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?

669974621920-34

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

European Association of Research Managers and Administrators (EARMA)

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

> Contribution of EARMA's working group on Global Development. EARMA is a professional organisation of European research managers and administrators and has over 100 universities and research institutes as institutional members. The members of EARMA are connected globally through extensive research and innovation networks.

* 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

> Belgium

(3) Context: why a change is needed

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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?

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Challenges related to social, political, health, environmental and economic
trends as these encompass the ability to cope with the key global trends. We
see as an important nexus the intertwinements between those topics. We
therefore think that the most important key global trends that will influence
the future of development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda could be
largely grouped into three categories:
1.          Education / Society
2.          Health / Environment
3.          Economy / Politics
Strengthening economies and societies in the long term provides stability and
growth for Europe, therefore the 2030 Agenda and its activities should be
presented as investment in their societies as well as investment in Europe,
not as cost categories.
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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?

A complex challenge in this field is to coordinate between the different actors and funding streams. First, it requires an integrated approach and not a single policy approach. Second, to integrate the 28 MS on global development policies.

Third, on a subject like objectives of innovation within the trend mentioned at 3.1, universities, both within the 28 MS and outside, have extensive knowledge and extensive global networks to draw on. Establishing an advisory board of universities and academics would ensure that policies are more closely connected to making local impact and avoid detachment from the environment. We recommend making use of these networks and to set objectives for cooperation and knowledge sharing. Presently these networks are absent or underutilized. It is also worth noting that more than 50% of population in low and middle income countries are under 25 of age. Engaging with universities and their international student body could help creating closer links to actions.

Fourth, focus on global production chains and the role of research and innovation at the basis of these chains. Establishing joint initiatives in this context on regional and local growth through stimulation of higher education and valorisation (commercialisation). This would require opening up the single European market for innovative products, harmonizing standards and agreeing on lowering or simplifying trade barriers with LIC/MIC countries, as without some access to the EU markets businesses in these countries will remain vulnerable and be deprived of growth.

Fifth, education is always an important requirement, as without a skilled work force no country will escape poverty. New paradigms should be developed for transition of students into the local labour markets. A programme for Young Leadership for deployment of skills in globally connected firms. Additional funding is needed in this area. Focused attention should be paid to policies on open access to knowledge data and to support pathways for middle income countries to have access to data. This would create local jobs and increase the knowledge base.

Sixth, in relation to Global Health, the EU development priorities could focus on encouragement of innovative research to confront challenges that cross borders such as diseases (including tropical and neglected rare diseases), epidemics and lifestyle related health issues which are now beginning to increase in LMICs (diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer etc.). It seems important to see the link here to climate and environment which are often interconnected to the above. Investments into the strengthening of health systems in source countries can also reduce health impacts in EU due to migration trends.

(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?

> Profiling of initially one or two objectives in agreement and responsibility with 28 MS. Again innovation approaches or transition policies should be the main objective. Fragmentation in EU is very high. Realistically, the EU cannot change this as these policies are coordinated by national governments for national benefits. The EU will need to adopt a step-by-step approach coordinated with national governments towards the achievement of the SDG.
>
> Another way of better addressing the links between SDG, Paris Agreement and other global challenges would to bring together successes on innovation; how to make informal economic business models and chains attractive, and build closer linkages with local economies in LMICs. Set a priority on stimulating better infrastructures for coordination.
>
> Recognising the value of existing and often dispersed knowledge sharing seems of particular importance as well as ensuring that knowledge is treated as a global public good and disseminated quickly, effectively, and widely. This should be a priority, as – despite existing knowledge and technical expertise – many countries will find it difficult to meet SDG and Paris agreement targets without innovation and adaptation to their specific needs. Building and investing in multilateral and regional connecting infrastructures through already existing partnerships and research consortia with universities and academia, where knowledge and experience is available, should be fostered. The biggest leverage could be created not by inventing new infrastructures but by utilising and growing already existing partnerships.

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?

