



POLICY COHERENCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 3030 AGENDA AND AGENDA 2063 FOR AFRICA

“Future-Ready Leadership: Driving Sustainable Development Through Strategic Foresight”
Kenya School of Government, Mombasa Campus Date: 23rd -26th September 2025

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APRM
African Peer Review
Mechanism



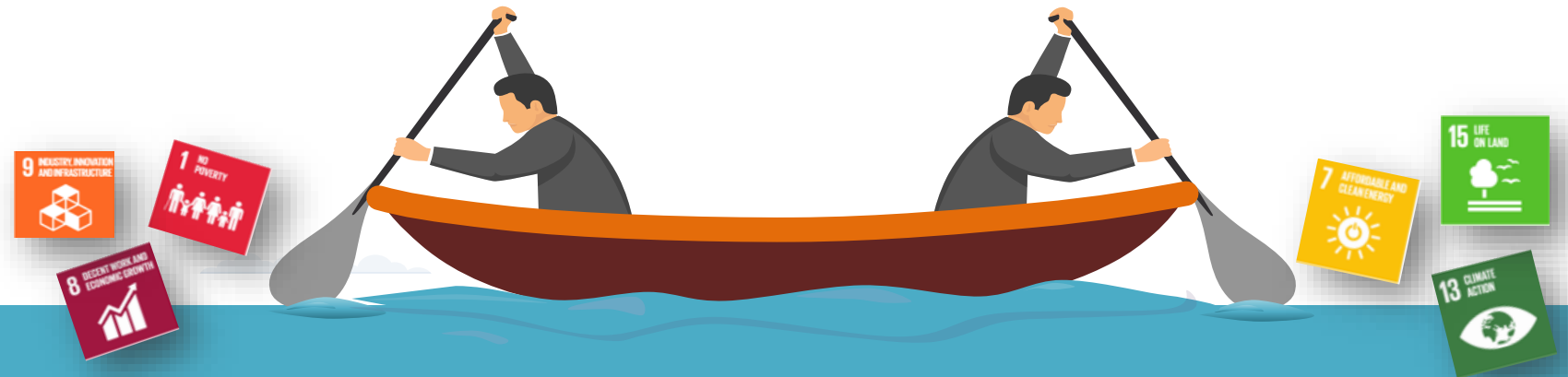
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BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES



Presentation outline

- PCSD – why, what, how, when?
- OECD support on PCSD in Africa
- Policy coherence in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063





Why do we need policy coherence?

- ➔ To balance economic, social and environmental priorities for promoting the well-being of the present generation in one particular country (**HERE AND NOW**)
- ➔ To make informed choices about sustainable development, considering the effects of today's policy decisions on the well-being of future generations (**LATER**)
- ➔ To consider how domestic policies affect positively or negatively the well-being of people living in other countries (**ELSEWHERE**)

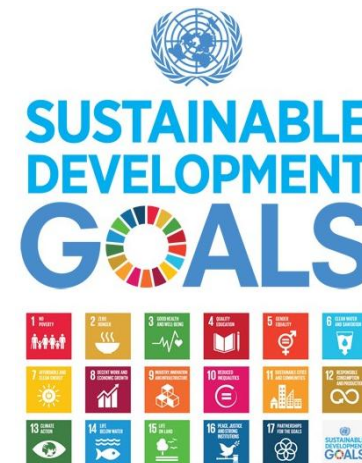
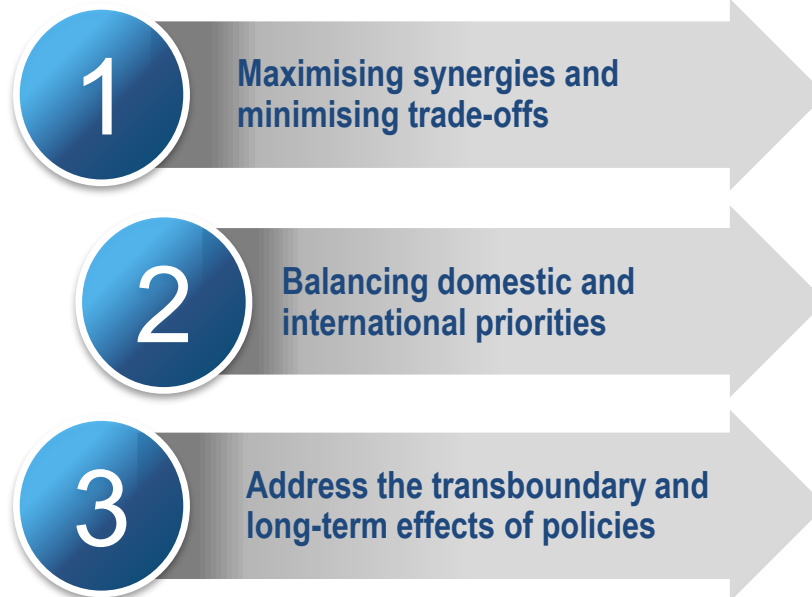


In an interconnected world, the transmission channels are numerous – e.g. through financial flows, imports and exports of goods and services, migration or knowledge transfers – and countries necessarily impact on one another.



What do we mean by PCSD?

PCSD is an approach to integrate the economic, social, environmental dimensions of sustainable development throughout domestic and international policy-making. Its objectives in the context of the 2030 Agenda are to advance the integrated implementation of the SDGs by:



How can strengthened PCSD mechanisms contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2063?





How can we strengthen PCSD?

