



***“Policy coherence for sustainable development:
mainstreaming the SDGs in Italian decision making process”***

*A project funded by the EU Structural Reform Support Programme
Requested by: Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea Protection, now Ministry for Ecological
Transition (MiTE)
Implementing Partner: OECD (Lead directorate GOV/PCSD)*

Virtual Workshop 2

Designing policies for advancing on Agenda 2030 at home and abroad

31st March 2021

10h00-13h00



The Policy coherence for sustainable development: mainstreaming the SDGs in Italian decision making process (PCSD project)

The project's objective is to achieve a more coherent and effective approach to sustainable development by mainstreaming the objectives of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) into Italy's policy-making cycle and addressing governance challenges to sustainable development by breaking policy silos, improving sustainability measurement and analysis and strengthening multi-stakeholder dialogue, enabling an effective mainstreaming of SDGs into policy formulation and evaluation at all levels of government.

Key messages emerging from the workshop

These findings informed initial reflection on the content of the upcoming Action Plan on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) to be proposed by 2021. Initial Policy Options that could be considered for the PCSD Action Plan are included.

I) Opportunities for making progress on policy coherence between Italy's domestic and external policies exist.

Participants identified concrete actions with the potential to find broad support in Italy and improve coherence for developing countries.

- Creating an enabling environment and policy framework that incentivizes action for sustainable development at home and globally, for instance investing in global citizenship education¹, adapting public procurement and establishing rules for investors.
- Adapting policies in areas with important effects on developing countries, by generating necessary evidence, measuring efforts (e.g. TOSSD), identifying stakeholder concerns, conducting pilot projects and proposing options that find broad support, including private financial support.
- Seizing opportunities by working with development co-operation, to pilot actions and demonstrate the feasibility of coherent policies, build evidence on effects in partner countries, and reinforce links between all societal stakeholders in Italy and partner countries, including experimenting innovative private-public funding (EC International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF).
- Advocating for coherent policies multilaterally, notably engaging at EU level (e.g. Taxonomy Regulation).

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan/ revised NSDS => Policy priorities and key actions of the NSDS, as well as its associated 43 indicators (considering the ongoing updating exercise) should adequately address positive and negative transboundary effects of Italian policies

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan=> apply a PCSD lens to the Documento triennale di programmazione e di indirizzo della politica di cooperazione allo sviluppo and other relevant high-level

¹ The Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CICS) approved in June 2020 the Italian Strategy for Global Citizenship Education https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2020/06/strategia_italiana_ecg.pdf



policy documents by setting objectives and actions related to policy coherence and by developing a guidance for considering policy coherence in regional and country development cooperation strategies.

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan=> ensure coherence between the ODA budget spent by different ministries on development cooperation activities and the objectives of the Documento triennale di programmazione by improving information sharing through Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CICS), not only at the moment of budget allocation (Law 125-2014 art 15) but also through constant dialogue and monitoring,

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan => Tag cooperation budget according to the 43 indicators selected to track the NSDS, considering the ongoing updating.

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan/ Revised NSDS => Set out a process to identify policy sectors where more detailed information on the domestic and transboundary effects of existing policies and policy options needs to be build (i.e. pilot projects on migration, sustainable production and consumption, responsible business chains, etc.).

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan => Sustain broader public support for SDGs also by focusing Global Citizenship Education in the context of the NSDS.

II) Mechanisms for debate are generally suitable but require enhancements to adequately address positive and negative transboundary effects of Italian policies.

Multi-stakeholder and multi-level co-ordination are essential to mobilise relevant insights and contributions needed to create synergies and manage trade-offs in policies that affect developing countries.

- Existing mechanisms in Italy provide a strong basis to advance such collaboration. However, it is important to ensure all relevant stakeholders can provide their expertise and express their views on issues that concern them. This can relate to local authorities, civil society organisations, the private sector or diaspora communities, but also sectoral ministries.
- To inform regular and substantive debate, it is important to invest in information and monitoring data on the effects of policies and proposed alternatives.
- Ministries have valuable expertise and should take responsibility in considering transboundary effects of their policies, notably by conducting assessments and proposing policy options.
- More regular debate in parliament on transboundary effects of policies could be valuable.

