

# Analysis of public consultations on the new Consensus from policy event meetings

**Final Short report**

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Analysis carried out by ADE



This report has been prepared by ADE at the request of DEVCO Unit A1.

The views expressed are those of the consultant and do not represent the official views of the European Commission.



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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Background

The international community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda represents a long-term vision for sustainable development and an ambitious new blueprint to tackle the challenges emerged since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000. The international community made clear commitments throughout 2015 towards the continuation of the fight against poverty and achieving sustainable development, combatting climate change, financing development and disaster risk reduction.

The core of the 2030 Agenda is the set of Sustainable Development Goals, which replaced and built on the Millennium Development Goals. These changes in the global framework for sustainable development need to be reflected in the European development policy, which is currently still defined by the 2005 European Consensus on Development and the 2011 Agenda for Change.

The 2005 European Consensus on Development was based on achieving the MDGs and the European Commission announced its intention to publish a proposal for a new European Consensus on Development. The 2005 European Consensus on Development was the first EU joint declaration on development, setting the framework for development cooperation for EU institutions and EU Member States. The Consensus was based on a Commission's communication endorsed in the form of a joint statement by the Council, the Member States, the European Parliament and the Commission.

Updating the vision for the European development policy until 2030 will entail a proposal to replace the 2005 Consensus, and the 2011 Agenda for Change, with a new joint statement. The revised Consensus needs to reflect the fundamental changes in the global framework for development. It needs to align with the 2030 Agenda and reflect other globally agreed long-term vision commitments for sustainable development.

The Commission's proposal for a new European Consensus on development should also highlight the links with other areas of the EU external action and take into account other EU initiatives, like the next steps for a sustainable European future or the Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy for the European Union, and be developed in close coordination and full coherence with the preparatory work on a post-Cotonou framework.

## **1.2 Consultations**

The new European Consensus on development will be informed by a broad consultation process including an online public survey launched in May 2016 and several focused policy dialogue meetings with key institutional partners and targeted groups.

A separate report presents the output of the consultation process so that it can be used in the decision-making process. The report will be accompanied by a Commission Staff Working Document providing a synopsis of the consultation. Individual contributions from those respondents that agreed to share their feedback will also be published.

## **1.3 Policy Dialogue meetings**

The European Commission engaged in several high-level policy dialogue meetings with key institutional partners and consultation workshops to inform the proposal to review the European Consensus on Development and to capture views and gather external input to this initiative.

This report captures the conclusions and outcomes from those high-level policy dialogue meetings and workshops which took place between June and the end of August 2016. This includes five such events with one event being composed of 16 separate discussion sessions (so in all 20 separate events).

## 2. Public events

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### 2.1 List of Policy Dialogue meetings

The public events organised by the European Commission to discuss the directions of the new cooperation policy have been organised between mid-June and mid-August 2016 as follows:

1. Events relevant for the revision of the European Consensus on Development that took place during the 2016 European Development Days (EDDs) on 15-16 June in Brussels, Belgium. The overarching theme of the EDDs was "Sustainable Development Goals in Action: Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future". A number of interactive sessions and debates at the EDDs were relevant for the Consensus, including:
  - Change makers' breakfast organised by DG DEVCO and the European Think Tank Group
  - Win-win solutions for Migration
  - Policy Coherence in Practice: Ensuring Delivery of the SDGs
  - Post-Cotonou Debate: Ensuring accountability
  - Strengthening multi stakeholder partnerships to achieve the SDGs: Means of implementation
  - Climate and development: getting zero poverty and zero emissions
  - Implementing Goal 16 for peaceful and inclusive societies: Opportunities and challenges in the security-development nexus
  - Engaging the private sector: from words to actions
  - Local action to address fragility and protracted displacement: Resilience dialogue
  - From rhetoric to practice: How result reporting is improving EU development accountability
  - Harnessing the potential of migration and forced displacement for development
  - How can we make businesses more social? Achieving the SDGs
  - An Economy for the 1%
  - Investment in fragile states: who should adapt: investors or countries?
  - New financing models for a new development agenda
2. The structured dialogue between the EPs DEVE Committee and Commissioner Neven Mimica on June 21, 2016 in Brussels, Belgium.
3. The social media consultation – a Twitter chat with the commission –eudevchat-social-campaign on June 30, 2016.
4. The event “A renewed European development policy in response to the UN 2030 Agenda revision of the European Consensus on Development” at the UN 2016

High Level Policy Forum for Sustainable Development on July 18, 2016 in New York, USA.

5. The event “EESC Consultative debate on the review of the European Consensus on Development” on July 19, 2016 in Brussels, Belgium.

Further events (for example, with the DEVE Committee of the European Parliament) are planned over the coming weeks.

