

## **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?

07720398190-53

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

Global Health Advocates - Deutsche Stiftung for Weltbevoelkerung - STOP AIDS Alliance - World Vision (Joint submission)

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

NGOs

\* 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

Brussels, Belgium

### (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?

The European Union has traditionally been one of the biggest contributors of development assistance, providing over 50% of total global aid. The EU has played a pivotal role in helping to achieve the MDGs and promoting democratic values, such as protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and gender equality, enhancing good governance, rule of law. With the new development Agenda 2030 the EU should demonstrate that it remains serious about its commitment to a people centered vision for the EU development policy that should 'leave no-one behind'.

### 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?

Substantial investments in global health are instrumental if the EU wants to achieve the primary objective of its development cooperation policy of eradicating poverty. In various policy documents, the EU has recognised that health is a key element for equitable and sustainable growth and human development. SDG 3 aspires to, inter alia, achieve universal health coverage and provide access to affordable, safe and quality medicines and vaccines for all. Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), where all people are equally able to access quality health services without discrimination, requires investing in strong public health systems. International aid should be available to support people to obtain the health services they need without financial hardship or fear of falling into poverty. The EU should also support governments to ensure that other actors engaged in financing or delivery of health services are contributing to UHC and the right to health for all.

We would hence encourage investments in global health to be done through political and financial commitments, should all targets of SDG 3 be achieved. The EU should ensure that this sector and all its components keep receiving significant financial and capacity investment, against the risk of being neglected and far from reach to underserved communities. The EU should also develop an EU strategy for Global Health that would support many other dimensions of sustainable development, in line with WHO recommendations to integrate health aspects in all policies.

The revised EU's development policy framework should also put youth, with particular focus on girls and young women, at its heart. Today's world has the largest generation of young people in history. It is today's young people who will implement, monitor and experience the impact of the SDGs; it should also be them leading in the development of respective policies. It is hence of paramount importance to recognise the potential and power of young people as partners and leaders in development and as main stakeholders in the SDGs.

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

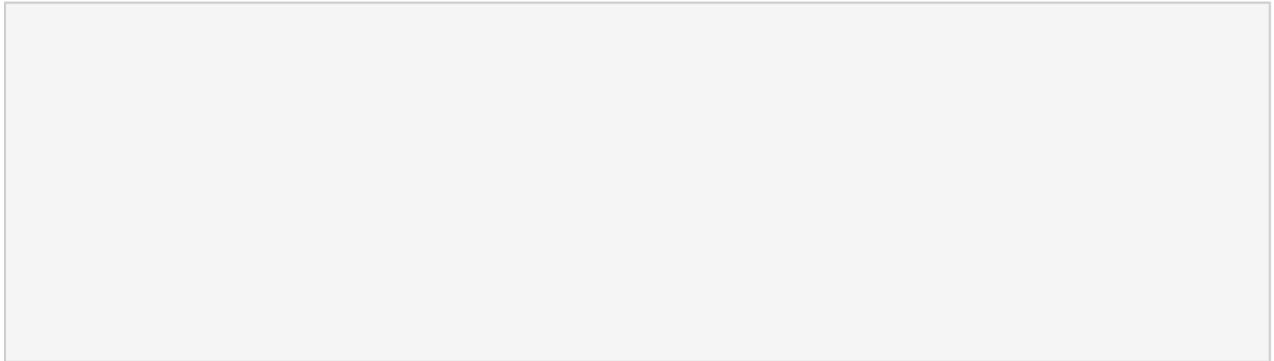
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Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require sustained EU efforts to promote a more just world, including a strong focus on the need to address gender equality and women's empowerment. Peace, inclusiveness, equality and good governance including 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.

