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FRAMING POLICY COHERENCE FOR THE GEF

Framing Policy Coherence for the GEF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. For the Global Environment Facility (GEF), policy coherence can be defined as an approach to integrate environmental objectives into domestic policymaking by fostering synergies, maximizing benefits, and managing trade-offs across economic, social, and environmental policy areas, and by balancing domestic policy objectives with commitments under the multilateral environmental agreements.
2. Policy coherence matters to the GEF to ensure that global environmental benefits (GEBs) created by its projects are not undermined or negated due to misaligned policies that allow leakage, reduce the durability of GEBs, or even result in investment in environmentally damaging behaviours, while recognizing that a balance needs to be struck with a country's economic and social objectives.
3. In addition to safeguarding these GEBs, better-integrated approaches with greater alignment between economic, social, and environmental policies would enable more ambitious levels of GEBs to be achieved more quickly and at lower cost.
4. In designing its approach to policy coherence, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel suggests that the GEF should think about policy coherence working across different sectors, across different levels of government, and across different timescales; it should articulate explicit objectives for addressing policy coherence in a GEF context; and should consider how to coordinate its influence in all these areas.
5. The GEF also should think about how to operationalize policy coherence at its different operational levels, from those within its narrower sphere of control such as its projects and programs (in particular, the Integrated Programs and the new pool of funds for policy coherence), to working with countries, as well as its wider sphere of influence in the multilateral environmental agreements.
6. This paper provides details of actions and tools that could be deployed at different levels, including some already used by the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the World Bank, as well as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and GIZ (the German Corporation for International Cooperation). It also suggests how the GEF could develop a coordinated approach to key objectives for policy coherence.

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1. WHY IS POLICY COHERENCE IMPORTANT FOR THE GEF?

1. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines policy coherence for development as “an approach to integrate the dimensions of sustainable development throughout domestic and international policy-making. ...by: (i) fostering synergies and maximizing benefits across economic, social, and environmental policy areas, (ii) balancing domestic policy objectives with internationally recognized sustainable development goals, and (iii) addressing the transboundary and long-term impacts of policies, including those likely to affect developing countries”.¹ As custodian of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which includes target 17.14 on policy coherence, the United Nations Environment Programme defines it as “the coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development”.²

2. It is widely acknowledged that global investments to support the goals of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are woefully inadequate and that perverse investments (incentives and subsidies) exceed positive ones manyfold. There is an estimated need for about US\$ 4,000 billion per year to 2030³ in total finance for sustaining healthy natural capital and to address climate change, yet only around US\$ 700 billion per year has been committed,⁴ even though the International Energy Agency and the OECD estimate that fossil fuel subsidies total more than US\$ 600 billion per year⁵ and that governments spend another US\$ 500 billion per year in support of activities that are potentially harmful to biodiversity.⁶

3. For the GEF, policy coherence can be defined as an approach to integrate environmental objectives into domestic policymaking by fostering synergies, maximizing benefits, and managing trade-offs across economic, social, and environmental policy areas and by balancing domestic policy objectives with commitments under the MEAs.

4. Policy coherence matters to the GEF to ensure that the global environmental benefits (GEBs) created by its projects are not undermined or negated due to misaligned policies that allow leakage, reduce the durability of GEBs, or even result in investment in environmentally damaging behaviours,⁷ while recognizing that a balance needs to be struck with a country’s economic and social objectives.

5. In addition to safeguarding these GEBs, better-integrated approaches with greater alignment between economic, social, and environmental policies would enable more ambitious levels of GEBs to be achieved more quickly and at lower cost.