## **2.2 Attendance of consultation events**

Data on attendance were available for the first event, the European Development Days, where more than 6,000 people from 140 countries participated in the discussions. They included representatives from EU institutions, Member States, civil society organisations, private sector, think tanks, development agencies, citizens and academia. In addition, it is known that 11,750 people saw the #EUdevchat tweet about the consultation on how to shape the future EU development policy and that this led to 178 engagements. Similarly, the EU’s Facebook post reached 15,706 people and gave rise to 201 reactions, comments and shares. The event “EESC Consultative debate on the review of the European Consensus on Development” was attended by representatives of EC DEVCO, EEAS, ECDPM and Members of the EESC REX from EU Member States (no data available on number of participants).

The level of attendance of the other events listed above (2 and 4) was not included in the minutes of the meetings.

## 3. Main conclusions per consultation event

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Minutes of the meetings have been analysed (the consultant did not attend these events) and summaries are included below. From the minutes, it was not possible to state specifically which contributions stemmed from an appreciation of the Commission's past development policy performance.

### 3.1 Events held during the 10<sup>th</sup> Edition of EDDs

The 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the European Development Days held on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> June 2016, contained 16 different events relevant for the Consensus<sup>1</sup>, of which the main messages are as follows.

#### 1. Change makers' breakfast, June 16<sup>th</sup>

The challenge of the new Consensus is to integrate the wide variety of country situations, a wider variety of issues (not just poverty) and the spectrum of new international debates (e.g. global public goods, financing, policy coherence). The need to cooperate with new actors (private sector, CSO) and involve them in implementation was stressed. Better accountability for aid and continued attention to corruption were highlighted.

#### 2. Win-win solutions for Migration

The positive impacts of migration should be made better known to counteract more negative sentiments in the rise. True political leadership is lacking when politics pay more attention to short term election results rather than long term solutions. Increased opportunities for legal migration would help to combat people smuggling. Better knowledge, evidence, sharing best practices and capacity building can help to address the "emotional" side of migration. Diaspora is part of the globalisation and has success stories to share.

#### 3. Ensuring policy coherence between interconnected SDGs

The focus of the discussion was how to enhance integrated approaches when dealing with food security, energy and water. Institutional frameworks will need to include all relevant actors. A nexus approach will help to break silos but it will face difficulties in measuring progress.

#### 4. Policy Coherence in Practice: Ensuring Delivery of the SDGs

Successfully implementing a transformative agenda will require cross-sectoral approaches, in internal and external action, of all actors, including the rich countries. Promoting policy

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.eudevdays.eu/>.

coherence is an eminently political task which cannot be tackled in a technocratic way. It is very important to have the private sector on board if we want to deliver on the SDGs.

#### 5. Post-Cotonou Debate

After the expiry of the Cotonou agreement in 2020, what should the EU-ACP relationship look like? Participants agreed that the post-Cotonou framework should build on the lessons learned (positive and negative) from the current relationship while finding a new way of collaborating as equals. It should also adapt to new challenges and base itself on the 2030 Agenda framework.

#### 6. Strengthening multi stakeholder partnerships to achieve the SDGs

Representatives from government, business and civil society discussed challenges and concrete steps to strengthen multi stakeholder initiatives. Participants agreed that multi stakeholder partnerships will become more important with the 2030 Agenda and SDG 17. The quality of such partnerships thus needs to be improved through capacity building. The learning process is still at an early stage for accountability, reporting, monitoring and transparency.

#### 7. Climate and development: getting zero poverty and zero emissions

The Paris Agreement will be the main tool to reach SDG 13. The session debated how we could achieve both climate goals and poverty eradication in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Following the opportunities and hopes generated by the Paris Agreement, participants discussed how to implement it and deliver on commitments.

#### 8. Implementing Goal 16 for peaceful and inclusive societies

The high-level panel mainly focused on Burkina Faso and CAR challenges, and more generally on the security-development nexus. It was agreed that without security, development cannot happen. Inter linkages between the SDGs are therefore obvious.

#### 9. Engaging the private sector: from words to actions

The panel agreed that domestic resources mobilisation is not enough. The private sector provides about 90% of employment and is key for sustainable growth and prosperity. We need to work with the private sector and local authorities, develop training programmes, transfer skills, set up public-private partnerships and adapt to national contexts.

#### 10. Local action to address fragility and protracted displacement

The panel discussed how to improve resilience on the ground in fragile situations. The main idea of this session is that local communities, actors and authorities lack capacities to act, innovate and invest. Yet, being in the frontline, they are the ones that have the best understanding of the local context and needs.

#### 11. From rhetoric to practice: How result reporting is improving EU development accountability

This debate discussed the forthcoming EU development results report, from which organizations should learn and can be held accountable. EC's and DEVCO's aid transparency is increasing. All organizations should report regularly on how they spend their money.