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan/ Revised NSDS: ensure the 43 indicators, considering its ongoing updating process, selected for monitoring the NSDS account for assessing transboundary effects and in particular for the impact of Italian policies in developing countries

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan=> integrate policy coherence in the annual co-operation report for a discussion in Parliament and provide training to Parliamentary budget commission and Foreign Affairs commission to screen policies and budget for their coherence and in particular for their impact on Developing countries



Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan=> Strengthen existing fora discussing issues relevant to developing countries (i.e. working party on labour Migration within the Ministry of Labour, etc)² by systematically include diaspora and migrants, private sector and local authorities, fostering its effective contribution to national and development cooperation strategy design and monitoring, as well as its consultation for other relevant sectoral policies. Strengthen the link with the National Development Cooperation Commission (CNCS)/Forum for sustainable Development to overcome the separation between external and internal civil society's agendas

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan=> the mandate³ of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation could be enhanced by strengthening the responsibility of each ministry for the transboundary effects of its policies, and for instance establishing CICS focal points at operational level in line ministries who would ensure communication throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring of policies that affect developing countries .

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan/ Revised NSDS (partnership section) => Integrating a global development dimension in regulatory impact assessments.

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan=> The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) to support training of other ministries on the effects of their policies on developing countries.

Policy Option to be considered for the PCSD Action Plan=> Plan an evaluation of Italy's efforts under article 2(2) of Law 125/2014 (Policy Coherence for Development) in 2025 to assess progress and inform further action until 2030.

² As foreseen in Law 125-2014, art. 16

³ As foreseen in Law 125-2014, art. 15, to ensure programming and coordination of Italian development cooperation as well as its coherence with national policies



The workshop:

The Italian Ministry for Ecological Transition (MiTE), the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) and the OECD (Public Governance Directorate and Development Cooperation Directorate) worked in close collaboration for the organisation of the workshop which brought together over 70 participants from the central administration, including the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), sub-national Governments (Regions, Provincia Autonoma, Metropolitan Areas), the European Commission, as well as civil society organisations and non-state actors, members of the Forum for Sustainable Development and of the National Development Cooperation Committee (CNCS).

a) Purpose of the workshop:

The objectives of this workshop were twofold:

- 1) Identifying activities for Italy's engagement. Participants were asked to identify concrete ideas how Italy could maximise the positive effects of its policies for developing countries, including through leading by example and mobilising other countries, and how minimise negative effects.
- 2) Enhancing the political framework: Participants were asked to identify concrete ideas how decision-making processes can better reflect the effects of Italian policies on developing countries, notably by understanding and monitoring the impact of policies, ensuring stakeholder engagement and mobilising cross-ministerial coordination.

b) Structure of the workshop

3 keynote speakers provided a teaser introducing the 3 topics of the working groups and offering 3 ways Italy could maximise the positive effects for developing countries of its policies in that area.

- **Planet:** Sustainable production and consumption. Ziga Zarnic (OECD)
- **People:** Migration and development: Andrea Stocchiero (FOCSIV) and Roberte Sensi (Action Aid)
- **Prosperity:** Responsible business conduct: Silvia Ainio European Commission, DG FISMA

Part 1: Three aspects of Italian policies where the effects for developing countries could be maximised

Each group responded to four questions:

- *Question 1:* Building consensus on three areas where Italy can create positive impact and reduce negative effects for developing countries
- *Question 2:* Evidence on the impact: "if 1) happens", what would be the improvements for developing countries? What would be the consequences positive or negative for Italy? Are there any mechanisms in place for anticipating and assessing these effects?
- *Question 3:* Policy changes/Actions to be implemented in order to achieve 1). Are they included (or need to be better reflected) in the SNSvS and/or the Three-Year document for Development cooperation?
- *Question 4:* Key stakeholders for whom the 3 areas identified in 1) are particularly important



Part 2: Institutional mechanisms to systematically consider the effect of Italian policies for developing countries

- *Question 1)* Which platforms exist to build consensus and share data on the three areas identified? Are they effective? Do they involve developing countries/diaspora?
- *Question 2)* At what stage of the policy cycle (i.e. formulation, planning, budgeting, oversight, evaluation) considerations related to developing countries feed into policy making?
- *Question 3)* Which policy tools (i.e. guidance/regulatory frameworks/standards/funding mechanisms/procurement/monitoring etc) could support mainstreaming transboundary issue into decision making?