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It seems key to strengthen cooperation within EU on development cooperation.
We recommend to separate policy dialogue from the executing programme and to
build a separate body which is attractive to many donors to collaborate with
(including NGO's and MS). It will add to professionalize the cooperation, as
we should not leave the coordination only to the policy making level but
instead broaden the expertise. Private firms and expertise as of public NGO's
and universities are needed to make change happen.  This body will result in
streamlining funding and objectives and integrating / mainstreaming Agenda
2030.

Stimulate joint funding programmes that recognise the cross-cutting nature of
the SDGs (for example DGs DEVCO, AGRI, CLIMA, together with RTD and SANTE to
create joint calls for proposals). This should happen outside the political
dialogue and through the proposed body which includes stakeholders from
public and private companies and organisations.

Continue positive collaborations with DG RTD in particular, taking into
account the recommendations from the recent Evaluation of the EU Support to
Research and Innovation for Development in Partner Countries (2007-2013).

Promote the sustainability of projects funded: Provide explicit support for
the capitalisation of project results and their impact. DG DEVCO should
develop and implement a strategy for the systematisation or 'capitalisation'
of results of R&I. This could be done in conjunction with DG RTD and would be
built around the broader institutional development that DG DEVCO already
supports (e.g. high speed internet networks) and further support to
institutional frameworks for innovation.

Maintain the political and practical commitment to promoting Policy Coherence
for Development. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) on R&I for
development should continue to be a major concern for DG RTD and other EU
services and institutions supporting R&I directly or indirectly. This is
particularly important in the new context of the SDGs and the value they
attach to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development as a vital component
of global partnership.
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4.3 What are the main changes you would like to see in the EU's development policy framework?

> More focus and investment in secondary and tertiary education and research
> cooperation. Invest in existing regional networks for knowledge management,
> knowledge brokering capacity building. So far university and research
> networks are not substantial open for development cooperation. The efforts
> are marginal and not making use of the network capital for local society. A
> very strong effort is expected for coordination, as not money is the problem
> but the fragmentation. Start with 28 MS (see answer preceding questions).
> There is a lot of money with too little result.
>
> Develop new knowledge on aligning with global value chains instead of working
> in isolation.
>
> Nudge development cooperation out of national policy making. It is a big
> obstacle and money spending on policy dialogue with to date too little
> result. Therefore establish an independent body for executing programme.
> Connect through this new body with EU wide research networks (established
> Framework programmes FP7, Horizon 2020), connect KIC's with local regions in
> LMIC. Capitalize development policies on these networks instead of again new
> initiatives. Opening up of the EU-internal market for innovation products
> from developing economies.
>
> Be aware of the effect that phrases like South-North or South-South have on
> cooperation. These phrases might separate and represent a line of thinking
> that does no justice to vigour and innovation in developing economies. And
> the mutual benefit which comes from collaborating.
>
> Increased focus on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development as a vital
> component of global partnership.

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?

> Stimulating and integrating economic and social policies on education,
> research and innovation in connection with a growing middle class,
> urbanization and business development in informal parts of the economy.
> Agenda 2030 fits in as sub themes.
>
> External policies being more aligned with DG Research and Innovation and DG
> Education and 28 MS. For example in science diplomacy.

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)?

Internally: Again cohesion with the 28 MS is very important. The EU seen from the outside is very fragmented. Try and solve this and take the lead in establishing an executing body for programmes and funding; a body that can attract MS, NGO's and firms for implementation on cross border collaboration on entrepreneurship, innovation, education and research. Develop transitional, regional approaches to innovation and integrate with transdisciplinary approaches in research.

Externally: Dialogue is great but so far too many people from very specific political backgrounds, strong political objectives and donor attitudes. Refresh the agenda by establishing dialogue with students (virtually) to create new inputs from these groups and platforms. EARMA through its extensive and diverse networks can advise.

DG DEVCO is seen as an important political catalyst for change and financial donor in LMICs across the globe. Consistent presence and collaboration with LMIC national governments and UN agencies is important. The multilateral position of DG DEVCO presents advantages; especially in increasing collaboration and overcoming aid fragmentation by bringing policy initiatives from the 28 countries together. In bringing together different funding streams and funding landscapes combing with the agenda 2030. Its role within the EC is vital for encouraging policy change and connecting policies, and funding with DGs.