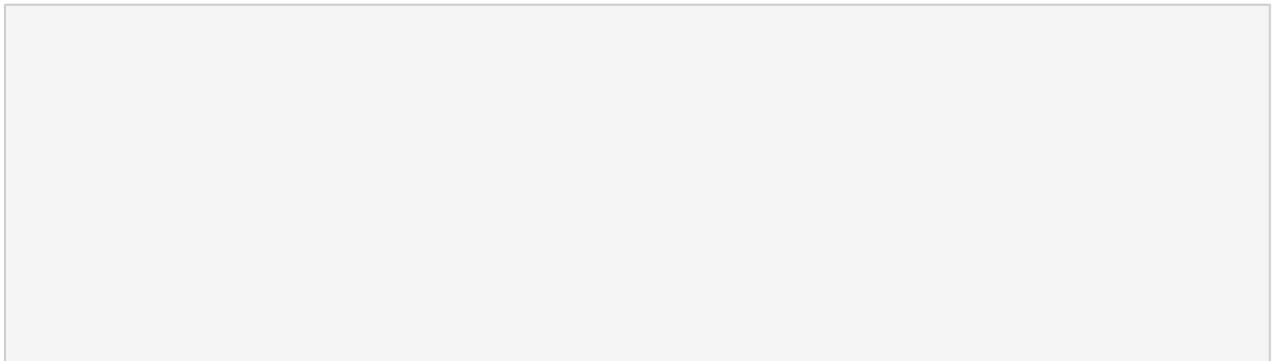
To achieve poverty eradication, EU development policy will need to take into account key demographic and environmental trends, including challenges related to climate change, and concentrate effort on least developed countries and fragile states. The EU will also need to strengthen our approach to fragility 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.

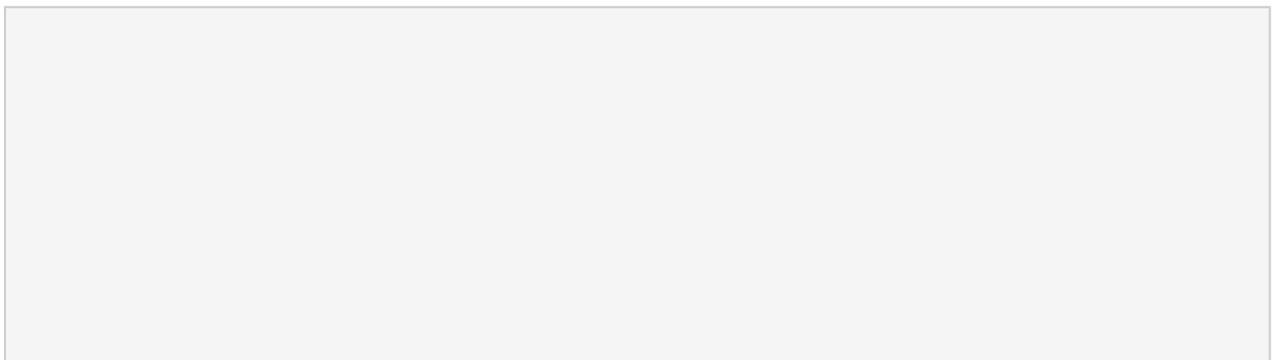
4.1 How can the EU better address the links between achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change and addressing other global sustainable development challenges?



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?



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



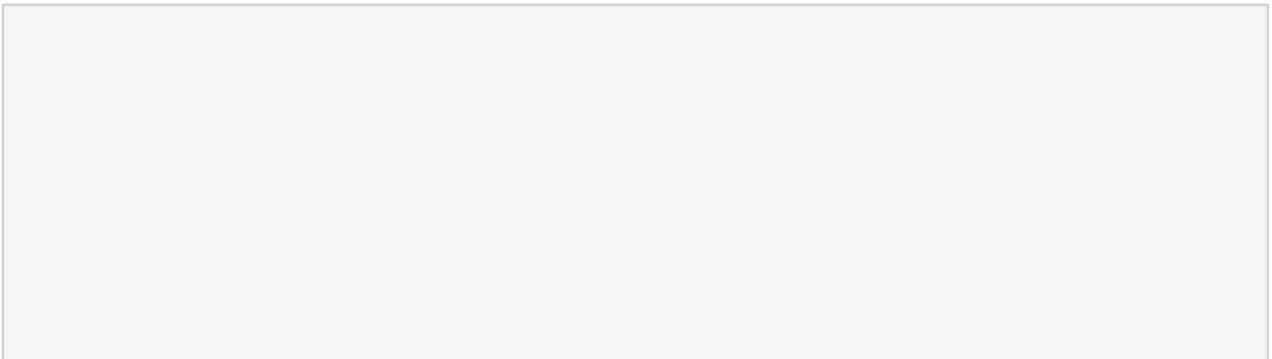
4.4 In which areas highlighted above would you expect to see greater consistency between development policy and other areas of the EU external action in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

Currently trade policy is dominated by a narrow set of interests and leads to a 'race to the bottom' by each country trying to impose fewer and lower social, environmental, economic and fiscal conditions in order to attract investment and enhance competitive advantage.

