

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.)	In Italy, the commitment on PCSD is at the level of Government, taken under the auspices of the Presidency of the Council. Italy's National Action Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD NAP) is annexed to the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) approved at intergovernmental level on 18th September 2023. The NAP situates policy coherence for sustainable development and provides the framework for continuous implementation. In addition to the PCSD NAP, PCSD itself is embodied in the NSDS also representing one of the three key enablers – together with culture for sustainability and engagement for sustainable development – of the Strategy in the next three-year cycle of implementation. The PCSD NAP provides recommendation for better involving the Italian Parliament within the implementation processes of the NSDS and of the PCSD NAP itself. The NAP suggests that an already existing parliamentary committee – the Comitato Parlamentare permanente per l'attuazione dell'Agenda 2030 – enlarges its mandate on the "Annual Report on the Status of Implementation of the NSDS". Starting by 2026, the report will include data on action relating to monitoring of the PCSD NAP. Nevertheless, the Annual Report as a whole is currently only submitted at government level (Intergovernmental Committee on Economic Programming and Sustainable Development – CPES). The NAP brings together the institutional mechanisms, evaluation frameworks and coherence tools needed to integrate sustainable development into policymaking. The NAP does so by making the NSDS the reference framework for the policy-cycle. It adopts a multi-level approach by rooting collaboration between and across the central and territorial levels. It also provides means to strengthen collaboration with civil society and non-state actors. It builds on existing frameworks to innovate those and make them fit for purpose to the challenge of the 2030 Agenda. It is built on the three principles of the eight pillars of the OECD 2019 Recommendation. The PCSD NAP promotes strengthening institutional collaboration also to address the external dimension of the 2030 Agenda, in line with the Area Partnership of the NSDS and Law 125/2014 regulating the principles, objectives and institutional setting of the Italian International Development Cooperation.
	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, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Italy's National Action Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD NAP) is annexed to the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) approved at intergovernmental level on 18th September 2023. The NAP situates policy coherence for sustainable development in Italy and provides the framework for continuous implementation. PCSD is embodied in the NSDS also representing one of the three key enablers – together with culture for sustainability and engagement – of the NSDS in next three-year cycle of implementation. The NAP brings together the institutional mechanisms, evaluation frameworks and coherence tools needed to integrate sustainable development into policymaking. It also provides means to strengthen collaboration with civil society and non-state actors. It builds on existing frameworks to innovate those and make them fit for purpose to the challenge of the 2030 Agenda. This PCSD NAP is made of 5 Expected Outcomes structured along the three Principles of the 2019 OECD Recommendation: I. Vision and Leadership; II. Institutional Mechanism, III. Impacts. Each Expected Outcome is composed of sub-actions that drive the implementation of the PCSD NAP in the context of the triannual implementation cycle of the NSDS. Expected Outcomes are targets or measurable processes that are tracked through a dedicated indicator system that capture progress (process indicators). Expected Outcomes and sub-actions include parts on how to streamline existing institutional mechanisms to improve policy coherence across levels of government as well as on how to engage civil society more closely in policy formulation. They also suggest how to make the most of complementary measures and state efforts. The NAP includes suggestions for better linking mandates across departments and levels of government to avoid overlap and make greater progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as embedded in the NSDS. Actions related to each priority area are actually under implementation.
	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, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. In practice, these roles are comprehensively implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A lead institution has been established with clear mandates to promote and oversee the implementation of PCSD across the government. The mandates and role of this institution are well known throughout the government in different sectors and at different levels.)	Law 125/2014 on development co-operation established mechanisms to ensure policy coherence for sustainable development to identify, analyse or monitor the transboundary impacts of domestic policies, including potential conflicts. Priority topics are set in the Three-Year Programming and Policy Planning Document (PPPD), which is drafted with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. The current PPPD covers the 2024-2026 period. The institutional roles and responsibilities come from the Law. According to Law 162/2006 (art. 34 para. 3), the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE) is responsible for leading the work on the NSDS pursuing a whole-of-government approach. The NSDS was approved by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Ecological Transition (CITE). CITE is headed by the Prime Minister and is composed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Economic Development, Environment and Energy Security, Infrastructure, Labour and Social Welfare, and Agriculture. As for the external dimension, Law 125/2014 on development cooperation provides the institutional setting for policy coherence – the National Council for Development Co-operation (CNCS) and the Inter-ministerial Council for Development Co-operation (CICS). PCSD has been embodied in the revision process of the NSDS and it is now part of its triannual implementation cycle through the PCSD NAP and the dedicated Sustainability Vector (see indicator 1). The institutional setting attributes to MAECI and MASE clear mandates. Regarding MASE, it activated a fully operational Sustainable Development Unit based on the NSDS and PCSD NAP implementation processes, supported by external experts and consultants. Both the NSDS and the PCSD NAP are the result of an extensive consultative process whose participants are included in a structured network named "NSDS system of actors": central administration focal points as well as Regions, Autonomous Provinces, Metropolitan Cities participate to the system together with a network of civil society and non-state actors organizations involved under the Forum for Sustainable Development. Continuously over time it is crucial to ensure that elaboration processes do not end with the finalization of a document rather persist in the implementation efforts. Law 125/2014 establishes the CICS and CNCS, which perform the most prominent roles on PCSD in the external dimension. The CICS is chaired by the Prime Minister, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation as its Vice-Chair and includes all line Ministries which are active in international cooperation. The CICS endorses the PPPD as part of its adoption process and the yearly report on development cooperation; it is tasked with arbitrating conflicts between domestic policies and the goals of Italy's transboundary impacts set out in Law 125/2014. In doing so, the CICS aligns domestic, foreign, and development objectives. The CNCS is a permanent consultative body that fosters dialogue between public and private actors. It provides opinions on topics such as the 2030 Agenda and policy coherence, development cooperation strategies, implementation, and evaluation. It contributes to institutional continuity by promoting structured dialogue between public and private stakeholders and by providing informed opinions to the MAECI. The CNCS has 6 Working Groups (WGs), of which WG1 explicitly deals with the 2030 Agenda and policy coherence. In 2022, the CNCS recommended the integration of the National Action Plan for Policy Coherence and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development within the development cooperation system. It called for strengthening the CNCS's role in coordinating, monitoring, and implementing policy coherence between national and international dimensions. It also recommended greater visibility for Italy's commitment to SDG 17 (Partnerships), stronger involvement of the MAECI, and better integration of global issues (education, disability, environment) into the National Strategy.
Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment				10		
2. Long-term	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, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, which is implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A long-term vision or strategy is in place establishing long-term goals and targets for sustainable development and guiding short-term decision-making to consider the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. This strategic vision is integrated into all relevant sectoral strategies and policies and translated into concrete actions to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on future generations. This process involves engaging stakeholders, securing legislative and public support, and developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks.)	The NSDS is the overall framework to transpose the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs implementation at national level. It is therefore the strategic vision to enact sustainable development in Italy. PCSD has become one of the NSDS key enablers embodied in the document while the PCSD NAP is an Annex representing the long-term visions defining key actions, associated targets and a monitoring framework on PCSD linked to the triannual implementation cycle of the NSDS. The NSDS is composed of five Sections – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership – which include a set of Strategic Choices to which Strategic Objectives are associated. Moreover, the NSDS identifies a core set of indicators to monitor progress towards the Strategic Objectives and Choices, which are set in line with the 2030 Agenda. Law 125/2014 sets forth the overarching goals of Italian development cooperation and calls for PCSD in the external dimension, calling for the coherence of all policies with transboundary impacts with the goals and principles of development cooperation; the designated instrument to plan and reach these goals is the PPPD, the main medium-term strategic instrument of Italy's development cooperation policy, which is drafted with the participation of line ministries, central and local authorities, civil society, business, academia etc. By defining clear geographic and thematic priorities, aligning with international commitments, and promoting multi-level partnerships. It is approved by the Council of Ministers following the endorsement by the CICS, the assessment by the relevant Parliamentary Committees, the CNCS and the United Conference. The last PPPD (2023-2023 and 2024-2026) clearly anchor Italy's development cooperation to the 2030 Agenda. The NSDS and the PPPD cross-reference each other in a way that is designed to promote the integration of the external and internal dimension of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
	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, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps, insufficient training, etc.)	In line with Expected Outcomes 1.3 and 1.5 of the PCSD NAP, MASE and the National School for Administration (DNA) have signed a collaboration agreement dedicated to investigate and experiment tools and methodologies that integrate the strategic foresight and the PCSD approach into the policy-cycle. The outputs of the agreement are expected at the end of 2026. Included in the outputs, also the elaboration of training materials and modules to be mainstreamed into the ordinary SNA courses dedicated to public officials. Moreover, SNA created a Community of Practice dedicated to Strategic Foresight to which MASE, MAECI and MEF participate. The work carried out under the SNA-MASE project and collaboration is reported in the context of the Community of Practice. Furthermore, since 2017, a subset of 12 indicators from the framework for measuring equitable and sustainable well-being (Bes) became part of the economic planning cycle, as required by Law No. 162 of August 4, 2016. Such indicators have been included into the sustainability dashboard defined by the PCSD NAP to monitor the implementation of the NSDS. The National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) provides the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) with updates on the 12 Bes indicators to allow the analysis of the impact of the agreement on the Annual planning cycle. In the Annual planning cycle, in the Annex dedicated to the Economic and Financial Document (EFD), the MEF analyses the evolution of the BES indicators over the last three years and makes forecasts on their evolution over the next three years, also taking into account the impact of relevant public policies. MEF also releases the Report on Equitable and Sustainable Well-being Indicators, to be submitted to Parliament for transmission to the relevant parliamentary committees by February 15 of each year, analysing the evolution of the BES indicators based on the effects determined by the budget law for the current three-year period.

