

## **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

### 2.5 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

- \* 2.7 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

## (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?

Increasing inequalities, both between countries and within individual countries.  
Deterioration of human rights, in particular the empowerment of women and girls.  
Climate change.  
The challenges posed by these issues create tensions that lead to unsustainable societies in the different dimensions.

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?

-Support policies that harness the generation of equitable and peaceful societies which offer progress opportunities to all its members and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

-Foster Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development both at domestic and international level.

-Promote equal opportunities within societies to achieve sustainability in the three dimensions.

-The provision of accessible and quality social services is crucial. In that sense, elements to improve fiscal policies, mobilisation of domestic resources, the role of the private sector and knowledge sharing are essential.

-Ensure the rights of the people in all its dimensions, and their capacity for resilience.

#### (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?

The basis for sustainable development is an appropriate balance of welfare in the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economical and environmental for the population of countries and for the conservation of the planet.

A true sustainable development entails an adequate balance in the objectives (17SDG) to be accomplished and a full use of the instruments for their implementation.

Through the development of resilient actions and adaptive capacity focused on those activities that build resilience of the most vulnerable to extreme events (target 1.5). Resilience constitution entails: capacity building, people empowerment, education.

Policy coherence is crucial both in the specific thematic areas (17 SDG) as in the mechanisms for financing and execution (the different chapters in the Addis Ababa Agenda for Financing for Development).

Aquí algo de que unos fondos no deben restar a otros?

#### 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 balanced and integral approach of the three dimensions requires an integrated framework and a common mandate at the highest level. This mandate should permeate to the Member States highest authorities so that they lead coherent sustainable policies accross the governments (at national, regional and local levels).

Development cooperation has traditionally addressed the issues that deal with the social dimension, but there is much that is accomplished by other policies and instruments. This entails the coordination and alignment of the different departments - when it comes to sustainability, e.g.: trade, fiscal policy, environment (green fund), debt relief, peace and security activities, etc.

It is important to ensure that sustainable development is taken into account in all other EU policies and to put together all the departments that cope with it to develop a common frame and better coordination.

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

A true integration of the 3 dimensions requires a wider approach and a true lead for policy coherence. The EU must go beyond the traditional perception of development policy both in contents (SDG) as in instruments (AAAA). There are many more activities involved in sustainable development that require to be integrated in a development policy framework. Thus, there is a need to increase the coherence of policies and the coordination and alignment between actors.

A coherent policy for sustainable development, as an essential part of the external action, must be lead at a highest level. This entails:

- Coordination and alignment of the different departments within the EU (interlinkage of SDG).
- An integrated vision for the different instruments to be used. A proper balance of instruments (beyond ODA) is the most effective way.
- Ex-ante impact assessment for sustainable development.
- Permeate messages to Member States.

The European Union should fight for sustainable development as it is done and should also pursue the promotion of the European values. Coomon work to enhance Europe's values should be promoted.

#### 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?

- Trade policy is one of the main areas, which happens to be of EU competence (DG TRADE)
- Climate change, (CLIMA), and environment (ENV) and the EIB as an accredited entity to the Green Climate Fund.
- A common overarching frame must enhance coherence between every EU external action that contributes to sustainable development.
- Policy coherence is also required in other scopes of EU internal action, such as the CAP (AGRI).
- Migration is a key challenge that needs to be addressed and development policy has an essential role to play.
- A true policy on sustainable development will promote development values within our partner countries.
- Ex ante impact assessment should be mandatory.



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 protection of Human Rights and the Rule of Law, in coherence with the EU position during 2030 Agenda negotiations in support of SDG 16. The EU should maintain this position and direct efforts to consolidate human rights protection.

-Gender equality, empowerment of women and girls.

-Environmental issues, green economy, renewable energies, consumer protection and responsible consumption and production.

-Joint Programming is key for the promotion of the European values and has an enormous potential added value.

-The promotion of the EU image: adding the budgets of the MS the EU is the biggest donor. Not only the concept of ODA is important but also the use of other instruments: European private sector, etc.

-Individual member states are outstanding at dealing with specific issues. We should learn more from one another.

