1. Background

The 2030 Agenda contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), divided into 169 targets, which are informed by 244 Indicators. Sustainable Development Goal 17 covers partnerships and means of implementation to achieve the goals. In this respect, mechanisms for policy coherence are identified as an important aspect of means of implementation with Indicator 17.14.1 measuring the “number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development”.

Together with an expert group (including colleagues from OECD), an indicator framework was developed which consists of 8 sub-indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Institutionalization of Political Commitment</th>
<th>3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination</th>
<th>5. Policy linkages</th>
<th>7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The country has institutionalized its commitment towards policy coherence for sustainable development at the highest political level.</td>
<td>The country has an institutional mechanism in place that periodically brings together relevant ministries and governmental entities to enhance coherence across sustainable development related policies including sectoral policies.</td>
<td>The country has mechanisms in place that allow relevant public institutions systematically assess the policy effects and cross-sectoral linkages throughout the policy and planning processes in the spirit of the integrated approach of the SDGs.</td>
<td>The country has mechanisms in place to systematically monitor and evaluate the effects of policies on the various dimensions of sustainable development as well as cross-sectoral impacts, and to report and inform adaptive action.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The country has mechanisms in place to ensure that long-term considerations are integrated into decision-making, policy development and planning.

The country has mechanisms in place to ensure that laws, policies, plans, programmes, and major development projects at different levels of government and including at the overarching/general, sectoral and local level are developed through participatory processes that involve relevant stakeholders.

The country has mechanisms in place for aligning priorities, policies and plans adopted at various levels of government.

The country has mechanisms in place to promote the alignment of private and public finance to policy coherence objectives and to track related expenditures.

In order to test the draft methodology with a sample of members states to receive feedback on its acceptability, applicability, and any feedback to incorporate before its finalization and submission to the IAEG-SDGs consultation workshops were organized in Guyana (28/8/2019), Burkina Faso (11/10/2019), Kenya (9/1/2020) and Tanzania (13/1/2020) with their respective governments.

2. Consultations with Guyana, Burkina Faso, Kenya & Tanzania

Consultation workshops were organized in collaboration with the national government from half a day (Guyana) to a full day (Burkina Faso, Kenya and Tanzania) in order to present the draft methodology and attempt to apply it to the national case in order to:

2.1. General Feedback on the zero-draft methodology

In the all consultation workshops participants welcomed the overall approach of the methodology and found it clear, comprehensive and useful in supporting them to evaluate their policy coherence mechanisms and their effectiveness. Participants welcomed the types of mechanisms discussed, which supported their understanding of the methodology although more initial guidance would be welcome.

Language

A part of the feedback was focused on the language used throughout the methodology. In general, it was suggested that the language could use some streamlining and that some concepts were not clear enough. An example of this was the need to broaden the concept of “policy coherence” for sustainable development means and clarify on the wording when it comes to politics and policies.

Policy Coherence

Participants had questions on how the concept of “policy coherence” should be interpreted. Besides the idea to add a guiding document including some definitions of the concepts used in the methodology, the participants especially suggested that the definition of policy coherence should be broadened to alternative but similar concepts such as policy coordination, integrated approaches and whole of government approach.

Sub indicators:

Report on 4 Consultation workshops on SDG Indicator 17.14.1: Guyana, Burkina Faso, Kenya & Tanzania
Participants in the workshops welcomed the 8 sub indicators and demonstrated their understanding of all indicators, except for sub indicator 5. The 4 consultation workshops showed that this sub indicator in particular could use more clarity and guidance and was considered to be too heavy. The new version of this sub indicator integrates this feedback with a lighter and clearer version of this sub indicator.

Value system

Participants were supportive of the approach of awarding a value to the various mechanisms. Some participants suggested that if no points are scored in the basic component of a sub-indicator, it should still be possible to score points in the additional elements of the sub-indicator. However, as these additional elements (in sub indicators 1 to 5) are meant to report on the strength of the mechanism measured in the basic component this is not feasible. Questions were raised on the option to have a progressive scoring within one element to measure it more precisely although this would increase the reporting burden.

