

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

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

German Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt)

- 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

* 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

(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?

General Remarks by the German Environment Agency (not an answer to a specific question):

The German Environment Agency (hereinafter abbreviated as UBA) will focus on issues and challenges related to environmental protection and climate change in line with our expertise. Consequently, not all questions will be answered. In general, UBA welcomes the revision of the Consensus on Development as the UN 2030 Agenda follows an universal approach for global sustainable development and goes beyond development policy issues. The 2030 Agenda addresses poverty and hunger eradication as well as sustainable economic development, the preservation of livelihoods for future generations and the protection of human health.

Thus, a new consensus on development should reflect social, economic and environmental aspects; applying a more integrated approach is essential. Moreover, it will also be important to scrutinize existing EU strategies and policies with regard to their time horizon (e.g. Europe 2020 Strategy) and adapt relevant EU strategies to the 2030 time horizon.

Specific answer to question 3.1:

Each of the mentioned key global trends will challenge the future of development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, internally and externally. In its multi-dimensionality, the interdependencies of these key global trends will affect environmental, social, economic, political, and cultural stability of societies fundamentally, which will lead towards deep-rooted changes/transformations of systems and the daily life of people. The accumulated risks associated with many of the key global trends will lead to a higher degree of uncertainty because framework conditions of development will change quite more radical and faster compared to past developments, especially considering a higher degree of vulnerability of many societies and political systems already in place. As stated in the UNEP Regional Assessment of the Global Environmental Outlook Report (GEO-6) for the Pan-European Region (Batumi 2016), the multi-dimensionality of crises many countries are already facing today will lead to unexpected phenomena of collapse while one key global trend (inter alia further environmental degradation) may strongly influence all other key global trends and limit the adaptive (social, political, economic, technological) capacities.

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?

The multi-dimensionality of risks and crises should be better addressed through a new quality of impact assessment of development policy as a baseline for social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental stability. For example, investing in environmental stability could help to create opportunities for social, economic, and political stability. But also investing to overcome poverty, creating opportunities for public participation, and so on may lead to environmental improvements. Here, development policy in the light of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs architecture will create opportunities for a more integrative approach to policy-making, addressing key nexuses of interdependent problems, but also new opportunities for solutions.

In particular, EU climate policy ambition should reflect its responsibility in avoiding dangerous climate change impacts, the results of which are already being felt globally, but particularly in more vulnerable developing countries. Climate change mitigation and adaptation should both be strongly integrated into EU development policy.

Furthermore, EU climate policy cannot be at the cost of local resources, livelihoods or food security in developing countries (e.g. soil, water and biomass resources), nor may it lead to leakage of greenhouse gas emissions to other countries. All climate policy must be safeguarded against such developments.

Thus, in general, more integrated approaches are needed to implement the 2030 Agenda and face the key global challenges. Basic principles such as the precautionary principle and the do no harm principle need to be acted on. Establishing improved and intensified cooperation as well as the exchange of knowledge and experience between all actors will, therefore, be essential.

(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?

The EU needs to ensure that both, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, are implemented in a coherent way.

Falling behind on the implementation of either one will have a negative impact on the other one as not only the SDGs related to the challenges of climate change and energy provision are closely linked to the Paris Agreement. For example, the Paris Agreement and the SDGs both acknowledge the fact that sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption play a crucial role in tackling climate change.

Consequently, it is of utter importance that all relevant Directorate-Generals to both processes work closely together and ensure a coherent approach. Thus, the establishment of formal procedures (e.g. establishment of working groups, a high-level task force) and the regular liaison with relevant member state authorities should be considered as they can help to address both processes in a more coherent way.

The EU has played an important role in shaping the SDGs negotiations and was as well a lead player in the Paris climate talks. Europe should use this transformative force to call for clear rules that focus on fostering sustainable development based on the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and that will be applicable to all parties using international markets towards their nationally determined contributions under the form of cooperative approaches (Art. 6.2 of the Paris Agreement).