Eight guiding principles applicable to all country contexts...



I. A strategic vision for achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in an integrated and coherent manner

1. Political Commitment and Leadership



2. Strategic Long-term Vision



3. Policy integration



II. Effective and inclusive institutional and governance mechanisms to address policy interactions

4. Whole-of-Government coordination



5. Subnational engagement



6. Stakeholder engagement



III. A set of responsive and adaptive tools to anticipate, assess and address impacts of policies

7. Policy and financial impacts



8. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation





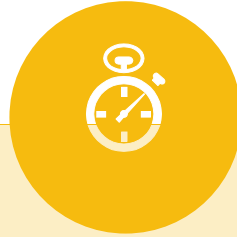
PCSD Pillar 1: Strategic vision and leadership



1. Political commitment

Explicit commitment to PCSD, clearly and publicly expressed at the highest level, is a precondition for enhancing policy coherence.

Commitment to PCSD is translated into practice through various forms including: legislation, national strategy, inter-ministerial mechanism or reporting system for policy coherence.



2. Long-term Vision

A long-term vision is essential to support present needs and those of future generations in a balanced manner.

Several countries have developed long-term visions with a timeline up to 2050 through inclusive processes.

A strong legal framework for sustainable development is instrumental to ensure commitment beyond government administrations.



3. Policy Integration

Policy integration is central to balancing the often divergent economic, social and environmental priorities

The SDG national strategy often serves as a common framework to integrate SDGs into sectoral programmes.



PCSD Pillar 2: Coordination mechanisms



4. Whole-of-government co-ordination

Strong policy co-ordination mechanisms across governments are essential to screen policies and decisions for coherence with sustainable development goals
In some cases, the Office of the President or Prime Minister leads SDG implementation either on its own or supported by line ministries.

In others, co-ordination responsibility is assigned to line ministries with cross-cutting influence.



5. Subnational engagement

Effective subnational engagement is essential to align priorities and avoid fragmentation of actions across all levels of government

Most policies and investments are a shared responsibility across levels of government.

It is estimated that 65% of the 169 SDG targets will not be achieved without proper engagement and coordination with regional and local governments.



6. Stakeholder Engagement

It is essential to make sure that priorities for promoting policy coherence are understood and supported by stakeholders

A particular barrier to policy coherence stems from stakeholders' differing perceptions of the challenges and priorities for sustainable development.

Stakeholders beyond government can capitalise on their respective roles and expertise to promote and support efforts to enhance PCSD



PCSD Pillar 3: Impacts



7. Policy impacts

It entails considering how our policy choices could impact on well-being and sustainable development prospects elsewhere, in particular on developing countries

Some countries are exploring options for establishing “sustainability” or “SDG” check to assess whether new policy proposals are in line with the SDGs



8. Monitoring and Reporting

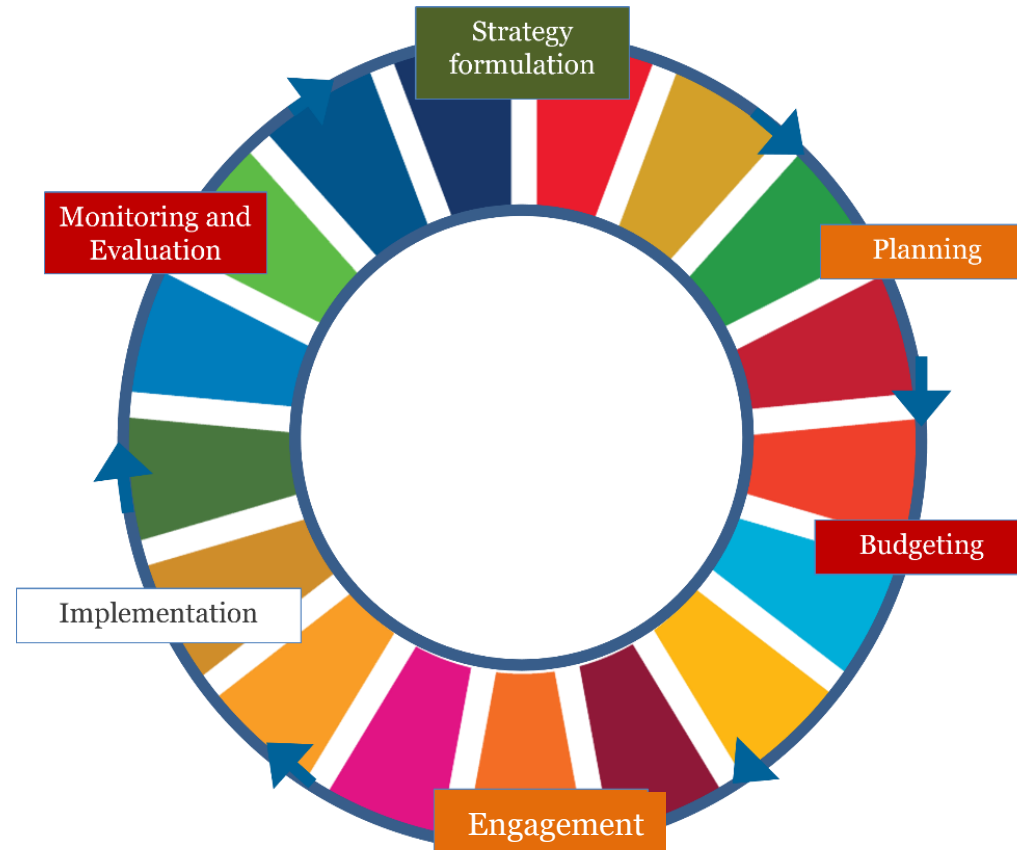
Informed decision-making is an essential element for enhancing policy coherence. It requires mechanisms to monitor progress, report to governing bodies and the public, and provide feedback so that actions and sectoral policies can be adjusted in light of potential negative effects

- Most countries are aligning monitoring and reporting systems with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
- Some countries are adding international or transboundary dimensions which can help track progress on PCSD.