In order to become a tool for empowerment and an engine for development, EU trade policy will need to be formulated differently. The EU should develop a comprehensive strategy that ensures that its trade policy is consistent with its development objectives.

Trade and investment agreements and how they are negotiated today, with little or no parliamentary oversight or public debate, must be reformed so that they become agreements based on mutual support and public need rather than on competition and accumulation of profit. In addition, WTO rules on procurement, intellectual property, export subsidies, tariffs, quantitative restrictions and local content requirements should be renegotiating in order to allow developing countries to enjoy the regulatory space they need to develop their economy in a way that benefits all people.

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)?



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?

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?

In recent years, especially in the context of the response to migrants' flow, there has been a shift in EU development priorities. In particular, EU financial resources dedicated to development cooperation objectives are being diverted for the pursuit of EU security and migration related interests. Many national aid budgets, as well as EU funds, are now being used to tackle the migration crisis, strengthen border controls and fight terrorism, thus turning civilian character of development cooperation into military expenditures.

Already limited development aid should not be used for promoting EU countries' security agenda. Addressing security challenges through EU development policy must be people-centered and human rights based through tackling the root causes of conflicts and instability: empowering people, reducing inequalities, advancing human development, promoting social justice and human rights, building democratic institutions, to advancing peace, security and development.

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

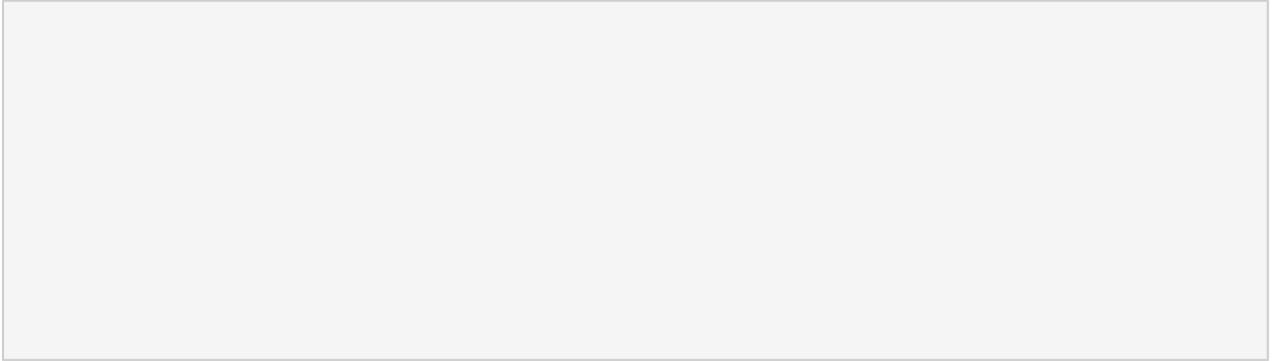
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The principle of universality underpinning the 2030 Agenda will require a differentiated approach to engagement with countries at all levels of development. Official Development Assistance will continue to play an important role in the overall financing 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?



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?

In recent years, there has been an increasing shift from viewing development as an international shared responsibility to more of a domestic responsibility. At the same time there has been a shift from public to private responsibility to finance Agenda 2030.

Development assistance is essential for developing countries, as it is the only resource flow which focuses uniquely on social and economic development and welfare. While other resources, such as foreign direct investments have significantly increased, low and middle income countries have a more limited capacity to raise public domestic revenues or attract other external flows, and thus remain strongly dependent on ODA. At EU level, countries had initially committed to collectively increase ODA to 0.7% of GNI, but failed to meet the deadline, thus extending it to the time frame of Agenda 2030. While EU ODA increased in 2015, it remains very far off these goals. In addition, a large part of this was due to rising refugee costs in donor countries.

