

Annex: Inclusive coordination to realize the 2030 Agenda

Country	VNR year	Description of good practice	Rationale
Albania	2018	Established in 2017, Albania's Inter-Ministerial Committee on the SDGs , chaired by the deputy prime minister, includes government institutions and representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and international organizations. Under Albania's model for SDG implementation, the committee is supported by the Department of Development and Good Governance in the Prime Minister's Office, an SDG Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group and United Nations institutions. Since its establishment in 2017, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the SDGs has met three times to provide guidance on implementing adoption and implementation of the SDGs.	High level mechanism for coordination, supported by a well-resourced secretariat.
Benin	2018	A steering committee , headed by the Minister of State for Planning and Development exists to review SDG implementation actions planned by the Department for Coordination and Monitoring of the SDGs. It is also in charge of mobilizing necessary resources and instructing the Technical Steering Committee to take into account the SDGs in sectoral strategies and policies. The committee is composed of all members of the government as well as technical and financial partners and representatives of civil society organizations (including members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the National Employers' Council, the Council of Private Investors of Benin, civil society, trade union, the National Association of Municipalities of Benin, the Women's Federations, the Associations of Disabled Persons, and the Youth Parliament).	The creation of inclusive multi-stakeholder, high level and government level mechanisms for 2030 Agenda implementation is good practice.
Botswana	2017	Botswana has formed a National Steering Committee that includes representation by government, the private sector, development partners, youth groups, the National Assembly, Ntlo ya Dikgosi (formerly House of Chiefs), civil society organizations, trade unions and other non-state actors. The Technical Task Force and Thematic Working Groups have multi-sectoral membership.	The creation of inclusive multi-stakeholder, high level and government level mechanisms for 2030 Agenda implementation is good practice.
Brazil	2017	In Brazil, The National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals includes representatives from the federal government, civil society, academia, the private sector, trade unions, parliament and municipalities. Other governmental and civil society actors may participate as collaborators through Thematic Chambers, created to discuss technical issues.	The creation of an inclusive multi-stakeholder, high level mechanism for 2030 Agenda implementation is good practice.
El Salvador		The National Council for the SDGs was established by the National Roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs. It includes representatives from different government branches, civil society, academia, the private sector, and the United Nations. Its role is to	The creation of an inclusive multi-stakeholder, high level mechanism for 2030 Agenda implementation is good

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		facilitate dialogue and provide oversight of SDG implementation in El Salvador through monitoring and evaluation.	practice.
Finland		In Finland, the National Commission on Sustainable Development, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, plays a key role in the national implementation, assessment and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. The regions and municipalities will play a key role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. At present, there are two representatives from each region, city and municipal administration in the National Commission on Sustainable Development.	The inclusion of local levels of government in high level coordination mechanisms is good practice.
Germany		Germany has established Regional Hubs for Sustainability Strategies , four hubs that link municipal, state, and federal levels of government. The hubs serve as platforms for information exchange, multi-stakeholder engagement, and aim to foster innovation and the creation of new projects. A national coordination centre has been established. The centre acts as a 'cross-regional node,' providing orientation and coordination assistance within the network.	The establishment of a dedicated mechanism to promote coordination between and across different levels of government is good practice.
Honduras	2017	In Honduras, the lead coordination and review entity for the 2030 Agenda is the General Government Coordination Secretariat. The Secretariat provides planning and oversight, liaises with all government institutions, and facilitates both domestic and international level cooperation. In order to provide strategic guidance and decision making, a High-Level Commission was created to define SDG strategies in the country. The Commission is made up of representatives from national and sub-national government bodies, civil society, the private sector and various other organizations. Lastly, a Technical Commission was created to oversee implementation and provide thematic advice. The Technical Commission includes representatives from the same groups as the High Level Commission as well as the National Institute of Statistics.	Good practice is establishing inclusive multi-stakeholder mechanisms for high level coordination and coordination among government institutions.
Indonesia	2017	Indonesia has organized seminars and consultations in 31/34 provinces and 50/514 districts and municipalities to localize the 2030 Agenda. Several districts and municipalities have established agencies, resources, and programs dedicated to the SDGs. Technical guidelines have been published to provide guidance on the development of sub-national action plans. Local authorities have been involved with the drafting the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan and the Regional Work Plan.	Efforts to raise awareness of the 2030 Agenda with sub-national governments and support their capacity to implement the 2030 Agenda are good practice.