Opening statements

The Ministry for Ecological Transition (MiTE) welcomed participants to the second workshop of the project “Policy coherence for sustainable development: mainstreaming the SDGs in Italian decision making processes” funded by the Structural Reform Support Program (2017-2020) of the European Commission and supported by OECD as implementing partner. The workshop is considered part of a broader collective effort at national level to strengthen policy coherence for sustainable development, through the definition of a dedicated action plan, within the overall framework of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Italy.

The proposal for a national action plan will feed into the revision process of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, which was launched in the end of 2020 and will be completed by 2021. Both processes will be crucial to reflect the integrated and indivisible nature of the 2030 Agenda as founding element within the ongoing national efforts to build back better from Covid19.

The Ministry is also committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda abroad through the means of development cooperation and in strict collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS). The Agreement recently signed by MiTE with the Italian Agency in October 2020 is designed on a threefold collaboration (sharing information; enhancing operational collaboration; aligning methodologies and procedures) in order to increase the sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of cooperation programs under the overall framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation emphasized the crucial role of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a blueprint for international cooperation centred on the need to ensure stability and promote peaceful and inclusive societies. The Ministry supports the vision and objectives of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development through its foreign policies and has mainstreamed the principles of the Agenda in its external action. Given the scope and goals of the Agenda, increased efforts are needed at regional and international level to support implementation process in developing countries. The challenges that many of these countries are facing, in particular in least developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, are deep and severe. Large portions of population lack access to basic needs and services. While the adoption of sustainability principles is crucial to ensure peaceful and inclusive societies, additional support is needed in these areas of the world in order to allow for these countries to leapfrog towards sustainable development while fulfilling their basic human needs. Efforts at national level should be coupled with increased attention and support at international level in order for the 2030 Agenda to be truly and universally achieved.



The Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) stressed the important role development co-operation and in particular the Agency can play in advancing the SDGs and policy coherence for sustainable development. While still a relatively new institution (created by Law 125/2014), the Agency helps implement Italy's triannual development co-operation programming document which aligns its objectives against the SDGs. Beyond the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI), AICS is also entering agreements with other Ministries for a common SDG agenda, including the Ministry of Ecological Transition (MiTE) as reported before.

AICS can facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships, broker agreements and provide valuable advice on policy coherence issues, helping to implement the recommendation of 2019 OECD DAC peer review. It engages in cross-ministerial co-operation and helps develop guidance that brings together expertise across government and wider stakeholders, such as on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (currently developed) or on development and migration. With its presence on the ground, AICS can help other Italian stakeholders understand country contexts and provide advice to enhance development outcomes in partner countries. In Italy, AICS is a key actor in global citizenship education, raising awareness of the SDGs and development co-operation in partnership notably with civil society.

c) Key findings emerging from the breakout sessions

1- - People: Migration and development.

The introduction to this working group was done by two representatives of civil society organisations: Andrea Stocchiero (FOCSIV), Roberto Sensi (Action Aid). They highlighted some of the main coherence opportunities and challenges for Italy in the field of migration and development. Labour migration to Italy can create benefits for Italy's economy and countries of origin, in particular where migrants can transfer resources and skills. Actions from developed countries can also mitigate drivers for migration by creating development opportunities, but also reinforce these drivers, e.g. through land grabbing or contributions to climate change. The management of migration flows in developing countries can create opportunities for resilience and development (e.g. through regional mobility), but also increase risks where host and transit countries are fragile. Human rights and leaving no one behind should be guiding principles, considering in particular the number of migrants losing their lives in the Mediterranean or en route. Migrants, including internal migration, represent key actors to be further included in the 2030 Agenda implementation process at national level.

Part 1: Choice of the 3 areas where the effects of IT policies for developing countries could be maximised.

Participants identified three promising areas where Italy could take concrete action to improve policy coherence in the area of migration and development, building on support from a broad range of stakeholders.

1) Shifting the perception of migration in Italy

Participants stressed that greater knowledge and awareness of migration in Italy would help support greater coherence of actions on migration and development. This includes its causes, actual extent,



challenges and notably positive contributions to Italy's society and economy (not forgetting Italy's own diaspora). Concrete actions could include a focus on migration in global citizenship education, organising awareness raising activities for the population, adapting education curricula and training media. Local authorities play a critical role for integrating migrants in local development and can integrate migration as a relevant aspect in their strategies. The diaspora of migrants in Italy, with which many connections already exist in Italy's development co-operation, would be an important partner, as would be the private sector who can speak with authority on the benefits of migration. Civil society organisations are already very active in global citizenship education and engagement with migrants, and could thus very well support a concerted effort. Quality data to support information campaigns should be commissioned as needed.