The EU should also use its leadership during the upcoming negotiations that will eventually establish the modalities and procedures to rule the mitigation mechanism in Art. 6.4 and the Technology Mechanism in Art. 10 of the Paris Agreement. The EU needs to seek transformative partnerships in order to define a more ambitious and stringent approach to sustainable development that can be capable of achieving better results than the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in attaining co-benefits.

Another important policy area is the EU trade policy. Allowing climate change priority over temporary economic benefits helps to overcome contradictions between climate change and trade policies.

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?

We suggest taking into account the SDGs while reforming the EU trade regime. Moreover, it would be important to check all economic agreements for their alignment with the SDGs. Fostering technical exchange for mitigating climate change can also contribute to a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

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

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?

Development aid as well as environmental and sustainability policies should be subject to a more integrated approach as outlined in the 2030 Agenda. For example, an ambitious implementation of the 7th Environmental Action Programme and in particular its global dimension that includes co-operation with partner countries would already contribute significantly to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Moreover, the EU could enhance consistency through a restart of the EU sustainability policy by establishing a strategic framework oriented towards the implementation of the SDGs.

UBA proposes to revise the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS), i.e. to incorporate the 17 SDGs into a newly developed SDS. A new EU SDS based on the 2030 Agenda would impact both, EU internal and external policies and would contribute to the implementation at EU level and support partner countries. The UBA position paper on a restart of the EU sustainable development policy containing concrete proposals on actions to be taken will be available at www.umweltbundesamt.de shortly.

Therefore, UBA also supports the European Parliament Resolution of 12 May 2016 on the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda (available at <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2016-0224+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>).

We strongly support the EP's call on the Commission "to come forward with a proposal for an overarching Sustainable Development Strategy encompassing all relevant internal and external policy areas" that should be developed "through an inclusive process." (para. 6. and 7.).

Moreover, we are convinced that a greater consistency in the field of external climate action is needed in particular with regard to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):

Lessons learnt from the operationalization of one of the largest international policy instruments on mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) and promotion of sustainable development, as it has been the CDM, show that despite of the existence of legally binding international treaties on human rights, the absence of safeguards standards in this international policy has led to numerous and very unfortunate cases of human rights abuses that have undermined the credibility of international market mechanisms. Therefore, we expect to see the EU showing consistency when elaborating or participating in the implementation of development policies, ensuring that they all include international safeguard standards for guaranteeing human rights protection.

The Paris Agreement aims to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels" (Art. 2, 1 (a)), to increase "the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change" (Art. 2, 1 (b)) and specifically to make "finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development" (Art. 2, 1 (c)). The aim concerning financial flows is very relevant and applicable to the development cooperation of the EU and its member states. Most of their development organizations currently do not yet apply criteria that are sufficient to ensure compatibility with a below 2 °C pathway. The development of such investment criteria and their comprehensive application is thus crucial and urgent for a successful climate policy. Any development policy can only be effective when holding the below 2 °C warming limit.

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?

We want to highlight that one important element to improve the security of people by development policy is to continuously improve planning, design and realizing of projects in order to make them more conflict sensitive. UBA is researching on good practice examples to integrate conflict sensitive elements in climate adaption projects. We suggest to establishing ways of knowledge exchange on conflict sensitive ways of project design, planning and realization. This includes, for example, elements of transparency and stakeholder involvement.

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?

To better harness the opportunities presented by migration, migration should be looked at as the multi-faceted phenomenon that it represents. To look at the cultural and historical dimensions as well as at the socio-economic, political, socio-ecologic and environmental roots of migration might result also in a better understanding of the necessities of integration of migrants in the EU and its Member States and in dealing with migration, migrants and their needs in a more valuing and respectful way which is a prerequisite not only for integration but also a better harnessing of the opportunities presented by migration. A multitude of programmes and possible measures have been described in different documents by the EU Commission and the Council to make migration work for development - in the countries of origin and in the countries of destiny. It might be of help to integrate the different approaches in a Great Consensus of Development, which deals with the necessary transformations towards a sustainable development in all countries worldwide, including the EU and its Member States.