Recent data also shows that critical sectors, such as basic social services, tend to be covered mainly by out of pocket expenditures (OOP). Such over reliance in OOP prevents the most vulnerable from accessing services, as they typically lack the savings to pay up-front. This exacerbates existing inequalities, both at the social, economic and health levels.

The EU should ensure that its commitments are turned into reality by actually delivering 0.7% ODA sooner than 2030. In addition, it should ensure that only genuine aid to developing countries is counted as ODA, by tightening the rules around ODA to exclude inflated aid items from reporting such as in-donor refugee costs, tied aid and debit relief. In addition, the aid should be delivered in a way that supports democratic country ownership, empowering developing country governments and their citizens, by using country systems. EU ODA should also be applied as a catalyst of domestic resources, while addressing inequality and social exclusion. Specific activities that should be funded with ODA hence include support to innovation, capacity-building, improvements in the tax system and public financial management with fair distribution of resources. This new redistribution should mainly be redirected for social protection and the removal of obstacles to service delivery, while addressing barriers to participation in basic social sectors, such as education or health. EU ODA should also support the fulfilment and scaling up of regional commitments such as the Abuja Declaration, which aims at allocating at least 15 % of annual budget to the health sector.

ODA must always be used in accordance with existing international commitments and principles, such as, inter alia, the Monterrey Consensus, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, etc - and, in line with these, commitments to gender equality. The same applies to the ICPD and the Beijing Declaration and respective platforms for action.

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

One of the biggest challenges in mobilizing domestic resources worldwide and especially in the developing world is tax evasion and tax avoidance. Tax is key for everyone's access to vital public services. It is an essential tool to ending extreme inequality, and could help lift millions of people out of poverty. Taxation can be the largest and most sustainable source for domestic resource mobilization for SDGs financing. In addition, domestic resources have a huge advantage as opposed to loans, investments and foreign aid, as they do not constrain national governments by external conditionalities.

A specific focus should be put on corporate tax dodging, which is a very large part of Illicit Financial Flows and affects developing countries more than rich economies. UNCTAD estimated that corporate tax avoidance and exemptions cost developing countries more than \$100 billion annually. This includes multinational companies and rich individuals artificially shifting their profits to tax havens and not reporting any profit to be taxed in countries where they have real presence and economic activities. Many governments are complicit in sustaining this network.

The EU can help to tackle tax evasion through its development policy by:

- Increasing aid to strengthen tax administrations by providing unbiased technical assistance
- Providing advice on how to build more progressive tax systems meaning how to enlarge the tax base to make people earning more contribute more, and shifting away from regressive tax (e.g. VAT) to more progressive taxes (personal and corporate income taxes)
- Supporting awareness raising programmes, for example to explain why the need for taxes, the need for transparency and the connection between revenue collection and investment in public services. The EU should also support national and local parliaments and domestic CSOs in raising the voice of people to demand for pro-poor domestic resource mobilisation

In addition to the fight against tax evasion, the EU can support partner countries in i) institutionalising gender and youth-responsive budgeting and public financial management; and in ii) adopting and implementing progressive tax systems, which prioritise pro-poor taxation and align tax policies with human rights and gender equality obligations at national level.

In complementarity of domestic resource mobilisation, the EU can call for policies that support partner countries in achieving sustainable development, eg through its political dialogue, encourage setting policies that are conducive to UHC or to existing regional commitments, such as the Africa Health Strategy 2016-2030 and inclusive Abuja and Maputo plan of action.

The EU can also support partner countries in achieving global public goods agenda through supporting respective means of implementation. For example, in line with the EC Communication 'A Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication

and Sustainable Development after 2015', health is a key enabler for sustainable development and other global public goods. The EU has hence a role to play in promoting the development of technology, innovation and capacity building for this sector in partner countries, as a way to contributing to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

This should be done in a comprehensive and integrated way: the recent assessment of the evaluation report on DEVCO support for research and innovation (R&I) in partner countries showed that there is a clear lack of consistency and overall strategy for EU funding in this area. The evaluation recommends that the EC should consolidate the coordination between DG DEVCO and DG Research and Innovation, and implement an explicit division of labour between the respective directorates.

