

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Government Decision No. 4631: Integration of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to Enhance Governance and Strategic Planning Processes in the Government — It was resolved to instruct all government ministries responsible for implementing strategic courses of action within their areas of responsibility to incorporate into their work plans relevant indicators for the implementation of these courses of action, based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators of the 2030 Agenda.
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but specific actions to address these priority areas have not been implemented. (e.g. No concrete actions have been taken to address the priority areas for advancing PCSD in sectoral strategies, policies, or regulations. Alternatively, the actions taken have not effectively addressed these priority areas.)	The strategic priorities of the National Economic Council have not been renewed in recent years; while the mechanism has been established, it has not yet been operationalized.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	Government Decision No. 4631 defines institutional responsibilities for promoting and coordinating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, thereby supporting PCSD. The decision assigns the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Head of the National Economic Council in the Prime Minister's Office, the Central Bureau of Statistics, and relevant government ministries, to develop sustainable development indicators, assist ministries in their integration, and report annually to the Government and periodically to the United Nations on progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda. This arrangement establishes a coordinated inter-
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			8		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has developed and formally adopted a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but it is not implemented yet. (e.g. Sectoral strategies and policies do not include the key elements of the long-term vision. They lack clear objectives to identify, prevent, or reduce potential negative impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.)	Israel has developed long-term strategies to promote sustainable development and policy coherence. Recent examples include the National Food Security Program, which ensures resilient, healthy, and affordable food systems for the future, and the establishment of 13 regional innovation centers — such as DeserTech — to reduce inequalities, strengthen local economies, and support climate-smart solutions.

2. Long-term Vision	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has developed long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, but these tools have not been implemented yet. (e.g. Resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complexity of using tools, normative gaps and inadequate engagement might be factors that hinder implementation.)	The Israeli government uses several long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence and support sustainable development. For example, the National Economic Council operating within the Prime Minister's Office, maintains mechanisms for strategic analysis and long-term policy planning. The NEC employs tools such as scenario analysis, impact assessments, and systems-thinking approaches to evaluate the long-term implications of policy choices on economic and social wellbeing. In addition, the National Security Council conducts annual climate and environmental risk assessments, which include forward-looking evaluations of climate-related threats and their potential impact on national resilience. These assessments serve as a
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no institutional arrangements or mechanisms in place, and there are no plans or actions to establish them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			4		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms or tools in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	The following are relevant Directives currently in force or which will shortly enter into force regarding various agencies in the financial sector: Bank of Israel, Banking Supervision Department 1. "Principles for effective management of climate-related financial risks" – a Directive that will enter into force in June 2026. This is a regulation that guides banking corporations on how to optimally manage their exposure to financial risks arising from climate change. 2. Transparency – Public reporting Directives on environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or measures in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			4		
	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no high-level coordinating mechanisms in place, and there are no plans or actions to establish them.	
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	The government has established formal and informal mechanisms, such as inter-ministerial committees, to support the implementation of national programs in various areas—for example, emission targets, agriculture and food security, transport, and others. These committees provide a forum for sectoral discussions focusing on policy interactions and prioritization, aiming to strengthen policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD).
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no capacity-building programmes or other resources in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			3		

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no provisions or mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no formal governance structures or informal channels in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or processes in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			0		
	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	

6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			0		
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or tools in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			0		
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	Not in place	0	There are no information management systems or similar mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	The government has mechanisms in place for regular and transparent reporting on progress in sustainable development and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). For example, the government has submitted Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on progress – the first in 2019 and the second in 2025 – which are presented to relevant national bodies and provide information on policy implementation and outcomes.
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting				3		
Total Score				22		