

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)

vitens evides international

- 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

Vitens Evides International (VEI) is registered at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce as a private company (BV) owned by the two largest water companies in the Netherlands: Vitens and Evides Waterbedrijf.

The mission of VEI is providing universal access to potable water positively boosts the economic and social development of a region. It permanently creates new opportunities for the population. Realizing access to reliable and affordable water services for all is the essence of VEI's work.

VEI partners with water utilities and support these utilities with expertise and experts to improve their operational excellence. VEI has long term partnerships with 30 water operator partnerships in 20 countries.

* 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

Netherlands

(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?

The most important global trends are:

1. Demographic growth, urbanisation and economic development will lead to a growth of the demand for water;
2. Environmental degradation and climate change challenge the supply of water. The infrastructure to produce and distribute water is very resilient to these two trends;
3. Not sustainable and not climate change resilient water infrastructure. Climate resilient Infrastructure investments are needed to have sufficient supply of water to meet the demand for water by 2030 and have a sustainable water infrastructure;
4. Weak governance and poor institutional capacities to govern and manage the water resources and water infrastructure sustainably;

3.2 How should EU policies, and development policy in particular, better harness the opportunities and minimise the negative aspects of the trend you identified in the previous question?

The EU should make SDG6 and the management of water resources a priority of their development policy and allocate development budget to this priority. Water is a prerequisite for inclusive growth and sustainable development. Sufficient water supply is crucial to enhance the economic development of cities and the Agricultural sector. The governance and management of water resources and water infrastructure to ensure the supply of water for all is crucial.

Access to safe drinking water is crucial for the health of people and their social and economic development.

Environmental degradation challenges the sustainable supply of water

Key role of the EU is to accomplish effective and efficient management of the water resources and infrastructure to harness and distribute the economic growth and minimise the challenges of population growth and climate change. The EU should focus on building the capacities of public water institutions and authorities to manage their resources. The EU can give (international) political support to public authorities and facilitate exchange of knowledge and innovations to build the capacity of water institutions.

Next to governance and resource management, infrastructure investments are needed to have a water infrastructure able to tackle the challenges of demographic and economic growth, environmental degradation and climate change by to achieve the objectives by 2030. To mobilize sufficient investment finance the EU needs to pool resources of all stakeholders - public and private - through SDG partnerships and stimulate a pipe line of sustainable investment proposals to allocate the available finances.

(4) Priorities for our future action: what we need to do

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require sustained EU efforts to promote a more just world, including a strong focus on the need to address gender equality and women's empowerment. Peace, inclusiveness, equality and good governance including democracy, accountability, rule of law, human rights and non-discrimination will need particular emphasis. The 2030 Agenda also requires recognition of the close interconnectedness between poverty, social issues, economic transformation, climate change and environmental issues.

To achieve poverty eradication, EU development policy will need to take into account key demographic and environmental trends, including challenges related to climate change, and concentrate effort on least developed countries and fragile states. The EU will also need to strengthen our approach to fragility and conflict, fostering resilience and security (as an increasing proportion of the world's poor are expected to live in fragile and conflict affected states) and to protect global public goods and to maintain our resource base as the prerequisite for sustainable growth. Peace and security, including security sector reform, will have to be addressed also through our development policy, as will the risks and opportunities related to migration flows. Tackling social and economic inequalities (both within and between countries) is a crucial element of the 2030 Agenda as is addressing environmental degradation and climate change. Job creation will be an important challenge in which the private sector has to play an active role. Finishing the job of the Millennium Development Goals requires identifying and reaching those people throughout the world who are still not benefitting from progress to ensure that no one is left behind.

