

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States **Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development** **deadline for submissions 17 September 2018**

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The current Three-Year-Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2016-2018 lists whole-of-government development policy in a separate subchapter, which elaborates on the various levels and activities in order to reach the goal of a higher level of PCD. The Three-Year-Programme 2019-2021, which is currently under elaboration, will incorporate an even stronger commitment. Moreover PCD is a legal obligation under the Federal Act on Development Cooperation of 2003

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

Coordination Mechanisms for the promotion of PCD include

- 1) at policy level: Development-policy Jour Fixes, CSO dialogue, dialogue with Parliament, meetings of the Advisory Board for Development Policy
- 2) at operational level: Interministerial working groups, evaluations and thematic platforms. Additionally the Council of Ministers endorsed two inter-ministerial strategic guidelines, the “common strategic guideline on environment and development” and the “common strategic guideline on security and development”.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

As legislative body, the parliament plays a crucial role in ensuring and promoting PCD in the making of laws and by overseeing the government’s work.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

In 2016/2017, the inter-ministerial strategic guideline “Security and Development in Austrian Development Policy” and its implementation between 2011–2016 was reviewed. The guideline sets out principles and fields of activity for concerted interaction among relevant government and non-governmental actors in the fields of conflict prevention, crisis management, peacebuilding and statebuilding, and was assessed in view of results achieved in the respective fields of observation to date. Moreover, strategic Mid-Term Evaluations of the ADC Bhutan Country Strategy 2015-2018, Armenia and Georgia Country Strategies 2012-2020 as well as Kosovo Country Strategy 2013-2020 were completed in 2017 and 2018, respectively. These evaluations included an assessment of impact prospects of our engagement in the respective partner countries. Furthermore, an impact study of the ADC engagement in support of energy/solarthermics in partner countries was conducted in 2018.

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Numerous national policy frameworks and positions rely on well-established multi-stakeholder advisory groups and a broad consultative process. Non-government actors regularly participate in presentations and discussions of drafts of mid-term-reviews of the Austrian Development Cooperation in its partner countries. Furthermore, relevant non-governmental stakeholders – CSO, private sector, academia, political parties, interest groups (such as the Federation of Austrian Industries - IV, or the Austrian Economic Chambers - WKÖ) – were involved in the process of developing the Three-Year-Programme 2019-2021 from the beginning. Under the supervision of the MFA and other relevant governmental bodies, various working-groups (including the stakeholders mentioned above) have been established in order to draft consensual building blocks of the future programme.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the
[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

1) See 3.3
2) The interministerial strategic guidelines on “Environment & Development” and “Security and Development in Austrian Development Policy” were drafted jointly by the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs and other Federal Ministries as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs). They provide a frame of reference for all actors engaged in the fields addressed and set examples for how overall policy coherence can be brought to bear on everyday cooperation. Apart from that, all our future evaluations will have a specific part on the whole-of-government approach in their implementation.

* b. ...at EU level

Good progress in procedures within the Commission:

- DG DEVCO gets all draft communications with relevance for developing countries before they can be approved by the college.
- Ex ante Impact Assessment

EU global strategy is the reference Document for policy coherence in EU External Action.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

Absence of high-level political support for PCD as well as institutional structures that allow for swift decision-making (for instance a dedicated governmental body responsible for PCD with the power to direct) and the necessary staff.

* b. ...at EU level

- EU external Action: Policy Coherence or Policy Coherence for Development?
- Even adequate political will and the best procedures for PCD are not enough to ensure PCD is taken

into consideration, technical know-how in the respective sectors (trade, etc.) is needed for in depth analysis of policy proposals.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

We instruct external and independent authorities to carry out evaluations of our work on a regular basis (e.g. Evaluation of the Environmental Policy of the Austrian Development Cooperation in 2015; Evaluation of the interministerial strategic guideline “Security and Development in Austrian Development Policy” in 2016). Moreover, we monitor the implementation of the recommendations made on basis of the evaluations at least once a year.

Above that, coordination offices in priority countries of the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) report semi-annually on their progress implementing ADC’s respective development objectives (with a special focus on strategic priorities).

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Yes, for domestic implementation. By decision of the Austrian Council of Ministers on 12th January 2016, the Austrian Government has tasked all Ministries to integrate the SDGs into their relevant programmes and strategies and, where necessary, to develop new action plans and measures for coherent implementation of the 2030 Agenda. An interministerial working group chaired by the Federal Chancellery and the MFA has been established to coordinate and discuss efficient and successful implementation and to exchange information. It meets on a regular basis.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Coordination offices in priority countries of the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) report semi-annually on their progress implementing ADC’s respective development objectives (with a special focus on strategic priorities).

Publication

1

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

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PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

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In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

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Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

In 2014, Belgium established a regulatory framework and new structures to ensure Policy Coherence for Development. The Law for Belgian Development Cooperation subscribes to the obligation of Policy Coherence for Development and foresees that all draft laws or royal decrees are presented to the Council of Ministers to be examined in advance by the Belgian Development Cooperation as to their possible impact on Development (Chapter 8).

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

An interdepartmental Commission for Policy Coherence with 16 members of the most important federal and regional government services is appointed to oversee mechanisms and correct follow-up regarding policy coherence for sustainable development.
A consultative Council consisting of representation of NGO-umbrella organizations and academia provides relevant advice on issues regarding PCSD.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

Some MoP have introduced questions to the Minister for Development Cooperation

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Any new project of rules of law is supposed to be assessed through an impact analysis. One the criteria is "policy coherence for development"

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

Please see
https://diplomatie.belgium.be/fr/politique/cooperation_au_developpement/nos_methodes_de_travail/service_evaluation_speciale

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

NGOs are involved in many formal or non formal committees and also in all evaluation steering committees.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

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laws about PCD were voted before the Agenda 2030 meeting (September 2015). There is no reference to the SDGs.

4.1 add more info (optional)

All the BE PCD structure could be renewed after the next May 2019 elections.

4.1 add more (2)

4.1 add more (3)

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

Policies coherence (and not policies coherence for development) is always a challenge in the institutional Belgian structure). On the other hand, PC for Sustainable Development is now more and more important.

a.at National level (add more)

*b. ...at EU level

...

b.at EU level (add more)

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

*a. ...at National level

All the BE PCD structure could be renewed after the next May 2019 elections.
The role of the development cooperation within the Commission Interdépartementale pour le Développement Durable (CIDD) could reinforced

*b. ...at EU level

...

b. ...et EU level (add more)

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

cfr

https://diplomatie.belgium.be/fr/politique/cooperation_au_developpement/nos_methodes_de_travail/service_evaluation_speciale

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

...

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

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In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

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Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Environment

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The political commitment for PCD is embedded in the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018 - 2030 and national strategic framework Czech Republic 2030, which serves as the main 2030 Agenda implementation platform.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

The main coordination mechanism to promote PCD in the Czech Republic is the Council for Development Cooperation under the auspices of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, the Government Council for Sustainable Development is committed to promote the broader concept of PCSD through monitoring of the national sustainable development strategy implementation. The two Councils intend to strengthen their cooperation in the coherence related issues in the future. Furthermore, the appointment of national focal points in each line ministry responsible for the SDGs implementation is proposed in the 2030 Agenda implementation plan which will be submitted to the government in autumn 2018.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

Yes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries regular evaluations of selected development cooperation projects. Findings vary, depending on evaluated project/program.

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders active in development cooperation are taking part in both decision-making processes and ex-post evaluations through the Council of Development Cooperation and its working groups (e. g. working group on evaluation).

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

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The 2030 Agenda is one of the main reference frameworks for the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018 - 2030 approved by the government in 2017. The main objectives and priorities in terms of SDGs implementation in partner countries are SDG 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15 and 16.

In addition, the national sustainable development framework Czech Republic 2030 is setting national priorities for global development, related primarily to increased ODA, strengthening policy coherence and promoting SDG 16.

The 2030 Agenda implementation plan (which will be submitted to the government in autumn 2018) is also assessing all 169 SDGs targets for their national relevance in both internal and external dimension. Where relevant external dimension was identified, appropriate measures should be taken by responsible line ministries.

The progress in all above described policies will be regularly monitored.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

N/A

* b. ...at EU level

N/A

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

Ensuring policy coherence for sustainable development requires increased capacities for ex-ante and ex-post evaluations of policies in many areas and strong political mandate for the PCSD agenda which would enable changes in case of found incoherencies. This applies particularly to politically sensitive agendas, such as environmental issues with trans-boundary effects, migration, agriculture etc.

* b. ...at EU level

Same as above.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Partly, through evaluations of development cooperation projects.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

When relevant, the Embassies can be consulted on the impact of development cooperation projects (both ex-ante and ex-post).

Publication

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List_of_PCD-relevant_initiatives_-_amended_12.07.2018.pdf

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* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?



Yes



No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018-2030 mentions a political commitment on Policy Coherence for Development:

„Policy coherence is one of the Agenda 2030 goals which are essential to sustainable development. In line with the Agenda 2030 and the objectives of the Czech Republic 2030 Strategic Framework, the Czech Republic will strive to ensure the coherence of domestic and foreign policies with the objectives of the development cooperation in order to prevent the negative impacts of individual policies on development efforts, with an emphasis on environmental and human rights dimension. Within the framework of the Government Council for Sustainable Development and in co-operation with the Council on Development Cooperation, the coherence of all the Czech national policies will be stressed to ensure that they effectively contribute to sustainable development at home and in the world.“

The Strategy [in English] is available at: <https://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/foreign_relations/development_cooperation_and_humanitarian/development_cooperation_strategy_of_the_1.html>

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

The Council for Development Cooperation, chaired by the Deputy Minister for Development Cooperation, is the main coordination mechanism within the national administration to deal with a broad scale of development cooperation related issues, including PCD promotion.

The Government Council for Sustainable Development, chaired by the First Deputy Minister and Minister for the Environment since April 2018, plays an important role in promoting PCSD across the government.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

Yes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries regular evaluations of selected development cooperation projects. Findings vary, depending on evaluated project/program. Usually, the main problem is the limited sustainability, not incoherence.

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Representatives of non-governmental stakeholders attend meetings of the Council for Development Cooperation as observers. They are also consulted during preparation of development cooperation programmes.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

The 2030 Agenda is one of the main reference frameworks for the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018 - 2030 approved by the government in 2017. The main objectives and priorities in terms of SDGs implementation in partner countries are SDG 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15 and 16.

In addition, the national sustainable development framework Czech Republic 2030 is setting national priorities for global development, related primarily to increased ODA, strengthening policy coherence and promoting in particular SDG 16.

The 2030 Agenda implementation plan (which will be submitted to the government in autumn 2018) is also assessing all 169 SDGs targets for their national relevance in both internal and external dimension. Where relevant external dimension was identified, appropriate measures should be taken by responsible line ministries.

The progress in all above described policies will be regularly monitored.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

A major step forward in promoting policy coherence in the Czech Republic was the strategy Czech Republic 2030, adopted by the Government on 19 April 2017. The document combines external and internal dimensions of SDGs implementations and is a result of joint efforts of the Council for Development Cooperation and the Government Council for Sustainable Development. It outlines six national priority areas (people and society; economic model; resilient ecosystems; municipalities; global development; and good governance). An important part of the document is also an impact analysis of global megatrends on national development.

* b. ...at EU level

The establishment and activities of the Working Party on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development substantially contributes to the mainstreaming of policy coherence within the Council and as such is an example of good practice for promoting PCD at EU level.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

Translating commitment into practice would be supported by greater awareness on policy coherence and by fostering an administrative culture of cross-sectoral co-operation within the public service.

*b. ...at EU level

While there is good knowledge and endeavour to foster policy coherence among those EU bodies (from all institutions) that deal with thematic policies concerning sustainable development and development cooperation, some more effort could be done to inform EU bodies dealing with regional policies about the concept of policy coherence.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Such obligation is established by the Implementation Plan to the Czech Republic 2030 Framework.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

When relevant, the Embassies are consulted on the impact of development cooperation projects (both ex-ante and ex-post). The Czech Development Agency is a member of the Development Cooperation Council and as such regularly consulted.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

- In March 2017, the Danish government published its official National Action Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals. It encourages all actors (governmental, non-governmental, private sector) across the Danish society to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. In the section on ‘Coherent Effort for Sustainable Development and Global Development’, the Danish Government pledges to include an impact analysis for global development and developing countries with any new legislation and other efforts, for which it is deemed relevant.

- A central aspect of the Danish strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian policy – The World 2030 - is the Whole-Of-Society-approach.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

- As part of the National Action Plan for the SDGs, the Government has established an inter-ministerial working group to monitor the implementation of the plan. Each line ministry is responsible for the indicators that fall under its purview. The Ministry of Finance chairs the working group and has the overarching responsibility for coordinating PCD.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

- Per the National Action Plan, new legislation will be accompanied by analyses of the impact on global development and developing countries. Thus, these impact analyses will form part of the deliberations on each legislative piece deemed relevant to Danish efforts for PCD.

- The implementation of the action plan is monitored through yearly progress reports and a more comprehensive status report every fourth year.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

- Not specifically partner countries, but broader impact analyses as described in the answer to question 2.2.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

- All proposals for new legislation are subject to public consultations, under which issues of policy coherence can also be raised.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

N/A

4.1 add more info (optional)

4.1 add more (2)

4.1 add more (3)

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

- Placing the overarching responsibility for the SDGs, including policy coherence for development, at the Danish Ministry of Finance has helped drive the agenda.
- Having policy coherence as a clear priority in the national action plan for the SDGs also contributes to a broad-based effort.

a.at National level (add more)

* b. ...at EU level

- First, the existence of an EU level is an example of good practice in itself. Joint efforts by all of the EU member states will always carry more weight than only individual efforts. This is why the European Consensus on Development from 2017 is important as it highlights European efforts for policy coherence for development.

b.at EU level (add more)

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

- Engaging the private sector in the implementation of the SDGs in developing countries is an enormously important challenge, not least because it will also contribute to a whole-of-society-understanding of PCD.

- In 2016, Denmark launched Danida Market Development Partnerships. A program that supports partnerships between businesses and non-commercial actors [civil society organisations]. The main objective is to promote sustainable economic growth and employment in developing countries (SDG 8). Most partnerships also deliver on other SDGs. The starting point is a commercially sustainable business idea that supports local economic development. The programme is not tied to Danish businesses, but can serve as a valuable platform for Danish companies that wish to engage in this area and that meet the criteria of the programme.

- 2016 was the first year of Denmark's Strategic Sector Cooperation. This programme is an integrated part of Danish development cooperation. Danish authorities promote sustainable solutions that also benefits Denmark and Danish companies. The cooperation is carried out with authorities in strategically important developing countries and emerging economies in sectors where Denmark has strong competencies – such as energy, water, environment, food, maritime and urban development. In addition to sustainable development these partnerships also address framework conditions and create platforms, networks and knowledge about the local market and Danish solutions to the benefit of Danish companies.

- Naturally, a close involvement of the private sector in development cooperation necessitates a close watch of the impact on human development and inclusivity.

- The global interconnections are of such a complex nature that ensuring complete coherence for all domestic policies with the Agenda 2030 is difficult for any nation. This complexity is underpinned by the challenge that the line ministries, which are responsible for domestic policies, are not institutionally equipped to think in terms of international spillover effects or global development. Further, the absence of institutional capacity requires resources for capacity building that are not readily available especially for an agenda, with which the line ministries are unfamiliar and have no particular attachment or political accountability.

* b. ...at EU level

- The same dynamics identified for the national level are relevant for the EU level.

b. ...et EU level (add more)

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

- As mentioned, efforts for PCD are channelled through the national action plan for the SDGs, and the ex-ante impact analysis of new legislation is the main obligation.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

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Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

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PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

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As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

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Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Estonia has considerable experience in advancing PCD. Estonian Parliament adopted the Sustainable Development Act in 1995 and the Estonian Sustainable Development Strategy in 2005. The Strategy, Sustainable Estonia 21, serves as a strategic framework to implement the SDGs. It states 4 main goals for sustainable development in Estonia: 1) viability of Estonian cultural space, 2) growth of welfare, 3) coherent society, 4) ecological balance. An initial framework for Estonian policy coherence will be established by 2020.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

The Government Office Strategy Unit coordinates the work on sustainable development and fosters information sharing among bodies, such as the inter-ministerial working group, with representatives from all ministries and Statistics Estonia working on an ad hoc basis, and the Estonian Sustainable Development Commission, a non-governmental stakeholder organization. As the Government Office Strategy Unit is not only coordinating the implementation of 2030 Agenda but also other strategies (eg Estonia's EU policy), it is able to ensure coherence in various horizontal planning documents.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

The role of Parliament in promoting PCD is currently rather small, it is being discussed to some extent in Parliament's external affairs commission.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Estonian Ministry of Justice and the Government Office share responsibility in enhancing the impact assessment system in Estonia. Government also co-finances some important impact analyses.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

No, we have not undertaken any ex-post evaluation yet, but in 2018, an Estonian think-tank, “Praxis Centre for Policy Studies”, carried out a study on how PCD principles are implemented in Estonia in the field of sustainable development. The study was financed by Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the EU. One of the aims of the study was to propose some recommendations how to better coordinate and implement PCD, and how to evaluate the impact of Estonian policies on developing countries.

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

The “Praxis Centre for Policy Studies” study on PCD recommends to involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process and evaluation.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries.

Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

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Examples - <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10647estonia.pdf>

The SDGs will be integrated into sectorial strategies and development plans once they are renewed, starting in 2018. Government's regulations on compiling strategic development plans require that when drawing up various new plans, SDGs must be taken into account.

Some of them already reflect the SDGs. Every ministry remains responsible for achieving and leading initiatives in their respective policy fields.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

The coordination of sustainable development issues works better when done by the center of government (government office, state chancellery etc). As SDGs involve wide range of issues, it is difficult to coordinate it from one line ministry. It makes sense to have coordination mechanisms in place both at the government as well as the non-government level.

* b. ...at EU level

N/A

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

It is a challenge to make the coordination mechanisms work, both at National as well as EU level.

* b. ...at EU level

It is a challenge to make the coordination mechanisms work, both at National as well as EU level.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

In December 2017 the ECSD approved a new monitoring system for sustainable development goals, which complies with the global goals of the UN. In the end of 2018, a statistical report on the sustainable development indicators of Estonia will be published.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

We receive information (eg reports) from the Embassies in our development cooperation partner countries, which reflect, among other things, the EU policies and their impact on the local situation.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

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Joint EU questionnaire to Member States **Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development** **deadline for submissions 17 September 2018**

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In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

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Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The national 2030 Agenda implementation process is led by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). The country's vision The Finland we want by 2050, adopted in 2014 and updated in 2016 aims at reconciling economic, social and environment imperatives. (National Commission on Sustainable Development, 2016[1]). It provides a long-term strategic framework for a whole-of-society commitment to sustainable development. The government's plan for the 2030 Agenda, submitted to the Parliament in 2017, is the framework for implementation, national follow-up and review up until 2030. The Plan focuses on two key areas: (i) a carbon-neutral and resource-wise Finland; and (ii) a non-discriminatory, equal and competent Finland. It also outlines both domestic and international commitments, and makes an explicit commitment to policy coherence to support sustainable development (PMO Finland, 2017[2]).

The development policy, which is an integral part of Finland's foreign and security policy, contains four priority areas based on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs (Government Report on Development Policy, um.fi): gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women; supporting economies in developing countries in creating jobs, sources of livelihood and wellbeing; democratic and functioning societies; better food security and access to water and energy; and the sustainability of natural resources.

Coherence is one of the lead principles in the development policy. Development policy and development cooperation are just one means of effecting change. Policy coherence is an essential prerequisite for achieving sustainable development in developing countries. The impacts on developing countries must be evaluated and considered when making decisions in different policy sectors, particularly at EU level, and one policy sector must not undo the achievements of another sector. Finland has promoted coherence especially in the following sectors: food security, trade, immigration, taxation, and safety and security. Concrete national-level measures have included deeper cooperation among various central government actors and closer coordination of EU affairs.

1) National Commission on Sustainable Development (2016), The Finland We Want by 2050 - Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development, http://kestavakehitys.fi/documents/2167391/2186383/FINAL+Kest%C3%A4v%C3%A4n+kehityksen+yhteiskuntasitoumus+20+4+2016_eng-GBs_Final+-+kielenhuolto_EN_rev+%282%29.pdf/e057e638-507e-464c-a3dd-d3f0826f8950 (accessed on 17 January 2018).

2) PMO Finland (2017), Government Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development in Finland - Long-term, Coherent and Inclusive Action, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1519VNK_J1117_Government_Report_2030Agenda_KANSILLA_netti.pdf.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

The Prime Minister's Office coordinates national implementation. An inter-ministerial Coordination Network, consisting of sustainable development focal points from each line Ministry, supports the coordination function of the Prime Minister's Office. The National Commission on Sustainable Development (NCSD), a Prime Minister-led multi-stakeholder forum, brings together public and private sector, CSOs and Academia, and municipalities and regions with the task of integrating sustainable development into Finnish policies, measures and everyday practices at different levels.

The Development Policy Committee (DPC), a parliamentary body, is tasked to follow up on SDG implementation from the development policy perspective, and monitor the implementation of the Government Programme in compliance with development policy guidelines (PMO Finland, 2016[3]). Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the collaboration between these two committees is being intensified. Traditionally, policy coherence for development has been operated under the responsibility of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with a thematic focus on issues such as food security, aid for trade, migration, tax and development, and peace and development (OECD, 2017[4]). With the 2030 Agenda, PCSD is becoming a shared responsibility for all governmental bodies and also the focus of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has gradually shifted from PCD into broader PCSD.

3) PMO Finland (2016), National report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development FINLAND.

4) OECD (2017), OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Finland 2017, OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264287235-en>.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

The Government of Finland adopted a National Implementation Plan for the 2030 Agenda in April 2017. The Implementation Plan was given as a Report to the National Parliament. Since then, the Parliament has actively engaged in discussion on issues that are critical for sustainable development in Finland. The Committee for the Future has taken the overall responsibility of the treatment of the 2030 Agenda in the Parliament of Finland. To include sustainability issues in everyday discussions of legislative and budgetary matters, the Government decided to include the promotion of sustainable development in its Annual Report to the Parliament, and establish an annual public discussion forum for measuring and taking stock of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Finland. Up to date, Ministries have reported twice to the Parliament on their policies and measures to implement the 2030 Agenda, latest reporting took place in February this year.

The Development Policy Committee (DPC, <https://www.kehityspoliittinentoimikunta.fi/en/front-page/>), a parliamentary body, is tasked to follow up on SDG implementation from the development policy perspective, and monitor the implementation of the Government Programme in compliance with development policy

guidelines. Appointed by the Government for its four-year term of office, the Development Policy Committee is an advisory body and the only body monitoring and evaluating Finnish development cooperation and policy on a systematic and broad basis. Its members include representatives of parliamentary parties, advocacy organisations, NGOs and universities in the UniPID network. It assesses the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and follows the level of official development cooperation appropriations. The Committee is also active in promoting debate on development issues in Finland.

DPC produces assessment reports on the Finnish development policy, both in a general level (annual reports) and on specific themes. In recent years, it has assessed the development policy from the perspectives of financial instruments and private sector support as well as on the role of women and promoting gender equality through development policy and cooperation.

The implementation of Finnish development policy is guided by the 2016 Government Report on Development Policy. It is updated every four years, following the Parliament cycle. The government reports to the Parliament on the impact and coherence of the latest development policy every four years, accordingly. (Government Report on Development Policy 2016, Government Report on the Impact and Coherence of Development Policy 2014.)

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

The Development Policy Committee assesses the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and follows the level of official development cooperation appropriations. The Committee is also active in promoting debate on development issues in Finland.

DPC produces assessment reports on the Finnish development policy, both in a general level (annual reports) and on specific themes. In recent years, it has assessed the development policy from the perspectives of financial instruments and private sector support as well as on the role of women and promoting gender equality through development policy and cooperation.

Specifically, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs started an Evaluation on Forced Displacement and Finnish Development Policy in April 2018. The main objective of the evaluation is to: ‘assess how coherently [Finland’s] development policy and its targets relating to forced displacement have been implemented and how the coherence could be enhanced’. The main objective is divided into evaluating two sub-objectives: policy coherence efforts and development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and crisis management. The evaluation will tentatively be finalized by the end of February 2019.

More generally, an external independent evaluation has been launched to assess the achievements of

national implementation of the 2030 Agenda, both in domestic and international policies. The results of the evaluation will be published in February 2019 to guide the discussions around the parliamentary election in April and ensure that the upcoming Government has evidence-based and timely information on the strengths and weaknesses of sustainable development in Finland.

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

CSOs are integral part of Finnish development policy. Strengthening of civil societies is both a development policy goal and a mean to achieve other goals of Finland's development policy. CSOs are thus also part of Evaluation on Forced Displacement and Finnish Development Policy. CSOs have been consulted during the planning of the evaluation and they are being informed on the process. More importantly the CSOs are one group of key informants in country case studies (Somalia, Afghanistan, Syria/MENA). CSOs will also be involved in utilization of evaluation results.

