

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Public Consultation on revising the European Consensus on Development

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

(1) Introduction

The year 2015 was a strategic milestone for global governance, poverty eradication and sustainable development. It marked the target date of the UN Millennium Development Goals and a point to reflect on the progress made to date and the challenges ahead in addressing their unfinished business. 2015 also saw a series of landmark international summits and conferences over the course of the year (the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#), the [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#), the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and the COP 21 [Paris Agreement](#) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) which have collectively re-cast the way the international community, including the EU, will work to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication for many years.

Importantly, and in contrast to the Millennium Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda, including its seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, is a universal Agenda which applies to all countries. It reflects many core European values and interests and provides an international framework for tackling global challenges such as climate change. The EU response to the 2030 Agenda is moving ahead in a range of ways:

- Firstly, as part of EU efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, the [Commission Work Programme for 2016](#) announces an initiative on the next steps for a sustainable European future which will explain how the EU contributes to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and map out the internal and external aspects of EU policies contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Secondly, the High Representative will present the [EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy](#) that is expected to steer the different EU external policies contributing to the global vision of a more stable, prosperous and secure world. It should set out the strategic direction for the full range of EU external action, and as such will help guide EU implementation of the 2030 Agenda in external action.
- Thirdly, the EU will review its development cooperation policy. Existing leading policy documents (including the [2005 European Consensus on Development](#) and the [2011 Agenda for Change](#)) are currently framed around the Millennium Development Goals and need to adapt to incorporate the 2030 Agenda. Given its direct relevance to the EU's overall relations with developing countries, this review will be carried out in full consistency with the ongoing work on the future of the partnership between the EU and the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, under a post-[Cotonou](#) framework.

Views from this consultation will be used to inform the way forward on the initiatives above and in particular the revision of the European Consensus on Development and other external aspects of 2030 Agenda implementation. The consultation seeks your views on **how development policy, in the context of EU external action as foreseen by the Lisbon Treaty**, should respond to the range of landmark 2015 summits and conferences, and also to the rapid changes happening in the world.

Replies can include views which could apply only to the EU institutions and also to both the EU and its Member States – it would be helpful to clarify this in your response. This open public consultation will run for 12 weeks from 30 May 2016 to 21 August 2016. A brief summary and analysis of all consultation contributions will be published by November 2016 and all individual contributions will also be made available on the consultation website (unless respondents ask for their contributions not to be published).

(2) Information on respondents

- * 2.1 Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution.

Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under [Regulation 1049/2001](#) on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable [data protection rules](#).

- ☐ I do not agree that my contribution will be published at all
- ☐ My contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
- ☒ My contribution may be published under the name indicated; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication

- * 2.2 Are you registered in the EU's Transparency Register?

Please note: Organisations, networks, platforms or self-employed individuals engaged in activities aimed at influencing the EU decision making process are expected to register in the transparency Register. During the analysis of replies to a consultation, contributions from respondents who choose not to register will be treated as individual contributions (unless the contributors are recognised as representative stakeholders through Treaty provisions, European Social Dialogue, Art. 154-155 TFEU).

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

- * 2.2.1 If yes, what is your registration number?

1083162721-43

- * 2.3 Name (entity or individual in their personal capacity)

BirdLife Europe

2.5 What type of stakeholder are you?

- ☐ Government institution / Public administration
- ☐ University / Academic organisation
- ☒ Civil society (including Non-Governmental Organisation, specialised policy organisation, think tank)
- ☐ International organisation
- ☐ Private sector or private company
- ☐ Citizen/private individual
- ☐ Other

2.6 Please specify

Environmental Non-Governmental Organisation

* 2.7 What is your place of residence (if you are answering as a private individual) or where are the headquarters of your organisation situated (if you are answering on behalf of an organisation)?

- ☒ In one of the 28 EU Member States
- ☐ Other

2.8 Please specify

Stichting
BirdLife Europe
BirdLife International
Avenue de la Toison d'Or 67 (2nd floor)
B - 1060 Brussels
Belgium

(3) Context: why a change is needed

The EU and its Member States are determined to implement the 2030 Agenda through internal and external actions as well as contribute to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, given the strong interlinkages. In this context, our policies, should take into account changing global conditions and trends, to ensure that they remain fit-for-purpose across the time-horizon to 2030.

The global landscape has changed significantly compared to the time of adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. While much has been achieved, with more than one billion people having been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990, great challenges remain and new ones are emerging. At global level, more than 800 million people still live on less than USD 1.25 a day. The world is witnessing multiple conflicts and security tensions, complex humanitarian and global health crises, deteriorations of human rights, environmental degradation, resource scarcity, urbanisation and migration. Migration flows across the world will continue to have important impacts, and present both a risk and an opportunity. The EU needs to address global security challenges, including tackling the root causes of conflict and instability and countering violent extremism. Climate change can continue to amplify problems and can severely undermine progress. Important changes include demographic trends, a new distribution of wealth and power between and within countries, the continuing globalisation of economies and value chains, an evolving geography of poverty and a proliferation of actors working on development. Projections also suggest important challenges are ahead (for example, continuing unprecedented urbanisation, and other demographic challenges including ageing societies for some and the potential for a demographic dividend for others). Continued attention will be given to a democratic, stable and prosperous neighbourhood. A revision to EU development policy should take into account these trends (including anticipating those that will remain central in future) whilst retaining a core focus on eradicating poverty and finishing the job started by the Millennium Development Goals.

Finally, the EU Consensus needs also to adapt to the Lisbon Treaty, which provides for all external action policies to work within the frameworks and pursue the principles of objectives of Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union. In particular, coherence between the different parts of EU external action and between external and internal policies is crucial.