To achieve lasting results, EU development policy will need to foster transformation and promote inclusive and sustainable growth. Drivers of inclusive sustainable growth, such as human development, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and healthy and resilient oceans should be an important part of our efforts to implement the new Agenda as will efforts aimed at tackling hunger and under-nutrition. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a multi-dimensional, integrated approach to human development. Implementation will also require us to address vectors of change, such as sustainable urban development and relevant use of information and communication technology. Our development policy will have to engage and identify new ways of partnering with the business in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, industrialisation and innovation. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will also require cooperation with partner countries and regions on science, technology and innovation. In all aspects of our external action, the EU will need to ensure that our approaches, including development cooperation, are conducive to achieving the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals and that the EU intensifies efforts to promote pursue coherence between our policies and our internal and external action.

4.1 How can the EU better address the links between achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change and addressing other global sustainable development challenges?

The link between several priority areas are governance and management of resources. Climate change have put a limit to the sustainability of world wide resources, knowing that the demand for resources will grow. 'Leaving no one behind' and access to water for all, implies a sustainable management of resources and governance of all stakeholder. The EU should support water institutions and authorities and build their management capacities.

Next to governance and resource management, infrastructure investments are needed to have a water infrastructure able to tackle the challenges of demographic and economic growth, environmental degradation and climate change by to achieve the objectives by 2030. To mobilize sufficient investment finance the EU needs to pool resources of all stakeholders through SDG partnerships and stimulate a pipe line of sustainable investment proposals to allocate the available finances.

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?

Sustainable management of water resources implies a balanced and holistic approach.

Water is a prerequisite for inclusive growth and sustainable development. Sufficient water supply is crucial to enhance the economic development of cities and the Agricultural sector.

Access to safe drinking water is crucial for the health of people and their social and economic development.

Environmental degradation challenges the sustainable supply of water.

Governance and resource management of public authorities and institutions is needed to have sustainable management of water resources. The EU should build the capacities and support these public authorities and institutions.

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

The EU should make SDG 6 and water resource management a corner stone and priority of their development policy and programme. EU policy should reflect the role of water and sanitation as a prerequisite for inclusive growth and sustainable development. In the current EU policy water is neglected, and because of that resource management.

The EU needs to build and facilitate a SDG 6 partnership of different stakeholders. The partners pool their resources to leverage and multiply their impact and achieve SDG 6 objectives by 2030. The partners run a joint programme to achieve the SDG 6 objectives.

To ensure lasting and permanent access to WASH, we need to move towards sustainable service delivery models, which can only be achieved through strong country systems. Focus on the strengthening of public water authorities and institutions to have governance of stakeholders and management of water resources for the benefit of all. Basic services, including WASH, will increasingly need to be provided by domestic institutions through a combination of public, private and household finance. A specific grant window to build the governance and resource management capacities of public water authorities and utilities. Maximizing domestic resources and cost recovery of services is an important element of strengthening and capacity building of public water authorities.

Under the programming period 2007–2013, more than €2.5 billion were committed in the water sector, which was a focal sector in 28 countries mainly for WASH actions and major initiatives were launched such as ACP-EU Water Facility (9th & 10th EDF): €712 million and MDG Initiative for water and sanitation: €266 million. One strength of the Water Facility was that it directly allocated EU funding to actors from European and ACP countries, both local and national, to drive progress in the water supply and sanitation sector. This financial instrument was immediately successful, proving highly effective at leveraging co-financing from other donors and at fulfilling the expectations of local actors. EU should build upon successful past mechanisms such as this one.

The EU should continue to be a global leader on investment into water, sanitation and water resource management and water infrastructure. It is estimated the total investments required to attain universal coverage of water and sanitation services are in excess of US\$ 535 billion. Align development policies of commission with European Investment Bank investment programmes. The available investment finance is there, but we lack feasible investment proposals in water resource management to allocate the available investment finance. Grant programmes of the European Commission support the development and support of climate resilient infrastructure investment proposals from public water institutions. These investment proposals can be financed by European Investment Bank or the Green Climate Fund.

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?

There can be greater consistency between EU development cooperation on water and the EU external action on good governance and public institutions capacities.