As regards environmental degradation and climate change as root causes - inter alia - of migration and forced displacement - it seems of utmost importance to address mitigation and adaptation through multilateral, regional and national policies and by partnering more systematically with regional and international organisations, bilateral donors and civil society. Activities should include all environmental compartments and media and equal access to common goods and to resources.

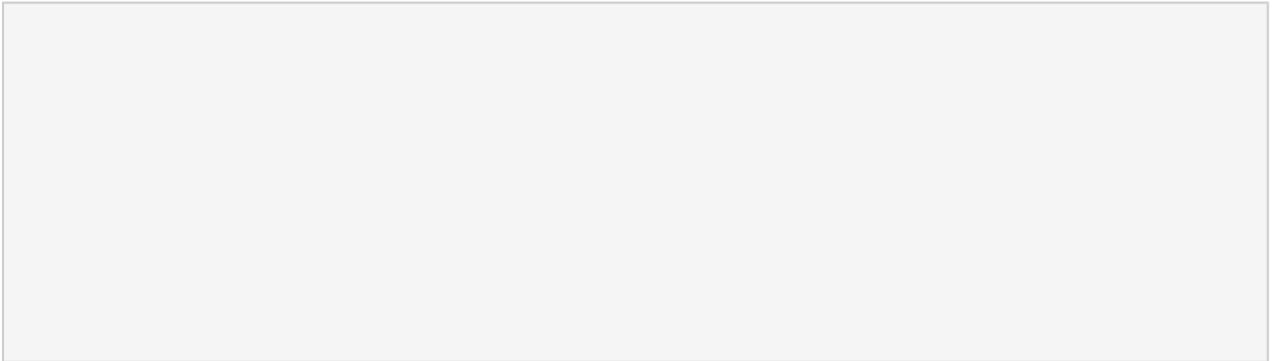
(5) Means of implementation: how do we get there?

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.

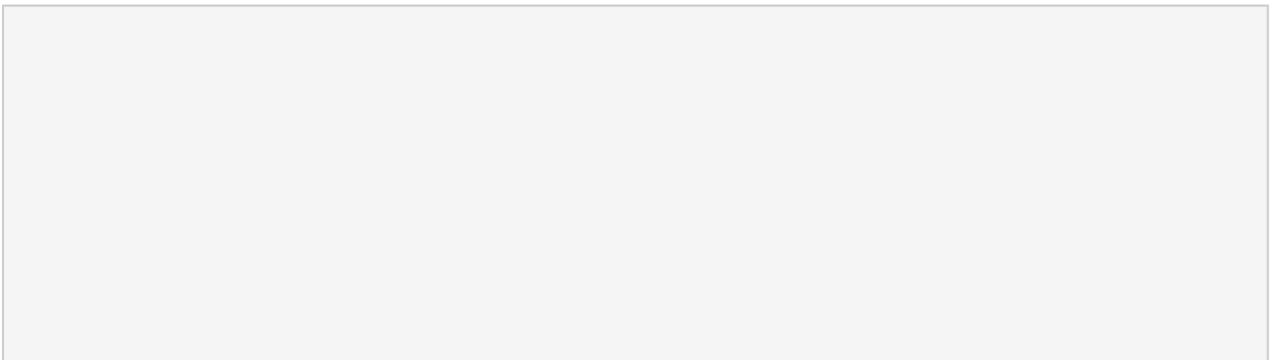
The EU's implementation of the 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for enhancing consistency between the different areas of the EU's external action and between these and other EU policies (as outlined in the Lisbon Treaty and in [EU's Comprehensive Approach to external conflict and crises](#)). The 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.