#### 12. Harnessing the potential of migration and forced displacement for development

This high-level panel discussed the management of the recent migration crisis in the short and the long term. The panellists concluded that migration needs to be turned into an opportunity. An international framework is being set up by UNHCR and IOM with guidelines on how to manage migration flows. We need to create legal routes and work together with partner countries.

#### 13. How can we make businesses more social? Achieving the SDGs

The debate aims to combine social entrepreneurs with policymakers and multilateral actors to discuss how to make social enterprise work for the SDGs. Social enterprises can form part of an innovative financing approach. They should be included in the mainstream private investment climate.

#### 14. An Economy for the 1%

The panel discussed the main issues with income- and social inequalities and several solutions to reduce them. Equality gaps erode the trust in social mobility young people rely on. Speakers discussed taxation, education, access to public services, and restoring the balance in public decision-making to be more inclusive.

#### 15. Investment in fragile states: who should adapt: investors or countries?

We need to keep in mind the root causes of fragility: marginalisation, youth unemployment used to create violence, the issue of gender equality, climate change. Addressing fragility is political and technical. There is a need to create an environment where both public and private sector have a regular dialogue with the right intentions.

#### 16. New financing models for a new development agenda

The panel discussed innovative ways to finance the SDGs. The speakers concluded that financing needs to be as domestic as possible, with support from donors in strengthening tax administration capacity. TOSSD would complement ODA and countries own domestic resources. International, EU and regional development banks need to form an investment platform.

#### 17. Closing Panel

The most important issues that speakers retained from the discussions were:

- security-development interdependence, women and youth in conflict situations
- get big business on board, and ensure country ownership and delivery

- country ownership, engage in partnerships with other actors, need for investments.
- new definition of development aid, migration issue (R2P), holding governments accountable should be the next EDDs' theme, the new Consensus must be better than the previous one
- goals are heavily interconnected, listen to local actors (ownership), need for accountability
- “The EU Member States must make global tax cooperation central to the implementation of SDGs”. Migration and role of women as drivers of development.

### **3.2 Structured dialogue between the EP's DEVE Committee and COMMISSIONER**

Issues that were raised by participants during this event which took place on 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2016<sup>2</sup>, included the importance of a strong EU voice in the implementation and follow up of the 2030 Agenda. Particular areas that were highlighted as needing to be included in the new consensus included: the promotion of peace and justice, good governance, PCD, migration-development, corporate social responsibility, tackling tax evasion and tax avoidance.

Other issues that arose were the lack of visibility of the EU with regards to its private sector development initiatives (blending), the fear that the EU's position on migration might pre-empt the content of the new consensus and the need for better accountability of donor aid funds. Four DEVE Committee participants were concerned about the use of EU development policy to serve other EU interests (in particular with regards to security and migration).

### **3.3 The social media consultation – a Twitter chat with the commission**

The twitter chat (#eudevchat) was launched on 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2016 and was mainly composed of questions from the public to which EU services responded. The topics that were raised in the questions concerned: gender issues (women and girls and gender equality), youth and children, poverty and marginalization, malnutrition, population resilience, capacity development, using remittances and the diaspora, empowering local people and field offices, aid transparency and development effectiveness.

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<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/ep-live/en/committees/video?event=20160620-1500-COMMITTEE-DEVE>

### **3.4 A renewed European development policy in response to the UN 2030 Agenda: revision of the European Consensus on Development**

During this side event to the High level political forum on sustainable development for SDGs on 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2016 in New York<sup>3</sup>, speakers highlighted the following issues: link between development, peace and security, access to justice, pluralism, inclusion, freedom inequality, youth, mobility, and migration; capacity building for integrating the SDGs into national development plans, leveraging resources, market access, knowledge sharing; countries' interdependence, PCD, financing of SDGs and involvement of the private sector, development of capital markets, participatory implementation. The discussions yielded the following priorities for the consensus: extraterritorial obligations; measures to ensure that development cooperation support is not misappropriated; and migrants as agents of EU's development.

### **3.5 Consultative debate -Review of the European Consensus on Development**

The meeting was held in Brussels on 19<sup>th</sup> of July 2016 in Brussels. It was explained that the public consultation is structured in four main set of questions regarding (i) policy priorities and cooperation amongst actors, (ii) approach to delivery of EU aid, (iii) new strategic partnerships, and (iv) accountability and monitoring of progress and that EESC REX members were being asked to provide their views on these questions. A presentation was made where it as stressed that the new Consensus should include issues of migration, peace and security, joint humanitarian action and climate change; the new Consensus should also align with other strategic documents already produced by the EU.

Reactions from the floor included PCD, inclusiveness of the new policy, inclusion of concrete actions to engage the private sector and aid for trade. A point was repeatedly made about the fact that the consultation process needs to be broadly advertised so people/CSO can participate. Responses from the Commission's side stressed the need to ensure policy coherence and coordination.