6. Aligning these approaches not only reduces pressures that may undermine GEBs once achieved but also may release funding from perverse investments to expand the finance available globally to achieve GEBs, both outside and within the GEF’s own mandate, directly and through co-investment.⁸

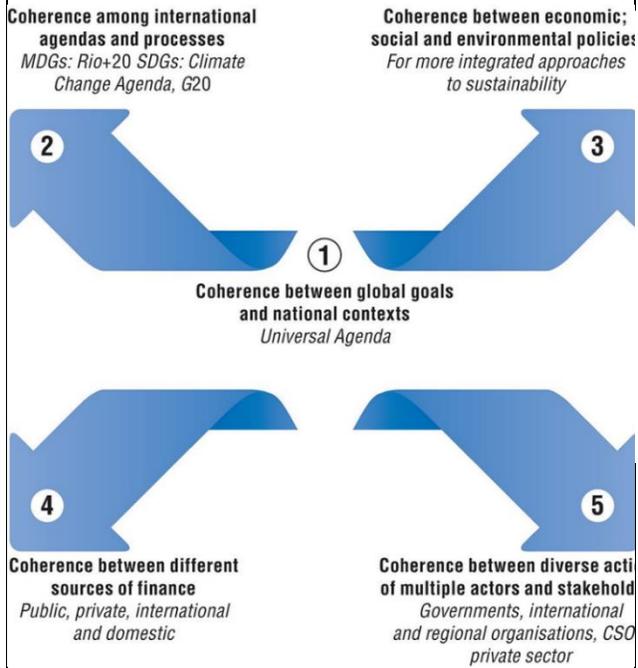
2. HOW IS POLICY COHERENCE UNDERSTOOD IN THE LITERATURE AND IN GEF-8?

7. The OECD echoes literature that recognizes that policy coherence can have at least three dimensions: across sectors (horizontal), across levels of governance (vertical), and across time frames (temporal). If policies are not coherent in one of these dimensions, there may be repercussions in the others.⁹ This recognition underlies a useful broad framing for the different actors and approaches that may be involved in working toward policy coherence (CSO: civil society organization; MDG: Millennium Development Goal; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal.

8.). It would be beneficial for the GEF's eighth replenishment (GEF-8) to adopt a broad framing such as this and to consider how to coordinate the GEF's influence in all these dimensions.

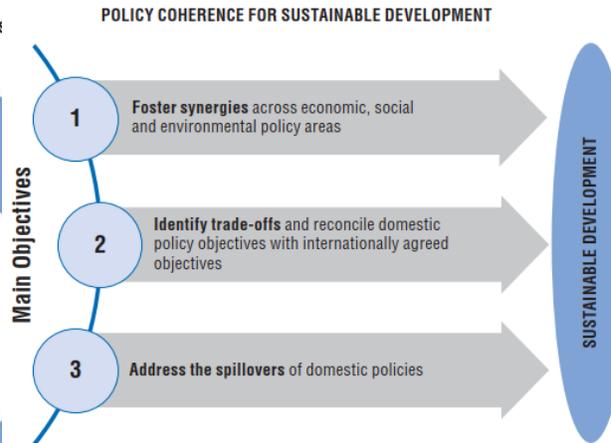
9. The OECD also helpfully identifies three key pathways aimed at assisting national governments in moving toward policy coherence (). These pathways highlight the two key objectives for the GEF: achieving better integration by maximizing synergies and managing trade-offs while achieving better durability of outcomes by minimizing negative spillovers. For the GEF, the idea of coherence must link operationally to issues such as negative spillovers and leakage (see box 1), perverse incentives, and harmful subsidies.

Figure 1: Five complementary levels of policy coherence. Source: OECD, 2016, figure 2.5.¹⁰



CSO: civil society organization; MDG: Millennium Development Goal; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal.

Figure 2: Three pathways for implementing policy coherence for sustainable development. Source: OECD, 2016, figure 2.3.¹¹



Box 1: Spillovers, Leakage, and Policy Coherence

“Leakage” is one potential outcome of a lack of policy coherence, whether cross-sectorally or across levels of governance (from local to global). Leakage of global environmental benefits occurs when actions aimed at reducing undesirable effects in a target place, in fact, lead to (or at least do not prevent) these effects occurring elsewhere, thereby negating the benefits. This can occur locally (e.g. protection of Peruvian forests resulting in deforestation in surrounding areas¹²) or distantly (e.g. Vietnamese forest protection displacing deforestation to trading partners abroad¹³).

