

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Public Consultation on revising the European Consensus on Development

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

(1) Introduction

The year 2015 was a strategic milestone for global governance, poverty eradication and sustainable development. It marked the target date of the UN Millennium Development Goals and a point to reflect on the progress made to date and the challenges ahead in addressing their unfinished business. 2015 also saw a series of landmark international summits and conferences over the course of the year (the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the COP 21 Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) which have collectively re-cast the way the international community, including the EU, will work to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication for many years.

Importantly, and in contrast to the Millennium Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda, including its seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, is a universal Agenda which applies to all countries. It reflects many core European values and interests and provides an international framework for tackling global challenges such as climate change. The EU response to the 2030 Agenda is moving ahead in a range of ways:

- Firstly, as part of EU efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, the Commission Work Programme for 2016 announces an initiative on the next steps for a sustainable European future which will explain how the EU contributes to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and map out the internal and external aspects of EU policies contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Secondly, the High Representative will present the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy that is expected to steer the different EU external policies contributing to the global vision of a more stable, prosperous and secure world. It should set out the strategic direction for the full range of EU external action, and as such will help guide EU implementation of the 2030 Agenda in external action.
- Thirdly, the EU will review its development cooperation policy. Existing leading policy documents (including the 2005 European Consensus on Development and the 2011 Agenda for Change) are currently framed around the Millennium Development Goals and need to adapt to incorporate the 2030 Agenda. Given its direct relevance to the EU's overall relations with developing countries, this review will be carried out in full consistency with the ongoing work on the future of the partnership between the EU and the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, under a post-Cotonou framework.

Views from this consultation will be used to inform the way forward on the initiatives above and in particular the revision of the European Consensus on Development and other external aspects of 2030 Agenda implementation. The consultation seeks your views on **how development policy, in the context of EU external action as foreseen by the Lisbon Treaty**, should respond to the range of landmark 2015 summits and conferences, and also to the rapid changes happening in the world.

Replies can include views which could apply only to the EU institutions and also to both the EU and its Member States – it would be helpful to clarify this in your response. This open public consultation will run for 12 weeks from 30 May 2016 to 21 August 2016. A brief summary and analysis of all consultation contributions will be published by November 2016 and all individual contributions will also be made available on the consultation website (unless respondents ask for their contributions not to be published).

(2) Information on respondents

- * 2.1 Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution.

Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.

- ☐ I do not agree that my contribution will be published at all
- ☐ My contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
- ☒ My contribution may be published under the name indicated; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication

- * 2.2 Are you registered in the EU's Transparency Register?

Please note: Organisations, networks, platforms or self-employed individuals engaged in activities aimed at influencing the EU decision making process are expected to register in the transparency Register. During the analysis of replies to a consultation, contributions from respondents who choose not to register will be treated as individual contributions (unless the contributors are recognised as representative stakeholders through Treaty provisions, European Social Dialogue, Art. 154-155 TFEU).

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

- * 2.2.1 If yes, what is your registration number?

WSSTP Transparency register number: ID 43176485302-45

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

WssTP - The European Water Technology Platform, Durk Krol - WssTP director

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

WssTP covers all water value chain in the EU, has who is more than 150 members from 5 types of stakeholder and stakeholder networks, coordinates and links water-related demand-driven water-related research and innovation, end-users, problem-owners and solutions providers; has 19 expert/working groups.

The response to this consultation has been prepared in close collaboration with UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

which is the active WssTP member organisation
(University/Academic organisation)

* 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

WssTP secretariat is located in BE and covers all European countries.

(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 and challenges related to them are: climate change and in particular water stress-related issues such as (a) water availability, (b) management of water abundance in case of extreme events (e.g. floods), (c) water quality and (d) environmental, social and economic stresses linked to water.
- Furthermore, it is important to ensure access to safe and good quality of water resources and sanitation for all in a global/world-wide context.
- Some specific issues are related to: (a) ensuring sufficient water for energy security (providing enough energy for future individual and large users), (b) ensuring sufficient water for food security (providing enough food for increasing population) and 3) climate change effects on extreme events (timely and accurate prediction and management measures for mitigation and adaptation).

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?