The Development Policy Committee, that assesses the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and follows the level of official development cooperation appropriations, has members from different stakeholder groups, including CSOs.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

ENERGY

Clear synergies at national level include:

- The commitment to phase out coal links SDG7.2 and 7.3 directly with SDG13 Climate Action, as well as SDGs 11 and 12.
- Supporting fossil fuel subsidy reforms contributes directly to SDG12.c, but with synergies to SDG7.2, 7.3 and SDG13.
- Support to SMEs in delivering Renewable Energy services in off-grid locations has proved to be efficient way to improve SDG7.1, suggesting synergies between Energy Access (SDG7.1) and sustainable employment (SDG8.3, SDG8.6)

TRADE

"Trade for All" actions:

- mid-term review of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)
- implementation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and GSP (esp. regarding core labour standards, environmental protection and health and safety at work)

- creating additional incentives for supply-chain due diligence reporting by large EU companies
- promote fair trade and other sustainability assurance schemes when implementing FTAs

In line with the Commission's Trade for All communication Finland has promoted implementation of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises focusing on due diligence. In 2015-2018 the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment together with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) have organized series of multi-stakeholder discussions with Finnish companies, Trade Unions, Business and Civil Society Organizations on implementation on human rights due diligence. These discussions have resulted in two documents describing shared vision of participants on good practices to follow: 1) A Shared Vision for Respecting the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Grocery Trade Supply Chains; 2) Human rights impacts of own operations: Insights for due diligence. Finland has also financially supported the UN Global Compact initiative. Human rights based approach is applied in Finnish development policy. Consequently our private sector instruments require that the beneficiary companies commit to responsible business, the UN Global Compact principles and assess human rights impacts of their operations.

Links to the above mentioned documents: https://tem.fi/documents/1410877/3084000/UNGP+grocery+trade_en/54a9d248-7467-4903-8f2a-99a975445b27/UNGP+grocery+trade_en.pdf
<http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/160573>

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

*a. ...at National level

no information.

*b. ...at EU level

no information.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

*a. ...at National level

no information.

*b. ...at EU level

no information.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Reporting provided by embassies on Agenda 2030 implementation in partner countries is encouraged on a continuous basis. Since 2015, evidence provided through embassy reporting has been once collected and mildly analyzed.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

no information. There may be procedures in relation to our development aid in programming and project level but this information was not available at this stage.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

no information.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List_of_PCD-relevant_initiatives_-_amended_12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. **I would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères - France

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

La cohérence des politiques constitue l'un des principes directeurs de l'action extérieure de la France (article 3 de la loi d'orientation et de programmation sur la solidarité et le développement international de juillet 2014). Six priorités en matière de cohérence des politiques ont été définies en 2010, qui s'inscrivent dans le cadre du Consensus européen sur le Développement (commerce, migrations, investissements étrangers, sécurité alimentaire, protection sociale et changement climatique). La cohérence des politiques est essentiellement assurée par le CICID (Comité interministériel de la coopération internationale et du développement), présidé par le Premier ministre, qui se réunit tous les 2 à 3 ans. Le gouvernement rend compte au Parlement de ses progrès en matière de cohérence des politiques de développement, notamment avec le rapport bisannuel au Parlement sur la mise en œuvre de la stratégie française d'APD.

Lors du CICID de 2018, les autorités françaises ont identifié le renforcement de la cohérence des politiques en faveur du développement comme axe prioritaire de la politique de coopération. Elles ont réaffirmé leur engagement à mettre en œuvre l'Agenda 2030 sur le plan national et international et à élaborer, d'ici fin 2019, une feuille de route sur la mise en œuvre des ODD, qui fera appel à une revue des politiques publiques au regard des ODD et définira des priorités d'action pour la France.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

Le Conseil national du développement et de la solidarité internationale (CNDSI), espace de dialogue multi-acteurs et de mise en cohérence des actions de développement, joue un rôle central pour garantir l'efficacité de notre politique de développement. Depuis 2014, le CNDSI alimente les travaux du gouvernement sur des enjeux stratégiques tels que le financement du développement, les migrations et le développement et la contribution du secteur privé au développement dans les pays du Sud.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

La loi d'orientation et de programmation relative à la politique de développement et de solidarité internationale (LOP-DSI) de 2014 a promu la cohérence des politiques en faveur du développement au rang de priorité politique de la France. Cette loi a également élargi à 10 le nombre de secteurs dont la cohérence avec les objectifs de développement doit faire l'objet d'une attention prioritaire. La France s'est également engagée à intégrer l'Agenda 2030 dans la construction de la loi, en proposant une analyse d'impact sur l'atteinte des ODD dans le cadre des textes et documents de nature législative, en concertation avec le Parlement.

Le gouvernement rend compte au Parlement de ses progrès en matière de cohérence des politiques de développement, notamment avec le rapport bisannuel au Parlement sur la mise en œuvre de la stratégie française d'APD. Ce rapport est également transmis au CNDSI et à la Commission nationale de la coopération décentralisée. Il évalue la cohérence entre la politique de développement et de solidarité internationale et les autres politiques publiques susceptibles d'avoir un impact dans le domaine du développement.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Le Conseil national du développement et de la solidarité internationale (CNDSI) s'est prononcé en 2017 sur la stratégie interministérielle « Fiscalité et Développement », qui a pour but de garantir la cohérence des politiques pour le développement en matière fiscale afin d'éviter d'amoinrir les ressources des pays en développement.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries.

Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

- Commerce : la France s'est dotée en 2017 d'une loi relative au devoir de vigilance des sociétés mères et des entreprises donneuses d'ordre, qui conduira les entreprises à devoir mieux maîtriser les risques de toute nature associés à leur chaîne de sous-traitance. Cette loi crée l'obligation, pour les sociétés par actions employant, en leur sein ou dans leurs filiales, au moins 5 000 salariés en France ou au moins 10 000 salariés dans le monde, d'établir un plan de vigilance, de le mettre en œuvre et de le publier. Ce plan comporte les mesures de « vigilance raisonnable propres à identifier et à prévenir les atteintes graves envers les droits humains et les libertés fondamentales, la santé et la sécurité des personnes, ainsi que l'environnement ».

- Agriculture: la France considère que l'investissement privé peut être un levier pour la sécurité alimentaire dans les pays en développement s'il respecte un certain nombre de règles et s'il ne fragilise pas les petits producteurs locaux et l'agriculture familiale. A ce titre, la France a adhéré à la Nouvelle alliance pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition (NASAN) et était chef de file des bailleurs au Burkina Faso. Une évaluation de la mise en œuvre de la NASAN au Burkina Faso, effectuée par la France en 2017, a conclu à un échec relatif de l'alliance et son manque d'appropriation dans les pays. Dans ce contexte, la France a décidé de se retirer de l'initiative à l'occasion du CICID de 2018, afin de garantir la cohérence avec son positionnement historique en faveur du développement de l'agriculture familiale africaine. Les conclusions du CICID réaffirment que la France renforcera son appui, notamment en Afrique et en particulier au Sahel, à un développement rural inclusif et à l'agriculture familiale, à travers une intensification agro-écologique, une amélioration de la nutrition des populations et des approches territoriales et de filière.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

no comment

* b. ...at EU level

La promotion de la CPD par l'UE a apporté une valeur ajoutée par rapport aux résultats obtenus par les Etats membres. L'organisation de réunions à intervalle régulier permet de maintenir cette question à l'agenda des politiques des Etats membres. La recherche de synergies avec les travaux de l'OCDE sur la cohérence des politiques pour le développement durable serait cependant de nature à amplifier l'influence de l'Union européenne sur cette question.

En matière d'approche globale de la question des migrations et de la mobilité, il existe de nombreux exemples de bonnes pratiques, notamment dans le cadre des partenariats pour la mobilité (ex : projet LEMMA avec la Tunisie) ou du FFU. Plan d'action de l'UE contre le trafic d'espèces sauvages : les pays en développement bénéficient de financements qui leur permettent de lutter contre le trafic de manière efficace et stratégique. La politique commune de la pêche : les contributions financières perçues par les pays en développement en contrepartie des accords bilatéraux conclus avec l'UE leur permettent de développer leur secteur de la pêche, de reconstituer leurs stocks de poissons et d'assurer la conservation des ressources halieutiques.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

La politique de cohérence des politiques de développement vise à ce que des politiques prises dans d'autres champs que le développement n'aient pas d'effet adverse sur les pays bénéficiaires (commerce, migration, concurrence fiscale). Cette coordination, qui relèverait normalement des services du Premier ministre (SGG) n'existe pas en tant que telle en France, même si certains éléments y contribuent (loi SAS, CICID, comité interministériel de pilotage des ODD).

* b. ...at EU level

La question de la cohérence des politiques pour le développement est restée un aspect essentiellement formel sans qu'il existe de mécanisme à l'échelle européenne pour systématiser les études d'impact sur le développement durable des actes internes ainsi que des accords conclus avec des tiers. La question de l'impact sur le développement durable pourrait être rehaussée dans l'agenda.

Les activités du SEAE et de la Commission européenne gagneraient à être davantage intégrées à Bruxelles et au sein des délégations à l'étranger pour renforcer les approches communes et éviter des logiques de silo. Dans le contexte actuel, l'essentiel des domaines sur lesquels la CPD trouve à s'appliquer relève du champ de compétence exclusive de la Commission, ce qui limite les marges d'action du SEAE pour infléchir les politiques.

La CPD, telle qu'elle est actuellement comprise par les services traitants n'intègre pas suffisamment les objectifs du développement durable. Nous espérons que l'avancée des travaux du groupe Agenda 2030, qui coordonne la mise en œuvre des ODD à l'échelle interne de l'UE, permettra une meilleure prise en compte dans les politiques sectorielles de l'UE, dont l'action extérieure. De nombreux articles du traité de l'union européenne, notamment l'article 3, stipulent en effet que dans ses relations avec le reste du monde, l'Union européenne contribue au développement durable de la planète.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Le gouvernement rend compte au Parlement de ses progrès en matière de cohérence des politiques de développement via le rapport bisannuel au Parlement sur la mise en œuvre de la stratégie française d'aide publique au développement.

Ce rapport évalue la cohérence entre la politique de développement et de solidarité internationale et les autres politiques publiques susceptibles d'avoir un impact dans le domaine du développement.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

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Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States **Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development** deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

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therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

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Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondent

*Which Ministry or organization do you represent?

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

*Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes

No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programs, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes

No

The German Sustainable Development Strategy, adopted by the cabinet in January 2017 is the key policy instrument for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is aligned with and structured along all 17 SDGs and reflects the international dimension and global responsibility of Germany. The sustainability management system, established as part of the Strategy is highly regarded internationally. This system designates structures and procedures to guarantee that each body of the Federal government applies the principle of sustainable development. Due to the great political importance of the sustainability principle and its cross-field policy approach, the German Sustainable Development Strategy is under the direct aegis of the Federal Chancellery. Germany follows a whole of government approach. All ministries are involved in shaping and implementing the Strategy.

For the Federal Government, following the guiding principle of sustainable development therefore means working towards its policies equally meeting the needs of today's and future generations – in Germany and in all parts of the world – and allowing them lives of dignity (p. 7 of the NSDS). The strategy bundles various policy areas to achieve greater coherence, in light of the large number of systemic interdependencies. It also contains the ambition to use the 2030 Agenda as an opportunity to increase efforts for policy coherence with particular reference to SDG 17.14. Germany considers policy coherence as an important factor for effective policymaking.

The Africa Policy Guidelines of the Federal Government are the strategic framework for Germany's Africa policy. Adopted in 2014 by the Federal cabinet, they take a comprehensive approach towards African states and institutions. Federal Government will update and advance these Guidelines to respond to new developments such as the endorsement of the Agenda 2063 of the African Union. In addition, an inter-ministerial committee at the level of State Secretaries has been set up in June 2018 to coordinate a coherent implementation of Germany's engagement with African partners.

The guidelines "Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace" (2017) define a long-term vision of positive peace which is conceived as the common task of the whole of German Government. The aim is that the Federal Government will coordinate its work even more closely in the future as regards its engagement for crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

* If yes, please explain.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes

No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

Sustainability involves all areas of political activity. Due to its overarching, cross-cutting relevance and special significance, sustainable development is a top-level priority. The National Sustainable Development Strategy combined with commitment at the highest level of government therefore promotes PCSD and follows a whole of government approach. All ministries are involved in shaping and implementing the Strategy. The State Secretaries' Committee for Sustainable Development, as the highest-ranking government body for sustainable development, ensures that the guiding principle of sustainability is tangibly applied to all policy areas. The Committee works towards policy coherence between ministries and serves as a platform for high-level communication between the ministries regarding their sustainable development activities. Recently, a standing working group of societal actors ("*Dialoggruppe*") has been established to support the preparation of State Secretaries' Committee meetings.

To increase the importance of sustainability policy and coherent treatment in the individual ministries, the ministries have appointed coordinators at Director-General level for issues relating to sustainable development.

With the new Strategy, a directors' working group for sustainable development (UAL-AG) was established. This comprises representatives from all ministries and, led by the Federal Chancellery, deals with all questions of sustainable development relevant to the ministries. The working group is also responsible for the preparation of the State Secretaries' Committee for Sustainable Development at operational level.

As regards the strengthening of vertical PCSD: In Germany's federal structure, the powers to enact and enforce legislation on important areas of sustainable development lie with the Länder and local authorities. The Strategy creates mechanisms and a framework for better coordination of measures for sustainable development between the Federal Government, Länder and municipalities.

Within the German government, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is the ministry in charge of development policy. With a government department exclusively responsible for development cooperation, Germany gives development issues a strong voice within the government as a whole. Furthermore, as part of the Cabinet, the BMZ is involved in all cabinet decisions and scrutinizes cabinet submissions with regard to their development policy relevance. The inter-ministerial coordination which precedes all cabinet decisions and which is required for the development of position papers for international negotiations takes place in accordance with the policy coordination mechanism laid down in the Joint Rules of Procedure of the Federal Ministries. In this context, the BMZ strives to ensure that policy-making across all relevant portfolios promotes or at least does not impede development.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

Members of the parliamentary Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development discuss PCD questions and request the German government to report on them. This reporting/discussion usually does not take place under a “PCD heading” but is rather issues-based.

The Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development also reviews the sustainability impact assessment of laws and policies.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

As part of the Cabinet, the BMZ is involved in all cabinet decisions and scrutinizes all cabinet submissions with regard to their development policy relevance. The interministerial coordination that precedes all cabinet decisions and is also required for the development of position papers for international negotiations takes place in accordance with the policy coordination mechanism laid down in the Joint Rules of Procedure of the Federal Ministries. In this context, the BMZ strives to ensure that policy-making across all relevant portfolios promotes or at least does not impede development.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

No evaluation or impact study on PCD as such has been undertaken during the reporting period. However, coherence between humanitarian assistance, transitional assistance crisis prevention, stabilization and development cooperation has been scrutinized by the Ministry of Finance, BMZ and the Foreign Office as part of the government’s Spending Reviews. In addition, BMZ development cooperation policies and strategies are evaluated regularly and independently by the German Institute for Development Evaluation (www.deval.org) Evaluations of humanitarian assistance, crisis prevention and stabilization policies are contracted out by the Foreign Office to independent external evaluators. Germany has also contributed to the EU Mid Term Review of the MFF 2014-2020.

*** 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?**

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

The German Sustainable Development Strategy supports dialogue and cooperation between groups in society committed to sustainability and promotes knowledge, responsibility and opportunities for participation. For the revision of the Strategy, the Federal Government relied on dialogue and cooperation with all relevant actors. It has also involved the public in the first update of the Strategy in 2018.

In the Strategy, the Government announced that in the future the Federal Government would get the social stakeholders more involved than before in the ongoing work on the Strategy and its implementation. The German Strategy therefore includes a range of different dialogue formats:

- A previously and continuously existent exchange platform between government and non-state actors is the so-called “dialogue forum” hosted regularly by Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and BMZ. During the negotiations of the 2030 Agenda this was a helpful platform for actors involved on the global policy level and it continues to serve the exchange with social stakeholders.
- The standing working group of societal actors (“Dialoggruppe”), which has been established to support the preparation of State Secretaries’ Committee meetings.
- A selection of important stakeholders participates in the regular (annual) meetings of the Sustainability Forum (“Nachhaltigkeitsforum”). In these meetings, the government presents progress on implementing the 2030 Agenda. Social organisations report on own steps to implement 2030 Agenda.

When Germany delivered its Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High Level Political Forum 2016 it was important for the German government to involve civil society and private-sector stakeholders in the preparation. Representatives of NGOs, churches, local authorities, and the scientific and academic community had the opportunity to engage in a critical exchange of views. Furthermore, a representative of the civil society in Germany, who was part of the official German Delegation, had a slot in the presentation of the German VNR at the HLPF in New York and presented a joint input by civil society, private sector and trade unions. This gave a clear signal that the 2030 Agenda and its implementation in and by Germany is a project that involves the whole of society.

German development policy engagement promotes civil society, both through political dialogue with partner countries and through practical measures. In light of the trend observed in recent years towards massive curtailment of civil society’s scope for action in many countries (“shrinking civic space”), Germany intensified its development policy engagement in this field. In countries, which show little willingness to reform or engage in dialogue, it makes more use of mechanisms that promote civil society in order to effect change from within. This means that through its development policy, Germany works even more intensively for a commitment from partner countries to respect human rights and for a prompt and appropriate response to critical or negative changes. In Germany too, civil society organisations play a significant role in imparting information about development goals to the general public and in providing key impetus for strategic development policy processes. The BMZ’s Charter for the Future – which maps out the direction for development policy – is based on contributions from a range of German civil society organisations. In accordance with the Charter, partnerships with civil society will continue to be expanded.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

*** 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries.**

Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up

by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities](#)

The **German Sustainable Development Strategy** is based on a holistic, integrated approach: long-term, viable solutions can only be achieved if interdependencies between the three dimensions of sustainability are taken into account. The Strategy aims at economically efficient, socially balanced and environmentally sustainable development, whereby the planetary boundaries of our Earth together with the objective of a life in dignity for everyone form the ultimate constraints for political decisions. The Strategy bundles the contributions of the various policy areas to sustainability and works towards greater coherence and the resolution of conflicting goals in light of the large number of systemic interdependencies.

Please find more information on migration, energy, tax, circular economy, agriculture, and sustainable consumption and production as examples of synergies and trade-offs.

Migration: Germany is taking a whole of government approach towards tackling the causes of forced displacement; supporting IDPs, refugees and host communities; preventing irregular migration; and voluntary return and sustainable reintegration in specific partner countries (SDG 10.7, 'Facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies'). Under the auspices of the Working Group "International Migration" on State Secretary level, the operational level of the Chancellery and Ministries working on the external dimension of migration, including the Federal Foreign Office, The Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), are meeting on a regular basis to discuss migration issues and to agree on coherent approaches and measures. This resulted in an action plan for the external dimension of displacement and migration policies" (2016).

Additionally, BMZ and the Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community are currently (2018) developing a joint action plan in the field of voluntary return and sustainable reintegration. The BMZ has set up a new programme (2017) addressing citizens from developing countries who would like to return, by facilitating the return, providing advice, job placement, and subsidies with the aim of a sustainable reintegration.

The recent consultations and negotiations on the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Migration further facilitated inter-ministerial dialogue and the development of a coherent position on issues of migration and forced displacement. The German-Moroccan Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development with the Berlin-summit in 2017 was under the lead of the Federal Foreign Office and supported by the BMZ and opened jointly by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Energy: The goal of German development cooperation in the energy sector is to reduce energy poverty and promote economic and social development while decarbonising the energy sector and supporting partner countries in a fundamental transformation. Key to the success of Germany's ambitions to promote the global energy transition is a close cooperation between different ministries in their activities in these fields, as well as a coherence between the policies across the federal government.

Germany is leading the international dialogue on the energy transition and communicates a progressive energy policy within international organisations, platforms, and networks. BMZ and BMWi jointly represent Germany within the steering committee of the multi-stakeholder network *Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century* (REN21). Moreover, these two ministries represent Germany in the general assembly of the *International Renewable Energy Agency* (IRENA) and jointly work on energy policy issues within the G7 / G20. In addition, BMZ and BMU co-finance, amongst other national and international donors, the *Energy Sector Management Assistance Program* (ESMAP), which supports low and middle-income countries to reduce poverty and boost growth, through environmentally sustainable energy solutions.

On the implementation level, a close collaboration between different ministries exists through coordinated action in the respective partner countries. Whilst BMWi is fostering e.g. renewable energy deployment, in particular market access and development, through Bilateral Energy Partnerships, BMZ uses bilateral programmes to implement pilot projects and to support partner countries in their efforts to develop suitable framework conditions to drive the energy transition.

Moreover, different ministries are cooperating in the field of the AU-EU research and innovation partnership by supporting the development of the Pan African University (PAU). In particular, the institutional development of the Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences (PAUWES) which is a regional centre of the PAU in Algeria has been supported by BMZ, whilst BMBF supports the development of research structure, agenda, and international research cooperation.

Tax: In order to encounter tax avoidance and tax evasion and hence increase domestic resource mobilization, the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) are jointly supporting the implementation of the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) in Georgia. The implementation of CRS will allow Georgia to automatically exchange information (AEOI) on bank accounts with tax administrations globally by 2020. At the same time, the international standard is used to exchange Country-by-Country Reports (CbCR) and tax rulings, which will increase transparency in the field of cross-border taxation. Therewith, the two ministries are complementing their expertise and experiences in the field of taxation and development cooperation in order to help to ensure that taxpayers pay the right amount of tax to the right jurisdiction.

Circular Economy: Germany has committed itself in its coalition agreement to intensify support to the establishment and improvement of circular economy systems in low- and middle income countries. Many existing development cooperation projects already include advice on national and local waste management strategies and legislations which also address waste prevention, awareness raising etc. They support waste management infrastructure, e.g. composting plants for treating food waste.

Common Agricultural Policy: Since the beginning of the CAP reform process, German Government has been committed to a coherent agricultural and development policy and will continue to actively support the reform process to maintain the CAP reform path of the past 20 years; namely to minimize market distortions. The most important achievement here was the phasing out of EU agricultural export subsidies in 2013 and the EU's strong support of the WTO-wide elimination of export subsidies during the MC 10 in Nairobi in 2015. The remaining market distortive risks of the CAP are monitored by the German government; in particular the potential distortions of competition and trade of the coupled direct payments need to be taken more into account in other EU Member States. Germany is setting a good example by not using coupled direct payments as the so far only EU member state.

The proposal for a revised Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2020 is in the spirit of continued market orientation. The overall objective of promoting sustainable agriculture in a global environment remains and impacts on agriculture in developing countries will be further reduced.

The Commission's proposal of a new "green architecture" within the new CAP and specific weightings for tracking climate expenditure could present a step towards more coherence. The Commission stipulates for example that actions under the CAP are expected to contribute 40 % of the overall financial envelope of the CAP to climate objectives.

Trade: Germany supports the European Commission in implementing an effective, transparent and values-based trade policy (see strategy "trade for all"). This approach includes safeguarding the European social and regulatory model at home (no reduction of regulatory protection; protection of the right to regulate) as well as using comprehensive trade agreements and trade preference programmes to promote sustainable development (including labor, social and environmental standards), human rights, fair and ethical trade and the fight against corruption.

The **National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights** is a contribution to the achievement of SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). With the NAP, the German government has set out its expectations towards the private sector in regard to human rights due diligence in supply and value chains. Another important part of the NAP are around 50 measures that the German government itself commits to implement in order to improve the human rights situation along supply and value chains worldwide. These measures include various different areas, such as trade policy, public procurement, and development cooperation. The following bullet points give an idea of measures that are being implemented by the German government:

³⁵₁₇ In the review process of 2018, the Federal Government will press for further strengthening of EU Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance ('GSP+').

³⁵₁₇ In the framework of the Aid for Trade initiative, the Federal Government supports developing countries' efforts to improve their trading opportunities. In the future, the Federal Government will focus even more sharply on supporting compliance with labour, social and environmental standards.

³⁵₁₇ Within the Agency for Business and Economic Development of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, which operates as a one-stop business advisory centre on development-related support opportunities in developing and newly industrialised countries, a helpdesk on business and human rights will be created. The core task of the helpdesk will be to provide initial consultation on request or referral and to raise awareness of the issues involved. The Agency serves enterprises and business organisations as a first stop, informing them of existing services, contacts and networks. The services of the Agency are broadened and underpinned by the provision of advice in the framework of existing networks operating at the interface between business and development cooperation, such as "EZ-Scouts" and "ExperTS".

³⁵₁₇ The Federal Government will examine whether and to what extent binding minimum requirements for the corporate exercise of human rights due diligence can be enshrined in procurement law in a future revision. It will draw up a phased plan indicating how this aim can be achieved.

³⁵₁₇ The expertise of the Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Procurement in matters of human rights, including the application of the ILO core conventions to procurement procedures, and in the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles will be used to expand the knowledge of procurement staff in the context of training courses.

³⁵₁₇ The instruments of development policy relating to cooperation with business are currently under review for compliance with the requirements of the UN Guiding Principles. In particular, the contractual clauses of the develoPPP.de programme are to be fleshed out to include the due diligence requirements with regard to human rights.

³⁵₁₇ It is important to the German Government that National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights should be drawn up in developing and newly industrialised countries. The German Government has started using the means at its disposal to promote such processes, for example by supporting national human rights institutions.