Next to that, the development policies of commission with European Investment Bank investment programmes should be aligned and prioritise investments into water infrastructure and water resource management. Grant programmes of the European Commission support the development and support of climate resilient infrastructure investment proposals from public water institutions. These investment proposals can be financed by European Investment Bank or the Green Climate Fund.

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)?

Within the EU public water institutions have expertise and track record around sustainable management of their water resources. The EU should partner with these institutions and use it's convening power to disseminate the expertise to achieve the SDG's by 2030.

A SDG partnership between the EU, water institutions, governments, international institutions, investors, CSOs and private sector is good way forward. The EU is the convening power to bring all stakeholders (public and private, national and international) together and come to a coherent and coordinated effort.

The EU is the largest donor and should allocate budget for water resource management, since it is a precondition for sustainable economic and social development. In building governance and resource management of public institutions at the national level the EU can make a difference.

The European Investment Bank is one of biggest investment financiers in the world and an important player to provide the needed water infrastructure investment. The EU should provide the grant facilities to unlock these investment finances by developing feasible investment proposals.

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?

EU programs should specifically address the barriers that lead to unequal access to water services. When it comes to access to water, women and girls are vulnerable and face specific barriers.

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?

Governance and management of water resources by public institutions will result in access to water for all. This will take away a potential root cause of conflict and ensure people with a basic need in life: water.

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?

see question and answer 4.7

Governance and management of water resources by public institutions will result in access to water for all. This will take away a potential root cause of conflict and ensure people with a basic need in life: water.

(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?

New financing instruments. The EU should continue to be a global leader on investment into water, sanitation and water resource management and water infrastructure. It is estimated the total investments required to attain universal coverage of water and sanitation services are in excess of US\$ 535 billion. Allign development policies of commission with European Investment Bank investment programmes. The available investment finance is there, but we lack feasible investment proposals in water resource management to allocate the available investment finance. Grant programmes of the European Commission support the development and support of climate resilient infrastructure investment proposals from public water institutions. These investment proposals can be financed by European Investment Bank or the Green Climate Fund.

Domestic resources for sustainable water services. To ensure lasting and permanent access to WASH, we need to move towards sustainable service delivery models, which can only be achieved through strong country systems. Focus on the strengthening of public water authorities and institutions to have governance of stakeholders and management of water resources for the benefit of all. Basic services, including WASH, will increasingly need to be provided by domestic institutions through a combination of public, private and household finance. A specific grant window to build the governance and resource management capacities of public water authorities and utilities. Maximizing domestic resources and cost recovery of services is an important element of strengthening and capacity building of public water authorities.

SDG partnerships to pool public and private resources. The EU should use it's convining power to build a partnership of stakeholders. The partnership pool their resource to multiply the impact. The EU can catalyze the impact of the partnership.

Part of these partnerships are a solidarity mechanisme. In the Netherlands the Dutch government allow water utilities to allocate 1% of their turn over /service fee to their customers for capacity support to water utilities in developing countries. This is an interesting way to mobilize private finance

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?

It is estimated the total investments required to attain universal coverage of water and sanitation services are in excess of US\$ 535 billion. ODA and government budgets are not sufficient. ODA therefore should be used to unlock and mobilize the resources of private actors, e.g. business, households and investors. ODA is additional to private contributions and multiply the impact to achieve the SDG by 2030.

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

To ensure lasting and permanent access to WASH, we need to move towards sustainable service delivery models, which can only be achieved through strong country systems. Focus on the strengthening of public water authorities and institutions to have governance of stakeholders and management of water resources for the benefit of all. Basic services, including WASH, will increasingly need to be provided by domestic institutions through a combination of public, private and household finance. Maximizing domestic resources and cost recovery of services is an important element of strengthening and capacity building of public water authorities. The EU should create a grant window to build the governance and resource management capacities of public water authorities and utilities. Under the programming period 2007-2013, more than €2.5 billion were committed in the water sector, which was a focal sector in 28 countries mainly for WASH actions and major initiatives were launched such as ACP-EU Water Facility (9th & 10th EDF): €712 million and MDG Initiative for water and sanitation: €266 million. One strength of the Water Facility was that it directly allocated EU funding to actors from European and ACP countries, both local and national, to drive progress in the water supply and sanitation sector. This financial instrument was immediately successful, proving highly effective at leveraging co-financing from other donors and at fulfilling the expectations of local actors. EU should build upon successful past mechanisms such as this one.