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?

Development funds must be focused on the root causes of inequalities according to the different contexts of the countries. Fiscal policy and the provision of accessible and quality social services are crucial in achieving inclusive societies and social cohesion. Support and promotion of fiscal policies that promote redistribution.

- Address inequalities in MICs – 70% of the poor live in MICs – through tax policies, domestic resources mobilization, fight against illegal capital flows, capacity building, technology and knowledge transfer.

- In LDCs priorities should be different: focus on social protection programmes and to provide basic social services, as will help to lay the foundations of the country's social structure.

The most relevant inequality, for its central role in shaping societies, is gender inequality. Social protection policies can also address gender inequalities placing women's rights at the centre. Specific lines of action are required to fight all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls. In addition, women empowerment is required. Gender criteria must be always incorporated in every objective.

Moreover, there must be an agreement on how to measure inequalities.

**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?**

In most cases, inequalities are at the root causes of conflict and fragility. There is a need to better address inequalities and to achieve fuller equal opportunities within societies.

Good governance and the promotion of democracy, through the support of transparency, social participation, reinforce of the justice system, ....

Support and promotion of fiscal policies that promote redistribution.

Policy coherence in what concerns migration. A robust and comprehensive model for establishing dialogue and implementation with the partner countries.

**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?**

Development policy must address the root causes of inequalities and of conflict and inequalities, and thus, the root causes of migration: poverty reduction, rule of law, resilience, basic social services, climate change, lack of jobs and therefore of having means for living.....

Support and promotion of fiscal policies that promote redistribution.

Migration is a more complex issue that concerns different policies and actors, and oversees different approaches: bilateral relation with the country (through positive incentives), support on peace and security, boarding control, human rights approach for migrants, ...

Moreover, the role of the private sector is crucial in offering ways for development through sustainable practices.

**(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?

It is important to go beyond ODA and develop every area of the AAAA, especially domestic resources mobilization, by designing proper fiscal and taxation systems and fostering the role of the private sector in order to increase investment in the partner countries.

In terms of private sector, the EU can explore the possibilities of PPP, but it is important to find clear, defined and common goals and targets, as well as a clear definition of roles, responsibilities, reporting structures and ownership. The establishment of sustainable practices that are, at the same time, attractive for the private sector to conduct business is crucial.

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?

Adapt to the specific contexts and necessities and priorities of each country.

In terms of blending activities, the EU must look for a balance between where can maximise its impacts (MICs, infrastructure sectors) and where is most needed (LDCs, agriculture activities). Most blending activities go to MICs, as LDC are more risky contexts.

The impact of debt relief in countries should be coordinated and directed to sustainable development.

Regarding strategic sectors, investments in nutrition as showed to report more impact and long term benefits (opcional).

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

By strengthening taxation systems and tax policies: it has been demonstrated that domestic resources mobilization can multiply by 3 the resources mobilized at the international scope. It is important to strengthen the capacities of the public institutions and management systems, mainly in the areas that have greater impact on social inclusion and cohesion.

It is key to provide training and to strengthen the information systems in order to provide greater control to the partner country over its own resources.

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

It is not a differentiated partnership, but differentiated approaches or strategies is what is needed. MICs require their own agenda, adapted to their own circumstances, and accompanied by a strategy of differentiated cooperation.

MICs suffer major gaps in their capacity of mobilization of domestic and international resources, in addressing problems related to social deprivation and their country's development and in innovation and capacity building. They lack the means to change their production systems.

Moreover, these countries suffer from bottlenecks in their processes of change that affect, very specifically, the conditions of governance and social cohesion, financial inclusion and macroeconomic stability, the transition to a sustainable energy model and the promotion of productive and technological change along with the creation of quality employment. It is not so much the volume of international cooperation resources, but its strategic and selective nature, their potential for leverage and for mobilize new resources.

Address the transition to low carbon emission policies and the transition to a sustainable development productive model. Protect the land of minorities to preserve their rights. Also their cultural heritage.

It is also important to understand the increasing role of MICs in the international context and to face global challenges. There is a need for MICs for a better representation in international organizations and more acquisition of responsibilities.