Leakage is likely to be one important reason why investments in global environmental benefits do not seem to be reversing overall environmental changes, and minimizing it is key to ensuring that the intended outcomes of the investments of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and others are enduring. Too often, projects have no way of guaranteeing that the good they do locally is not undone in the next valley or another country. Paying more explicit attention to policy coherence while choosing what projects to undertake in target countries can at least avoid investing in projects where leakage is likely. Leakage is an issue for all global environmental commons.¹⁴ For greenhouse gas emissions, attention is increasingly being paid to allocating emissions to end-users so that the export of energy-intensive processing is tracked; for biodiversity, approaches emphasizing very low net extinction rates are being proposed; for pollutants, recipient countries are starting to reject dumped waste. Taking land degradation neutrality (LDN) as an example: There is a global commitment to LDN, and (gradually) each country is also committing to it, such that, in principle, if every GEF project with land degradation benefits was lodged as part of a country’s LDN commitment, those benefits would be secure locally and globally and would be subject to structured monitoring. (See box 2.)

Leakage is a negative type of spillover; it can be positive or negative and is an expanding topic for scrutiny in today’s telecoupled age¹⁵ In governing spillovers in general, organizations are encouraged to adopt an explicit overall goal of minimizing negative and maximizing positive spillover effects, supported by three general principles: fairness, responsibility, and capability. The GEF could help the multilateral environmental agreements develop mechanisms comparable to those for LDN but tailored for each global environmental commons and then have all GEF project outcomes protected by those measures.

What is “Good” Policy Coherence?

10. Emerging literature is critiquing a simplistic concept of policy coherence as normatively “good”. Clearly, it would be possible to have perfect coherence among inequitable economic policies, yet these would be bad for the long-term condition of our global life support system as well as shorter-term human well-being. Thus, it is important to acknowledge and make explicit the normative question, What is “good” policy coherence (and who defines this)? For the GEF, good policy coherence should ensure that the improvements in GEBs for which it is responsible are not undermined by other policy directions, while of course acknowledging that, in a broader context, such as the SDGs, this has to be balanced with social outcomes. Thus, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) suggests that, **for the GEF, “good” policy coherence should**

ensure compatibility with the environmental goals of the MEAs and other environmental agreements for which the GEF provides funding.

11. Simplistically, this might mean that good policy coherence would be achieved by ensuring that no national policy undermines the outcomes of the country's environmental policies. However, such an analysis needs to examine the detail. For example, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act in Australia¹⁶ is an environmental policy that takes primacy over others because it must be satisfied before permission is given to open a new coal mine. In this case, there is a process that should ensure that the new mine does not damage the habitat of an endangered species or plant community (or will establish offsets). This might appear to satisfy the criterion of ensuring coherence. However, the terms of the assessment are constrained in the Act so that it does not consider whether that mine may be contributing to climate change that will ultimately wipe out those endangered species. Environmental policies should, at least collectively, establish conditions that ensure that coherence with other policies is sufficient to prevent environmental outcomes from being undermined (as proposed, for example, for land degradation neutrality; see box 2).

Policy Coherence in GEF-8

12. In the GEF-8 Strategic Positioning Framework, policy coherence is defined most broadly as “the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies creating synergies towards achieving the agreed objectives”.¹⁷ Elsewhere, the GEF uses a variety of narrower definitions that may highlight integration (“the reduction/elimination of perverse incentives that exist for nature conservation”¹⁸), finance (“must be reduced through the creation of domestic policy environments that are harmonized internally as well as with national and global environmental goals”¹⁹), or country institutions (“in support of policy, legislative and other reforms, and the exploration of an overall cross-cutting requirement (where relevant) to establish a set of policy-oriented outcomes and outputs”²⁰). These are all valid elaborations on how to implement policy coherence, but there is no explicitly stated goal for policy coherence to help mobilize more finance or ensure the durability of the GEF's investments.