2.1. Draft Value Assessment for Guyana, Burkina Faso, Kenya and Tanzania


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Indicators</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Institutionalized political commitment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Long-term considerations</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Participatory processes</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Consultation and coordination across government levels</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Financial resources and tools</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%)

35%


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<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Sub indicators 6, 7 & 8 do not have this basic vs. additional element dimension.

Report on 4 Consultation workshops on SDG Indicator 17.14.1: Guyana, Burkina Faso, Kenya & Tanzania
**Kenya: Total DRAFT Value for SDG-indicator 17.14.1: 43/80 → 54%**

**Sub Indicators**

9. Institutionalized political commitment  
10. Long-term considerations  
11. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination  
12. Participatory processes  
13. Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages  
14. Consultation and coordination across government levels  
15. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence  
16. Financial resources and tools  

**TOTAL**  
43

**Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%)**  
54%

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**Tanzania: Total DRAFT Value for SDG-indicator 17.14.1: 51/80 → 64%**

**Sub Indicators**

1. Institutionalized political commitment  
2. Long-term considerations  
3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination  
4. Participatory processes  
5. Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages  
6. Consultation and coordination across government levels  
7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence  
8. Financial resources and tools  

**TOTAL**  
51

**Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%)**  
64%

For more information contact Yannis.derbali@un.org and campbell7@un.org

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Report on 4 Consultation workshops on SDG Indicator 17.14.1: Guyana, Burkina Faso, Kenya & Tanzania
Annex 1: Narrative Assessment exercise for Guyana, Burkina Faso and Kenya

Annex 1.1. Guyana

The political commitment (sub indicator 1) to policy coherence for sustainable development was clearly expressed in Guyana’s recent VNR although the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 does not contain any reference to policy coherence. The institutionalization of the political commitment did not go further in the recent workshop discussion and thus elements such as defined roles and responsibilities, dedicated budget and set timelines as well as explicit consideration of international commitments, which could improve the institutionalization.

The Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 is an excellent example for the basic version of sub indicator 2 related to long term decision making. The need to establish a more institutional architecture supporting long-term decision making could take the form of the suggested additional elements of this sub indicator.

The lack of an institutionalized inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination mechanism (sub indicator 3) was one of the clear gaps revealed by this consultation exercise. The Public Sector Improvement Programme is an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism but is limited to implementation rather than covering policy and programmes. While the now defunct National Planning Commission linked to the Ministry of Finance, used the play this role, the above mentioned GSDS Vision 2040 does propose a high-level Vision 2040 Council (currently focused mainly on overseeing M&E based progress and achievement) that could potentially increase the coherence covered by this sub indicator.

Important elements for Participatory Processes (sub indicator 4) exist in Guyana such as Article 13 of the national constitution requiring involvement and participation of all citizens, the EPA Act requiring public consultation on projects with environmental impact and the recent signature to the Escazu Agreement. However, it was agreed that Guyana would benefit from a more structured framework of participatory processes.

The area of policy linkages and the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (sub indicator 5) was identified as a clear gap in the national institutional framework to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. It was noted that institutional changes decided at the highest level in this sense, would be required for the implementation of the GSDS Vision 2040. There were a few mechanisms which could be built on such as the cross-border task forces of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and project-related mechanisms at the Ministry of Business.

Guyana has several mechanisms in place enhancing alignment across government levels (sub indicator 6) among which the annual national conference of the Toshaos bringing together regional actors and national ministers, the routine reporting of the Regional Democratic Councils to the Central Government and the Neighboring Democratic Councils feeding into the regional and national level. However, it was agreed that these mechanisms could be strengthened while additional mechanisms could be established as well including strengthening capacities at local level in this area in order to ensure more alignment across government levels in a vertical way.

Sub indicator 7 measuring Monitoring and Reporting for Policy Coherence was considered to be too ambitious by the participants. A potential solution proposed was to focus on the existence and usage of comprehensive tools and information systems which would be used in a first phase to evaluate policies.