³⁵₁₇ The Federal Government will also take specific action to step up its wide-ranging commitment to the protection of human rights defenders when applying the UN Guiding Principles. In the field of business and human rights, as elsewhere, development policy is about standing up for the rights of vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples or children and youth or persons with disabilities.

³⁵₁₇ The requirements set out in the UN Guiding Principles and in the National Action Plan, in particular in its chapter III, on due diligence with regard to human rights, also apply to the organisations that implement development policy, including bodies that provide financing for development. They also serve as a basis for further assessment and monitoring and, where appropriate, further development of the grievance procedures that state implementing organisations, including financing bodies, have already established.

³⁵₁₇ In addition, the Federal Government will continue to track the reform processes in international financial institutions with a view to ensuring that their operations are more sharply focused on human rights.

As part of the implementation of the National sustainability strategy the German government is committed to contribute to achieve **SDG 12 Sustainable consumption and production**, in particular SDG 12.3 halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses along production and supply chains by 2030.

³⁵₁₇ As part of these efforts the German Government is hosting an International Working Conference on Stored Product Protection IWCSPP hosted by the Julius Kühn Institut Berlin including the participation of experts and practitioners from partner countries. As part of the conference, GIZ on behalf of BMZ will host a workshop on the developmental relevance of mycotoxin contamination of foods with focus on aflatoxins.

³⁵₁₇ The German Government supports the SAVE FOOD Initiative founded by UNEP, FAO and "Messe Düsseldorf" which hosts a number of Initiatives in the area of Food sharing within Europe, as well as awareness raising in schools and partially private sector.

³⁵₁₇ BMZ through the G20 Development Working Group is a member of the Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste hosted by FAO. In 2015 Germany supported the development of a Methodology for the rapid appraisal of losses in agri-business value chains based on a case study in Ghana. Since 2018 the Rapid loss appraisal tool is tested

and developed further with SADC in South Africa and other SADC countries requesting support in the implementation of the tool in their countries.

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¹⁷ During the German G20 presidency the Thünen Institute, Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries, organized the international MACS-G20-workshop “Reducing Food Losses & Waste: success stories, barriers, strategies for action” in June 2017. This initiative aiming to reduce food waste has been adopted by this year’s G20 presidency Argentina and will presumably be continued by the future G20 presidencies in the years to come. In order to elaborate a global overview about the current level of knowledge concerning ongoing research about food losses and waste, the Thünen Institute established a web portal in 2016 (see <https://www.global-flw-research.org/>).

The **Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** has **aligned its development policy** as well as internal processes and instruments **towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda**, including aligning its focal areas with the 5 Ps of the 2030 Agenda (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership).

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

*** a. ...at National level**

BMU and BMZ have jointly launched the "Partners for Review" initiative, a transnational multi-stakeholder network for government representatives and stakeholders from civil society, the private sector and academia involved in the national review and monitoring process towards achieving the SDGs. The network facilitates dialogue and peer-learning on challenges, provides space to explore best practices and lessons learnt, mobilizes knowledge, and shares expertise on new and emerging issues related to national monitoring and review. The initiative gathers constructive, effective and practicable solutions for meeting the joint commitment to review progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda at national level. Partners for Review enables dialogue on the review of SDGs and coordinates the demand for and supply of policy advice among practitioners. Against this background, Partners for Review contributes to developing a robust global review and accountability mechanism for achieving the SDGs.

The BMZ has also set up the **“2030 Implementation Initiative”** which supports partner countries with implementing the 2030 Agenda along three fields of action (policy-making, mobilization of financing and strengthening of the monitoring and review capacities). For example in Mexico, BMZ supports the president’s office in Mexico in the development of its sustainability architecture and in creating a roadmap for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The BMZ has launched a fund for **cross-cutting political cooperation**. One of the projects in this fund aims at fostering a **comprehensive approach to fight illicit financial flows**, i.e. resources generated inter alia through tax evasion or corruption and which are withdrawn from developing countries. The **Programme on Combatting illicit financial Flows** works with agencies in partner countries to improve investigation capacities or international legal cooperation. As pointed out by the German Sustainable Development Strategy, policy coherence is key in fighting transnational illicit financial flows. Thus, to complement the global work of the Programme, the BMZ has initiated an **inter-ministerial dialogue**, where all concerned ministries (Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF), the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) including the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV) including the Federal Office of Justice (BfJ), the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi), the Federal Foreign Office (AA)) regularly exchange and ensure policy coherence.

Another joint project by the BMZ and the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety aims at improving the conditions for **combating poaching and the illicit trade in ivory and rhino horn** on a cross-sectoral, cross-border and transcontinental level.

Another example is the **NDC Partnership** (NDCP), initiated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). A coalition of developing, emerging and industrialised countries, the United Nations, the World Bank and the World Resources Institute (WRI) have launched this global partnership at the end of 2016. The NDCP aims to support emerging and developing countries in aligning their climate goals (Nationally Determined Contributions according to the Paris Agreement, NDCs) with their national development goals, and to implement them fast and effectively. The number of members of the Partnership

has been growing rapidly, and comprises of 82 countries, including 66 developing and emerging countries, as well as 17 industrialised countries, plus 19 multilateral institutions and development banks in August 2018. Around 35 developing and emerging countries are currently undertaking a so-called Country Engagement process, which includes relevant national actors from different sectors (whole of government approach, usually plus civil society, the private sector, and academia) as well as donor members of the Partnership. Until mid-2018, already Honduras and Uganda finalised and presented so-called NDC Partnership Plans as an important milestone in the joint process. These Partnership Plans operationalize collaboration for NDC implementation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. BMZ and BMU are closely coordinating their contributions to Partnership Plans. Their respective technical support projects are factually operating as “one team”.

The German government strongly supports the **Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)** (a partnership of UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO and UNITAR) as a key mechanism for international cooperation in the transition towards a green inclusive economy. The German Ministry of Environment (BMU) is strongly committed to this process. The BMU is a key donor of the PAGE trust fund and supports bilateral projects in the frame of the International Climate Initiative. During the past years, PAGE has supported interested countries in a unique and very efficient way in reframing their economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic low-carbon growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty and inequality.

The **German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO)** is a multi-stakeholder initiative including representatives from German government (Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ and the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture(BMEL), business stakeholders from the cocoa, chocolate and confectionery industry, the German retail grocery trade and civil society. It brings together relevant actors from Germany with those from producing countries and international initiatives to promote a sustainable cocoa value chain. GISCO currently has more than 70 members and is open to other interested parties. The goal of GISCO is to improve the living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families, preserve natural resources and biodiversity in cocoa-producing countries and to increase sustainable cocoa production and commercialization. GISCO is also well connected with international stakeholders and initiatives working towards a sustainable cocoa sector. The initiative exemplifies how national coordinated action across ministries, stakeholders and the transboundary perspectives can create synergies supporting several SDGs simultaneously.

By its project, PRO-PLANTEURS, GISCO focuses on Côte d'Ivoire, from where the main share of cocoa is imported into Germany. PRO-PLANTEURS aims to improve living conditions of 20,000 cocoa farmers by e.g. strengthening women and cooperatives. The project jointly funded by GISCO, the German government and the Ivorian government.

The **German Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil (FONAP)** is a multi-stakeholder-initiative with the participation of companies, trade associations, the government and the civil society. The aim is to significantly increase the proportion of certified palm oil on the German, Austrian and Swiss market. This will promote the sustainable development of the palm oil sector, in particular in the producing countries. In addition FONAP demands for the stop of deforestation in producing countries and for protection of sensitive ecosystems such as peat areas. FONAP is also involved in improving certification systems and is especially committed to the observance and appreciation of human rights on palm oil plantations).

The **German Partnership for Sustainable Textiles (Textiles Partnership)** aims at supporting buyer companies to introduce or improve due diligence in their supply chains. Government, companies, business associations, NGOs, standard-setting organisations and trade unions have joined forces in this national multi-stakeholder-initiative to improve social, environmental and economic conditions along garment and textile supply chains. The implementation strategy is based on internationally recognized reference documents, in particular the ILO core labour standards, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.

The Federal Government is contributing to ensuring that further **coastal and marine areas** in partner countries of the development cooperation are placed under conservation protection, are managed sustainably and are financially secure. To this end, Germany is supporting measures for the conservation, protection, regeneration and sustainable use of coastal ecosystems. The Federal Government also supports sustainable fisheries in developing countries and is pursuing a campaign to ensure that the natural resources in coastal areas are preserved for the people who live there. On the international level, the Federal Government is campaigning for the fight against illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing and is supporting its partner countries with the implementation of concrete measures against these fishing practices.

* b. ...at EU level

The **EU's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)** unilaterally grants developing countries tariff reductions for many industrial and agricultural products. This has helped to increase the trade volume of developing countries, in particular LDCs, to the EU. Facilitated access to the EU market enables partner countries to increase their exports, thereby boosting their economy and reducing poverty. The EU should use the opportunity of the upcoming revision of the GSP to examine how to further strengthen and fine-tune its positive impact for developing countries and the promotion of sustainable production processes.

BMZ's approach to development-oriented migration policy is based on the **EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)** from 2011. The GAMM aims at establishing a comprehensive and coherent migration policy and is based on four pillars: 1) promoting legal migration 2) preventing irregular migration and human trafficking 3) maximizing the positive impacts of migration for development 4) international protection of refugees. The GAMM has led to a greater focus on strengthening the nexus between migration and development and the adoption of a more comprehensive perspective on migration, that focuses not only on security aspects. Germany contributed to several mobility partnerships (the main instrument for implementing the GAMM), for instance through a project aimed at promoting circular migration with Georgia.

Another example is the **Better Migration Management Project (BMM)**, commissioned by the EU and the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The programme aims to improve migration management in the Horn of Africa, and in particular to address the trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the region. The priority is to strengthen the rights of migrants and protect them better from violence, abuse and exploitation. The overall aim is to make migration in the region easier and safer. The programme is funded by the European Union (EU) Trust Fund for Africa and is being implemented in cooperation with five member states (France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and a number of prominent institutions, including the GIZ, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the British Council, Civipol, Expertise France, the Italian Ministry of the Interior and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It identifies four areas of priority: harmonization of diverse migration policies in the various countries, strengthening of institutions that combat human trafficking, protection and support for migrants, and information and advice for migrants.

Furthermore, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports together with other European partners the **Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI)**. The GI has worked on SDG indicators and monitoring in the field of organized crime and has several initiatives on human trafficking and human smuggling, e.g. its resilience initiative, or its private sector initiative.

The international initiative **Economics of Land Degradation (ELD)** (funded by BMZ and DG DEVCO) highlights the total economic consequences of land and soil degradation. It monetarizes the often neglected environmental and socio-economic costs of land degradation. And it shows the on and off-farm benefits that accrue from sustainable land management. Thereby, ELD provides a powerful tool to better understand and communicate the national and international development effects of land management and agricultural practices. ELD advances the SDG Targets 15.3 (land degradation neutrality) and 15.9 (integrate ecosystem values).

The **EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan (AP)**, adopted in 2003, defines a common policy framework and a range of measures available to the EU and its member states to prevent the importation of illegal timber into the EU, improve the supply of legal timber and increase demand for timber from responsibly managed forests. Since the beginning, EU Commission Services and Member States have been working closely together to streamline and coordinate efforts related to implementation of the AP, including the EU timber regulation (EUTR), Voluntary Partnership Agreements within the EU and in timber producing and jointly financed technical assistance facilities. A comprehensive work plan currently under preparation by the EU COM will further increase coordination and policy alignment by setting out how the Commission Services and the Member States intend to implement the FLEGT AP for the period 2018-2022. The work plan responds to recent evaluations, EP resolutions and conclusions adopted by the Council, in line with new political commitments as set in the SDG framework, the Paris Agreement and the new European consensus on Development. In the Council conclusions on FLEGT 10721/16 of 28 June 2016, Member States expressed their continued support to the FLEGT AP implementation and requested that the work plan should be a joint Commission and Member States commitment. To coordinate work plan implementation, Commission and Member States also agreed to

continue using several mechanisms:

- ³⁵₁₇ The FLEGT/EUTR expert group to support the Commission in implementing the EUTR and FLEGT regulations;
- ³⁵₁₇ The FLEGT Ad Hoc Expert Group to coordinate FLEGT AP implementation and monitoring;
- ³⁵₁₇ Closer in-country coordination through EU Delegations and Member States' representations in partner countries.

In the context of the **EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)**, the Federal Government is pursuing a campaign to ensure that by 2020 at the latest, all fish stocks are fished in such a way that the stocks are kept above the level that allows the maximum possible yield to be achieved, that the negative effects of fishing on the marine ecosystem are reduced to a minimum and that discards are stopped by avoiding by-catch and reducing it as far as possible and by introducing landing obligations.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

*** a. ...at National level**

Germany recognizes the need for a coherent approach to development policy to support sustainable development in partner countries. Therefore, the coalition agreement of the new Federal government sets a clear objective for an improved integration of the national Security-, Foreign- and Development Policies. Supporting sustainable development in partner countries demands a holistic approach of all instruments applied and a permanent monitoring through special committees.

*** b. ...at EU level**

To ensure policy coherence for sustainable development in the EU, it is necessary to align all future strategy outputs with the 2030 Agenda and to firmly anchor and mainstream it in all policy areas. This requires a timely and encompassing implementation of the tasks set out in the council resolution of June 20th 2017 through the Commission. A target-based European Strategy on Sustainable Development is the most effective means for a sound implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is able to accommodate all EU policy areas, allows for a close integration of foreign and internal EU policy and finally harnesses EU development policy with a more profound understanding of the external impacts of EU internal action and policy. Furthermore, it is essential to newly calibrate the Europe 2020 Strategy towards a "Sustainable Growth Strategy Europe 2030".

In a similar vein, it is of utmost importance that the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) is geared towards a close alignment with the 2030 Agenda to ensure policy coherence e.g. through an equitable consideration of all three dimensions of sustainability (social, ecological, economic) and/or a "sustainability first"-conditionality. The future MFF as a whole should contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Likewise, ex ante impact assessments are an essential tool for sustainable development in the "better regulation toolbox". Their application and further development for more than 10 years is a substantial success of the European Commission. However, methodological weaknesses persist and are partly structural: The impact on the environment and social welfare tends to be underrepresented, since they are less quantifiable compared to economic impacts. Furthermore, the assessment of the impact of internal policies on developing countries is largely neglected. The instrument is therefore still very insufficiently contributing to the objective of policy coherence for sustainable development

When it comes to the possible contribution of businesses to achieving the SDGs, in particular with a view to SDGs 8 and 12, and to ensure policy coherence in this field of action, it is important that at EU level further measures are taken to advance the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) as they are the internationally accepted framework for enhancing relevant

standards and practices. The EU Commission should bundle and streamline its activities to implement the UNGPs, as far as Union law is concerned, and should improve coherence both of EU policies and policies among EU Member States, for instance through an EU Action Plan (e.g. RBC Action Plan). This could comprise the following aspects and aims: (1) clarify how the EU Business and Human Rights policies can best be used to contribute to other EU policy goals, such as the delivery of the SDGs, (2) strengthen the coherence of EU Member States' National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights and facilitate exchange of best practice and peer learning among EU-MS, (3) promote steps in Union law to ensure access to effective remedy, (4) establish a common understanding in the EU of the responsibility of EU businesses to exercise due diligence and strengthen sectoral approaches in this regard, (5) develop immediate and effective measures on EU level to help eliminate child labour by 2025, forced labour, human trafficking and all forms of modern slavery. Anchoring the EU Business and Human Rights Agenda in a robust and visible manner in the upcoming reflection paper 'Towards a Sustainable Europe by 2030' would be a good step into the right direction.

The Textile Partnership is convinced that scaling-up the implementation of due diligence by EU textile and garment companies is crucial to achieve systemic and continuous improvements of environmental and working conditions in production countries. They acknowledge that scaling-up requires stronger alignment of tools and systems provided by different initiatives for companies to implement due diligence in the textile and garment sector based on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. Against this background, the initiative have entered into a strategic cooperation with the Dutch Agreement in January 2018 aimed at contributing to scaling-up the implementation of due diligence by EU textile and garment companies through stronger alignment of their efforts.

The two initiatives believe that better coordination of due diligence efforts at the EU level is crucial for scaling-up. Textile and garment companies operating in several EU countries are confronted with different approaches and expectations with regard to sustainability in each member state. This often leads to confusion, inefficient use of resources, and prevents a level playing field. The EU Flagship Initiative on the Garment Sector launched by the EU Commission (DG DEVCO) in 2016 has not addressed this challenge because it focuses on development cooperation. The two initiatives regard the operationalisation of due diligence by EU textile and garment companies as an issue with a strong internal market component which requires an active coordinating role of the EU Commission and should be addressed by DG GROW.

For the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) see also reply to question 4.1.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyze evidence?

Yes

No

* If yes, please specify.

The BMZ is a consortium member of the **Commitment to Development Index (CDI)** at the Center of Global Development in Washington since 2007. The ministry supports the consortium's work financially and contributes actively to the update of the Index.

Germany supports the bi-annual global monitoring of the **Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)** and is actively involved in the discussions on advancing the monitoring framework. The results of the global monitoring are analyzed in a country-specific report which helps to assess the effectiveness of instruments and procedures of German development Cooperation.

From 2015 to the beginning of 2017, BMZ revised the commissioning procedure in dialogue with the implementing organizations. This so-called **Joint Procedural Reform (GVR)** covers the agreed procedure for planning and implementing financial cooperation and technical cooperation measures and systematically aligns country strategies, programmes and modules to the 2030 Agenda. BMZ country strategies form the strategic framework for German development cooperation. They describe the cooperation with the partner country and priority areas of Germany's involvement. Key objectives and strategies of the partner side, including with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs, are presented and assessed. Targets and fields of activity in the priority areas are defined and explained in the context of their contribution to the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the respective partner country. Accordingly, also the operative steering instruments (programmes and modules) as well as reporting documents of German development cooperation reflect the respective strategy for national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Where possible, indicators of the respective national strategy for implementation of the 2030 Agenda should be used in programmes or modul for impact measurement. In reporting reference shall be made regarding the current and future contribution of the module to the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes

No

* If yes, please explain.

The German Sustainable Development Strategy includes domestic and international indicators and targets and defines long-term goals, most of them until 2030. The Federal Statistical Office continuously monitors the 63 indicators and publishes an independent indicator report every two years in which weather symbols illustrate whether the target is on track. The findings can influence agenda setting and evaluation within the State Secretaries' Committee. The Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development monitors the Federal Government's sustainability policy at national, European and international level in the Bundestag. The German Sustainable Development Strategy itself is reviewed every four years. A first update is already due in 2018, a comprehensive review is foreseen for 2020. All indicators described in the indicator report were developed by the Federal Government and determined jointly with the respective target values within the framework of the German Strategy for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the Federal Statistical Office is engaged in international exchanges and thus in tune with international developments

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues

with your partner countries?

The embassies report ad hoc via diplomatic cable and on regular basis with a development policy report. Additionally there are regular meetings between the embassy and the country team (GIZ, KfW, NGOs, political foundations) and with the headquarters in Bonn / Berlin that inform policy decisions. This reporting/discussion usually does not take place under a PCD heading but is rather issues-based.

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

HELLENIC MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - Hellenic AID - Directorate for Geographical Policy & Strategic Planning (YDAS 3)

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

According to the Greek legal framework, the Government Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of International Economic Relations, called "EOSDOS", ensures policy coherence for development. EOSDOS is attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs as chairman and the Ministers of Economy and Finance, Development, Merchant Marine, Transportation and Communications as well as other Ministers as members, according to the issue discussed. This decision-making and coordinating Body, in addition to its competences concerning international economic and commercial relations of Greece, determines the strategy framework and the priorities of our development policy, as well as the financial resources for its long term implementation, so that Greece's international commitments can be fulfilled. EOSDOS at the same time specifies and coordinates those policies, which may have an impact on the achievement of development goals.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

- "EOSDOS" (see answer 1.1), ensures policy coherence for development.

- Efforts for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level are being coordinated and monitored (since the beginning of December 2016) by one of the main entities belonging to the center of government, the General Secretariat of the Government and especially its Office of Coordination, Institutional, International and European Affairs. The General Secretariat of the Government (GSG) is well positioned as it stands close to the political leadership of the country, ensuring a whole-of-government approach and the commitment, at the highest political level, for planning and implementing the SDG's in a long-term perspective. It also cooperates directly and on a daily basis with the public administration, ensuring the continuity of efforts, while it works closely with the Hellenic Parliament on legislative and regulatory issues. The work of the GSG on coordinating the national implementation of the SDGs is substantially supported and facilitated by the Inter-ministerial Cooperation Network for the SDGs established in December 2016. In parallel, the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to be responsible for the external dimension of our national efforts.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

The External Affairs and Defense Committee of the Greek Parliament is informed about development cooperation issues by the HELLENIC AID Annual Report or through ad hoc thematic meetings, while Members of Parliament have the possibility to submit questions on various aspects of development cooperation. As regards policy coherence, Parliament votes on legislative texts, which take into account and promote coherence between policies.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

Indicative examples:

A) Special attention is given to gender equality in health care, as is evident in the National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016-2020 (NAPGE), prepared by the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE), Ministry of Interior, where one of the strategic objectives set for the period 2016-2020 is the elimination of gender inequalities in health, including the integration of a gender perspective in health care policies and the elimination of gender stereotypes in health services for special population groups.

B) Facilitating safe, organised and regular migration and developing efficient migration policies (SDG 10.7) is a principal objective of the Ministry for Migration Policy, which was established in 2016, in order to enhance coordination, supervision and cohesion of the policies for third country citizens' first reception, asylum, immigration and social inclusion. Among the numerous policy and legislative initiatives already undertaken, the Immigration and Social Inclusion Code (law 4251/2014) needs to be mentioned, which was drafted in line with the principles of good regulation and with the aim to reduce the operational and administrative workload and costs, improve the services offered to interested citizens and facilitate the operation of the competent services, through in particular the simplification of procedures and the operation of one-stop-shops for migrants.

C) Technical cooperation for promoting the objectives of the Barcelona Convention at sub-regional Mediterranean level. In the Eastern Mediterranean Region, two trilateral schemes of technical cooperation and partnership have been initiated, at a high political level. The ultimate objective of these cooperative schemes is to enhance peace and stability in the region and facilitate the sharing of experiences, knowledge and know-how in order to promote joint projects of mutual interest, find solutions to common concerns and promote interconnectivity and complementarity of actions. In the field of environmental protection, these trilateral cooperation frameworks, focus, inter alia, on: the protection of marine and coastal environment with emphasis on the prevention of marine pollution and the preparedness and response to it (particularly pollution which might stem from oil and gas exploration activities), the prevention of water pollution, water reuse and wastewater treatment with emphasis on wastewater from olive oil mills, and adaptation to climate change.

D) The Greek government has taken initiatives and measures towards the development of a National Strategic Transport Plan (NTPG), which was launched in May 2017, is to serve as a basis for Greece's sustainable development on transport infrastructure and services. The NTPG is one the main pillars of the national efforts towards sustainable development by way of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

See indicative examples above (answer 4.1).

*b. ...at EU level

A) The EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) is being applied according to the relevant regulations. Based on the GSP, Preferential Commercial Treatment to developing countries is being considered by reducing or eliminating tariffs. Within its capacity as an EU member state, Greece participates actively in meetings of the Council of the EU and the Commission with regard to GSP. These meetings may deal with drafting the GSP Regulation and the relevant Implementing Regulations, as well as with the examination or evaluation of GSP.

B) Greece, as a shipping nation, and within its capacity as a member of the EU and of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) implements international and EU rules on the prevention of pollution from ships and applies environmentally friendly standards in ports.

C) Under the EU's Emission Trading System (ETS) and according to the first EU 2009 Climate-Energy package, Greece has to reduce its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 4% below the 2005 level by 2020. Greece is already meeting the climate objectives for 2020 and its total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) have decreased already even more than 4%, therefore already implementing SDG 13.

D) The Ministry for Migration Policy systematically collaborates with all relevant ministries in order to combat human trafficking and the protection of victims, while it has already implemented and intends to continue to carry out awareness-raising campaigns against trafficking, victims of which are often women and girls. At the legislative level and in line with relevant EU legislation, special care is taken for the granting of residence permit to third country citizens who have been characterised as victims of trafficking in human beings or migrants' smuggling, as well as to victims of domestic violence.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

*a. ...at National level

Create a new legal framework in order to strengthen coordination among Ministries in each one of the priority areas of the Policy Coherence for Development.

*b. ...at EU level

The new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) will create the framework needed for the development cooperation with partner countries.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Greece, being a DAC/OECD member since 1999 undergoes an OECD Peer Review, approximately every 4 years. In the context of this exercise we are requested to report on our latest PCD activity. In addition, Greek PCD efforts are monitored by OECD on a regular basis.

Greece presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) in the UN High level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018. PCD is included in the VNR.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Through EU Delegation Meetings in developing countries (joint programming, trade issues).

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Ireland's SDG Voluntary National Review 2018 states that the government of Ireland is guided by the principle that “economic, social and environmental requirements are fundamentally linked and interdependent on each other”. The Strategic Objectives of Ireland’s SDG National Implementation Plan 2018-2020 include a commitment to “identify opportunities for enhancing policy coherence” and to “support and promote policies and initiatives across government which contribute towards meeting the [Sustainable Development] Goals at home and abroad.”

