Analysis of the external consultation on the new Consensus

Final Report

November 2016

Analysis carried out by ADE

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1.   Executive summary: key messages

The European Commission launched in May 2016 a broad consultation process including an open online survey. In addition, the European Commission engaged in more than 20 high-level policy dialogue meetings with key institutional partners and consultation workshops to inform the proposal to review the European Consensus on Development and to capture views and gather external input to this initiative.

Between 30 May 2016 and 21 August 2016, for twelve weeks, the European Commission held an online public consultation, in all 24 official languages of the EU, on the revision of the European Consensus on Development.

Nearly 200 contributions were received representing a wide range of stakeholders from the civil society (NGOs, think tanks, policy organisations), Government institutions and public administrations, International Organisations, universities, the private sector and individual citizens.

Civil society and individual citizens accounted for more than half of the contributions received to the online public survey, followed by Government and public institutions and the private sector. Contributions were received from 54 different countries in 11 different languages (nearly 80% of the contributions received were from a EU Member State but contributions from 25 different countries from outside the EU were also received).

1.1. Trends & themes

The existing linkages between the different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the importance to take a **holistic and integrated approach** while addressing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ('the 2030 Agenda'), encompassing the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development were highlighted by a large majority of respondents.

A large majority of respondents stressed the importance of **reducing existing inequalities** within and among countries, **addressing root causes of irregular and forced migration,** supporting **good governance, human rights and security** by promoting stable, effective, transparent and accountable institutions that promote peaceful, secure and inclusive societies. Another important trend identified concerned the need to **combat climate change** and its impacts by strengthening the climate related focus of all development policies and **support renewable energy and energy efficiency,** mitigation, adaptation and community resilience actions. **Discrimination, gender equality** and need to support the empowerment of women and girls were also highlighted by many respondents. The need to promote **inclusive and sustainable economic growth** and provide **decent jobs** was also mentioned by an important number of respondents. The importance to have **access to safe drinking water and sanitation** was highlighted by many respondents as one of the key strategic resources for human development. Other trends identified by respondents which could impact on development policy included **health, education, disability issues, and children, youth and seniors**, amongst others.

One of the topics most mentioned by respondents was the need to implement a more integrated approach in terms of **policy coherence** and policy coherence for development that recognizes the interrelatedness of the SDGs. In that sense, respondents asked to **reinforce the policy dialogue and coordination** of EU's internal and external policies and intensify collaboration with stakeholders, partner countries and other development actors in order to create synergies by joining efforts, strengths and expertise. Strengthening existing and fostering the creation of new **partnerships** with public and private organisations, civil society, universities and all related development actors, including emerging economies, was raised by many respondents. Such partnerships can promote international cooperation to deliver more coordinated, effective and efficient support for sustainable development and ensure the coordination between short-term and long-term development policies.

Finally, **monitoring** was suggested by most of the types of respondents to ensure accountability and to track progress in SDG implementation. Many respondents stressed the need to collect **disaggregated data** in order to better assess and address inequalities, discrimination and support gender specific policy actions.

1.2. Priorities for our future action

A large majority of respondents stressed the need to improve policy coherence to ensure better **integration of the different sector policies and actions** and **the integration of cross-cutting issues** in all policies so that a same policy/action can serve several objectives at the same time. Many respondents highlighted the need to **work together** to better address the existing links between achieving the SDGs, the Paris Agreement on climate change and addressing other global sustainable development challenges. In this context, many respondents also urged for improved **internal EU coordination** with Member States, the EU institutions and the different parts of the European Commission.

Combining **Policy Coherence for (Sustainable) Development** principles with the **integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in both internal and external policies** in a coherent manner was identified as a priority by a large majority of respondents. Adopting an **integrated, balanced, cross-sectoral approach** was found the most popular way to integrate the three dimensions in the EU's development policy.

Respondents noted that the **EU's action provides real added value by promoting EU principles and values** including, in the area of human rights, democracy and rule of law, human development, social protection, gender, health, education, climate change, external trade, security, etc.

Many respondents stressed the need to have open access to more and better **disaggregated data** in order to better address the question of **inequalities** and gender discrimination. The most important **areas for support** in order to reduce inequalities indicated by respondents were **employment, access to social protection, education and health services.** Respondents also underlined that the approaches taken to reduce inequalities should **involve local communities, all different stakeholders** and be developed with the **partner country**.

In discussing migration issues, a majority of respondents concentrated on proposals for addressing the **root causes of migration and forced displacement** within the countries of origin of the migrants**.** The areas and sectors identified as requiring improvement in order to offer **better opportunities for people in their home countries** included overall **economic development**, better **education** and **health** services, better and more **jobs** and overall improved **governance** of the public sector. The **stability of the situation in the home country** included the protection of **human rights**, the implementation of the **rule of law** and **democratic governance**, the implementation of **climate mitigation and adaptation** policies, **conflict prevention** and ensuring security of the people, the **protection of vulnerable groups** of people (youth, children, women, victims of trafficking, etc.), strengthening the **resilience** of the communities, and having stable, strong **public institutions**. To minimise the effects of migration on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda implementation, a number of respondents stressed again the importance of policy coherence for development; however an almost equal number of respondents also expressed concern about the dangers of the development agenda, notably the poverty focus of aid, being overtaken by the EU's external policy issues of security and migration.

1.3. Means of implementation

Respondents highlighted the need to strengthen support to partner countries to adjust and **implement appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks** and **fiscal and taxation systems** to promote a favourable business environment, investment climate **and foster domestic resources mobilisation.**

Respondents stressed the **catalytic role of ODA** to leverage and mobilise other sources of financing for development, in particular from the private sector. A **multi-stakeholders approach** involving local and international development actors from the private sector, civil society, and local authorities in order to improve coordination and coherence of ODA and maximise its impact was suggested by many respondents. There was a general consensus amongst the respondents that **ODA** should be **focused on the neediest countries**, particularly the LDCs, vulnerable/fragile states, post-conflict countries and those MICs whose condition does not allow them to benefit from other potential sources of funding. Nevertheless, an important majority of respondents from the civil society raised some concerns about the potential **risk of supporting the private sector** with ODA, explaining that the involvement of the private sector does not lead automatically to positive social, environmental and economic impact and therefore, an adequate legal and regulatory framework with transparent monitoring tools should be implemented to ensure the full alignment with the SDGs.

The vast majority of respondents noted the important role to be played by middle income countries in the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The need to take a **differentiated approach** was recognized by all types of respondents as each MIC country or region has specific development challenges and the MICs group gathers a very diverse group of countries. The general opinion was that some **ODA may need to be maintained in MICs** to act as catalyst for other types of investments to support the reduction of existing inequalities within the country. In that sense, many respondents suggested that the **allocation of aid should take into account a wide range of indicators** when evaluating a country.

The respondents suggested different forms of support and partnerships by identifying common interests and areas of cooperation. The main topics cited by respondents were support **South-South and triangular cooperation,** support **regional integration**, **good governance** and **management of public authorities and promote partnerships on global public goods, technological partnerships and peer-to peer learning.**

Finally, when asked how the EU should step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development, respondents agreed that the **EU should broaden the scope** of what is currently understood to be 'Policy Coherence for Development' towards **policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD)** as a key pillar of the new Agenda for sustainable development. They identified a strengthened coordination between the different parts of the Commission and a better monitoring and reporting on PCSD as important elements to ensure improved integration between environmental sustainability, poverty eradication and inclusive economic development.

1.4. The actors: making it work together

The large majority of respondents highlighted the need to **strengthen the policy dialogue** and foster **multi-stakeholders partnerships** to enhance long-term structured dialogue. According to the respondents, the **coordination role** played by the EU is key to engage different stakeholders such as partner countries, international organisations, local and regional authorities, civil society, the private sector, think tanks and other relevant actors to strengthen their dialogue and cooperation.

Respondents mentioned many times the importance of improving the **coordination between the EU and its Member States** to avoid duplication of effort, increase efficiency and reduce the fragmentation of aid. Respondents also called for better alignment and harmonisation between the national programming cycles of EU MS, the EU, other donors and partner countries.

The vast majority of respondents recognised the added value of **joint programming** as a tool to improve the **quality and effectiveness** of EU development cooperation while **reducing costs** and agreed that it should be strengthened in the future by increasing existing joint programming initiatives and move towards joint implementation and joint monitoring actions. Beyond working closer together within the EU family, respondents also stressed the importance of intensifying cooperation with **emerging donors** and the **new actors** that have become important players in developing countries and in the provision of development assistance (e.g. Brazil, China, India and the Gulf States).

Many stakeholders stressed the key role played by **civil society** for SDG implementation and monitoring, and called for the EU to continue to promote a safe and enabling environment for all civil society actors. Respondents also stressed the importance of increasing **cooperation with the private sector** to strengthen the economic base in developing countries. Promoting **good governance** in partner countries and **supporting regulatory frameworks** to contribute to an enabling business environment was raised by the majority of respondents as a condition **to promote private sector development**.

It was noted that **simplified processes and procedures** would help encourage partnerships with local actors and the private sector and increase efficiency in the delivery of support, notably in crisis situations.

A large majority of respondents agreed that providing **capacity building** was the priority for the EU to support partner countries to improve **good governance**, **inclusive social dialogue** and **know-how transfer**. Specifically **mobilising knowledge, expertise and technology** were identified as some of the trends that could accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

It was also believed that the EU should support the strengthening of the capacities of national and local authorities to collect, standardise and analyse information to monitor progress towards the SDGs. Similarly, **reviewing policy frameworks** and monitoring the impact of the policies implemented have been identified as good measures to support partner countries to better implement the 2030 Agenda.

1.5. Keeping track of progress

Respondents agreed that robust, **independent accountability mechanisms** from local to regional level were necessary to ensure the accountability of all actors involved. To strengthen the monitoring on the SDGs many respondents suggested that a **results framework** incorporating SDGs indicators could be developed. The framework could be used to evaluate European action in terms of development and progress made in terms of SDGs targets and goals.

The need to **strengthen the policy dialogue and coordination** was highlighted by many respondents, especially by mainstreaming the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda into EU external policies and including them in regional and bilateral work programmes and by supporting partner countries to do the same at the national level.

Many respondents suggested that the EU should assist and support partner countries to establish evaluation systems and promote exchange of experiences, in particular between countries of the same region facing similar development challenges. A large majority of respondents suggested that the EU should support national statistical authorities to **strengthen the statistical capacity** of partner countries that are lacking expertise. **Capacity building and TA** would help to design, collect, analyse and ensure access to high-quality and timely **disaggregated data** to effectively monitor the progress made on the implementation of the SDGs.

To ensure accountability of all actors, respondents suggested that progress on the achievement of the Agenda 2030 shall be made **accessible for the general public to raise awareness**. Respondents suggested that the participation of the civil society, academia, the media and national parliaments in monitoring progress of SDGs implementation should be strengthened and integrated within the **monitoring and review mechanisms**.

2. Introduction

2.1. Background

The international community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda represents a long-term vision for sustainable development and an ambitious new blueprint to tackle the challenges emerged since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000. The international community made clear commitments throughout 2015 towards the continuation of the fight against poverty and achieving sustainable development, combatting climate change, financing development and disaster risk reduction.

The core of the 2030 Agenda is the set of Sustainable Development Goals, which replaced and built on the Millennium Development Goals. These changes in the global framework for sustainable development need to be reflected in the European development policy, which is currently still defined by the 2005 European Consensus on Development and the 2011 Agenda for Change.

The 2005 European Consensus on Development was based on achieving the MDGs and the European Commission announced its intention to publish a proposal for a new European Consensus on Development. The 2005 European Consensus on Development was the first EU joint declaration on development, setting the framework for development cooperation for EU institutions and EU Member States. The Consensus was based on a Commission´s communication endorsed in the form of a joint statement by the Council, the Members States, the European Parliament and the Commission.

Updating the vision for the European development policy until 2030 will entail a proposal to replace the 2005 Consensus, and the 2011 Agenda for Change, with a new joint statement. The revised Consensus needs to reflect the fundamental changes in the global framework for development. It needs to align with the 2030 Agenda and reflect other globally agreed long-term vision commitments for sustainable development.

The Commission's proposal for a new European Consensus on development should also highlight the links with other areas of the EU external action and take into account other EU initiatives, like the next steps for a sustainable European future or the Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy for the European Union, and be developed in close coordination and full coherence with the preparatory work on a post-Cotonou framework.

2.2. Consultations

The new European Consensus on development was informed by a broad consultation process including an online public survey launched in May 2016 and several focused policy dialogue meetings with key institutional partners and targeted groups.

This report presents the output of the consultation process so that it can be used in the decision-making process. This report will be accompanied by a Commission Staff Working Document providing a synopsis of the consultation. Individual contributions from those respondents that agreed to share their feedback will also be published.

2.3. Policy Dialogue meetings

The European Commission engaged in several high-level policy dialogue meetings with key institutional partners and consultation workshops to inform the proposal to review the European Consensus on Development and to capture views and gather external input to this initiative.

A separate report provides feedback on the discussions held during five high-level policy dialogue meetings and workshops, one event being composed of 16 separate discussion sessions (so in all 20 separate events).

2.4. Public consultation

Around 200 questionnaires were received from the open public consultation process. The aim was to gather external inputs from a wide range of stakeholders, including: citizens, universities, civil society (including Non-Governmental Organisation, specialised policy organisation, think tank), the private sector, Government institutions, public administrations, international organisations and private citizens.

The public consultation was based on an internet-based questionnaire. The survey included 25 open-ended questions. The respondents had the opportunity to share their views and policy orientations about the future of the EU development policy.

2.5. Objective of this report

The objective of this report is to gather, consolidate and analyse the outputs of the public consultations (survey) and provide a summary. The outputs of the high-level policy dialogues were the subject of a separate report, reproduced in Annex III.

In the next chapters, the report presents the summarised answers extracted from the survey. For each question, underlying summarised data in table and/or graph form are provided in Annex II.

3. Context: why a change is needed

3.1 Most important global trends to be addressed

> **Question 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?**

Respondents highlighted the existing linkages between the different SDGs and the importance to take a **holistic and integrated approach** while addressing the 2030 Agenda, encompassing the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development.

A large majority of the feedback received, totalling 40% of respondents, indicated the importance of **reducing existing inequalities** within and among countries. Migration related issues were addressed several times by respondents as having important social and economic impacts for countries of origin, transit and destination. Many respondents noted the existing links between current inequalities, peace, security and **irregular and forced migration**.

Another important trend identified by 36% of the respondents concerns the need to *take urgent action to* **combat climate change** *and its impacts.* These impacts included **environmental degradation** and natural resources scarcity, including loss of biological diversity (both at land and sea), with important consequences for security and food security. Respondents also linked the impact of climate change with loss of livelihoods and natural disasters, in turn leading to migration, conflicts and limited economic development.

A total of 26% of respondents stressed the importance of supporting **good governance, human rights and security** by promoting *peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.*

Discrimination, gender equality and need to support the empowerment of women and girls was also mentioned by many respondents. The need to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and provide decent jobs was also mentioned by an important number of respondents.

The importance of **water** resources, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, was highlighted by many respondents as one of the key strategic resources for human development. Other trends identified by respondents which could impact on development

policy included health, education, disability issues, and children, youth and seniors, amongst others.

Figure 1: Most important global trends to be addressed
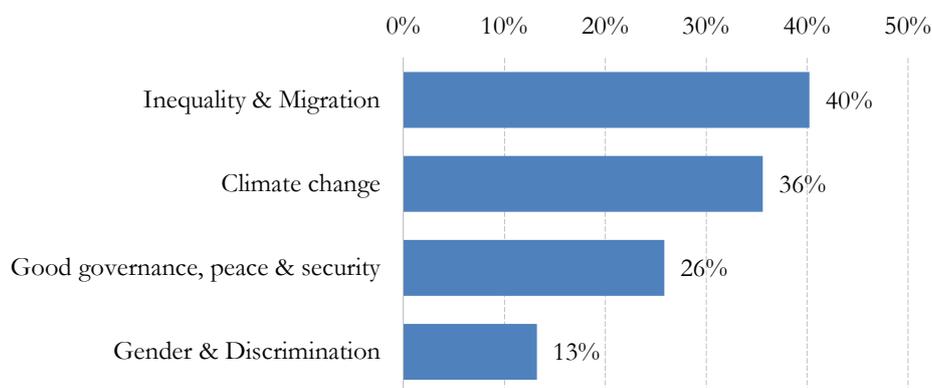
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

3.2   How should EU policies better harness the opportunities

Question 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?

One of the topics most mentioned by respondents was the need to implement a more integrated approach in terms of **policy coherence** and policy coherence for development that recognizes the interrelatedness of the SDGs. In that sense, respondents asked to reinforce the coordination of EU's internal and external policies and intensify collaboration with stakeholders, partner countries and other development actors in order to create synergies by joining efforts, strengths and expertise. Many respondents called for the strengthening of existing and new **partnerships** with public and private organisations, civil society, universities and all related development actors, as emerging economies. Such partnerships can help deliver more coordinated, effective and efficient support for sustainable development and ensure the coordination between short-term and long-term development policies.