13. STAP observes that these different definitions reflect the potential to operationalize activities to support policy coherence at different levels within the GEF and its partnerships. Hence, some general framing is required to ensure that such activities are aligned, and indeed *coherent*, across the GEF. STAP suggests that it is useful to think about **how the GEF can operationalize and synergize its approaches to policy coherence** at five levels that work from the GEF's narrower sphere of control through to its wider sphere of influence:

1. Projects
2. Integrated Programs and focal areas
3. GEF Global Programs and other corporate activities (e.g. Country Engagement Strategy, Non-Grant Instruments, knowledge management and learning system, policy coherence pool)

4. Work with countries and regional partnerships (e.g. ministries of planning and finance; legislative and executive branches of recipient countries)
5. MEAs and other global alliances that foster policy coherence

14. These levels help focus on what the different purposes of policy coherence may be and who may have responsibility for considering policy coherence while providing a framework for coordination on the issue across different GEF activities.

Box 2: Land degradation neutrality: Maximizing synergies and minimizing trade-offs

The land degradation neutrality (LDN) framework aspires to sustain and improve the stocks of land-based natural capital and associated flows of ecosystem services to support the future prosperity and security of humankind. Implementing the framework requires maintaining or improving land productivity, increasing the resilience of the land and the populations that depend on it, and seeking synergies with other social, economic, and environmental objectives related to national development strategies. Decision-makers should balance anticipated and unavoidable land degradation (e.g. land-use conversion to enhance national food security) with planned positive actions to improve conditions in areas of similar land types and should implement recommended integrated land-use planning processes to track and balance these actions (see figure).

Figure: In the context of land degradation neutrality (LDN), integrated land-use planning (ILUP) seeks to balance the economic, social, and cultural opportunities provided by the land-based natural capital with the need to maintain and enhance healthy, functioning ecosystems. National development aspirations influence ILUP processes and inform LDN target-setting processes. ILUP requires the coordination of planning and management (including identifying policy coherence or the lack thereof) across sectors concerned with land resources and land use within administrative or geographic spatial units (catchments, regions, countries), aiming to balance competing demands for land resources (e.g. food, land-derived energy, climate, water, biological diversity).

LDN interventions benefit from participatory processes, good governance principles (e.g. removing and reversing policy drivers that lead to poor land management), and **policy coherence across scales and sectors**. To avoid unintended impacts, economic development plans, infrastructure policies, agricultural subsidies, and land-use planning policies should be reviewed to ensure coherence with LDN policies. Governments can also establish mechanisms, such as legal covenants, to ensure the long-term protection of land restored through counterbalancing. The LDN framework is thus an example of a global instrument that can facilitate policy coherence.



3. EXPERIENCES OF HOW POLICY COHERENCE CAN BE OPERATIONALIZED TO ADVANCE GEBs

15. Various GEF Agencies and other global institutions have developed processes and tools to approach policy coherence in their work. Many of these processes and tools recognize the three key pathways identified by the OECD (figure 2): capitalizing on synergies, managing trade-offs, and avoiding negative spillovers. The Asian Development Bank explicitly addresses policy constraints in its projects in order to strengthen policy coherence across sectors for development (particularly focused on fragility, conflict, climate change, and small island developing states). The World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development align financial flows and sectoral policies and strategies in their investments to ensure coherence with the Paris Agreement. The United Nations Development Programme has an integrated finance planning framework to assist countries in managing policies and strategies, including using scenario planning for policy coherence. And the United Nations Environment Programme, as the custodian of SDG17, has methods to measure and monitor SDG17's target for policy coherence. The OECD itself has developed explicit analytical, institutional, and monitoring frameworks to diagnose, support, and track country-level policy coherence.²¹

16. Table 1 lists a variety of activities and tools that are available to deploy at each of the GEF's operational levels (some are relevant at multiple levels), drawing on the sources summarized in the annex and existing activities in the GEF. In short, there are many examples for the GEF to call on at any of its operational levels.

