

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.)	High-level political commitment to the 2030 Agenda in Colombia is supported by a defined institutional and regulatory framework. Decree 280/2015 created the High-Level Interinstitutional Commission to coordinate ODS integration into policies, plans, and programs, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, CONPES 3918 sets strategic guidelines and responsibilities for implementation, led by the President within the national planning system. However, implementation remains partial due to the absence of a dedicated budget, limited integration into sectoral and territorial policies, and ongoing coordination challenges.
	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.)	Yes: The government has defined national priority areas for advancing sustainable development and promoting Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) through CONPES 3918 and the National Development Plan, which align public policies with the SDGs. These instruments outline priority areas to address trade-offs, cross-cutting challenges, and potential transboundary impacts, particularly in food systems, climate action, territorial development, and inequality reduction.
	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.)	Annual monitoring reports (e.g., Informe al Congreso, Balance de Resultados del PND, and the Annual SDG Report) track progress, identify gaps, and support evidence-based decision-making. Institutional roles are clearly defined and actively executed. Decree 280 created the SDG Commission, and CONPES 3918 designates responsibilities across ministries and national agencies. Its architecture is supported by technical working groups, monitoring mechanisms (e.g., SDG indicators), and guidance tools that facilitate coherence across sectors and levels of government. Roles are implemented in practice through inter-ministerial coordination, policy alignment processes, and periodic reporting to national authorities. https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=66611
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			10		
	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 strategic long-term vision to 2030 is formally adopted through CONPES 3918, which defines SDG targets, assigns responsibilities across policy sectors, and establishes guidelines for mainstreaming the SDGs into national and territorial planning instruments. Through the National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES), long-term priorities are coordinated as State policies that transcend government periods. This framework is complemented by interinstitutional coordination mechanisms, technical working groups, and monitoring and reporting systems (e.g., SDG indicators, annual progress reports) that foster continuity, coherence, and

2. Long-term Vision	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, 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.)	Yes. Long-term strategic planning tools are used to enhance policy coherence, including impact assessments, scenario analysis, and strategic foresight exercises within the national planning system. Colombia is also developing an SDG interlinkages tool to identify synergies, trade-offs, and cross-sectoral impacts. Additionally, SISCONPES provides planning guidelines and technical instruments that support integrated decision-making and risk prevention across policy sectors and levels of government. https://sisconpes.dnp.gov.co/SisCONPESWeb//AccesoPublico/Documento/nlrA9hqzKms
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	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 High-Level Interinstitutional SDG Commission established by Decree 280/2015 provides continuity beyond political cycles by coordinating strategic responsibilities across ministries. CONPES 3918 institutionalizes SDG implementation and assigns stable mandates within the national planning system. The National Planning Department (DNP), as a permanent technical body, ensures long-term policy coherence through prospective planning and integrated monitoring frameworks. These mechanisms help preserve a whole-of-government approach that transcends electoral terms and maintains continuity in SDG-aligned policy priorities.
	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? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	Under development	1	There is no budgetary process in place; however, there are formal plans to develop it, or it is currently under development. (e.g. The upcoming introduction of new directives for preparing the annual budget with the aim of integrating sustainable development into sectoral policies, or adopting new practices such as SDG coding and tagging, SDG-aligned results-based budgeting, and linking the strategic budgeting process to the SDGs.)	While some SDG tagging mechanisms are in place (e.g. in SisPT and municipal planning templates), the government still operates from a sector-by-sector logic. The Agenda 2030 is not fully used as a systemic framework to shape integrated policies. Departments and municipalities may mention SDGs in their plans, but do not consistently apply a multi-dimensional, cross-sectoral perspective that balances economic, social and environmental goals. Budgeting and policy design remain largely siloed. https://mgaayuda.dnp.gov.co/Recursos/CATALOGO_DE_PROD UCTOS.xlsx https://sispt.dnp.gov.co/
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms 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, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	Tools like SisPT and the MGA product catalog support partial integration of SDGs into line ministries' planning. https://mgaayuda.dnp.gov.co/Recursos/CATALOGO_DE_PROD UCTOS.xlsx https://sispt.dnp.gov.co/

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have not yet been implemented. (e.g. Several challenges might hinder implementation, including insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	Strategic financing for SDG implementation is outlined in CONPES 3918 but not yet operationalized across public/private/international sources. https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3918.pdf (financiento, línea estratégica 4)
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			6		
	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	A high-level coordination body (ODS Commission) exists and has a clear mandate, but it lacks authority to resolve sectoral trade-offs. https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=66611
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, 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.)	Formal and informal coordination mechanisms across ministries are fully implemented through intersectoral working groups and the DNP. https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=66611 Plataforma Multiactor (https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/ods/paginas/default.aspx)
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	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.)	Partial implementation of training programs for public servants (e.g., ICET, Escuela Sinergia) targeting policy coherence. https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/actualidad-dane/5600-plan-capacitaciones-del-sistema-estadistico-nacional https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/informacion-regional/indice-de-capacidad-estadistica-territorial-icet https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/Prensa_/Noticias/Paginas/Escuela_Sinergia_Casanare.aspx
Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination				10		