Vision	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 ombudsman for future generations, can provide long-term vision for PCSD that outlines electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. Their tasks are comprehensively implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has established a dedicated body with clear mandates and resources to ensure its commitment to PCSD extends beyond electoral cycles and government terms. This body has clear objectives, adequate resources, and supports effective communication, strong leadership, stakeholder engagement, and coordination across Ministries or departments. It also has robust monitoring and evaluation systems and the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances.) MASE has established and is facilitating intergovernmental and multi-level groups to coordinate the implementation of the NSDS and of the PCSD NAP: 1. "National Working Group for the monitoring of the National Sustainable Development Strategy", established in 2018 and strengthened by PCSD NAP. It includes MASE, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI), the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) and the Departments of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Group contributes to the definition and the update of the set of key indicators, identified among those used by ISTAT for the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for the integrated monitoring of NSDS. The Group is expected to use the policy coherence tools foreseen by PCSD NAP for monitoring and evaluation purposes and experimentations are ongoing. The Group dialogues with other institutional actors (at national and sub-national level) and with non-State actors, to guarantee both vertical (central/territorial) and horizontal (inter-territorial) sharing of information as well as consistency and comparability of data; 2. "Inter-ministerial Group for the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy" was established in 2022 as part of the NSDS periodic review process and it is strengthened by PCSD NAP. It includes all Line Ministries and the Departments of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, including the National School for Administration (DNA) and the Accounting Authority (Corte dei Conti). The Group aims at driving and steering the overall implementation of the NSDS and the use of the tools foreseen by the PCSD NAP, for a better alignment and policy integration. The Group also dialogues with other institutional actors (at national and sub-national level) and with non-State actors on the NSDS and PCSD implementation. The Group has actively contributed to the first NSDS review process and will contribute to next cycle as well as to the Italian VNR 2026; 3. "Territorial Working Group MASE - Regions and Autonomous Provinces", and "Territorial Working Group MASE - Metropolitan cities" which are two Territorial Working Groups established in 2018, as foreseen by Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CPE) Resolution 108/2017, to ensure the widest participation of regional and local governments in the process of definition, review, implementation and monitoring of the NSDS and in SDGs localization. The Territorial Working Groups are permanent and structured mechanisms strengthened by the PCSD NAP to ensure vertical dialogue on sustainable development and policy coherence, while promoting horizontal dialogue among territorial administrations. 4. "Territorial Steering Committees", established at local level, ensure the definition and implementation of the Regional/Provincial Strategies and of the Metropolitan Agendas for Sustainable Development. The support of MASE through the stipulation of collaboration agreements (second cycle ongoing - started in 2024 and focussing on PCSD, culture for sustainability, localising of the SDGs and participation) with 18 out of 19 Regions, the Autonomous Province of Trento and all the 14 Metropolitan Cities, has encouraged the creation of new institutional and governance structures at a territorial level, promoting their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and the NSDS. This Territorial Steering Committees contribute to the localization of the PCSD NAP and to the integrated monitoring system of both the NSDS and the PCSD NAP. 5. The National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) nominates the Ministers of Economy and Finance (MASE) with coordination on the 13 Basic Institutions Act.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			11	
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.) Please refer to 2.2 for the wide picture of the Italian legal provisions regarding the inclusion of Equitable and Sustainable Wellbeing into the economic policy cycle. The PCSD NAP indicates that the NSDS should be mainstreamed into the financial programming framework, taking it as the reference framework (Expected Outcome 3.4), in order to achieve this, MASE and ENEA - the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development - are collaborating and conducting a research to elaborate a methodology to assess the contribution to the NSDS (both impacts and allocations) coming from the multi-annual Economic and Financial Document. Once completed, the study and the methodology will strengthen the knowledge of both MASE and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and will contribute to make the financial programming closer to the NSDS. Furthermore, MEF is already mandated to submit the ODA Annex to the budget law. Ministries are required to contribute to the drafting of this Annex, highlighting the allocations dedicated to development co-operation goals. A collaboration with the Department of Policy Cohesion and South (DPCas) has been strengthened with the development of an evaluation tool assessing the contribution of the Partnership Agreement 21.27 funded by EU Cohesion Policy to the achievement of the NSDS strategic choices and objectives. It is designed in order to be tailored also at the level of Italian Regions. The National Assessment System (Sistema Nazionale di Valutazione - SNV) involving all the regional government units, in collaboration with MASE, is about to start the localization of the model and its application to regional programmes. Finally, MASE is collaborating with MEF in the context of the National Working Group on Sustainable Finance to test and spread the "Sustainability Dialogue between SMEs and Banks" to enhance sustainable finance and support small and medium enterprises in providing sustainability data and information contributing to ESG reporting.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and 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>	In place, partially implemented	3	The PCSD NAP can be also seen as a methodological instrument to ensure that different parts and levels of the government take action for sustainable development. Resulting from a whole of government and whole-of-society effort, the PCSD NAP introduces the sustainability lens throughout current practices for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation and accelerate the pace to achieving the SDGs. The PCSD NAP identifies mechanisms and tools aiming at integrated policy-making and at screening policies against their compatibility with NSDS objectives. Under the PCSD NAP, the coherence tools are identified as follows: Coherence Matrices, providing an assessment tool in the form of a living document to evaluate the contribution of existing programmes and policies to the NSDS as well as to assess coherence across relevant sectors; Coherence Fiches, providing an ex ante evaluation tool to assess the compatibility and/or contribution of new programming exercises and policies to the NSDS and across sectors; Labels to be activated as informal settings to devise and formulate the coherence tools. The Sustainability Dashboard The most relevant experiences in terms of coherence matrices are listed below: NSDS/Partnership Agreement for EU Cohesion Policies 2021-2027 Matrix and model realised in close collaboration by MASE and the Policy Cohesion and South Department (DPCas) of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers Power BI Matrix that maps the interconnections among the NSDS, the 2030 