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<sup>3</sup> See <http://sd.iisd.org/news/eu-gathers-views-on-new-development-consensus/> and <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=20000&nr=618&menu=2993>



## 4. Key messages

Notwithstanding the difficulty of drawing clear messages from a diversity of discussion and consultation events, the minutes of the meetings provided a good overview of the main topics of discussion. The Twitter chat launched by the European Commission also provided additional information on topics of interest to the general public and civil society representatives. From the variety of topics of discussion that arose from the minutes of the meetings and the tweets, three main clusters of concerns could be discerned:

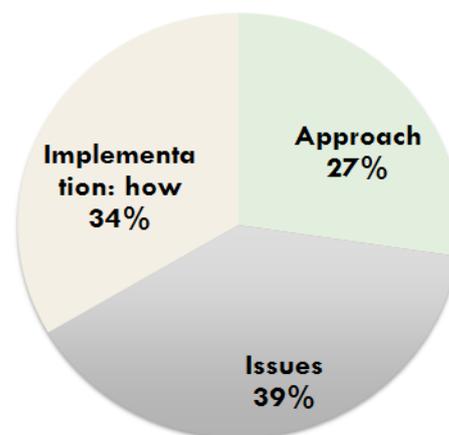
- i) the issues to be tackled by the new EU development policy ('issues'),
- ii) the approach to be used ('approach'), and
- iii) the manner in which to tackle them ('implementation: how').

The methodology used to extract the main messages from the minutes of the 19 discussion events and from the tweets was to identify key topics raised by each participant and then classify these by theme and clusters of interest. The results of the analysis are included in the annex (tables 1 and 2). The key topics raised by the participants are illustrated by tables and quotes of the total frequency of appearance of a key topic by cluster and theme.

In the discussions, the issues to be tackled by the new EU development policy were of most concern (95 counts), followed by the approach (67 counts) and the implementing tools (the 'implementation: how', 58 counts). Finally, relatively fewer participants (24 counts) mentioned the development effectiveness principles. Figure 1 illustrates the relative importance of topics discussed.

The key messages corresponding to each of the main topics discussed are presented below in order of importance.

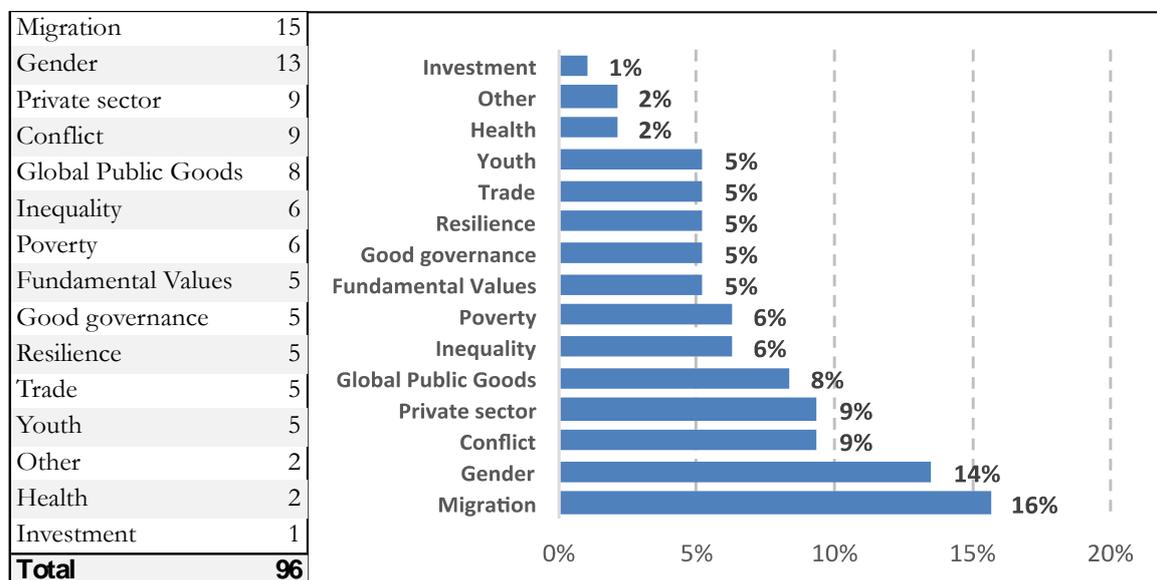
**Figure 1: Topics discussed by theme**



### 4.1 Key messages regarding issues to be addressed

The large number of participants in the debates raised only a limited number of key issues (16), showing a high degree of homogeneity in the concerns of participants. Table 1 and graph 2 show the issues raised during the discussions and tweets by order of frequency (count of the number of times the issue was aired by one participant in the discussions).