The Paris Agreement was considered by many respondents as an opportunity for the EU to make an ambitious commitment to fight **climate change** by strengthening the climate related focus of all development policies and **support renewable energy and energy efficiency,** mitigation, adaptation and community resilience actions.
Respondents agreed about the need to support the good governance of partner countries in order to build stable, effective, transparent and accountable public institutions that

promote peaceful, secure and inclusive societies by providing **capacity building and policy dialogue**, including at a local and regional level.

It was noted that commitments to support **gender equality and women's empowerment** are already included in the EU policy and legislation. However, a large majority of respondents recommended strengthening these commitments in the revised Consensus and included them in all policy related areas.

The need of **addressing root causes of migration** by providing an integrated approach and a long-term commitment thought political dialogue, the promotion of the rule of law and security, fair trade, jobs and economic growth was considered an important factor to be included in the revised Consensus by many respondents.

Finally, **monitoring** was suggested by most of the types of respondents to ensure accountability and to track progress in SDG implementation. Many respondents stressed the need to collect **disaggregated data** in order to better assess and address inequalities, discrimination and support gender specific policy actions.

Figure 2: How should EU policies better harness the opportunities
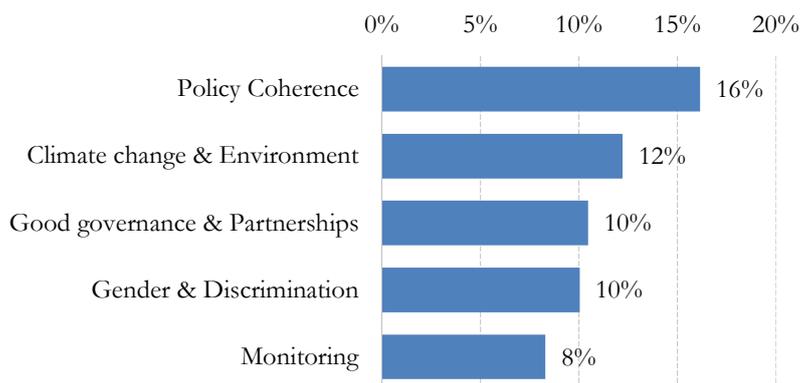
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

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

4.1 How to address the links with other global development challenges

> **Question 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?**

Five main and interrelated approaches were identified by the respondents to address the links between achieving the SDGs, the Paris Agreement on climate change and addressing other global sustainable development challenges. The first, most important entry point according to the respondents is **improved policy coherence**. This coherence covers the **coherence of policies** through the coherent formulation and implementation of different policies and actions, which ensure that the sustainability, climatic and development goals are all attended to and that all policies and actions aim to serve these same objectives (flagged by 12% of respondents). A related priority under coherence (identified by 30% of respondents) is to ensure better **integration of the different sector policies and actions** and **the integration of cross-cutting issues** in all policies so that a same policy/action can serve several objectives and takes account at the same time of environmental, gender, human rights etc. considerations: multi-sector policies and/or taking account of the effect of other sector policies and cross cutting issues is thus paramount. One step higher up, the request (by 14% of respondents) is also for improved **policy coherence for development (PCD)**, that is the coherence between the external policies and internal policies of the EU so that they all contribute to the same objectives and do not harm the results (or if there are negative effects, that these are counterbalanced by other rectifying actions).

The second entry point into better addressing the links between achieving the SDGs, the Paris Agreement on climate change and addressing other global sustainable development challenges was identified as the need to **work together**: 15% of respondents saw **collaboration, coordination, cooperation** as important and 10% suggested to increase **local partnerships** whilst 7% advocated improved **participation** of the population, of the local authorities and government, of the CSO, the private sector and all local actors in the development process.

A third entry point is through different **approaches** such as **EU leadership** (8% of respondents), both in defining and implementing a new development cooperation policy and to lead by example through its actions at home and in development, **education and awareness** campaigns (7% of respondents) to make people more aware of the issues linked to SDG and climate change, **knowledge sharing** at local, regional and international levels (6% of respondents), improved **policy dialogue** again at the different levels of

government, and enhanced **transparency and accountability** for aid providers and beneficiaries.

A fourth entry point for the combined priorities was through increased **funding** where 19% of respondents mentioned either increasing financing levels or suggesting new financing mechanisms.

Finally, the last entry point was about **inclusiveness**, putting people at the centre of development where 16% of respondents mentioned the importance of **people based** approaches and/or the need to take account of **gender** issues.

The responses to the question about addressing the links also provided some **sector priorities**: almost one third (33%) of respondents mentioned the importance of **climate change** issues, and other sectors mentioned included **energy** (9% of respondents), **water** (7%), **food and nutrition, global value chains, health migration, peace and security, tax** and **urbanisation**.

Figure 3: How to address the links with other global development challenges
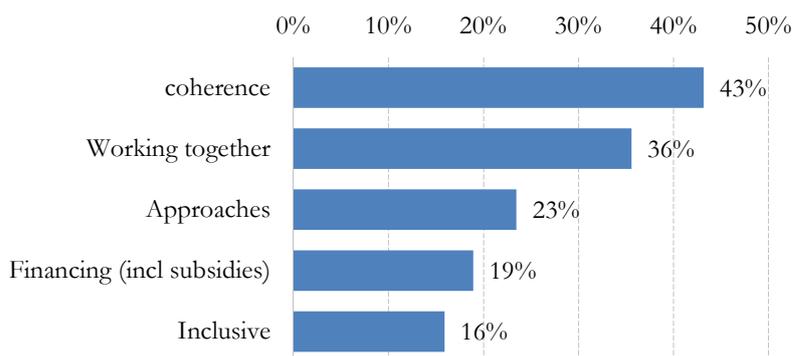
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

4.2   How to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development

Question 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?

Implementing the **Policy Coherence for Development** principles and transforming them into the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) principle was most often cited by respondents (26%) for the EU to achieve a 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. However, this policy coherence in itself was often found not to be sufficient and should be accompanied by the

integration of the three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) not only in the external policies of the EU but also in its internal policies (18% of respondents, mainly from the academic and CSO backgrounds). Adopting an **integrated, balanced, cross-sectoral approach** was found the most popular way to integrate the three dimensions (24% especially by international organisations and CSOs), much more so than the **mainstreaming** of the issues (only 7% of respondents). Overall then, just over half of the respondents were in favour of applying PCSD, and/or integrating the three dimensions in external and internal policies, and/or adopting a holistic approach to development. Another 6% of respondents thought that when adopting a people-centred approach, the three dimensions would automatically be taken into account.

Respondents also provided some practical proposals to integrate the three dimensions such as:

▪ improve the coordination, cooperation and collaboration between different stakeholders (13% of respondents) advocated most strongly by the private sector participants,
▪ undertake ex ante impact assessments to check the extent to which the proposed programme of actions can satisfy the SDGs (12% of participants),
▪ ensure that different stakeholders can be consulted in the process and that partnerships with different actors are formed to design, implement and monitor actions towards SDGs attainment (12% of respondents),
▪ increase financing, including through taxation (10%),
▪ establish international and national rules, standards, regulations norms and guidelines for the application of the SDGs and assist in drafting required legislation (9% of respondents), and/or
▪ ensure that monitoring and reporting on attainment of SDGs is undertaken at all levels (8% of respondents).

Finally, a number of respondents pointed out priority areas where the three dimensions should be integrated: climate change (9% of respondents raised this issue), governance and water came at the top of the list. A few respondents (2-3%) highlighted the principles of EU values, accountability and transparency.

Figure 4: How to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development
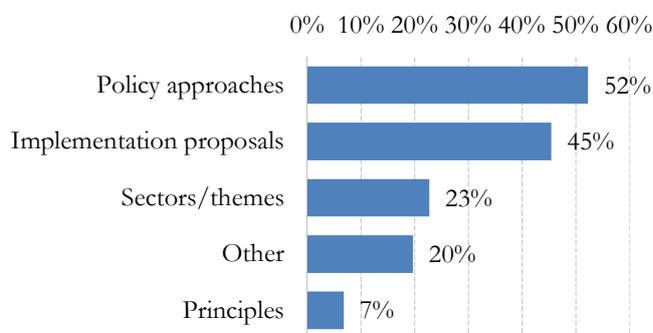
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

4.3 Main changes proposed in the EU's development policy framework

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

The main changes that respondents to the survey wished to see in the EU's development policy framework were related to the **coherence of policies**: **policy coherence for development** was mentioned by nearly a quarter of respondents and was seen as especially valuable by international organisations and CSOs. In this context, and where specified, better coherence between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, between conflict and humanitarian policies and between humanitarian and development efforts were mentioned most often. The idea that policies should be attuned to each other and pursue the same objective was not only just applied to EU external and internal policies (PCD) but also to different sector policies where a **cross-sectoral approach** (9% respondents), better **coordination and cooperation** amongst development actors and all stakeholders (13% of respondents), **multi-stakeholder approaches, partnerships, dialogue** and **participative processes** (12% of respondents) were all held up as the new way to approach development in order to attain the SDGs. These approaches were proposed for all levels (international, regional, national, local, community) and at all stages of the project cycle (consultations for programming, design/formulation, implementation, monitoring). Universities, international organisations and Governments and public institutions in particular stressed the need for better coordination and cooperation; the latter group in particular requested more **EU joint programming and actions** and alignment of EU actors.

Inclusiveness of policies (**leaving no one behind** and ensuring that inequalities are addressed) and the need to **target specific vulnerable groups** (women, children, disabled persons, the elderly) within policies was also an often shared consideration (19% of respondents). CSOs and governments underlined the benefits of a **human rights based approach** and the need to include human rights, the rule of law and democracy also as specific areas of support.

Funding was mentioned by 18% of respondents and was the most important issue for governments and public institutions. Funding issues included the (blanket) need for countries to enact their commitments (including the EU and its MS's commitment to meet the UN target of 0.7% of GNI to ODA within the lifetime of the 2030 Agenda) and for partner countries to increase their domestic resource mobilization. Respondents also made specific proposals to improve the tailoring of funding to needs (more to vulnerable countries) or performance (more to those which apply environmental regulations for example) or to introduce new tools (blending, specific environmental taxes).

The **monitoring of results**, the need for more reliable, more disaggregated, more timely data, and the transparency this would bring were also highlighted by 14% of the respondents to the survey, as were the other principles of aid effectiveness including accountability, predictability and ownership.

Lastly, the need for more **flexible instruments** and more **simple procedures** was mentioned by governments as a top priority (and the first concern was shared by 20% of international organizations): a greater differentiation and tailoring of instruments with a more flexible offer was seen as necessary as was the simplification of the EU rules and procedures.

In terms of sectors, the respondents' main concern for change was a larger place in the EU's development cooperation to **climate change** (12% of respondents), and in order of importance, education, gender, governance, security (although the first focal area for governments and public administrations), poverty, water and sanitation, migration and employment.

Figure 5: Main changes proposed in the EU's development policy framework
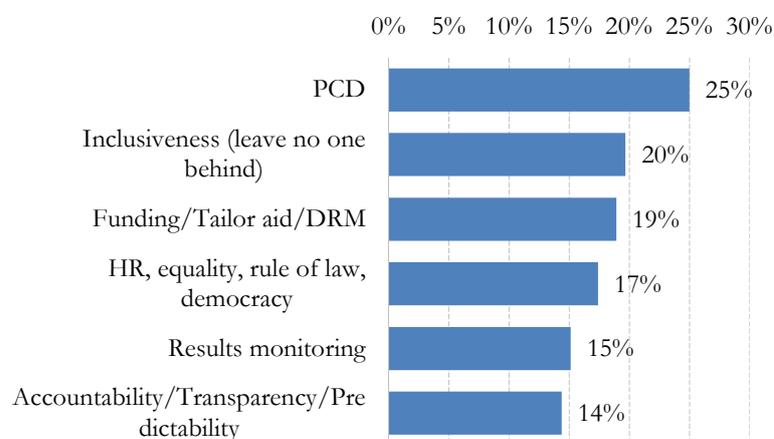
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

4.4 Increase consistency between development policy and the EU external action

> **Question 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?**

When indicating areas of the EU external action that require greater consistency with the development policy in order to implement Agenda 2030, many respondents indicated in fact areas that are already part of the EU's development policy (such as poverty, education, health, water, etc. to name but a few). As a result, the analysis of the areas most cited is in fact slightly at odds with the question asked. Nevertheless, the following EU external actions identified for closer consistency with the development policy were identified:

- Firstly, **climate change and the environment**, identified by more than a quarter of all respondents (24%), half of them from the CSO group and almost a third from the

Government/public administration group. Climate change was the second most important topic mentioned by the public sector respondents (after finance).

- **Peace, security and conflict resolution policies** were the second most important policies identified as requiring alignment with development cooperation policies: 23% of respondents, 60% of these being CSOs and 23% being from public administrations. These policies were also noted as the most important ones to align to by the CSO group (26% of CSOs).
- **Migration** came just behind peace, security and conflict resolution in respondents' concerns: 22% of respondents flagged this issue, of which more than half from the public sector (for 31% of whom this was the second most important topic with climate change).
- **Trade policy (and wider trade and investment policies)** has been flagged by 21 % of respondents. However it is the most important external action area to be aligned to development cooperation according to international organisations (83%) and universities (40%).
- **Humanitarian action** is identified by 14% of respondents as an important area to align to development, and
- **Finance** is identified by 5% of respondents.

All the other areas identified are in fact already part of the development cooperation policy of the EU but have been emphasized again under this question. They include: human rights, democracy and the rule of law (18% of respondents), gender (9%), addressing inequalities (9%), education, employment and decent work, energy, health, natural resources, water (all 6%), poverty (4%), and governance (3%). Amongst those, energy and water are mostly private sector concerns.

Figure 6: Increase consistency between dev. policy and the EU external action
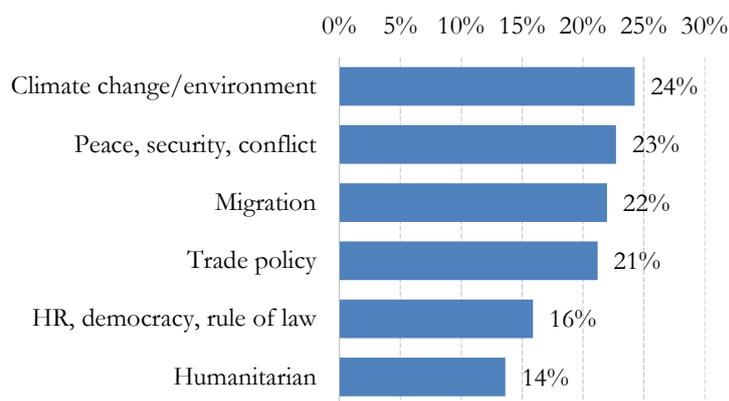
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

4.5 Areas where the EU have greatest value-added as a development partner

> **Question 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)?**

Nearly two-thirds of respondents provided an answer to the question of the EU's value added. The answers were relatively homogeneous and fell more or less in three broad categories (as suggested by the question itself): the sectors/areas in which the EU is seen as providing value-added, the characteristics of the EU's aid that make it valuable to countries and the countries where the EU intervenes.

Above all, all respondents agreed (except the private citizens) that the EU's action provides real added value in the area of human rights, democracy and rule of law: a quarter of the respondents indicated this as the most important area for the EU, with as much as 60% for the international organisations. Other areas where it was felt that the EU provides a very valuable contribution include the social sectors (human development, social protection, health and education was indicated by 20% of respondents), climate change (16%), areas of external policies in their widest sense (external trade, security, etc., 10%) economic development (9%) and governance (6%).

Secondly, again for all respondents except citizens, the EU's role in policy and policy dialogue, whether at country or international levels, was pointed out as one of the important and valued characteristics of the EU (18%). Other important areas of value added of the EU were its strong presence on the international scene and in countries, its work with civil society and its role in coordinating and collaborating with different actors and its attachment to regional economic integration. Technical assistance and the provision of budget support were highlighted by 3% of the respondents.

In terms of geographical areas, responses were less coherent although there was some consensus that fragile countries should be the focus of the EU's aid.

Figure 7: Areas where the EU have greatest value-added as a development partner
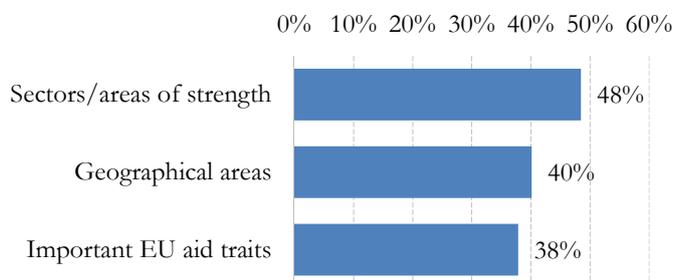
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

4.6   How to better address inequalities in the context of the 2030 Agenda?

> **Question 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?**

The question of inequalities generally and gender inequality specifically gave rise to many and diverse reactions, especially from the civil society and governments. There was however one issue that stood out as being important for many respondents (14% of stakeholders mentioned the issue and it was mentioned by all international organisations): that of **access to information** and the need to not only have access to more and better data but especially access to more disaggregated data.

