

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)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary

- 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?

One of the main challenges that will influence the future of development is large-scale migration and forced displacement which can be considered as a cause and a result at the same time. It can be expected that in the future, the current trends will increase and an unprecedented number of people will leave their countries of origin to escape conflicts and crises and the negative consequences of climate change or simply to pursue a better life. The Agenda 2030 creates a complex framework for the key challenges of our century with the Sustainable Development Goals at its backbone. To address climate change is key in order to achieve the SDGs. Regarding the challenges related to climate change, we think that ensuring the availability and the sustainable management of freshwater resources as well as sanitation services for all will be crucial, yet water scarcity remains an ever growing challenge. Water is one of the key strategic resources of our future. Despite of the very low levels of clean freshwater on the planet this amount is declining critically, year by year. We believe it is indispensable to have a close collaboration among nations for a responsible and sustainable management of water in order to ensure the livelihood of the future generations.

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?

Tackling the root causes of migration should be mainstreamed in other policies, in particular foreign, development and trade policy and these policies should be better coordinated. A harmonized approach to third countries, partners and regions, taking into account all relevant policies, should make EU external action more efficient and effective. Identifying and addressing root causes of irregular migration should be a horizontal objective in all actions when providing development support. It should be present in every mid and long-term planning. We are of the opinion that the EU should handle the key challenges of our time manifested in the Agenda 2030 in a comprehensive and integrated way, in both the external and internal policies of the EU. A new consensus on development policy should better focus on the connections between development policy, migration and security policy. In terms of the consequences of climate change, we think that development policy should focus on renewable power, energy efficiency, sustainable agricultural production, green buildings and private sector adaptation to climate change and engaging the private sector.

(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?

EU policy should focus on conversion to sustainability in all sectors – that embraces SDGs and Paris Agreement too.

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?

The EU should develop its strategy for policy coherence for sustainable development by broadening the policy and priority areas and further promote the implementation of PCD among MSs as well. We think that the implementation of PCD has been instrumental in the mainstreaming of development policy in other policies, and Hungary also strives to strengthen policy coherence for development.

Fight against climate change is not an issue per se. The social and economic dimensions are extremely interdependent with environmental issues, halting climate change is a precondition for future development.

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

We strongly support the EU's approach to better involve the private sector in development policy as well. The new approach to financing for development, which views development relevant financial flows (grants, loans, investment, etc.) under a common framework, requires greater involvement of the private sector, as well as enhanced coherence through stimulating economic growth and trade activities. The main challenge of the post-2015 period is how to mobilise additional sources of financing for development beyond the traditional financial means, linked to and catalyzed by Official Development Assistance.

In addition to the above, we support the alignment of the principle of flexibility in development policy with the development of financial instruments in order to make it possible for the widest range of development actors to participate in development programs.

Better coherence and exchange of information should be created between Directorate Generals of the Commission involved in the implementation of development policy. More overview on development actions in specific fields and relevant spending would be beneficial, e.g. overview on migration-related actions and spending in third countries. A better, at the same time less complex system to measure results and impact and monitor implementation of development-related spending would improve credibility and transparency of EU development policy.

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?

Climate change and climate finance. Council conclusions on climate diplomacy and climate finance recognize that if climate change is not managed in an appropriate way it can put at risk sustainable development and more broadly, peace, stability and security. It is important to underline the commitment of the EU and MSs to mainstream climate diplomacy through mobilization of instruments of external actions as well as to explore innovative mechanisms for mobilizing additional finance from multiple sectors, including private investors.

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)?

The EU could add value by ensuring strong and transparent donor coordination in order to promote Joint Programming and efficient use of resources. The EU has great knowledge and experience in education and trainings; as well as in involvement and cooperation of sectors and stakeholders. Hungary has valuable knowledge and experience in sustainable agriculture, and in water management. This latter issue will be also addressed by the Budapest Water Summit on 28–30 November 2016.

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?

The growing inequalities in the societies of partner countries are one of the main root causes of migration. We think that the best means to address inequality is education and the promotion of local job creation. In line with this, Hungary offers hundreds of scholarships in higher education for students from developing countries and we are ready to support joint efforts by the EU and its MSs in this respect. In accordance with the 2015 Council Conclusions on PCD, Hungary agrees that sharing experiences of the application of impact assessment of EU initiatives on developing countries as well as sharing the results of any evaluation of PCD at EU level would add to more efficiently address inequalities.

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?