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

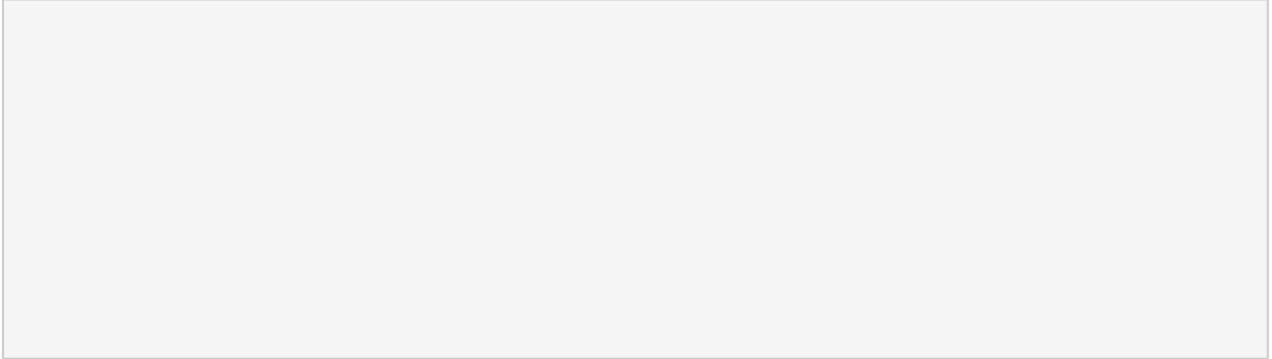
With the adoption of the Agenda for Change there has been a shift in EU development policy by prioritizing its collaboration with poorer countries (LDCs) and decreasing its aid to those countries which have growing economies (MICs). However, the latter is categorized as growing economies based on the sole criteria of GDP, while GDP does not reflect the well-being of people, as there is still a large number of people living in poverty in MICs. Between 2010 and 2013 developing countries economics grew almost twice as fast as the wages that workers earn, which shows that economic growth does not mean people lives becomes better.

Despite the growing economic rate of MICs, the EU cannot assume that MICs governments will be willing and able to fill the financing gap that withdrawal of foreign aid creates. One key way to minimize the negative aspects of growth would be to move towards a more comprehensive notion of economic progress and find alternative measures of such progress to GDP-measured growth. In addition, the EU should acknowledge its responsibility during the process of transition to domestic funding and play a convener role making sure the transition to domestic funding is successful.

While transitioning support in MICs, the EU should take into consideration existing inequalities in country and ensure EU ODA is supporting poor people and not just poor countries. In order to ensure existing vulnerabilities are addressed, EU could consider a shift of aid modalities, including supporting space for civil society.

Some collaborative approaches that should be taken into consideration with MICs, namely by contributing to the global public goods agenda. These would include capacity-building and collaboration for good practices and information exchange between and within regions.

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

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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.

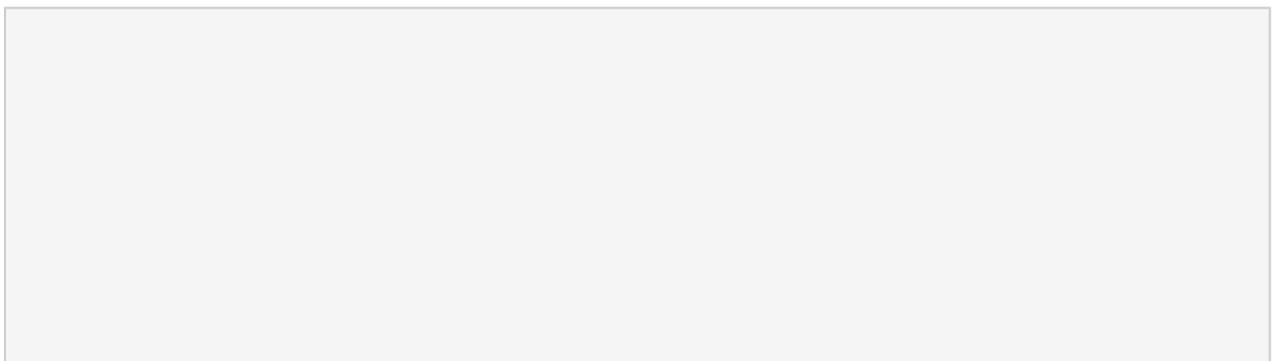
Our partner countries' implementation of the 2030 Agenda will inform our overall engagement and our development cooperation dialogue with them and will help shape our support for their national efforts. The EU should also help partner countries put in place the necessary enabling policy frameworks to 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?