A set of issues then concerned the **policy approach** to better address inequalities: in fact, the responses show that people who responded were equally interested in **mainstreaming equality** issues in all policies (8% of respondents) than in **funding specific action plans** (including the funding of budget programmes as long as these would show in a transparent way the expenditure targeted to the reduction of inequalities) or in implementing **actions targeted** at the reduction of inequalities (6%).

Another more general approach proposed is the **human rights approach** where all inequalities are treated under the human rights umbrella or the implementation of holistic policies that push for **inclusiveness** and not leaving anyone behind. The design of specific policies **targeted towards the more vulnerable** (victims of the inequalities) was also considered.

The most important **areas for support** in order to reduce inequalities were indicated as being **employment, the access to social protection, education and health services** (respectively indicated by 5%, 4%, 4% and 3% of the respondents).

Finally, respondents also underlined that the approaches taken to reduce inequalities should **involve local communities, all different stakeholders** and be developed with the **partner country**.

Figure 8: How to better address inequalities in the context of the 2030 Agenda
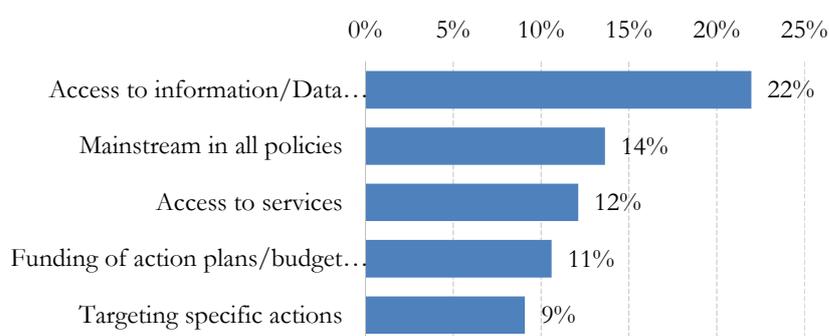
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

4.7   How to contribute to security and resilience?

> **Question 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?**

Overall the answers of the respondents to this question fell into two broad categories: firstly the policy approach and secondly the area of support. With regards to the **policy approach** there are two main divergent views: on the one hand, CSOs and private citizens are of the opinion that security of people can be best tackled by **working with local communities in partnership with CSOs and international bodies** (14% of respondents but 18% of CSOs); on the other hand, government/public administrations and international organisations believe that it can best be tackled by the EU implementing its **policy coherence for development** (PCD) approach where it ensures that all external policies are attuned to the objectives of its development policies (9% of respondents). Visions are more shared between stakeholders about other policy related issues such as the need to undertake **conflict analysis** as a basis for developing policies and interventions (6% of respondents), **coordination** (4%), ensure that EU policies are **conflict sensitive** (4% of respondents but 18% for public administrations), set up **long term funding schemes and/or trust funds** (4%), improve **the flexibility and adaptability of the EU instruments and tools** so they can respond to specific situations (4%), which was of particular concern to governments, and finally, ensure the **coherence of different EU external policies**.

A second set of considerations was for the **areas and sectors of support**: ensuring the **fundamental values** of democracy, human rights, the rule of law was overwhelmingly most important (20% of all respondents but more than half of public administration and a quarter of international organisations). In order of importance, respondents then saw the need for **stronger institutions** (and thus the need for institutional support and capacity building, 12%), and the **delivery of basic services** such as water, health, energy, food security, education and poverty reduction activities (8%). To align with the priorities of Agenda 2030 and Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the support for **environment** was also rated as high (6%), as much as **employment** and **economic stability and growth**.

Figure 9: How to contribute to security and resilience
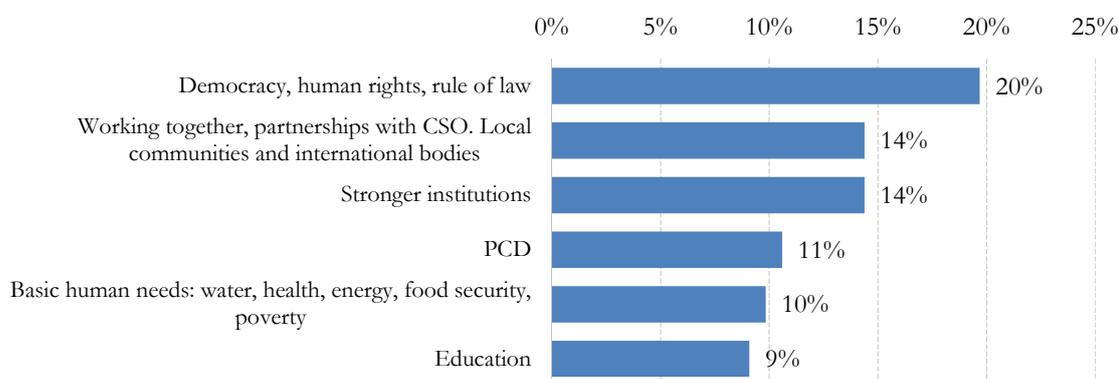
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

4.8   How to better address migration

Question 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 response to this question, a majority of respondents concentrated on discussions and proposals for addressing the **root causes of migration and forced displacement**. Just under three-quarters of the respondents focussed proposals for the improvement of the conditions in countries of origin (thus possibly lessening the incentives for emigrating) either through the provision of better economic opportunities or/and through the improving the stability of the home situation. The areas and sectors identified as requiring improvement in order to offer **better opportunities for people in their countries** of origin included overall **economic development** (20% of respondents), better **education** and **health** services (respectively 17% and 6% of respondents), better and more **jobs** (15%) and overall improved **governance** of the public sector. The **stability of the situation in the home country** was the second consideration and the areas of attention included the protection of **human rights**, the implementation of the **rule of law** and **democratic governance** (flagged by 19% of respondents), the implementation of **climate mitigation and adaptation** policies (15%), **conflict prevention** and ensuring security of the people (12%), the **protection of vulnerable groups** of people (youth, children, women, victims of trafficking, etc.), strengthening the **resilience** of the communities, and having stable, strong **public institutions**.

Just over one third of respondents made proposals about the type of EU policies to pursue in order to **minimise the negative effects of migration on the 2030 Agenda implementation**. Likewise to the responses to many other survey questions, the need for improved **Policy Coherence for Development** came out as an important recommendation of stakeholders (with a third of public institutions stressing this aspect and an overall 14% pointing out PCD), in particular the need to address migration as a development issue and to create synergies between humanitarian aid and development interventions. However, an almost equal share of respondents (12%) were concerned about the **potential weakening of the poverty-focus of aid**, or its 'instrumentalisation' particularly in respect of the link with domestic interests of the EU, including security and migration: here respondents felt that **the development agenda should not be overtaken by the EU's external policy agenda, notably security and migration**.

Better coordination, between the EU and MS, the EU institutions, partner countries, and international organisations was also recognised as important by 6% of respondents. An important number of public institutions/government bodies and international organisations pointed out the importance for the EU **to implement the international agreements** it has committed to as well as to **implement the various EU Action Plans** that is has designed: sufficient finance should be set aside for this. A number of public administrations requested that **more studies** should be undertaken to identify the root causes to help dealing with them effectively. Finally, **mainstreaming migration** into the various policies was seen by 7% of respondents as a possible way to include migration into the 2030 policy Agenda.

Lastly, very few respondents attempted to address the issue of how to harness the harness the opportunities presented by migration. Instead, when looking at the European side of the migration issues, the respondents flagged three main issues for European action: ensure that migrants have **safe and secure routes/ways** to emigrate (a concern for 15% of respondents), provide more ways for migrants to **integrate into European life** (9% of respondents) and finally work with the diaspora to **mobilise diaspora** funding and resources for investment countries of origin and help reverse the brain drain into Europe.

Figure 10: How to better address migration
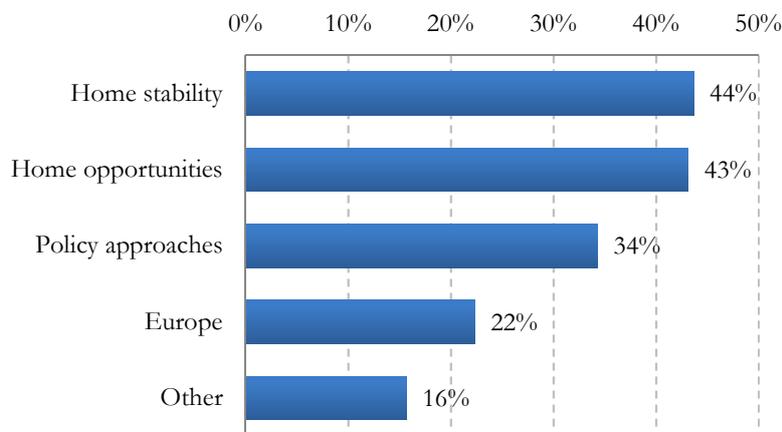
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

5. Means of implementation: how do we get there?

5.1. How can maximize the impact of development finance?

> **Question 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?**

The importance to **diversify and adapt the EU aid modalities to new global challenges** was highlighted by a majority of respondents in order to align the revised Consensus with the AAAA and the 2030 Agenda and mobilise all resources and means of implementation to achieve the SDGs.

Support to partner countries in **building appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks** to encourage investment and increase domestic resource mobilisation was one of the important structuring factors mentioned by respondents.

The importance of strengthening existing **partnerships** and create new partnerships to better involve private sector and other development actors was suggested by many respondents. Respondents also stressed the **catalytic role of ODA** to mobilise other sources of financing for development. Using **blending, PPPs and other co-financing mechanisms** was suggested as a way to better mobilise resources from insurance companies, pension funds and other non-bank investors.

Respondents noted the importance to strengthen capacity building support; this would be aimed mainly at improving the partner countries' business environment and investment climate by tackling issues such as corruption, promotion of competition, and reduction of illicit financial flows, so as to attract private investors. In that respect, a specific attention to **MSMEs'** access to finance and the promotion of financial inclusion by working with financial institutions and intermediaries in developing countries were mentioned.

Nevertheless, an important majority of respondents from the civil society raised some concerns about the potential **risk of financing the private sector,** specially with ODA, arguing that the involvement of the private sector does not lead automatically to positive social, environmental and economic impact and therefore, an adequate legal and regulatory framework with transparent monitoring tools should be implemented to ensure the alignment with the SDGs' objectives.

Finally, respondents agreed that the EU should support beneficiary countries' own public finance by supporting the **improvement of fiscal and taxation systems**. Strengthening the capacities of tax administrations, sharing knowledge, increasing the efficiency of the customs administration were key measures mentioned to foster domestic resources mobilisation.

Figure 11: How can maximize the impact of development finance
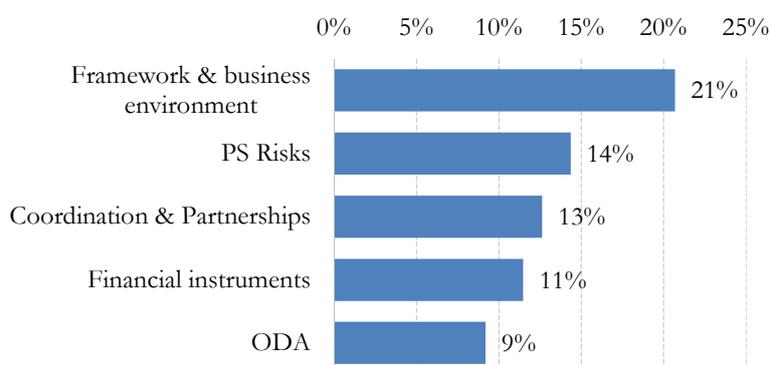
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

5.2   How and where should the EU use its ODA?

Question 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?

At a geographical level, there was a general consensus amongst the respondents that ODA should be **focused on the neediest countries**, particularly the LDCs, vulnerable/fragile states, post-conflict countries and those MICs whose condition does not allow them to benefit from other potential sources of funding.

ODA role's is widely recognized as a **catalyst** for socially and environmentally sustainable economic growth and is used to leverage other development flows -public and private sources- to achieve the SDGs. Regarding the implementation of ODA, **decentralised cooperation** was emphasised, especially by civil society respondents, in order to better support local actors in partner countries. A **multi-stakeholders approach** involving local and international development actors from the private sector, civil society, and local authorities, is deemed necessary in order to improve coordination and coherence of ODA and maximise its impact.

Some respondents identified certain **sectors** as key for ODA investments such as access to water and sanitation, women and youth empowerment, food security.   Respondents highlighted the inter-linkages between progress in these areas and other SDGs. Moreover, the rule of law, good governance, transparency and accountability were identified as important drivers to unlock economic growth (e.g. infrastructure, trade capacity, entrepreneurship), R&D or to curb climate change.

A number of respondents also stressed the role of ODA to **attract and leverage financing from the private sector, and the need to support MSMEs** to create jobs,

foster economic growth and increase domestic resource mobilization. **Blending** was cited many times as one way to to unlock opportunities and develop local private sector opportunities. Regarding the implementation of this private sector funding, the importance to invest in **capacity building**, research and innovation to maximize the impact of investments was highlighted.

Figure 12: How and where should the EU use its ODA
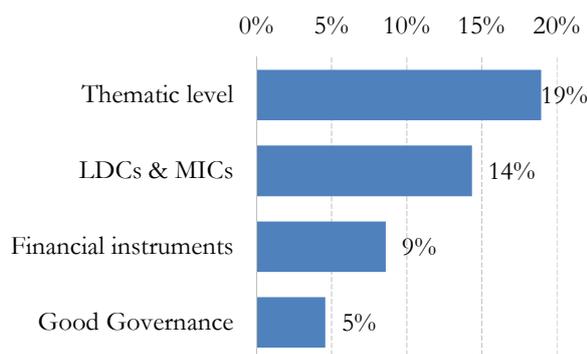
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

5.3   How to support countries to mobilise their own resources

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

Most of the contributors stated the key role of the EU to strengthen cooperation with other development actors on fiscal and tax related issues and to develop **enabling framework conditions** and provide technical assistance through measures at different levels:

- **Capacity building**, in order to initiate organic changes in partner countries e.g. building reliable tax systems and strengthening institutional development.
- **Tax revenue mobilization** to promote tax collection and **curb illicit financial flows and tax evasion** in order to support financial capacity, economic development and revenue collection in developing countries.
- Promoting a **favourable business environment and investment climate** and public-private dialogue to leverage domestic and foreign investment and increase the private sector's tax base.
- **Financial inclusion**, whereby financial service providers are incentivized to expand their reach to unbanked men, women and young people.

Many respondents thought that increased **decentralised cooperation** could support resource mobilisation. These respondents stressed that capacity building needs to be done at the local level, through **fiscal decentralisation** to ensure local and regional governments' have access to their own revenues but also by promoting **local**

development finance, municipal finance, and structured project finance in order to drive public-private funding for local development plans to underpin local economic expansion.

Some of the respondents suggested **modernising payment systems** and **reforming banking rules** in order to ensure that partner countries can mobilise effectively their own resources and finance local projects.

Figure 13: How to support countries to mobilise their own resources
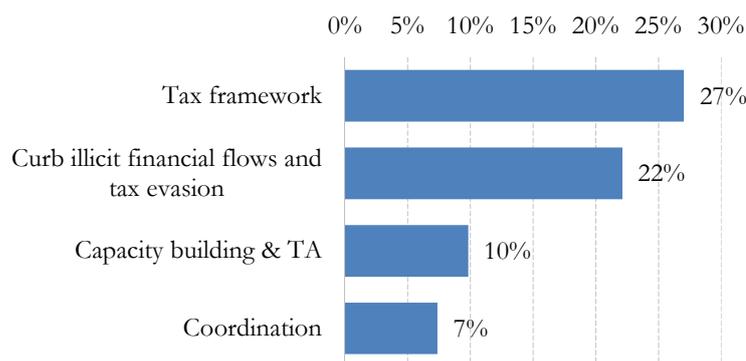
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

5.4   Partnerships with middle income countries

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

The vast majority of respondents noted the important role to be played by middle income countries in the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The need to take a **differentiated approach** was recognized by all types of respondents as each MIC country or region has specific development challenges and the MICs group gathers a very diverse group of countries.

Regarding the financing modalities, the general opinion was that **ODA needed to be maintained in certain MICs** as a catalyst for other types of investments which reduce inequalities within those countries. In that sense, many respondents suggested that the **allocation of aid should take into account a wide range of indicators** when evaluating a country.

Different forms of partnerships were suggested by the respondents by identifying common interests and areas of cooperation:
- Support **regional integration** with a role to build capacities with local and regional governments in order to reduce regional inequalities.

- **Partnerships on global public goods:** such as fighting climate change, the environment, natural resources, including raw materials, energy, water and food security.
- Provide capacity building and technical assistance to improve the **governance** and **management of public authorities** and create forums for the participation of the civil society to ensure inclusiveness and transparency of policy processes.
- Support **South-South and triangular cooperation** allowing middle income countries to exchange information and experience with low income countries.
- **Peer-to peer learning** where local organisations can work side-by-side with public and social service providers on finding solutions to shared challenges.
- **Technological partnerships**: promote partnerships on education and cooperation in science, technology and innovation, with transfer of know how.
- Partnerships with International Organisations, Development Finance Institutions, the private sector and local actors.
- Building financing resilience in MICs.

