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? *For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.*	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	A formal political commitment to sustainable development is embedded in overarching national strategic frameworks and government planning processes. 1) Vision 2030 as the national long-term policy framework. 2) National Sustainable Development Blueprint (pending approval)
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? *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.*	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.)	A national prioritization mechanism is in place, enabling structured alignment on SDGs across government entities. 1) National Sustainable Development Blueprint (pending approval) National governance structure for SDG coordination. Inter-ministerial coordination processes. SDG integration is formally mandated through national planning requirements and reinforced by a royal directive assigning clear responsibility for monitoring SDG progress.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? *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.*	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.)	The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) holds a Royal Mandate to monitor and oversee the progress and acheievement of SDGs in Saudi Arabia. The Sustainable Development Steering Committee is multi-institution committee with high-level representation from government entities assigned the responsibility of driving sustainable development in Saudi Arabia
		Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment		**11**		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? *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.*	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.)	1) Vision 2030 long-term strategic pillars. 2) All national sectoral strategies embeds long-term sustainable development visions and planning. 3) National Sustainable Development Blueprint (pending approval)

2. Long-term Vision	*2.2*	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? *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.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government commonly uses long-term strategic planning tools (e.g. impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools, or systems-thinking approaches) in formulating and implementing strategies and policies. These tools help identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. These tools are proactively used to inform policy- and decision-making.)	Long-term impact assessment practices are systematically applied to major national programs, and these tools and assessment practices are embedded across major institutions and integrated into national policy development cycles. Environmental, economic, and social impact assessment procedures are required for major initiatives. Evaluation frameworks are applied to assess long-term impacts of national projects.
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? *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.*	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.)	The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) holds a mandated role (Royal Mandate) to ensure national planning processes incorporate long-term sustainability considerations.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision		**12**		
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? *For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.*	In place, fully implemented	4	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. Sustainability considerations are integrated in all phases of the budgetary process. (e.g. Sustainable development is effectively integrated into sectoral policies through budgetary process (e.g. budget formulation, approval, execution, oversight), promoting synergies across policy sectors, strategically balancing resource allocations for economic, social and environmental goals, and fostering collaboration and coordination between government departments and agencies).	Coordination platforms bring together core government entities, including the Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), and sectoral ministries, to align fiscal, economic, and sectoral policies including sustainable development considerations.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? *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.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. These mechanisms have been comprehensively implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Established mechanisms and tools have ensured that sustainable development priorities are integrated into every sector and financial plan, contributing to effective progress towards sustainable development goals. These mechanisms and tools also foster a culture of sustainability across all levels and sectors of government, driving continuous improvement and innovation in sustainable development practices.)	Coordination processes are institutionalized and occur regularly through formal mechanisms that ensure ministries remain aligned with national priorities, including Vision 2030. All line ministries follow formalized coordination procedures to ensure their policies and plans fully align with Vision 2030 (sustainable development focused).

		Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development?				Joint policy outputs are developed across ministries to strengthen coherence in financial, environmental, and sectoral policies, enabling coordinated national approaches to sustainability and SDG implementation.
	3.3	*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.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	The Ministry of Finance (MOF) has developed the Green Finance Framework, promoting cross-government alignment on sustainable financing and green investment priorities. A Green Taxonomy is currently under development, and will support further mobilization of financing for sustainable development domestically.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance		**11**		
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?				The Council of Economic and Development Affairs (CEDA) is a council dedicated to a whole-of-government approach that aims at establishing the overall governance, the mechanisms and measures necessary to achieve Saudi Vision 2030, and all economic and development matters.
	4.1	*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.*	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 operates 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 Sustainable Development Steering Committee (under CEDA) is multi-institution committee with high-level representation from government entities assigned the responsibility of driving sustainable development in Saudi Arabia. These processes are supported by MEP's mandated role in
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? *For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.*	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 sharing across all sectors of government. This has strengthened the alignment of policies with the Sustainable Development Goals and fostered a culture of continuous improvement and innovation in public administration.)	The Council of Economic and Development Affairs (CEDA) and multiple inter-ministerial committees provide formal governance structures that institutionalize communication across multiple stakeholders to ensure alignment across government .
	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? *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.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. These programmes have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Competency frameworks have been designed to target cross-disciplinary knowledge and skills to foster coherence in policymaking. Training has been developed to strengthen these skills, and rolled out to all relevant civil servants.	The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) holds a mandated role (Royal Mandate) to ensure national planning processes incorporate long-term sustainability considerations. Part of MEP role is to drive the enablers for sustainable development such as capacity building, facilitation of science & technology for SD, and financing for development which all include various levels of governance and stakeholders. This efforts is bottom-up and best-practice driven through stakeholder engagement.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination		**12**		