**Table 1 and Graph 1: Key messages regarding issues to be addressed by the new consensus, in number of counts and in percent of total counts for issues.**



The topic most often mentioned is **migration** (15 occurrences and two sessions devoted to the topic). Migration called forth three main reactions:

- migration needs to be properly understood: it is a different issue from that of the refugee crisis and the positive effects of migration need to be highlighted so that migration is seen as an opportunity;
- migration should be considered in the wider development context, notably the need for coherence between migration, security and development policies (most often cited together) but also trade and justice policies.
- Some apprehension was shown about the Commission's commitments on migration even before having sought opinions about what should or should not form part of the new consensus.

The second most dominant subject was **gender**. A majority of voices (8 out of 13 mentions) in the Twitter chat were raised about the role of women in development and gender equality and questioned the way in which the EU development policy would take account of young girls' welfare.

The **private sector**, as a potential strong player in the development landscape, was also raised by the participants: the majority of discussions (6 out of 9 mentions) were held around the way to better engage the private sector for development, including the need for new business models; a reminder about corporate social responsibilities, also in link with multinational investments in developing countries, was also provided.

**Security and conflict** were concerns that were mentioned several times in a limited number of events (three events); the need to link security and conflict policies to other policies was put forward (see also policy coherence below).

The fourth most frequently issue raised during the meetings concerned **global public goods** (mentioned 8 times). Discussions focused mostly on climate-related issues but, as will be seen below, much of the discussion was on the fact that tackling these issues requires a new way of thinking and working together, and this is mirrored very strongly in the discussion that follows on the ‘approach’.

**Poverty, marginalisation and inequality** were referred to in 8 events but only one event (that concerned ‘an economy of the 1%’) provided some guidance, stating the need for fiscal redistribution and decentralised public services; the other events just referred to poverty and inequality in a most general manner.

The other topics all mentioned equally (5 times) during the proceedings concerned:

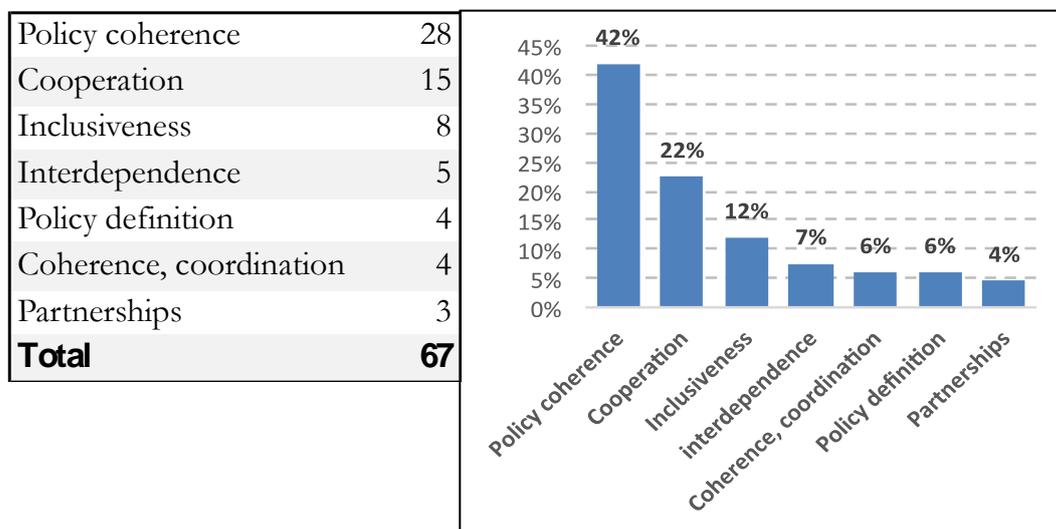
- **fundamental values**, including freedom, human rights in relationship with foreign direct investment and justice;
- **good governance**, including notably corruption and tax evasion;
- **resilience** including both the need to build resilience and adopt a long term vision and the need to help build population’s preparedness against natural disasters and crises;
- **trade** and market access, again focusing on coordinated and coherent policies, and,
- **youth**, including the protection of children and youth unemployment.

Finally some other, less popular topics (mentioned once or twice) include decentralisation, mobility, malnutrition and investment.

## 4.2 Key messages regarding proposed approaches

The discussions overwhelmingly resonated with the same message as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in that in all discussions there was a systematic call for working together, across countries, across actors, across sectors, across policies. Table 2 provides a summary of the frequency with which the various key words linked to approaches to a future development policy were mentioned.