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

The main obstacle to delivering water is at the point of local water institutions and authorities. Peer to Peer Partnerships to exchange expertise to improve the governance and management of these public authorities. Partnerships between public institutions are the key to make a difference.

Part of these partnerships are a solidarity mechanism. In the Netherlands the Dutch government allow water utilities to allocate 1% of their turnover /service fee to their customers for capacity support to water utilities in developing countries. This is an interesting way to mobilize private finance.

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?

The EU should make national strategies of the developing countries leading in their development policy and interventions. National strategies developed and designed by the public institutions and authorities from the country.

The EU programme build the governance and management capacity of public water institutions and authorities to develop and design strategies and intervention plans.

The EU has the convening power to coordinate international donors in relation to the national strategies of developing countries. Within international fora can stress the importance of national strategies and support developing countries to make their case in international fora.

(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?

A SDG partnership between the EU, water institutions, governments, international institutions, investors, CSOs and private sector is good way forward. The EU is the convening power to bring all stakeholders (public and private, national and international) together and come to a coherent and coordinated effort.

The EU is the largest donor and should allocate budget for water resource management, since it is a precondition for sustainable economic and social development. In building governance and resource management of public institutions at the national level the EU can make a difference.

The European Investment Bank is one of biggest investment financiers in the world and an important player to provide the needed water infrastructure investment. The EU should provide the grant facilities to unlock these investment finances by developing feasible investment proposals.

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

Solidarity mechanism and CSR. In the Netherlands the Dutch government allow water utilities to allocate 1% of their turn over/service fee to their customers for capacity support to water utilities in developing countries. This is an interesting way to mobilize private finance.

The European Investment Bank is one of biggest investment financiers in the world and an important player to provide the needed water infrastructure investment. The EU should provide the grant facilities to unlock these investment finances by developing feasible investment proposals.

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 use its convening power and ODA budget strategically to unlock the available investment finance within the European Investment Bank

The EU should continue to be a global leader on investment into water, sanitation and water resource management and water infrastructure. It is estimated the total investments required to attain universal coverage of water and sanitation services are in excess of US\$ 535 billion. Align development policies of commission with European Investment Bank investment programmes. The available investment finance is there, but we lack feasible investment proposals in water resource management to allocate the available investment finance. Grant programmes of the European Commission support the development and support of climate resilient infrastructure investment proposals from public water institutions. These investment proposals can be financed by European Investment Bank or the Green Climate Fund.

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

EU programmes build the capacities in governance and management of public water authorities and institutions. Capacitated public institutions are able to make coherent national strategies and implementation plans to achieve the SDG ambitions.

EU can convene the partnerships to mobilize the needed resources to carry out the national strategies.

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?

EU can convene partnerships and pool their resources and do joint programming to develop a comprehensive effort of all stakeholders.

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

EU programmes build the capacities in governance and management of public water authorities and institutions. Capacitated public institutions are able to make coherent national strategies and implementation plans to achieve the SDG ambitions.

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?

The EU could make use of the water expertise, instruments and programmes of EU member states. The EU could delegate the management and funding to member states with a water programme and specific expertise in water.

(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?

Indicators and accountability should be organised at the national level and based in the national strategies and interventions. The public authorities and institutions take a lead in this. In doing this the accountability and reviews can be used to manage and adjust the national strategies and interventions to have more results in place.

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

The regular reviews on progress should result in adjustment of the national strategies and intervention. The reviews are a tool to manage the national programmes and govern the stakeholders. The EU can support the the authorities and institutions in doing this.

Contact

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