Water availability and quality are essential drivers to ensure sustainable development especially in view of the climate change variability-related trends. Thus,

- Firstly, the internal EU water policy and water-research& innovation policy should be better interlinked.
- Secondly, water, as becoming one of the critical limiting component to ensure economic growth, should be put higher on the agendas of various EU policies (including external policy), such policies include EU circular economy initiative, industrial renaissance (or industrial policy related initiatives), adding to it, the EU digitalisation era towards smart digital society to ensure realization of the main 10 priorities indicated by Juncker's commission.
- Thirdly, water component in the EU external policy (water policy and research and innovation as well as new business initiatives related to water), should be better linked and streamlined with the EU internal water-related policies (in particular, water policy, research and innovation policy, industrial, agricultural, energy policies as well as EU digital policy) to ensure that EU can be a key player in the global market concerning innovative and effective approaches to climate change (adaptation and mitigation), and more general to integrated water management at all levels.

Furthermore, the EU policies should:

- use its expertise in managing water wisely (e.g. integrated river basin management via the Water Framework Directive) to promote cross sectorial approaches in partner countries (e.g. accounting for linkages among the water sector and other sectors like agriculture, energy, urban and landscape planning, etc.);
- invest in long term sustainable solutions such as individual and organisational capacity strengthening for adequate water management;
- encourage and promote a much stronger role of Science and Innovation for the achievement of the SDG, contributing not only to the water related goals but also to the Global Partnership goal by promoting multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial cooperation among public and private various actors along water value chain and across the life cycle of products, processes or services such as research organisations, industry and private sector, public actors, including international organizations; encourage participation of civil society and neighbouring countries;
- focusing on building capacities along the many lines contributing to SDG achievement, from the technical innovations up to organisational, and other various non-technological innovations, (for example, capacity to negotiate, capacity to innovate, capacity to cooperate, capacity to resolving conflicts, etc.);
- encourage, through incentives, one to one direct contributions to the SDGs with interventions that consider economic, social, environmental aspects.

(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 EU should in any case create effective partnerships that would create coherence among the different challenges.
- In fact, the goals of the SDGs, Paris Agreement and other challenges should not be conflicting and as such, in most if not all cases, interventions will be able to address all challenges even if at different levels.
- Furthermore, there are clear linkages between the different agendas and the EU in its important role as key player in steering development agendas could help in supporting the key elements where those agendas overlap (water security, food security, energy security, disaster risk reduction), and identifying which of these key elements eventually can have a positive impact on other key development challenge like migration and conflicts.

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?

- By encouraging inter-disciplinary interventions/activities/research and by encouraging partnerships from different levels of society.
- The EU should continue and strengthen the ongoing effort of cross fertilisation of actors between different agendas of various Commission services (e.g. DEVCO, RTD, ENV, AGRI), to help streamlining a "one EU process for development". Ongoing efforts to put together different actors (knowledge organizations, public organizations, private sector, civil society, and related networks / platforms) should be made structural. Once again in an effort to address the SDG on Global Partnership, and by doing that address and have an impact simultaneously to all SDGs (the Water SDG, SDG6, as well as an energy (SDG7), industrial innovation(SDG 9), sustainable cities& communities (SDG11), climate action (SDG13), Sustainable Consumption and production (SDG12).
- The key linking factor for this is - water with actions: (a) putting higher on the policy agenda water resources issue on the both: internally at the EU level as well as externally/at the UN /global agenda; (b) in setting EU priorities for cooperation and collaboration with non-EU countries: being it neighbouring, developing, developed countries or emerging economies. Water is being proved as an important, overarching and transversal component for sustainable development, growth, industrialization.

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

- Increased integration with mechanisms of involvement of organizations /networks/platforms dealing with specific topics. Coherence of action with international organizations. Identification of agendas based on topics (e.g. water, food, etc.) and interaction mechanism, and open dialogue to sector expertise on those areas.
- Improved communication/visibility of work done that directly contributes to SDGs and other challenges and SDGs.
- Better streamlining the EU water R&I and industrial policy with the EU external policy on research, technological development and innovation, and exploitation of new EU-based business models as a technology and knowledge transfer to non-EU countries. This would enable EU to regain world-wide competitiveness and re-boost economic growth of Europe opening new markets for European businesses.

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?

- Certainly in relation to the connection between science, technology, innovation, capacity development, sustainable development. This connection is conducive to the establishment of strong partnerships for development, for integrated approaches, and for open dialogue between involved multi-stakeholders.
- It is extremely important to have better consistency of water and science diplomacy in particular in the SDGs context linking SDGs mentioned in response to 4.2.