When to apply PCSD principles?

All throughout the policy cycle...





How the OECD can support governments to enhance PCSD



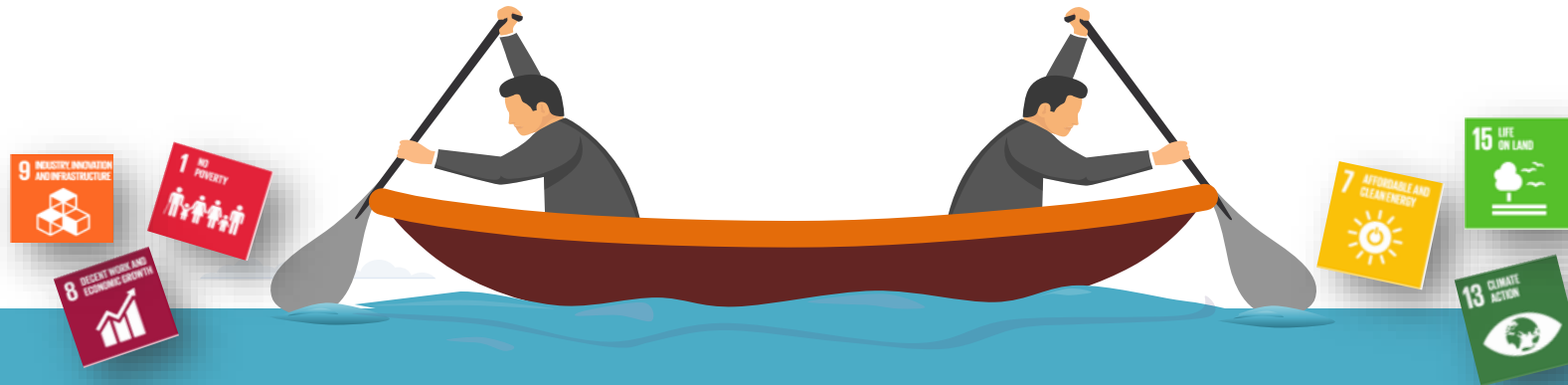


OECD-APRM project

Output 1: An online guidance (step-by-step manual) for practitioners to lead the implementation of country dialogues on PCSD.

Output 2: A case study/scan to complement the online guidance with advanced analysis of PCSD mechanisms.

Output 3: A toolkit (e-lessons) to assist African countries and international partners in promoting PCSD as a means for implementing the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.





The OECD Africa Governance Platform (AGP)

Aims to:

- Promote areas of **mutual interest**, based on national reform objectives and the priorities of the OECD's Public Governance Committee
- **Bring together** African and OECD peers, institutions and partners across policy communities
- Enhance peer learning, **policy dialogue** and capacity building for policy practitioners and public sector officials from across the continent.
- Identify tailor made **policy recommendations** for reforms based on public governance assessments and reviews.
- Facilitate participation of African countries in OECD **policy communities** and networks



AGP preliminary focus areas

Public Sector Performance and Trust

Improving Public Services and Capabilities

Open and Digital Government

Regulatory Policy

Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Integrity and Anti-Corruption

Agenda 2063 and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

Blue Economy and Ocean Governance

Public Procurement and Infrastructure Governance

Public Administration Greening

Inclusion (Youth & Gender)



First OECD-AGP Policy Dialogue Event

“Advancing Policy Coherence and Government Reforms for More Inclusive, Effective, Digital and Green Governance”

- Organised by the OECD Training Centre on Public Governance and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) on 5-6 May in Accra, Ghana
- Gathered public civil servants from nine African countries — **Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, The Gambia, Zimbabwe** — and peer experts from Italy and Czechia
- Focused on approaches and mechanisms to support government reforms and policy coherence for the **digital and green transitions**:
 - Setting objectives and themes of government reforms
 - Enhancing policy coherence across the government
 - Steering and monitoring the implementation of reforms
 - Designing and implementing digital government strategies
 - Greening the public administration
 - Developing human-centred public services





Thank you

For more information about OECD's work on PCSD



www.oecd.org/pcsd



[OECD_PCSD](https://twitter.com/OECD_PCSD)



pcsd.contact@oecd.org



<https://oecd.org/newsletters>



www.linkedin.com/in/pcsd-oecd

I. About APRM

- The APRM is a mutually agreed instrument voluntarily acceded to by AU member States as an African self-monitoring mechanism.
- The APRM is often described as “**Africa’s unique and innovative approach to governance**” with the objective of improving governance dynamics at the local, national and continental levels.