The use of **blending, co-financing facilities and other (less-concessional) financial instruments** to leverage private sector financing and other sources of finance was cited by respondents as a way to finance partnerships with MICs.

Figure 14: Partnerships with middle income countries
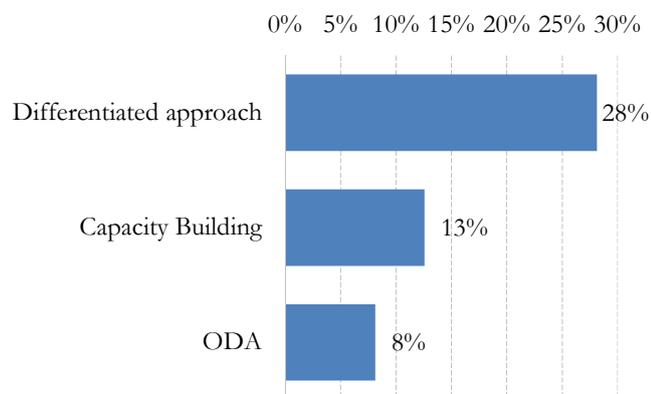
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

5.5 How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve PCD

Question 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 vast majority of respondents agreed that the **EU should broaden the scope** of what is currently understood to be 'Policy Coherence for Development' towards **policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD)** as a key pillar of the new Agenda for sustainable development. Respondents suggested to better integrate the linkages between environmental sustainability, poverty eradication and inclusive economic development. It is the responsibility of all parts of the Commission to implement the Agenda and to build on the links between internal and external policies. Increased political awareness and commitment towards PCSD is also needed.

The **EU coordination** with Member States, the EU institutions and the different parts of the European Commission by breaking the silos was brought up by many of the respondents as one of the important priorities to ensure coherence of policies.

Regarding the implementation, respondents mentioned the need to **improve the monitoring and reporting practices on PCD**, namely by expanding the use of **ex-ante and ex-post impact assessments**.

Respondents expressed the need for the EU to support partner countries in their own efforts in creating enabling policy environments to achieve SDGs.

Raising awareness on policy coherence was also one of the elements suggested by the civil society respondents. Some respondents highlighted the need of **strengthening dialogue and partnerships with different stakeholders**, notably with international organisations, local and regional authorities and actors from civil society and the private sector.

Figure 15: How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve PCD
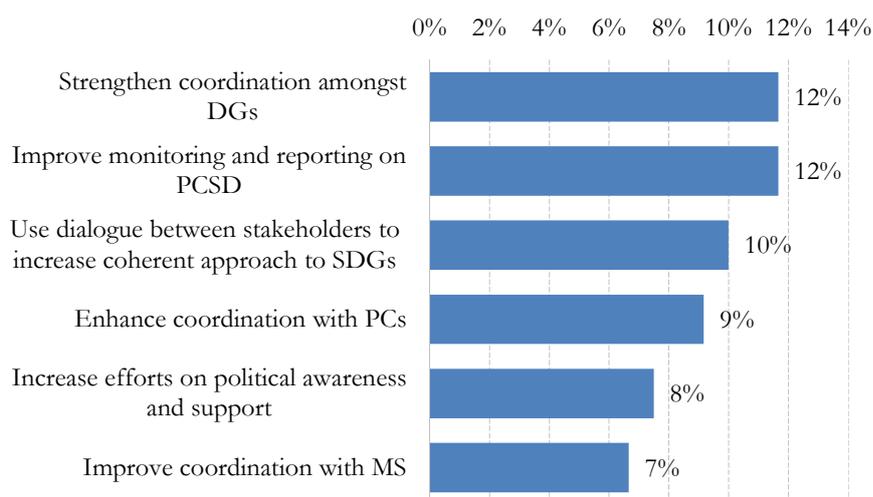
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

6.   The Actors: Making it work together

6.1   How should the EU strengthen its partnerships?

> **Question 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?**

The large majority of respondents highlighted the need to strengthen the **policy dialogue** and the necessity of fostering multi-stakeholders consultation, including EU Member States, civil society, partner countries, local and regional authorities and other development actors.

It was suggested by government institutions and civil society respondents that the EU should increase its engagement with CSOs, foundations, business communities and local authorities at the local level. It was noted that **simplified processes and procedures** would help encourage partnerships with local actors and the private sector, increase efficiency in the delivery of support, notably in crisis situations.

Civil society respondents suggested the EU should provide **timely and reliable information** about relevant processes and increase the participation of concerned stakeholders in debates related to sustainable development in order to ensure their participation and involvement in decision-making processes.

According to the respondents, the **coordination role** played by the EU is central and the EU can act as a mediator to allow different stakeholders such as international organisations, civil society, local authorities, the private sector and think tanks to strengthen their dialogue and cooperation.

All respondents highlighted the key role played by **civil society** for SDG implementation and monitoring, and recommended the EU continue to promote a safe and enabling environment for all civil society actors. Increased resources and support are needed for local organisations to advance the fight against poverty, marginalization, and inequalities, and to promote economic development as well as gender equality and higher education projects.

Respondents stressed the importance of increasing **cooperation with the private sector** to strengthen the economic base in developing countries' and **create partnerships** putting emphasis on corporate social responsibility and the creation of jobs. In order to achieve this multi-stakeholders cooperation, it was recommended by the respondents that the EU should provide **technical assistance and capacity building** to support the implementation of national sectoral plans.

Finally, **raising awareness** was mentioned by respondents by engaging in greater outreach and consultation, both in Brussels and in partner countries but also by providing information, training and networking opportunities to grant recipients and non-recipients.

Figure 16: How should the EU strengthen its partnerships
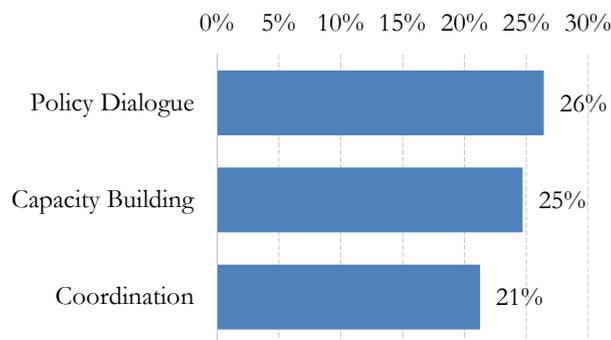
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

6.2   How can the EU promote the private sector development?

> **Question 6.2: How can the EU promote private sector investment for sustainable development?**

Promoting **good governance** in partner countries and **supporting regulatory frameworks** to contribute to an enabling business environment was raised by all types of stakeholders. Appropriate legal, regulatory and fiscal frameworks and the existence of basic infrastructure, are the principal drivers mentioned by respondents to ensure a favourable environment for private investors. The potential of **trade agreements** as driver of economic growth and development was also highlighted by some respondents.

The creation of **forums, platforms, partnerships and increased country dialogues** were suggested by respondents as ways to catalyse engagement and facilitate the coordination of the private sector, public authorities and local CSOs and their European counterparts.

Regarding the **type of financial instruments** to be used to promote private investment, the key focus is around **innovative financing** such as **blending, PPP, risk-sharing instruments** (guarantee, insurance, hedging currency risks, covering first losses) or **concessional financing**.

In particular, respondents highlighted **access to finance for SMEs** including through supporting development of the local financial sector. Respondents also suggested **technical support** for local banks and investment funds to develop tailored financial products for the smallest SMEs that involve high investment risks.

Regarding the **sectors of investment**, climate change projects, education/research and infrastructure were mentioned by the respondents.

While the promotion of private sector investments is favoured by the vast majority of respondents, they also warned about the **risks associated with private sector involvement**, especially regarding the public goods and natural resources. One of the solutions suggested are **partnerships between companies and CSOs** to ensure that investments are done in a sustainable manner by supporting **inclusive business models** and **corporate social responsibility.**

Civil society respondents called for **strict conditionality** – labour rights, environmental rights, human rights or corporate accountabilities – for private sector activities in development.

Finally, **fighting corruption** was seen as a necessary precondition of promoting greater involvement of private sector investment in sustainable development related activities.

Figure 17: How can the EU promote the private sector development?
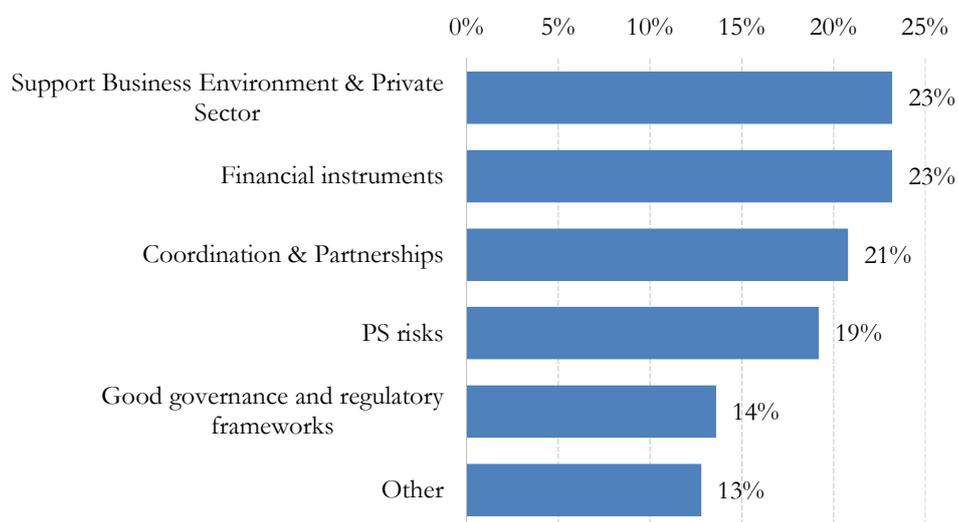
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

6.3 How to strengthen relation with other development actors?

Question 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?

Many respondents highlighted the need to intensify cooperation with **emerging donors** and the **new actors** that have become important players in developing countries and in the provision of development assistance (for example, Brazil, China, India and the Gulf States).

More **structured coordination and regular dialogue** with the UN system, international organizations or G7 and G20 was suggested in order to facilitate the enabling framework conditions necessary for the SDGs to succeed.

Trilateral cooperation schemes between UN, EC and DFIs were recommended by respondents as possible tools to bridge financing gaps and increase access to finance for SMEs in developing countries.

Monitoring progress in an open, inclusive and participatory way should engender further levels of collaboration and dialogue among countries.

According to respondents, **simplified processes** and procedures, and a results based approach, would help encourage partnerships with other development actors and the private sector, increase efficiency in the delivery of support, notably in crisis situations.

Finally, the **increased exchange of information** between all the donors was raised in order to avoid duplication and to search for possible synergies, through the use of open databases.

Figure 18: How to strengthen relation with other development actors?
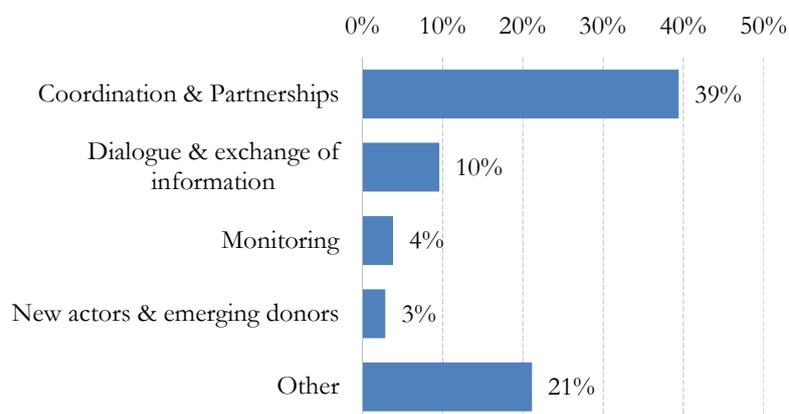
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

6.4 How to support partner countries to implement the 2030 Agenda?

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

A large majority of respondents agreed that providing **capacity building** was the priority for the EU to support partner countries to improve **good governance**, **inclusive social dialogue** and **know-how transfer**. Specifically **mobilising knowledge, expertise and technology** were identified as some of the trends that could accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Several respondents suggested strengthening the capacities of national and local authorities to collect, standardise and analyse information to monitor progress towards the SDGs. The

review of policy frameworks and monitoring of the impact of policies implemented were also identified as good measures to support partner countries to better implement the 2030 Agenda.

Moreover, respondents highlighted the importance of **aligning the 2030 Agenda objectives with the country and local needs**. Provide **technical expertise for planning and development of national strategies/plans,** and adopt an integrated and participatory approach according to countries' needs and own programming cycle were suggested by the respondents.

Increase **cooperation** with international organisations, civil society, private sector and other development actors was mentioned in order to create **synergies** and promote inclusive policies in the partner countries.

The **support of the coordination of the civil society** in partner countries was also one of the areas identified to ensure democratic ownership by promoting and supporting citizens' participation and involvement at all stages of planning, implementation and monitoring.

Finally, many civil society respondents highlighted the **role of the EU to lead by example** and present a coordinated and credible EU commitment to the 2030 Agenda implementation.

Figure 19: How to support partner countries to implement the 2030 Agenda?
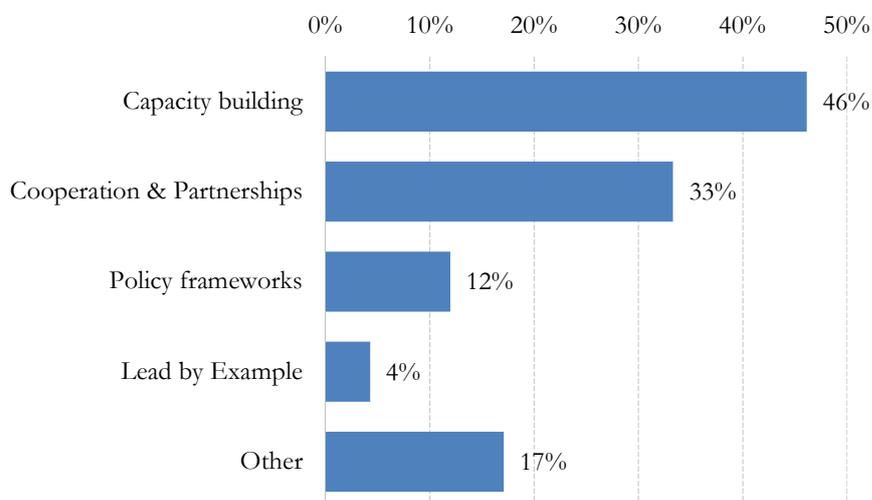
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

6.5   How to improve coordination between the EU and the MS?

> **Question 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?**

Reinforce **Policy Coherence** (PC) and developing a common understanding of **Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development** (PCSD) was one of the most important ways to strengthen coordination mentioned by many respondents. A large majority of respondents also raised **joint programming** as a good tool to improve effectiveness at country level.

Regarding the implementation of joint programming in the partner countries, several recommendations were made in order to further enhance its effectiveness:

- Developing **local forms of joint programming** to ensure a better alignment of policies and programmes with the local actors but also to allow capacity building.
- **Closer involvement of donors**, driven by evidence of value added.
- Reduce **transaction costs** for both EU donors and partner countries.
- **Strengthening knowledge management**, in order to exchange experiences and best practices between EU and member states' programs.
- Implementing a **structured dialogue** with civil society, national governments, the EU and partner countries.

Several respondents suggested to **strengthen the role of EU Delegations** by reinforcing their mandate to coordinate EU and EU MS cooperation in the partner countries to ensure a better division of labour and smooth implementation of joint programming initiatives.

Finally, some of the respondents raised concerns about the potential **risks associated with joint programing actions**, in case of a simultaneous withdrawal of many donors from the same country (usually MICs) without coverage of the gaps left behind by other donors or internal resources from the country.

Figure 20: How to improve coordination between the EU and the MS?
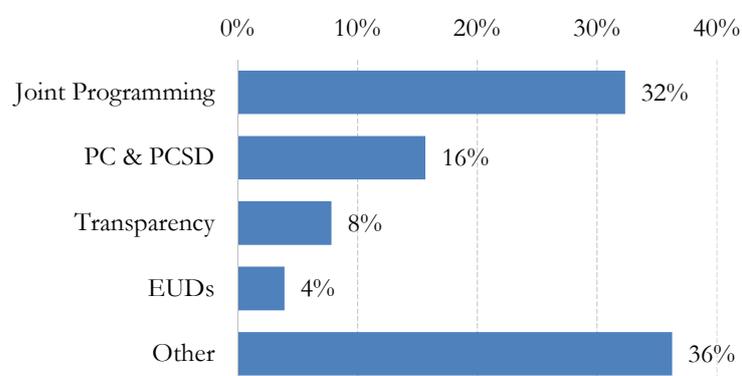
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

6.6   How to improve the EU development cooperation?

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

The respondents provided a wide range of proposals to improve EU development cooperation. According to the respondents, increased coordination to **reduce fragmentation of aid** was one of the key priorities to increase effectiveness of development cooperation.