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?

Policy coherence must concern every domestic policy. It is important to go beyond the development cooperation scope. Other actors and scopes must better understand the concept of policy coherence, and assume commitments and their implications.

The EU has a key role in promoting PCSD within the Union but also to lead towards Member States. It is key to make authorities understand the importance of a long term vision and the need of designing and implementing consistent policies across their teams.

It is also required a better coordination mechanisms between actors along with planning responsibilities.

## (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?

Each scope has its own mechanisms of participation and dialogue. It is important to first analyse the existing mechanisms and structures in order to identify overlaps and gaps for a more effective dialogue.

A communication strategy must be launched, to distribute the text in parliaments and CSO (none-development NGOs, for example), and change the general vision from society that sustainable development applies only to the environmental scope.

Also the effectiveness principles should be revised and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation must be effectively articulated. The role of the GPEDC is crucial in order to create effective partnerships.

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

Private sector must understand that has a big role in the achievement of sustainable development. The EU can leverage finance through blending actions or PPPs, but private partners should also assume that other criteria that lead to sustainable development in all its dimensions should be respected and accomplished (such as human rights, environmental standards, etc).

It remains the responsibility of governments to design policies and set the basis to improve business environment and make economies favourable to investment and private sector activities. Companies must adapt their core business for development impact and enhance inclusive and sustainable growth, in fulfilment of human rights and environmental standards.

Also take into account negotiations at CAD on ODA eligibility of private sector instruments.

### 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 signing strategic agreements with the different institutions and organisations. In these, a strategy is followed based on the comparative advantage of the EU, the alignment with the partners requirements, the possibility for ownership, financing, follow-up, etc.



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

In order to support partner countries developme their national plans it is important to know the country, to engage in the policy dialogue and to maintain a strong and quality relationship with the different departments.

It is also key to respect partner countries' leadership and align with its priorities and national strategies.

Using the EU Delegations and the Member States offices in the country to better know the country and establish policy dialogue and strengthen relationships. they have experience and field knowlegde. Most of the times have the relationships for policy dialogue.

#### 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?

First of all, by having a common understanding at EU and MS level of what PCSD is, its importance, its benefits and impact and what it takes.

Second, by working toghether both in Brusels, in the field (EU and MS Delegations, partner governments) and at MS Capital level.

Also by conveying to MS (not to the Develoment Units but more importantly to the rest of Members of Government) the need of PCSD.

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

The Busan principles for Effective Development Cooperation should be revised in the context of the new 2030 Agenda, including the Financing for development elemenst. There is an opportunity in the next meeting in Nairobi.

In any case the principles for alignment, ownership, results and follow up should be maintained, as is has been stated in previous questions.

Overcome the sectoral division by owrking on the interlinkage of the SDG. Encourage and promote the work based on results for development.

## 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?

An agreed strategy is key to Joint Programming. Also, alignment with the partners needs (when/where possible) is an essential element to foster a common strategy and implementation.

Working together both in Brussels, in the field (EU and MS Delegations, partner governments) and at MS Capital level should enhance the JP practices.

Clear criteria on selection mechanisms (DoL, leaders, sectors chosen) could strengthen the commitment.

Overcome the sectoral division by working on the interlinkage of the SDG. Encourage and promote the work based on results for development.

Better practices from Member States should be studied and adapted.

## (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?

Build on existing data and indicators, as well as existing mechanisms.

It is important to assure common monitoring systems in order to avoid an overburden of reporting systems.

Support capacity building and the development of accurate and good data.

Taking into consideration different stakeholders (CSO, private sector, etc).

**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 2030 Agenda is a political agenda, which establishes commitments and political incentives. It is important to strengthen civil society, and enhance ownership in the rest of society.

The EU should promote and set up specific channels for an independent participation of the CSO in the follow up and review process.

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

If a common framework is followed – both in SDGs and country’s priorities –, it will be easier to respond to regular reviews.

The EU strategy should be aligned the the countries needs and that will be indicated (together with other factors) in the progress reviews.

**Contact**

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