2) Investing in pathways for regular labour migration

Participants highlighted the benefits of migration for Italy's economy in a broad range of sectors, notably agriculture and industry. Collaboration of key ministries (notably Interior, Economic Development, Labour, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture) and the private sector could help to identify labour market needs, explore how expanding regular migration pathways could match those needs and which accompanying measures are needed to maximise the effectiveness of such measures. Pilot projects on legal pathways would be helpful to test approaches and provide useful information on how legislation could be adapted to expand opportunities for regular migration. In particular more information on labour market needs should be collected across levels of government. Participants underlined that this would also support a shift in the perception of migration. To ensure coherence, this approach should not affect Italy's engagement to protect migrants on humanitarian grounds.

3) Strengthening links with development co-operation

Participants stressed the great opportunity from forthcoming guidelines on migration and development to ensure coherence in development co-operation on migration. To maximise benefits, Italy could foster the transfer of resources, knowledge and skills in collaboration with the diaspora and Italian private sector. While development co-operation can support the effective use of remittances (including to address drivers of migration), action at home can help lower costs of sending remittances, and promote rights of migrant workers allowing them to generate savings. As a matter of principle, Italy should not make development co-operation in other sectors conditional upon specific migration policies of partner countries. When supporting migration policies of partner countries, development co-operation can foster opportunities of migration and mobility (e.g. regional migration regimes). Importantly, interventions need to ensure that human rights are safeguarded and consider effects on fragile contexts.

Part 2: Enhancing institutional mechanisms to systematically consider the effect of Italian policies for developing countries.

Participants stressed that existing mechanisms such as CNCS and inter-ministerial co-ordination bodies including CICS were suitable but not fully effective to discuss policy coherence for migration and development. Key suggestions included:

- **Clarify (including through numeric targets) strategic priorities and actions in policy documents:** This would strengthen the strategic orientation given by key documents such as the planned guidelines on migration and development and facilitate to more effectively track and discuss their implementation.



- **Strengthen the involvement of all relevant ministries:** On the one hand, this relates to their contributions to migration development co-operation objectives set out in Law 125/2014 and the three-year Development Cooperation Programming Document. On the other hand, it means engaging all relevant ministries in inter-ministerial discussions on migration policies with an high impact on developing countries, for instance on labour migration.
- **Associate other relevant stakeholders as needed:** While CNCS has a broad multi-stakeholder composition, this is not always the case for other mechanisms where private sector, civil society organisations or diaspora organisations could add value to discussions.
- **Strengthen political debate in Parliament:** Discussing strategies or progress reports that relate to migration and development at the moment of the budget approval, the Parliament should discuss the annual strategy of Italian cooperation – also consider the role of European parliament.
- **Enhance monitoring to inform political debate:** Regular reporting would enable stakeholders to track effects of policies and consider adjustment. To understand the impact of domestic and foreign Italian policies on integration and migration outcomes, useful information relates for instance to: the impact of remittances sent from Italy to developing countries, integration outcomes of migrants living in Italy (including their economic contribution), immigrants flows, length of stay; etc.
- **Improve transparency on interventions:** Similar to progress monitoring, greater transparency on budgetary resources mobilised for different policies and interventions facilitates accountability and political debate on progress.
- **Integrate migration in territorial development strategies of local authorities:** This would enable dialogue at local level.
- **Consider the European dimension:** Italy can help promote policy coherence in political debate on migration and development also at European level, in Council formations, Parliament, advisory bodies and in dialogue with the European Commission.

2- - Planet: Sustainable production and consumption

The introduction to this session was given by Ziga Zarnic, OECD, Well-being inclusion, sustainability and equal opportunities Directorate. In his intervention he highlighted the importance of measuring spill-over effects when reporting on SDGs. 97 SDGs targets have a transboundary impact but only one third of the indicators related to these targets can reasonably capture transboundary effects. The capacity of measuring the nexus between inequalities and environment has been investigated in a recent OECD paper (The inequalities-environment Nexus), in addition the OECD annual publication “Measuring distance to the SDG targets” measure the distance that countries need to travel to reach the SDG targets.