Table 1: Examples of activities and tools that can be applied to policy coherence at different operational levels in the GEF (see annex for sources).

Level of activity in the GEF	Example activities and tools
1. Projects	<p><i>Avoiding undermining of GEBs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of national policies to avoid funding where incoherence may cause negative spillovers or leakage • Scenario planning for policy coherence (including integrated finance planning frameworks) <p><i>Maximizing return on investment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of national policy coherence to target projects that capture maximum co-investment and synergies across GEBs as well as co-benefits
2. Integrated Programs and focal areas	<p><i>Prioritizing program development on topics with relevant policy coherence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of policies at country or global level for program topics (e.g. global value chains, fragility, conflict, climate change) in target regions • Analysis of vertical and horizontal coherence, as well as inter-organizational and inter-donor coherence <p><i>Supporting capacity-building in target countries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South–South knowledge exchange on improving policy coherence around key GEBs • Engagement of national GEF and relevant MEA focal points, as well as development ministries, on Integrated Program topic • Integrated planning across government agencies, and implementation of whole of government approaches

Level of activity in the GEF	Example activities and tools
3. GEF Global Programs and other corporate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pooled funding for policy coherence (e.g. applied as innovation funding to learn how to address perverse incentives and harmful subsidies) • Embedding of policy coherence considerations in the Knowledge Management and Learning Strategy • Embedding of policy coherence considerations in the Results-based Management Framework
4. Work with countries and regional partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country focal point capacity-building (e.g. for convening cross-government discussions to identify perverse incentives) • General engagement between country focal points and their national focal points for different MEAs, as well as development ministries • Facilitation of an alliance of countries to apply natural capital accounting • Support or strengthening legislators' access to data and information on MEAs; strengthening the involvement of legislative bodies in metric setting for GEBs • Support of caucus (e.g. International Conservation Caucus Foundation) efforts to strengthen collaboration between legislative and executive branches to maximize coherence among laws and policies
5. Work with MEAs and other global alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of development and application of approaches like land degradation neutrality that enable countries to implement and track aspects of policy coherence practically • Engagement in global alliances (e.g. United Nations Environment Assembly) or platforms (e.g. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) where synergies and collaborations across the MEAs can be harnessed to strengthen policy coherence planning and actions

GEB: global environmental benefit; GEF: Global Environment Facility; MEA: multilateral environmental agreement.

4. IMPLICATIONS OF POLICY COHERENCE FOR THE GEF

17. STAP suggests that the GEF should develop a coordinated approach to policy coherence across the five operational levels previously discussed. This approach should be oriented around some key objectives for policy coherence for the GEF, which STAP suggests could be based on the two objectives proposed in section 2 (achieving better integration by maximizing synergies and managing trade-offs, while achieving better durability of outcomes by minimizing negative spillovers). These objectives would each lead to a coordinated suite of (potentially overlapping) operational approaches at different levels in the GEF, as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Possible packages of activities across operational levels in the GEF for two aspects of policy coherence, illustrating how to achieve coordination across the GEF’s spheres of control and influence.