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Mandate of the APRM

- **The APRM has been conferred an expanded mandate by the AU Assembly to:**
- Track implementation and oversee monitoring and evaluation in key governance areas on the continent (Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.631(XXVIII)).
- *Play a **monitoring and evaluation** role for the African Union Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 (Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.631(XXVIII)).*
- Provide support to Member States in the field of Rating Agencies(Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.631(XXVIII)).
- To position the APRM as an early warning tool for conflict prevention on the continent, in the context of harmony and synergy between the APRM, the African Peace and Security Architecture, and the African Governance Architecture (Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.686(XXX))



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Policy coherence matters for the Governance eco-system of Agenda 2063



Institutional and coordination mechanism (VNR TF, HR commissions..etc)



Legislative bodies and legislations alongside existing to enforce rule of la, inclusion and access to justice



Multi-stakeholders engagement , access to information, digital governance divide

- ✓ Planning, monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ Whole- of government and society approach
- ✓ Systematic review of SDGs and Agenda 2063
- ✓ Institutional coherence of decision making and financing NDP
- ✓ Ensuring that no one is left behind in gov vision for development



Continental Progress at Aspiration-level



I. First ten-year plan of Agenda 2063: progress and challenges

Agenda 2063 : new moonshots of the Second-Ten Year Implementation Plan



Every
Member
State attains
at least
middle income
status



Africa
is more
integrated &
connected



Public
institutions
are more
responsive



Africa
resolves
conflicts
amicably



Africa Values
are Explicit
& Promoted



Africa
Citizens
are more
Empowered



Africa is a
strong & an
influential
global player

Catalytic Interventions



Prosperous

- Industrialization and Value Addition
- Agricultural productivity & Production
- Social protection measures



Integrated

- Infrastructure development & energy security
- Trade in goods and services
- Connectivity-Internet, IT, AI, roads & air



Democratic

- Respect for rule of law
- Nurture transformative leadership
- Responsive democratic institutions



Peaceful

- Social cohesion and respect for diversity
- Mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution
- Effective standby force



Cultured

- Articulate and advocate for Africa values.
- Buttress development on African values.
- Foster consensus on Africa's common language(s)



People-Driven

- Transform education and health systems
- Nurture resourceful citizens
- Nurture digital citizens



Partnerships

- Enhance Data and Statistics Systems
- Africa representation
- Governance of international institutions

APRM-OECD PCSD countries

Ghana

One of the first pionner countries to **conduct** APRM governance review -2007

Currently produced APRM targeted review on AfCFTA

Kenya

Conducted two generation reviews with APRM . Kenya conducted also a Targeted review on the big 4 vision for development *one of the forerunners to implement APRM national governance reporting