In terms of actors, more **coordination with civil society** was mentioned in order to strengthen the democratic rule of law **and with the private sector** to foster local investments, create jobs and foster economic growth. Respondents recommended intensifying cooperation with stakeholders in a **bottom up approach**.

Capacity building to support national, local and regional actors to better monitor the progress of SDGs by strengthening the capacity to collect, consolidate and analyse statistical data was also suggested by many respondents.

Better **alignment between EU policies and those of EU Member States** was mentioned many times by respondents as a way to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance a long term structured stakeholder dialogue, strengthen existing partnerships and forge new ones.

In terms of the processes, a **result-based framework** was mentioned by respondents to develop a model of cooperation based on the achievements and that would encourage cooperation between the EU and the Member States in joint implementation of development aid. This would be coupled to a more systematic **monitoring** associated to the framework, in order to assess the progress towards the SDGs and ensure greater effectiveness in donor activity.

Shortening the project identification cycle was also one of the areas of improvement noted, whilst other respondents called for a **better assessment of the needs of the partner countries.** It was suggested by respondents to **simplify procedures and application processes** to access EU funding in order to speed up the implementation of programmes and projects.

In terms of communication, several respondents suggested to intensify and improve **dialogue with partner countries and civil society organisations** through consultations mechanisms and structured platforms.

Raising awareness with citizens and donors on the effects of the EU development cooperation was also suggested by some of the respondents by increasing the communication, transparency and sharing lessons learned.

Figure 21: How to improve the EU development cooperation?
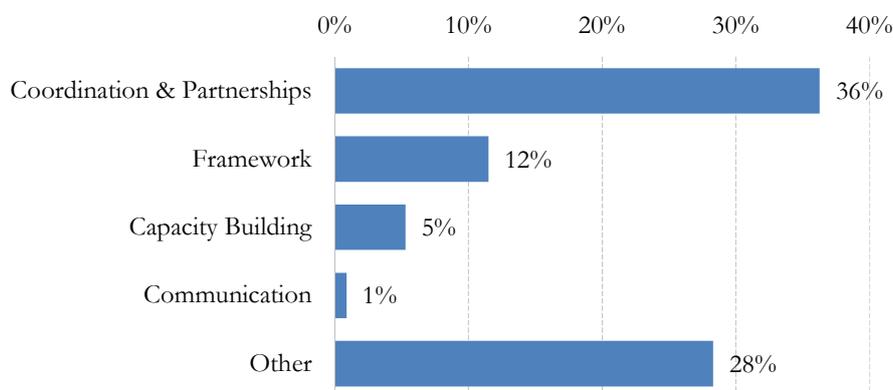
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

6.7   EU Joint Programming

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

The vast majority of respondents recognised the added value of **joint programming** as a tool to improve the quality and effectiveness of EU development cooperation while **reducing costs** and agreed that it should be strengthened in the future by increasing existing joint programming initiatives and move towards joint implementation and joint monitoring actions.

In order to improve the **coordination between the EU and its Member States** it was suggested to better align and harmonize the national programming cycles of EU MS, the EU other donors and partner countries as well as increasing the degree of **flexibility**.

According to some respondents, greater harmonisation of development efforts in partner countries would be achieved by identifying **priority sectors** and agreeing on some **division of labour** to create synergies between different actors involved in the process**.** The importance of involving EU Delegations in the strategic discussions on the orientations of development programmes to design strategies adapted to local specificities and **tailored to local needs** was stressed by various respondents.

Several respondents recommended improving the **exchange of information and experience** among the EU and EU MS and other donors through transparent **communication platforms,** thus allowing a better monitoring and progress reporting of the joint programming, also at local and regional levels.

Figure 22: EU Joint Programming
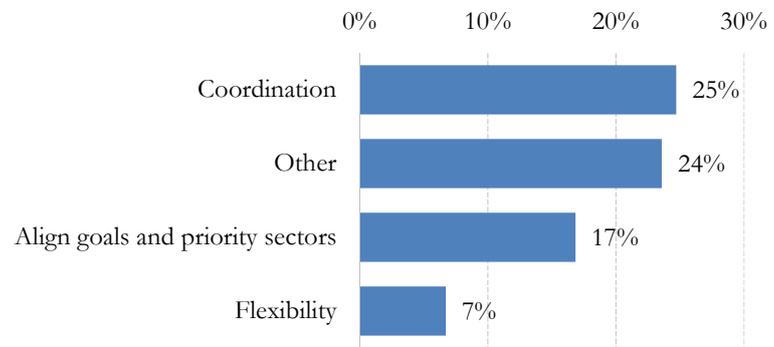
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

7. Keeping track of progress

7.1   How to strengthen the monitoring on the SDGs

> **Question 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?**

The respondents suggested that a **results framework,** incorporating SDG indicators, to evaluate European development interventions was needed and should be implemented. In addition, respondents recommended aligning established instruments, result frameworks and associated reporting with relevant SDG targets and indicators.

Indicators disaggregation was a key issue raised by civil society respondents, especially on the promotion and collection of geographically disaggregated data, working with national and regional statistical offices. Many respondents suggested that the EU should support National Statistical Agencies of partner countries to implement inclusive quality data collection, disaggregated by relevant criteria. Moreover, respondents suggested that the participation of the civil society, academia, the media and national parliaments in monitoring progress of SDGs implementation should be strengthened and integrated within the monitoring and review mechanisms set up at the EU and national levels.

The need to increase the offer of **publicly available data** to support decision-making process was also highlighted. Open Data can help achieve the SDGs by providing critical information on natural resources, government operations, public services, population demographics, among other important elements that have a direct impact on the SDGs.

Several respondents from the private sector noted that in the Least Developed Countries, there are very poor or even non-existent data gathering and statistical analysis capabilities and therefore, supporting the **capacity building and TA** in these areas was recommended.

Strengthening the **cooperation** with national statistical institutes and scientific institutions active in the areas outlined by the SDGs was suggested by various respondents. These respondents called for the EU to take a leading role in promoting capacity development in establishing and institutionalizing public policy evaluation systems.

Finally, **the monitoring of impact** was mentioned as a key objective, with a regular review of progress on the 2030 Agenda to identify where necessary adjustments might be needed and corrective actions taken on EU priorities.

Figure 23: How to strengthen the monitoring on the SDGs
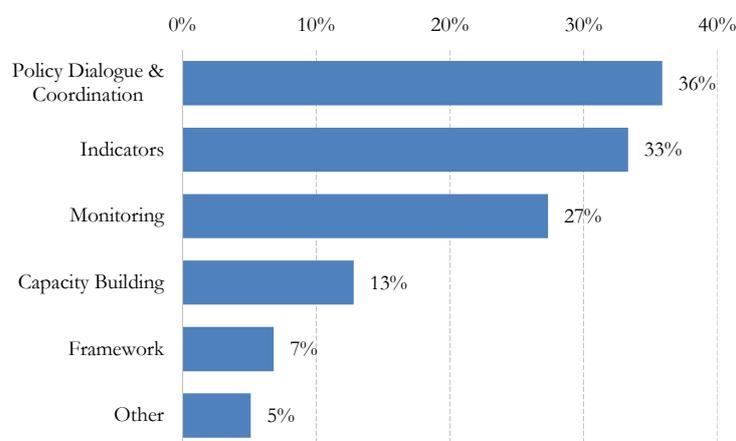
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

7.2   How to ensure accountability of all actors?

Question 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?

All respondents agreed that robust, **independent accountability mechanisms** from local to regional level were necessary to ensure the accountability of all actors involved.

Regarding the **indicators**, it was highlighted that development indicators and targets included in the EU and EU MS strategies and programmes shall be aligned with the SDGs indicators and targets.

According to the respondents, one of the key actions to ensure accountability is to implement **periodic reviews** on the programmes and projects funded with EU development funds and to transparently discuss the results of such reviews with all stakeholders.

Two types of reviews were recommended:

- *At the national level*: mainly civil society respondents suggested to implement periodic reviews at a country level, in line with existing national sustainable development plans.

- *At EU level*: respondents stated that **the EU needed to lead by example**, by establishing effective and accountable domestic EU policies for implementing the SDGs.

The respondent proposed that progress on the achievement of the Agenda 2030 shall be made **accessible for the general public to raise awareness**. CSOs both from the EU and from partner countries but also citizens should be encouraged and supported to participate in the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda's implementation, with the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms, and by organizing regular public EU events.

According to international organisations respondents, the EU should work to **strengthen statistical capacity**, including by enhancing technical and financial assistance to developing countries, to systematically design, collect and ensure access to high-quality and timely disaggregated data. Respondents noted that national governments have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of progress made in implementing the SDGs. In this regard, **capacity building** would be particularly important for countries lacking expertise to effectively monitor the progress made on the implementation of the SDGs.

Figure 24: How to ensure accountability of all actors
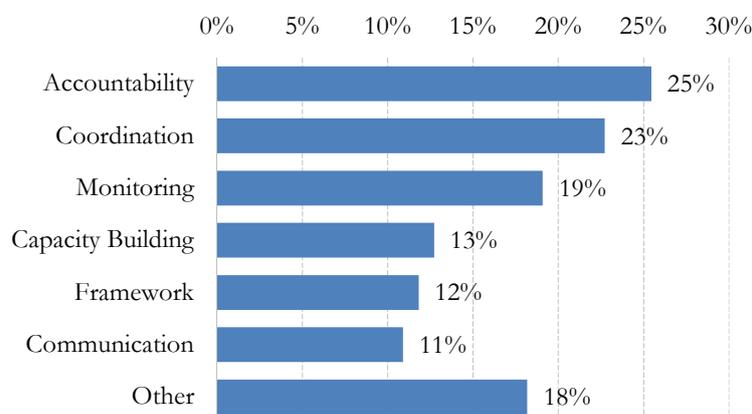
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

7.3   How to respond to the SDGs' progress reviews

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

Capacity building was highlighted particularly for the partner countries for effective data collection and for translating the 2030 Agenda goals and targets into national development plans. Enhanced technical capacity within the national statistical authorities was highlighted to enable reliable monitoring.

Policy dialogue and coordination were central to the responses received, especially by mainstreaming the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda into EU external policies and including them in regional and bilateral work programmes and by supporting partner countries to do the same at the national level.

Various respondents suggested the EU should encourage partner countries to present national progress reports on a regular basis at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). Respondents proposed that EU should assist and support partner countries to collect and assess data and could promote exchange of experiences, in particular between countries of the same region facing similar development challenges.

Some respondents suggested implementing financial and policy **incentives** for fulfilling the requirements of the 2030 Agenda SDGs.

According to some respondents, the EU should **adapt ODA flows and EU aid priorities** according to progress made by the partner countries regarding the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, it was also suggested that the EU and its Member States should use the review process as a **platform to share experiences and best practices**, and to learn from other countries.

Figure 25: How to respond to the SDGs' progress reviews
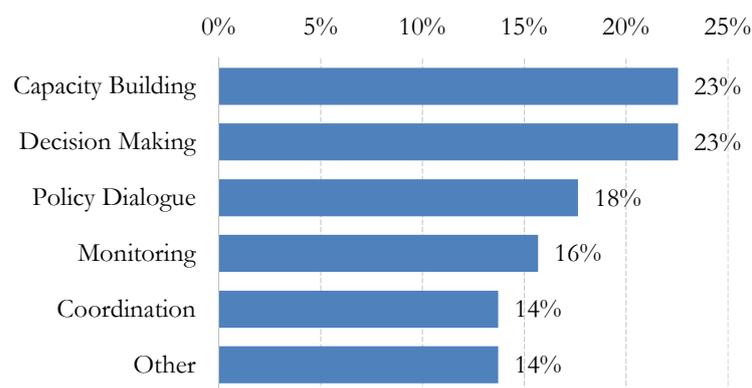
Source: ADE from survey analysis
(% of respondents that addressed a particular topic)

Annex I: methodology

The proposed methodology has been developed on the basis of the information received, including the input submitted to the online questionnaire and the minutes of various policy event meetings.

External and internal consultation

The online questionnaire of the external and internal consultation is structured in five sets of questions (25 questions in total):

1. The first set of questions (section 3, questions 3.1 and 3.2) addresses the global trends that will influence the future of development and how the EU should tackle these issues.
2. A second set of questions (section 4, questions 4.1-4.8) addresses the priorities for future action and the coherence in addressing different challenges and using different EU policies. It also questions the areas of greatest value added of EU development cooperation and the way to address/tackle inequalities, security and migration in EU development policy.
3. The third set of questions (section 5, questions 5.1-5.5) concerns the approach that EU should follow to deliver its development cooperation, mentioning notably the leveraging of private sector financing, helping countries to strengthen domestic resources, differentiated partnerships or ways to increase EU policy coherence.
4. The fourth set of questions (section 6, questions 6.1-6.7) focuses on the potential creation of new strategic partnerships to increase EU involvement with Members States, private sector and civil society to better address the SDGs.
5. The last set of questions (section 7, questions 7.1-7.3) focuses on the accountability and how EU can track progress and support developing countries to better measure their progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Respondents to the questionnaire could provide their answers in any EU official language. Answers were limited to a maximum of 5.000 characters per question. Contributions received in other languages than in English, French or Spanish were translated and included in the analysis.

By end September a total of 197 responses were received (including questionnaires and concept notes received in Word or PDF format).

Qualitative analysis

A summary per section and when possible per question was provided summarising the main topics highlighted by the respondents.

The overall summary takes into account the number of actors represented by the feedback received in order to avoid misleading results by under or over-representing a group of stakeholders that submitted more or fewer questionnaires than other groups.

The answers provided to each question cover a very wide range of issues (all questions are open-ended), and therefore, seeking analogies and like-minded answers in order to assemble and assign responses to one category was realised manually to ensure the quality and assertiveness of the overall analysis.

The identification of main themes was done as follows:
1. Manual line-by-line identification of main topics in each answer
2. Identification of the keywords and topics most used in each question of the overall consultation.
3. Create categories by topic.
4. Perform a manual tagging of answers per category (and sub-category) identified
5. Identify the percentage of stakeholders addressing a particular topic.

The heterogeneity of the responses provided to each question increased the complexity of summarising the information provided by the stakeholders involved in the consultation.

Quantitative analysis

In addition to the qualitative analysis of the feedback received, a quantitative analysis of the data was performed. The results highlight the main topics addressed by the respondents and presents a graphic overview of the overall feedback received.

The inputs received from the consultation were consolidated. A first screening removed all non-relevant submissions (e.g.: empty questionnaires, duplicated questionnaires). A quality control to ensure respondents provided accurate answers on section two of the questionnaire was performed in order to ensure the validity of the feedback received and to include them in the right category of stakeholder, language and precisely identify the place of residence.

The variables included in the analysis are:

1. Feedback received by type of respondent
2. Publication of contributions received and contributors
3. Registered in the EU's Transparency Register
4. Feedback received place of residence
5. Average response rate
6. Extent of the input received
7. Keyword analysis

1.   Feedback received by type of respondent
List the number of submissions received by type of stakeholder.

Categories:
- Government institution / Public administration
- University / Academic organisation
- Civil society (NGOs, Think Tanks...)
- International Organisation
- Private sector or private company
- Citizen / private individual
- Other

2.   Publication of contributions received and contributors
Count the number of respondents willing to publish their contribution.

Categories:
- I do not agree that my contribution will be published
- My contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous
- My contribution may be published under the name indicated

3.   Registered in the EU's Transparency Register
Count the number of respondents registered in the EU's Transparency Register.

Categories:
- YES
- NO

4.   Feedback received place of residence
What is the place of residence of the respondents (if they answer as a private individual) or where are the headquarters of the organisations situated (if they are answering on behalf of an organisation).

Categories:
- EU Member State
- Non EU Member State

5.   Average response rate
Count the number of unanswered questions (number of blank cells /empty fields) in total and as a percentage of all the answers/questionnaires received.
Unclear answers, number of answers presenting unclear or vague answer to the question will also be flagged.

6.   Extent of the input received
The number of characters and words was counted to provide an estimation of the extent of the average feedback received by type of stakeholder.

7.   Keyword analysis
A line-by-line manual analysis was performed to identify main themes addressed by the respondents. A graphic representation of the results is included in the report.

Policy event meetings

The following meetings and workshops were included in the short report on policy dialogue meetings summarising the outcome of the discussions during the consultations/events with key institutional partners (see Annex III):

1. Events related to the revision of the European Consensus on Development that took place during the 2016 European Development Days on 15-16 June in Brussels, Belgium. Document prepared by DEVCO, *"Unit A1 feedback report on the 10th edition of EDDs: Outcome of the discussions in light of the revision of the Consensus"*

2. The structured dialogue between the EPs DEVE Committee and Cssr Neven Mimica on June 21, 2016 in Brussels, Belgium.

3. The social media consultation – a Twitter chat with the commission –eudevchat-social-campaign on June 30, 2016.

4. The event "A renewed European development policy in response to the UN 2030 Agenda revision of the European Consensus on Development" at the UN 2016 High Level Policy Forum for Sustainable Development on July 18, 2016 in New York, USA.