<p>Align and mobilize finance to achieve more ambitious levels of GEBs quicker, creating synergies and managing trade-offs through better-integrated approaches, drawing on diverse sources of finance (public and private) to incentivize greater investment for GEBs</p>	<p>Ensure GEBs, once achieved, are not undermined or negated due to misaligned policies that allow leakage, reduce the durability of the GEBs, or even result in investment in damaging behaviours</p>
<p><i>One aspect of coordination for this pathway could focus on perverse incentives:</i></p>	<p><i>One aspect of coordination for this pathway could focus on non-environmental policies that drive negative environmental impacts:</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Sphere of control ↔ Sphere of influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporately, the GEF could work with the MEAs to influence countries to redirect perverse incentives to deliver GEBs. • The GEF could support these efforts with GEF-funded capacity-building of country focal points to convene cross-government discussions to identify such perverse incentives, which could be captured in the Knowledge Management and Learning System. • Integrated Programs could analyse the perverse incentives in their area of focus and seek to coordinate some groups of countries to redirect some of the perverse incentives towards positive GEB outcomes, through innovation and engagement. • The proposed funding window could develop some projects specifically on innovating around perverse incentives. • All projects, whether in an Integrated Program or a focal area, could analyse the policy contexts in which they are proposing to operate to identify any perverse incentives that should be mitigated but might also have potential for redirection. Individual projects are unlikely to achieve much, but their screening will contribute to awareness-raising on the issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporately, the GEF can apply its influence to improve the likelihood that recipient nations will have environment-friendly coherence across their national development policies, for example by supporting the International Conservation Caucus Foundation. • The GEF could support these efforts by funding capacity-building of country focal points to convene cross-government discussions to encourage (a) coherence and (b) governments to prioritize projects for GEF funding that are not likely to be undermined by policy incoherence. • Integrated Programs can analyse the common challenges from incoherent policies in their scope and either avoid investing in projects that are subject to these policies or promote approaches to improve coherence in the program’s area of focus. • The pool of funds for policy coherence could be invested in aligned projects aimed specifically at innovating for policy coherence in these critical areas. • All projects, whether in an Integrated Program or a focal area, could analyse the policy contexts in which they are proposing to operate, with the intent of minimizing funding in contexts where GEBs are unlikely to be enduring due to leakage or other negative spillovers.

GEB: global environmental benefit; GEF: Global Environment Facility; MEA: multilateral environmental agreement.

18. Such a coordinated approach would enable all levels of operation to reinforce one another. This would create the highest likelihood of the GEF ensuring its own projects are carried out in contexts where policy incoherence should not undermine GEBs, at the same time as helping promote policy coherence globally in ways that are conducive to achieving the goals of the MEAs.

5. CONCLUSIONS FOR THE GEF

19. STAP recommends that the GEF would benefit from:

- Adopting a comprehensive framing of policy coherence for the GEF, linked to key objectives for pursuing policy coherence at all operational levels in GEF-8. STAP offers the material presented here as a start for this initiative.
- Coordinating support for policy coherence across all operational levels in the GEF, so that the GEF's internal approach is itself coherent and self-reinforcing. Table 2 is presented as an example of how this internal approach might be developed, drawing on example tools and processes shown in table 1 and the annex.
- Ensuring that knowledge generated about policy coherence is captured in the Knowledge Management and Learning system that the GEF implements. This intent should be incorporated into the Knowledge Management and Learning strategy.

ANNEX: EXAMPLES OF TOOLS AND GUIDANCE

Table: Selected approaches, tools, and guidance to facilitate analysis of policy coherence, horizontally across sectors and vertically from subnational to global, and their potential relevance to the five operational levels at which the GEF may coordinate its approach to policy coherence. (Numbers 1 to 5 correspond to the five operational levels defined in the main text; see table 1.)