Security and development are mutually intertwined, one cannot succeed without the other. Building resilient societies in partner countries should be a priority from the point of view of conflict prevention. There is a need for a comprehensive approach in creating an enabling environment for new economic and employment possibilities. This comprehensive approach should embrace education, health, development policies as well as providing more and continuous support to democratic institutions and strengthening the rule of law. Climate change induced insecurities (water, food – and associated conflicts) must also be taken into account. Climate change mitigation and adaptation are therefore effective ways of addressing the root causes of conflicts and migration.

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?

Europe is facing an unprecedented inflow of irregular migrants, which triggers consequences on Member States' internal security, protection of our external borders and societies. In order to be able to manage this crisis, the European Union – apart from protecting its external borders – shall focus on the external dimension and on identifying and tackling the root causes of the migratory crisis to find a long-term solution to the common problem of Europe. In this respect we have to enhance our efforts in terms of cooperation with partner countries and provide incentives for them for better life perspectives. Partnership should imply a strong sense of shared responsibility.

The EU and Member States should combine all instruments and tools in a coordinated manner to agree compacts with third countries in order to better manage migration. When developing new partnerships with partner countries, we need a strong, ambitious, country-specific and well-coordinated European policy which mobilizes all essential tools to effectively deal with the current and future migratory challenges. We should clearly define our aims, actions and expectations.

Financial assistance to source and transit countries of migration should be provided under the necessary conditions that allow sufficient monitoring, and at the same time contribute to the aim of better managing and regulating migration flows. Addressing root causes of irregular migration should be a horizontal objective in all actions when providing development support. On the long term, development policy should more effectively contribute to tackling the root causes of irregular migration, especially if migration is economically motivated.

From the point of view of addressing the root causes of migration, focusing more on climate change as a “threat multiplier” should be advocated: climate-induced mass migration can contribute to heightened tension in the world.

(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?

Hungary supports the approach for the EU to engage in increasingly differentiated partnerships and mobilizing a range of instruments including from political, economic, scientific, technical and financial means, innovative finance mechanisms such as blending for the implementation of the Agenda 2030. In line with the principles of aid effectiveness and the Global Partnership, we think that the new EU development policy should provide for innovative ways of partnering and foster the self-reliance of advanced developing countries and MICs and place them on the path of long-term economic development, since sustainable poverty reduction cannot be achieved without long-term economic development.

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?

By having a specific and comprehensive strategy for each partner country. ODA should be concentrated on regions where the need is the greatest and where it is possible to address the root causes of needs, i.e. LDCs and vulnerable countries, countries in conflict, in line with the principle of differentiation described in the Agenda for Change. In addition to this, in conflict-affected and post conflict countries humanitarian aid and long term development support should be better linked from the beginning in order to achieve long term results.

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

Country ownership is an essential element by which we have to achieve a lasting effect on domestic revenue mobilization as well. EU support, namely capacity building and technical assistance can be instrumental in initiating organic changes in e.g. building reliable tax systems and strengthening institution development.

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

The participation of MICs in international development cooperation should be promoted by the EU and the traditional donor countries through involving them in various forms of triangular and regional cooperation. The EU should support South-South cooperation by helping them with technical and financial resources, sharing experiences as well as technology transfer.

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?

Developing practical guidelines that can help to analyze in the different policy areas whether a decision or a project will effectively contribute to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

(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?

The EU should continue to foster the bottom up approach, namely engaging more with CSOs, foundations, business communities and local authorities at the local level. EU delegations have a key role in it.

EU should reinforce direct calls for local governments and NGOs in SDG implementation, especially in climate change adaptation.

The EU should coordinate with parliament bodies involved in sustainable development planning. The Hungarian National Council for Sustainable Development, established in 2008 by the National Assembly and continuously active ever since, is a conciliatory and deliberative body – a forum of the representatives of political parties, government, science, economy, churches and civil organizations. The Council's task is two-fold: to inform the Members of Parliament about sustainability risks and effects of proposals (policy strategies, programmes, bills) submitted to the Parliament, and to take part in informing the public, as well as in creating our national strategy for sustainable development. (<http://nfft.hu/en/>)

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

The role of the private sector in implementing the Agenda 2030 is crucial. It is important to help build an enabling environment for the private sector to participate in development cooperation, so both an enabling institutional and business environment should be established. The application of innovative financial instruments, such as blending and specific calls for tender would also be instrumental in the involvement of the private sector in development cooperation.

Hungary would support initiatives that would aim at involving the private sector in development cooperation to a greater extent.

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?

