

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

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

### **(1) Introduction**

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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

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- \* 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?

073127814104-19

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

Wetlands International - European Association

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

A not-for profit organisation managed by its member organisations

\* 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

The Netherlands

**(3) Context: why a change is needed**

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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?**

Challenges related to water and climate change, in particular the nexus between ecosystem degradation, migration and climate change, will affect the future of development and the implementation of the 2030 agenda. The impacts of these issues are already being felt in the EU, due to migration and conflict in other regions that is either caused or exacerbated by increasing competition for water in a changing climate.

We stress the importance of protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems as specifically stated in SDG 6 to address these challenges. Wetland ecosystems are a foundation for sustainable development, delivering goods and services that are vital to human health and development. When wetlands are degraded and lost, people are deprived of their livelihoods, health and well-being and the natural environment is less resilient to shocks such as floods and drought.

**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?**

EU policies should mainstream an integrated landscape approach related to sustainable land and water development, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and areas such as DRR and CCA that looks at the cumulative impacts of activities across ecosystems in a wider landscape such as a river basin. The EU should advocate for having this approach in partner countries' SDG implementation plans, national development strategies and in local, regional national water management and land-use plans.

Under SDG 6, policy should balance measures to increase water-use efficiency and sustainable use with investments and action for conservation and restoration of wetland ecosystems. To ensure supplies of fresh water it is far more cost effective to invest in eco-system based solutions rather than one-sided investment into water infrastructure and management. Such an eco-system based approach also delivers a wider range of benefits as referred to in the answer to question 3.1.

The EU should also establish policy dialogues with a broad range of stakeholders, including local communities and the right actors in order to consider the environmental root causes of disaster risk, aiming at strengthening community resilience. Policy should be aimed at finding solutions on how to 'localise' the SDGs.

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

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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?

- Taking a holistic approach to the challenges of the water, food and energy nexus. Agriculture is currently the largest user of water at the global level, accounting for 70% of total withdrawal. The food production and supply chain accounts for about 30% of total global energy consumption (World Water Development Report 2014);
- Making the transition from a fossil fuel based economy to a sustainable circular economy, while ensuring the use natural resources is indeed sustainable (i.e. better environmental sustainability criteria for sources of bio-energy);
- Linking poverty and environmental degradation;
- Mainstreaming and incentivising the integrated Risk management approach which will address effects of climate change, strengthen ecosystem management/restoration and promote risk- proof investments from the private, public sectors and multi-lateral cooperation;
- Increasing collaboration among relevant stakeholders engaged in the main frameworks;
- Recognising and supporting the role of civil society to help drive synergies in SDG implementation forward by brokering and facilitating integrated approaches;
- Better implementation and enforcement of existing EU environmental legislation, and sectoral approaches to achieving the SDG, Paris Agreement and others.

#### 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?

A business as usual approach will not assist the EU and its Member States in their commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda. A fundamental change is required in our economic model (including consumption patterns), together with understanding that loss of biodiversity can significantly degrade the quality of natural resources and the yields of primary production; agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Taking forward the SDG Goal 12 Targets would be a major contribution to sustainable use of natural resources.

Target 12.1 - Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production.

Target 12.3 - By 2030, halve per capita global food waste.

Target 12.4 - By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.

We stress the importance of the interlinkages between wetlands ecosystem services and the achievement of the SDGs. Wetlands provide livelihoods for millions of people who depend on them for provisioning services such as farming, pastoralism and fishing, and drinking water. They are also critical for regulating local climate conditions, storing carbon and moderating extreme events such as droughts and floods, along with providing habitat for species.

Ensuring the sustainable management of water across watersheds and within river basins will be central to driving progress across the whole spectrum of environmental, social and economic goals. In turn, safeguarding and restoring wetlands - the water sources and sinks in the landscape - will be vital to achieve the water goal as well as to enhance biodiversity; reduce water-related disaster risks; address climate change mitigation and adaptation; and reduce land degradation, poverty and hunger.

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

We want the EU policies which acknowledge the deep interdependency between the use of land and ecosystems, human well-being and risk patterns, and recognition that improved water and other natural resource management can increase community resilience.

We would like the Integrated Risk Management Approach to become an essential part of the EU's development policy framework and implemented in all strategies and programmes.

We urge the EU to increase its attention for integrated water and wetland management to reduce disasters, because degraded/ loss wetlands means less ecosystem services, water/food security, natural disasters and increased vulnerable groups.

#### 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?

We expect to see the EU more active on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources, which is essential in the fight against poverty eradication and achieving the SDGs.