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	There are mechanisms (e.g., SisPT guides) for alignment of national and subnational plans, though not universally applied. https://sispt.dnp.gov.co/guias/default-guias https://sispt.dnp.gov.co/
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are not implemented. (e.g. Platforms for communication have been established, but are not active. This may be caused by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	Communication structures between national and subnational actors exist (federation events, etc.) but are not institutionalized. https://cccartagena.com/events/congreso-nacional-de-municipios-2025/ https://fnd.org.co/prensa/calendario/cumbre-de-gobernadores-2025-el-campo-motor-de-crecimiento-economico-desde-las-regiones
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are not implemented. (e.g. Advisory services, networks, or guidance are in place, but are not active or engaged with by sub-national entities.)	Mechanisms for coordinating international engagement of subnational actors exist in principle but are not active or used systematically. https://www.dnp.gov.co/LaEntidad/_subdireccion-general-descentralizacion-desarrollo-territorial/direccion-estrategia-regional/Paginas/estrategia-juntos-por-el-territorio.aspx
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			7		
	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Platforms such as the Multi-Actor ODS Platform and regional dialogues are in place but show partial implementation and inconsistent outreach. https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3918.pdf (Multi-Actor ODS Platform, strategic line 4) https://dialogosregionales.dnp.gov.co/

6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	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.)	Some inclusive mechanisms exist (e.g., Afro-descendant inclusion missions), but implementation is uneven across regions and groups. https://dialogosregionales.dnp.gov.co/ https://cods.uniandes.edu.co/proyectos/proyecto-mision-afro-caf-colombia/ (CODS is a member of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform)
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	Civil society engagement tools are available (Sinergia ODS, dialogues), though not fully institutionalized at all levels. https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/ods/paginas/default.aspx (Plataforma Multiactor))
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			9		
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	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.	Regular impact assessments are implemented (Sinergia, DANE indicators, cost-benefit analysis) to support sustainable policy design. https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/ods/paginas/default.aspx https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Sinergia/Documentos/Colombia_Reporte_Nacional_Voluntario_2024_ODS.pdf (Focalizado en el ODS 2: Cero Hambre) https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/servicios-al-ciudadano/servicios-informacion/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible-ods
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	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.)	Ex ante and ex post assessments considering transboundary impacts exist but are not comprehensively applied. https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Sinergia/Documentos/Eval_coherencia_politica_ODS_otrasagendas_Resumen_Ejecutivo.pdf

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	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.)	Training programs exist (e.g., ICET, DANE) to build analytical capacity but do not reach all sectors systematically. https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/actualidad-dane/5600-plan-capacitaciones-del-sistema-estadistico-nacional https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/informacion-regional/indice-de-capacidad-estadistica-territorial-icet https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/Prensa/_Noticias/Paginas/Escuela_Sinergia_Casanare.aspx
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			10		
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	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).)	Colombia maintains a centralized SDG data system through Sinergia ODS and DANE, providing standardized, transparent, and regularly updated indicator reporting. These platforms enable public access to disaggregated data, monitor progress against national targets, and support evidence-based policymaking across sectors and levels of government. https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/ods/paginas/default.aspx https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/servicios-al-ciudadano/servicios-informacion/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible-ods
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, 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.)	Regular reports on SDG progress are delivered to Congress, in VNRs, and in national M&E documents. https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/sites/CDDNP/Sinergia/2025/Informe_al_Congreso_2025_Version_digital_web.pdf https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/sites/CDDNP/Sinergia/2025/Balance_de_Resultados_PND_2024_Version_final_30042025.pdf https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/sites/CDDNP/Sinergia/2025/Informe_Anual_ODS_Colombia_2024.pdf https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Sinergia/Documentos/Colombia_Reporte_Nacional_Voluntario_2024_ODS.pdf
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies, but they are not implemented and used to inform decision making. (e.g. These evaluation systems are not applied due to their administrative burden, a lack of data, or their findings are not reported to decision-makers, normative gaps persist, or the mechanisms are not yet used to take adaptive action.)	Some evaluations of coherence exist (DNP report), but there's no systematised process for adaptive action based on findings. https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Sinergia/Documentos/Eval_coherencia_politica_ODS_otrasagendas_Resumen_Ejecutivo.pdf
Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting				10		
Total Score				74		