**Table 2 and Graph 2: Key messages regarding the approach to be used in the future EU policy, in number of counts and in percent of total counts for approaches.**



**Policy coherence** is at the forefront of participants' concerns. It related firstly to **coherence at national level between policies** in different sectors or on different themes (peace and security; fragility and security; food security, energy and water; ...) and the way to look at objectives, policies, sectors and actions as being interconnected. This was thus relevant for recipient countries but also for the EU as a donor to reinforce this wider consideration of the interdependences and interrelations between different policies and actions. Secondly policy coherence related to the **EU's Policy Coherence for Development** whereby the EU shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, and that these policies support development objectives.

**Cooperation** with the whole spectrum of actors has been highlighted in many debates: cooperation with the private sector, local actors, and all actors to share best practices and expertise is seen as an important way to move forward. Closely linked to this was the stress on the need for **coherence and complementarity** of actions and **coordination** with all partners: joint programming was mentioned by one participant as being a good way forward. **Partnership agreements** were also highlighted as a way to make changes, by offering incentives rather than 'punishments'.

**Inclusiveness** has been mentioned in different discussions, stressing the need to involve all stakeholders (e.g. local authorities, youths, regional organisations) in the development dialogue and implementation phase was flagged in many cases.

**Interdependence** was stressed in five events: the interdependence of countries and thus the need to take account of wider, transnational concerns, pluralism and extra territorial obligations were mentioned in this context.

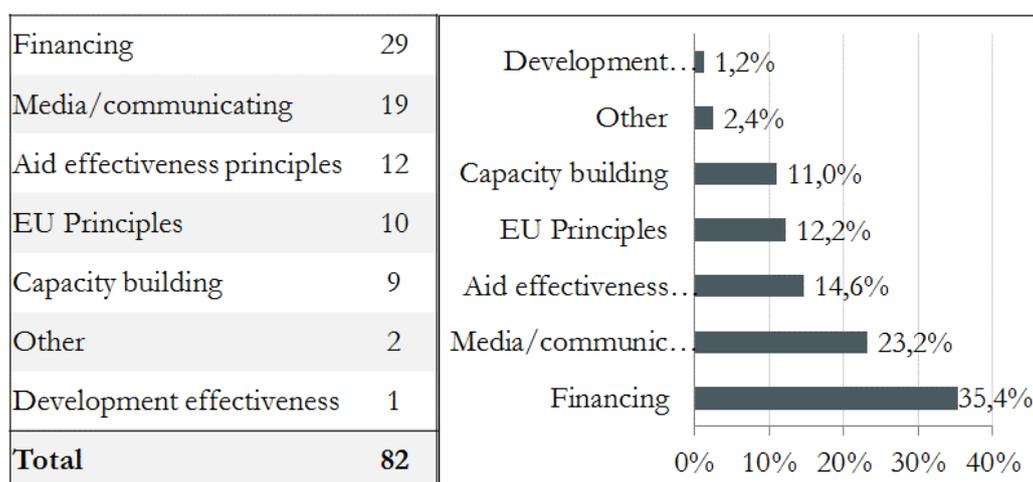
Additional remarks were raised by the participants concerning the future EU cooperation policy. Participants stressed that it should be flexible, reviewed regularly (every 5 years) and there should be some reflection on the notion of development policy.

### 4.3 Key messages regarding implementation

A third of the topics addressed during the debates concerned implementation (82 mentions) and in this area, discussions focused on five main topics with a clear lead for (i) financing and (ii) media/communications. The second group of topics concerned (iii) aid effectiveness principles, (iv) EU principles and (v) capacity building.

**Financing of development** was at the forefront of participants' discussions with several options being envisaged: **blending** and **leveraging** were mentioned extensively and so was the **use of remittances** and **involvement of the diaspora**. Reforming and increasing **domestic revenue mobilisation** was also mentioned several times as was making more use of **channelling funds through banks** and thus offering mixed instruments and more flexible access to funds for the private sector, and developing capital markets.

**Table 3 and Figure 3: Key messages – Implementation**



The use of **media and communications** was discussed in many events in different settings: **informing the public, sharing knowledge, facilitating the expression of voices not usually heard, political leadership and dialogue** all point towards the willingness to harness the power of communications and understanding of the role it can potentially play in changing opinions, minds, conceptions, even cultures and thus contribute to a better future.

Many discussions also pertained to the application of the **development effectiveness principles** in the implementation of future cooperation. They concerned mostly the traditional aid effectiveness principles of **mutual accountability, alignment, aid transparency** and **aid predictability**. Importantly, however, they also included the EU principles adopted in the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF of **differentiation** and greater **ownership**.

Finally, capacity building was a recurring theme with specific mention in three cases of the need to build capacities at decentralised levels (local actors, local authorities, even private sector). Finally, the need for improved monitoring was also mentioned once during the proceedings.