Part 1: Choice of the 3 areas where the effects of IT policies for developing countries could be maximised.

Sustainable consumption and production, as one of the strategic choices within the NSDS, could benefit from strengthened PCSD considering the significant pressures that unsustainable production and consumption patterns have on third countries with particular regards to the extraction of raw materials and to the management of waste. In many cases, these spillover effects contribute to increasing instability and migration.



When it comes to reconciling production and consumption processes with green transition, some sectors deserve more attention for their high transboundary impact, as the interests of Italy in these sectors might conflict with the ones of developing countries: energy production, waste management and transfer from north to south, defense industry and agri and food security etc.

In this sense International Financial flows to developing countries need to be tracked for their environmental /climate/SDGs impact (taxonomy).

Localising the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, also through interconnected territorial cooperation and multistakeholder partnerships, could provide further support to better manage trade-offs. The adoption of a regional approach is proving effective to identify common priorities, through a multilayered and multistakeholder approach aimed at strengthening cooperation among different territories. A regional approach can contribute to address transboundary environmental pressures and to increase roles and responsibilities of different actors. In partner countries, the design of international cooperation programmes that strengthen opportunities for more sustainable production and consumption should further invest in women empowerment, as key local sustainable development actors, also through education and training programs as key local community sustainable development actors. The broad nature of SCP can contribute to increasing responsible resource consumption while striking a better balance between initiatives for climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as further promoting actions aimed at halting loss of biodiversity and restoring land degradation. In order to ensure ownership, the adoption of a territorial dimension is crucial and should be coupled with an early and active involvement of local authorities, women, the private sector and civil society in planning, implementing and monitoring country specific programmes .

Part 2: Choice of the Institutional mechanisms to systematically consider the effect of Italian policies for developing countries.

- Capacity building at all levels of Italian Government on development co-operation practices that worked by mixing different dimensions of sustainable development i.e. environmental issues; entrepreneurial; promoting different economic sectors; etc. Territorial partnerships and collaboration with local authorities to strengthen their capacities to analyse trade-offs and transboundary issues in their decentralised cooperation programmes e.g. Milano food pact, Municipality of Capannori, city-to-city partnerships, etc.
- Suitable Platforms for Multistakeholder consultation (CNCS) exist but the participation of business, diáspora communities and representatives of local authorities could be further strengthened. These groups could collaborate for knowledge sharing, applications, training opportunities etc. The Forum for sustainable Development can overcome the separation between external and internal agendas and be a voice for civil society and diaspora communities. Meaningful participation of young people could be a useful tool to improve coherence of policies in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The European Youth Forum – the improving youth index could be used as an instrument to monitor policy coherence.
- Break Policy silos: key institutions (MITE, MISE, MAECI, the Inter-ministerial Committee for Ecological Transition etc), as well as industrial and business associations need to measure and discuss potential trade offs between domestic policies and development co-operation (for instance



using fair trade data to assess trade-off and opportunities between trade and development cooperation policies). In order to break silos different solutions have been suggested: i) as the main body in charge of considering the transboundary impacts, the CICS, could have a more explicit evaluation mandate. ii) MITE, MAECI and Ministry of Economic Development could further support the objectives of the three-year development co-operation plan by building on existing commitments (e.g. NSDS, Circular Economy Action Plan, etc) and providing coherent objectives for national and international policy.

- In particular act during policy formulation and monitoring by i) including the private sector early on the formulation of strategy/vision; ii) put in place policy coherence instruments such as guidance that gives a threshold for policy coherence, specific progress report for monitoring policy coherence, to improve common accounting system, a person in charge of policy coherence at moments to check and discuss policy coherence.
- Involvement of the parliament on policy coherence for sustainable development, building on the discussions at the level of the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Commission

3- Responsible business conduct.

The introduction to this session was given by Silvia Ainio from the European Commission, DG FISMA, who mentioned several EU initiatives in the area of corporate responsibility. The initiatives presented aim at improving the EU regulatory frameworks creating obligations for enterprises in three areas. First, on company law and corporate governance. Second reporting obligations on their sustainability efforts. For instance according to the EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosure in the financial services sector it is mandatory to report on due diligence policies. In addition, the Non-Financial Reporting Directive will be reviewed as part of the strategy to strengthen the foundations for sustainable investment. Third is an initiative to scale up the mobilization of private capital towards environmentally sustainable investments called the International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF) launched in 2019 by the EU and seven non EU countries. Members of this platform have mandatory environmental-disclosure requirements for their companies. The objective is to go beyond environmental do-no-harm requirements to connect social and environmental requirements in reporting.