South Africa

Conducted the second - generation review with APRM 2020

NDP is strongly aligned with the SDGs and Agenda 2063

APRM national structures are well established

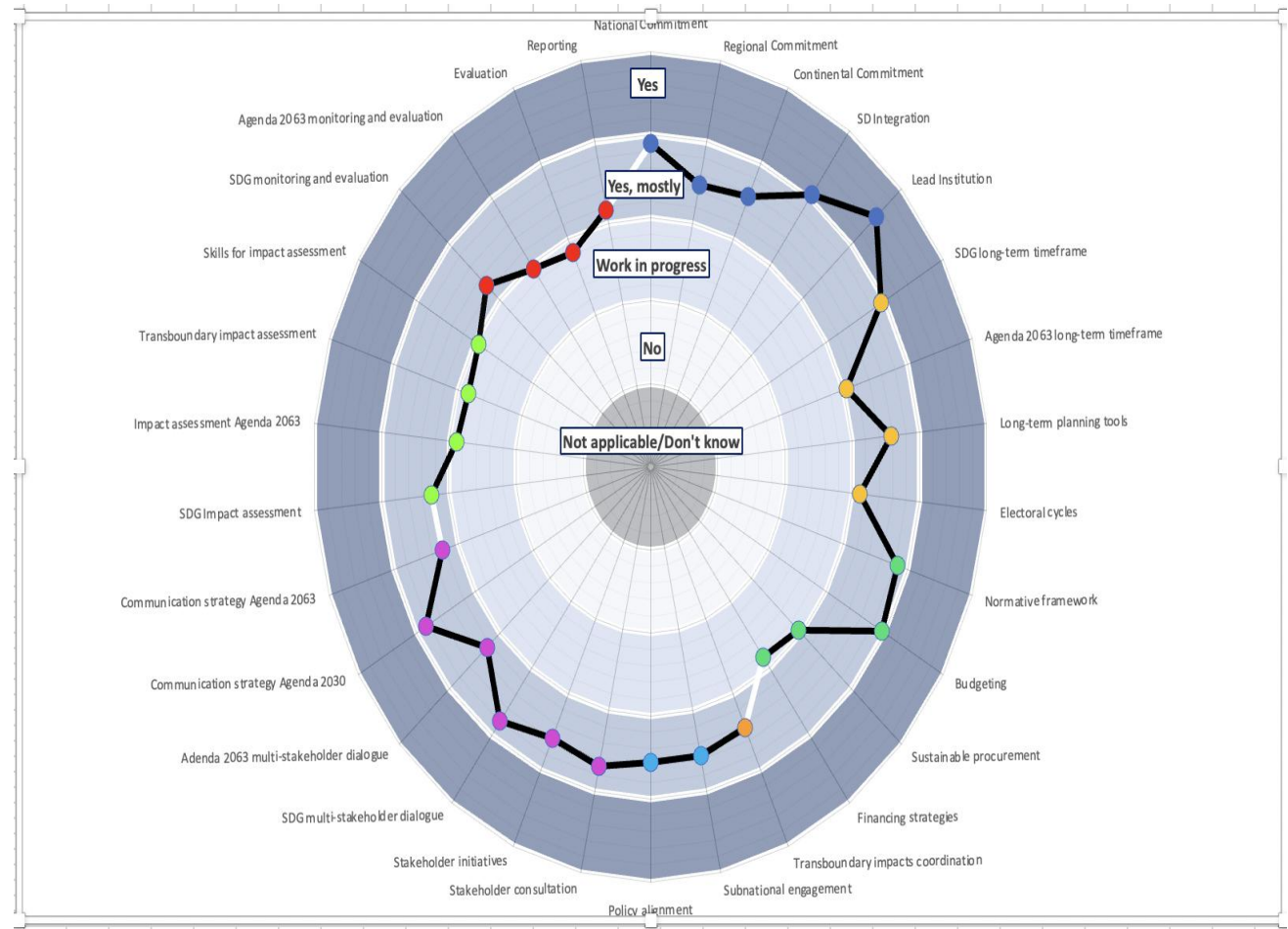
Namibia

has been actively engaged in APRM process .

First governance review was conducted in 2023. Also, Namibia conducted a targeted review on youth unemployment

Ghana

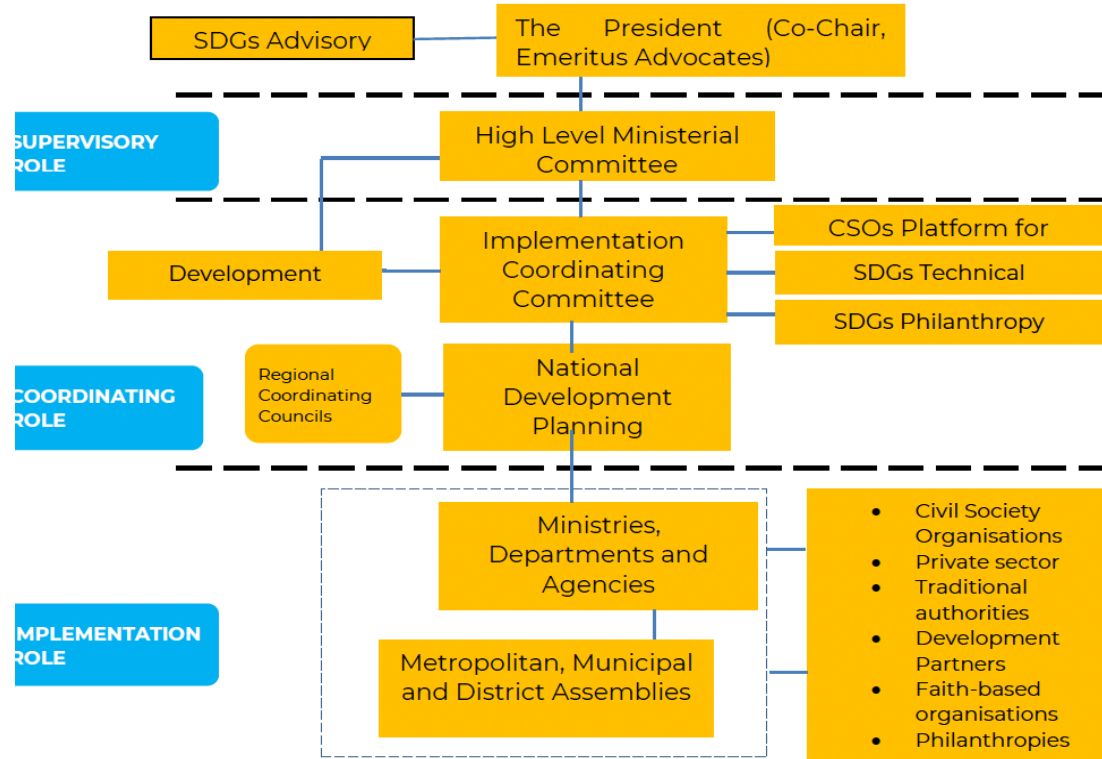
- **Strengths:** Political commitment and leadership, alongside mechanisms supporting whole-of-government coordination and vertical coherence, were identified as the strongest components of Ghana's approach to PCSD.
- **Challenges:** Areas perceived as needing further development included the integration of long-term visioning, impact analysis and assessment, as well as monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
- Additionally, the workshop emphasized the importance of fostering a **multi-stakeholder approach**, which empowers civil society organizations (CSOs) and youth to actively contribute to implementing both local SDG and Agenda 2063 initiatives.



Ghana



Figure 1.1. Ghana's institutional architecture for SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation



Source: NDPC, 2019.

- Submitted VNR three times
- A very engaged country in capacity building on SDGs, Agenda 2063 and APRM processes
- Civil Society is extremely vibrant
- The National Planning Commission takes the lead in supporting the districts and other cities to localize the SDGs
- DESA-APRM VLR Workshop in Kumasi city
- Policy Coherence assessment