The EU should avoid non-integrated and unsustainable external action that undermines the 2030 Agenda. External action, in the form of poorly planned infrastructure or the unsustainable investment in water resources, that contributes to the degradation of wetland ecosystems, is short-sighted and may contribute to the underlying problems of resource scarcity, poverty, conflict and migration that undermine the attainment of the SDGs. The mismanagement of ecosystems caused by external aid can therefore perversely drive the need for more aid that seeks short-term fixes to the disasters and emergencies that result.

By mainstreaming the integrated risk management approach, the EU can address several challenges, strengthening the sustainable management of ecosystems, reducing disaster risks, increasing resilience of vulnerable people and facing the root causes of conflicts in fragile states.

4.5 In which areas does the EU have greatest value-added as a development partner (e.g. which aspects of its development policy, dialogue or implementation arrangements or in which category of countries)?

The EU is the world's largest donor of humanitarian aid, and a strong actor in advocacy on climate change and sustainable resource management. Its role in promoting stability and Peace, preventing conflict around the world, helping enhancing democracy and human rights is essential.

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?

By including all stakeholders in development planning, including the voices of the marginalised and women, and by requiring and capacitating civil society involvement in partner countries.

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?

The EU development policy should look at examples where water scarcity has led to cooperation rather than conflict (see case-studies under UN Water Convention). The importance of having water management agreements across borders and across sectors, should be underlined. One of the root causes of conflict and fragility is the lack of water and the mismanagement of water. Ensuring sustainable livelihoods can also act as an incentive for young people not to join radical armed groups.

#### 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?

A revised consensus on development should focus on conserving and restoring wetland ecosystems, avoid environmental degradation, and promote ecosystem based approaches on DDR and CCA in order to help those countries particularly vulnerable.

A revised consensus on development should recognize the “environmental migrant” in order to better help developing countries in defining their strategies.

### (5) Means of implementation: how do we get there?

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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?

- Improving bankability and risk performance of investments, above all investments in Integrated Risk Management approaches, would attract different stakeholders.
- Reducing/eliminating mis-informed / potentially harmful EU investments (ie. Water infrastructures)

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?

- The EU should use of ODA and other humanitarian funds for integrated approaches that combine development, humanitarian and environmental considerations and actors to address the underlying causes of vulnerability in the context of climate change, with a focus on poverty reduction and ecosystem management. Maximizing the impact of funds is possible if the EU avoid misguided investments above all in water infrastructures.
- The EU should also promote the bio-rights approach, which is based on the recognition that local communities have rights to the natural resources in their immediate environment. Such rights are related to a broad range of ecosystem services: biodiversity, water supply, flood management etc. Bio rights is an innovative financial mechanism that addresses the poverty trap as a driving force behind rural poverty and environmental problems such as biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and climate change.
- The EU should recognise the economic value of ecosystem services. In doing so, the resource users would provide a significant source of finance, which can be used to incentivize communities to manage their environment in a sustainable manner.
- Local stakeholders if granted with global funds can provide ample opportunities for both sustainable development and environmental conservation

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

- Involve all stakeholders.
- Promote integrated approaches.
- Promote inter-sectoral working.
- Support local/regional projects which can be scaled up or replicated at national level.

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

### 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 increase collaboration among relevant stakeholders engaged in the three main frameworks and increase implementation of projects on the ground. It is important to promote synergies at regional and national level, but essential is the role of local communities

## (6) The actors: making it work together

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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?

- By incentivizing integrated, inter-sectoral and innovative approaches.
- By establishing policy dialogues with a broad range of stakeholders, including local communities and the right actors to drive synergies in SDG implementation.
- By supporting projects proposed by multi-stakeholders partnerships, which provide a high level of exchange and collaboration.

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

By including integrated risk management approach in sustainable development projects which will be transformed in bankable business cases.

## 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?

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

The EU should cooperate more with humanitarian and environmental organisations, because they work on the ground in EU's partner countries and have local networks and it could be easier via their NGOs' country teams to put in place Integrated risk management approaches in policy processes, to shape countries' national plans, for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

As the EU and its Member States are reliant on natural resources from outside their territory, they should support partner countries, in ensuring that use of natural resources is sustainable. This could be done in the context of national plans, but also in assistance with Target 12.1 (Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production..). Subsequently, incentives for implementation of national plans should be sought.

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?

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

- Promoting a multi-stakeholder, people-centred and inclusive approach to achieve tangible results on the ground.
- Increasing consultations with all stakeholders, in particular civil society and the private sector.
- Involving NGOs and increasing the availability of direct funds.
- Improving the transparency and accountability of EU funded projects.

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

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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?

The EU should ensure transparency and accountability of financing with improved data collection and strengthened monitoring, while ensuring country ownership. Private financial flows should be monitored more effectively and made more transparent.

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

In cooperation with partner countries, set of indicators should be developed, adapted for national conditions, to allow the monitoring of progress towards the 2030 Agenda goals.

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