Agenda, the Cohesion Policy 21-27 and the NRRP. With reference to NSDS, the linkages are tracked at the level of objectives/missions across the four programmes and at the level of indicators. The new Power BI Matrix will be part of the Sustainability Dashboard and will support assessing cumulative effects against the NSDS objectives. MASE is facilitating the use of the Coherence Matrices by Line Ministries tracing the relations within and across policies with the NSDS; the coherence matrices are preliminarily experimented at regional level through the multi-country T5 project on "Building Coherence in Austria, Italy and Kenya" coordinated by the OECD and then continued at the Territorial level through the Territorial Steering Committees and Forums. MASE has a specific multi-annual budget allocated to the implementation of the NSDS that is used for its implementation and to activate the trajectories of the three enablers - Vectors for Sustainability - and facilitates the creation of a large network of stakeholders both institutional and non-state actors that participate to the NSDS implementation. While mindful of the strategic role that ODA plays to stimulate actions and investments to progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,
	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>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms and implemented measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. These have been comprehensively applied, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The established mechanisms and implemented measures have resulted in specific programs or policies that enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development, or have created incentives to attract private investments for sustainable development or fostered public-private partnerships that support the mobilisation of financial resources to advance sustainable development.) Italy attaches great importance to mobilising finance for sustainable development beyond ODA, especially private finance, and reporting OOF in the CRS+ and TOSDS. Targeted measures that aim to mobilise domestic, public-private, and international resources include the Italian Climate Fund, Italy's main financial mechanism to support interventions addressing climate change, "Siluppo", which finances Italian, European, or developing country enterprises with an operational headquarter in Italy in equity investments in companies in partner countries; and "Misura Impresa e Impatto", which will co-finance innovative entrepreneurial projects. Italy strengthens its commitment also through co-financing agreements with multilateral development banks, to generate leverage and attract private capital. The Italy-AfDB Co-Financing Agreement will support infrastructure and digital projects that enhance technological access and economic resilience across African partner countries, while the Framework Agreement with the World Bank will enable the joint implementation, co-financing, and parallel financing of development projects in Bank-partner countries. The country also contributed to the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPF) Special Fund. Additionally, through the Growth and Resilience Platform for Africa (GRA4), Cassa di Risparmio di Prato (CRP) and the AfDB will promote private-sector development by acquiring stakes in investment funds focused on African entrepreneurship and job creation. CRP also acts as one of the implementing partners of the EU's EFSD+ guarantee facility, under the Team Europe approach, which enables Italian enterprises operating in partner countries to access financing at more competitive rates thanks to EU-backed risk coverage instruments. This allows partner countries to access more financial resources for their sustainable development. Furthermore, Italy intends to provide significant contributions to the implementation of the PFSD Sevilla Compromise particularly in relation to UNDP PFSTA (https://www.undp.org/home/centres/our-programmes/pfsta) (MASE financial support), para 13 (d), and to SDGs localization whose mentioning is recurring in the text. As for this last aspect, Italy intends to contribute through the MASE-UK ministerial jointly led Partnership Platform on Localizing the SDGs (https://www.mase.gov.it/portale/partnership-platform-on-localizing-the-sdgs-1) which, focusing on multi-level governance and policy coherence, promotes to location of the conducive policy environment for investments. Additional programme and projects include 3 DEN (https://www.enec.org/topics/energy/digitalization/digital-demand-driven-electricity-networks-initiative-1den) and substantial collaborations with Regional Development Banks.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			10	

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	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>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A high-level coordinating mechanism generates regularly to support whole-of-government coordination for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This mechanism has a clear mandate, adequate resources, and the capacity to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including potential negative impacts of policies and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.)	The PCSD NAP is an enabler for sustainable development by contributing to operationalise Government's commitment to PCSD to ensure that different parts and levels of Government take action for sustainable development, to systematically identify, analyse and monitor the transboundary impacts of policies, including cross-sectoral linkages and spill-over effects in developing countries. Full explanation under point 2.3. The PCSD NAP guarantees high-level political involvement by line Ministries. 1. on the internal dimension, the High-Level collaboration is set within the "interministerial Group for the implementation of the NSDS" which meets at political and technical level. PCSD NAP encourages further mainstream of PCSD tools and mechanisms within each line Ministry by setting PCSD Units supporting the PCSD focal point, which are not yet been established. 2. on the external dimension, coordination taking into account transboundary effects that interest with the PPPD are brought to the attention of the CICS. The main whole of government coordination mechanism in the external dimension of PCSD is the CICS (see above). The CICS last meeting was in December 2024. The joint Committee for development cooperation established by law 125/2014 also performs important tasks for policy coherence, including inviting other government actors (line ministries, local authorities) when it approves initiatives that can be of interest to them. An important process for policy coherence in the external dimension is the endorsement of the PPPD, which is endorsed first by the CICS, then by the CNCS, the "Unified Conference" which includes all levels of government, the Parliament, and then finally by the Council of Ministers.
	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, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The establishment of these structures and channels has led to improved collaboration, coordination, and information exchange across all sectors of government.)	The PCSD NAP is an enabler for sustainable development by contributing to operationalise Government's commitment to PCSD to ensure that different parts and levels of the Government take action for sustainable development, to systematically identify, analyse and monitor the transboundary impacts of policies, including cross-sectoral linkages and spill-over effects in developing countries. Full explanation under point 2.3. The PCSD NAP indicates the path for a dialogue with line Ministries. In particular, the collaboration is set within the "interministerial Group for the implementation of the NSDS" which meets at political and technical level. Moreover, multi-level and multi-stakeholders laboratories are in the process of being organized to create a conducive environment for working together in a non-formal way, operationalizing coherence tools, bringing together views on a safe environment while capturing inputs from all levels and parts of the society included in the NSDS network.