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)?

- Research and innovation policy, environmental policy (in particular integrated water resources management policy), industrial policy, sustainable agricultural policy.
- The most important are emerging economies such as BRICS countries. As for the EU development policy related to water, EU-South neighborhood policy (Mediterranean non-EU countries, North African countries) are of the most importance.
- It's direct ability to keep governments accountable. It's ability to encourage partnerships within and outside EU, including civil society.

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?

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?

- Investing in better understanding of managing risks (like flood risks) for better decision making;
- Investing in better understanding of digitalization of water "open science." When ICT revolutionises a sector, changes in skills and job needed for the sector changes, and this leaves with a capacity gap.
- Helping to keep national government accountable;
- EU Diplomacy expertise (or increased diplomacy expertise) to support effective dialogue between conflicting parties;
- Support basic needs of fragile states populations not by providing immediate aid, but strengthening certain critical areas in particular, water security, food security, integrated water resources management, disaster risk prevention and mitigation, etc.).

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?

- By encouraging international cooperation to foster economic development in countries outside the EU.
- Expanded cooperation with clear mechanism for involvement of civil society, and especially with a special attention for neighbouring countries like creation or linkages knowledge co-creation and more capacity building in innovation on specific challenges.

(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?

- By encouraging all to focus on the SDGs, or at least giving it priority.
- By developing consistent agendas across different sectors (research and innovation, environment, urban, regional, climate, energy, water, consumption & production/industrial) all aimed at prioritising Agenda 2030 as the ultimate goal.
- By providing incentives for the private sector to mobilise resource for development.

5.2 Given the evolving availability of other sources of finance and bearing in mind the EU's commitments on Official Development Assistance (e.g. Council Conclusions from 26 May 2015 on "A New Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development after 2015", and inter alia, paragraphs 32 and 33), how and where should the EU use its Official Development Assistance strategically and to maximise its impact?

- Prioritising investment in key sectors - in particular water and sectors linked to water, that are likely to produce impact on other development factors (and therefore study in depth the linkages between different development aspects, like water, food, energy, jobs, poverty, agriculture, etc.)
- Bridging the coordination, streamlining policies' gaps;
- Encouraging multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial partnerships;
- Encouraging interventions that have gender component (in particular this is relevant to water sector)
- Bringing out joint calls with private sector and other funding agencies.

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

- For example, strengthening a systemic approach and management of the EUWI (European Water Initiative) through a multi-disciplinary approach which includes research, innovation, technological development, new business creation in water-related and water-dependent sectors in Europe with the non-European countries in a more coordinated way. Therefore, here a common European strategy and common approach for water in Europe with non-European countries should be a starting point to boost cooperation.
- Strong focus on capacity development on a broad range of topics and across different sectors.

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

- Encourage their leadership within their respective regions. This could take the form for example of coordinating role in data gathering and storage for the region.
- Look into partnerships directly with government of middle income countries or with (funding) agencies in those countries.
- Establish partnership on the basis of equal level, e.g. jointly developing solutions rather than "exporting" EU solutions.

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?

(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?

See response in 6.3

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

- Bringing out policies that have a direct benefit to the private sector if they invest or fully comply with such policies. These benefits can be financial but can also be via good marketing, sponsorship or anything else that the EU can do with a view towards showcasing good private sector actions.

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?

- By bringing out joint calls for proposals and by bringing out specific call or investing in specific actions that will contribute towards the continuation or strengthening of already existing successful initiatives funded by other parties.

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

- Sharing knowledge (good practices, lessons learnt, twinning mechanisms, etc.).
- The EU network of stakeholders (such as WssTP, WaterJPI, EIP water, EWP, etc.) water-related R&I actions linked to the inclusion of non-EU countries in their network and streamlining SIRAs on water should be a step forward for further collaboration and partnership building.