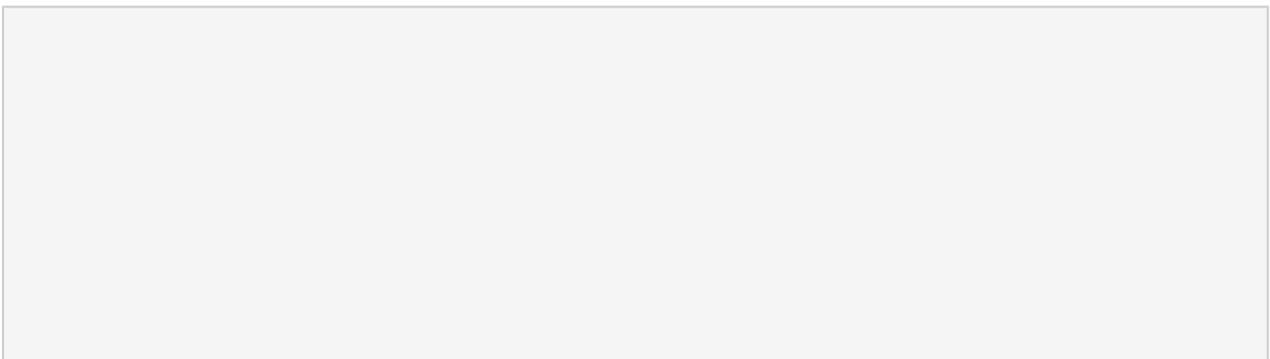
## 6.2 How can the EU promote private sector investment for sustainable development?

On private sector investment for sustainable development: in view of the EU obligation to promote human rights in its external relations, private sector's investments in low and middle income countries should be promoted only when certain conditions are met. There is a need for improved reporting on the social and environmental impacts of corporate activities and the role of the private sector in furthering human rights obligations of the countries where they operate. The EU should ensure that development motivations are not undermined by commercial motivations or the interest of EU and its member states to use ODA to support their own private sector and that private sector stakeholders implement the UN guiding principles on business and human rights and are committed to protecting, promoting and respecting all human rights. Greater transparency and accountability in the design and governance of these mechanisms is needed and the information should be in public domain so that it can be independently monitored by civil society and citizens.

In order to promote effective private sector investment, the EU and partner countries should (i) ensure an ex-ante impact assessment, showing that benefits from PPP financing and potential private business service delivery outweigh extra costs and risks for the national system, in addition to the absence of any conflict of interest (this would be of particular relevance for commodities supplies) - this impact assessment should closely involve local communities and take into account the impact on marginalized and vulnerable groups; (ii) implement mechanisms for full transparency of PPPs acting in partner countries, through public access to information about programmes and full stakeholder participation; and (iii) establish inter-regional PPPs conditional on compliance with development effectiveness, human rights principles and equity outcome-oriented results.

One good approach to mobilise the private sector for sustainable development and leverage its expertise and resources is to combine public financing and private market participation into so-called public-private partnerships (PPPs). While some initiatives have raised controversy, one model that has proven valuable are not-for-profit product-development partnerships for the health sector, which have been contributing to the research and development of new or improved, safe, effective and affordable products.