	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>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. However, these programmes have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, insufficient engagement, etc.)	As set forth in the PCSD NAP and in the NSDS Vectors of Sustainability, the NSDS system of actors has engaged the National School for Administration and the existing regional schools for administration who are promoting training paths to enhance public officers' competences on 2030 Agenda as embodied and linked to the NSDS implementation, PCSD and strategic foresight (see 2.3). Regions and metropolitan cities are also promoting internal training paths within the collaboration agreements with MASE on NSDS implementation. Finally, comprehensive 2030 Agenda and NSDS training modules have been delivered by the Department for Public Administration at the Presidency of the Council to promote institutional capacity building within the Syllabus Project, the new training platform dedicated to public administrations for developing skills and strengthening administrations.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination		11		
5. Sub-national Engagement	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>	In place, fully implemented	4	(e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies are territorialised at the sub-national level and complemented by local institutions and monitoring systems on sustainable development objectives. Best practices and common challenges are documented, shared and incorporated across government levels, promoting continuous improvement. These mechanisms are effectively used to engage sub-national levels of government in PCSD and to promote coordinated action on relevant economic, social and environmental goals.)	Since 2018, MASE has activated collaborations with sub-national governments which has led to an overall effort of aligning territorial strategies with the NSDS by: - Signing of Collaboration Agreements with all the Regions, Autonomous Provinces and Metropolitan Cities (second round) is ongoing. - Facilitating the creation of inter-departmental/cross-sectoral Regional and Metropolitan Steering Committees that have served the purpose of contributing to the elaboration of the Regional Sustainable Development Strategies/Metropolitan SD Agendas in line with the NSDS. - Building on regional and Metropolitan experiences working on coherence matters that have triggered synergies and measured the contribution of territorial sectoral policies to the corresponding strategic document. In some cases, the matrices have connected the budgetary laws and regulations to the NSDS/Metropolitan Agendas providing a useful mapping tool for next programming cycle. In addition, matrices have been useful also to visualise the contribution of the cohesion policy operative programs to the NSDS/Metropolitan Agendas both for the 14-20 and the 21-27 cycles. - Experimenting "integrated monitoring systems" across levels by testing the core NSDS indicators at territorial level. The Italian 2022 VNR/ViCs as well as the participation of Piemonte and Puglia Regions to the JRC Project Regions 2030 are important examples in this context. As for the 2022 Italian VNR, 12 ViCs were presented by 11 territorial administrations. The same approach will be practiced for the third Italian VNR, scheduled for the HLP 2026. "Territorial Working Group MASE - Regions and Autonomous Provinces", and "Territorial Working Group MASE - Metropolitan cities": the two Territorial Working Groups were established in 2018, as foreseen by Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CPE) Resolution 108/2017, to ensure the widest participation of regional and local governments in the process of definition, review, implementation and monitoring of the NSDS and in SDGs localization. The Territorial Working Groups facilitated by MASE are permanent and structured mechanisms strengthened by the PCSD NAP to ensure vertical dialogue on sustainable development and policy coherence, while promoting horizontal dialogue among territorial administrations. The efforts mentioned above are all taken on board, acknowledged and strengthened by the PCSD NAP, institutionalising them and projecting them into the triannual implementation cycle of the NSDS and of the PCSD NAP. The work shows the important synergies between SDGs localization and PCSD that can now also count on the TS Programme project "Building Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in Austria, Italy and Slovak Republic" which is targeting four Italian Regions (Piemonte (lead), Marche, Puglia and Sardinia). The overall aim of the project is to localize the PCSD NAP, testing the coherence tools to empower the Interdepartmental Steering Committee activated at regional level. Law 125/2014 refers to regions, autonomous provinces and municipalities as development co-operation actors. Sub-national authorities are engaged in development policy planning - including in the drafting and endorsing of the PPPD - through the CNCS, in particular through Working Group "Territorial partnerships". They also play a role in the PPPD endorsement and adoption process through the Unified Conference, which includes central and territorial authorities, gives a mandatory endorsement to the PPPD. At the beginning of 2025, an initiative was approved by the Joint Committee for the "Promotion of territorial partnerships by Regions and Autonomous Provinces", which also foresees the creation within the MASE of a coordination table with MASEC - Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (IACD) and the mentioned entities for the promotion of territorial partnerships.
	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>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Platforms such as interterritorial commissions are in place to support communication between national and sub-national entities and initiate formal exchanges between government levels. These mechanisms are active and stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and facilitate multi-level dialogue around success stories and persistent challenges.)	The institutional setting include the "Territorial Working Group MASE - Regions and Autonomous Provinces", and "Territorial Working Group MASE - Metropolitan cities": the two Territorial Working Groups were established in 2018, as foreseen by Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CPE) Resolution 108/2017, to ensure the widest participation of regional and local governments in the process of definition, review, implementation and monitoring of the NSDS and in SDGs localization. The Territorial Working Groups facilitated by MASE are permanent and structured mechanisms strengthened by the PCSD NAP to ensure vertical dialogue on sustainable development and policy coherence, while promoting horizontal dialogue among territorial administrations. See also information provided above (2.3). On the external dimension, the CNCS is part of the formal governance structure that Italy has built to enhance PCSD. It is a permanent consultative body that fosters dialogue between public and private actors. It provides opinions on policy coherence, strategies, implementation, and evaluation. It contributes to institutional continuity by promoting structured dialogue between public and private stakeholders and by providing informed opinions, particularly on the coherence of policy choices. The CNCS has 6 Working Groups (WGs) to represent key multi-stakeholder categories of Italian development cooperation: civil society organizations, civil society networks, public institutions/local authorities and actors engaged with the private sector, in line with the inclusive approach defined by Law 125/2014. They contribute to CNCS work by carrying out thematic in-depth studies, drafting documents and proposals, sharing experiences and good practices and promoting joint initiatives in their sector of expertise. One of them focuses specifically on the 2030 Agenda, including policy coherence; another WG is dedicated to decentralised cooperation. Furthermore, sub-national authorities are engaged in development policy planning - including in the drafting and endorsing of the PPPD - through the National Development Co-operation Council (CNCS), in particular through Working Group "Territorial partnerships". They also play a role in the PPPD endorsement and adoption process through the "Unified Conference". This body, which includes central and territorial authorities, gives a mandatory endorsement to the PPPD.