The EU will need to address these new global challenges, many of which require coordinated policy action at the national, regional and global levels. The 2030 Agenda provides a framework which can guide us in doing so.

3.1 There is a range of key global trends (e.g. changing geography and depth of poverty; challenges related to climate change, political, economic, social, demographic, security, environmental or technological) which will influence the future of development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Which of these do you think is the most important?

3.2 How should EU policies, and development policy in particular, better harness the opportunities and minimise the negative aspects of the trend you identified in the previous question?

2.2 Mainstreaming: also In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.5

Beyond ensuring that conflicts within the suite of EU policies are reduced, to support Agenda 2030 it is also essential that there is a sustained effort to mainstream social and environmental objectives into sectoral policy. Looking specifically, at development policy, environmental and climate change considerations must be integrated throughout the programme and project cycle if EU development cooperation is to be as effective as possible.

Mainstreaming is identified as a key priority within EU policy, required for the successful achievement of EU treaties, policy commitments (The Agenda for Change), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (The Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Climate and Biodiversity Financing commitments (EC – a budget for Europe 2020). The EU can also support partner countries to undertake effective mainstreaming.

Sustainable development depends on biodiversity and ecosystem services, on land and at sea. The ongoing alarming losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services will, in the majority of cases, materially damage our ability to achieve social and economic wellbeing. It is therefore vital that biodiversity is mainstreamed into development policy. Tools such as Strategic Environmental Assessments can ensure that environmental considerations are given due weight in strategic decision-making. The RSPB/Nature Kenya Tana Delta project is one example of the benefits of integrating environment and development. Longstanding environmental degradation and poor management had left the highly important area vulnerable to destructive development. With Department for International Development's (UK) assistance, a strategic land use plan was developed which balanced the needs of people, ecosystems, and development plans, preventing widespread destruction and encouraging well thought out development strategies. The project recently received an award for international planning excellence.

(4) Priorities for our future action: what we need to do

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require sustained EU efforts to promote a more just world, including a strong focus on the need to address gender equality and women's empowerment. Peace, inclusiveness, equality and good governance including democracy, accountability, rule of law, human rights and non-discrimination will need particular emphasis. The 2030 Agenda also requires recognition of the close interconnectedness between poverty, social issues, economic transformation, climate change and environmental issues.

To achieve poverty eradication, EU development policy will need to take into account key demographic and environmental trends, including challenges related to climate change, and concentrate effort on least developed countries and fragile states. The EU will also need to strengthen our approach to fragility and conflict, fostering resilience and security (as an increasing proportion of the world's poor are expected to live in fragile and conflict affected states) and to protect global public goods and to maintain our resource base as the prerequisite for sustainable growth. Peace and security, including security sector reform, will have to be addressed also through our development policy, as will the risks and opportunities related to migration flows. Tackling social and economic inequalities (both within and between countries) is a crucial element of the 2030 Agenda as is addressing environmental degradation and climate change. Job creation will be an important challenge in which the private sector has to play an active role. Finishing the job of the Millennium Development Goals requires identifying and reaching those people throughout the world who are still not benefitting from progress to ensure that no one is left behind.

To achieve lasting results, EU development policy will need to foster transformation and promote inclusive and sustainable growth. Drivers of inclusive sustainable growth, such as human development, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and healthy and resilient oceans should be an important part of our efforts to implement the new Agenda as will efforts aimed at tackling hunger and under-nutrition. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a multi-dimensional, integrated approach to human development. Implementation will also require us to address vectors of change, such as sustainable urban development and relevant use of information and communication technology. Our development policy will have to engage and identify new ways of partnering with the business in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, industrialisation and innovation. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will also require cooperation with partner countries and regions on science, technology and innovation. In all aspects of our external action, the EU will need to ensure that our approaches, including development cooperation, are conducive to achieving the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals and that the EU intensifies efforts to promote pursue coherence between our policies and our internal and external action.

4.1 How can the EU better address the links between achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change and addressing other global sustainable development challenges?

3.0 Developing a collective plan for implementation: Also In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.5, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2

We understand that the Commission is currently undertaking a review of

existing work against the SDGs, which should highlight areas where the EU is already making progress and areas where more work is needed to achieve the targets. In the interests of transparency, this preliminary review should be made public and regularly updated so that stakeholders can understand EU activities and progress on achieving the SDGs, and also to continue to demonstrate EU leadership.

Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how and what Members States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level. Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

- Translation of the SDGs into national policy targets;
- Transparent, publicly available reporting on achievement against the targets and alignment with Agenda 2030.

It should be ensured, as part of the implementation plan, that preparations and subsequent agreements for the EU post 2020 (new EU strategy, associated Multiannual Financial Framework, and associated implementing regulations, budgets and Commission work programme priorities) are thoroughly aligned with the 2030 agenda.

There should be a regular review of progress on the 2030 agenda across the EU Council Heads of government, parliament and commission to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities. The European Semester Process, which tracks EU and national progress towards economic and other policy objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, provides a possible model for a review process for the SDGs. Indeed, there are good arguments for bringing both processes together.

Without these elements it is difficult to see how the member states will be able to report progress against the SDG agenda in an open and transparent way, or how civil society, businesses and the public will be able to hold governments to account on their commitments.

2.1 Policy coherence: Also in Reference to Questions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.5, 6.5

Agenda 2030 has wide-ranging implications for every area of EU activity. Coherence between different parts of EU external action, and between internal and external policies, is therefore critical; enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) is itself SDG target 17.14. In particular, the EU should consider the impact of trade policy, public procurement, agricultural policy and energy policy on the SDGs. For example, EU trade policy must not undermine efforts under SDG 1 to “leave no-one behind”. Similarly, EU policy on biofuels must not undermine ongoing work to halt global deforestation (Goal 15) and limit climate change (Goal 13), or efforts to promote environmental sustainability in developing countries.