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

Government has established coordination mechanisms to meet the opportunities and challenges offered by the SDGs including our priorities on policy coherence for development as states in the SDG National Implementation Plan:

- A Senior Officials Group [SOG] on the SDGs, made up of Assistant Secretaries General from all Government Departments, has been established to provide strategic coordination and to report, as required, to Cabinet
- The SDG Interdepartmental Working Group (IDWG) is responsible for developing national policy in relation to SDG implementation, preparing Ireland’s VNRs and other SDG reports, and developing national arrangements of stakeholder engagement
- Ireland has established a national SDG Stakeholder Forum to inform further development of the national SDG framework and to provide a mechanism for key stakeholders to be engaged on an ongoing basis in national implementation of the Goals.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

Ireland's commitments to policy coherence for development are scrutinised by our parliamentary committees. For example the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade dedicated a chapter of its recent review of Irish Aid to Policy Coherence for Development, calling on the Government to ensure its approach to implementation of the SDGs is fully coherent with Ireland's international development policy at all times.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Government has completed an independent spillover analysis to investigate what effects the Irish tax system may have on the economies of developing countries, as recommended in a 2011 report by the IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank to the G-20 Development Working Group. The independent analysis is in effect a baseline analysis of Ireland's treaty network, tax system, and trade and capital flows with developing countries.

The Spillover Analysis forms part of a sustained and ongoing series of initiatives relevant to international taxation and other developing country issues which have been pursued by this Government in recent years. These include:

- Ireland's commitment to multilateral international tax reform and our intentions for implementing the OECD's proposals on Base Erosion & Profit Shifting (BEPS), as highlighted in the update on Ireland's International Tax Strategy published with Budget 2016.
- Introduction of Country by Country Reporting (CbCR) as agreed at OECD level. The benefit of CbCR for developing countries is one of the key issues highlighted in submissions to this project's public consultation.
- A particular focus of Ireland's tax treaty negotiation policy has been to engage with African countries that wish to extend their treaty networks.

The spillover analysis shows that the Irish tax system on its own can hardly lead to significant loss of tax revenue in developing countries.

The full report is available on:

http://www.budget.gov.ie/Budgets/2016/Documents/IBFD_Irish_Spillover_Analysis_Report_pub.pdf

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

The National SDG Stakeholder Forum was established in 2018 to bring together stakeholders working on, or involved in the promotion of the SDGs across Ireland and abroad. The Forum allows for policy makers, civil society, business and other interested parties to share experiences and information on SDG related activities at national and international level.

Ireland's new policy on international development is being prepared through a highly inclusive process using multiple tools to ensure the participation on non-governmental stakeholders. These include inviting non-governmental stakeholders to internal government discussions, publishing a public consultation paper online and inviting written submissions from organisations and the public, and holding a number of open public meetings in different locations across Ireland.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

SDG Mainstreaming is a key component of Ireland's National Implementation Plan 2018-2020. Building on existing commitments in strategies and action plans on gender equity, biodiversity, corporate social responsibility and air pollution, the plan seeks to further integrate SDGs into national policies. A major aspect of the Plan is the SDG Policy Map, which sets out responsibilities for achieving SDG targets and indicators across multiple government departments. Each Ministry will oversee the implementation of those Goals most relevant to its policy area. This will allow for a joined-up approach to implementation while ensuring that the relevant departments across government take ownership of the respective Goals. To foster PCD, Ireland has chosen to take a 'whole-of-government' approach, using existing interdepartmental coordination structures.

4.1 add more info (optional)

In 2017, Ireland's strong record on tax transparency has been recognised by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes which awarded Ireland the highest possible rating following a second peer review which assessed Ireland's compliance with international standards for the exchange of information between tax authorities. The Global Forum is an OECD led peer review body which is globally recognised as the leading authority on tax transparency and exchange of information.

Ireland is strongly committed to the OECD BEPS process and its internationally binding rules aimed at preventing tax fraud and tax evasion. The government was one of the first in the EU to introduce automatic exchange of tax rules, the second country in the world to sign up to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) agreement and one of the first countries in the world in 2015 to implement OECD guidelines on country by country reporting.

4.1 add more (2)

Ireland, relative to other OECD countries, is highly dependent on foreign-trained health workers with around a third of all of its doctors foreign-trained. Ireland has worked hard to ensure that it upholds ethical international recruitment practices in order to prevent Irish policies from contributing to the brain drain of qualified health workers from developing countries. In 2017, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade signed a second Memorandum of Association with Ireland's Health Service Executive, the organisation responsible for running all public health services in Ireland. The memorandum focused on the need to build capacity and improve the workforce situation in the developing countries from which a large number of health workers migrate to Ireland. The first phase of this collaboration had paid off; Ireland was awarded the Health Worker Migration Policy Council Innovation Award in October 2013 by the World Health Organization in recognition of its leadership in developing innovative solutions that support the WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel.

Building on earlier progress, in November 2017, Ireland hosted The Fourth Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, Building the health workforce of the future. The Forum was convened through a whole of society effort involving Trinity College, Dublin, Health Service Executive, Irish Aid, the Department of Health, Ireland, in partnership with the World Health Organization and the Global Health Workforce Network. The forum announced concrete actions to address a projected shortfall of 18 million health workers and culminated in the unanimous adoption of the Dublin Declaration. The Dublin Declaration is a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder declaration for improved governance, strategic investments and financing for a sustainable workforce. The commitments contained in the Declaration harness political leadership on human resources for health, at global, regional and national levels, to ensure countries move with greater speed to the goal of universal health coverage.

In supporting EU action on policy coherence, Ireland has also contributed to the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership with sub-Saharan Africa, through our Participating States Initiated Activities (PSIA's) with a number on non-profit health research and product development partners.

4.1 add more (3)

Ireland's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights guides Government Departments, State Agencies, Irish companies and Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) operating in Ireland and Irish enterprises operating abroad adhere to and promote the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights. It sets out the current state of play in relation to the implementation of the UNGPs and the actions which can be taken in order to further implement the UNGPs. The Plan demonstrates in a clear, tangible way this government's commitment to promoting responsible business practice at home and overseas.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

In 2015, Ireland launched its second National Action Plan [NAP] on Women, Peace and Security. A key lesson learnt is critical need to support the protection women and girls in humanitarian crises, including those crises arising from conflict, and we target our support to ensure the protection of women and girls is effectively addressed in humanitarian operations

a.at National level (add more)

In October 2016, the Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald T.D., launched the Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Ireland. The Second National Action Plan seeks to build on the work carried out to date and sets Ireland's strategy for the coming years. This plan leverages and builds on international and domestic experience and provides for new initiatives in order to address human trafficking in all its forms. Based on lessons learned, the priorities of the Second National Action Plan are to:

- Prevent trafficking in human beings
- Identify, assist and protect and support victims of trafficking in human beings
- Ensure an effective criminal justice response
- Ensure that Ireland's response to human trafficking complies with the requirements of a human rights based approach and is gender sensitive.
- Ensure effective co-ordination and co-operation between key actors, both nationally and internationally
- Increase the level of knowledge of emerging trends in the trafficking of human beings
- Continue to ensure an effective response to child trafficking.

*b. ...at EU level

The Government of Ireland believes that The Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) has been effective in giving a number of developing countries vital access to the EU market, contributing to poverty reduction, sustainable development and economic growth in developing countries and the EU.

b.at EU level (add more)

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

*a. ...at National level

At national level, Ireland is seeking to strengthen its Whole of Government approach to policy coherence for sustainable development. Harnessing our expertise across Government and taking a more integrated approach to evolving global issues, the SDGs and humanitarian action will be central to this. There is also further scope to deepen existing linkages and to build new relationships across Government in our engagement with multilateral agencies including the EU and UN, and the delivery of development cooperation, consistent with the principles of whole of Government action set out in Our Public Service 2020.

*b. ...at EU level

Ireland recognises the importance of the 5 PCD challenges identified by the EU. For example, we believe the challenge of 'Making migration work for development' is critical in establishing a stronger relationship between the EU and Africa and we support an evidence based approach to this issue in order to deliver our SDG commitments in this area

b. ...at EU level (add more)

Ireland will continue to work with other EU member states to agree on the consistent implementation of many of the OECD BEPS recommendations including ongoing work to develop EU wide mandatory disclosure rules

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Ireland was the second OECD Country to conduct a Spillover Analysis to investigate what effects the Irish tax system may have on the economies of developing countries.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The SDG National Implementation Plan specifies that the Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment has lead responsibility for promoting PCSD, overseeing the coherent implementation of the SDGs on a whole-of-government basis, and establishing a robust implementation and reporting framework

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Routine reporting from Ireland Embassies in developing countries informs Ireland's dialogue on policy coherence. An example is dialogue with partner governments on the implementation of the EU Trust Fund for Africa, which has enabled Ireland to make well informed contributions at partner country level and through relevant EU working groups and committees

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

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<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List_of_PCD-relevant_initiatives_-_amended_12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Italy has a political commitment on PCD since 2010. With the Law 125/2014 (reforming Italian Development Cooperation) political commitment to PCD was confirmed and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC) was charged with the responsibility on policy coherence. In particular, Law 125/2014 states that “Italy shall make an utmost effort to guarantee that its policies, even when not directly linked to development co-operation, shall be coherent with the purposes and fundamental principles of the Law, in order to foster the achievement of development goals”. Therefore, in the new Italian Development Co-operation system, policy coherence is a legal commitment, implemented through institutional co-ordination mechanisms.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

A National Focal Point for PCD has been established at the MFAIC and institutional coordination mechanisms have been set up by the Law 125/2014 in order to engage other administrations and concerned stakeholders (CSOs, NGOs, Universities and Research Centers) in ensuring policy coherence.

The Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Co-operation (CICS) is tasked with ensuring co-ordination of policies and programs and coherence of domestic policies with the objectives and targets of development co-operation. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed by the Foreign Minister, the Vice Minister for Development Co-operation and representatives line Ministries (Interior, Defence, Finance, Economic Development, Agriculture, Environment, Infrastructure and Transport, Welfare, Health, Education). Among its tasks, in the preparation of the Budget Law the Committee outlines the financial development co-operation needs and the allocations for each line Ministry.

The National Council for Development Co-operation (CNCS) facilitates dialogue between policy makers and stakeholders that are part of the so-called "Italian Development Co-operation System": central, regional and local Administrations, public and private entities, academia and research centres, CSOs, non-profit organizations, businesses, micro-finance institutions, migrants' associations, are represented in the Council and provide a crucial contribution to policy and planning and decision-making. The CNCS has offered the opportunity to share ideas on development co-operation related issues among the public sector and private profit and non-profit actors, enhance synergies and ensure policy coherence reducing conflicts between interacting policy and activity domains.

Through the above mentioned multi-layer co-ordination mechanisms, mainly the CICS and the CNCS, Italy is able to better analyse the coherence between domestic policies and development objectives and address priority issues.

Moreover, in 2016 Italy launched the process for elaborating a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), which integrates the three dimensions of sustainable development, addressing the interlinks between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the broader impact of domestic actions at global level. The NSDS, endorsed by the Italian Council of Ministers in July 2017 and finally approved at the end of the year, is organized in the five core areas of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. Each area identifies a set of strategic priorities and objectives such as poverty, inequality, unemployment, education and social progress, climate change and resilience to climate impact and to other challenges.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers has the lead in coordinating and managing the NSDS, with the support of the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, respectively for the domestic and external dimension. The Ministry of Finance will be tasked to create strong synergies between the NSDS implementation and the formal economic policies and to coordinate evaluation models. The Government is called to provide an annual review of the NSDS implementation as well as an assessment of the achieved results.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

The Parliament has been actively involved in the formulation of the Reform Law 125/2014 and is following very closely its implementation.

According to the Law, the Parliament has to express its formal advice on the Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document (PPPD - which outlines the overall policy vision of the Italian development co-operation) before the Document is formally approved by the Council of Ministers. An annual Report is attached to the PPPD, containing details of the activities implemented during the previous year and assessment of the results achieved.

Moreover, in 2015 the Parliament Chamber of Deputies established the “Committee on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs”. The Committee is the evidence of the attention paid to monitoring the commitments taken at international level, as well as to ensuring that domestic policy, global action and development co-operation objectives are aligned with the 2030 Agenda. In 2016 the Committee carried out a survey to assess Italy’s engagement in global health, in view of Italy’s G7 Presidency in 2017.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

According to the Law 125/2014, responsibility for development co-operation is attributed at the MFAIC to the Vice Minister. In particular, the Vice Minister is entitled to participate to the meetings of the Council of Ministers when the agenda tackles topics that may directly or indirectly have an impact on the coherence and effectiveness of development co-operation policies and actions. The rationale for including such provision in the Law was to introduce a first “safeguard” in order to prevent potential coherence issues between domestic policies and development cooperation objectives.

Moreover, activities carried out by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Co-operation (CICS) have increased the overall awareness on the interlinkages existing between domestic policies and external development objectives in several thematic areas. As a matter of fact, CICS operates through 5 working groups: i) “Migration and Development” (co-ordinated by the Ministry of Interior); ii) “Private Sector in development co-operation”, with a focus on energy (co-ordinated by the Ministry of Economic Development); iii) “Vocational Training, Secondary Education and Academia” (co-ordinated by the Ministry of Welfare); iv) “International Co-operation, Environment and Sustainable Development” (co-ordinated by the Ministry of Environment Land and Sea); v) “Sub-Saharan Africa” (co-ordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation).

Analysis of potential international spill-overs of domestic policies will become increasingly important in the framework of the implementation of the NSDS, as the National Strategy, by integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development, addresses the broader impact of domestic actions at global level.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

Ex-post evaluations are carried out by the Directorate General for Development Co-operation within the Italian MFAIC, responsible for impact evaluation of development co-operation activities to assess achievement of objectives and expected results, though such activities are not directly focused on PCD.

As far as studies are concerned, between 2016 and 2018 Italian MFAIC supported, under the law 948/1982, a number of researches, though not directly focused on PCD, concerning the issues of development, cooperation, stability and security and the impact of Italian, European and international policies on developing countries:

- The study of CeSI and CESPI “Development, sustainability and security: Italy and the challenges of the Horn of Africa” (2017) analyzes the geopolitical situation of Eastern Africa, with a focus on its growth potential and its vulnerabilities, the progresses accomplished during the stabilization and democratization processes and the enduring ethnic and social threats which endanger State resilience. Moreover, the research deepens the contemporary political, social, economic and security framework of the Region, trying to forecast future weakness and criticalities.

- The research of Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) on “The EU, the US and the International Strategic Dimension of Sub-Saharan Africa: Peace, Security and Development in the Horn of Africa” (2016) focuses on the role of key external powers in promoting peace, security and development in Sub-Saharan Africa. It underlines how and why the strategic significance of Sub-Saharan Africa has increased in recent decades, with various international actors establishing diversified yet increasingly important levels of engagement in the region. The publication also provides recommendations for the external powers examined, with specific attention devoted to the European Union and the United States. (Available at: <http://www.iai.it/en/pubblicazioni/eu-us-and-international-strategic-dimension-sub-saharan-africa>)

- Also on the role of external powers in fostering African development was the IAI study “Brazil as a Security and Development Provider in Africa: Consequences and Opportunities for Europe and North America”, which reconstructs the growth of Brazil’s involvement in Africa and Brazilian claims to provide security and development to the continent. The country’s ambition to reclaim its African identity and become a leader of the Global South was implemented through participation in United Nations missions on the African continent, military training and provision, technical cooperation, and forging alliances with African countries, thus directly challenging the West’s development aid and defence positions.

- The study “The Role of Gulf States in Peace and Security and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa”, also conducted by IAI, analyzed the emergence of Gulf states – particularly Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates – as influential security and development actors in the in sub-Saharan Africa in general, and the Horn of Africa in particular. The paper discusses the economic engagement of the Gulf states in SSA and lays out the characteristics that distinguish Gulf development cooperation from that of the European Union and the US. It highlights the regions and economic sectors in SSA with large Gulf footprints.

- Regarding sustainable development goals and Agenda 2030, the IAI organized a conference on “The EU and the Global Development Framework. A Strategic Approach to the 2030 Agenda” (2016), and published a summary report of the event, which was focused on the analysis of the role of Europe in the new global governance for development. According to the researchers, this phase is an opportunity for Europe to include development cooperation in a strategy of external action and to integrate internal resilience with all the aspects of external action.

- The ECFR research on “Tunisia: challenges, opportunities and strategies to strengthen the country’s recovery” (2017) analyses the trajectory of Tunisia’s constitution and democratic process and its implications for Europe and the stabilization of the region. It concludes that European states should ensure that bilateral and EU assistance is accompanied by a push to help the Tunisian government enhance economic opportunity, expand political space, and protect citizen rights

- Italy also produced the following issues of “Perspectives” (reasoned readings of essays on specific issues), which are linked with PCD, the development of the African continent and the role of Italy in Africa: “Beyond the stereotypes: Africa in international politics from the end of the cold war to today” (June 2018) “The Sahel: an epicenter of crises at the gates of Europe” (April 2018) “Challenges and opportunities of the African continent” (May 2016)

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Italy recognizes the role of different actors – regional and local governments, foundations, academia and research institutions, CSOs, diaspora and non-profit organizations, private sector – their diversity and complementarity and the contribution that each actor can provide based on comparative advantage and experience. This multi-stakeholder partnership approach is at the heart of Italian Development Cooperation system and consistent with Goal 17.

Italy works with the partners best able to achieve effective and efficient development results in a particular context. The National Council/CNCS is a useful instrument to engage actors in the development process and to advance dialogue, as the CNCS operates through 4 working groups (i. “Follow up of the 2030 Agenda, Policy Coherence, Effectiveness and Evaluation”; ii. “Policy Guidelines of Italian Development Co-operation”; iii. “Role of the private sector in Development Co-operation”; iv. “Migration and Development”) set up with cross-government and multi-stakeholders participation. This has facilitated overcoming the idea that PCD is only about development co-operation and the responsibility of the MFAIC, rather than a relevant issue in day-to-day work across all policy areas, especially when decision making at political level involves the overall coherence of domestic, foreign and development co-operation policies.

As an example, the value of diasporas’ links with their countries of origin and contribution to development is being increasingly recognized. In 2017, the CNCS proposed to convene the first National Summit of Diasporas. Government, migrant associations, stakeholders and experts shared ideas and experiences to identify better ways to enable and empower diaspora communities, and promote them as development actors. The Summit was held after a number of meetings with migrants’ associations in several Italian Regions.

CNCS is also actively involved in the elaboration process of the PPPD and has to express its formal advice on the strategic document before the PPPD is formally adopted by the Council of Ministers. The PPPD, which is structured along the 17 SDGs and is an integral part of the NSDS, has been drawn up following a broad consultation with public administrations and civil society organizations.

Finally, Italian MFAIC collaborates with the main Italian and international research centers, providing budget and project contributions according to law 948/1982 for researches concerning issues that fall within the thematic areas of priority interest for the Ministry. These researches and seminar events also include a post-evaluation of the impact of development policies on developing countries.

With reference to the NSDS, building on the positive experience of the broad consultation process that led to its definition, the strategy calls on the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea to establish a multi-level consultation processes, namely the Forum on the Strategy for Sustainable Development, in order to ensure the participation of civil society and relevant stakeholders. The Forum for sustainable development is expected to be a bridge among policy priorities and initiatives and public and private stakes. The forum will ease a watch-dog role of the civil society on the policy making, with respect to NSDS and Agenda 2030 implementation.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

- * 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the
[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

Sustainable consumption and production patterns

Following the “EU Circular Economy Action Plan” and the NSDS, Italy has launched in 2017 the document “Towards a Model of Circular Economy for Italy: Overview and Strategic Framework”. Led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Economic Development, a public consultation lasting two months provided important elements from civil society, industrial actors and NGOs.

The document defines the future characteristics of the national industrial system to increase its own sustainability in line with the commitments adopted under the Paris Agreement, 2030 Agenda, G7 Communiqués and within the EU. A committee is working to define the most suitable set of indicators to monitor progress.

Migration

In the field of migration and development, Italy adopts an approach founded on the principles of partnership and shared responsibility and aimed at: protecting vulnerable persons, such as women and unaccompanied minors; investing, to address the root causes of forced migration; valuing, valorising the positive contribution of safe and orderly migration to inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Co-ordination between the MFAIC and the Ministry of Interior has been strengthened with a view to a more coherent migration and development policy linking development and security, tackling the root causes of forced displacement while favouring safe, orderly, and responsible migration and mobility of people, through planned and well-managed migration policies.

For Italy, a key aspect is to consider migration, and fair rules to manage migration in particular, as a “development enabler” to support progress towards the key dimensions of development: inclusive economic and social development, environmental sustainability, peace and security.

Italy is also enhancing the policy dialogue with Mediterranean and African countries to address the structural nature of forced migration. In 2017 the Foreign Minister chaired the first international Conference “A shared responsibility for a common goal: solidarity and security”, attended by representatives of African and UE countries and followed by a second Conference in 2018. The Conference launched a strengthened partnership between European and African countries, aimed at promoting an integrated migration management approach combining solidarity and security.

Sustainable energy and climate change:

Following the adoption of guidelines for development cooperation projects in the field of “sustainable energy”, in 2018 Italian Cooperation established a “National Multi-stakeholders Platform for Energy and Development”, an initiative showing the potential of engaging public and private actors with a view to provide policy guidance and merge diverse experiences to promote innovative projects, in Africa in particular. Priority is given to the utilisation of renewables and off-grid energy systems, contributing to generation of local and national income and employment, such as the Energy Access for Local Development and Women Empowerment “Ilumina” project in Mozambique. This is an off-grid initiative to be implemented by NGOs and Community Base Organisations with the Energy Fund Agency for Rural Electrification of the Government of Mozambique.

Taxation and illicit financial flows:

Increasing Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) is integral to financing the 2030 Agenda and the AAAAA. In recognition of this, Italy is a founding member of the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI). Italy adopts a whole-of-

government approach to increasing support for tax policy and administration reform in partner countries. In particular, Italy contributes financially to the OECD Global Relations Programme, the Customs Cooperation Fund of the World Custom Organisation and is a member of the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations (CIAT). Based on the domestic expertise in this field, Italy supports capacity building initiatives for tax officials from developing countries.

Under co-ordination of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, several agencies and institutions (National Revenue Agency, Guardia di Finanza, Customs Agency) signed co-operation agreements with and provide technical support to partner countries (such as the “Fostering Tax Transparency in Albania” project). Relying on its expertise in the area of investigation techniques against tax and financial crimes, the Guardia di Finanza hosts the OECD International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation in Rome. Moreover, Italy sponsored and funded, along with Germany, OECD and Kenya, the Africa Academy Programme for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation based in Nairobi. Italy also funded a UNDESA project to strengthen the capacity of developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to deal with tax base protection and broadening issues, with a view to increasing domestic resource mobilization for investment in sustainable development.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

Setting up multi-stakeholders steering group (which involve Ministerial officers, NGOs, IIOOs, diaspora) in order to coordinate and promote the coherence of development policies. Such coordination mechanisms have been introduced in the development cooperation sector (CICS/CNCS) and are also foreseen in the framework of the NSDS's implementation, led by the Presidency of the Council.

* b. ...at EU level

In general, Joint planning of development cooperation at the country level has proved itself as an effective way of combining Member States' strengths in order to maximize the impact and the transparency of EU/MS development aid. The recently approved EU Joint Strategy Document for Senegal (2018-2023) is a particularly good example of EU Institutions and Member States working together to enhance complementarities in the spirit of the EU Global Strategy in an important area of Africa while, at the same time, making the best use of the available resources to tackle the significant challenges the continent is facing.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

Some tools and mechanisms offered by the Law 125/2014 could be used more effectively in order to foster PCD, for instance the link with diaspora communities in Italy and the involvement of the private sector. In addition, reporting from Italian embassies, which have a better knowledge of needs and specific situation of developing/partner countries, could be reinforced in order to inform policy formulation nationally.

In perspective, the actual implementation of the NSDS, led by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with the support of the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (for the domestic and external dimension respectively) will be the most important challenge for the next years in the domain of PCD/PCSD.

*b. ...at EU level

EU Joint Programming exercises could be expanded so as to have Joint Strategy Documents in more partner countries, making them gradually the principal development framework at the country level.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

The Italian MFAIC supports studies carried out by Italian and international think tanks related to development policies in countries of priority interest. These studies are also focused on risk assessment, state fragility and on the impact of domestic policies in developing countries, with particular reference to countries of Africa and the MENA area. Recently, a process has been started in order to monitor countries which are of priority interest to Italy, and that will be analyzed carefully to identify signals of crisis and fragility.

A more general monitoring framework is being set up in view of the implementation phase of the NSDS, in collaboration with all relevant actor involved and with the support of the National Statistical System. In particular, The Italian National Institute for Statistics (ISTAT) is a key institution in the SDGs monitoring process. ISTAT participates to the work of the UN Statistical Commission and has the task of co-ordinating the production of indicators for measuring the SDGs implementation and adapting the SDGs indicators to the national context. ISTAT presents a periodic update of the indicators (<http://www.istat.it/en/files/2016/12/information-note.pdf>).

