implementation of gender equality strategies.

## WHAT ARE THE KEY ACTIONS TO CONSIDER?

- Develop an analytical framework and a related plan of action for assessing the state of the art of gender equality in the country;



## WHAT ARE THE KEY ACTIONS TO CONSIDER?

- Establish coordinating bodies or committees within government and issue regulations or legislation to ensure vertical and horizontal coordination on gender equality and mainstreaming;
- Define the role of central gender equality institutions within the coordinating bodies or committees to promote effective leadership;
- Ensure that any decision undertaken by coordinating bodies or committees are reflected in decisions of line ministries and other government institutions;
- Establish and regulate meetings and committees where non-government stakeholders can take part and provide feedback on the implementation of the government's implementation of its gender equality and mainstreaming strategy;
- Ensure that institutions are represented within coordinating bodies or committees with the right level of competences, authority and diversity.

## WHAT ARE THE PITFALLS TO AVOID?

- Vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms for gender equality and mainstreaming within government are missing; coordination efforts are informal and fragmented and lack clear leadership;
- Lack of effective coordination between governmental institutions, social partners and civil society, which weakens the overall implementation of the gender equality strategy;
- Decisions, orientation and guidelines provided within coordination bodies are not implemented and followed up at the level of individual institutions;
- Members of coordinating bodies or committees are not sufficiently influential within the coordinating body.

## OECD Development Policy Tools

### Addressing Forced Displacement through Development and Co-operation

GUIDANCE AND PRACTICE



Table 2.4: Localising responses to forced displacement

Level	Actors	Suggested Functions
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental departments               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsible for refugees and IDPs</li> <li>- Planning and finance</li> <li>- Sector ministries, e.g. health, education, agriculture, labour, and lands</li> </ul> </li> <li>National NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-ordinate response and have overall control of development and humanitarian policy while ensuring humanitarian space is safeguarded</li> <li>Build networks across governmental departments to support whole-of-government approach</li> <li>Support development of national standards and policies to guide response</li> <li>Mobilise existing technical capacities and financial resources to support programmes</li> <li>Undertake national protection (including gender analysis) and capacity gaps analysis</li> <li>Support social cohesion through state-led public advocacy on the rights of refugees and IDPs</li> <li>Strengthen or develop legal and policy frameworks</li> <li>Include refugees and IDPs in National Development Plans</li> </ul>

Table 2.5: Progressing towards comprehensive solutions

Dimension	Description	Indicators
Legal	Refugees and IDPs enjoy a progressively wider range of rights and entitlements. This may lead to the acquisition of permanent residence rights and ultimately to the acquisition of citizenship in the country of asylum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freedom of movement</li> <li>Issuance of travel documents</li> <li>Issuance of residence permits and work permits</li> <li>Documented citizenship</li> <li>Permanent residency</li> </ul>
Economic	Refugees and IDPs can participate in the local work force either through jobs or through self-employment, commensurate with their skills, and obtain a standard of self-sufficiency that is similar to the host country population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to work</li> <li>Access to land</li> <li>Access to financing or credit</li> <li>Access to livelihood training</li> <li>Access to professional licenses and/or work permits</li> </ul>
Social and Cultural	Refugees and IDPs are accepted by the host community and state into the community without fear of discrimination, intimidation or repression, and are able to create and maintain social bonds and links within the host community, participating fully in social and cultural life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intermarriage</li> <li>Establishment of joint businesses</li> <li>Access to community centres</li> <li>Representation of the ethnicity or racial or linguistic group in national and civil society media</li> <li>Access to national services, e.g. such as education and health</li> </ul>
Civil and Political	Refugees and IDPs are increasingly able to participate in civil society, including in community governance, local and central government, as well as through election processes and public consultations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in community leadership structures</li> <li>Opportunity to vote</li> <li>Inclusion in conflict-prevention and peacebuilding processes</li> </ul>

- representatives
- Private sector



# Annotated outline – examples of potential sections

## Political Commitment and Leadership



- Has your country adopted a political commitment on SDGs implementation?
- Does the political commitment include a specific reference on PCSD?
- Are there any clearly defined priority areas, time-bound action plans and performance indicators?
- How are institutions for SDGs implementation designed?
- Which political factors shape governments' institutional design choices concerning PCSD?
- Is the Parliamentary system involved in the institutional design for implementing the SDGs and PCSD?

## Integrated national financing frameworks



- Are there good practices of integrated national financing frameworks aligned with the SDGs?
- Which ministries are formally involved?
- Which are the actions already put into practice by governments and / or financial institutions?
- Does the executive play a coordination role of these actions?
- What role do the various economic ministries play in the national implementation of the SDGs?
- Is there a good practice of economic and fiscal policies designed for sustainable development?
- Are there specific communication actions on SDGs to involve the financial sector, including both large and small investors?
- Is there SDGs diagnostic tool to integrate sustainable development into development cooperation policies?



# Annotated outline – examples of potential sections

## Sub-national engagement



- How to align the efforts of local, sub-national, national and international institutions?
- How to raise awareness and develop sub-national and local implementation of the 2030 Agenda?  
Are you aware of any good practices?
- Is there a common language at all levels for the achievement of sustainability?

## SDGs budget



- Is there a system in place which supports the integration of the SDGs into the budget process or is it planned?
- If yes, does it adopt a whole of Agenda approach including an analysis of all SDGs and targets or does it focus only on some SDGs (for example climate change, gender, green budgeting)?
- Which methodology is applied (for example tagging, internalization of externalities)?
- How is the internal process organized to define SDG-aligned budgeting?
- What is the role of the ministry of finance?
- What is connection planned with a medium and long-term investment plan?
- Is there a specific reclassification exercise along the SDGs regarding the part of the national budget dedicated to external policy, such as financial development aid?



## EXPECTED INPUTS/FEEDBACK

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- Identification of the main challenges of countries in implementing the PCSD Recommendation
- Identification of topics for thematic analysis/workshops
- Collecting practices in enhancing PCSD
  - Establishing an international data base on Practices on PCSD



# International database on PCSD practices- A tool to support policy analysis for better decision making

## Explore data through



Policy initiatives



Types of policy instruments



Policy theme



Countries and territories

## Analysis with

## Interactive dashboards

