











## Good institutional practices in promoting policy coherence for sustainable development

Building Block	Description
 Political Commitment	<p>The Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD), adopted in February 2017, is Poland's current framework for achieving the SDGs. The principle of policy coherence for development was incorporated in the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2016-2020 and adopted by the Council of Ministers.</p>
 Policy Integration	<p>Government administration bodies (ministries) are responsible for ensuring that sectoral policies are consistent with the SDGs and contribute to global development.</p>
 Strategic Long-term Vision	<p>The SRD of 2017 has a perspective through 2030, and the country plans to prepare a long-term National Development Concept in 2018. Multi-annual budgetary planning is being strengthened and the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (ECCM) is tasked with preventing ad hoc political decisions that could conflict with long-term sustainability goals.</p>
 Policy and Financing Impacts	<p>Poland uses tools to assess policy effects, including ex ante environmental impact assessments, assessments of compliance with the SRD, and evaluations of the impacts of Poland's domestic policies on priority countries for development co-operation. The guidelines for RIAs thus include consideration of transboundary impacts of national regulations on social and economic development in Poland's priority countries.</p>
 Policy Coordination	<p>The Ministry of Investment and Economic Development co-ordinates implementation of the SRD, and the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology is responsible for co-ordination of national SDG implementation. The MFA co-ordinates development co-operation and ensures the coherence of domestic policies and the SDGs with a focus on developing countries (within established priority areas). It is supported by a National Coordinator for International Development Cooperation, appointed from the group of (under-) secretaries of state, who also head the Development Cooperation Programme Board (DCPB), composed of representatives from different ministries (including the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development and the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology), parliamentarians, NGOs, employers' organisations and academia. The DCPB defines and discusses development co-operation priorities and takes up conflicts of interest and inconsistencies. The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (ECCM) and the Coordinating Committee for Development Policy (CCDP) provide additional platforms to exchange information and search for consensus in the case of divergent positions. The CCDP contains a task force for representatives of national government including the MFA, local governments, academia and the socio-economic environment. PCD contact points in ministries are responsible for in-house co-ordination of PCD.</p>
 Local and Regional Involvement	<p>Development projects (from the SRD and other strategies) are planned in consultation with local government units, social and economic partners, and the Joint Government and Territorial Self-Government Committee (KWRiST), a forum to identify common positions of the national and local governments. The task force for cohesion of the SRD with the 2030 Agenda (at CCDP) is composed of representatives of local governments, among others.</p>
 Stakeholder Engagement	<p>Dialogue with stakeholders takes place through forums such as the Social Dialogue Council at central level and the Regional Social Dialogue Councils. Tripartite industry teams (representing the government, employers and trade unions) meet in these forums discuss and reconcile diverging interests related to the functioning of a given sector/industry. The Councils also help to implement and monitor flagship projects of the SRD within the regions.</p>
 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	<p>The Minister of Investment and Economic Development reports annually on SRD implementation progress and submits it for consideration to the CCDP and Council of Ministers. Implementation of PCD priorities is monitored by reports prepared by co-ordinators in priority areas and submitted to the Development Cooperation Programme Board. New annual action plans for implementation of PCD priority areas incorporate ideas to strengthen SDG implementation</p>