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers, with the support of all relevant Ministries, reports on a yearly basis on the achievements of the NSDS. The NSDS contains five priority areas (the 5Ps), the latter focusing on the external dimension (Partnership). The yearly report should address successes as well as obstacles and constraints and should provide a policy document to re-orient ministerial actions and means towards the achievement of the SDGs at national level, focusing on the objectives set out in the NSDS, through a coordinated and coherent effort.

The NSDS as a whole is an overarching strategic framework document aimed at mainstreaming sustainability principles in sectoral policy priority areas in a coherent and effective manner. To this aim, it identifies for each strategic choice a set of policies and policy instruments contributing to the achievement of the objectives relevant to each strategic choice

In order to give full implementation to the Strategy, in terms of financial resources and operative tools, every year, the Economic and Finance Document (DEF) should reflect the national targets, taking into account new European initiatives and strategies, and outlining actions and tools to achieve them.

In addition, the National Statistical System is progressively releasing sets of indicators significantly based on the BES project, launched in 2011 to measure equitable and sustainable well-being (BES - <http://www.misuredelbenessere.it/index.php?id=51>). The project considers economic parameters aims at complementing economic parameters with social and environmental information with measures of inequality and sustainability to improve reporting on the progress of societies.

In 2017, as an experimental first step to promote the integration of BES within economic programming in accordance with L.163/2016, four BES indicators have been introduced within the Economic and Financial Document. Starting this year (2018), in an attempt to create greater consistency and coherence with the vision and goals set out by the 2030 Agenda, 12 BES indicators will be permanently introduced within the Economic and Financial Document. This initiative aims at complementing GDP as development indicator and at integrating sustainability and well-being principles into the evaluation of national policies. To support policy makers and to enhance coherence, the Ministry of Finance is tasked to present to the Parliament every year a report, assessing the impact of the annual Budget law on the chosen indicators in an effort to measure long term impacts of the Budget law.

The NSDS calls also on Regional and Local Authorities to take part in the further implementation of the Strategy according to their specific institutional mandates and competencies. Through the State and Regions Conference and in accordance with Art.34, of the Legislative Decree n.152 (April 3rd 2006), the Government enhances local and regional authorities to be active and take part to the implementation process. Following the final approval of the NSDS in December 2017 and according to cited Art. 34, Regions and Autonomous Provinces are expected to proceed to the definition of their own sustainability strategies in the next year, ensuring vertical coordination. The Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea has established a forum with the Regions and Autonomous Provinces and has allocated financial and technical resources to support them in carrying out this task.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Our Embassies abroad carry out a continuous analysis of policies implemented in countries where they are accredited, taking into consideration political, economic, social and security dynamics, including the impact of donors' policies on local development objectives. Albeit nonsystematic, such reporting activity include elements of analysis on policy coherence.

Italian cooperation offices abroad are often engaged in PCD related issues in Partner countries through specific programs, policy dialogue, events and other formats (for instance, coordination meetings with EU delegations and with UN agencies; dialogue with NGO -Italian and local- operating in Partner countries, including the private sector; joint programming with local authorities and integration of our projects with the relevant national strategic sectorial frameworks, etc.).

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States **Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development** deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

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PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

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In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

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As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The Latvian mid-term policy planning strategy on Development Cooperation adopted in 2016 - "Development Cooperation Policy Guidelines for 2016-2020" - has been drawn up and is implemented on the basis of the OECD DAC Recommendations, guidelines, and good practice compendia, OECD recommendations and declarations on inclusion of environmental and climate issues in development cooperation, on policy coherence for development, and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005). The Guidelines state that "In implementing development cooperation both bilaterally and multilaterally, Latvia is guided by the following principles = the main responsibility of partner countries over their national development; co-ordination and partnership; sustainability of results and predictability of aid; transparency and policy coherence for sustainable development".

Policy coherence for sustainable development is integrated in the fundamental principles of the development cooperation policy.

Among the six guiding principles for action there is a strong reference to coherence: "to strengthen the implementation of the development cooperation priorities of Latvia within the scope of multilateral cooperation, particularly within the scope of the EU, UN, WB group, and OECD, thus promoting the coherence of the development cooperation policy of Latvia in all formats", and "to implement a comprehensive and coordinated approach of Latvia for the support of sustainable development of in the world".

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

Latvian development cooperation is managed by the Development Cooperation Policy Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Consultative Council for Development Cooperation Policy (established by the government in 2003). The regular meetings of the Council are the main coordination mechanism for implementation of PCD in Latvia. The Council includes expert representatives from all line-ministries, civil society, the Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Latvian Confederation of Employers, Latvian Rectors' Council, the European Affairs Committee of the Latvian Parliament, the State Chancellery, and the Latvian School of Public Administration.

PCD is actively streamlined and monitored by the Latvian Platform for Development Cooperation and its 34 member NGOs from various sectors.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

The Committee of the European Affairs of the Latvian Parliament is a member of the Consultative Council for Development Cooperation Policy.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

The mid-term evaluation of "Development Cooperation Policy Guidelines for 2016-2020" is currently ongoing; expected to be finalized in 2018.

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

The Latvian Platform for Development Cooperation (comprising 34 NGOs from various sectors) and social partners are members of the Consultative Council for Development Cooperation Policy. They are consulted frequently on different development cooperation matters, f.ex., national policy documents and national positions etc. These actors are also involved in the mid-term evaluation of "Development Cooperation Policy Guidelines for 2016-2020".

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

Ministry of Finance:

1) In 2018 Latvia (LV) became a donor of the Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE), a multi-donor trust fund of the World Bank Group. By participating in UFGE LV will contribute to the implementation of innovative solutions to address key gaps of gender equality with the involvement of the private sector by financing projects in the least developed countries.

2) In 2016 LV approved its participation in the 18th Replenishment of resources of International Development Association (IDA18), thus contributing to the 5 priority areas of IDA18: 1) climate, 2) gender, 3) fragility, conflict, violence, 4) jobs and economic transformation, 5) governance and institutions.

Ministry of Transport:

The project "Electrification of the Latvian Railway Network" is in line with the EU Climate and energy policy and will contribute to the national energy efficiency goals and environmentally friendly solutions and energy sources, by reducing CO₂ and NO_x emissions in rail transportation. Phase 1 of the Project is determined by the end of 2023, and the full electrification program is planned until 2030. The Project will give a positive impact on further rail freight transportations with the Republic of Belarus (link with SDG 9).

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA):

MoA contributes through participation in international organizations. Latvia is the Member State in the UN FAO, aiming at reducing poverty by promotion of agricultural development by promoting production of healthy and safe food in developing countries and contributing to improving quality of life in poor rural areas. The FAO has several partners in LV, including MoA, the State Forest Service, the Veterinary and Food Service, the Center for Agricultural Consultancy and Training. The FAO structures develop recommendations that are taken into account in development of a sustainable agricultural, fisheries and forestry policies in Latvia. The MoA is actively involved in the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Forestry, taking place every 2 years. LV participates also in the following FAO Standing Commissions: Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) and the Commission for Food and Agriculture Genetic Resources.

During 2016-2018, different subordinated institutions of the MoA and NGOs (Latvian Rural Forum) have provided support to the various institutions of Ukraine, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Georgia in this area. LV actively participates in the implementation of the EU Common Agricultural Policy, respecting its common values. The Latvian Rural Development Program for 2014-2020 provides series of measures that make a significant contribution to the achievement of the UN SDGs in the priority areas of the EU (PCD Priority Areas).

Ministry of Interior (MI):

Considering the provisions of and the implementation of the Communication Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete actions the MI provides the partnership in the joint project implemented by Lithuania, Latvia and Moldova "Enhancing Moldovan capacities in fighting against trafficking in human beings" (ICMPD/2018/MPF-240-003). The project aims at supporting the improvement of the national institutional framework and anti-trafficking policy planning and implementation, enhancing the involvement of NGOs and non-traditional stakeholders in helping, supporting and protecting victims of trafficking in human beings as well as supporting capacity building of the competent Moldovan institutions in the area of victim identification, investigation and prosecution, as well as international cooperation. The Project is funded by ICMPD in the framework of Mobility Partnership Facility. This joint transnational project refers to the Communication's

cross-cutting actions to support anti-trafficking priorities in EU and non-EU countries.

State Border Guard of Latvia is the leading partner in Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA), aimed at enhancing security, fighting against illegal trafficking and facilitating trade in Central Asia (Partner countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan). Since its inception, the Programme has been specifically linked to a number of the EU objectives set forth in its strategic documents. Capitalising on the success of previous phases, BOMCA 9th phase intends to continue interventions in the area of institutional development, management of migration flows and trade facilitation. Its overall objective is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of border management in Central Asia by introducing advanced elements of Integrated Border Management (IBM), assisting governments in developing and reforming their migration governance, mobility and trade facilitation policies, and strengthening capacities of Border and Migration Agencies, and thus contributing to enhanced security at the national and regional levels (<https://www.bomca-eu.org/en/>).

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

"Development Cooperation Policy Guidelines for 2016-2020" provide for coherence of development cooperation policy with other relevant policies (trade, climate, security etc).

* b. ...at EU level

Platform for Good Tax Governance and toolbox on spill-over effects of EU tax policy on developing countries.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

Awareness of consequences for development countries by line ministries. Capacity building and awareness raising outside the development environment. Evaluation of bilateral development cooperation project impact vis-a-vis specific SDGs.

* b. ...at EU level

Better communication about the progress, successes. Need to elaborate specific tools to measure and monitor.

Administrative burden of various reporting systems (e.g. EU and OECD); need for unification.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is included in the amended law on Development Cooperation of 1996, amended in 2012 and 2017 and its chapter on the Luxembourg government's ambitions.

Art 50 of the law states that "an interministerial committee for development cooperation (CID) is established. It provides its opinion on the directions of the development cooperation policy, on policy coherence for development as well as on the matters indicated by this law." Furthermore, it obliges the Minister responsible for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs to report annually to Parliament on the work of the interministerial committee, especially with regard to policy coherence for development.

The 2013-2018 government program (p.197) states that 'Policy coherence for development will be ensured through active interdepartmental coordination, based on a procedure to be defined by the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation, and through regular dialogue with civil society.'

Furthermore, it mentions that 'the Luxembourg Development Cooperation will continue to promote development effectiveness by aligning itself with the strategies of the partner countries, strengthening and using their national systems and involving all stakeholders in the country, including civil society and the private sector.'

The government program adopted at the beginning of each legislature and the subject of a declaration by the Prime Minister, followed by a debate in Parliament, represents the political reference document for ensuring PCD.

The law of 25 June 2004 on coordination of national sustainable development policy aims to create the legal framework, the bodies and the instruments of the national policy of sustainable development. Article 7 has established the interdepartmental commission on sustainable development (Commission Interdépartementale de Développement Durable - CIDD) in which all the ministries are represented.

Another instrument is the national plan for sustainable development (Plan National pour un Développement Durable – PNDD), which specifies the priority areas of action, concrete objectives and actions to be taken for a sustainable development. This plan is a political document for which the Government assumes the final responsibility and which must guide Government's action to sustainable development.

Luxembourg's new development cooperation strategy (2018) states that 'Ensuring policy coherence for development means assessing, notably through systematic impact measurements, whether national policies are in line with the ultimate goals and objectives for sustainable development at the global level. Based on such assessments, trade-offs between national interests and international development objectives can be identified and policies adjusted, if necessary.'

'At the national level, Luxembourg's whole-of-government coordination on development cooperation is managed by the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (ICD). The ICD works in close partnership with the Inter-departmental Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), which coordinates the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the Luxembourg National Plan for Sustainable Development (PNDD), as well as with the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights (ICHR). The national parliament will continue to play an important role in governance and policy coherence, ensuring supervision through regular exchange with and reporting by the government to the relevant parliamentary commissions. Progress in the implementation of this coordination process is also monitored by the national NGO umbrella platform, the "Cercle de Coopération des ONG de développement", which formulates recommendations on issues related to policy coherence.'

'Luxembourg does not count in-donor refugees' costs nor international climate financing as part of its ODA contributions. While ensuring resources are additional to ODA commitments, such an approach could reduce incentives for coordination between relevant Ministries. As a step towards "integrated country programmes", Luxembourg will continue to increase clarity on the division of labour and responsibilities between Ministries involved in the area of international development cooperation.'

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

The law of 9 May 2012 amending the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action extends the powers of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CID) to the area of Policy coherence for development (art.50), and asks the government to present an annual report on the work of the committee, including on PCD, to Parliament (art. 6).

The Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CID) meets every two months and its minutes are published, as is its annual report. It invites NGOs active in the development and cooperation sector to participate in the debate of the CID meetings.

The CID has adopted a new institutional mechanism to discuss PCD issues. Once identified, trade-offs and synergies are discussed in the CID, which can formulate recommendations to Government. It is then up to the concerned ministers to decide follow up actions. Parliament can ask for action upon these recommendations.

The CID also sets out a list of topics to be discussed during each year, such as the common pension compensation fund, economic partnership agreements, the common agricultural policy, taxation, the COP21, social protection and the sustainability check.

Article 6 of the Law of 6 January 1996 on Development Cooperation provides for an annual presentation to the Parliament of "a report on the operation and activities of the Development Cooperation Fund, as well as a statement specifying all revenues and the allocation of expenditure by country and by major types of sectoral intervention."

This report has been extended to "other interventions of the public administration in the field of development cooperation".

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

- The most recent annual debate of Parliament on Development Cooperation, held on 5 December 2017, led to extensive discussions on PCD.
- The launch of the Fair Politics barometer report by Luxembourg's NGO network and the subsequent discussion in Parliament was a first step towards greater consideration of PCD during the next legislative period. The report proposes an analysis of the coherence of Luxembourg's current policies in relation to Luxembourg's development objectives, based on the experience and expertise of Luxembourg's NGOs and their partners. Civil society, with support from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, will ensure ongoing advocacy on PCD until the elections in October, to keep this momentum.
- Article 6 of the amended (2012, 2017) Law of 6 January 1996 on Development Cooperation provides for an annual presentation to the Parliament of "a report on the operation and activities of the Development Cooperation Fund, as well as a statement specifying all revenues and the allocation of expenditure by country and by major types of sectoral intervention." This report has been extended to "other interventions of the public administration in the field of development cooperation. Furthermore, it obliges the Minister responsible for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs to report annually to Parliament on the work of the interministerial committee, especially with regard to policy coherence for development.
- The Parliament advises and comments the national sustainable development plan (PNDD) and takes note of the national report on the implementation of sustainable development as well as the report of the High Council for Sustainable Development;
- The Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CID) meets every two months and its minutes are published, as is its annual report. It invites NGOs active in the development and cooperation sector to participate in the debate of the CID meetings. The CID has adopted a new institutional mechanism to discuss PCD issues, and can formulate recommendations. It is then up to the concerned ministers to decide follow up actions. Parliament can ask for action upon these recommendations.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

After the 2012 and 2014 editions, the ‘Cercle de Coopération des ONG de développement’, the umbrella organisation of NGOs from Luxembourg has published the third edition of the Fair Politics barometer report in December 2017. The report proposes an analysis of the coherence of Luxembourg's current policies in relation to Luxembourg's development objectives, based on the experience and expertise of Luxembourg's NGOs and their partners. It also analyses the follow up that has been made on previous recommendations in terms of PCD.

Dialogue with civil society is essential in terms of PCD at national, European and international levels. This is why the Fair Politics Barometer is supported financially and politically by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.

The report led to intense debates on policy coherence for development in Parliament on December 5, 2017. This close involvement of NGOs is appreciated at the highest level of government.

The report is available on: www.fairpolitics.lu

The Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CID) has adopted new working methods, particularly with regard to the choice of PCD-related topics and their analysis in June 2014.

A number of sectors have gone through the policy coherence scrutiny of the CID: the investment policy of the Luxembourg Pension Fund, the EU-West Africa Economic Partnership Agreement, the Luxembourg government positioning in the common EU agricultural policy, but also taxation in developing countries and the BEPS initiative as well as the outcome of the COP 21. On quite a number of themes, the committee has been able to come up with a consensual formal opinion that has been made public. It is then up to the concerned ministers to decide upon follow up actions. Parliament can ask for action upon these recommendations.

The Government is planning the establishment of a ‘sustainability check’ to better understand the effects of national policies on sustainable development. This ‘sustainability check’ could become part of the impact sheet to be filled during the design of each law, and could prove highly useful for strengthening PCD through a systematic screening of national policies and of their potential impact on the implementation of the SDGs in Luxembourg and in developing countries. The tool will also draw the attention to the impact on the living conditions and human rights violations of the populations of developing countries.

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

After the 2012 and 2014 editions, the ‘Cercle de Coopération des ONG de développement’, the umbrella organisation of NGOs from Luxembourg has published the third edition of the Fair Politics barometer report in December 2017. More details can be found under point 3.2. above.

Policy coherence for development is ensured through active interministerial coordination and regular dialogue with civil society. The role of civil society in this respect is important as it scrutinizes public action and reminds us of the principles in case we might forget. This is the reason why the role of civil society representatives in our interministerial committee on development cooperation (CID) has evolved considerably, from a once a year presentation to an active observer status on all discussions dealing with policy coherence. In addition, the national NGO network can suggest themes to be considered by the Committee.

The High Council for Sustainable Development (Conseil supérieur pour un Développement durable (CSDD), which is the body for reflection, discussion and advice/opinion on sustainable development, is comprised of representatives of civil society and the private sector as private persons.

Dialogue with civil society is essential in terms of PCD at national, European and international levels. For this reason, civil society (population, NGO, private sector ...) have been consulted on the theme of sustainable development, in particular during the process of developing the PNDD, as well as Luxembourg’s new development cooperation strategy.

The Government’s commitment to development cooperation is backed by 81% of the population who consider themselves directly involved in development cooperation efforts. Local civil society implements sensitization efforts, including PCD, which create a conducive context for maintaining national commitment. These are also financially supported by Government.

Luxembourg civil society also has a session on the theme of its choice during the annual meeting of the Assises de la Coopération, which gathers all actors related to development cooperation in Luxembourg once a year. Civil society representatives often choose a PCD-related theme for this session.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

In the area of trade and finance, Luxembourg introduced the mandatory automatic exchange of information under Directive 2003/48/EC from 1 January 2015. Luxembourg also supports the implementation of the OECD BEPS initiative and supports partner countries of its development cooperation in doing the same. The will to make progress in the area of taxation is further illustrated through Luxembourg's support to initiatives such as the Revenue Mobilisation Trust Fund (RMTF), the Tax Policy and Administration (TPA), Tax Inspectors without Borders, BEPS for Development, transfer prices, the Taxation and Development Working Group, and the Addis Ababa Taxation Initiative. Luxembourg's involvement stresses its commitment towards the promotion well developed and stable fiscal authorities in ODA recipient countries, in line with commitments to development finance, national resource mobilization and the OECD's BEPS initiative, and "Taxation and Development" program.

Furthermore, the Fonds souverain intergénérationnel du Luxembourg (FSIL) has been established. The FSIL is a public institution under the authority of the Minister having Finance in his attributions. It was established by the law of 19 December 2014 on the implementation of the future package. Its mission is to collect savings, which can be used, under certain conditions and within certain limits, to contribute to the well-being of future generations. The fund is currently undergoing a process to ensuring that its investments respect mid- and long-term social responsibility and sustainability criteria.

Luxembourg does not count in-donor refugees' costs nor international financing on climate change mitigation and adaptation as part of its ODA contributions, as we are convinced that an effective development cooperation efforts should have poverty reduction as their principal target. While ensuring the additionality of migration- and climate-related resources to ODA commitments, such an approach bears the risk of reducing incentives for coordination between relevant Ministries. As a step towards "Integrated country programmes", Luxembourg will increase clarity on the division of labour and responsibilities between Ministries involved in international cooperation.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

In recent years, the social responsibility of investments of the pension fund has improved. An exclusion list of companies that do not adhere to international conventions ratified by Luxembourg applies to the investments. This exclusion list is continuously monitored and updated by a specialized external company. Furthermore, the pension fund has integrated environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria in its investment process. Newly selected active managers are since 2017 obliged to prove that a sustainable and socially responsible investment approach is implemented in their investment decision process. Additionally, a sustainable impact equity mandate with focus on the SDG goals and a green bond mandate will be set up in 2018. On a regular basis, the pension fund will review its social investment policy with the aim to identify any potential improvements.

* b. ...at EU level

The promotion of biofuels is one policy having potential negative indirect effects on developing countries as it could lead to the destruction of (or adverse shifts in) resources. EU legislation ensures that biofuels imported from such countries are produced in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. The conditions are set out in such a way that biofuels do not compete with food production and are not causing degradation of valuable ecosystems. Luxembourg complies with relevant EU activities, such as the Directive on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources and the Directive on Fuel Quality. In this context, the 2013-2018 governmental program states: “As 1st generation biofuels have shown not to fulfill the requirements of sustainable development, the Government is determined to condition the promotion of biofuels through social and ecological criteria and to introduce a limitation (cap) on the use of 1st generation biofuels. In the Community framework, the Government consequently will commit to the promotion of 2nd generation biofuels”.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

The Fair Politics barometer report by Luxembourg’s civil society proposes an ex-post analysis of the coherence of Luxembourg's current policies in relation to Luxembourg's development objectives, based on the experience and expertise of Luxembourg’s NGOs and their partners. It also analyses the follow up that has been made on previous recommendations in terms of PCD. This report identifies challenges in the areas of Climate, Culture, Economy, Agriculture and Finance. The report is available on: www.fairpolitics.lu

The launch of the Fair Politics barometer and the following discussion in Parliament was a first step towards greater consideration of PCD in these various areas. Civil society, with support from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, will ensure ongoing advocacy until the next elections, to keep this momentum. Concrete actions are proposed, and Ministries have started implementing selected priority recommendations.

Better transversal and more systematic integration of PCD in national debates would however be useful.

* b. ...at EU level

- Migration: The global approach and related actions certainly have a positive impact on developing countries. Nevertheless, it is unclear whether, in the context of development cooperation, the integration of this theme into the main objectives will have a greater positive impact, if compared to the option of keeping the reduction of poverty solely at the center of the objectives. During the negotiations of the new European Consensus on Development, Luxembourg had notably expressed its concerns regarding the establishment of conditionalities and the inclusion of a reference to readmissions. Luxembourg regrets that the new European Consensus on Development, which will define the medium-term framework for development cooperation of the European Union and its Member States, has moved away from the main objective of its *raison d'être*, namely, the eradication of poverty, while placing this objective in the new framework of the 2030 Agenda. All these requests, although they would have contributed to the PCD of the Consensus, are not or little reflected in the text.
- The TFEU mentions CPD, and the EU declares that it wants to ensure it. However, since development is not the exclusive aim of the EU, its implementation is a principle to be promoted, often referred to a secondary plan. This seems understandable, for example in the context of trade or agricultural policies, in which PCD has been strengthened.
- The EU, and especially DG DEVCO, is working to ensure PCD. However, it would benefit from more prominence and integration in policies not directly related to development. This could be achieved, for example, by more systematically measuring the impact of policies on developing countries, and integrating the results of impact assessments into programs.
- We appreciate the EU's plans to increase the role of EU Delegations and EM Embassies in monitoring coherence issues. This will nevertheless require an effort to train the focal points through the delegations.
- Some international obligations of the EU stem from its agreements with third states. Thus the EU's Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) with ACP countries, in its article 12, recognises PCD as a relevant topic for dialogue with partners. One way to make the EU's PCD efforts more consistent with the EU's commitments expressed in the CPA could be to work more proactively on raising developing countries' awareness of PCD, of their right to engage with the policy making process to promote their perspectives, and by asking them directly in the framework of annual dialogues if there are any PCD issues faced.
- The right complementarity of PCD and PCSD still needs to be elaborated on. The second tends to be seen by most public and private actors as a domestic principle, putting the interests of developing countries aside. This is of course not intended. We would therefore prefer to maintain at present the two principles, PCD and PCSD, and to commit to implementing both, in order to also keep the short and long-term interests of developing countries at the center of our policy coherence debate and action. Our governmental mechanisms and institutions (CID vs CIDD) are adjusted to this difference.
- The PCD tools of the EU match many of the criteria for PCD emphasised by the OECD's 'Eight Building Blocks' and ECDPM's 'Policy coherence systems' analyses. To name just a few elements, the commitment to PCD is established at the highest level (treaty); a coordinating 'champion' is appointed (DEVCO Unit A1) and periodical reviewing is in place (among other things the public consultation which this contribution responds to). In theory then, a policy coherence system is in place and poised to deliver on pursuing the principle of PCD. According to the policy coherence system analysis, though, the locus of authority (responsibility assigned) matters for the effectiveness of the 'champions' and 'watchdogs'. The fact that the dedicated PCD team coordinating internal work across services (thematic units, other DGs, EEAS and EU Delegations) and with other institutions (Council and European Parliament) resides with DG DEVCO could be interpreted as a limitation to the efforts in pursuing PCD, since the organogram places them under an administration with a *de facto* narrower mandate than their own.
- The formulation of a PCD strategy, with themes, and for each theme, actions, and indicators with goals, as well as a reporting obligation would be useful. EU policies could be based more on academic research.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Indicative Cooperation Programmes signed with partner countries include a mention of both sides agreeing to inform each other about any policy incoherences.

The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs is in close contact with embassies in developing countries, who manage Luxembourg's development cooperation programme in partner countries. In the framework of EU coordination, policy coherence is also addressed and monitored.

