

Appendix on the contribution from J.J. Strossmayer University in Osijek, Faculty of Economics, Slavica Singer:

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

To implement participatory approach in developing national strategies related to poverty eradication and sustainable development, which will help to build a broader group of people committed to those goals. Mobilization of own resources is related to ability to produce them, through building an appropriate entrepreneurship ecosystem. The major own resource is everywhere, as well as in partner countries, human resource. It is very important to build entrepreneurial potential of human resource through education, which will contribute to the national wealth. And, EU can help in doing this, what will additionally decrease the grant dependency behaviour.

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

No idea.

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... 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?

By learning on the level of policy designers, implementers and evaluators how to see an individual, fragmented policy intervention as a part of the bigger picture. It is important to identify this bigger picture horizontally (to check for gaps, overlaps and contradictions in existing set of policies) and vertically (to check on continuity or reasons for discontinuity of some policies). Coherent contribution to sustainable development priorities requires also a new indicators for its monitoring – it is not enough only to have indicators on the level of outputs, but on the level of outcomes.

(6) The actors: making it work together

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?

To promote this partnership in all of mentioned segments and even provide some trainings for some of them why their role is important and what their respective contributions can be. For academia, it would be important to discuss with European University Association (EUA) and European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EARASHE), as well as line ministries in member states to change

the promotion criteria for researchers and teachers (not only rely on academic publications, but how much they contribute to solving problems of the society).

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

Using all channels (education, public events, ranking the best businesses) to promote contribution to sustainable development goals as a component of the revised set of criteria for identification of business success. Also, to make business sector aware of business opportunities in investments in SDGs.

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?

To approach all of them by offering some ideas how to contribute to UN SDGs and be proactive in looking for partnerships.

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

Working in joint teams in partner countries, by implying the participatory approach.

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?

I do not know in details how EU mechanisms of collaboration function, but based on on-going comments about too much of bureaucracy in the EU, it looks that this should be less complicated and time consuming.

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

Already covered in previous answers.

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?

Partially answered in 6.3. and 6.4.

(7) Keeping track of progress

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?

In the Road to Dignity (under 5.1. Measuring new dynamics) there is a very explicit call for working on new metrics, beyond GDP, which “must be broader, deeper and more precise”. A good example is how some other Therefore, it would be useful to check EU metrics and see how it corresponds to this call, and discuss it with Eurostat and member states. Being so big donor of development aid, EU should take an active role in discussing with UN this new metrics, because it could be very helpful for making member states more interested to get a better evidence of their development investments and to monitor the progress of achieving SDGs.

Information about entrepreneurial potential of human resource is a good example how to go beyond GDP and intervene BEFORE, not after all activities are transformed and evaluated through the GDP value. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor survey is the only international survey collecting primary information on intentions, perceptions about own capabilities, and activities related to venturing. Having such information about intentions and attitudes are more on time for intervening into development policies than acting on data about GDP, which are built on activities from previous period.

7.2. How can the EU help to ensure the accountability of all actors involved in the 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?

See answer under 7.1.

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

To change modes and content of cooperation faster – if there is no change, based on collected evidence, then it decrease commitments, and time flies.