Report on 4 Consultation workshops on SDG Indicator 17.14.1: Guyana, Burkina Faso, Kenya & Tanzania
Additionally, these policies would be evaluated on their cross-sectoral policy effects as well. In the case of Guyana, it was suggested to establish policies making it mandatory for governmental agencies to develop and implement Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks. The Auditor General Reports was another mechanism to build on to monitor and report on policy coherence.

Finally, the Integrated Financial Management Information System led by the Ministry of Finance was suggested as mechanism to build on for Financing Policy Coherence (Sub indicator 8). This System could be built on to tag financial information to the SDGs or to the GSDS. The Ministry of Finance was considered to be effective when it comes to aligning financing of international donors with national priorities.

Annex 1.2. Burkina Faso

The political commitment of Burkina Faso towards policy coherence for sustainable development is expressed in its most recent VNR which fits to the basic component of sub indicator 1. The long-term perspectives measured by sub indicator 2 are well reflected in Burkina Faso’s “Etude National Prospective du Burkina 2025”. This policy document combines a look back with a look ahead of over 20 years of the state of Burkina Faso and serves as the basis to deduct the mid-term strategies of the national government.

The National Conference on Sustainable Development presided by the minister meets every two years and is the most important strategic mechanism on Sustainable Development giving direction to what used to be known as the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD: Conseil National pour le développement durable) but recently evolved into the National Council for Sustainable Development (CNDD). However, despite its name this forum focuses more on the environment than on the holistic sustainable development agenda. The National Technical Committee and the National Pilot Committee were suggested as a body to follow-up on the SDGs as well which could fit under sub indicator 3. The latter bringing bringing together the Prime Minister, the Minister of Development, the presidents of the “cadres sectoriels de dialogues” representing 14 sectors, the presidents of the “cadres régionaux de dialogue” and many other stakeholders.

When it comes to Participatory Processes (sub indicator 4) the Ministry of Economy and Finance which develops development policies (short, middle and long term) and translates these into programmes and coordinate, it also evaluates development actions implemented and has developed a guide to develop Sectoral Policies, including on participatory processes. The guide elaborates on how stakeholders could be involved and emphasizes the importance of participation along the way. Additionally, the Constitution provides for an accountability mechanism that allows public intervention such as petitioning and subsequent review regarding sustainable development related policies.

Based on the discussions at the workshop and further research, Burkina Faso did not have any mechanism in place that would fit sub indicator 5 focusing on policy linkages and integrating the dimensions of sustainable development. When it comes to the vertical coherence between government levels as assessed by sub indicator 6, participants noted that consultation and coordination does take place but that these mechanisms are not institutionalized.

The national Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) is the institution managing the National Programme of Environmental Information System (PNGIM). While the ONEDD will evolve into a broader institution called National Observatory for Sustainable Development (ONDD), these mechanisms are good examples that could be built on for mechanism falling under sub indicator 7, as the scope of the data is currently limited to the environment. The Integrated Expense Circuit could serve as a potential mechanism to build on for sub indicator 8, as this tool does not tag the various
dimensions of Sustainable Development. Additionally, Burkina Faso has a requirement to align cooperation funds to national policies and priorities through an Integrated Cooperation Programme (PIC) negotiated with the government yet no supporting documents for this mechanism were found.

Annex 1.3. Kenya

The Kenyan government has not institutionalized its political commitment to policy coherence for sustainable development as assessed by sub indicator 1 yet, despite the political commitment towards sustainable development. The vision 2030 which aims to lay out the long-term development blueprint for the country up to 2030 is a good example of a mechanism fitting the basic component of sub indicator 2. This vision has been translated into Medium Term Plans and the Kenyan government is currently implementing the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP 3 2018-2022). Despite the prominence of the future generations in the Constitution, the government has not established an institution as reflected in the first additional element of this indicator.