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?

In many developing countries women quite often have a central role in society socially and economically, but may not have decision-making powers to make changes. Initiatives funded by the EU could specifically ask to address this gap (think of access to medicines).

Health: Need for more research into maternal and newborn health and marginalised populations in LMICs. Better understanding and develop and test the efficacy of new treatments to reduce maternal mortality.

Research and Innovation: More emphasis on women and minorities led innovation actions addressing particular needs in communities. Greater capacity building and financial support for early stage female researchers from LMICs.

Urban and rural development: It is necessary to strengthen programmes and institutions that have been successful in addressing security of tenure to foster housing improvement and planned urbanization, while innovating strategies to cater to groups that have lagged behind the most, with particular attention to women's tenure security as a cornerstone to their empowerment and gender equality and the realization of human rights. Such innovations should include logic of the proximity of services, adequate financing schemes, and technical, legal, and financial assistance to those who produce their own housing.

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?

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The EU can – from its position and built on the example it has set by
partnering 28 MS – support and cooperate with sister regions that are
developing intergovernmental regional cooperation. Example is regional HEI
collaboration in East Africa or in regions with India, China or Russia. To be
precise instead of supporting a nation, increasing support for
intergovernmental cooperation.

In conflict countries: An effective "second generation human security policy"
(as recommended by The Berlin Report of the Human Security Study Group, Feb
2016 led by LSE) should be implemented.
The instruments of second generation human security include elements of
relevance for EU development policy:
•       Creative diplomacy at all levels including smart multilateralism
•       An emphasis on justice across the entire spectrum of abuse and
criminality prevalent in today's conflicts
•       The use of smart sanctions where they involve engagement with civil
society, impact monitoring, and compliance with international law
•       Civilian-led missions that include some combination of humanitarian
workers, human
rights monitors, legal experts, police and where needed military forces, and
that involve both men and women
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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?

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It is not only irregular migration that has effects on the implementation of
the 2030 Agenda. All sorts migration are relevant, migration as a result of
conflict and migration as a result of efforts to improve the economic
position of the extended family, e.g. by "investing" in one relative who
migrates to Europe.

Improve the connection between formal and informal economy by understanding
and strengthening local business development. .

Investments into the strengthening of health systems in source countries can
also reduce health impacts in EU due to migration trends. Economic health
impact assessments could be a priority to encourage evidence based policy and
decision making in LMIC countries.
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(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?

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Again  by establishing an independent infrastructure/body on development
cooperation for implementation of business cooperation (entrepreneurship,
education, innovation) . See remarks preceding questions.

Advantage is a distinction between DG DEVCO, primarily for policy and the
proposed infrastructure for implementation. Having one station where tools
and instruments come together.

This infrastructure will be less burdened by policy dialogue and be able to
perform. This will create visibility for EU-MS and for third countries and
could improve public support by EU-citizens. In general for  research
institutes the role of the EU-devco is not very clear.

Visibility might also attract NGO's to start mutual projects or pool
resources (Joint Programming) with EC,  instead of putting energy in endless
and political dialogue.

Promote the sustainability of R&I projects funded: Provide explicit support
to the capitalisation of project results. DG DEVCO should develop and
implement a strategy for the systematisation or 'capitalisation' of results
of R&I. This could be done in conjunction with DG RTD and would be built
around the broader institutional development that DG DEVCO already supports
(e.g. high speed internet networks) and further support to institutional
frameworks for innovation.
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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?

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ODA money especially for improving entrepreneurship and educational
institutes like Higher education as engine for prosperity, building
innovation and valorisation capacity.

Secondly, it is important to bring ODA money flow in accordance with other
money flows like FDI and remittances.

As remittances are large and resilient, it is substantial income which most
of the time does not contribute to local formal economy. See economic
development of Kerala State in India. As long as EU policies only acknowledge
the formal economy, the remittances are not taken into consideration.