## 5. Conclusions

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In conclusion, the four key messages that stand out and are ‘new’ with regards to the 2005 European Consensus on Development are:

1. The need to approach development as an inclusive process, assembling different countries, different actors, different sectors, different themes so that all interdependencies are fully apprehended and taken account of in the design of policies and cooperation;
2. The further development of new methods of financing, involving the private sector and the diaspora;
3. The strong emergence of the power of media and communications in changing the future; and,
4. The overwhelming concern with migration and security issues but also the recognition that migration can be an opportunity.



## Annex 1: Data summarising the issues identified in the discussions

Themes	Change makers' breakfast - EDD	Win-win for migration - EDD	PC between SDGs - EDD	PCSDG delivery - EDD	Post Cotonou - EDD	Multistakeholder partnership - EDD	Climate and devt - EDD	Goal 16 - EDD	Private sector - EDD	Fragility & displacement - EDD	Results reporting - EDD	Migration - EDD	social' business - EDD	1% economy - EDD	Investment in fragile states - EDD	New financing models - EDD	Closing - EDD	EP, DEVE Committee and CSSR	Consultative debate	HILPF	Twitter	TOTAL
<b>APPROACH</b>																						
<b>Coherence, coordination</b>																						
Coherence and complementarities of actions																				1		1
Coordination with all partners																				1	1	2
Joint Programming																				1		1
<b>Cooperation</b>																						
Collaboration with PS	1			1	1				1			1										5
Complementarity of PS and public competencies									1													1
Cooperation with all partners	1	1			1							1								1	1	6
Work together															1							1
Work with Local Authorities (LAs)									1			1										2
<b>Inclusiveness</b>																						
Inclusion																					1	1
Dialogue inclusiveness (youth, regions, LA)									1													1
Multistakeholder initiatives						1																1
Participation in implementation	1																				1	2
Partnerships with other actors																	1				2	3

Themes	Change makers' breakfast - EDD	Win-win for migration - EDD	PC between SDGs - EDD	PCSDG delivery - EDD	Post Cotonou - EDD	Multistakeholder partnership - EDD	Climate and devt - EDD	Goal 16 - EDD	Private sector - EDD	Fragility & displacement - EDD	Results reporting - EDD	Migration - EDD	social' business - EDD	1% economy - EDD	Investment in fragile states - EDD	New financing models - EDD	Closing - EDD	EP, DEVE Committee and CSSR	Consultative debate	HLPF	Twitter	TOTAL
<b>APPROACH (continued)</b>																						
<b>Interdependence</b>																						
countries interdependence																				1		1
extraterritorial obligations																				1		1
Involvement of rich countries				1																		1
Pluralism																				1		1
Whole of nation approach	1																					1
<b>Partnerships</b>																						
Build & implement partnership agreements						1																1
Offering positive incentives (partnerships)		1						1														2
<b>Policy coherence</b>																						
Broad based support of public policies															1							1
EU PCD																		4	3	1		8
Fragility and security	1																					1
Humanitarian-development nexus					1					1												2
Integrate food security, energy and water				1																		1
integrated impact assessments				1																		1
Interconnection of goals																	1					1
Land grabbing/FDI																		1				1
PCD, cross sectoral and cross actors	2	1	1	1	1		2					1										9
PCD Peace and security																			1	1		2
Whole Government approach				1																		1
Alignment with new policy docs																			1			1
More flexible development policy																			1			1
Notion of development policy																		1				1
Regular review of consensus																			1			1

Themes	Change makers' breakfast - EDD	Win-win for migration - EDD	PC between SDGs - EDD	PCSDG delivery - EDD	Post Cotonou - EDD	Multistakeholder partnership - EDD	Climate and devt - EDD	Goal 16 - EDD	Private sector - EDD	Fragility & displacement - EDD	Results reporting - EDD	Migration - EDD	social' business - EDD	1% economy - EDD	Investment in fragile states - EDD	New financing models - EDD	Closing - EDD	EP, DEVE Committee and CSSR	Consultative debate	HLPF	Twitter	TOTAL
<b>IMPLEMENTATION: HOW?</b>																						
<b>Aid effectiveness principles</b>																						
Accountability			1								1						2	2		1		7
EU compliance mechanisms	1																					1
<b>Aid transparency</b>																						
Predictability of aid				1																		1
Alignment to national policies																				1		1
<b>Development effectiveness</b>																						
Development effectiveness																					1	1
<b>EU Principles</b>																						
Country diversity – differentiation	2			3															1			6
Country ownership																	3					3
differentiate fragility														1								1
<b>Capacity building</b>																						
Capacity development					2	1														1	1	5
Education				1																		1
Empowering local actors and field offices									1												1	2
Training and transfer of skills to PS, LA								1														1