An inter-agency technical working group on sustainable development was established in early 2015 in line with the basic component of sub indicator 3. It is composed of key ministries, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and National Council for Population and Development, civil society and the private sector. The counties are represented as well. The main roles are to catalyse the implementation of the SDGs, mainstream them in planning documents, and report on SDG progress and acts as a forum to share information where necessary. When it comes to horizontal coherence, participants noted that the governance structure of a devolved state as Kenya requires not only the consideration of inter-ministerial coordination but also inter-governmental coordination at, for example, the county level. One of the mechanisms discussed that could ensure this horizontal coherence between counties is the Council of Governors which consists of the Governors of the forty-seven counties.

Regarding sub indicator 4 Citizen participation is vaguely embedded in Kenya’s Constitution as a principle and national value and has been translated in the County Governments Act of 2012. The County Governments Act requires public participation in county planning processes. In 2018 the Public Participation Bill was passed which among others guides the counties to develop “appropriate feedback mechanisms” and includes provisions to disclose the rationale for taking or not taking into account the inputs from consultations. The Public Finance Management Act equally provides the requirement and guidance to ensure that the budget processes take place in a participatory way.

When it comes to policy linkages, the Kenyan government is working to establish a mechanism that would fit in this sub indicator 5. The draft version of the Guidelines for Preparation Of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPS) from the Ministry of Devolution and Planning will ensure that the programmes of the counties “will also be reviewed based on cross-Sectoral considerations, both in terms of potential negative impact and of harnessing synergies across County Government sectors, across levels of government and with non-governmental stakeholders” while every year, the National Treasury prepares guidelines for the budget for the preparations of sectoral plans which require to indicate what the linkages of the programmes are with other programmes. The National and County Government Co-ordinating Summit chaired by the president meets at least twice a year and brings together the national government and the 47 counties in Kenya. The summit, a good example for mechanisms falling under sub indicator 6, provides a forum for among others, consultation and cooperation between the national and county governments, promotion of national cohesion and unity, coordinating and harmonizing the development of county and national government policies. Additionally, the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council, chaired by the Vice-President brings together the national government and the counties on budget related matters.
The County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) have a 10-year span, that is being reviewed every 5 years which makes their timing align with the timing of the MTPs. Steps have been taken to establish mechanisms as set out in the elements 1 and 3 for this sub indicator 7 working towards general M & E frameworks, but these are not focused or do not contain specific aspects on all dimensions of Sustainable Development. Kenya has established a requirement that cooperation funds (“grants by development partners”) need to align with national policies and priorities through the approval of the Cabinet Secretary for grants and donations from a development partner to the national government (entity) and the approval of the County Executive Committee for grants and donations for county government (entity). The other elements of sub indicator 8 were not in place yet.

Annex 2. Participation to consultation workshops

Following national entities participated in the consultation workshops per country

**Guyana**
- Department of Environment, Ministry of the Presidency
- Office of Climate Change, Ministry of the Presidency
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Public Infrastructure
- Ministry of Social Protection
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Communities
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Ministry of Business

**Burkina Faso**
- Department of Environment, Prime Minister
- Designated National Authority of the Green Climate Fund, Prime Minister
- Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development
- Ministry of Environment, Green economy and Climate Change
- Ministry of the Presidency
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Public Infrastructure
- Ministry of Social Protection
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Communities

**Kenya**
- Ministry of Devolution and Planning
- Ministry of East African Community & Regional Development
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- Ministry of Health
- State Department for Livestock
- State Department for Wildlife
- State Department of Correctional Services
- State Department of Devolution & Planning
- State Department of Energy
- State Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture & the Blue Economy
- State Department of ICT
- State Department of Immigration
- State Department of Industrialization
- State Department of Sports
- Nairobi City County
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- Caritas
- Council of Governors
- Ecosave Africa
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute
• Kenyan Association of Manufacturers (representing Private Sector)

Tanzania
• Ministry of Agriculture, (MOA)
• Ministry of Finance
• Ministry of Health-Community Development
• Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)
• Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement (MoLHHS)

• Kiambu County Government

Tanzania
• Ministry of Minerals (MoM-MADINI)
• Ministry of Works, Transport & Communication (MWTC)
• National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
• Tanzania Data Lab (Dlab)