5. The event "EESC Consultative debate on the review of the European Consensus on Development" on July 19, 2016 in Brussels, Belgium.

6. Other policy dialogue events concerning the revision of the Consensus that will be suggested by the EC.

A short report analysing the outcomes of the discussions from these events related to the revision of the Consensus is included in Annex III.

Annex II: Quantitative analysis of the contributions received

Feedback received by type of respondent

The contributions received represented a wide range of stakeholders from the civil society (NGOs, think tank, policy organisation), Government institutions and public administrations, International Organisations, Universities, the private sector and individual citizens.

Figure 26: Feedback received by type of respondent
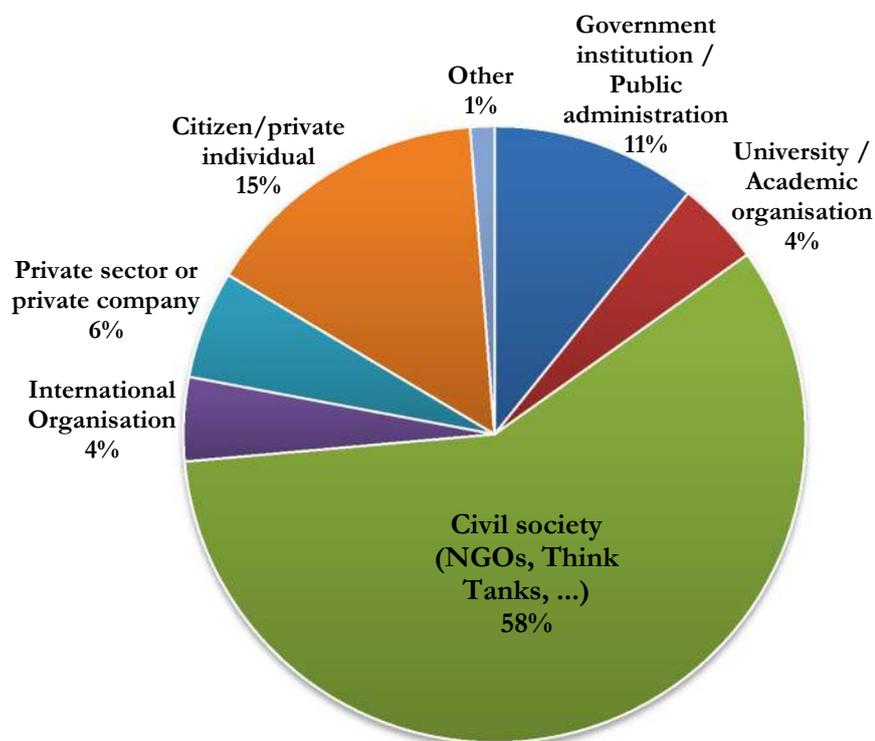
Feedback received by country

Contributions were received from **54 different countries** in 11 different languages. Nearly 80% from the contributions received came from an EU Member State but contributions from 26 different countries from outside the EU were also received.

Figure 27: Feedback received by country
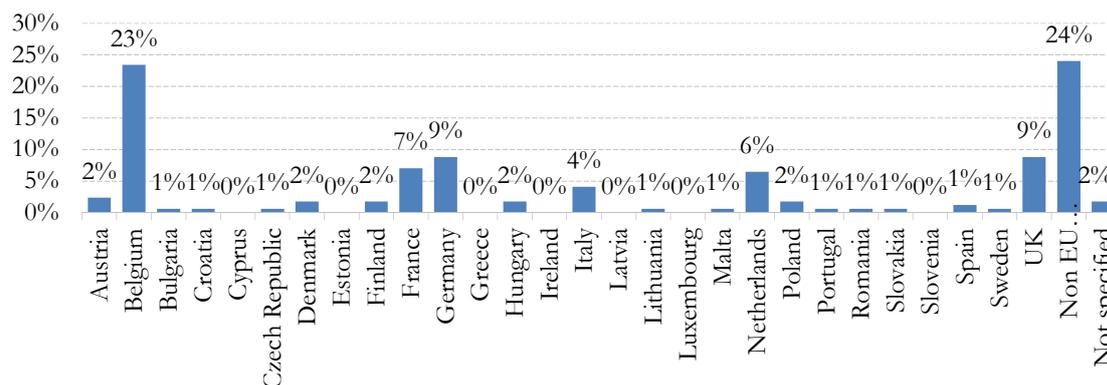
Country	%
Austria	2%
Belgium	23%
Bulgaria	1%
Croatia	1%
Cyprus	0%
Czech Republic	1%
Denmark	2%
Estonia	0%
Finland	2%
France	7%
Germany	9%
Greece	0%
Hungary	2%
Ireland	0%
Italy	4%
Latvia	0%
Lithuania	1%
Luxembourg	0%
Malta	1%
Netherlands	6%
Poland	2%
Portugal	1%
Romania	1%
Slovakia	1%
Slovenia	0%
Spain	1%
Sweden	1%
UK	9%
Non EU Member State	24%
Not specified	2%
TOTAL	**100%**

Non EU Member State	%
Bangladesh	2%
Brazil	2%
Egypt	2%
Fiji	2%
Israel	2%
Ivory Coast	2%
Japan	2%
Kyrgyzstan	10%
Lebanon	5%
Mexico	2%
Moldova	5%
Morocco	2%
Nauru	2%
Nicaragua	7%
Pakistan	2%
Palestine	2%
Papua New Guinea	2%
Peru	2%
Philippines	2%
Rwanda	2%
Senegal	2%
South Africa	2%
Switzerland	7%
Turkey	2%
USA	15%
Venezuela	2%
Not specified	2%
TOTAL Non EU MS	**100%**

Publication of contributions received

Figure 28: Publication of contributions received
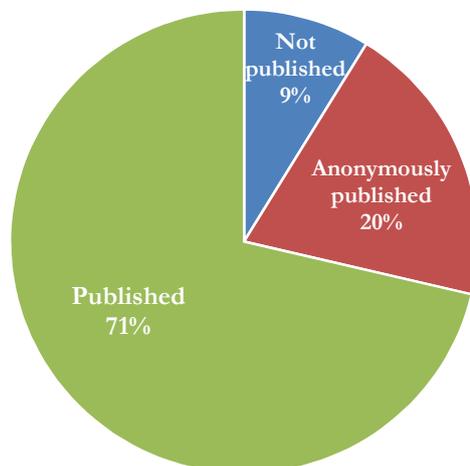
Registered in the EU's Transparency Register

Figure 29: Registered in the EU's Transparency Register
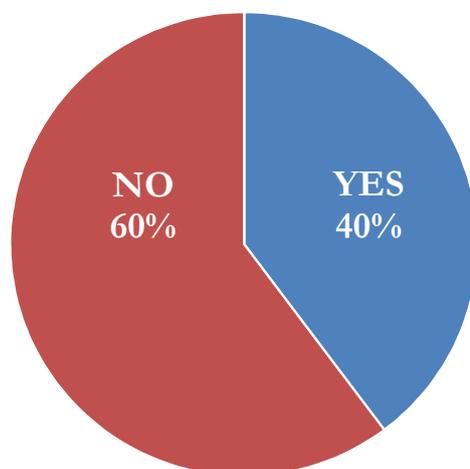
Average response rate

Average blank answers per type of Stakeholder	#
Government institution / Public administration	1,7
University / Academic organisation	7,6
Civil society (including Non-Governmental Organisation, specialised policy organisation, think tank)	8,0
International organisation	6,3
Private sector or private company	14,3
Citizen/private individual	7,5
Other	8,5
TOTAL average	**7,7**

Figure 30: Average blank answers per type of Stakeholder
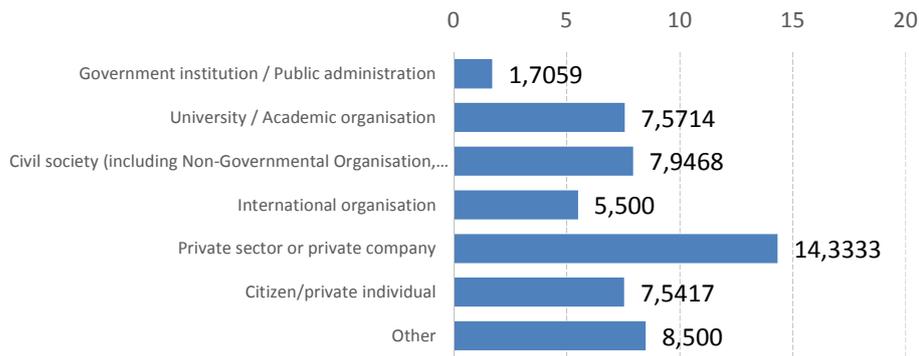
Figure 31: Blank answers per question (% of total respondents)
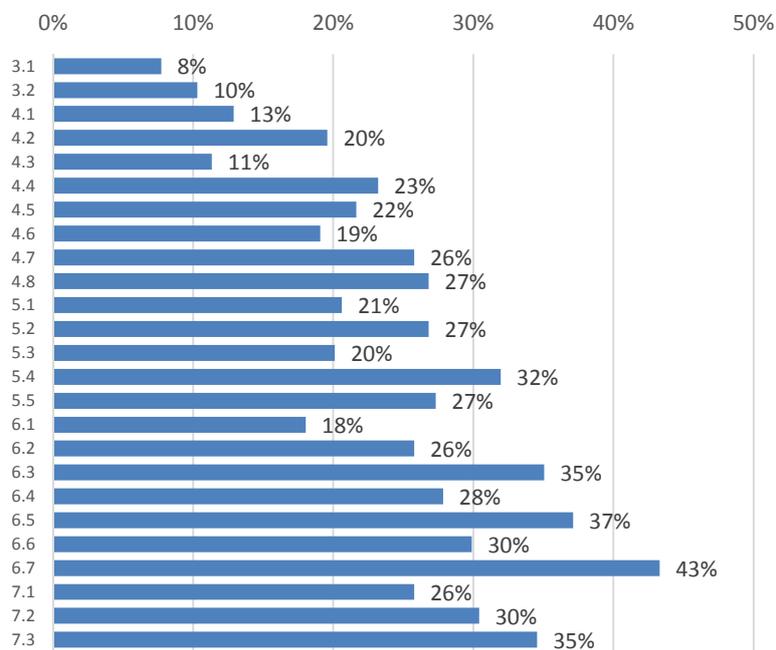
Extent of the input received

Figure 32: Average word count by Stakeholder

Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

The following figures include the frequency (expressed in % of total responses received per question) of the main topics addressed by type of stakeholder and question.

Type of stakeholder:
- Government institution / Public administration
- University / Academic organisation
- Civil society (NGOs, Think Tanks, other...)
- International Organisation
- Private sector or private company
- Citizen / private individual

Questions:
- Question 3.1: Most important global trends to be addressed
- Question 3.2: How should EU policies better harness the opportunities
- Question 4.1: How to address the links with other global development challenges
- Question 4.2: How to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development
- Question 4.3: main changes proposed in the EU's development policy framework
- Question 4.4: Increase consistency between development policy and the EU external action
- Question 4.5: Areas where the EU have greatest value-added as a development partner
- Question 4.6: How to better address inequalities in the context of the 2030 agenda?
- Question 4.7: How to contribute to security and resilience?
- Question 4.8: How to better address migration
- Question 5.1: How can maximize the impact of development finance?
- Question 5.2: How and where should the EU use its ODA?
- Question 5.3: How to support countries to mobilise their own resources
- Question 5.4: Partnerships with middle income countries
- Question 5.5: How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve PCD
- Question 6.1: How should the EU strengthen its partnerships?
- Question 6.2: How can the EU promote the private sector development?
- Question 6.3: How to strengthen relation with other development actors?
- Question 6.4: How to support partner countries to implement the 2030 agenda?
- Question 6.5: How to improve coordination between the EU and the MS?
- Question 6.6: How to improve the EU development cooperation?
- Question 6.7: EU joint programming
- Question 7.1: How to strengthen the monitoring on the SDGs
- Question 7.2: How to ensure accountability of all actors?
- Question 7.3: How to respond to the SDGs' progress reviews

Question 3.1: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 33: 3.1 Government institution / Public administration

| Topic	%
Climate change	78%
Inequality & Migration	67%
Demography	44%
End poverty	33%
Gender & Discrimination	33%
Protect environment	33%
Good governance,…	33%
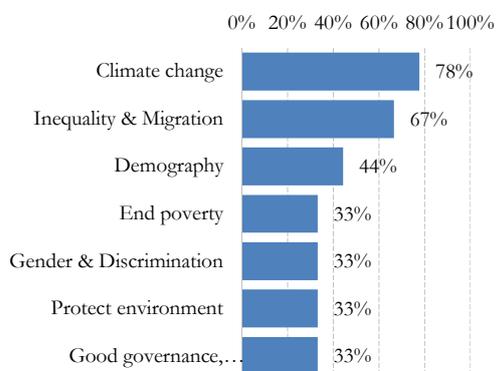
Figure 34: 3.1 University / Academic organisation

Topic	%
End poverty	67%
Good governance, peace & security	50%
Food security	33%
Climate change	33%
Protect environment	33%
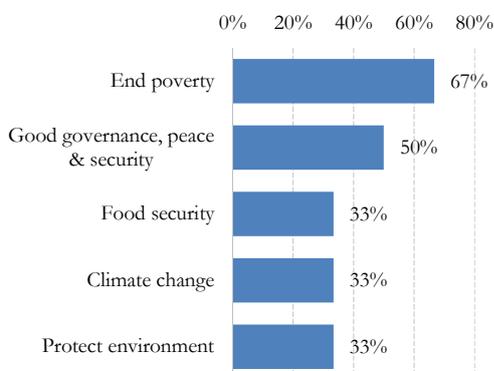
Figure 35: 3.1 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)

Topic	%
Inequality & Migration	48%
Climate change	34%
Good governance,…	34%
End poverty	21%
Protect environment	20%
Gender & Discrimination	19%
Demography	14%
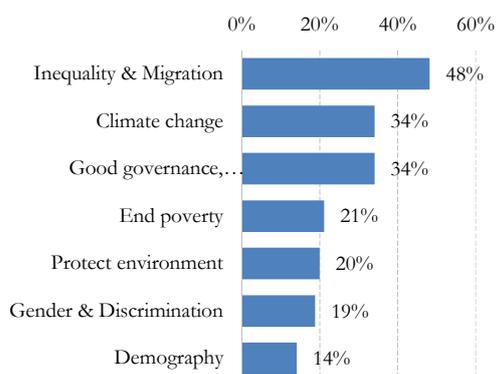
Figure 36: 3.1 International organisation

Topic	%
Climate change	71%
Inequality & Migration	57%
Economic growth and decent jobs	43%
Protect environment	43%
Urbanisation	29%
Demography	29%
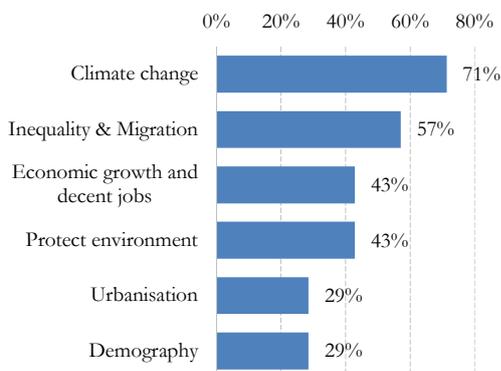
Figure 37: 3.1 Private sector or private company

Topic	%
Water and sanitation	50%
Climate change	50%
Economic growth and…	38%
Inequality & Migration	38%
Food security	25%
Protect environment	25%
Good governance,…	25%
Demography	25%
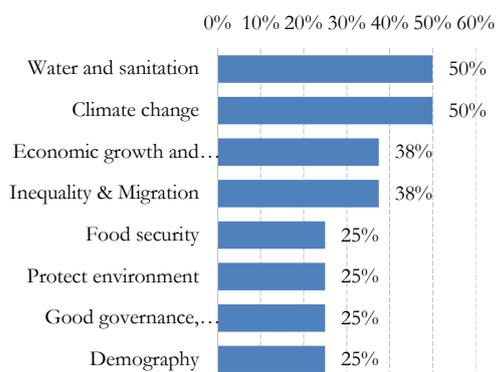
Figure 38: 3.1 Citizen/private individual