Tool/guidance name	What it does	1	2	3	4	5
Development Finance Assessment Guidebook (UNDP) ²²	Assessment process for governments, supporting more integrated approaches to financing that are more aligned with longer-term sustainable development objectives and more coherent and collaborative across public and private financing	X	X	X	X	X
Designed Monitoring Framework (ADB) ²³	Guidelines to bring policy coherence into project design through situation analysis and development of solutions that allow for policy incoherence to be part of the problem	X	X	X		
Rapid Integrated Assessment (UNDP) ²⁴	Toolkit for evaluating vertical and horizontal policy coherence in national and local plans by assessing the level of alignment between plans or strategies (national or subnational levels), sectoral plans, and SDG targets	X	X	X	X	X
Assessment of tools for policy coherence (GIZ) ²⁵	Assessment of tools for policymakers to link climate, environment, and sustainable development agendas	X	X	X	X	X
Policy coherence screening tool (OECD) ²⁶	Framework that includes an integrated checklist of key elements to be considered by governments and project developers in policy coherence for sustainable development	X	X	X	X	X
Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support (MAPS) (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO) ²⁷	Training course for governments and project developers on using the MAPS approach to support efforts to achieve the SDGs through coherent and integrated policy efforts				X	X
Policy coherence for development (Koff et al., 2020) ²⁸	Guidelines for governments to operationalize policy coherence for development; these guidelines help examine vertical and horizontal coherence, as well as inter-organizational and inter-donor coherence	X	X	X	X	X
Measuring Policy Coherence for Migration and Development (World Bank) ²⁹	Toolkit and dashboard helping policymakers identify critical policy areas and institutional mechanisms for fostering policy coherence for migration and development, recognizing that policy incoherence can lead to negative spillover effects and wasted resources	X	X	X	X	X
Integrated policies and policy coherence for SDGs (United Nations) ³⁰	Learning package and toolkit to enable government officials and United Nations country teams to deliver training for government officials on integrated policies, systemic approaches, and policy coherence for SDGs	X	X	X	X	X
Environmental and Social Framework for IPF Operation (World Bank) ³¹	Guidance notes for borrowers to assess and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of a project in a manner consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards	X	X			
SDG acceleration toolkit (UNDP, UNSDG) ³²	Toolkit for United Nations country teams, policy experts, and governments to support immediate socioeconomic response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as effective recovery planning and implementation	X	X	X	X	X
SDG indicator 17.14.1 (UNEP) ³³	Mechanisms for countries to assess and report progress towards policy coherence for sustainable development and to identify areas for improvement to further enhance their policy coherence for sustainable development	X	X		X	X

ADB: Asian Development Bank; GIZ: German Corporation for International Cooperation; ILO: International Labour Organization; IPF: Investment Project Financing; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal; UNDP: United Nations Development Programme; UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme; UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund; UNSDG: United Nations Sustainable Development Group.