Secondly, we can predict that remittances will lead to social conflict as
distribution of the cash flow is not equally shared  among the population. As
there are substantial money flows it is necessary to rethink ODA. Our advice
is ODA funding for building innovation capacity in HEI or educational
institutes or incubators.  EARMA could be one of your advising partners in
this due to its expertise on innovation and valorisation of research
(commercialization) and its members being active in collaborating with
universities in developing countries next to the establishment of an academic
advisory board.
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5.3 How can the EU better support partner countries in mobilising their own resources for poverty eradication and sustainable development?

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Supporting education, research, valorisation and innovation
(commercialization).

Support or develop mechanisms for young leadership programme which enables
students to enter the labour market or enhance entrepreneurship.

Supporting directly instead of through ministries of education. Again develop
a separate infrastructure as support mechanism.

Promote the sustainability of R&I projects funded: Provide explicit support
to the capitalisation of project results. This implies that project funding
can only be granted when the applicants make clear the societal impacts and
the implementation in the local economy.

Capacity building: Many countries lack the technical capacity to implement
programmes
despite knowledge of what to do. Governments will need to enter into
partnerships with other key actors to develop and implement policy and track
the progress along the way.
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5.4 Given the importance of middle income countries to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, what form could differentiated partnerships take?

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Global production chains connect with middle-income countries. Building cross
border cooperation regional (intergovernmental) support.

Business development through cooperation within a new body of infrastructure
and executed through Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC). Meanwhile
several of these KIC's have been established within EU in the last five
years. It could be possible to align these KIC's with groups of enterprises,
knowledge institutes in developing countries.

It is a window to take into consideration.
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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?

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see preceding questions
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(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?

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Aid-fragmentation is a serious problem. A second problem is declining support
by EU-citizens for EC policies. This might include development cooperation by
EC. Therefore two things:

DG DEVCO of policy coordination internally and externally. Increase
collaboration with sister regions on intergovernmental collaboration instead
of collaboration with Nation States. Develop new thinking on ODA in
connection with strong money flows towards developing economies.

A new mechanism / body for development cooperation being an instrument for
implementation through which EC and MS and civil organisations can develop
Joint Programming and integrate together 2030 agenda in all its activities.

Put effort in the visibility of this institute; see to it that it becomes
successful, as this will attract support. It will be a mechanism by which the
EC can communicate with EU-citizens.
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6.2 How can the EU promote private sector investment for sustainable development?

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Not through DG DEVCO but instead through an independent body (as proposed
above) and  creating a governing board with representatives from the private
sector.
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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?

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

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By supporting those who are dedicated and establish regional collaboration.
Focus on innovation and support the needs of the young people as proposed
with a Young Leadership programme.
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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?

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Open an independent body for development cooperation implementation.
Strengthen coordination in a step by step approach and involving the private
sector.
```

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

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Effectiveness, for all partners on all objectives is impossible.

Make choices. Such as DG DEVCO for political issues and dialogue and new
thinking.

Separate implementation in new body or infrastructure on development
cooperation. Because of its independence it can be attractive to NGO's and
private sector.

The strength is its multilateral position which is excellent for bringing
stakeholders together and pay effort in coordination.
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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?

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Post Horizon 2020 or FP9.
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(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?

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By building on results found in DG DEVCO, DG RTD and DG SANTE funded projects
which provide an evidence base for decision making (for example, statistics
and lessons learnt on air pollution and health economic burden from EU
countries can be used to justify policy making and urban design in LMICs).
Create expert groups from EU funded project stakeholders eg: academia and
civil society to provide recommendations on different SDG areas, make
participation in those expert groups mandatory as part of funding Grant
Agreements. Ensure the DGs take those points of view into account when
reviewing SDGs.
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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?

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No comment
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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?

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The need of transparency and reviews is important, but trust is equally
important for implementation. The more transparency, the more review,  the
more debate due to all data available. In view of efficiency, we propose to
make choices on essentials. In the new policy document, clear guidelines
should be given concerning what  to observe and deliver for review, more
focussed results and impact than on data delivery. For example implementing
collaboration by the proposed EIT-like body.
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Contact

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