Political leadership is a necessary condition for greater policy coherence,

and ensuring horizontal consistency among policies; this should be supported with robust and independent accountability mechanisms from local to regional level that incorporate PCSD .

These two processes will also ensure linkages and overlaps between different international agreements are addressed.

2.2 Mainstreaming: Also in reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.5

Beyond ensuring that conflicts within the suite of EU policies are reduced, to support Agenda 2030 it is also essential that there is a sustained effort to mainstream social and environmental objectives into sectoral policy. Looking specifically, at development policy, environmental and climate change considerations must be integrated throughout the programme and project cycle if EU development cooperation is to be as effective as possible.

Mainstreaming is identified as a key priority within EU policy, required for the successful achievement of EU treaties, policy commitments (The Agenda for Change), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (The Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Climate and Biodiversity Financing commitments (EC – a budget for Europe 2020). The EU can also support partner countries to undertake effective mainstreaming.

Sustainable development depends on biodiversity and ecosystem services, on land and at sea. The ongoing alarming losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services will, in the majority of cases, materially damage our ability to achieve social and economic wellbeing. It is therefore vital that biodiversity is mainstreamed into development policy.

4.2 How should the EU strengthen the balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in its internal and external policies, and in particular in its development policy?

2.0 The Agenda 2030 package must be delivered as an indivisible and integrated suite of actions which is truly cross-departmental and cross-sectoral: also in reference to questions: 4.2, 5.1. 5.5, 6.5

Environmental, social, and economic objectives must be addressed in an integrated fashion for development to be truly sustainable. Agenda 2030 represents an opportunity for decision makers to recognize, respond to, and integrate the linkages between environmental sustainability, poverty eradication and inclusive economic development. In order to deliver the ambition of the SDGs and the wider Agenda 2030 package, the EU Consensus on Development must:

- Address all of the SDGs to maximise integrated delivery across different goals, and not prioritise any one goal;
- Frontload the implementation of those goals for which the deadline

will be reached first (in order to demonstrate progress and continue to galvanise momentum);

- Support the implementation of the SDGs at a domestic level, within EU Member States ;
- Integrate Member State, EU-wide, and international action on the SDG targets; and
- Engage Europe's world class development and environment expertise across the public, private and third sectors in delivering the SDGs.

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development. Longstanding environmental degradation and poor management had left the highly important area vulnerable to destructive development. With Department for International Development's (UK) assistance, a strategic land use plan was developed which balanced the needs of people, ecosystems, and development plans, preventing widespread destruction and encouraging well thought out development strategies. The project recently received an award for international planning excellence.

DG DEVCO's recent mainstreaming guidance provides an excellent and practical example of how the environment can be integrated into programming across all stages of the programming process, including in political dialogue. An assessment of its use should be undertaken in three years' time.

4.3 What are the main changes you would like to see in the EU's development policy framework?

3.1 Developing a collective plan for implementation: also In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.5, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2

We understand that the Commission is currently undertaking a review of existing work against the SDGs, which should highlight areas where the EU is already making progress and areas where more work is needed to achieve the targets. In the interests of transparency, this preliminary review should be made public and regularly updated so that stakeholders can understand EU activities and progress on achieving the SDGs, and also to continue to demonstrate EU leadership.

Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how and what Members States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level. Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

- Translation of the SDGs into national policy targets;
- Transparent, publicly available reporting on achievement against the targets and alignment with Agenda 2030.

It should be ensured, as part of the implementation plan, that preparations and subsequent agreements for the EU post 2020 (new EU strategy, associated Multiannual Financial Framework, and associated implementing regulations, budgets and Commission work programme priorities) are thoroughly aligned with the 2030 agenda.

There should be a regular review of progress on the 2030 agenda across the EU Council Heads of government, parliament and commission to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities. The European Semester Process, which tracks EU and national progress towards economic and other policy objectives of the Europe 2020

Strategy, provides a possible model for a review process for the SDGs. Indeed, there are good arguments for bringing both processes together.

Without these elements it is difficult to see how the member states will be able to report progress against the SDG agenda in an open and transparent way, or how civil society, businesses and the public will be able to hold governments to account on their commitments.

3.2 An accurate, transparent and robust evidence base is needed for monitoring progress towards the SDGs

: also in reference to questions: 4.1, 4.3, 5.3

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of EU action to delivery of Agenda 2030 must be transparent, measurable and relevant. One of the key failings of the MDGs was that less developed countries lacked the data infrastructure to ensure accurate, open, transparent and integrated data reporting. Likewise, much of the evidence given for the SDG indicators will be spatially and statistically data driven. For the Agenda 2030 to be globally successful, states need to have transparent and appropriate reporting infrastructure for this evidence in place. There should be an assessment of Member States capacity to report on the SDG indicators to highlight where there are shortfalls. Comprehensive, participatory and transparent monitoring of progress should engender further levels of collaboration and dialogue among countries.

DG DEVCO are well placed, especially with the EU's ambitious INSPIRE directive, to provide support to developing countries to build capacity in their data infrastructures, and to promote transparency and integration of data while doing so. This will ensure that the SDGs are a global effort and fulfill the ambition that "no-one is left behind".