As indicated previously, the 'Cercle de Coopération des ONG de développement', the umbrella organization of NGOs from Luxembourg, publishes regular Fair Politics barometer reports. The report proposes an analysis of the coherence of Luxembourg's current policies in relation to Luxembourg's development objectives, based on the experience and expertise of Luxembourg NGOs and their partners. It also analyses the follow up that has been made on previous recommendations in terms of PCD. This close involvement of NGOs in monitoring policy impacts is highly appreciated at the highest level of government. The Fair Politics Barometer is supported financially and politically by the Minister of Cooperation.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

- The Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CID) meets every two months and its minutes are published, as is its annual report. It invites NGOs active in the development and cooperation sector to participate in the debate of the CID meetings.
- The CID has adopted a new institutional mechanism to discuss PCD issues, and can formulate recommendations. It is then up to the concerned ministers to decide follow up actions. Parliament can ask for action upon these recommendations.
- Article 6 of the Law of 6 January 1996 on Development Cooperation provides for an annual presentation to the Parliament of "a report on the operation and activities of the Development Cooperation Fund, as well as a statement specifying all revenues and the allocation of expenditure by country and by major types of sectoral intervention." This report has been extended to include "other interventions of the public administration in the field of development cooperation. Furthermore, the law obliges the Minister responsible for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs to report annually to Parliament on the work of the interministerial committee, especially with regard to policy coherence for development.
- The Parliament advises and comments the PNDD and takes note of the national report on the implementation of sustainable development as well as the report of the High Council for Sustainable Development.
- The national report on the implementation of sustainable development, which describes the situation in Luxembourg in the field of sustainable development, assesses, on the basis of relevant assumptions, the consequences of action or inaction in the field of sustainable development.
- Indicators of sustainable development, as an integral part of the above-mentioned national report, should be used as a tool for measuring progress towards sustainable development.
- The launch of the Fair Politics barometer report by Luxembourg's NGO network and the subsequent discussion in Parliament was a first step towards greater consideration of PCD and the SDGs during the next legislative period. Civil society, with support from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, will ensure ongoing advocacy until the next elections, to keep this momentum. The report led to intense debates on policy coherence for development in Parliament on December 5, 2017. The session ended in the late evening. This close involvement of NGOs is appreciated at the highest level of government.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Indicative Cooperation Programmes signed with partner countries include a mention of both sides agreeing to inform each other about any policy incoherences.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion, MALTA

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Malta's ODA Policy 2014-2020 features most of the PCD priorities such as health, food security and nutrition. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion has compiled an ODA Implementation Plan in response to the adoption of the European Consensus on Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This Implementation Plan sets the lines for Malta's Official Development Policy (ODA) through to 2030.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

A PCD Task Force, consisting of individuals from different Ministries was set up in 2014.

The Sustainable Development Act of 2012 mandates Government to mainstream sustainable development in its policies. The Act provides for a system of Sustainable Development Coordinators in every Ministry. The Act also set up a Sustainable Development Network which includes a Focal Point in every Government department, agency or entity and meets regularly; as well as the setting up of a Guardian of Future Generations.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

Council Recommendation on Strengthened Cooperation against Vaccine Preventable Diseases - Malta supported this recommendation in view of the high priority of vaccine preventable diseases and in view of the ongoing outbreaks of measles in Europe resulting from declining vaccination rates. Malta has supported the EU initiatives in trade that are also targeting sustainable development.

4.1 add more info (optional)

4.1 add more (2)

4.1 add more (3)

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

Council Recommendation on Strengthened Cooperation against Vaccine Preventable Diseases -Vaccination policy is prioritised through the setting up of a statutory advisory council on policy which advises the Superintendent of Public Health on policy in this area. There is collaboration with the office of Chief Medical Officer for introduction and updates to national schedule, and with other sectors e.g. schools to support vaccination, health professionals and associations.

a.at National level (add more)

The work of the MALTA COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (MCST) in the area of R&I is guided by the National R&I Strategy 2014-2020 & the National R&I Action plan. Sustainable Development is addressed, albeit indirectly, in several instances, such as the identification of resource-efficient buildings as a smart specialization area for Malta. The National R&I Strategy 2014-2020 is complemented by a rolling action plan and monitoring system detailing measures to implement the principles of the strategy and the achievement of its objectives. The Entrepreneurial Discovery Process, on which Malta's smart specialization areas are based, is an ongoing process with regular consultation with all stakeholders.

* b. ...at EU level

Customs - Malta Customs has supported EU training initiatives on the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty to Costa Rica and Jamaica.

b.at EU level (add more)

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

Nil

*b. ...at EU level

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) – the question here is whether these should be enforceable or sanctionable or not. To date we have opted for having sustainable development promoted in FTAs with some form of non-sanctionable dispute system.

b. ...et EU level (add more)

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Camões – Institute for Co-operation and Language (Portuguese MFA)

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

A political commitment towards PCD is highly stated in our strategic document. PCD is one of the 4 pillars of the Strategic Concept for Portuguese Cooperation for 2014-2020 adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2014, and is key to achieve the objectives of the Portuguese cooperation policy: poverty eradication and sustainable development of partner countries.

Also the National Voluntary Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, presented at the UN High Level Political Forum in July 2017, asserts the importance of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in attaining the SDGs, underlying that Portugal has provided the necessary political level to this issue, involving the entire government and civil society.

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

A legal framework for PCD was adopted in 2010 by the Council of Ministers Resolution 82/2010. This Resolution sets the institutional framework for advancing PCD, namely the establishment of an Interministerial Working Group at political level to foster PCD across the administration; a national work plan, and a PCD network, comprising focal points from all line ministries, in order to strengthen the interministerial dialogue around this issue.

As a result, the existing Inter-ministerial Commission for Cooperation (CIC)¹, that gathers all sectorial ministries, was given the mandate to meet at political level (Portaria n.º 173/2013, of May 7th), under the lead of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to address PCD, as foreseen in CMR 82/2010.

Camões – Institute for Cooperation and Language is the entity responsible for the definition, coordination and supervision of development policy, and is the national focal point for PCD, with responsibilities in promoting this issue at national level. The Institutes provides the Secretariat to the

CIC. Camões IP is responsible for the external dimension of the SDG implementation, and in that role, participates in the Inter-ministerial Committee for Foreign Policy, entity responsible for the overall implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Portugal has, therefore, an appropriate and consistent legal and institutional framework for promoting PCD and it has been addressed at the required political level, enabling a "whole of government perspective", and a gradual implementation of a greater coherence of government policies and their impact in development, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation joins the Minister on its regular visits to Parliament, and attends parliamentary hearings at the request of the National Assembly. The Foreign Affairs Committee can screen parliamentary bills through a PCD lens. Also, structural documents as the Major Planning Options and the State of Play of the Ministry's Budget (including the Cooperation budget), are sent regularly to Parliament.

The Portuguese Cooperation and the Parliament have maintained an important collaboration, namely with the Parliamentary Group on Population and Development, through discussions and promotion of initiatives on relevant issues such as gender, eradication of violence against women, migration and development education, which could be worth extending to other areas to reinforce the PCD perspective.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

The NGO project “Coerência.pt” produced studies / analysis on PCD Portuguese and European policies impact on developing countries, on areas such as migration, food security, security, climate change and trade and finance. Here are some of the main findings by the studies on Migrations and Climate Change:

Main findings by the study on Migrations:

- It is necessary to strengthen the migration-development binomial, recognizing and encouraging the contribution of migrants for the development of countries of origin and destination, through policies at global, regional, national and local level.
- Ensure respect for international conventions on human rights, urging countries to implement policies that effectively protect human rights of migrants, including the right of asylum.
- Clarify the mission and mandate of the major international organizations in this area, to coordinate more effectively the existing institutional framework, and to develop more harmonized and common regulatory guidelines, on the basis of existing conventions on multiple aspects of migration.
- Adopt a Global Compact for migrants and refugees, as an effective global agreement on migration policies, politically based on concrete commitments, with shared responsibility between the various actors.
- Provide the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the resources necessary for its implementation, including for monitoring commitments on migration issues.
- Identify existing good practices in the countries of origin and destination, and encourage the adoption of schemes that allow greater mobility and the contribution of migrants to development, going beyond the remittances (including circular migration, portability of migrant rights, the recognition of qualifications, among others).

Main findings by the Study on Climate Change:

- It is necessary to strengthen the climate change-development nexus, and include climate concerns in strategies and development programs, either by better knowing the impacts that the climate changes are having in the poorest, and the concrete needs countries and communities are facing.
- The Paris Agreement must be fully complied with and countries should be more committed at national level to its objectives.
- The global architecture of climate finance should be simplified by concentrated mostly on the Green Climate Fund and ensuring a balance between mitigation and adaptation funding. A road map should be established to ensure the implementation of the US\$ 100 billion a year to climate action. The training, transfer of knowledge and technology for developing countries should be more predictable, more coordinated and more transparent, ensuring they do not contribute to the aggravation of the debt of the poorest countries. The Adaptation Plans defined by the Least Developed Countries should be financed.

- All stakeholders - governments, multilateral institutions, international organizations, the private sector - should align their investments in order to implement low-carbon economies, promote the energy transition and support sustainable development models for the planet and for the people.

- Stronger and more courageous measures need to be taken to eliminate inconsistencies with the fight against climate change and the sustainable development (eg. fuel subsidies public funding for infrastructures, etc.) and to promote this coherence through incentives (carbon pricing and taxation on carbon, the tax on financial transactions, the payment of compensation for the profit of fossil fuels, etc.).

- Take steps to reach global agreements in key sectors for climate change, such as international aviation and with defined guidelines and targets, as well as more comprehensive and integrated mechanisms already in place – for protection (REDD +).

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

There is no “Yes” or “No” answer as for the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders in the decision making process since this participation is not clearly structured and regular.

An example can be provided by the “National Strategy on Green Public Procurement 2020”: the Ministry of Environment, under the coordination of its Environment Agency (APA) has adopted a strategy (Council of Ministries resolution 38/2016) with a view to ensure the greening of public procurement, anchored in the Portuguese National Commitment on Green Growth. Public sessions involving civil society have been organized, resulting in the creation of specialized working groups. These will define criteria with a view to deliver a regulatory framework for the public sector as a whole. While the remit of this strategy is national in essence, it may potentially impact the interventions by line ministries active on development cooperation.

Proof of Camoes IP recognition and commitment towards promoting Civil Society participation, particularly in Development issues, is the existence of dialogue mechanisms with civil society such as the Forum for Development Cooperation, which is a space to promote coherence and complementarity of Portuguese cooperation, allowing reflection and dialogue between the State, Local Government and civil society. Another example is the longstanding support of an NGO project entitled “Coerência.pt”. This project brought together political decision makers, ministerial experts/civil servants, networks of local agents, NGOs, students and the general public to discuss Policy Coherence for Development, with the objective of raising awareness and develop a critical understanding of global interdependencies, strengthening PCD’s role in sustainable development. The project also included a set of activities, including studies/research on PCD.

It is also worth mentioning that an important work is being done by the Portuguese NGDO Platform, through its "Aid Watch" working group, dedicated, among others, to issues of Policy Coherence for Development.

As far as evaluations are concerned, our evaluation methodology follows OECD and EU guidelines that include recommendations for the involvement of Civil Society in that process.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

The major challenges for the promotion of PCD is to raise awareness for this subject, both at political and at civil society levels, and strengthening the value of Policy Coherence for Development as one of the most important means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

The Inter-ministerial Commission for Cooperation (cabinet level) and its Permanent Secretariat (Camões, IP-led) have been reactivated, resulting in improved coordination, transparency and knowledge management across policy sector and operations. The reactivation of CIC has been a step forward in advancing PCD's agenda in Portugal as it provides a systematic political and technical forum from which recommendations are issued to all sectors, including on how to address PCD. Beyond general meetings, specific meetings have been also convened strategically around two main development clusters (energy/environment and justice /security/migrations).

In a broad sense, we would like to refer to the assessment made by the Commitment to Development Index (CDI) in 2017, where Portugal ranked 6th from 27 countries screened under this Index, revealing a strong performance on technology, migration and environment. The report identified Portugal among the frontrunners on the ratification of international conventions related to migration, and as having one of the best migrant integration policies. The good results achieved in the Commitment to Development Index clearly show that internal policies can have a huge positive impact on development, and trigger more action in that sense.

4.1 add more info (optional)

4.1 add more (2)

4.1 add more (3)

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

In order to raise awareness around PCD and its important role for the promotion of sustainable development, Camões IP is supporting a Project, since 2014, implemented by NGOs “FEC-Fundação Fé e Cooperação”, “Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr” and “CIDSE-Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité” called “Coerência.pt”. Following a bottom up and a top down strategy, over the past 24 months the project promoted a set of activities that brought together political decision makers, ministerial experts/civil servants, networks of local agents, NGOs, students and the general public to discuss Policy Coherence for Development. The project launched new ideas for research, produced 5 case studies on PCD, promoted multistakeholder seminars, created a special direct phone line for PCSD issues, and disseminated a Guide to Citizen Action.

We believe the project will strengthen knowledge and application of a PCD perspective in national policies, at both political and technical levels. It will also mobilize citizens and networks of local actors in thematic areas related to the implementation of the SDGs, through their active participation in the promotion of policy coherence for development.

In the scope of this project, we would like to highlight the study on Migration which concluded that, although the link between migration and development could be further strengthened, Portugal is considered internationally as an example of refugee reception and integration of immigrants. Another finding was that migrants make a very positive contribution to the development of countries of origin and destination, and that in order to maximize this beneficial impact, there is a need to adopt integrated and coherent policies, promote the strengthening of the linkage between migration and development at the strategic and political levels, and integrate migration in the context of development policies, in the dialogue with partner countries and in programs and projects.

The Portuguese High Commission for Migration (www.acm.gov.pt) is currently responsible for its third national plan for the integration of migrants (Migration Strategic Plan 2015-2020), which represent the shared responsibility of the different Ministries in this area. The number of Ministries involved has been gradually increasing, presently including 13 Ministries, and the trade-offs / synergies have also progressively been aligned through the elaboration, application, monitoring and evaluation of the previous national plans.

Still on Migration, Portugal participated in the KNOMAD Initiative - Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, aiming at deepening knowledge about the “Migration - Development nexus”. KNOMAD produced a set of indicators - 48 for countries of origin and 62 for countries of destination - to analyse national policies and institutional mechanisms in different sectors related to migration, and identify appropriate measures to maximize the positive impact of migrations. The report gives a very positive note to Portuguese migration policies regarding their impact on development and concludes that:

- Portugal is increasingly attracting immigrants who account for more than 8% of its resident population. For this reason, both emigration and immigration related policies figure prominently in Portugal’s institutional and regulatory frameworks.

- Portuguese migration policies are particularly strong in the areas of “reducing the cost of migration” and “migrants’ rights”, and its institutional coordination capacity is highlighted: the Council for Migration is an inter-agency mechanism that allows for the consideration of migration (and development) in other policy sectors since 2014, providing a platform for consultation, support, and participation in the definition and implementation of migration policies.

a.at National level (add more)

- Portugal has solid policies on rights of immigrants and their families, providing parity of immigrants with native Portuguese. This includes access to education and healthcare open to all migrants, including those in an irregular situation, as well as migrant workers' freedom of association.

- With regard to the integration of immigrants, Portugal created the Observatory for Migration that publishes annual statistical reports on indicators of immigrants' integration, desegregating information on several dimensions such as demography, education, labour market, racial and ethnic discrimination, Portuguese language learning programmes, social security and welfare state, access to citizenship, political participation, relation with justice ministry, remittances.

As far as Environment is concerned, Portugal's focus was set on mainstreaming climate change into development co-operation. This was undertaken hand in hand with the implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation. During the last years, important steps on policy coherence were taken in the field of environment and development, and it is increasingly frequent that development issues emerge as central concerns in strategic documents defined by other areas. In the environmental sector, for example, a National Action Programme to Combat Desertification was revised and updated, assigning joint tasks to Camões I.P., the Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests and the Portuguese NGDO Platform, and whose actions have a strong impact in developing countries. There is also an Inter-ministerial Commission to coordinate the implementation of this Action Programme. Similarly, under the "Fast Start Initiative", a working group was established to implement the initiative, composed by representatives from Camões I.P. and the Portuguese Environment Agency.

Another example on Environment: following Portugal's commitment to SDG 12 (sustainable production and consumption) and its target 12.7 (sustainable public procurement), and the Ministry of Environment's National Strategy on Green Public Procurement 2020, Camões, IP is currently working on a draft proposal on its possible participation, on a voluntary basis, on the working groups in charge of designing the respective operational plan, mainly with a view to, beyond mere environmental concerns to be enforced in Portugal, ensure the mainstreaming of PCD's concerns, on public procurement for development cooperation projects.

*b. ...at EU level

Many of the policies affecting developing countries such as the Trade Policy, are of the European Union exclusive competence (art.º 3 of the TFEU), so the approach of that mitigation has an European nature. Regarding EU's common trade policy, Portugal has been a strong supporter of the Commission's strategy "Trade for All", which integrates sustainable development objectives into trade policy, on one hand, promoting trade has an effective tool to promote sustainable development worldwide, and on the other, minimizing any negative impact on third countries, especially on LDC.

Portugal also supported the EU's new generation Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), which integrate a dedicated chapter on trade and sustainable development (including commitments to ratify and implement fundamental International Labor Organization conventions and Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as provisions on the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources) and the promotion of practices favoring sustainable development and responsible business practices.

Portugal is an active supporter of EU's Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and other trade agreements with developing countries, especially with Portuguese Speaking Countries, such as the Free Trade Agreement with MERCOSUR under negotiation (including Brazil); the EPA with SADC provisionally into force (including Mozambique, and Angola having an option to join the agreement in future); and the EPA with ECOWAS waiting for signature by all the Parties (including Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau). In this context, we consider that it could be useful to have more ex-post analysis of the impact of the EPA's on the economies of these partner countries.

b.at EU level (add more)

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

The challenge ahead is to guarantee that the framework created for PCD - involving all ministries – maintains and increases its working dynamics, and political and civil society engagement to advance PCD in key areas, including in the perspective of the 2030 Agenda implementation. Priority areas for an envisaged work programme on PCD are being identified, where PCSD efforts will be focused.

We believe the political commitment and the institutional mechanisms in Portugal are strong enough to trigger action, although human resources dedicated to this area, could be reinforced.

* b. ...at EU level

The EU should encourage more discussion and work on PCD at the political level, including through joint sessions of Development Ministers with Ministers in charge of key areas such as Defense, Environment, Migration, Trade, etc. This joint reflection is even more important in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, given its ambition, and the need for more coherence between its internal and external dimensions.

b. ...et EU level (add more)

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Not per se, but we take a pro-active stand as far as the impact of our cooperation in partner countries is concerned. Beyond studies referred to above (3), other examples can be provided by the work being produced by the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP in its Portuguese acronym). Portugal has been actively promoting PCD efforts in the scope of CPLP member countries, which includes Portugal, Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, East Timor and, since 2014, Equatorial Guinea. Ministerial meetings and sectorial working groups strengthen cooperation and harmonize legislation among member states in a wide range of areas of activity (trade, customs, financial, migration, tourism, culture, etc.) with a significant impact on development. Camões I.P., as CPLP's focal point for cooperation, has sought to strengthen links and synergies between dialogue and action within the Community, in a Policy Coherence perspective, therefore maximizing impact.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Under the Council of Ministers Resolution 82/2010, the focal points network should produce information and reports, including a biannual report on PCD, and come forward with initiatives that promote PCD in different areas.

PCD was also reported at the Voluntary National Report on the implementation of the SDG. This report was presented on occasion of the High Level Political Forum in July 2017, and identified where Portugal stands in the implementation of SDGs, highlighting accomplishments in the adaptation of institutional frameworks and pointing out future steps towards the alignment of national and external strategies. The report resulted from a structured dialogue led by the Portuguese MFA, at the Inter-ministerial Committee for External Policy, involving all line Ministries, Camões, IP and the National Statistics Institute (INE). We believe PCD is a tool to achieve the SDGs, and the SDGs are an opportunity to better promote PCD.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

We rely on permanent political and policy dialogue with our partner countries to inform development cooperation activities and identify needs and challenges. We have a very close relation with our priority developing partners, so we count on a sustained political and policy dialogue to identify any negative effects of our policies in those countries, and overcome or mitigate them.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The key national instruments for steering development cooperation, where PCD was one of guiding principles, were the International Development Cooperation Act of the Republic of Slovenia Act (2006) and the Resolution on international development cooperation and humanitarian aid of the Republic of Slovenia adopted in 2008.

The International Development Cooperation Act from 2006 served as the basis for setting up an interministerial working body for development cooperation (MDT), which is an important instrument assisting in interministerial planning and the harmonisation of national policies related to global development. The very process of adopting the 2030 Agenda contributed to higher PCD awareness in the country, which further enhanced during the preparation of the new resolution and strategy on international development cooperation and humanitarian aid. The legal basis for a clear and precise delineation of tasks, competences and responsibilities among the institutions and working bodies responsible for PCD and expert solutions for the implementation of development cooperation were included in the new Act on International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid of the Republic of Slovenia adopted in April 2017.

Slovenia also committed to PCD with the new Resolution on international development cooperation and humanitarian aid of the Republic of Slovenia adopted in 2017. The Resolution on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance, states that Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is one of the guiding principles of Slovenia's development cooperation.

New Strategy on international development cooperation and humanitarian aid of the Republic of Slovenia which will be adopted by the end of 2018 will give new impetus for following PCD principles. The strategy will set more ambitious medium and long term goals regarding PCD implementation: Slovenia will pay special attention to the five areas of policy coherence for development, which also represent the priority areas of the EU. First, it will focus in the area of climate change. At the latest by 2021, the line ministries will prepare reports for selected areas (eg. climate change) and make recommendations to the Government. Then, at least one area of PCD will be reviewed at a more detailed level each year. Contact points for PCD will be set up in all ministries, which will begin to monitor in 2019 the development of internal policies in terms of possible impacts on partner countries and draw attention to the inconsistency of different policies with development cooperation policies. Contact points will report their findings to the Permanent Coordination Group for International Development Cooperation annually. Raising awareness of PCD will take place at the Permanent Coordination Group, among development cooperation providers, within line ministries, in the committees of the National Assembly and in government sessions. The awareness campaign will begin at the latest in 2019.

To achieve comprehensive implementation of the coherence principle, it is vital to consider PCD the starting point of all national policies. The Resolution on Legislative Regulation adopted by the National Assembly in 2009 contains the principles relevant to PCD implementation. The Resolution also explains the purpose of impact evaluation of regulations, i.e. verification of coherence between regulations and policies governing specific areas, and of assessing the impact of particular solutions on other areas. The Rules of Procedure of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Instructions on the implementation of the Rules of Procedure of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia No. 10, which were amended in line with the

implementation of the Resolution, also take into account the PCD principle.

Slovenia is strongly committed to the efficiency of international processes and agendas aimed at policy coherence for development (PCD) – until 2011, within the High Level Forums (HLF), and after HLF-4 in Busan, within GPEDC.

In its positions and statements in the international environment, Slovenia systematically underlines the importance of PCD, e.g. during the drafting of the 2030 Agenda. It participated in the UN General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG SDGs), co-shaped the EU Council's decisions with regard to these goals, and participated in the relevant OECD DAC processes.

Slovenia has actively participated in revising the development cooperation policy at the EU level (revision of the 2005 European Consensus on Development), underlining the importance of policy coherence and coherence between the EU's internal and external action.)

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

In order to ensure PCD, it is vital to promote awareness of its importance at all levels. In its role of national coordinator of development cooperation, MFA coordinates government bodies in all areas of development cooperation, including within the interministerial working body for development cooperation (MDT). PCD periodically features in discussions within MDT. This kind of coordination makes it possible to ensure one of the PCD elements, namely the coherence of development cooperation policies.

In 2018 contact points for PCD in line ministries are being set up within the framework of MDT. By the forthcoming Strategy on international development cooperation and humanitarian aid contact points for PCD will be set up in all ministries, which will begin in 2019 to monitor the development of internal policies in terms of possible impacts on partner countries and draw attention to the inconsistency of different policies with international development cooperation policies. Contact points will report their findings to the Permanent Coordination Group for International Development Cooperation annually.

Furthermore the Resolution on Legislative Regulation (2009) and the accompanying guidelines on impact assessment preparation provide a basis for evaluating the compliance of other national policies with the fundamental objectives and principles of development cooperation. Similarly, in line with the Act on Cooperation between the National Assembly and the Government in EU Affairs, the positions of Slovenia formulated for the negotiations within the EU Council must contain a properly defined impact assessment of the EU instruments concerned. At the EU level, impact assessments in the framework of draft policy preparation make it possible to prepare preliminary evaluations of drafts, whereby possible impacts on developing countries can be taken into account in an early phase of drafting a political initiative. Special and operative guidelines have been set for systematically assessing the impact of new policies on developing countries. Furthermore, the so-called Better Regulation Package of 2015 also includes guidelines and tools for assessing the possible effects of future EU initiatives on developing countries. The Package also contains guidelines on the subsequent assessment of the effect of EU policies on developing countries. An advanced system of regular coordination of Slovenia's positions on EU proposals (the coordinating body within MFA in close cooperation with other line ministries) allows national monitoring of respect for the PCD principle at the European level.