	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>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation. Multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships connect actors and help exchange best practices, and support is well matched to demand and local context.)	See above. MASE is also promoting national and international initiatives to accompany and strengthen the working streams in place at territorial level also collaboration with the OECD and UN Agencies on the interlinkage among PCSD and localization of the SDGs. Among the others, two main initiatives have to be cited: "Building Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in Austria, Italy, and the Slovak Republic", an EU funded multi-country project aimed to provide technical and policy advice to EU member states, as well as to regional and local governments, on PCSD. In the Italian context, the initiative aims to localize the PCSD NAP starting from 4 regions, working on mechanisms and tools for progressing toward intersectoral governance and localization, from integrated policy-making to integrated monitoring. the Partnership Platform on Localizing the SDGs, an operational initiative designed to accelerate the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals at the (country level) jointly promoted by MASE and UN Habitat in coordination with the Local 2030 Coalition. Anchored in the principles of multilevel governance and PCSD, the overarching vision of the Partnership Platform on Localizing the SDGs is to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and impact of national-to-local delivery of sustainable development.

	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			12	
	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?				The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, and in the development of PCSD initiatives, and these mechanisms are fully implemented through participatory approaches. (e.g. Dedicated forums and opportunities are in place to develop recommendations for enhancing policy coherence and to provide analytical and strategic input on sustainable development, supported by dedicated normative provisions. Engagement concerns relevant representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and trade- and employers' unions, in coordination with government Ministries. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle. Preparatory information and feedback on the outcomes of the process is provided to involved stakeholders.) The PCSD NAP sets out a collaborative path with all stakeholders that is both procedural – allowing for interaction through institutional co-ordination mechanisms – and substantive – with the collection of opinions and contributions at different times of implementation. In particular, reference is made to the National Forum for Sustainable Development (NFSD) – now including more than 300 organisations in synergy with the Working Groups of the CNCS, in particular the Group "Follow-up to the 2030 Agenda: paths, coherence, effectiveness and evaluation". Reference is also made to the regional fora for sustainable development where existing, Italy already experienced co-creation dynamics with the National Forum for Sustainable Development. In particular: Each of the Working Groups of the NFSD provided inputs, contributions and suggestions in the elaboration phase of the NSDS and PCSD NAP. The same approach will be followed in the next review cycle starting in December 2025. A NFSD's contribution was included in the Italian 2022 VNR. The contribution was elaborated using the national online platform named PartecIPA where a page has been dedicated to the Forum aiming at facilitating interactions among members. The National Conference on Sustainable Development organised by the Forum with the support of MAECI is the annual occasion to ensure interactions between the stakeholders and the institutions. The current cycle of Partnership Agreements MAECI-Regions and Autonomous Provinces and MAECI-Metropolitan Cities contains specific reference to line of activities which includes the establishment/activation of local sustainable development fora connecting with the NFSD. Law 125/2014 sets a path to mobilise all parts of society for sustainable development, creating various mechanisms for multi-stakeholder consultation. A tri-annual national conference on development co-operation (Cooper) allows for broad exchange and information sharing on the Italian development co-operation. The highest Italian authorities, leaders, international guests, experts, citizens, youth and students, participate to the event. The main objective is to enable the public and stakeholders to be aware of, understand and contribute to policy-making in international development cooperation. The CNCS and its working groups provide a space for stakeholder exchange on policy coherence and operational aspects, for instance on the Programming and Policy Planning document and sectoral policy guidance documents (see more above). The CNCS and the NFSD have an informal linkage in the participation of many organisations in both fora. A formalised link is found in the participation of the coordinator of MG1 of CNCS in the national Sustainable Development Forum.
6.1	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.	In place, fully implemented	4		
	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?				The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.) All the mechanisms described above in terms of institutional collaboration arrangements at central and sub-national level as well as for engaging and effectively interacting with civil society and reaching out to vulnerable groups to emerge and identify particularly difficult situations experienced by specific groups of people in Italy and abroad. Art. 2 of Law 125/2014 requires the Italian Cooperation to respect partner-country ownership, alignment with local priorities, use of local systems, harmonisation among donors, result-based management and mutual accountability. Consistent with this, MAECI and AICS have issued numerous sectoral guidance documents. • The 2021 "Guidelines on Childhood and Adolescence" emphasize Italy's commitment to supporting girls, boys, and adolescents in maintaining cooperation and humanitarian aid. The guidelines call for protecting minors from violence, abuse, or exploitation, and for safeguarding and promoting children's rights – referencing identity, health, education, family bonds, disability, and gender equality. • The 2018 Guidelines on "Disability and Social Inclusion in Development Cooperation Interventions" reaffirmed the need to uphold human rights, combat stigmas and promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all programs. In 2024, AICS developed the "AICS Disability Marker Handbook: Inclusive design tool", collaborating with CSOs experts. This instrument is aligned with the OECD Disability Policy Marker and guides inclusive planning in international cooperation and humanitarian aid. AICS also conducts comprehensive training for both headquarters and field staff on applying the Disability Marker, which also showcases good practice for disability-inclusive project design. As part of its transparency efforts, AICS publishes an Annual Disability Data Report. • Similarly, the 2021 "Guidelines on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls", mandate gender analysis and mainstreaming in Italian Cooperation initiatives and set financial targets on gender equality. In 2022, AICS began rolling out operational toolkits for gender equality, primarily a Gender Glossary and a Manual on gender analysis. • Italy explicitly tailors its humanitarian aid to fragile settings with a people-centred, integrated approach as foreseen in the Guidelines on the humanitarian, development and peace nexus (2021) striving "to strengthen the socio-economic resilience of populations in vulnerable situations and contribute to the prevention and resolution of conflict". Italy endorses the OECD-DAC humanitarian-development-peace nexus and emphasises anticipatory risk reduction and localisation with a focus on direct beneficiaries, particularly the most vulnerable people, such as refugees and internally displaced persons, with a specific and cross-cutting focus on the needs of women, girls, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and minors. The Operational manual for joint context analysis in crisis and fragile situations includes specific reference to the importance of including local communities in needs assessment, and of paying particular attention to discriminations based on gender, disability, minority status, etc. • Italy is also dedicating particular attention to youth engagement. MAECI is building a path for the Italian first Youth Voluntary Review in collaboration with the national Forum for Sustainable Development as lead by the Working Group "Youth". Further work is ongoing within the collaboration MAECI-AICS on the Education for the Global Citizenship. Italy has a robust set of guidance tools and institutional mechanisms to this end, in the external dimension.