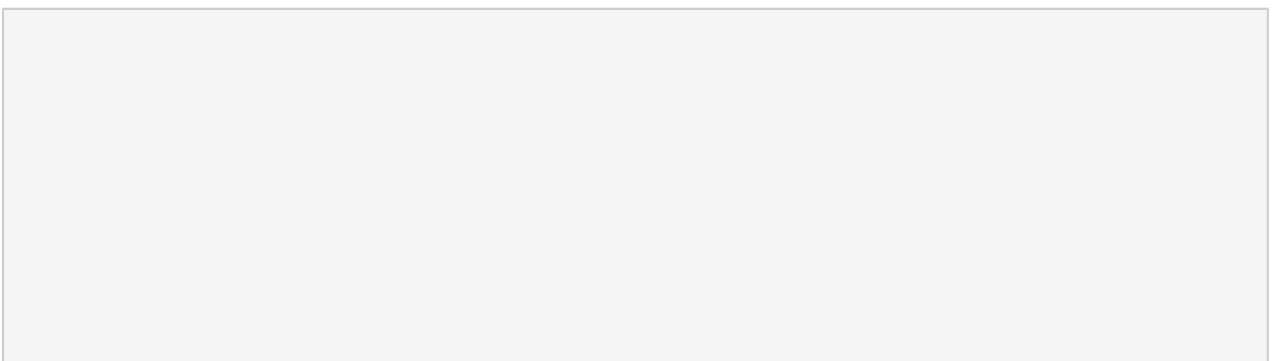
5.1 How can EU policies, and EU development policy in particular, help to mobilise and maximise the impact of the increasing variety of sustainable development finance, including in particular from the private sector?



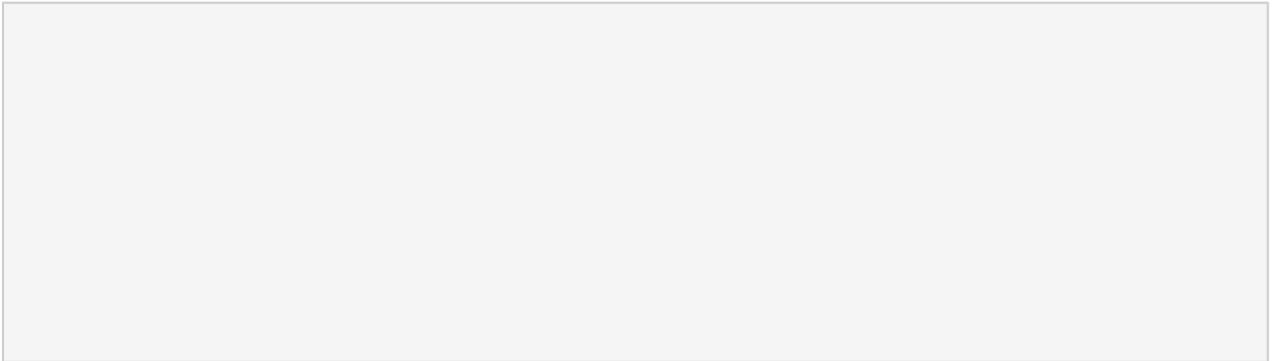
5.2 Given the evolving availability of other sources of finance and bearing in mind the EU's commitments on Official Development Assistance (e.g. [Council Conclusions from 26 May 2015 on "A New Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development after 2015"](#), and inter alia, paragraphs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



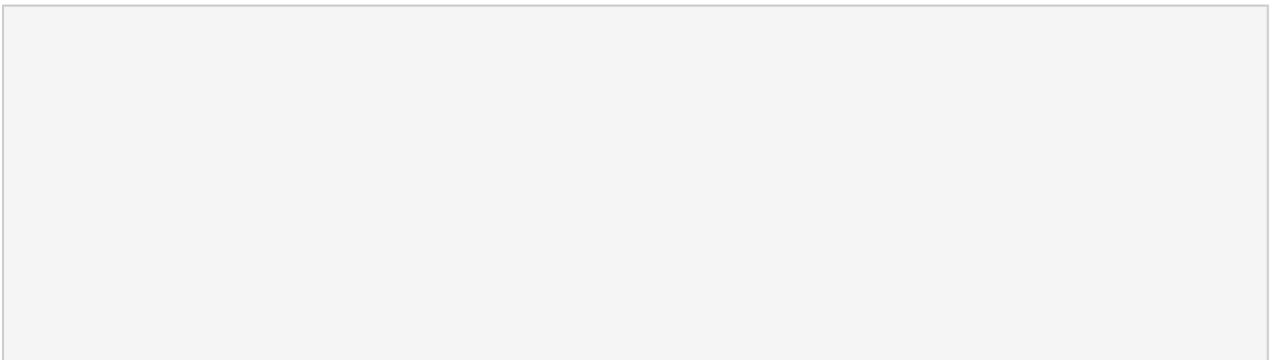
5.3 How can the EU better support partner countries in mobilising their own resources for poverty eradication and sustainable development?