4.4 In which areas highlighted above would you expect to see greater consistency between development policy and other areas of the EU external action in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

2.1 Policy coherence

In Reference to Questions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.5, 6.5

Agenda 2030 has wide-ranging implications for every area of EU activity. Coherence between different parts of EU external action, and between internal and external policies, is therefore critical; enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) is itself SDG target 17.14. In particular, the EU should consider the impact of trade policy, public procurement, agricultural policy and energy policy on the SDGs. For example, EU trade policy must not undermine efforts under SDG 1 to "leave no-one behind". Similarly, EU policy on biofuels must not undermine ongoing work to halt

global deforestation (Goal 15) and limit climate change (Goal 13), or efforts to promote environmental sustainability in developing countries.

Political leadership is a necessary condition for greater policy coherence, and ensuring horizontal consistency among policies; this should be supported with robust and independent accountability mechanisms from local to regional level that incorporate PCSD .

2.2 Mainstreaming

In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.5

Beyond ensuring that conflicts within the suite of EU policies are reduced, to support Agenda 2030 it is also essential that there is a sustained effort to mainstream social and environmental objectives into sectoral policy.

Looking specifically, at development policy, environmental and climate change considerations must be integrated throughout the programme and project cycle if EU development cooperation is to be as effective as possible.

Mainstreaming is identified as a key priority within EU policy, required for the successful achievement of EU treaties, policy commitments (The Agenda for Change), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (The Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Climate and Biodiversity Financing commitments (EC – a budget for Europe 2020). The EU can also support partner countries to undertake effective mainstreaming.

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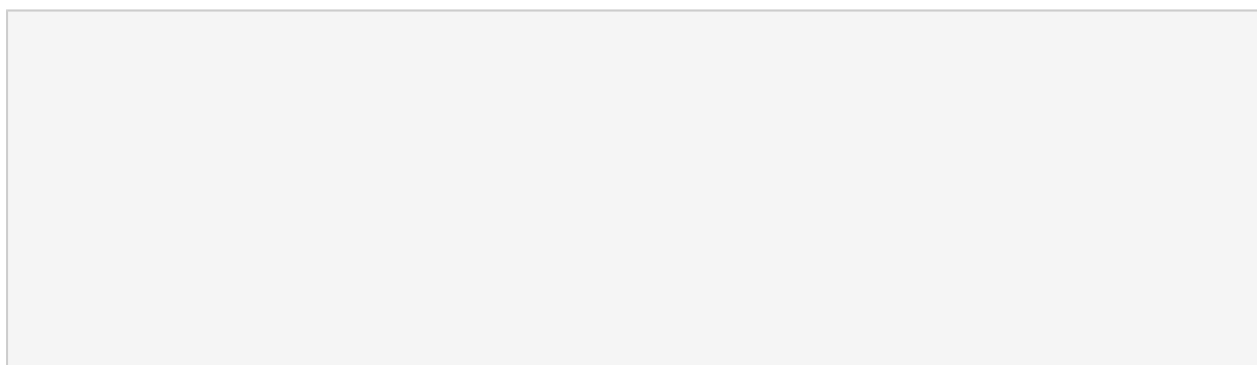
DG DEVCO's recent mainstreaming guidance provides an excellent and practical example of how the environment can be integrated into programming across all stages of the programming process, including in political dialogue. An assessment of its use should be undertaken in three years' time.

4.5 In which areas does the EU have greatest value-added as a development partner (e.g. which aspects of its development policy, dialogue or implementation arrangements or in which category of countries)?

4.6 How can the EU refine its development policy to better address inequalities – including gender inequality – in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

4.7 How can the EU development policy make a stronger contribution to the security of people? How can EU development policy contribute to addressing the root causes of conflict and fragility and contribute to security and resilience in all the countries where we work?

4.8 How can a revised Consensus on Development better harness the opportunities presented by migration, minimise the negative aspects of irregular migration on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and better address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement?



(5) Means of implementation: how do we get there?

The principle of universality underpinning the 2030 Agenda will require a differentiated approach to engagement with countries at all levels of development. Official Development Assistance will continue to play an important role in the overall financing mix for those countries most in need (particularly the Least Developed Countries). The EU and its Member States should continue to progress towards achieving their commitments. However, in all countries our development cooperation will need to take account of other sources of finance, including by leveraging other (non-Official Development Assistance) sources of finance for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The delivery of the 2030 Agenda means that our work helping countries raise their own resources (domestic resource mobilisation), the provision of aid for trade, blending* and partnering with the private sector should be priority areas of focus. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, provides a framework for our efforts, including for our work supporting the right enabling policy environment for sustainable development in our partner countries. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change should be closely coordinated given the strong interlinkages. Engagement with middle income countries, notably the emerging economies, will be important to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, considering the role they can play in promoting global public goods, what they can achieve within their respective countries on poverty eradication and sustainable development, and the example they can set within their regions as well as their role in regional processes. Here differentiated partnerships can play an important role (examples include different forms of political, economic, and financial investment as well as cooperation in science, technology and innovation). Specific attention and focus should also be given to Least Developed Countries, as acknowledged by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The EU's implementation of the 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for enhancing consistency between the different areas of the EU's external action and between these and other EU policies (as outlined in the Lisbon Treaty and in [EU's Comprehensive Approach to external conflict and crises](#)). The EU will continue to pursue [Policy Coherence for Development](#) as a key contribution to the collective effort towards broader policy coherence for sustainable development. In our external action, the EU needs to consider how we can use all policies, tools, instruments at our disposal coherently in line with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda.

* Combining EU grants with loans or with equity from other public and private financiers with a view to leveraging additional resources.

5.1 How can EU policies, and EU development policy in particular, help to mobilise and maximise the impact of the increasing variety of sustainable development finance, including in particular from the private sector?

5.2 Given the evolving availability of other sources of finance and bearing in mind the EU's commitments on Official Development Assistance (e.g. [Council Conclusions from 26 May 2015 on "A New Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development after 2015"](#), and inter alia, paragraphs 32 and 33), how and where should the EU use its Official Development Assistance strategically and to maximise its impact?