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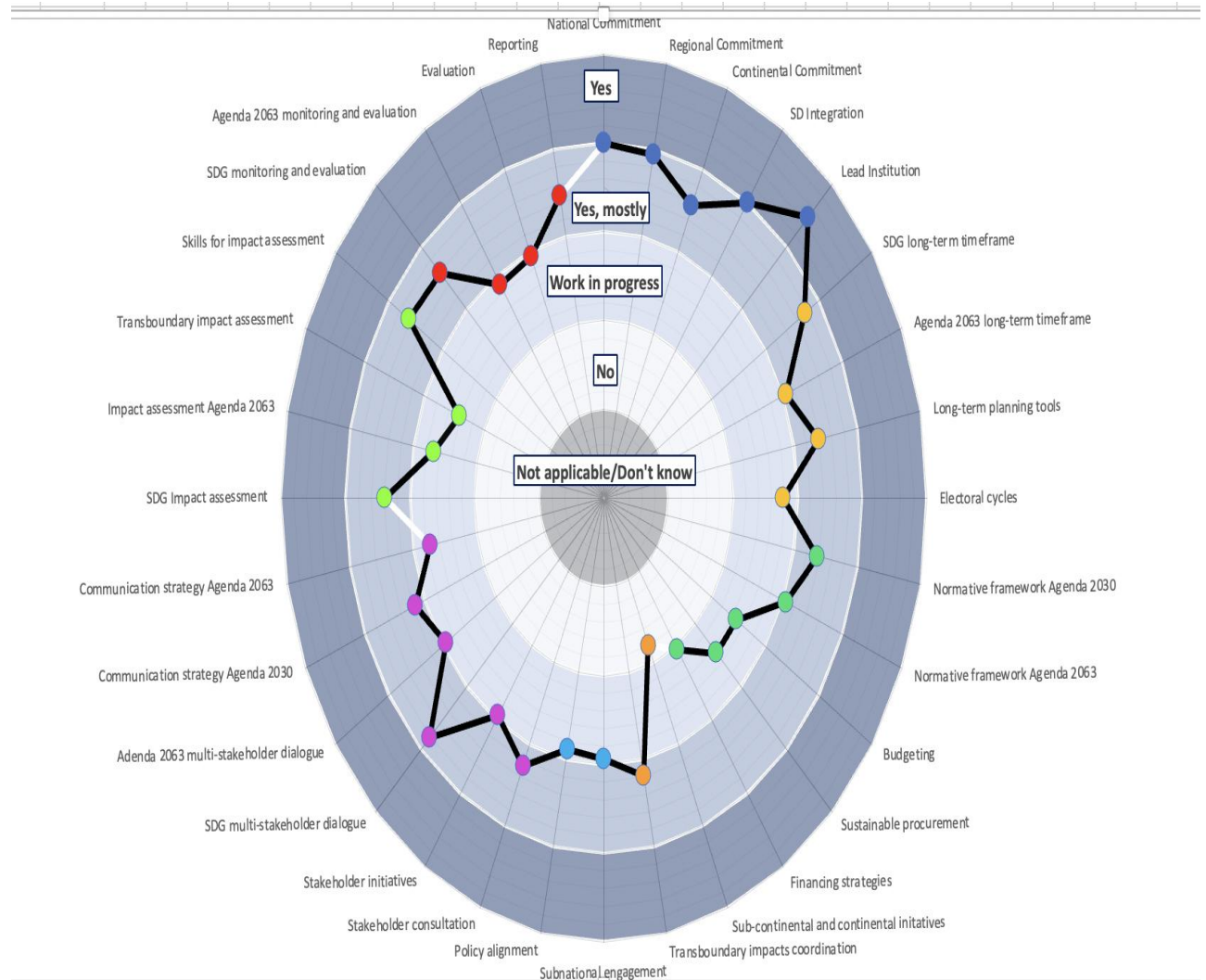


SOUTH AFRICA :COORDINATION MECHANISM

South Africa

- **Strengths:** Political commitment and leadership, alongside adequate coordination mechanisms were identified as the strongest components of Ghana's approach to PCSD.
- **Challenges:** long term planning and adequate SDGs integration into national plan at district level. Impact assessment, lack of evaluation