6.2	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.	In place, partially implemented	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?				The government has worked with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has worked with stakeholders to support their engagement in a wide range of initiatives on sustainable development issues. Specific campaigns have been designed and delivered to build consensus on priorities for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and they have been promoted in international settings to advance best practice and encourage peer learning.) The NSDS contains an Annex 2 with the Rules of Procedure dedicated to the functioning of the national Forum for Sustainable Development (FSD). The Forum is an open-ended membership forum, established in 2019, articulated in six working groups (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Culture for Sustainability, Youth). The NFSD is considered the permanent platform for dialogue and cooperation in the implementation of the NSDS in Italy. The FSD's membership exceeds 300 organisations. Its work is driven by the participating CSOs facilitated by MAECI. It operates in connection with the National Council on Development Cooperation (CNCS Working Group 1 on 2030 Agenda). The interplay between the FSD and CNCS is allowing Italy to enhance civil society's attention to PCSD, including the aspects related to transboundary issues. The NFSD will be increasingly involved in the decision-making process and in co-creation of projects for the NSDS, including by (see above): providing input to the implementation of the NSDS by positioning and expressing views on (i) the Report of the Status of implementation of the NSDS, ii) the triannual NSDS revision process; and iii) in the building up of the VNR; co-designing the Annual National Conference for Sustainable Development, the 2025 edition of the Conference focused on PCSD, culture for sustainability, participation and Youth engagement; fostering information exchange and networking among sustainability actors at all levels and promoting joint initiatives. Accordingly, the NFSD was previously involved in: the elaboration of the PCSD NAP and in the NSDS overall revision process (2020-2022); the co-design of the 2022 National Conference for Sustainable Development; the 2022 Italian VNR which includes a specific Position Paper published together with the VNR Document. Furthermore, within the allocated financial resources deliberated by CPRESS, MAECI is a continuous process of involvement of stakeholders (academia, private sector, CSOs) through public calls. Such public calls include a premium cause for those CSO and non-state actors that are members of the NFSD with the aim of promoting a community and a stable system of actors around the implementation of the NSDS Law. The Partnership Agreements with sub-national levels include interventions on the creation/strengthening of the territorial fora within the framework of the sustainable development strategies at their level. Also see above on Cooper and CNCS. Law 125/2014 also recognises Education for Global Citizenship (GCE) as one of its objectives, stating in Article 1, paragraph 4: "Italy promotes the education, awareness and participation of all citizens in international solidarity, international cooperation and development, international cooperation and sustainable development". The importance of the role of the GCE is also reaffirmed in the PPPs. In 2023, the National Action Plan for Global Citizenship Education, envisaged by the GCE National Strategy, was finalised by the GCE National Multi-stakeholder Working Group. This National Action Plan provides a framework for action for all stakeholders involved in GCE and serves as a foundation for the development of local Action Plans. The National Action Plan for Global Citizenship Education (GCE NAP) provides an action framework for all stakeholders interested in the GCE and encourages the development of local Action Plans. In December 2023, AICS and MAECI signed a three-year Collaboration Agreement to carry out integrated initiatives for education, communication and awareness-raising on GCE and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) under the NSDS, the National Strategy for GCE and the NAP GCE, including through cooperation among public administrations, universities, and CSOs and with a specific focus on youth.
6.3	For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.	In place, fully implemented	4		
	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?				The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.) Italy applies structured impact assessment practices under Law No. 125/2014 on Development Cooperation. All evaluation of development initiatives are required to analyze the contribution of the initiative to relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets. In addition to assessing core objectives, evaluators are requested to systematically consider cross-cutting issues – including human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability – and apply a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA). This allows for a broader assessment of significant effects, whether positive or negative, intended or unintended, and helps ensure that the overall well-being of beneficiary communities is taken into account.
7.1	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.	In place, partially implemented	3		
	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts?				The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training or normative gaps.) Italy participates in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) and the Multilateral Performance Network (MPNAN). The Italian Cooperation has an Effectiveness and Evaluation Framework made up of a policy paper "Towards Results-Oriented Management of Sustainable Development", an "AICS-GDGS Plan for Development Cooperation Effectiveness" and an "Impact Evaluation Plan". These tools promote evidence-based planning, a crosscutting focus on gender, disability and youth, and participatory monitoring. The Effectiveness Plan also foresees the use of specific markers to ascertain consistency of humanitarian and development interventions with the relevant strategy. It also envisages adopting a conflict and fragility analysis tool for country programmes and related interventions based on available international toolkits, as well as a system to ensure alignment of programmes in fragile contexts with the "do no harm" principle. The Italian Cooperation implements three-year impact evaluation programmes of its initiatives. Final reports are published on both the MAECI and AICS websites and are also available on the OECD-DAC-DEREC website. In terms of transboundary impacts of the whole Italian System, Italy uses the ODA-to-GNI ratio as a proxy for their assessment, building on the fact that Law 125/2014 recognises all public administrations as development cooperation actors.