Part 1: Choice of the 3 areas where the effects of IT policies for developing countries could be maximised.

Participants highlighted the crucial role of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs in aligning the business sector to development cooperation policies aiming at fighting mass hunger, end poverty, ensure gender equality and education, healthy lives in a safe environment and wellbeing. Collaborations and public-private partnerships on these fields can represent means for a cultural change to pursue a common path. In order to move in that direction, participants identified the following areas of intervention:

Measurement of sustainable business models: Italy, through ISTAT, has activated specific lines of work dedicated to the definition and progressive implementation of a statistical framework of reference enabling the provision of first empirical evidences on the characteristics of sustainable business models. Such an experience could be replicated in developing countries, raising awareness and creating common standards for sustainable business models, also in line with the initiatives promoted by the EC on Taxonomy and Disclosure.



Blending and mandatory international law: in their role of actors of development cooperation, business should be involved, encouraged to participate and also incentivized to act in line with sustainable development. This could be done through blending and strengthened monitoring framework. Moreover, international mandatory frameworks in the field of business and human rights should be welcomed as a mean to make private sector accountable.

Ensure a coherent approach: laws and regulation on business should be coherent: international trade rules, foreign investments laws and sustainable finance regulations should be clearly aligned with sustainable development goals and 2030 Agenda principles. Development cooperation policies are central but not enough to give the strong and clear signal needed in this sector. In this context the European work on Taxonomy could help in promoting common codes and standards for identifying sustainable business and sectors.

In terms of key **enabling sectors**, partnership with businesses should be strengthened on: ensuring access to clean and drinkable water; deploying access to energy; promoting digitalization. Digitalization is an enabler of change and transformation and can have positive impacts on different sectors from smart agriculture to rural energy, from provision of services such as education and health to increasing public revenues.

Part 2: Choice of the Institutional mechanisms to systematically consider the effect of Italian policies for developing countries.

- **Integrate Agenda 2030 and its SDGs** in policy instruments addressed to businesses following the example of the UN Global Compact
- **Work on a common framework setting** indicators for the evaluation of sustainability of business models Set standards for sustainable and equity business. Indicators on national industrial policy that look at SD focusing on businesses. SDGs indicators and BES + need of specific indicators on business and models connecting micro and macro dimensions of businesses.
- **Replicate good practice:** census of businesses conducted by ISTAT on SD in Italy, look also at the external activities of the businesses and use the same set of indicators and measures. .
- Use a **whole-of-government approach** based on strategic programming instruments such as the NSDS while setting the appropriate governance framework to take decisions. In this context the role of CICS, CIPES and CITE are crucial. Those interministerial organisms should also be useful in terms of ex ante/during and ex post evaluation of policies, including development policies, and connected cooperation projects.
- Moreover, there is the need to build on the CNCS and the Forum to ensure that **civil society are engaged in a continuous dialogue around coherence and policy making.**
- Extend standards on public procurement mechanisms based on GPP experiences to build sustainable business models

Closing section

The meeting was closed by brief remarks from OECD, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Development and the Ministry for Ecological Transition. The closing remarks highlighted importance and



contributions of the workshop to the overall objective of the project. These meetings represent unique and crucial moments for in-depth discussions on how to strengthen PCSD both at national and international level, building on existing tools and mechanisms.

The results of the second workshop will contribute to the definition of the national plan on policy coherence for sustainable development and feed into the revision process of the national strategy for sustainable development, including through the existing tools and mechanisms for confrontation and coordination.

The Ministry for Ecological Transition informed participants that, following the initial scoping phase of the project which involved central and local administrations and main stakeholders, together with OECD a first draft of the mapping exercise (Governance Scan) of the national governance system on sustainable development was presented on the 20th of March. The Governance Scan is currently under consultation and will provide the basis for developing an initial proposal for the national action plan for policy coherence for sustainable development to be finalized in 2021.

The third and final workshop of the project will address indicators and metrics to measure sustainable development within the framework of the (NSDS) national sustainable development strategy.