Topic	%
Inequality & Migration	38%
Climate change	33%
End poverty	17%
Protect environment	17%
Demography	17%
Good governance, peace & security	13%
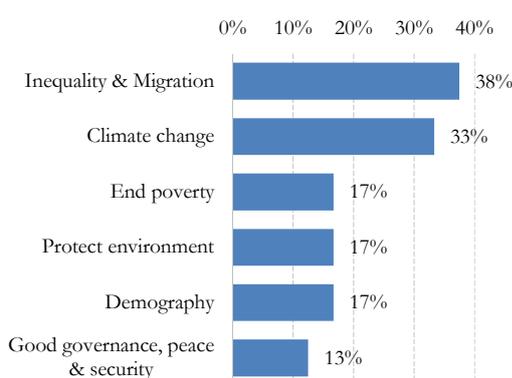
Question 3.2: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 39: 3.2 Government institution / Public administration
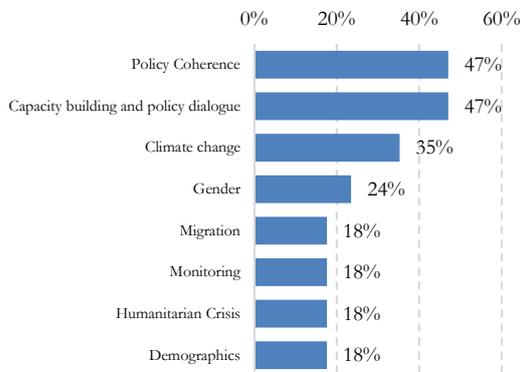
Figure 40: 3.2 University / Academic organisation
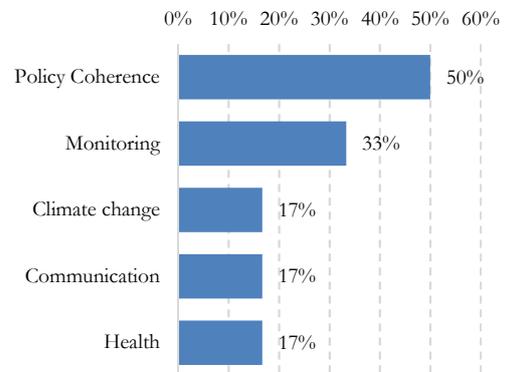
Figure 41: 3.2 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
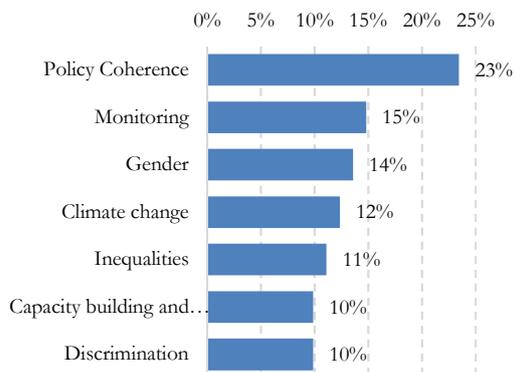
**Figure 42: 3.2 International organisation**
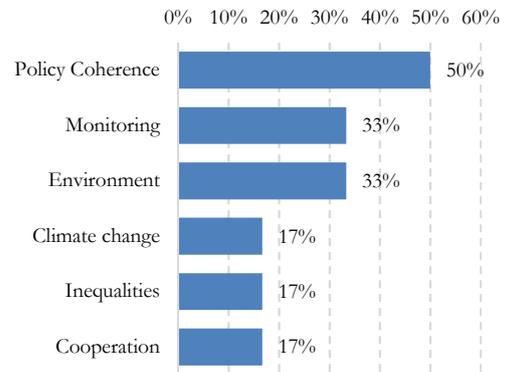
**Figure 43: 3.2 Private sector or private company**
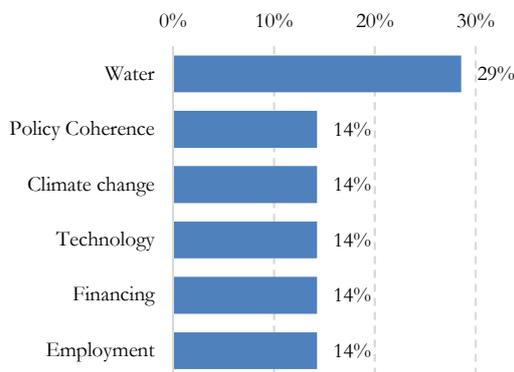
Figure 44: 3.2 Citizen/private individual
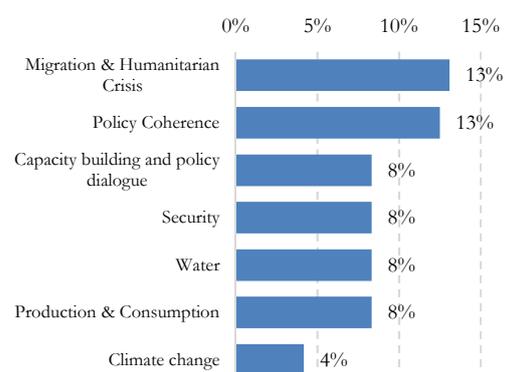
Question 4.1: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

**Figure 45: 4.1 Government institution / Public administration**
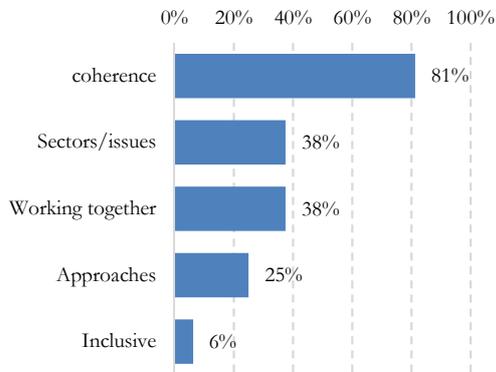

Figure 46: 4.1 University / Academic organisation
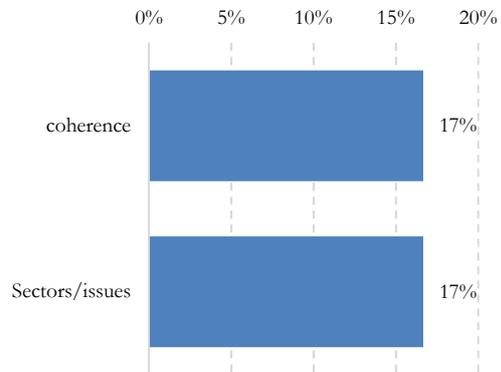
**Figure 47: 4.1 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**
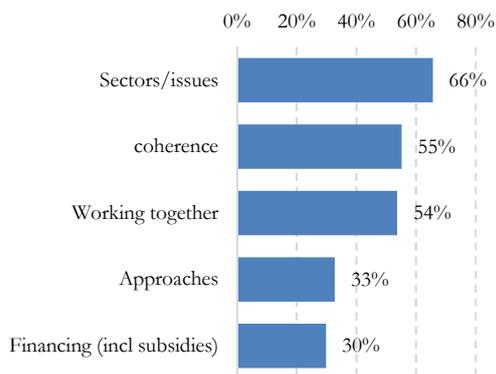
**Figure 48: 4.1 International organisation**
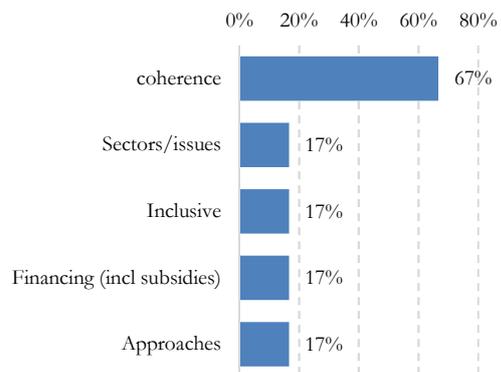
**Figure 49: 4.1 Private sector or private company**
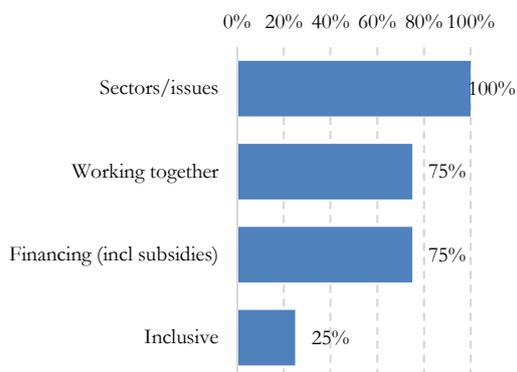
Figure 50: 4.1 Citizen/private individual
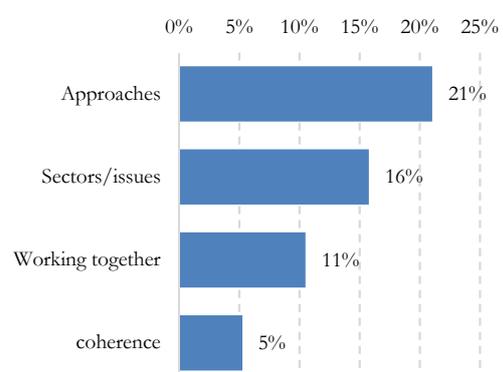
Question 4.2: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 51: 4.2 Government institution / Public administration
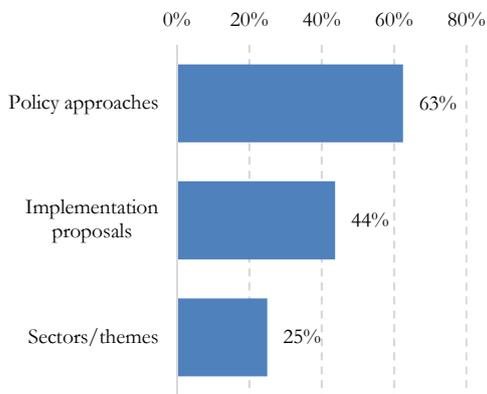
Figure 52: 4.2 University / Academic organisation
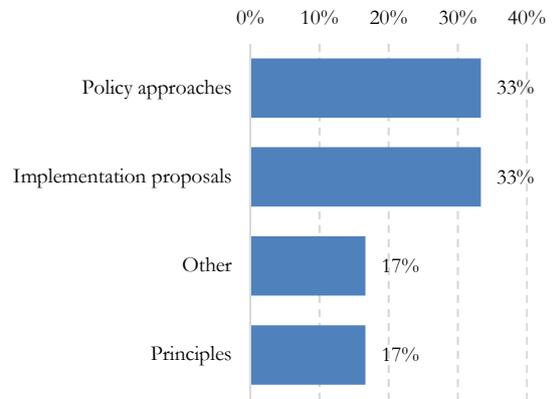
Figure 53: 4.2 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
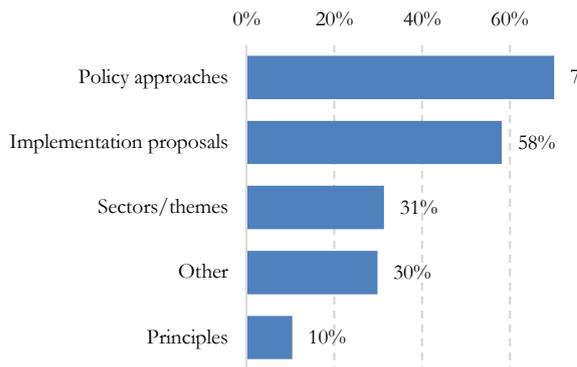
Figure 54: 4.2 International organisation
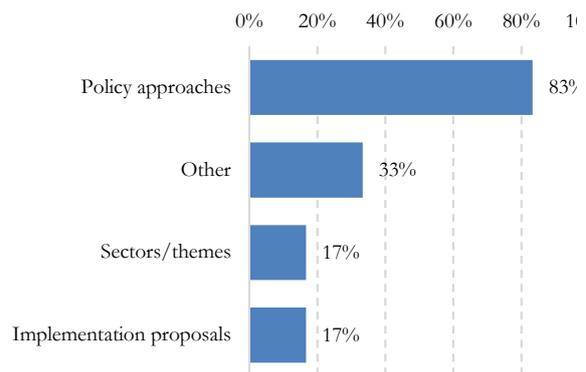
**Figure 55: 4.2 Private sector or private company**
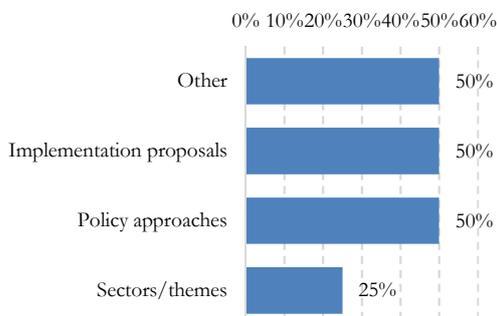
Figure 56: 4.2 Citizen/private individual
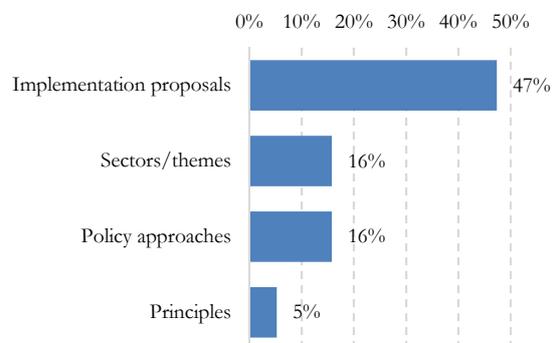
Question 4.3: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

**Figure 57: 4.3 Government institution / Public administration**

Topic	Percentage
Funding/Tailor aid/DRM	56%
Flexibility of instruments	38%
Joint EU MS	31%
Simplification	31%
Results monitoring	25%
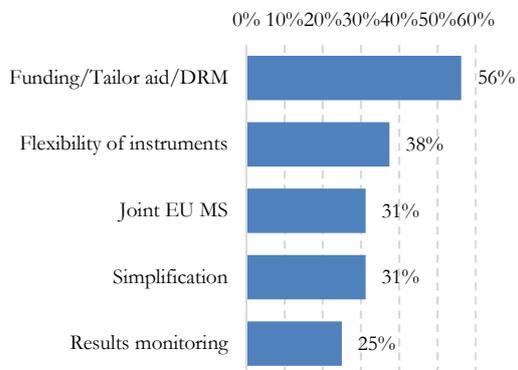
Figure 58: 4.3 University / Academic organisation

Topic	Percentage
Cooperation and coordination	33%
Alternative growth model	17%
Accountability/Transparency/Predictability	17%
Education	17%
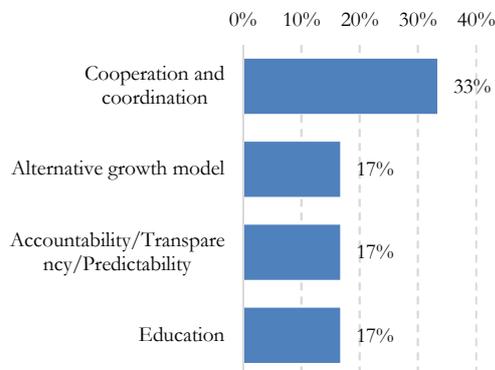
Figure 59: 4.3 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)

Topic	Percentage
PCD	36%
HR, equality, rule of law, democracy	31%
Inclusiveness (leave no one behind)	28%
Participative processes	21%
Cc	19%
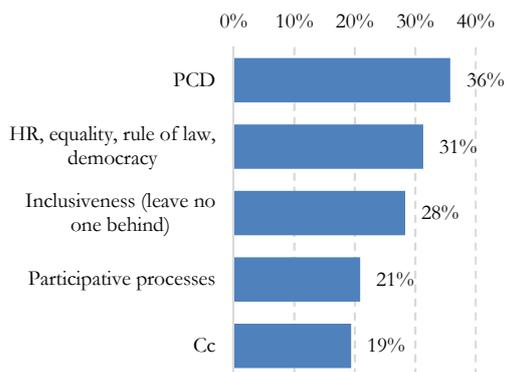
Figure 60: 4.3 International organisation

Topic	Percentage
PCD	50%
Accountability/Transparency/Predictability	33%
Funding/Tailor aid/DRM	33%
Inclusiveness (leave no one behind)	33%
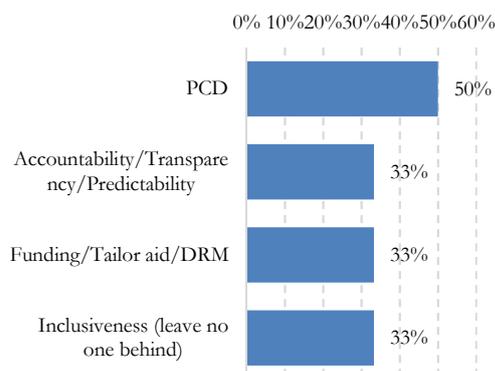
Figure 61: 4.3 Private sector or private company

Topic	Percentage
Water	25%
Funding/Tailor aid/DRM	25%
PS	25%
Practical changes in tools for implementation	25%
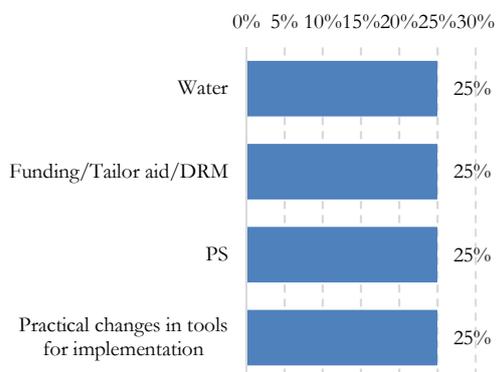
Figure 62: 4.3 Citizen/private individual