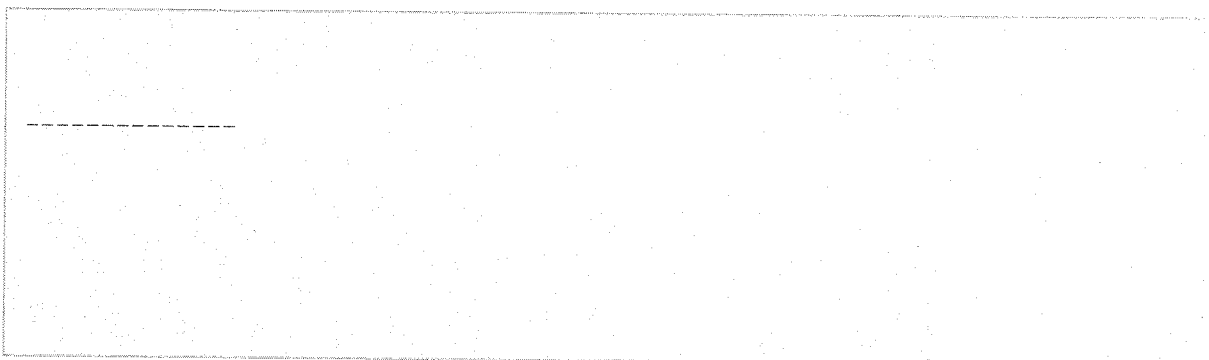
6.5 What are the best ways to strengthen and improve coherence, complementarity and coordination between the EU and the Member States in their support to help partner countries achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development?

- The EU priorities set up and coordinated by EEAS on RTD and Innovation on water should be the main coordinating body linking EU member states with non-EU countries.
- Identify appropriate resources and skill (e.g. water diplomacy).

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

- Development cooperation should be better coordinated via EEAS as well as closely linked with the mandate of DG DEVCO/EuropAid, and closely cooperating and streamlining efforts on priorities' setting with other EC services (DG ENV, DG RTD, DG GROW, DG ENERGY, DG AGRI).
- Increased focus: encourage the right initiatives (partnerships, one to one benefit to SDGs, initiatives that are in line with national plans, etc).
- Investing in capacity developing for long term sustainability.

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



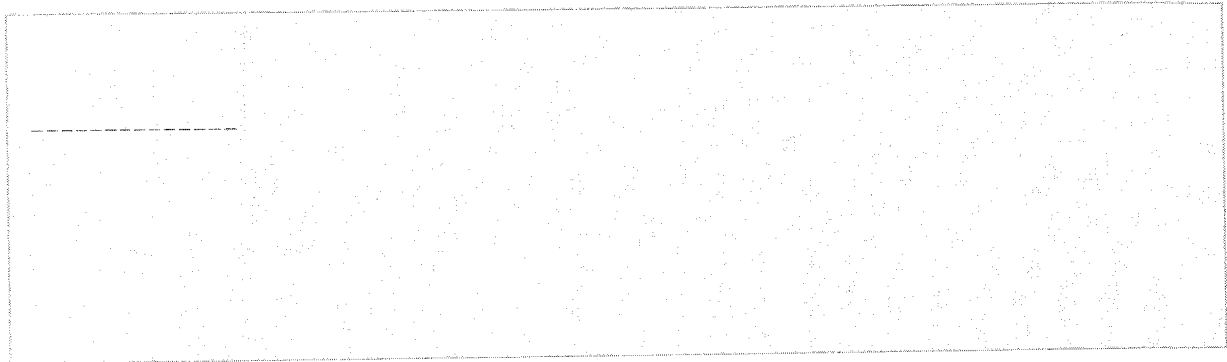
(7) Keeping track of progress

The EU will need to contribute to the global follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda. Keeping track of progress in a systematic and transparent way is essential for delivering the 2030 Agenda. The EU is actively contributing to the setting up of a Sustainable Development Goal monitoring system at global, regional and national level. Demonstrating results and impact from our efforts and the promotion of transparency will be important priorities for EU development policy, as part of a wider move to strengthen accountability, follow-up and review at all levels.

7.1 How can the EU strengthen its own use of evidence and analysis, including in the development field, to feed into its regular review on the Sustainable Development Goals to the UN?

- Increased coordination with UN for data availability and collection so there is no work done in parallel (for example UN Water led process of water proof of concept countries for data monitoring).

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?



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

- Increase funding to those areas/countries that need special attention, in particular - R&I in water (as the main stressor for sustainable development and global challenges), R&I, climate change linked to water, industrial innovation, sustainable cities& water challenges, etc.
- Put out specific calls for actions on social, environmental and economic challenges linked to water (to encourage goals that are lagging behind).
- Widely communicate with praise partner countries that have success stories and give them opportunities to tell their stories.

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