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Ireland	2018	<p>Ireland has mapped out policies and government institutions related to the 2030 Agenda. This project includes a matrix of departments that may have a role in the 2030 Agenda, in addition to lead departments. It also includes an SDG policy map of government policies, key institutions and priorities linked to the SDGs.</p> <p>Political oversight is provided by the government, while the Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment has the responsibility of promoting the SDGs and ensuring their coherent implementation across all Government sectors. Each Government Minister has responsibility for implementing individual SDG targets related to their Ministerial functions. The purpose of assigning Ministerial responsibility for each target is to ensure departments take ownership of those SDGs most relevant to their work and to provide additional clarity to stakeholders.</p> <p>A Senior Officials' Group on the SDGs, made up of assistant secretaries from all government departments, has been established to provide strategic coordination and to report, as required, to cabinet. This group is chaired by the Department of the Taoiseach [Prime Minister], with support from the National Sustainable Development Unit.</p> <p>An SDG Interdepartmental Working Group, comprised of representative from all government departments is responsible for developing national policy related to SDG implementation, preparing Ireland's VNRs and other SDG reports, and developing national arrangements of stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>The identification of responsible government departments and relevant policies to support 2030 Agenda implementation is good practice. The creation of high level and government coordination mechanisms is also good practice.</p>
Jordan	2017	<p>Jordan's Higher Steering Committee, headed by the prime minister, includes relevant ministers, civil society and the private sector. The committee endorses long-term and operational plans. The Higher National Committee for Sustainable Development, led by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, provides guidance and is responsible for following up on implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The committee includes government institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and representatives of women, youth and the Senate, the House of Representatives and local communities.</p>	<p>The creation of an inclusive multi-stakeholder, high level mechanism for 2030 Agenda implementation is good practice.</p>
Kenya	2017	<p>Kenya's SDGs Liaison Office, within the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, facilitates coordination between the national and 47 sub-national governments. Additional coordination efforts are organized through platforms such as the Summit, co-chaired by the President and the Chair of the Council of Governors, the Inter-Ministerial Forum, and the Intergovernmental Sector Forums.</p>	<p>The creation of dedicated mechanisms to ensure coordination between national and sub-national governments is good practice.</p>

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		The Kenyan government, in collaboration with the Council of Governors, has prepared County Integrated Development Plans to guide implementation of the SDGs by local authorities.	
Lebanon	2018	SDG implementation in Lebanon is coordinated by an SDG National Committee. The Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, includes representatives from all line ministries, civil society, and the private sector. Its primary responsibilities are to coordinate efforts by various national entities; raise awareness of and integrate the SDGs into national policies and programs; develop a national database to assess achievement towards the SDGs; and to regularly review progress using the VNR process. At the Committee's first meeting in March 2018, four subcommittees were created along four of the pillars of the 2030 Agenda: people, planet, prosperity, and peace. A task force for SDGs-related statistics was also created. The Office of the Prime Minister serves as the Committee's Secretariat.	The creation of an inclusive multi-stakeholder, high level mechanism for 2030 Agenda implementation is good practice. The secretariat is also part of the Office of the Prime Minister, which provides political leadership and indicates the importance of the 2030 Agenda.
Lithuania	2018	Lithuania's Ministry of Environment is coordinating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. An inter-institutional Working Group on Sustainable Development, also established by the Ministry of Environment, brings together experts from various line ministries and civil society organizations. The Working Group, in cooperation with other national authorities, supports the Ministry of Environment in preparing reviews of implementation on the national sustainable development strategy for presentation to the National Commission on Sustainable Development. The commission, chaired by the Prime Minister, includes representatives from line ministries as well as civil society, academia, and the private sector. It is primarily responsible for monitoring the implementation of the national strategy and providing policy advice on matters pertaining to sustainable development.	The high level and government level coordination mechanisms are inclusive in nature and provide an opportunity for multi-stakeholder engagement on policy development and follow-up and review.
Mali	2018	Mali's National Steering Committee (Comité de Pilotage) was formed to coordinate action on the SDGs. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it includes representatives from line ministries, parliament, local authorities, civil society, technical and financial partners represented by the TROIKA, and the private sector. A special SDG coordination group (Cellule Nationale de Coordination des ODD) was also created to serve as Secretariat of the National Steering Committee. Five thematic working groups, each led by a designated ministry, were created to manage SDG planning and implementation in the following areas: 1) development of human capital, 2) inclusive growth and fight against poverty, 3) environmental protection and the fight against climate change, 4) governance, peace, security, and reconciliation, and 5) partnerships and resource mobilization.	The creation of high level and government level coordination mechanisms is good practice. Designating leadership to government institutions also helps support their ownership over the agenda.

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Mexico	2018	<p>In Mexico, 29 states and 300 municipal governments have established committees to monitor and implement the 2030 Agenda. Local government initiatives are also included in Mexico's National Council for the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>The federal government has committed to installing a Monitoring and Instrumentation Body of the 2030 Agenda, which is expected to include the participation of municipal authorities, federal delegates, as well as representatives of civil society, the academy, and the private sector. By June 2018, 31 of the 32 states had established the legal bases of their Monitoring and Instrumentation Body. Twenty-nine states have already formally installed the body.</p> <p>Chaired by the President, the National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was established by decree in April 2017. The Council is responsible for the implementation of the SDGs between all levels and branches of government, civil society, the private sector, and academia. The Council is organized in working groups: 1) free, healthy and safe people, 2) prepared, productive and innovative people, 3) people committed to cities, nature and the environment, and 4) people united to leave no one behind. It includes a National Strategy Committee, which assesses the recommendations made by the working groups, and a Follow-Up and Evaluation Committee. Twelve government bodies were designated as Coordinating Units for the SDGs directly related to their areas of competence.</p> <p>At the local level, 12 states have aligned their State Development Plans with the SDGs. Additionally, the implementation of the SDGs at the local level is facilitated by the 2030 Agenda Executive Implementation Commission, which was created at the National Governors' Conference to collaborate and share expertise regarding the SDGs. The National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development, which has implemented an Inter-Institutional Program to reinforce institutional capacity of local governments, provides technical assistance for the implementation of the SDGs.</p>	<p>Good practices include establishing inclusive multi-stakeholder high level and government level coordination mechanisms, establishing mechanisms for local government coordination and supporting local capacity development for 2030 Agenda implementation.</p>
Slovakia	2018	<p>In Slovakia, the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development coordinates policy-making on matters pertaining to the SDGs. It is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Investments and Informatization and the Deputy Chairman is the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. The Council includes representatives of line ministries and government institutions at both national and regional level, civil society, the private sector, academia, and other relevant bodies. It is supported by the Working Group for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda</p>	<p>The creation of a high level, multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms is good practice, including ensuring representation by regional governments, civil society and others.</p>