Policy alignment and sub-national engagement



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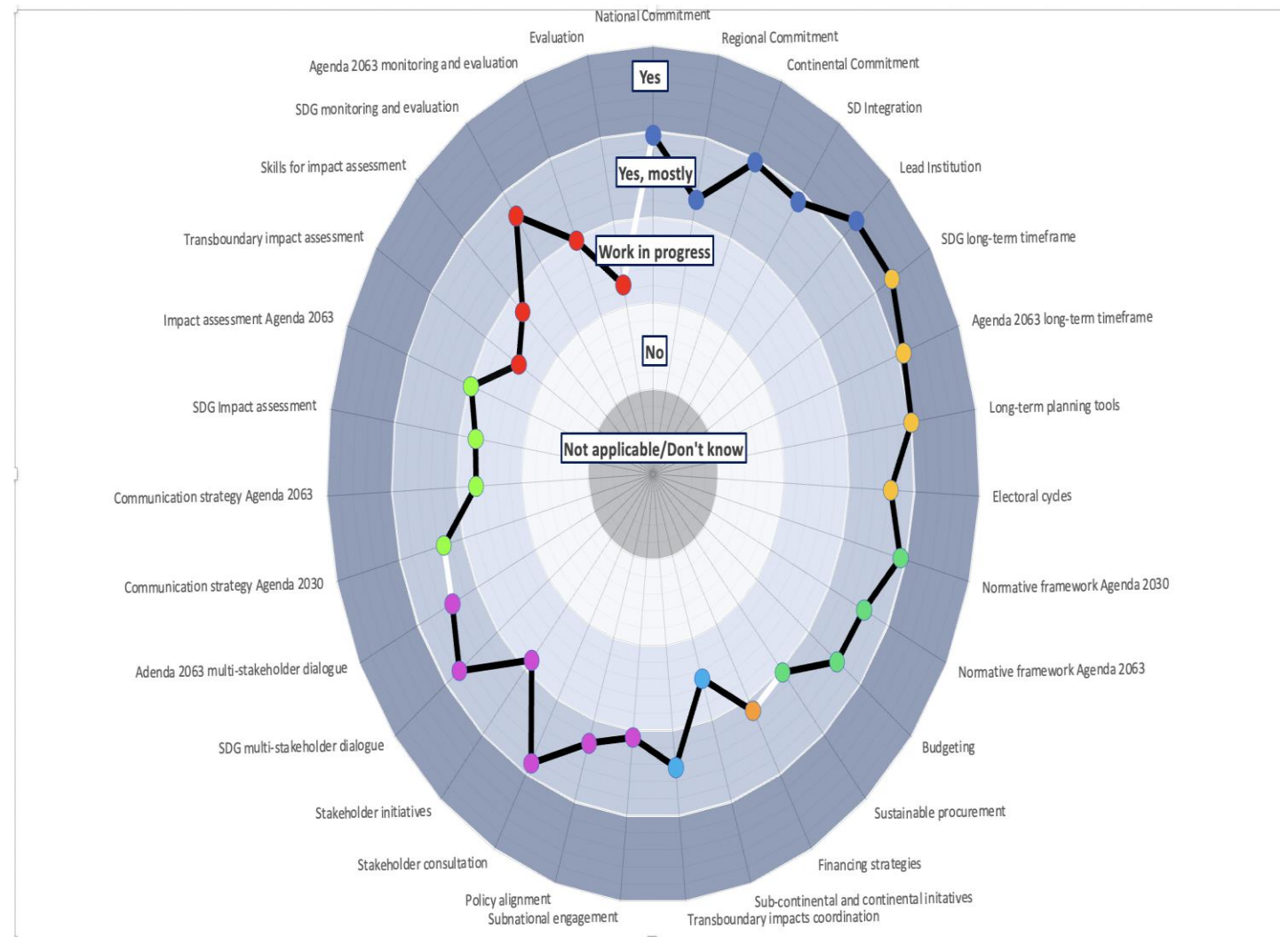
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Namibia



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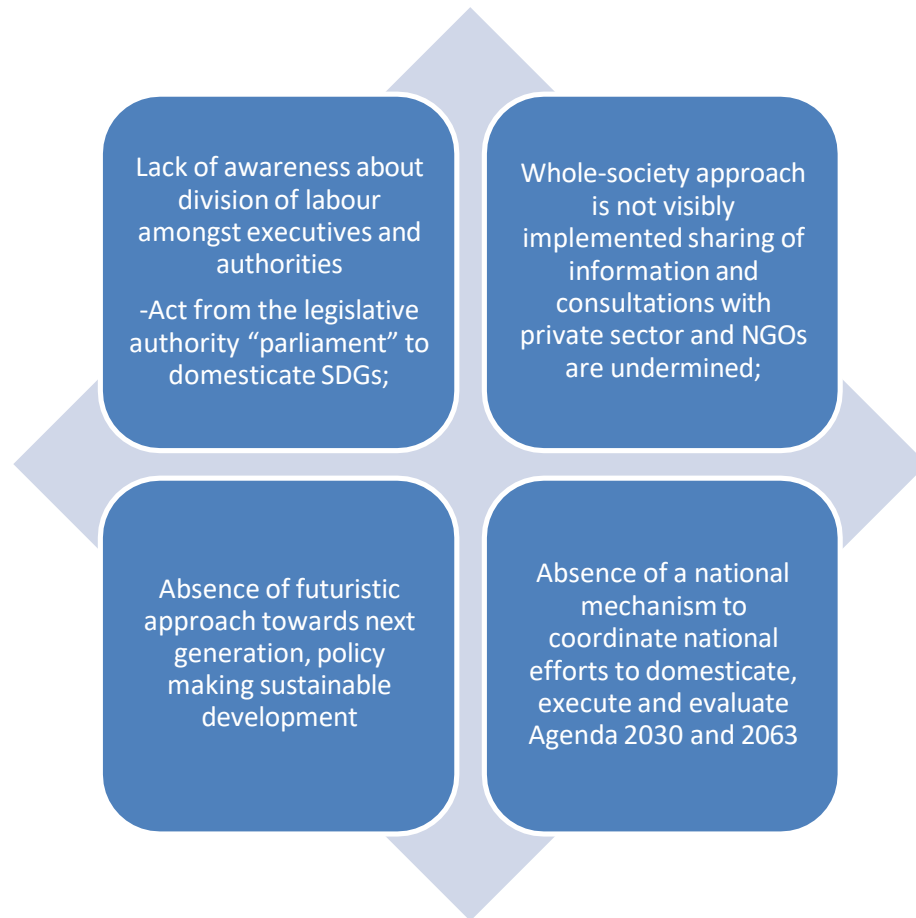
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Weaknesses vs opportunities



Opportunities

- Legislative branch may take the lead in establishing a dialogue on domestication of SDGs and Agenda 2063.
- Political will remains imperative to equally integrate Agenda 2063 into NDPs.
- Consultations with key sectors of mining, electricity and private sector can be enhanced during the consolidation of the sixth NDP.
- Human resources management and skills upgrade shall be revised to enhance agenda 2030/2063 domestication.