5.3 How can the EU better support partner countries in mobilising their own resources for poverty eradication and sustainable development?

Through a collective plan and a robust and transparent evidence base, the EU will be able to set aside and allocate resources to better support partner countries. This will also demonstrate a lead by example process.

3. There needs to be a transparent and collective plan for integrating Agenda 2030 into EU policy and measuring progress against its targets

3.1 Developing a collective plan for implementation: also in reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.5, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2

We understand that the Commission is currently undertaking a review of existing work against the SDGs, which should highlight areas where the EU is already making progress and areas where more work is needed to achieve the targets. In the interests of transparency, this preliminary review should be made public and regularly updated so that stakeholders can understand EU

activities and progress on achieving the SDGs, and also to continue to demonstrate EU leadership.

Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how and what Members States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level. Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

- Translation of the SDGs into national policy targets;
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It should be ensured, as part of the implementation plan, that preparations and subsequent agreements for the EU post 2020 (new EU strategy, associated Multiannual Financial Framework, and associated implementing regulations, budgets and Commission work programme priorities) are thoroughly aligned with the 2030 agenda.

There should be a regular review of progress on the 2030 agenda across the EU Council Heads of government, parliament and commission to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities. The European Semester Process, which tracks EU and national progress towards economic and other policy objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, provides a possible model for a review process for the SDGs. Indeed, there are good arguments for bringing both processes together.

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3.2 An accurate, transparent and robust evidence base is needed for monitoring progress towards the SDGs:
also in reference to questions: 4.1, 4.3, 5.3

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of EU action to delivery of Agenda 2030 must be transparent, measurable and relevant. One of the key failings of the MDGs was that less developed countries lacked the data infrastructure to ensure accurate, open, transparent and integrated data reporting. Likewise, much of the evidence given for the SDG indicators will be spatially and statistically data driven. For the Agenda 2030 to be globally successful, states need to have transparent and appropriate reporting infrastructure for this evidence in place. There should be an assessment of Member States capacity to report on the SDG indicators to highlight where there are shortfalls. Comprehensive, participatory and transparent monitoring of progress should engender further levels of collaboration and dialogue among countries

DG DEVCO are well placed, especially with the EU's ambitious INSPIRE directive, to provide support to developing countries to build capacity in their data infrastructures, and to promote transparency and integration of

data while doing so. This will ensure that the SDGs are a global effort and fulfill the ambition that “no-one is left behind”.

5.4 Given the importance of middle income countries to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, what form could differentiated partnerships take?

5.5 Given experience so far in taking into account the objectives of development cooperation in the implementation of EU policies which are likely to affect developing countries (e.g. [Policy Coherence for Development: 2015 EU Report](#)), how should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development, as a key contribution to the collective effort towards policy coherence for sustainable development? How can we help ensure that policies in developing countries, and internationally contribute coherently to sustainable development priorities?

2. The Agenda 2030 package must be delivered as an indivisible and integrated suite of actions which is truly cross-departmental and cross-sectoral: In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.1. 5.5, 6.5

Environmental, social, and economic objectives must be addressed in an integrated fashion for development to be truly sustainable. Agenda 2030 represents an opportunity for decision makers to recognize, respond to, and integrate the linkages between environmental sustainability, poverty eradication and inclusive economic development. In order to deliver the ambition of the SDGs and the wider Agenda 2030 package, the EU Consensus on Development must:

- Address all of the SDGs to maximise integrated delivery across different goals, and not prioritise any one goal;
- Frontload the implementation of those goals for which the deadline will be reached first (in order to demonstrate progress and continue to galvanise momentum);
- Support the implementation of the SDGs at a domestic level, within EU Member States ;
- Integrate Member State, EU-wide, and international action on the SDG targets; and
- Engage Europe’s world class development and environment expertise across the public, private and third sectors in delivering the SDGs.

2.1 Policy coherence

Agenda 2030 has wide-ranging implications for every area of EU activity. Coherence between different parts of EU external action, and between internal and external policies, is therefore critical; enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) is itself SDG target 17.14. In particular, the EU should consider the impact of trade policy, public procurement, agricultural policy and energy policy on the SDGs. For example, EU trade policy must not undermine efforts under SDG 1 to “leave no-one behind”. Similarly, EU policy on biofuels must not undermine ongoing work to halt global deforestation (Goal 15) and limit climate change (Goal 13), or efforts to promote environmental sustainability in developing countries.

Political leadership is a necessary condition for greater policy coherence, and ensuring horizontal consistency among policies; this should be supported with robust and independent accountability mechanisms from local to regional level that incorporate PCSD .

2.2 Mainstreaming: also In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.5

Beyond ensuring that conflicts within the suite of EU policies are reduced, to support Agenda 2030 it is also essential that there is a sustained effort to mainstream social and environmental objectives into sectoral policy. Looking specifically, at development policy, environmental and climate change considerations must be integrated throughout the programme and project cycle if EU development cooperation is to be as effective as possible. Mainstreaming is identified as a key priority within EU policy, required for the successful achievement of EU treaties, policy commitments (The Agenda for Change), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (The Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Climate and Biodiversity Financing commitments (EC – a budget for Europe 2020). The EU can also support partner countries to undertake effective mainstreaming.

Sustainable development depends on biodiversity and ecosystem services, on land and at sea. The ongoing alarming losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services will, in the majority of cases, materially damage our ability to achieve social and economic wellbeing. It is therefore vital that biodiversity is mainstreamed into development policy. Tools such as Strategic Environmental Assessments can ensure that environmental considerations are given due weight in strategic decision-making.