ENDNOTES

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- ¹ Koff, H., Challenger, A., & Portillo, I., 2020. "[Guidelines for operationalizing policy coherence for development \(PCD\) as a methodology for the design and implementation of sustainable development strategies](#)". *Sustainability*, 12, 4055. doi:10.3390/su12104055.
- ² UNEP, 2020. "[Methodology for SDG-indicator 17.14.1: Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development](#)". United Nations Environment Programme.
- ³ IEA, 2021. [World Energy Outlook 2021](#). International Energy Agency, Paris.
- ⁴ UNEP, 2021. [State of Finance for Nature](#). United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi.
- ⁵ Koplow, D., & Steenblik, R., 2022. [Protecting Nature by Reforming Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: The Role of Business](#). Earth Track, Cambridge, MA.
- ⁶ OECD, 2020. [A Comprehensive Overview of Global Biodiversity Finance](#). OECD Publishing, Paris.
- ⁷ Stafford Smith, M., 2019. [Achieving Enduring Outcomes from GEF Investments](#). A STAP Advisory Document. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility, Washington, D.C.; STAP, 2020. [STAP's Initial Perspective on GEF 8](#). Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility, Washington, D.C.; STAP, 2021. [Enabling Elements of Good Project Design](#). Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility, Washington, D.C.; Coscieme, L., Mortensen, L.F., & Donohue, I., 2021. "[Enhance environmental policy coherence to meet the Sustainable Development Goals](#)". *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 296, 126502. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.126502.
- ⁸ OECD, 2016. [Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016](#). OECD Publishing, Paris; Stafford-Smith, M., et al., 2017. "[Integration: The key to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals](#)". *Sustainability Science*, 12(6), 911–19. doi:10.1007/s11625-016-0383-3; OECD, 2021. [Integrating Environmental and Climate Action into Development Co-operation](#). OECD Publishing, Paris; OECD, 2021. [Implementing the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development: Guidance Note](#). OECD Publishing, Paris.
- ⁹ Kanda, W., et al., 2022. "[Policy coherence in a fragmented context: The case of biogas systems in Brazil](#)". *Energy Research & Social Science*, 87, 102454. doi:10.1016/j.erss.2021.102454; Sari, D.A., et al., 2021. "[Evaluating policy coherence: A case study of peatland forests on the Kampar Peninsula landscape, Indonesia](#)". *Land Use Policy*, 105, 105396. doi:10.1016/j.landusepol.2021.105396.
- ¹⁰ OECD, 2016. [Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016](#). OECD Publishing, Paris.
- ¹¹ OECD, 2016. [Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016](#). OECD Publishing, Paris.
- ¹² Oliveira, P.J.C., et al., 2007. "[Land-use allocation protects the Peruvian Amazon](#)". *Science*, 317(5842), 1233. doi:10.1126/science.1146324.
- ¹³ Meyfroidt, P., et al., 2013. "[Globalization of land use: Distant drivers of land change and geographic displacement of land use](#)". *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 5(5), 438–44. doi:10.1016/j.cosust.2013.04.003.
- ¹⁴ See, for example, Stafford-Smith, M., & Metternicht, G., 2021. "[Governing drylands as global environmental commons](#)". *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 48, 115–24. doi:10.1016/j.cosust.2020.12.006.
- ¹⁵ Liu, J., et al., 2018. "[Spillover systems in a telecoupled Anthropocene: Typology, methods, and governance for global sustainability](#)". *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 33, 58–69. doi:10.1016/j.cosust.2018.04.009
- ¹⁶ Government of Australia, 1999. [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#).
- ¹⁷ GEF, 2022. "[GEF-8 Strategic Positioning Framework](#)". Global Environment Facility, Washington, D.C.
- ¹⁸ GEF, 2022. "[GEF-8 Policy Directions: The enabling environment for transformation](#)". Global Environment Facility, Washington, D.C.
- ¹⁹ GEF, 2022. "[GEF-8 Strategic Positioning Framework](#)". Global Environment Facility, Washington, D.C.
- ²⁰ GEF, 2022. "[GEF-8 Policy Directions: The enabling environment for transformation](#)". Global Environment Facility, Washington, D.C.
- ²¹ OECD, 2016. [Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016](#). OECD Publishing, Paris. Table 22.1 of this publication identifies the following elements: (1) analytical framework (1.1 actors; 1.2 policy interlinkages; 1.3 enabling and disabling conditions [e.g. corruption, trade barriers, knowledge]; 1.4 sources of finance; 1.5 transboundary and intergenerational impacts); (2) institutional framework (Whole of government approaches: 2.1 awareness and understanding; 2.2 political commitment; 2.3 priority setting; 2.4 multi-stakeholder involvement; 2.5 strategic

framework. Policy coordination: 2.6 coordination mechanisms; 2.7 country-specific SDG targets; 2.8 interlinkages across governance levels; 2.9 budget processes; 2.10 administrative culture); (3) monitoring framework (3.1 strengthening monitoring and reporting mechanisms; 3.2 adapting monitoring mechanisms to the new agenda; 3.3 measuring policy interactions).

- ²² UNDP, 2021. [Development Finance Assessment Guidebook](#). United Nations Development Programme.
- ²³ ADB, 2020. [Guidelines for Preparing and Using a Design and Monitoring Framework](#). Asian Development Bank, Manila.
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