The system of government decision making, of which interministerial coordination is a part, also enables monitoring of respect for the PCD principle. The Ministry representatives responsible for development cooperation are members of interministerial bodies tasked with drafting national orientations, particularly thematic areas with international implications. Examples of such bodies are the horizontal group for the preparation of a new strategy for the development of Slovenia and the interministerial working group for adaptation to climate change.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

New Strategy on international development cooperation and humanitarian aid of the Republic of Slovenia will set goals for raising awareness of PCD which will take place also in the committees of the Slovenian National Assembly.

The Slovenian National Assembly was involved in the preparations for Slovenia's mandate for intergovernmental negotiations on the 2030 Agenda. In this process, Slovenia particularly emphasised the following priority areas: the elimination of all forms of poverty; gender equality and women's empowerment; peaceful and stable societies; the rule of law, good governance and democracy; food security and sustainable agriculture; water and sanitation; the promotion of health and prosperity for people of all ages; education; energy; inclusive and sustainable employment and economy; sustainable production and consumption; climate change; the sustainable management and protection of natural resources and ecosystems; oceans and seas; infrastructure and transport; and resilience to natural disasters.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

NGOs are important actors in integrating PCD into government policies, and are included through public debate in procedures for adopting new regulations. Furthermore, non-governmental development and humanitarian organisations as well as implementing foundations are encouraged to respect PCD, and this is also one of the guiding principles when preparing and reporting on projects. Obligatory reporting on how PCD principle is being implemented has been introduced this year for all bilateral development cooperation projects.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the
[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

/

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

/

* b. ...at EU level

Effects of EU legislation on developing countries have been an issue in several EU policy areas, very notably as regards the construction and deliberation of Climate Change measures. For instance the effects of a minimum biofuels share target as well as the issue of carbon leakage due to the EU emission trading scheme have been thoroughly assessed during the legislative process, leading to mitigative measures included in the legislation.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

Need to strengthen at level of policy development.

* b. ...at EU level

Need to strengthen at level of policy development.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Due to the size of Slovenia it is highly unlikely for Slovenian policies to have significant impacts on sustainable development in partner countries.

Although; some cases of interdependence of policies can be presented in case of Slovenia and partner countries (Western Balkans):

A) In the field of labour migration / the employment of foreign citizens in Slovenia there are:

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Employment of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Republic of Slovenia
- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on the Employment of Citizens of the Republic of Serbia the Republic of Slovenia

Agreements comprehensively regulate the conditions and procedures of employment and seasonal employment for migrant workers in Slovenia. They stipulate the general principles for managing relations between the parties to the Agreement regarding employment in Slovenia, which consider the reference framework of EU policy on comprehensive migration policy, emphasising the strengthening of partner dialogue with third countries, the significance of circular migration, lessening the effect of the brain drain, ethical staffing, etc. With these agreements, Slovenian and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia have taken a new step towards improving the position of migrant workers in Slovenia, particularly because jobs are dealt with by the Employment Service, so workers are receiving information about their employers in advance, and recruiting is no longer to be done through informal networks.

Under these agreements Slovenia established a method of exchanging of information between the competent institutions of the implementation of the agreement. Regular meetings between national authorities on all dimensions of the implementation of the agreements are taking place on regular basis, at least once a year.

B) Policies (and concrete measures) regarding migration on the Western Balkans route are regularly discussed between Slovenia and partner countries.

Slovenia managed to build strong political and operational partnerships and trust. The results of good cooperation can be seen in the effective prevention and detection of criminal offences and organised crime. On the political level, the Brdo Process remains the key platform for addressing the key issues and needs of the region, which helps provide a rapid and effective response to security challenges. In this framework, two initiatives have been devised to promote closer cooperation in the Western Balkan region in the areas of internal security and fight against terrorism: the Western Balkans Counter Terrorism Initiative (WBCTi), addressing terrorism and violent extremism, and Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG), addressing serious and organised crime and border management.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Within the EU Slovenia started reporting on the fulfilment of its commitments in 2008.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

In the framework of PCD, an important role is also assigned to Slovenian diplomatic missions and consular posts, as they conduct dialogue and coordinate all forms of cooperation with partner states. PCD is occasionally an important area of conduct for our Embassies.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

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Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

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For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

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Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The legal framework surrounding the Spanish Cooperation policy is defined in the 1978 Spanish Constitution and in Law 23/1998, of 7 July, on International Development Cooperation, which establishes the principles that have inspired our cooperation policy, the geographical and sectoral goals and priorities, the assistance tools and methods and the competent bodies for the formulation and implementation of the Spanish international development cooperation policy. PCF should be promoted as it is stated in articles 3 and 4 of the law. Besides the External Action Lay (Lay 2/2014) also states the need to seek for policy coherence in the external action of Spain.

Moreover, other documents that show the political commitment towards PCD:

ACTION PLAN FOR 2030 Agenda

<http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/dam/jcr:6e0f06b9-a2e0-44c0-955a-dad1f66c11d7/PLAN%20DE%20ACCI%C3%93N%20PARA%20LA%20IMPLEMENTACI%C3%93N%20DE%20LA%20AGENDA%202030.pdf>

SPAIN'S REPORT FOR THE 2018 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

<http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/dam/jcr:dc20086c-a0c1-4f21-9f76-31333322f9b4/INFORME%20DE%20ESPA%C3%91A%20PARA%20EL%20EXAMEN%20NACIONAL%20VOLUNTARIO%202018.pdf>
(soon to be available in English)

Vth STRATEGIC (MASTER) PLAN FOR THE SPANISH COOPERATION

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/SalaDePrensa/ElMinisterioInforma/Documents/V%20Plan%20Director%20de%20la%20Cooperacio%CC%81n%20Espan%CC%83ola.pdf>

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

Prior to the 2030 Agenda approval, the competence on PCD was held at the Cooperation for Development General Secretariat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in its different modalities and denominations along time. Within this administration department there was a unit specially devoted to PCD. This unit deals with PCD and reports every two years on the improvements of PCD within the General Administration. There was a Focal Point Network for PCD created in 2010 and relaunched in 2013 in order to report, inform and coordinate with PCD within the central different administration ministerial departments. Besides, the cooperation council (consultative body) has a stand alone commission on PCD.

However, since the adoption of the 2030 agenda there has been progress made towards the adoption of coherent policies and ensuring PCSD:

- Creation of the General Directorate for Sustainable Development Policies within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.
- Appointment of an Ambassador at large for 2030 Agenda within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.
- Creation of a High Level Group for 2030 Agenda (HLG) (Grupo de alto Nivel para la Agenda 2030) under the authority of the Delegate Commission for Economic Affairs, which is chaired by the President.
- This HLG holds representation of all the Ministries and the National Statistics Institute and the State Secretariat for Territorial administration. The group is chaired by those ministries with a deeper involvement on sustainability issues, namely Foreign affairs and cooperation, agriculture and environment and infrastructures.
 - o The group is currently working towards the Voluntary National Review of Spain in July 2018 before the High Level Political Forum.
 - o An Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is currently being put together with the different stakeholders being involved.
 - o The goal is that the VNR and the Action Plan lead to a National Strategy on Sustainable Development in the following year.
- Within this group, there is an Permanent Working Group at a technical level (Grupo permanente de trabajo).
- Creation of the high commissioner for 2030 Agenda depending directly from the Prime Minister.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

A formal non-binding request supported by all the parliamentary groups in Congress has been passed in December 2017. The proposal claims for political driving of the Government to issue a national sustainable development strategy for the fulfillment of 2030 Agenda in Spain. It also calls for the establishment of a planning and monitoring system, territorial coordination as well as specifically integrating PSCD and the work on 2030 Agenda in Spain. It shows that there is political will for the following 13 years to reach consensus among those issues. http://www.congreso.es/public_oficiales/L12/CONG/BOCG/D/BOCG-12-D-286.PDF

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Some advances have been made recently. The 2030 Agenda Action Plan establishes a transformative measure "ESTABLISHING COMPULSORY SDG IMPACT REPORTS IN LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY".

Measures and targets:

- 1) By the end of 2018, the Methodological Manual for Compulsory Impact Analysis Reports (MAIN) will include elements making it possible to analyse impact on the SDGs, pursuant to Article 1 of Royal Decree 931/2017, of 27 October, regulating Compulsory Impact Analysis Reports.
- 2) In light of the experience acquired, the next revision of Royal Decree 931/2017 will include a reference to SDG impact analysis.

The purpose of Compulsory Impact Analysis Reports is to ensure that in these processes, those tasked with designing and approving a draft provision have the necessary information for estimating what impact it will have on the public, and the means that will be necessary for administrators to be able to implement it. To achieve Target 17.14, "Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development", an essential step is ex-ante analysis of the impact of public policies and the contents of key legislative instruments on the SDGs, both in terms of their domestic impact and their impact on global public goods and on third countries. This includes drafts of Acts of Parliament and of Royal Decree-Laws, Royal Legislative Decrees, and regulatory laws. This was stated in the demand by the Congress of Deputies that the Government of Spain "align parliamentary initiatives with the targets and goals of the 2030 Agenda. To that end, any parliamentary legislation presented by the Government must include a compulsory impact report regarding compliance with the 2030 Agenda, taking into account the priorities defined for Spain according to the indicators of reference."

We are in the process of drafting the guides for Regulatory Impact Assessment although the work will be transferred to the 2030 Agenda Office.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

The CPF negotiating mechanisms involve a reference group both in the field and in headquarters that include all the stakeholders with an interest in the partner country. They are consulted in terms of CPF. The groups often include partner countries actors to make the decision more inclusive.

Also independent evaluations include the views of the different stakeholders.

The Cooperation Council is a consultative body that informs the evaluation policy.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

Our biennial report shows examples in this field. the exercise is not yet "2030 Agenda" vocabulary but the following exercise will be in that line. <http://www.cooperacionespanola.es/es/informe-de-coherencia-de-politicas-para-el-desarrollo-2015>

Also the Spanish Action Plan shows examples in that regard, target by target. It will be soon available in English. <http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/SalaDePrensa/Multimedia/Publicaciones/Documents/PLAN%20DE%20ACCION%20PARA%20LA%20IMPLEMENTACION%20DE%20LA%20AGENDA%202030.pdf>

It shows the state of play in every SDG and also maps the different competences for the administration, showing the external dimension to the different targets.

4.1 add more info (optional)

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

The Country Partnership Frameworks make an attempt to analyse and promote policy coherence in the field. There are formal consultations in the field (Coordination Stable Groups), with the local actors (Mixed Group) and a pre-consultation in Madrid with line ministries, regions and all the actors about policy topics that should be brought to the table. On the other hand, our CPF are now qualified as International Agreement so they go under the supervision of our legal services so as to check that they do not collide with other international agreements. Besides we are (as stated in the Spanish Action Plan for 2030 Agenda) studying possibilities for Impact Assessment of laws towards developing countries.

The creation of the high level group for Agenda 2030 has shown the need to build the necessary mechanisms for resolution of conflicting interests. Thus, the creation of the 2030 Agenda High Commissioner, coming directly under the Prime Minister.

*b. ...at EU level

EU Joint Programming is the best example for ensuring policy coherence of EU Actors. EU JP allows promoting European values and harmonizing work of the different member states. Besides the structures in place to monitor impact assessment on the different initiatives is an excellent example. It should also be combined with a more active role from the different actors.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

*a. ...at National level

On the basis of SDG, and the 2030 Agenda as a whole, with a special emphasis on the Means of Implementation, countries should review their political and institutional mechanisms to ensure their coherence with policies for sustainable development and effectively balance the three dimensions. Hence, national policies should be designed and executed taking into account the parameters addressed in the 2030 Agenda which are considered necessary for sustainable development, and take into account that multiple public stakeholders (including national, regional and local government) and private entities must cooperate to this end. In this context, therefore, sustainable development is not solely the responsibility of international development cooperation but is also an inescapable objective for all public actions, including foreign policy. A mechanism for resolving conflicting interests should be put into place. Also the whole External/Foreign Service should be trained to foster sustainable development, that includes not only SDG but again, mainly, the means of implementation. The exercise should be country driven but clear instructions should be sent from the central services to allow homogeneity and to pursue a common position.

*b. ...at EU level

Same answer as before.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

There is an ex-post information system in place (info@od) for development cooperation activities which is used to report to DAC. Spain also reports to DAC/OECD for other financial instruments performed by other ministries.

However, there is not a unified database to follow up and monitor financial resources and allocations and therefore coherence on the whole amount of financial resources can not be analysed as a whole.

The ToR of the evaluations of CPF launched in 2013 include a question about achievements in policy coherence.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Additionally there is a mandate to report on PCD every other year for policies (ODA and non ODA) that impact developing countries. These reports are public and submitted to Congress.
Reports can be accessed at: <http://www.cooperacionespanola.es/es/publicaciones>
there has been no report made yet that is linked to the SDG. We are designing a report that could be directly related to the 2030 Agenda Action Plan in order to analyse specific policies that would compromise policy coherence for development.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Country Partnership Frameworks design, implementation and evaluation: in that process, . The process establishes a dialogue among the field (the embassy the cooperation technical offices, other governmental offices such as commerce, culture, defense, etc) and the headquarters and a consensus is sought and most of times reached.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

MFA, Global Agenda Department, 2030 Agenda Team

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

Sweden has a Policy for Global Development (PGD) (Government Bill 2002/03:122, Report 2003/04:UU3, Riksdag Communication 2003/04:122). The Government relaunched its Policy for Global Development (PGD) in 2015 to link the policy coherence work more closely to the implementing the 2030 Agenda. The Policy for Global Development takes into account coherence perspectives of poor people, human rights and the limits of our planet. The goal for the PGD is a sustainable development that seeks to mitigate negative consequences for sustainable development and seeks to respect human rights, gender equality and considers poor peoples' view on development.

The policy can be found here:

<https://www.government.se/49b752/contentassets/8de3998852514bfca457152418faa322/shared-responsibility-swedens-policy-for-global-development>

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

The Government has set out tangible goals for its work on policy coherence, with clear responsibilities for implementation. The Government reports biannually to the Parliament on its efforts. A high-level inter-ministerial working group was set up in 2015 as the main coordination mechanism. This group comprised of those responsible for global development policy at Head of Department level from all ministries. Another more operational group was set up on the working level to support the high-level group with focal points from all ministries as well working more hands on with policy coherence for development, including collaboration with national authorities and agencies that also promote PCD. However, in May 2018 this operational inter-ministerial working group was merged with the inter-ministerial working group on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. High-level guidance on PDC has been transferred to the high-level coordination group on 2030 Agenda at the State Secretary level.

In 2015, all ministries drew up internal action plans for working on global development policy linked to the new SDGs. In 2016, The Government decided to structure the biannual report to the Parliament along the 17 SDGs in an effort to reinforce the strong connection between Sweden's policy for global development and the implementation of the Agenda 2030. In 2018, the Government delivered a follow-up report to the Swedish Parliament following the same structure as the previous report from 2016. This report includes actions and results during the period 2015-2017, as well as new decisions ahead. The report from March 2018 has been translated to English (link to report in question 1.1)

Within the Swedish Government, all ministers are responsible for the implementation of Policy for Global Development (PGD) as well as for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, the Minister for Public Administration and the Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate have been tasked with specific responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the Agenda. The Minister for Public Administration has the responsibility on a national level and the Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate has the responsibility on an international level as well as PGD.

The Swedish government has appointed a multi-stakeholder National Committee to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda throughout Swedish society. The Committee has put forward several reports, including a proposal for a comprehensive action plan. The Committee acts as a liaison between society and the government. The Committee actively engage national agencies, civil society organizations, municipalities, academia, private sector and trade unions in their work.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

The Swedish Policy for Global Development (PGD) was originally developed by a parliamentary committee supported by experts from the government offices and the Swedish International Development Agency. It was called the Committee on Sweden's Policy for Global Development (Swedish abbreviation Globkom). Since then Parliament receive regular reports from the Government on a biannual basis. This report is discussed by the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The government also reports biennially to Parliament on the progress of PGD, both this year's and the communication published two years ago analyse the progress in relation to the 2030 Agenda, available here (Swedish): <https://www.regeringen.se/4952fb/contentassets/7af580b7bee2454eb8ae3fd572525654/politiken-for-global-utveckling-i-genomforandet-av-agenda-2030-skr-2017-18.146.pdf>.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

The Swedish Government believes that strengthened work on Sweden's policy for global development (PGD) is crucial to a more effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Government's Communication on PGD includes examples of various thematic PGD areas. The report is not comprehensive but illustrates various themes that are relevant in the PGD work linked to the Global Goals.

Through the PGD Government Ministries are obligated to consider what effect national policy may have internationally. This holistic consideration of policies is something that closely ties in with the spirit of the 2030 Agenda – implementation should be done in an integrative manner and the goals and targets are indivisible, and in particular SDG 17.

The biannual government reports to parliament (mentioned above) are focused on thematic areas, to be able to provide a more comprehensive analysis. The most recent written communication by the Government to parliament 'Policy for global development in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda' was released earlier this year. It communicates the baseline and progress on all SDGs, but it goes deeper into certain themes, as has been the tradition with earlier communications on PGD. The themes highlighted in the 2018 communication cover areas for which the Government has expressed a particular ambition during 2016–2017. They are:

- the feminist foreign policy,
- sustainable enterprise,
- sustainable consumption and production,
- climate and the sea, and
- capital flight and tax evasion.

Aside from reporting on the baseline and progress on the SDGs, the Government also sought to identify conflicts of interest and conflicts between objectives regarding the above-mentioned themes. This is done with the aim to identify and address contradictions between the Government's goals within various policy areas in relation to the work to achieve a fair and sustainable global development.

Proactive measures are being taken; by integrating a gender perspective in all activities of the government offices; policies should be more forethoughtful with regards to policies that may have a negative backlash on gender equality. With regards to sustainable enterprise the Foreign Ministry released 135 new country reports in 2017 that Swedish companies can use as a reference when deciding where and how to do business. Also in 2016 the Government presented a strategy on sustainable consumption which aims to make it easier for consumers to act responsibly.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

The Government has a dialogue with representatives of the civil society in Sweden. Much of this dialogue is coordinated by Concord, an umbrella organization that gathers 63 organisations. Concord Sweden also produces an annual report on how Sweden works with policy coherence with regards to PGD. Unfortunately, this report is only available in Swedish (here is the most recent one: <https://concord.se/rapporter/barometer-2018/>).

It is also worth to acknowledge the vast consulting process that has been done and is still ongoing with regards to Sweden's commitments to Agenda 2030. Aside from the direct communication that is done between the government and different parts of society, the Agenda 2030 National Committee also regularly communicates with CSO:s, business, unions and other relevant actors and use their advice as basis for policy recommendations directed at the government and government authorities. For more information on the work of the committee please visit: <https://agenda2030delegationen.se/english/>

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[**Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)**](#)

Sweden faces significant challenges linked to the goal of contributing to, and achieving sustainable consumption and production environmentally, socially and economically, at home and abroad. Greenhouse gas emissions within Sweden's borders decreased by 14 percent between 2008 and 2014, at the same time, emissions have continued to increase in other countries, including countries from which Sweden imports goods and services.

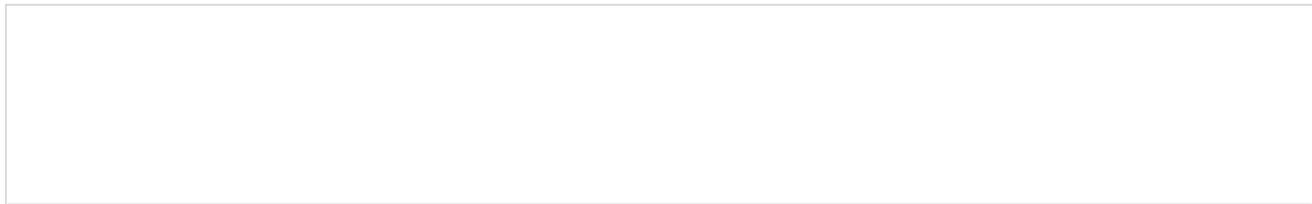
The much of the goods purchased in Sweden are produced in other parts of the world. This means that the effects from production of Swedish goods are mainly placed outside of Sweden. The Government has actively been working to assure that negative environmental or social consequences of production of Swedish goods are mitigated. A starting point has been to update the State's owner policy and guidelines for state-owned companies in 2017, in line with SDG targets 12.6 and 12.7. Within the State's owner policy the Global Goals and international guidelines on sustainable enterprise have been included in order to guide the companies in their work. The revised owner policy also clarifies that the Paris Agreement must serve as a guidance for businesses in their work for achieving reduced impact on climate and the environment. In this year's PCD report to Parliament, the government highlighted the particular difficulty of promoting Swedish export in emerging markets that are characterised by political, social and environmental challenges. The Government assesses that although these markets are difficult, the presence of Swedish businesses there is important. Contacts and trade between people and countries is essentially positive and can benefit values such as openness, democracy, social equality, gender equality and respect for human rights, and can contribute to work on environmental and climate challenges. Therefore, in line with SDG target 12.6, the Government has released a policy for sustainable enterprise to guide Swedish businesses to act in a sustainable manner.

However, it is important to note that these kinds of regulations need to be well thought through as wrongly applied they may threaten the implementation of target 8.1 on sustaining per capita economic growth in particular in the least developed countries, as well as the implementation of target 10c on encouraging financial flows to where the need is greatest. Other targets that may be affected are 17.5 and 17.11 It is also important to assure that guidance to businesses are not used to disguise a protectionist agenda which could threaten the ambitions of SDG target 17.12.

4.1 add more info (optional)

4.1 add more (2)

4.1 add more (3)



4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

The Government has adopted Sweden's third action plan for women, peace and security and linked thereto a working group which includes public authorities and civil society organisations. In order to ensure support for, as well as the relevance and implementability of the third action plan, a broad consultation process has taken place in Sweden and, for the first time, also in five conflict and post-conflict countries. The national action plan elucidates the overarching strategic focus and also identifies which parties are to implement the plan, and ensures the allocation of responsibility and roles. The action plan also states 12 focus countries for implementation and monitoring. As a leading party within global work for gender equality and human rights, Sweden is able to contribute by strengthening collaboration and cooperation with different parties in order to protect and strengthen the rights perspective and the global normative framework.

In a time of shrinking space, civil society's space must be a clear subject for foreign policy dialogue. The role of individual defenders of human rights is linked to the possibility for civil society to act, and they play a key role in the establishment of a vibrant civil society and women's and girls rights. The existence of an independent and strong civil society, not least a women's rights movement, is crucial to the work on promoting national legislation for gender equality and the rights of women and girls must be realised and be implemented. Women's rights organisations are also key players in the work against gender-related violence.

Violence and threats against women's rights defenders and female journalists have increased. The current Government has been working on strengthening the safety of journalists, among other things by strengthening the demand that those responsible be held to account in the case of use of violence, threats of violence and other types of harassment which occur in both the physical and digital world.

This situation in the world imposes greater demands for collaboration and harmonisation, between various like-minded parties and between various policy areas. Strategic alliances and normative lobbying are becoming increasingly important. One area in which harmonised measures are required between, e.g., foreign policy, development policy, defence policy and migration policy is the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions regarding women, peace and security. As a temporary member of the security council Sweden has worked to make sure women and girls are given a role in peace negotiations.

a.at National level (add more)

The Government has adopted Sweden's third action plan for women, peace and security and linked thereto a working group which includes public authorities and civil society organisations. In order to ensure support for, as well as the relevance and implementability of the third action plan, a broad consultation process has taken place in Sweden and, for the first time, also in five conflict and post-conflict countries. The national action plan elucidates the overarching strategic focus and also identifies which parties are to implement the plan, and ensures the allocation of responsibility and roles. The action plan also states 12 focus countries for implementation and monitoring. As a leading party within global work for gender equality and human rights, Sweden is able to contribute by strengthening collaboration and cooperation with different parties in order to protect and strengthen the rights perspective and the global normative framework. The current Government will strengthen and deepen the work for the full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, the participation by women and girls in peace work, political action by women and girls and their economic empowerment, as well as freedom from all forms of violence. In 2018 an international gender equality conference was arranged in Stockholm aimed at exchanging experiences, methods and tools for strengthening gender equality work and to contribute to shared solutions to global challenges. The Government has also produced a development cooperation strategy for global gender equality and the rights of women and girls 2018–2022. An important aspect of the strategy will be to serve as a support for women's rights organisations, but also as a support for strengthening gender equality statistics, research, methods and approaches which are a condition for strengthening the implementation and monitoring of Agenda 2030.

In 2018 the work will focus, among other things, on the rights of women and girls in humanitarian situations, in flight and in migration, and on counteracting women and girls falling victim to prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes by disseminating information about the Swedish legislation prohibiting the purchase of sexual services. Violence against women and girls in all its forms must be tackled and prevented, not least in conflict and post-conflict situations.