The EU should set up the best practice of mainstreaming SDGs both into its external and internal policies, by implementing the necessary reforms in these policies. In addition, the subject should be kept on the agenda of different multi and bilateral talks and negotiations.

By having a constructive dialogue with these actors on how to allocate funds most efficiently through the different channels.

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

Through Joint Programming and strong donor coordination in order to better channel MS's and EU efforts.

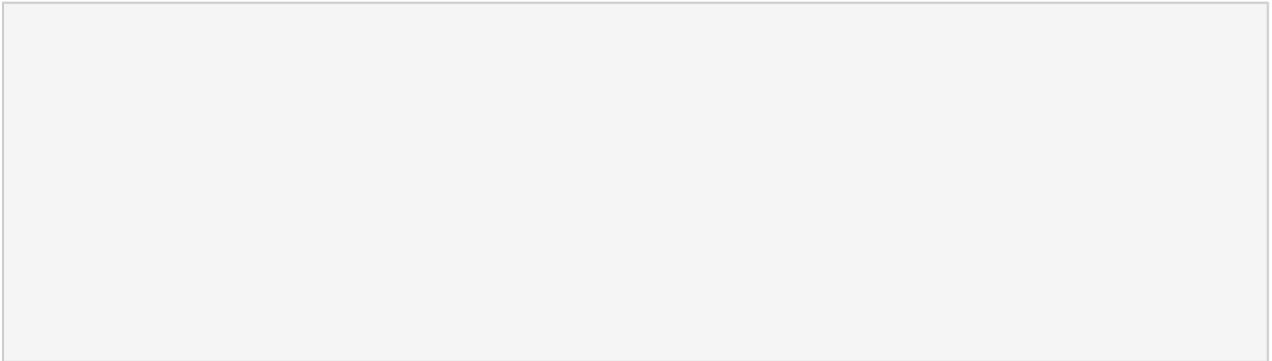
6.5 What are the best ways to strengthen and improve coherence, complementarity and coordination between the EU and the Member States in their support to help partner countries achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development?

Hungary supports a practical division of labor among EU institutions and Member States to enhance partnerships and mobilize a broad range of means of implementation. At the same time, we would like to emphasize the importance of the principles of aid effectiveness and apply them further on in a systematic and comprehensive way.

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

The EU should overcome the North-South division in its overall approach and seek more cooperation with stakeholders in a bottom up way of working. It should also put more emphasis on transparent decision making on aid allocation.

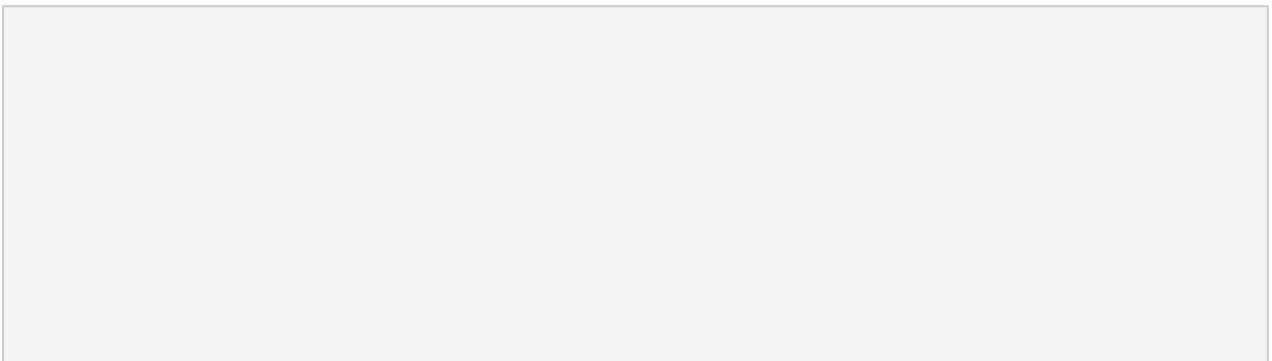
6.7 What further progress could be made in EU Joint Programming, and how could this experience be linked with other EU joined-up actions in supporting countries' delivery of the 2030 Agenda?



(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?



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?

By ensuring an inclusive, transparent multi-stakeholder approach and by recognizing the global indicators as a framework to start measuring progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

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 could utilize the disaggregated data of partner countries on the progress towards the Agenda 2030 goals when determining the priority sectors and areas of intervention. Also, it is instrumental measuring the effectiveness of EU development support, i.e. the scale of the EU added value, the quality of aid delivery.

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