DG DEVCO’s recent mainstreaming guidance provides an excellent and practical example of how the environment can be integrated into programming across all stages of the programming process, including in political dialogue. An assessment of its use should be undertaken in three years’ time.

3.1 Developing a collective plan for implementation:

It should be ensured, as part of an overarching implementation plan, that preparations and subsequent agreements for the EU post 2020 (new EU strategy, associated Multiannual Financial Framework, and associated implementing

regulations, budgets and Commission work programme priorities) are thoroughly aligned with the 2030 agenda. There should be a regular review of progress on the 2030 agenda across the EU Council Heads of government, parliament and commission to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities. The European Semester Process, which tracks EU and national progress towards economic and other policy objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, provides a possible model for a review process for the SDGs. Indeed, there are good arguments for bringing both processes together.

(6) The actors: making it work together

An important feature of the new Agenda is that all governments, developed and developing, will need to work with a wide range of stakeholders (including the private sector, civil society and research institutions) to improve the transparency and inclusivity of decision-making, planning, service delivery, and monitoring and to ensure synergy and complementarity.

The EU must continue to work collaboratively with others and contribute to a coordinated approach. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda puts national plans for implementation (including associated financing and policy frameworks) at the centre. To maximise our impact, EU development policy should be based on a strategic and comprehensive strategy for each country, which also responds to the country-specific context.

Our partner countries' implementation of the 2030 Agenda will inform our overall engagement and our development cooperation dialogue with them and will help shape our support for their national efforts. The EU should also help partner countries put in place the necessary enabling policy frameworks to eradicate poverty, tackle sustainable development challenges and enhance their policy coherence.

There is a need for a renewed emphasis on the quality of development cooperation, including existing commitments on aid and development effectiveness made in Paris, Accra and Busan* and through work with the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#).

An updated EU development policy should also provide a shared vision that guides the action of the EU and Member States in development cooperation, putting forward proposals on how to further enhance coordination, complementarity and coherence between EU and Member States. Strengthening [Joint Programming](#) will be an important part of this. Improving the division of labour between the EU and its Member States in order to reduce aid fragmentation will also contribute to increased development effectiveness.

* See [Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action](#) and the [Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#)

6.1 How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the business community, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the integral Addis Ababa Action Agenda) and the Paris Agreement on climate change?

1. The EU needs to continue to show strong leadership on genuinely sustainable development within and beyond the EU: also In reference to questions: 4.1, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.5, 6.6

The EU played a leading role in pushing for Agenda 2030, including a truly sustainable set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and must now continue to lead the international community in implementation. This should include: effective and transparent delivery through the EU institutions; supporting delivery by Member States; using the EU's influence in international fora to push for strengthened and joined up implementation of the SDGs by multilateral institutions, including through international investment frameworks.

6.2 How can the EU promote private sector investment for sustainable development?

1. The EU needs to continue to show strong leadership on genuinely sustainable development within and beyond the EU: also In reference to questions: 4.1, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.5, 6.6

The EU played a leading role in pushing for Agenda 2030, including a truly sustainable set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and must now continue to lead the international community in implementation. This should include: effective and transparent delivery through the EU institutions; supporting delivery by Member States; using the EU's influence in international fora to push for strengthened and joined up implementation of the SDGs by multilateral institutions, including through international investment frameworks.

3. There needs to be a transparent and collective plan for integrating Agenda 2030 into EU policy and measuring progress against its targets

3.1 Developing a collective plan for implementation

In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.5, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2

We understand that the Commission is currently undertaking a review of existing work against the SDGs, which should highlight areas where the EU is already making progress and areas where more work is needed to achieve the targets. In the interests of transparency, this preliminary review should be made public and regularly updated so that stakeholders can understand EU activities and progress on achieving the SDGs, and also to continue to demonstrate EU leadership.

Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how and what Members States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level. Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

- Translation of the SDGs into national policy targets;
- Transparent, publicly available reporting on achievement against the targets and alignment with Agenda 2030.

It should be ensured, as part of the implementation plan, that preparations and subsequent agreements for the EU post 2020 (new EU strategy, associated Multiannual Financial Framework, and associated implementing regulations, budgets and Commission work programme priorities) are thoroughly aligned with the 2030 agenda.

There should be a regular review of progress on the 2030 agenda across the EU Council Heads of government, parliament and commission to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities. The European Semester Process, which tracks EU and national progress towards economic and other policy objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, provides a possible model for a review process for the SDGs. Indeed, there are good arguments for bringing both processes together.

Without these elements it is difficult to see how the member states will be able to report progress against the SDG agenda in an open and transparent way, or how civil society, businesses and the public will be able to hold governments to account on their commitments.

3.2 An accurate, transparent and robust evidence base is needed for monitoring progress towards the SDGs

In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.3, 5.3

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of EU action to delivery of Agenda 2030 must be transparent, measurable and relevant. One of the key failings of the MDGs was that less developed countries lacked the data infrastructure to ensure accurate, open, transparent and integrated data reporting. Likewise, much of the evidence given for the SDG indicators will be spatially and statistically data driven. For the Agenda 2030 to be globally successful, states need to have transparent and appropriate reporting infrastructure for this evidence in place. There should be an assessment of Member States capacity to report on the SDG indicators to highlight where there are shortfalls. Comprehensive, participatory and transparent monitoring of progress should engender further levels of collaboration and dialogue among countries.

DG DEVCO are well placed, especially with the EU's ambitious INSPIRE directive, to provide support to developing countries to build capacity in their data infrastructures, and to promote transparency and integration of

data while doing so. This will ensure that the SDGs are a global effort and fulfill the ambition that “no-one is left behind”.