7.2	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.	In place, partially implemented	3		
7. Impact Assessment					

	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>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	Within the framework of the PCSD NAP and of the Sustainability Vectors of the NSDS, MASE is reaching out to national entities to cooperate and collaborate in this realm. In particular, MASE has collaborated with the Department for Cohesion Policies and the South to provide laboratories and trainings to integrate the NSDS principles, objectives and indicators into the existing Evaluation Plans of the Evaluation Authorities responsible for the programming and management of such Funds and operating at Regional level. Moreover, MASE has been working with the competent office managing Strategic Environmental Assessment to reach out to the Authorities operating at the sub-national level to integrate the NSDS principles, objectives and indicators into SEAs, following art. 34 of leg. decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments. Multilevel PCSD laboratories, as designed in the PCSD NAP are actually under implementation. Initiatives are also ongoing at Regional Level such as the "PCSD Laboratories" imagined by IRIS Piemonte focusing also on the integration of the Piemonte Regional Sustainable Development Strategy into the assessment processes to make the RSOS as the reference framework for policy making and overcome silos. MASE is also working with national institutions such as Formez (within the so called Syllabus project) and also with the School for Public Administration to integrate both the NSDS narrative and PCSD NAP tools into the ordinary courses benefiting public officials. In this context, a Community of practice on evidence based policy making is being enacted led by the National School of Administration embodying policy advice, strategic foresight and policy assessment experts and issues. Most central administrations are involved in the Community, which combines training, capacity building and peer learning. MASE brings into this environment the PCSD issues and the PCSD NAP implementation. Finally, very recently was formally approved by law (DDL 2393/25) the "Generational Impact Assessment" (VIG) to measure the impact of
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment		9		
	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>	In place, fully implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has identified reliable and timely data and indicators to effectively monitor progress on sustainable development, information management systems or their mechanisms are in place and they facilitate the public availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised data on sustainable development. This may include indicators used to monitor trends in based on income and resources flows that impact the well-being of people in other countries. For example, on trade and aid (Official Development Assistance, remittances, imports of goods) and environment and resources (Biodiversity Imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas emissions, ...).	Since 2018 the National Statistical System releases an annual report on the SDGs in Italy. Such reporting activity relies on the incremental database on SDGs indicators which follow the UN IAE working group activities at the UN level and is substantial for allowing international comparison about the implementation of 2030 Agenda in the Country. ISTAT also makes available SDG indicators, updated twice a year, since 2016. According to the 2025 Comprehensive Review of UN IAE Framework, an extensive revision of the latest SDG System was carried out in 2023, with the aim of further improving the quality of data and metadata. SDGs database is also the basis for the NSDS monitoring system, which contains the multilevel indicator framework intended to monitor and assess the achievement of NSDS objectives at national, regional and subnational level. The NSDS indicators have been selected by the National Working Group for the Monitoring of the NSDS convened by MASE and composed by ISTAT, ISPRA, MEF, Department for Cohesion Policies and for the South and MASE, which constitutes also the institutional framework to coordinate updating, further localising (disaggregation of data and indicators). The Indicators Group is also working on identifying performance and process indicators to constitute and make fully operational the Sustainability Dashboard. A first proposal of PCSD monitoring methodology has been developed with the OECD support together with the PCSD NAP in 2022. Building on such draft, an integrated, multilevel version of the methodology has been delivered and a PCSD monitoring activity at national and subnational level is under testing. A PCSD section will be included in the NSDS monitoring 2026 and reported in the VNR 2026.
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	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, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Reports for parliament, ministerial or other bodies and the wider public about progress on PCSD are regularly published, outlining progress made on the achievement of policy priorities and on how policies are being implemented regarding sustainable development issues.)	Together the "Annual Report on the status of implementation of the NSDS", which includes integrated multilevel monitoring and the PCSD NAP, and the Annual Development Co-operation Report look at the work done by Italy to fulfil its commitments and achieve the objectives set in the NSDS and in the PPPO, thus promoting transparency and accountability. Both are published and made public. The NSDS Annual Report is submitted to CPESS. It includes an integrated multi-level monitoring system. The PCSD NAP also indicates that, in order to strengthen the political engagement, Parliament - the Report should be presented to it. Furthermore, Italy will be presenting its third VNR at the HLP in 2026. Policy coherence in the external dimension is primarily assessed with the Report to the Parliament on the implementation of the development cooperation policy, which includes the contributions of all public actors active in the sector, with qualitative and quantitative descriptors of their action in the year, providing evidence of its alignment with Law 125, the PPPO and sectoral guidelines. Other reporting instruments comprehended the Voluntary National Review and the Voluntary Local Review: the first Italian VNR was performed in 2017, the second followed in 2022, with a integration of 12 VNRs from 18 sub-national entities. The next Italian VNR is intended for the 2026 in connection with the next (second) NSDS revision process to be initiated at the end of 2025.
	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>	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies and they are fully implemented to ensure that findings are used to inform decision making and adaptive action is taken. (e.g. These evaluation systems are used systematically to inform decision makers, as a fixed part of the policy cycle supported by sufficient data and capacity and normative provisions.)	The PCSD NAP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework takes into account international processes such as the development of a methodological monitoring framework to track progress on the OECD Recommendation on PCSD and the methodology for measuring SDG indicator 17.14.1. Such Framework enables Italy to both provide a self-assessment for its PCSD NAP but also towards the OECD and UN system, showing its contribution to the attainment of SDG 17.14.1. The M&E Framework has been also adapted at sub-national level and it is now under experimentation (see 8.1). PCSD monitoring exercises are in place at regional and metropolitan level, in the context of the implementation of Collaboration Agreements for the NSDS (see theme 5). Starting from 2026, they will also lead the PCSD section within the annual NSDS monitoring report. Similarly, PCSD monitoring will be addressed with a multilevel perspective in the 2026 VNR of Italy. Furthermore, the Annual Monitoring report 2026, including the PCSD section, will be brought to the discussion of the Interministerial Group for the implementation of the NSDS, as well as delivered to CPESS.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting		12		
Total Score			86		