*b. ...at EU level

Sweden believes that the EU preferential market access to developing and least developed countries on goods and services is a good example of an EU practice that adds to those such states opportunities to fully implement the SDGs.

b.at EU level (add more)

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

*a. ...at National level

Climate changes are already having a major impact on the seas. Emissions of greenhouse gases are affecting the climate, heating up and acidifying the oceans and leading to oxygen deficiencies. Climate changes are also resulting in an increase in sea levels and thereby to increased vulnerability of coastal ecosystems and societies. This is having disastrous consequences for biodiversity. The impact on coastal ecosystems such as seaweed beds, mangrove swamps and coral reefs is, in turn, affecting fish stocks and thereby endangering the food supply. This is particularly the case in the least developed countries and in small island nations under development and other developing countries. Climate changes are also leading to more extreme weather, with storms and flooding which affect, in particular, coastal areas and coastal buildings.

Therefore, long-term protection and conservation of biodiversity in the seas and in coastal areas is of importance for dampening the greenhouse effect. Thus, the creation of resilience, i.e. the power to withstand and the ability to recover, in coastal ecosystems through improved measures for protection and conservation, is of ever-increasing importance to counteract the consequences of climate change. In the switch to a more renewable and fossil-free energy system, investments are taking place in sea-based wave and wind power. Conflicts of objectives can arise in the ambition to develop fossil-free energy systems and to protect marine environments, such as to increase maritime transportation to reduce carbon dioxide emissions globally. An example of another conflict of goals is the work on fighting poverty, among other things by developing tourism which, on the one hand, leads to the exploitation and development of the coastal zone and which, if it is carried out incorrectly, can undermine resilience to climate changes. A clear example is the exploitation of mangrove swamps and seaweed beds.

In order to create conditions for long-term sustainable use of coastal and marine areas, an increasing number of countries are choosing to develop physical planning, referred to as coastal zone and marine spatial planning. With planning based on an ecosystem, considerations are made as to how an increased human impact and several impact factors on coastal and marine areas (emissions, shipping, fishing, energy) are to be managed, in order to be able, at the same time, to protect and conserve the sea's biodiversity and ecosystem services. A network of protected marine areas constitutes another important tool. It is important that these networks are actively planned and structured to take into account climate changes. One example is protecting areas which, in the long term, can become important as play and juvenile growth areas for fish or as refuges for coral reefs. This is promoted, for example, through support to the newly established Blue Action Fund, in which Sweden is an observer on the board, but also through continued focused support and close cooperation with regional and international organisations.

The protection and planning of coastal and marine environments are of great importance for the development of a sustainable blue economy. The Government intends to continue to elucidate the integrated goal structure in the sustainable blue economy, and to endeavour to achieve an ecosystem-based management, and to strengthen incentives for sustainable maritime activities. Within the scope of maritime activities, the EU's integrated maritime policy and Agenda 2030, the Government is endeavouring to achieve a sustainable blue economy which has "Competitive, innovative and sustainable maritime economies that can contribute to increased employment, reduced environmental impact and an attractive life environment." The current Government has attach great importance to marine issues in the international development work and will contribute to the global implementation of goal 14 and related targets. The Government's new global strategy for the environment, climate and the seas as well as sustainable utilisation of natural resources 2018–2022, will play a key role in strengthening the work for sustainable seas within development cooperation.

Just as before the Ocean Conference in June 2017, Sweden is currently working based on a number of prioritised areas, all of which have a bearing on targets in goal 14. Particular priority is being given to 1) strengthening ecosystem-based management and protection of marine areas; 2) promotion of sustainable maritime economies; 3) reduced contamination and marine littering; and 9) strengthening marine issues in climate work.

*b. ...at EU level

The Swedish Government has been working to draw attention to the connection between the oceans and climate in the work on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Issues concerning the resilience of the seas and climate adaptation have been included also successively in several various global conventions and processes, e.g. within CBD and UNEA. Also in regional cooperation regarding the seas, e.g. UNEP's Regional Seas Programme, Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO) and the regional economic cooperation projects, climate changes are an issue of growing importance. Therefore, the current Government believes that improved control and cooperation on issues relating to the seas are necessary on a global and regional level, including within development cooperation. This is needed in order to develop synergies between different agendas, avoid conflicts of objectives, and contribute to increased harmonisation and effective marine environment work in the climate area. It is particularly important to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation between the environment, fishing, marine-based energy production and the development of tourism.

Sweden stands behind, and will continue to work with, the results of the Bonn Climate Change Conference held earlier this year (COP23), in which progress was made in drawing attention to the marine issue in climate negotiations. In order to promote this, Sweden will, among other things, co-chair the Ocean Pathway initiative, which is aimed in particular at studying the possibilities for clarifying the role of the seas in climate work within the climate convention, including the climate undertakings of member states. Sweden also intends to support and work for wider dissemination of the 'Because the Ocean' declaration.

Sweden will continue to promote global cooperation regarding the seas in the implementation of international agreements and understandings which affect the seas or maritime activities.

Strong support is needed for Kenya and Portugal's initiative for a follow-up UN conference on the sea in 2020. The UN's Special Envoy for the Ocean can contribute to the UN working more effectively and in a more coordinated fashion on marine issues. The ambition is also that negotiation conferences for a binding agreement to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea for the conservation of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdictions (the BBJN process) will result in an implementation agreement in 2020. In order to continue to strengthen regional cooperation regarding the sea and to deepen work on sectoral integration, it is important to achieve the Global Goals regarding protection for coastal and marine areas, and to develop ecosystem-based marine spatial planning and a more sustainable management of marine resources. The international work with the Source to Sea approach, i.e. the impact on water from sources to the sea, needs to be strengthened, and the link between goal 4 and goal 14 needs to be made clearer. This is important in order, in the long term, to reduce the flow of marine waste and microplastics in order to develop an environmentally sustainable and safe waste management and sustainable urban development. The use of microplastics in products must be reduced. The external dimension in the EU's common fisheries policy needs to be monitored and the conditions of developing countries need to be included. Within the UN climate convention, attention needs to be drawn to the link between seas and climate, and the importance of sustainable protection and management of the ecosystems of the seas and coasts in order to maintain the seas' resilience.

b. ...et EU level (add more)

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

A Government's Communication is written every second year and reported to the Parliament. This report includes the impact of the different policies on sustainable development.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

The Swedish Government decided upon a National Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in June 2018. The action plan focuses on national implementation, but relates also to Sweden's contribution to the global implementation of Agenda 2030. The Swedish Policy on Global Development (PGD) represents an important tool for this work.

PGD constitutes an integral part of the national action plan and is subject to statistic-based monitoring. An initial global indicator list for the 169 targets in Agenda 2030 was presented by the United Nation's Statistical Commission in March 2016. Sweden is represented by Statistics Sweden in Inter Agency and the Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG), which produced the proposal for the global indicator list and which is continuing to work on development of the indicators. In Statistics Sweden's final report on statistic-based monitoring of Agenda 2030 (October 2017), proposals are presented for a number of national indicators as well as responsible authorities for the targets in Agenda 2030. The proposal is currently under preparation within the Government Offices as part of the work on the national action plan.

The global indicator for harmonisation for sustainable development involves several countries which have mechanisms in place for strengthening this work. The Government believes that the indicator is too overarching and, therefore, intends to develop a national indicator to monitor PGD and measure harmonisation nationally.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

Some embassies are working within their partner countries to create more cohesiveness between the 2030 Agenda and the Nationally Determined Contributions.

Sweden also started a project in 2017 called #GlobalClimateChallenge in which twelve embassies are encouraged to challenge local actors to lead a climate smart life and share clever climate innovations, daring policy decisions and local initiatives that deserve extra acknowledgement. The purpose of this project is to:

- stimulate climate debate locally and internationally and create new networks for the embassies for the climate engagement
- to help jumpstart the fulfilment of the Paris Agreement in the hosting country
- add to an increased engagement in climate issues and increase consciousness.

More information on this project is available here: <http://www.swemfa.se/campaigns/globalclimatechallenge/>

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

[List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf](#)

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States

Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development

deadline for submissions 17 September 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

Policy Coherence for Development constitutes a key pillar of EU efforts to enhance the positive impact of development cooperation and to better take account of its objectives when implementing other EU policies that affect developing countries.

In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

In the new European Consensus on Development, which constitutes an important part of the EU's overall response to the 2030 Agenda, the EU defined PCD as a crucial element of the strategy to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as embedded in the 2030 Agenda. To reflect this new approach, work and reporting on PCD are now integrated in the overall Commission work related to the 2030 Agenda, in particular in view of the HLPF 2019. Practically, the input on the PCD reporting should be ready by the end of 2018.

As for previous editions, the PCD reporting is a collaborative effort and will be compiled by DG DEVCO on the basis of contributions from the EU Member States and relevant services of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The forthcoming PCD reporting is meant to be a progress report taking stock of developments in a number of key areas during the time period 2015 to 2018. It should illustrate what contributions have been made by the EU and its Member States to support the achievement of SDGs in partner countries. It is proposed to be analytical, aiming not only to highlight the main results achieved but also to reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the [PCD priorities list](#) which has been established internally by the Commission to facilitate work planning and EU reporting on PCD and which you find attached.

As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD reporting. It is therefore crucial that all relevant departments and ministries are actively involved in preparing the replies for a consolidated contribution. **However, we expect only one contribution per Member State.** To facilitate your inter-service coordination you might want to use the printable PDF version attached.

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit A/1 "SDGs, Policy and Coherence".

In order to be able to meet the ambitious deadline, the timely reception of national contributions is key. I **would therefore like to invite you herewith to send your national consolidated contribution to the Commission through this on-line questionnaire no later than 17 September 2018.**

Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

MFA

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

PCD is part of a whole-of-government approach coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The policy document 'Investing in global prospects' of Minister Sigrid Kaag (Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation) announced that the Netherlands will continue with this policy and will present a modified action plan with new focus areas, which will put emphasis on areas that will help developing countries achieve the SDGs, and in which the Netherlands can make a difference. The revised action plan came out in July 2018. English translation: <https://www.government.nl/documents/parliamentary-documents/2018/09/11/revised-action-plan-and-annual-progress-review-on-policy-coherence-for-development>

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

- PCD: Since 2015 a project group of thematic experts led by the PCD focal point for the Bureau for International Cooperation at the Directorate General for International Cooperation co-ordinates international policy coherence work. This group sets the agenda, proposes objectives and guides discussions with respective ministries. If no agreement can be reached at the level of policy makers, issues are taken up at higher levels – ultimately the level of Ministers (Council of Ministers, see also below).
 - SDGs/PCSD: The implementation of the SDGs by Ministries is overseen by the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and supported by a special SDG coordinator. The coordinator chairs regular meetings of the inter-ministerial working group of ministerial SDG focal points including a representative of municipalities to discuss progress on SDG implementation. Arbitration, if necessary, takes place at a higher policy level (Director General level) and ultimately within the Council of Ministers.
 - EU: EU policy proposals are monitored systematically for their possible impact on development, with the aim of avoiding negative effects and promoting synergy. The Working Group for the Assessment of new Commission Proposals (BNC) addresses the development dimension of EU policies and prepares the Dutch position on EU policy proposals.
 - Inter-ministerial sub-councils that focus on and discuss international/ EU policies include the Council Defense and International Affairs (RDIA) and the Council for European Affairs (REA). These also have pre-portals, portals preceding these councils, in which high-level policy makers from different ministries participate.
- For more information see also country profile of the Netherlands (OECD flagship report on PCSD): <http://www.oecd.org/development/pcd/The%20Netherlands.pdf>.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

- The Standing Committee on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation supervises the government on coherence issues. In addition, the House of Representatives asks questions about PCD on a regular basis.
- At the request of Parliament, the Dutch government annually (before the Summer break) reports to Parliament regarding progress made on its action plan on policy coherence for development.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Yes, But not yet systematically. See for example the IOB Study – Autonomy, partnership and beyond: A counterfactual analysis of policy coherence for Ghana: <https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties/rapporten/2014/05/01/394-%E2%80%93-iob-study-%E2%80%93-autonomy-partnership-and-beyond-a-counterfactual-analysis-of-policy-coherence-for-ghana>.

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, in response to a request from Parliament, communicated to Parliament that the existing framework for regulatory and policy assessment will be brought in line with the SDG-ambitions. Such an instrument, carried out by policy makers working for different ministries, contributes to enhancing policy coherence (for development) early on in the policy process by allowing for an ex ante assessment of whether new proposals are in line with the SDGs.

“The Dutch Government will bring the ‘Integraal Afwegingskader’ (IAK) [explanatory note: integral assessment framework for new policy, laws and regulations], where necessary, in line with the SDG-ambitions. This will be done by making the effects of new policy, law and regulation proposals on reaching the SDGs a visible element of the IAK. In the IAK extra attention will therefore be demanded for effects of proposals on the SDGs. Next to this the Government extends the IAK with two topics that are currently insufficiently addressed and where the Netherlands has to deliver a policy effort. To this end, the IAK will be supplemented with the compulsory quality requirement ‘effects on gender equality’ by the Ministry for Education, Culture and Science and with the quality requirement ‘effects on developing countries’, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also, the Government wants to stimulate further the use of the IAK by policy makers. The Ministry of Justice and Safety will further work out these decisions in coordination with the other Ministries. In doing so, disproportionate increases in bureaucratic burden should be avoided.

Source: letter accompanying second SDG report to Parliament (in Dutch):

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2018/05/18/aanbiedingsbrief-tweede-nederlandse-sdg-rapportage>.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* If yes, please describe the main findings.

Yes. See the Annual reports for 2016 (<https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties/publicaties/2017/03/01/iob-jaarbericht-2016>) and 2017 (<https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties/publicaties/2018/06/15/iob-%E2%80%93-93-jaarbericht-2017>), and the publications website (<https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties>) of the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB). They regularly and systematically evaluate Dutch international policies. Examples (available in English):

- water management policy: <https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties/beleidsdoorlichtingen/2017/12/01/418-%E2%80%93-iob-%E2%80%93-policy-review-of-dutch-development-aid-policy-for-improved-water-management-2006-2016-%E2%80%93-tackling-major-water-challenges>
- food security policy: <https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties/beleidsdoorlichtingen/2017/10/01/419-%E2%80%93-iob-%E2%80%93-review-of-dutch-food-security-policy-2012-2016-%E2%80%93-food-for-thought>
- support to Southern CSOs: <https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties/beleidsdoorlichtingen/2017/04/01/416-%E2%80%93-iob-%E2%80%93-policy-review-of-dutch-support-to-southern-civil-society-development-%E2%80%93-shifting-interests-changing-relations-support-under-pressure>
- public diplomacy: <https://www.iob-evaluatie.nl/publicaties/beleidsdoorlichtingen/2016/11/01/413-%E2%80%93-iob-%E2%80%93-policy-review-public-diplomacy-2010-2014>

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

The Dutch approach to PCD and international policy in general is based on dialogue with and participation by NGOs, and on creating political space for civil society organizations in developing countries to give their views.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

Click the link below to Download the

[Policy Coherence for Development - List of Priorities \(722 KB\)](#)

An abundant list of examples of tradeoffs and results of PCD policy effort in the Netherlands can be found in the annual progress report for 2017 (<https://www.government.nl/documents/parliamentary-documents/2017/11/14/letter-to-the-president-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-the-annual-report-on-policy-coherence-for-development-pcd>) and 2018 (<https://www.government.nl/documents/parliamentary-documents/2018/09/11/revised-action-plan-and-annual-progress-review-on-policy-coherence-for-development>). These also contain good practices (see next question).

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

Our experience is that the following elements are crucial for pursuing PCD:

- 1) To formulate a strategy on PCD on a number of priority areas with, for each area, goals aligned with the SDGs, actions being taken to achieve these goals, and progress being monitored and reported on by means of indicators.
- 2) To encourage and use academic research on policy coherence.
- 3) To promote effective dialogue with governments in partner countries to identify important incoherencies and to achieve synergy in resolving them.
- 4) To create opportunities for dialogue with NGOs and political space for civil society organizations in developing countries to give their views on coherence issues.

* b. ...at EU level

Above elements are equally valid at EU level.

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

- The first challenge is to keep PCD high on the agenda: with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and its 17 SDGs, countries' efforts are targeted at reaching the SDGs nationally. This diverts attention away from developing countries, whose needs when it comes to reaching the SDGs are most urgent. It is a challenge to keep the importance of PCD high on the agenda both nationally and internationally. We find that it is best to work on themes that receive attention both nationally and internationally (e.g. tax evasion, climate change).
- The second challenge is that experience shows that developing countries do not always take advantage of the scope available to them to pursue coherent policies, as the EU delegations have also observed. In some cases, countries lack the necessary capacity. The lack of adequately trained staff and limited investigative capacity of tax authorities, for example, make it difficult to verify the transfer price used by multinationals. As a result, governments of developing countries lose tax revenue which is needed for investment in sustainable economic development. In other cases, domestic political considerations play a role. For example, some countries allow imports of food which could be refused under an EPA on the grounds of protecting local producers, in order to keep food prices low in the cities and thus prevent political unrest. This can impact negatively on local food producers and the country's economic development. The pursuit of coherent policy by countries themselves requires continued attention (See also 2017 progress report: <https://www.government.nl/documents/parliamentary-documents/2017/11/14/letter-to-the-president-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-the-annual-report-on-policy-coherence-for-development-pcd>). For this aspect, capacity building and dialogue on themes is important. See also 4.2.

*b. ...at EU level

From the last EU progress report the conclusion was that there is room for improvement in terms of PCD implementation, including (1) increasing the role of EU delegations and embassies of Member States in terms of monitoring and reporting coherence problems (2) systematic impact measurement and incorporating the results of impact assessments in policy and programs and (3) integrating PCD in the EU approach to implementation of the SDGs.
See also 4.2.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

- First, the Statistics Netherlands (CBS) identifies actors and data sources for SDG monitoring in *Measuring the SDGs: An Initial Picture for the Netherlands*. The report's second edition, published in March 2018, acknowledges possible difficulties to quantify SDG 17.14. These reports report on progress from the perspective of the Netherlands.
- The government also annually reports on progress on SDG implementation, including SDG attainment in the Netherlands, and elsewhere, notably developing countries. See <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2018/05/18/aanbiedingsbrief-tweede-nederlandse-sdg-rapportage> for this year's report (in Dutch).
- The previous governmental reports draw impacts at partner country levels in part from annual result reporting carried out for Dutch development cooperation. See <https://www.dutchdevelopmentresults.nl/>.

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain.

At the request of Parliament, the Dutch government annually (before the Summer break) reports to Parliament regarding progress made on its action plan on policy coherence for development.

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

As part of regular information exchanges on specific topics that are of relevance.

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

Have you already completed the information related to Part I?

The deadline for submissions of Part I is 28 September 2018 - Access it here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/PCD-2018-Part-1-Joint-Synthesis-Report>

Background Documents

List of PCD-relevant initiatives - amended 12.07.2018.pdf

Joint EU questionnaire to Member States **Part II - Information on Policy Coherence for Development** **deadline for submissions 17 September 2018**

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PCD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU MEMBER STATES

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In May 2005, the Council called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms [...] looking at the best practices developed by some Member States" and invited the Commission to regularly report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Since then the Commission published five biennial PCD reports, the last one in 2015.

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Many thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Profile of the Respondant

* Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

UK Department for International Development

* Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes No

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Political Commitment

* 1.1 Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents) on Policy Coherence for Development (Art 208 TFEU)?

Yes No

2. Structures and Mechanisms to promote PCD

* 2.1 Does your country have coordination mechanisms within the national administration to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities.

The UK's regular high-level Official Development Assistance Ministerial meeting, supported by the Senior Officials Group on ODA, addresses policy coherence and coordination in the UK's approach to development assistance. In addition, a series of coordination bodies in specific sectors ensure that different government departments working within a particular sector - say, climate - develop joint strategies and govern those strategies jointly.

* 2.2 Has your Parliament a role in promoting PCD?

Yes No

* If yes, please explain how.

Members of the UK's Parliamentary International Development Committee also sit on the Committees on Arms Export Controls.

3. Support to Policy Formulation and Decision-making

* 3.1 Does your country undertake ex-ante assessments of impacts of domestic policies on partner countries in order to take into account development objectives?

Yes No

* If yes, please specify.

Assessments are carried out in selected sectors where the UK Department for International Development (DFID) is represented in the sector's governance. Typically, this is restricted to domestic policies with international objectives - trade, conflict stability and security, and foreign policy.

* 3.2 Has your country undertaken any ex-post evaluation or any study on the impact of your or EU policies in developing countries during the reporting period 2016-2018?

Yes No

* 3.3 Do you involve non-governmental stakeholders in the decision-making process or ex-post evaluation process to take into account impacts on developing countries?

Yes No

* If yes, please give examples.

DFID's evaluation strategy requires that the decision to evaluate a programme based on the evidence needs of both internal and external stakeholders. External stakeholders include all potential users of the evaluation including spending partners, the wider development community and the academic community. We also prioritise strengthening the enabling environment for evidence based policy, supporting partner agencies, government, non-government and private actors to maintain or build strong evaluation systems.

4. Policy Implementation and Integration

* 4.1 Please provide examples of synergies and trade-offs of policy implementation in your country in 2016-2018 impacting on the achievement of SDGs in developing countries/partner countries. Describe policy efforts undertaken in the areas covered by the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Particular attention should be given to the issues covered by the PCD priorities list which has been set up by Commission services to facilitate work planning and future EU reporting on PCD (see annex).

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The EU Council Conclusions of May 2017 on ‘Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus at the Foreign Affairs Council-Development’ seek to enhance collaboration between the EU institutions and EU Member States in humanitarian and development action, and in joined-up political dialogue and diplomatic engagement, to more effectively address situations of fragility and protracted crises and support resilience. The EU proposed in 2017 six pilot countries to implement this approach with a view to addressing need and vulnerabilities arising from fragility, conflict, protracted crises and forced displacement in a more integrated and effective way in Chad, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan, and Uganda).

The pilots involve collaboration across EU bodies and member states, towards joint analysis risks, needs and vulnerabilities, the identification where appropriate of joint objectives and the development of action plans. Some progress has been made over the first year. A number of Action Plans/Roadmaps are under development for the 6 pilot countries. Progress in Chad has proved more limited. Whilst it is too early to draw any conclusion on these pilots’ impact on the SDGs implementation, they are a positive step to help increase coherence across some key donors and EU institutions.

We see well-managed migration as synergistic with our domestic interests, rather than trading off. DFID undertakes a centrally-managed programme in North and West Africa to provide humanitarian support and explore innovative approaches to well-managed migration. HMG has been involved in the development of the Global Compact on Migration which will facilitate international cooperation on migration. Finally, HMG is involved in projects to return and reintegrate migrants from fragile environments to their countries of origin, which is a key part of ensuring migration contributes to development.

On climate resilience, Member States UK, Sweden and Germany with Government of Uganda held a high level event during the High Level Political Forum in July on how building resilience and maintaining the integrity of ecosystems is essential to the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. This focused on actions on SDGs 6, 11 and 15, and the potential areas for commitments on resilience at the UNSG’s 2019 Climate Summit where UK and UNDP are the resilience champions.

4.2 Can you give examples you would like to highlight as a particular good practice/lesson learned for promoting policy coherence in support of developing countries:

* a. ...at National level

As above (See response to 4.1)

* b. ...at EU level

As above (See response to 4.1)

4.3 In your view, which are outstanding challenges to be taken up in order to foster policy coherence in support of the sustainable development of developing countries/partner countries:

* a. ...at National level

It is estimated that by 2030, 80% of the world's poor will live in fragile and conflict affected states. With conflict and fragility as the key barriers to development donors must ensure their aid programmes genuinely tackle the long term drivers of conflict and instability, rather than ignoring or attempting to work around the factors that increasingly underpin chronic poverty. This means that budgets and programmes must genuinely contribute to peace and stability in the long term if they are to help countries and communities to manage change peacefully. In turn, development agencies must seek to influence other arms of their government's towards this agenda, so that domestic agendas, national security and others also support rather than ignore or undermine conflict and instability factors.

* b. ...at EU level

The challenge in pursuing a new approach to fragility and crises through the nexus pilots will help in ensuring that financing instruments are adequately aligned to enable improved coordination in programming.

Investing political and financial resources in anticipating, preventing, mitigating, and preparing for disasters is key to reducing humanitarian need. We believe that development and climate finance can support countries and communities to better identify risks, as well as prepare for, and recover from, disasters. Also critical is building strong health, education and social protection systems in developing countries so that they are able to cope with crises. This includes using climate finance effectively to help poor countries adapt to climate change and to help avert or mitigate its impacts. In the next 5 - 10 years, we believe that more of the cost of preparing for and responding to natural hazards could, and should be, financed through government-led arrangements. These would draw on insurance and other risk-based finance to have funds on 'stand-by', allowing earlier, faster response in emergencies. International financial institutions, international climate finance and the private sector should be at the forefront of these efforts.

A major challenge is establishing the evidence base of what works in migration programming. Programming covers large geographic regions and a complex web of inputs and outputs, making monitoring and evaluation difficult.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

* 5.1 Does your country monitor the impact of the different policies on sustainable development at partner country level and analyse evidence?

Yes No

* 5.2 Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD, including in view of its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs?

Yes No

* 5.3 Do you use your Embassies/Development Agency to receive information on perceived impacts of your country's or EU policies at partner country level and strengthen dialogue on policy coherence issues with your partner countries?

Yes No

Publication

* 5.4 Does your country agree to make this contribution publicly available?

Yes No

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Background Documents

List_of_PCD-relevant_initiatives_-_amended_12.07.2018.pdf