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? *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.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies are territorialised at the sub-national level and complemented by local indicators 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.)	National frameworks and coordinated planning processes involving critical national and sub-national stakeholders including the Amanat, Regional Development Authorities and other regional bodies to ensure coherence across economic, environmental, and social priorities.
	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? *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.*	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 collect inputs from subnational 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.)	National frameworks and coordinated planning processes involving critical national and sub-national stakeholders including the Amanat, Regional Development Authorities and other regional bodies to ensure coherence across economic, environmental, and social priorities.
	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? *For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation 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.)	Mechanisms ensure alignment between international / national priorities and regional/local planning. National–regional coordination structures. Alignment of local plans with national strategies. Standard reporting channels.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement		**12**		
	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? *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	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.)	Public consultation is a critical step prior to the intoductions on laws, policies, guidelines etc. Istitlaa platform is a unified electronic platform affiliated with the National Competitiveness Center to seek the opinions of the public, government entities and the private sector regarding economic and development environment laws, regulations issued by government entities prior to its approval.

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? *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	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.)	Istitlaa platform is a unified electronic platform affiliated with the National Competitiveness Center to seek the opinions of the public, government entities and the private sector regarding economic and development environment laws, regulations issued by government entities prior to its approval.
	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? *For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.*	In place, fully implemented	4	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 Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) holds a mandated role (Royal Mandate) to ensure national planning processes incorporate long-term sustainability considerations. Part of MEP role is to drive the enablers for sustainable development such as capacity building, facilitation of science & technology for SD, and financing for development which all include various levels of governance and stakeholders. This efforts is bottom-up and best-practice driven through stakeholder engagement.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement		**11**		
	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? *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, fully implemented	4	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has integrated principles of sustainable development into Regulatory Impact Assessments, and made these mandatory for legislative proposal by ministries. Available data is used to measure impact and make informed decisions on resource allocation, performance improvement, incentive changes and cost reductions. This leads to an important feedback loop for the policy design and delivery phases. Sufficient technical capacity and methodological skills have been built to facilitate the use of these impact assessment tools.	The Council of Economic and Development Affairs (CEDA) is a council dedicated to a whole-of-government approach that aims at establishing the overall governance, the mechanisms and measures necessary to achieve Saudi Vision 2030, and all economic and development matters. Part of CEDA'S role is assessing impact and progress of policies relevant to SD. In addition, all policy-setting entities in the Kingdom adopt stringent tools and mechanisms prior and post introdution of policies to help support targeted and impactful results.
7. Impact Assessment	*7.2*	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? *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	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.)	Although huge effort is being done on the national front in SD policy coherence, transboundry impacts have been less explored but partially incorporated for critical areas like climate impacts.

	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? *For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.*	In place, fully implemented	4	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, and these initiatives have been fully implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies on sustainable development, rolled out to all relevant staff. Competency frameworks have been developed to identify and strengthen the right skills of public servants, to make civil servants fit to deliver on national objectives on sustainable development.)	The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) holds a mandated role (Royal Mandate) to ensure national planning processes incorporate long-term sustainability considerations. Substantial effort has been driven to ensure SDGs are aligned within national policies and laws through establishing clear entity-ownership of relevant SDGs and formally recognizing and mandating entities work towards amplifying sustainable development impacts within their respective scopes.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			**11**		
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	*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? *For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).*	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 (fossil fuel imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas footprints).)	Financial resources are allocated to sustainability-related programs and national priority initiatives. for instance: •Budget allocations for environmental and climate programs. •Capital funding for major sustainability projects. •Integration of sustainability in national expenditure planning. National SDG progress is documented through periodic reporting mechanisms. •Voluntary National Reviews (2018 & 2023). •Periodic statistical bulletins. "Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2024" -GASTAT. •SDG progress summaries.
	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? *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.*	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.)	MEP is mandated to monitor SDG data inform needs fro adjustments in national programs/ policies/ entities. •Indicator-level reporting •Evidence-based updates to national programs. •Policy revisions linked to indicator trends. •Use of SDG data within planning cycles. National SDG progress is documented through periodic reporting mechanisms. •Voluntary National Reviews (2018 & 2023). •Periodic statistical bulletins. "Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2024" -GASTAT. •SDG progress summaries.
	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? *For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.*	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.)	MEP is mandated to monitor SDG datato inform needs for adjustments in national programs/ policies/ entities etc. •Indicator-level reporting •Evidence-based updates •Policy revisions linked to indicator trends. •Use of SDG data within planning cycles.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			**12**		
Total Score				**92**		