## 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?

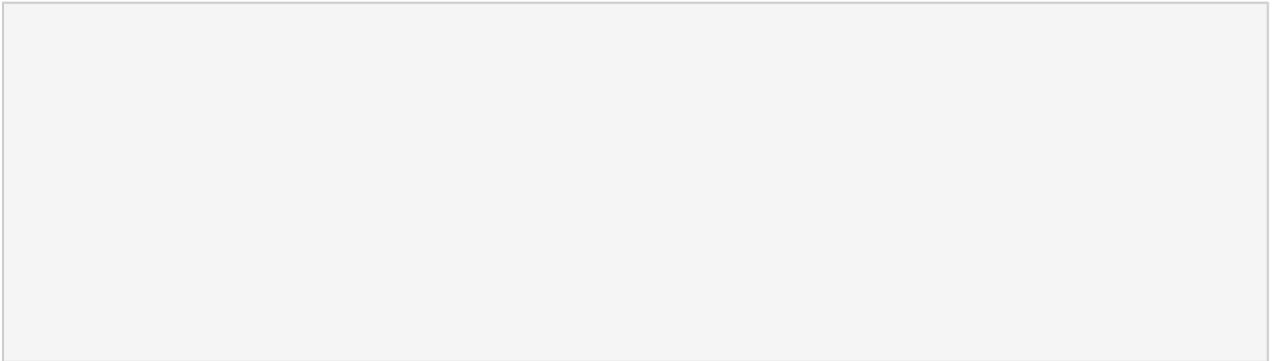
6.5 What are the best ways to strengthen and improve coherence, complementarity and coordination between the EU and the Member States in their support to help partner countries achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development?

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

In the “Agenda for Change” the European Commission has committed to support social inclusion and human development, including health and education, through allocation of at least 20% of all EU development assistance. Currently there is insufficient publicly available information on whether 20% benchmarks are on track or not, and whether it is applied only for health and basic education in case of DCI, for example, or expanded its scope to other sectors: although the EU results framework mentions the EU contribution to 20% benchmark, it only looks at one year implementation excluding on-going projects and budget support.

The EC should actively promote a coherent and modern vision of human development to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs and meet the legal requirement that 20% of the DCI is spent on social basic services, such as health.

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.

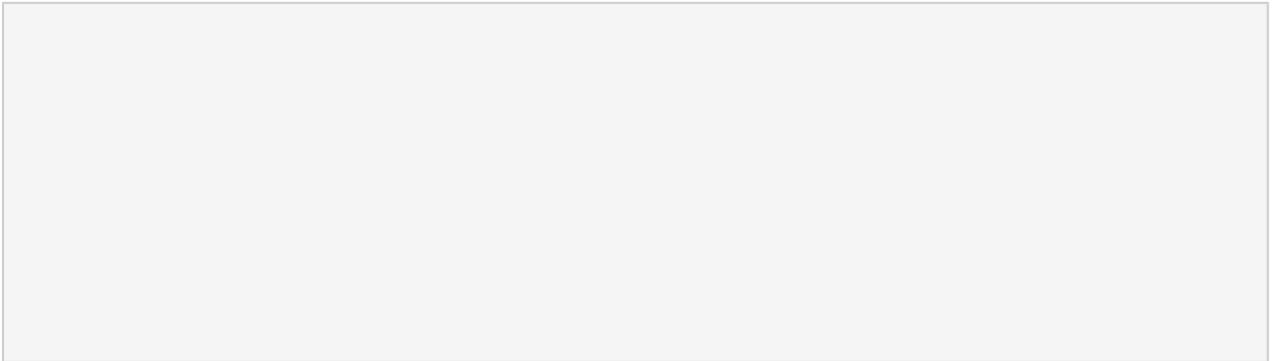
7.1 How can the EU strengthen its own use of evidence and analysis, including in the development field, to feed into its regular review on the Sustainable Development Goals to the UN?

- Need disaggregated data at a minimum per age and sex (and all the other disaggregation as per UNSG report); for a people-centered agenda need to focus in measures that go beyond GNI

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?

- Need participation mechanisms of peer monitoring, accountability and review mechanisms within its Member States and between itself and counterparts in bi-regional frameworks – where CSOs can play a key role; EU can also encourage preparation of stakeholder reports and include these as contributions to the official national, regional and global follow-up and review processes
- EU should keep investing in capacity building for data collection and monitoring in partner countries and provide CSOs assistance in this

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



**Contact**

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