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?



(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.

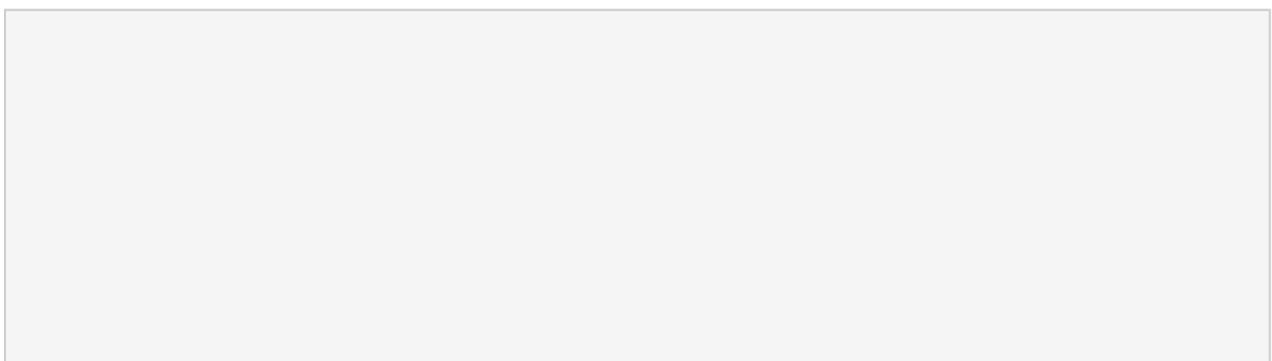
Our partner countries' implementation of the 2030 Agenda will inform our overall engagement and our development cooperation dialogue with them and will help shape our support for their national efforts. The EU should also help partner countries put in place the necessary enabling policy frameworks to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



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

The EU could promote private sector investment through developing and providing innovative instruments such as the World Bank's Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF) that uses auctions to maximize the use of limited public resources for climate change mitigation while leveraging private sector financing. Available at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2014/09/15/world-bank-group-launches-design-pilot-auction-facility-methane-climate-mitigation>

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?

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?

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

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?

The EU could strengthen its own use of evidence and analysis through the establishment of a new EU SDS that fully reflects the 2030 Agenda as well as the Paris Agreement. A new SDS would require the development of a set of adequate indicators and regular reviews that would monitor the implementation at EU level but could also contain a section on progress made to support the efforts of partner countries.

In this regard, UBA also welcomes the proposals made in the Resolution of the European Parliament on the follow-up and state of play of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (see European Parliament Resolution of 12 May 2016 on the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda, para. 8., 9., 11., and see also 4.4).

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?

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

The EU can support partner countries by mainstreaming the goals and targets of the UN 2030 Agenda into EU external policies and by including them in regional and bilateral work programmes.

Moreover, the EU should check whether it is feasible to include the state of SDG implementation into progress reports and reviews (especially for accession countries, target countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy countries).

Concerning practical implementation, partner countries could benefit from EU practices (both at EU and member state level) and vice versa. A prerequisite for this would be to establish knowledge platforms or networks for exchange and check whether existing networks can be used respectively. Furthermore, peer learning and peer reviews could be a promising option to explore and to gain new perspectives, not only for partner countries but also for the EU and its member states.

Contact

EuropeAid-CONSENSUS-CONSULTATION@ec.europa.eu