6.3 How can the EU strengthen relations on sustainable development with other countries, international financing institutions, multilateral development banks, emerging donors and the UN system?

1. The EU needs to continue to show strong leadership on genuinely sustainable development within and beyond the EU In reference to questions: 4.1, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6

The EU played a leading role in pushing for Agenda 2030, including a truly sustainable set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and must now continue to lead the international community in implementation. This should include: effective and transparent delivery through the EU institutions; supporting delivery by Member States; using the EU’s influence in international fora to push for strengthened and joined up implementation of the SDGs by multilateral institutions, including through international investment frameworks.

6.4 How can the EU best support partner countries to develop comprehensive and inclusive national plans for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

6.5 What are the best ways to strengthen and improve coherence, complementarity and coordination between the EU and the Member States in their support to help partner countries achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development?

2. The Agenda 2030 package must be delivered as an indivisible and integrated suite of actions which is truly cross-departmental and cross-sectoral

Environmental, social, and economic objectives must be addressed in an integrated fashion for development to be truly sustainable. Agenda 2030 represents an opportunity for decision makers to recognize, respond to, and integrate the linkages between environmental sustainability, poverty eradication and inclusive economic development. In order to deliver the ambition of the SDGs and the wider Agenda 2030 package, the EU Consensus on

Development must:

- Address all of the SDGs to maximise integrated delivery across different goals, and not prioritise any one goal;
- Frontload the implementation of those goals for which the deadline will be reached first (in order to demonstrate progress and continue to galvanise momentum);
- Support the implementation of the SDGs at a domestic level, within EU Member States ;
- Integrate Member State, EU-wide, and international action on the SDG targets; and
- Engage Europe's world class development and environment expertise across the public, private and third sectors in delivering the SDGs.

Agenda 2030 has wide-ranging implications for every area of EU activity. Coherence between different parts of EU external action, and between internal and external policies, is therefore critical; enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) is itself SDG target 17.14. In particular, the EU should consider the impact of trade policy, public procurement, agricultural policy and energy policy on the SDGs. For example, EU trade policy must not undermine efforts under SDG 1 to "leave no-one behind".

Political leadership is a necessary condition for greater policy coherence, and ensuring horizontal consistency among policies; this should be supported with robust and independent accountability mechanisms from local to regional level that incorporate PCSD .

Beyond ensuring that conflicts within the suite of EU policies are reduced, to support Agenda 2030 it is also essential that there is a sustained effort to mainstream social and environmental objectives into sectoral policy. Looking specifically, at development policy, environmental and climate change considerations must be integrated throughout the programme and project cycle if EU development cooperation is to be as effective as possible. Mainstreaming is identified as a key priority within EU policy, required for the successful achievement of EU treaties, policy commitments (The Agenda for Change), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (The Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Climate and Biodiversity Financing commitments (EC – a budget for Europe 2020). The EU can also support partner countries to undertake effective mainstreaming.

DG DEVCO's recent mainstreaming guidance provides an excellent and practical example of how the environment can be integrated into programming across all stages of the programming process, including in political dialogue. An assessment of its use should be undertaken in three years' time.

3. There needs to be a transparent and collective plan for integrating Agenda 2030 into EU policy and measuring progress against its targets

We understand that the Commission is currently undertaking a review of existing work against the SDGs, this preliminary review should be made public and regularly updated. Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how

and what Member States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level. Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

- Translation of the SDGs into national policy targets;
- Transparent, publicly available reporting on achievement against the targets and alignment with Agenda 2030.

It should be ensured, as part of the implementation plan, that preparations and subsequent agreements for the EU post 2020 (new EU strategy, associated Multiannual Financial Framework, and associated implementing regulations, budgets and Commission work programme priorities) are thoroughly aligned with the 2030 agenda.

There should be a regular review of progress on the 2030 agenda across the EU Council Heads of government, parliament and commission to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities. The European Semester Process, which tracks EU and national progress towards economic and other policy objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, provides a possible model for a review process for the SDGs. Indeed, there are good arguments for bringing both processes together.

6.6 How can EU development cooperation be as effective as possible, and how can we work with all partners to achieve this?

2. The Agenda 2030 package must be delivered as an indivisible and integrated suite of actions which is truly cross-departmental and cross-sectoral

Environmental, social, and economic objectives must be addressed in an integrated fashion for development to be truly sustainable. Agenda 2030 represents an opportunity for decision makers to recognize, respond to, and integrate the linkages between environmental sustainability, poverty eradication and inclusive economic development. In order to deliver the ambition of the SDGs and the wider Agenda 2030 package, the EU Consensus on Development must:

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- Engage Europe's world class development and environment expertise across the public, private and third sectors in delivering the SDGs.

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Political leadership is a necessary condition for greater policy coherence, and ensuring horizontal consistency among policies; this should be supported with robust and independent accountability mechanisms from local to regional level that incorporate PCSD .

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Mainstreaming is identified as a key priority within EU policy, required for the successful achievement of EU treaties, policy commitments (The Agenda for Change), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (The Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Climate and Biodiversity Financing commitments (EC – a budget for Europe 2020). The EU can also support partner countries to undertake effective mainstreaming.

DG DEVCO’s recent mainstreaming guidance provides an excellent and practical example of how the environment can be integrated into programming across all stages of the programming process, including in political dialogue. An assessment of its use should be undertaken in three years’ time.

3. There needs to be a transparent and collective plan for integrating Agenda 2030 into EU policy and measuring progress against its targets

We understand that the Commission is currently undertaking a review of existing work against the SDGs, this preliminary review should be made public and regularly updated. Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how and what Member States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level.

Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

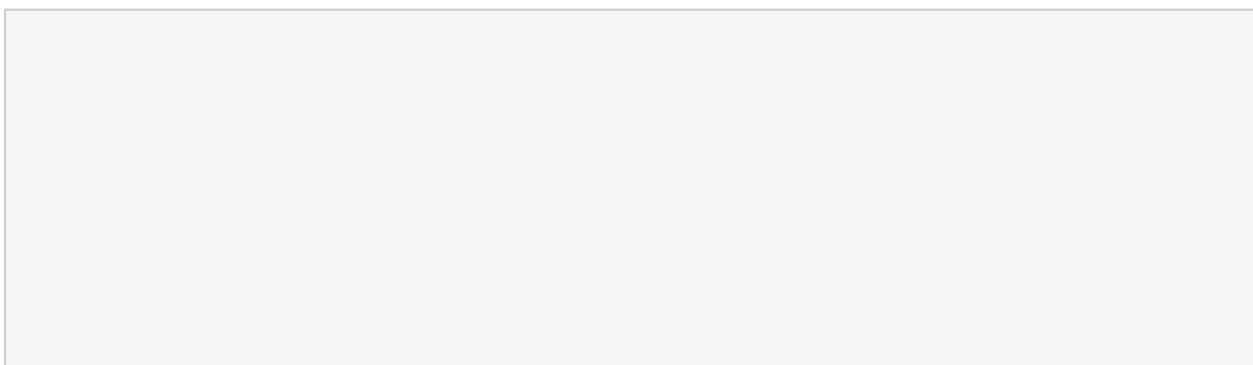
- Translation of the SDGs into national policy targets;
- Transparent, publicly available reporting on achievement against the targets and alignment with Agenda 2030.

It should be ensured, as part of the implementation plan, that preparations and subsequent agreements for the EU post 2020 (new EU strategy, associated Multiannual Financial Framework, and associated implementing regulations, budgets and Commission work programme priorities) are thoroughly aligned with

the 2030 agenda.

There should be a regular review of progress on the 2030 agenda across the EU Council Heads of government, parliament and commission to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities. The European Semester Process, which tracks EU and national progress towards economic and other policy objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, provides a possible model for a review process for the SDGs. Indeed, there are good arguments for bringing both processes together.

6.7 What further progress could be made in EU Joint Programming, and how could this experience be linked with other EU joined-up actions in supporting countries' delivery of the 2030 Agenda?



(7) Keeping track of progress

The EU will need to contribute to the global follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda. Keeping track of progress in a systematic and transparent way is essential for delivering the 2030 Agenda. The EU is actively contributing to the setting up of a Sustainable Development Goal monitoring system at global, regional and national level. Demonstrating results and impact from our efforts and the promotion of transparency will be important priorities for EU development policy, as part of a wider move to strengthen accountability, follow-up and review at all levels.

7.1 How can the EU strengthen its own use of evidence and analysis, including in the development field, to feed into its regular review on the Sustainable Development Goals to the UN?

3. There needs to be a transparent and collective plan for integrating Agenda 2030 into EU policy and measuring progress against its targets

3.1 Developing a collective plan for implementation
In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.5, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2

We understand that the Commission is currently undertaking a review of existing work against the SDGs, which should highlight areas where the EU is already making progress and areas where more work is needed to achieve the targets. In the interests of transparency, this preliminary review should be

made public and regularly updated so that stakeholders can understand EU activities and progress on achieving the SDGs, and also to continue to demonstrate EU leadership.

Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how and what Members States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level. Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

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Without these elements it is difficult to see how the member states will be able to report progress against the SDG agenda in an open and transparent way, or how civil society, businesses and the public will be able to hold governments to account on their commitments.

3.2 An accurate, transparent and robust evidence base is needed for monitoring progress towards the SDGs

In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.3, 5.3

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of EU action to delivery of Agenda 2030 must be transparent, measurable and relevant. One of the key failings of the MDGs was that less developed countries lacked the data infrastructure to ensure accurate, open, transparent and integrated data reporting. Likewise, much of the evidence given for the SDG indicators will be spatially and statistically data driven. For the Agenda 2030 to be globally successful, states need to have transparent and appropriate reporting infrastructure for this evidence in place. There should be an assessment of Member States capacity to report on the SDG indicators to highlight where there are shortfalls. Comprehensive, participatory and transparent monitoring of progress should engender further levels of collaboration and dialogue among countries

DG DEVCO are well placed, especially with the EU's ambitious INSPIRE directive, to provide support to developing countries to build capacity in

their data infrastructures, and to promote transparency and integration of data while doing so. This will ensure that the SDGs are a global effort and fulfill the ambition that “no-one is left behind”.

7.2 How can the EU help to ensure the accountability of all actors involved in implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the private sector? How can the EU encourage a strong and robust approach to the Follow Up and Review of the 2030 Agenda from all actors?

3. There needs to be a transparent and collective plan for integrating Agenda 2030 into EU policy and measuring progress against its targets

3.1 Developing a collective plan for implementation

In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.5, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2

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Following from the initial review, there is a need for the EU to develop an overarching implementation strategy which outlines how and what Member States and the EU institutions will do to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, covering internal and external policies, and the role of the EU in relation to implementation at Member State level. Specifically in relation to the SDGs, this should include:

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7.3 How should EU development cooperation respond to the regular reviews on progress of the partner countries towards the 2030 Agenda goals?

3. There needs to be a transparent and collective plan for integrating Agenda 2030 into EU policy and measuring progress against its targets

3.1 Developing a collective plan for implementation

In reference to questions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.5, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2

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Contact

EuropeAid-CONSENSUS-CONSULTATION@ec.europa.eu