Kenya

Institutional and coordination mechanisms

SDGs Technical Working Group/ Inter-Agency technical committee

SDGs Liaison Office (SLO)

KEPSA: mechanism with private sector

Parliamentary SDG caucus

Constitutionalism and rule of law elements

District- planning module and multi-level governance

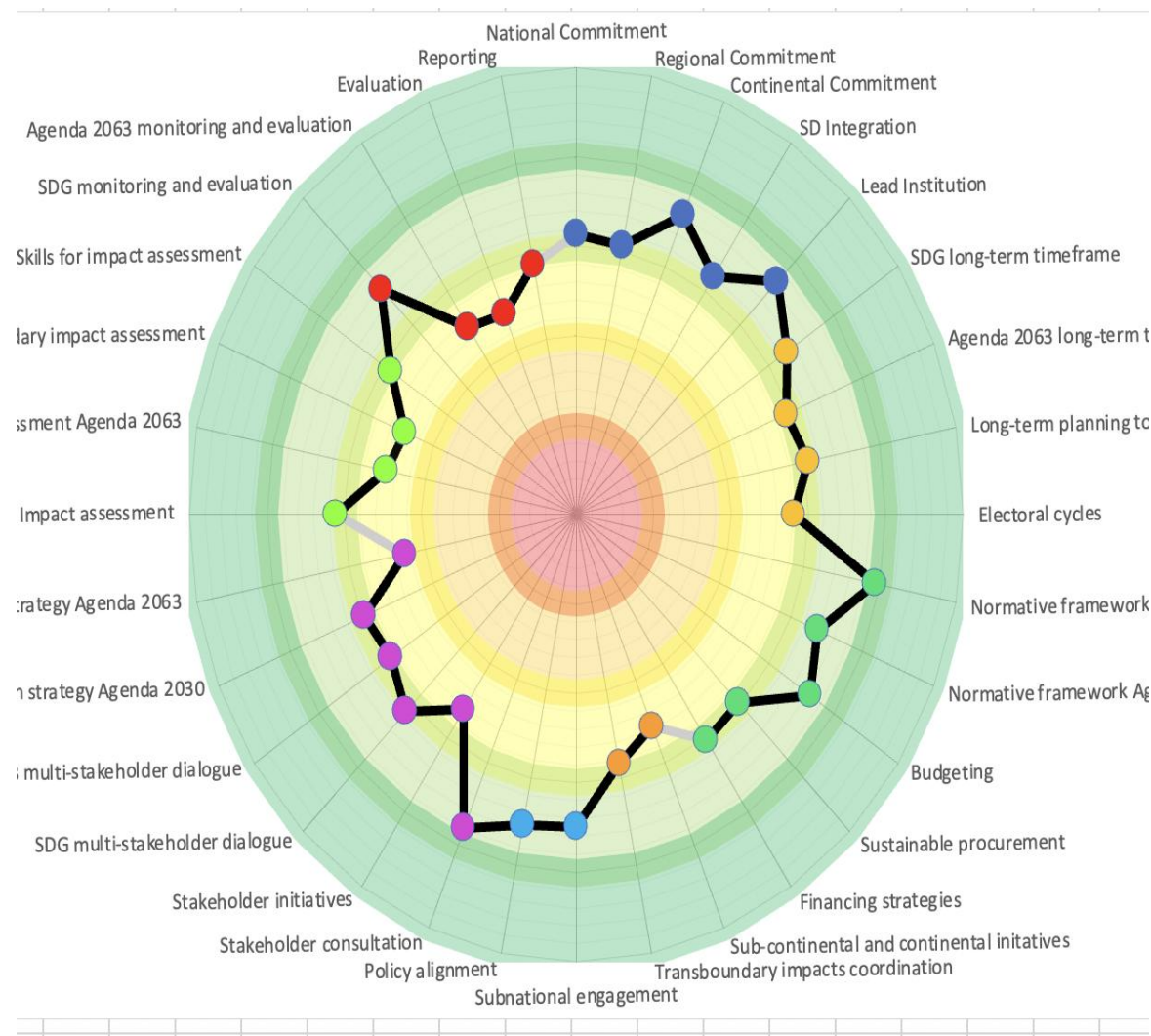
Vibrant CSOs and youth engagement

Institutional mechanisms and role of APRM national structures

Article 6(2) states that the "two levels of government are distinct and interdependent and are expected to conduct their mutual relations based on consultation and cooperation".

Kenya

- **Political commitment** is hindered by insufficient public participation, inadequate budget allocation, and limited training capacity.
- **Inefficient coordination** and limited understanding of policy coherence mechanisms necessitate improved policy integration, capacity building for policy development
- although Kenya employs impact assessments and decision-making tools like advisory bodies, there is a need for **extensive data utilization** and increased transparency in reporting policy impacts.



Challenges of Policy Coherence in Africa

- National

- ✓ Level of ownership and political commitment
- ✓ Checks and balances of political systems
- ✓ Role of CSOs, private sector and NGOs
- ✓ Statistical capacities
- ✓ National governance eco-system for Agenda 2030 and 2063
- ✓ Affirmative measures for laws application

- Continental

- ✓ Absence of follow-up and monitoring mechanisms on continental visions
- ✓ Lack of awareness on policy coherence aspects and principles
- ✓ Political ownership
- ✓ Resources : human and financial
- ✓ Lack of tools to assess policy coherence



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Way forward

- Necessity to continue collaboration with the OECD on PCSD program
- New member states are interested : Uganda, Sierra Leone , Comoros, Zimbabwe are interested to leveraging on the program once resources are available.
- OECD-APRM PCSD regional initiative is an imperative opportunity for benchmarking between African and European countries and can be replicated to other areas of collaboration; economic governance, gender, youth, resilience. Etc