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		for Sustainable Development and the preparation of the National Investment Plan of the Slovak Republic for the years 2018—30.	
Sri Lanka	2018	Sri Lanka has begun to integrate the SDGs into development plans at the national, provincial, and local government levels. The Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife, and Regional Development (MSDWRD) is identifying the roles and responsibilities of various government agencies in implementing the SDGs and recognizing linkages, overlaps, and gaps in the institutional frameworks. The MSDWRD, line ministries, and provincial councils collaborate to build the capacity of public officers. The Government of Sri Lanka plans to build on existing institutional mechanisms by integrating SDG implementation strategies within existing institutional plans and frameworks. The MSDWRD provides support to additional government agencies for mainstreaming SDGs into their institutional strategic plans.	The identification of responsible government departments for 2030 Agenda implementation and use of existing institutional mechanisms are good practices.
Thailand	2018	<p>Thailand's National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD), chaired by the Prime Minister, is responsible for formulating policies and strategies on SDGs and monitoring their implementation. The Committee is comprised of members from the public sector, academia, the private sector, civil society, and independent experts on sustainable development. The Secretary-General of National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) serves as the Secretariat. The CSD has established three sub-committees, open to a larger number of participants, including:</p> <p>1) The Sub-committee on Implementing Sustainable Development Goals includes representatives from ministries, civil society organizations, and other experts. This sub-committee is responsible for planning the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the SDGs. This includes defining SDG targets that are consistent with Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) and creating roadmaps for achieving the SDGs. This sub-committee has created three additional task forces dedicated to implementation of the SDGs: 1) Taskforce on Integrating the Implementation of SDGs; 2) Taskforce on Preparing Reports on the Progress of the Implementation of the SDGs; and 3) Taskforce on Reviewing and Recommending Economic, Social, and Legal Measures for the Promotion of Sustainable Development.</p> <p>2) The Sub-committee on Promoting Understanding and Evaluating Sustainable Development in Accordance with Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, is tasked with raising awareness about the SDGs and SEP.</p>	A high-level, multi-stakeholder mechanism has been established in addition to sub-committees that allow for additional discussion and coordination on key elements of 2030 Agenda implementation.

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		3) Sub-committee on Developing Information System to Support Sustainable Development works to establish a national central database to enable sustainable development data collection and analysis.	
United Arab Emirates	2018	To ensure the alignment of federal and local development plans, national key performance indicators and associated targets are cascaded to the strategic plans of all local government organizations. In conjunction with each Emirate's own development plan, the national agenda is one of the main inputs for the strategic plans of local governments and is the basis for annual review. Federal and local government authorities work together to deliver core public services. Each national agenda target and national key performance indicator has a lead government entity that is responsible for reporting progress at both the federal and local levels of government. Annual government meetings are a whole-of-government platform for the leadership of officials from federal and local entities to review and develop strategies.	The identification of responsible government departments and use of systems to ensure coordination and coherence between different levels of government are good practices.
Zimbabwe	2016	Zimbabwe has established a Steering Committee intended to provide guidance and strategic leadership to the SDG implementation process. The Committee is chaired by the Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet and consists of representation by all line ministry Permanent Secretaries, the heads of the United Nations agencies, and the private sector, civil society, and other development partners. Other Committee members include Cluster Chairs and Co-chairs, the private sector, civil society, parastatals, and development partners. A Technical Committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion, was established to lead the coordination of technical processes as well as provide technical support. On paper the government of Zimbabwe had developed very good mechanisms for the SDGs implementation. However, since November 2017, there have been political developments in the country that has seen change of administration. The coordination of the SDGs moved through three line ministries i.e. Ministry of Macro-economic Planning, then to Ministry of Finance and currently to the Ministry of Public Services, Labour and Social Welfare. The changes all came with changes in the personnel that were running with the SDGs coordination. Inevitably, both the SDGs coordination and implementation processes have been negatively affected. To a large extent, the political challenges seem to have overshadowed any specific attention to the SDGs. Nevertheless, Zimbabwe has shown good practice in developing a coordination system and putting it down on paper.	Providing transparency on how coordination will occur and including non-state actors in coordination mechanisms is good practice.