Themes	Change makers' breakfast -EDD	Win-win for migration - EDD	PC between SDGs - EDD	PCSDG delivery - EDD	Post Cotonou -EDD	Multistakeholder partnership -EDD	Climate and devt - EDD	Goal 16 - EDD	Private sector - EDD	Fragility & displacement - EDD	Results reporting - EDD	Migration - EDD	social' business - EDD	1% economy - EDD	Investment in fragile states - EDD	New financing models - EDD	Closing - EDD	EP, DEVE Committee and CSSR	Consultative debate	HLPF	Twitter	TOTAL
<b>IMPLEMENTATION: HOW? (continued)</b>																						
<b>Financing</b>																						
Access to investment finance							1															1
Banks as catalysts for entrepreneurs													1									1
Banks form an investment platform															1							1
Base erosion and profit shifting																			1			1
Blending	1														1		1		2			5
Climate financing					1																	1
Develop new capital markets																			1			1
DRM																			1	1		2
DRM, aid & private investment													1						1			2
Leveraging funds																			3			3
PS financing															1							1
Remittances for development & diaspora											1				1						2	4
Shift from aid to investment				1																		1
Simplify access to funds																		1				1
social entrepreneurship													1									1
Tax (TOSSD)															1	1	1					3

Themes	Change makers' breakfast - EDD	Win-win for migration - EDD	PC between SDGs - EDD	PCSDG delivery - EDD	Post Cotonou - EDD	Multistakeholder partnership - EDD	Climate and devt - EDD	Goal 16 - EDD	Private sector - EDD	Fragility & displacement - EDD	Results reporting - EDD	Migration - EDD	social' business - EDD	1% economy - EDD	Investment in fragile states - EDD	New financing models - EDD	Closing - EDD	EP, DEVE Committee and CSSR	Consultative debate	HLPF	Twitter	TOTAL
<b>IMPLEMENTATION: HOW? (continued)</b>																						
<b>Media/communicating</b>																						
Communication, targeting of EU citizen																			3			3
Environmental education (mentality change)						1																1
Forms of media										1												1
Include voices of voiceless and local people																				3		3
Increase PD at EU level																			1			1
Inform, include CS																			1			1
Knowledges sharing																			2			2
Media/press																		1				1
Polical leadership or dimension		1		1	1																	3
Public information														1								1
Sense of mediatisation/visiblity	1	1																				2
<b>Other</b>																						
Improve monitoring																				1		1
DE approach to faith-based organisations																		1				1
<b>ISSUES</b>																						
<b>Conflict</b>																						
Humanitarian action																			1	1		2
Peace																		1	1			2
Security								1											1			2
Security-development																1	2					3
<b>Fundamental Values</b>																						
Freedom																				1		1
HR violations/FDI																		1				1
Justice				1														1		1		3

Themes	Change makers' breakfast -EDD	Win-win for migration - EDD	PC between SDGs - EDD	PCSDG delivery - EDD	Post Cotonou -EDD	Multistakeholder partnership -EDD	Climate and devt - EDD	Goal 16 - EDD	Private sector - EDD	Fragility & displacement - EDD	Results reporting - EDD	Migration - EDD	social' business - EDD	1% economy - EDD	Investment in fragile states - EDD	New financing models - EDD	Closing - EDD	EP, DEVE Committee and CSSR	Consultative debate	HLPF	Twitter	TOTAL
<b>ISSUES (continued)</b>																						
<b>Gender</b>																						
Gender equality															1						4	5
women and girls																2					6	8
<b>Global Public Goods</b>																						
Climate change															1			1	1	1		4
Global public goods	3				1																	4
<b>Good governance</b>																						
Corruption tax evasion									1									2				3
Good governance																		1				1
Tackling corruption	1																					1
<b>Health</b>																						
Malnutrition																					2	2
<b>Inequality</b>																						
Cities							1															1
Fiscal redistribution (inequality)														1								1
Inequality	1													1						1	1	4
<b>Migration</b>																						
Differentiate migration and refugee crisis		1																				1
Migration flows management & monitoring												1										1
Migration												1					2	3	2	2		10
Migration as an opportunity												1								1		2
Positive impact of migration		1																				1

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<b>ISSUES (continued)</b>																						
<b>Investment</b>																						
Need for investments																1						1
<b>Poverty</b>																						
Poverty and marginalisation							1							1	1			1	1		1	6
<b>Private sector</b>																						
CSR Corporate social responsibility																		2				2
new business models							1															1
PS (how to engage, take account of, fund)																1	1	3	1			6
<b>Other</b>																						
decentralisation of public services														1								1
Mobility																				1		1
<b>Resilience</b>																						
Build resilience and have a LT vision										1												1
Population resilience/preparedness							1												1		1	3
Stability and resilience				1																		1
<b>Trade</b>																						
technology transfer							1															1
Trade and market access																			2	2		4
<b>Youth</b>																						
Youth and children																	1			1	1	3
Youth unemployment															1					1		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>243</b>