Topic	Percentage
Alternative growth model	16%
Water	16%
PCD	16%
Education	11%
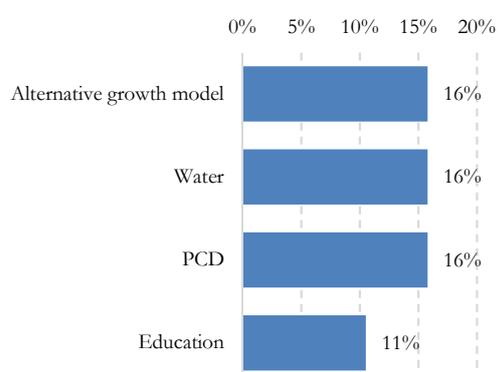
Question 4.4: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 63: 4.4 Government institution / Public administration

Topic	Percentage
Climate change/environment	63%
Migration	56%
Peace, security, conflict	44%
Trade policy	31%
Humanitarian	25%
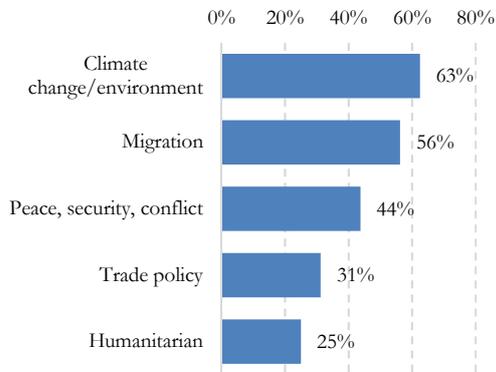
Figure 64: 4.4 University / Academic organisation

Topic	Percentage
Other	50%
Trade policy	33%
Education	17%
Governance	17%
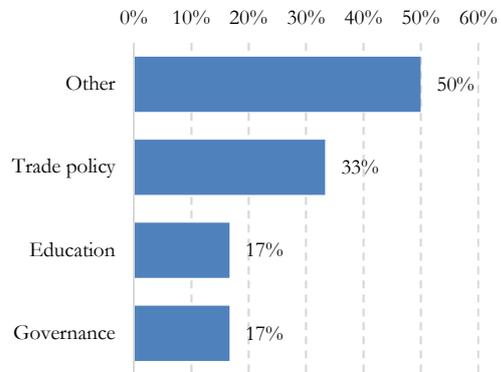
Figure 65: 4.4 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)

Topic	Percentage
Peace, security, conflict	27%
Migration	24%
Climate change/environment	24%
HR, democracy, rule of law	22%
Trade policy	22%
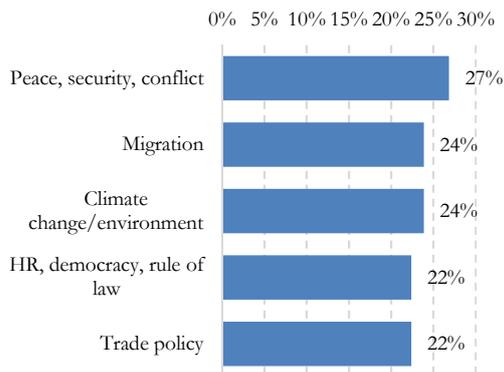
Figure 66: 4.4 International organisation

Topic	Percentage
Trade policy	83%
Peace, security, conflict	67%
Humanitarian	67%
Climate change/environment	50%
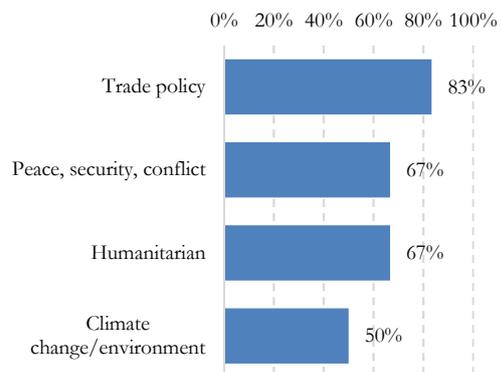
Figure 67: 4.4 Private sector or private company

Topic	Percentage
Energy	50%
Water	50%
Work	25%
Governance	25%
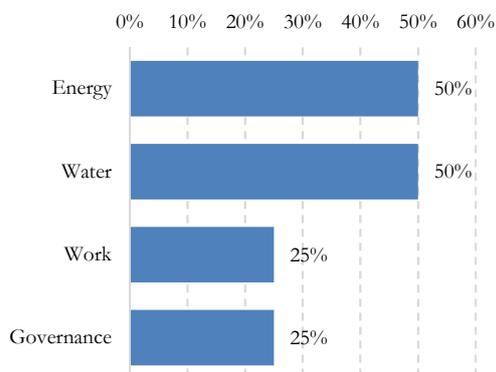
Figure 68: 4.4 Citizen/private individual

Topic	Percentage
Other	26%
Inequalities	11%
HR, democracy, rule of law	11%
Education	11%
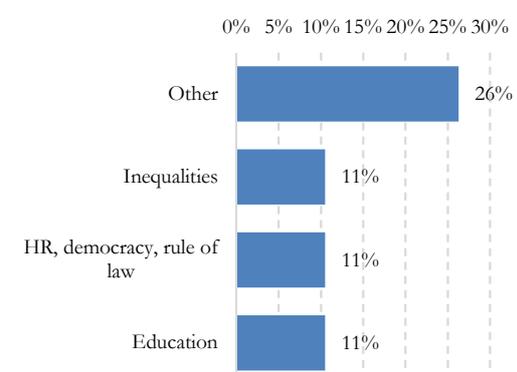
Question 4.5: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 69: 4.5 Government institution / Public administration

Topic	Value
Geographical areas	56%
Important EU aid traits	56%
Sectors/areas of strength	50%
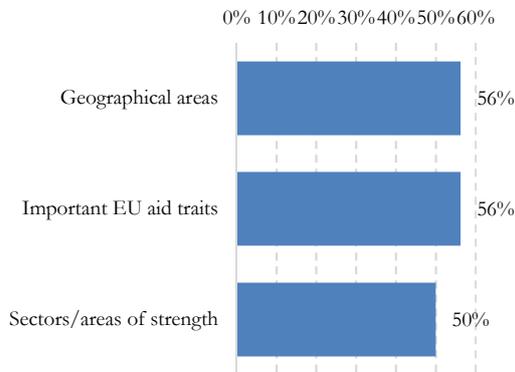
Figure 70: 4.5 University / Academic organisation

Topic	Value
Sectors/areas of strength	50%
Geographical areas	50%
Important EU aid traits	17%
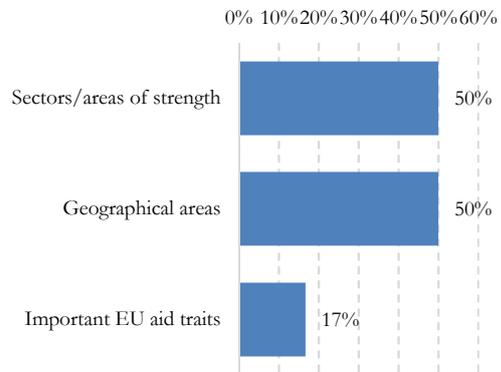
Figure 71: 4.5 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)

Topic	Value
Sectors/areas of strength	60%
Geographical areas	36%
Important EU aid traits	34%
Other	7%
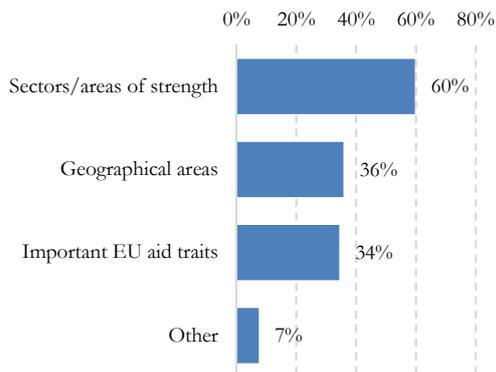
Figure 72: 4.5 International organisation

Topic	Value
Geographical areas	83%
Important EU aid traits	83%
Sectors/areas of strength	50%
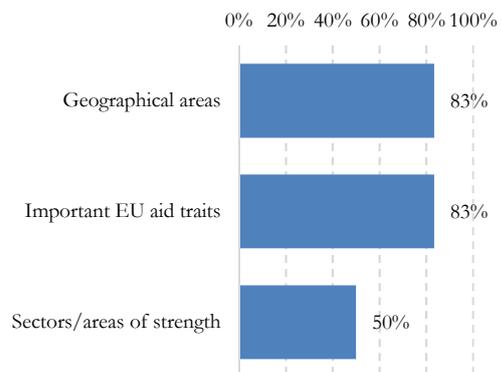
Figure 73: 4.5 Private sector or private company

Topic	Value
Geographical areas	75%
Important EU aid traits	75%
Sectors/areas of strength	75%
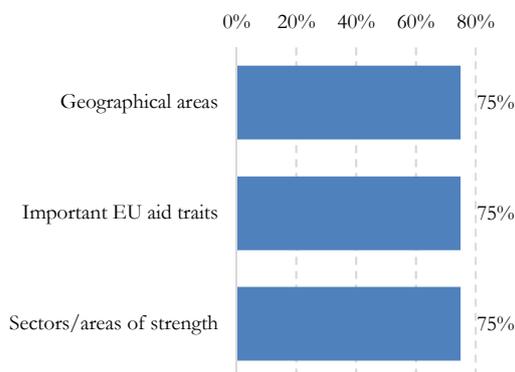
Figure 74: 4.5 Citizen/private individual

Topic	Value
Important EU aid traits	37%
Geographical areas	37%
Sectors/areas of strength	32%
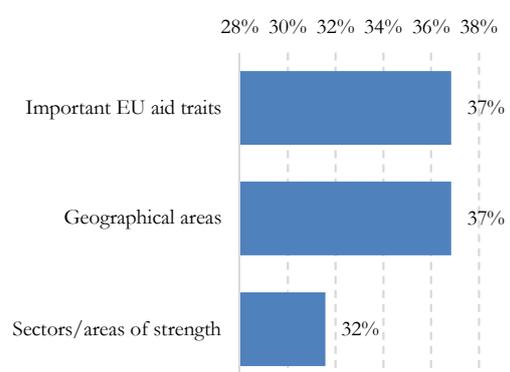
Question 4.6: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 75: 4.6 Government institution / Public administration
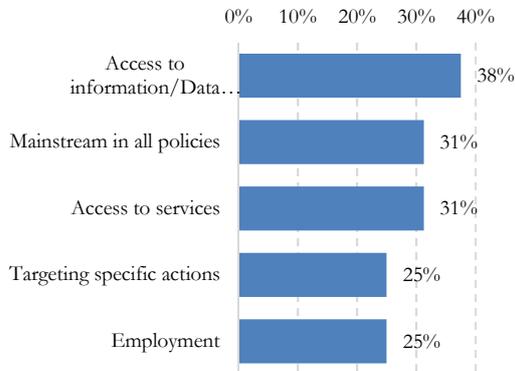
Figure 76: 4.6 University / Academic organisation
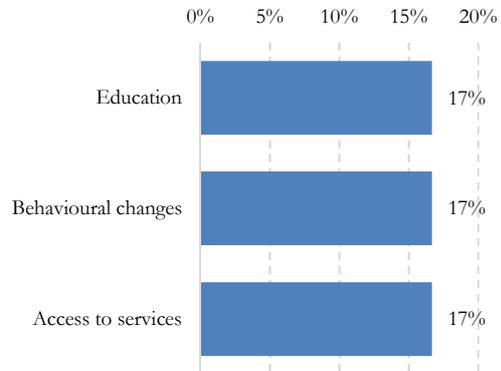
Figure 77: 4.6 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
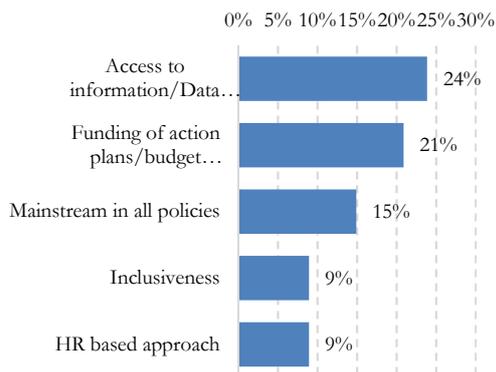
Figure 78: 4.6 International organisation
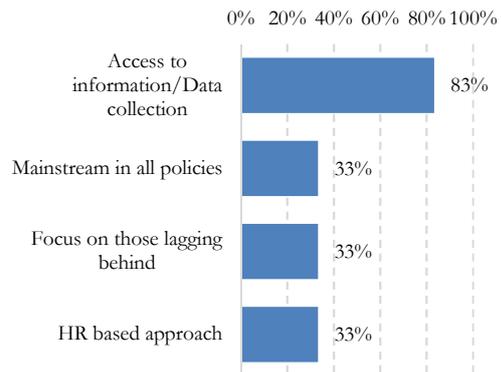
**Figure 79: 4.6 Private sector or private company**
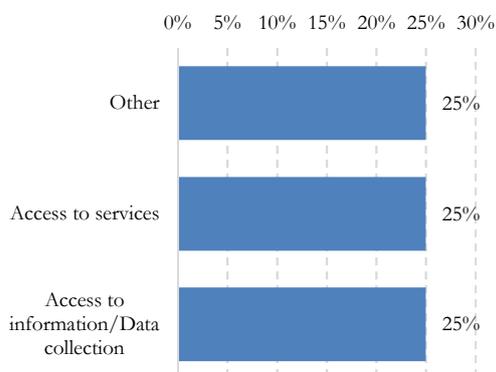
Figure 80: 4.6 Citizen/private individual
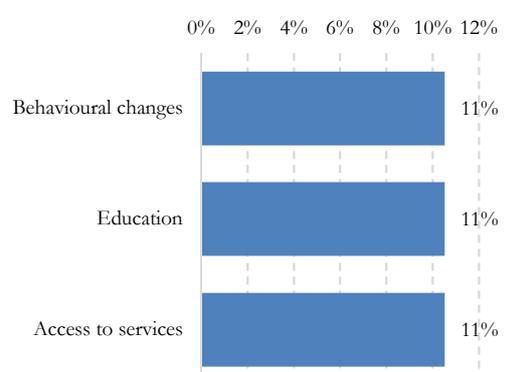
Question 4.7: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 81: 4.7 Government institution / Public administration
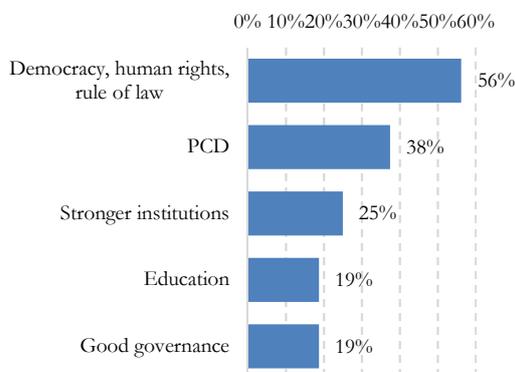

Figure 82: 4.7 University / Academic organisation
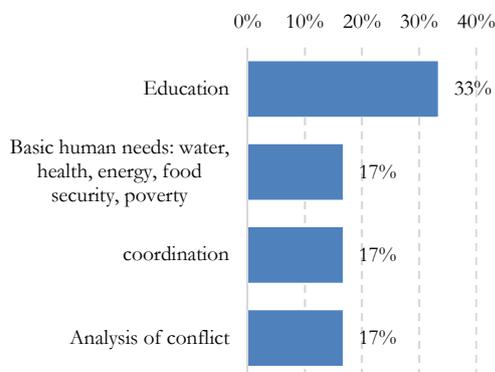
**Figure 83: 4.7 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**
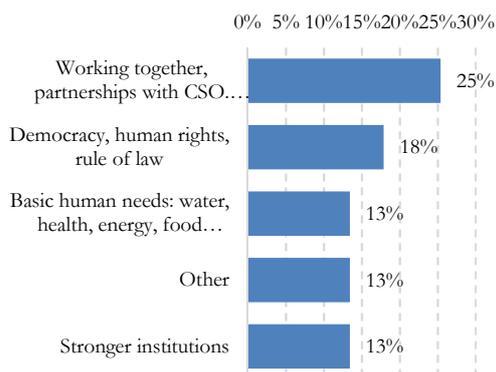
**Figure 84: 4.7 International organisation**
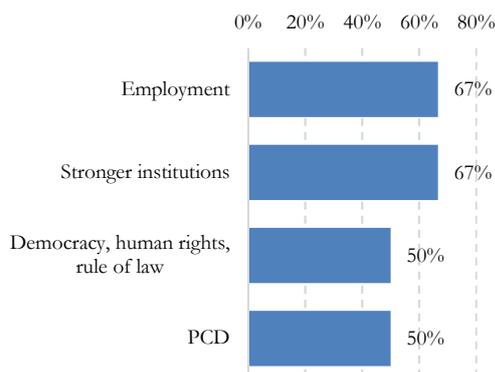
**Figure 85: 4.7 Private sector or private company**
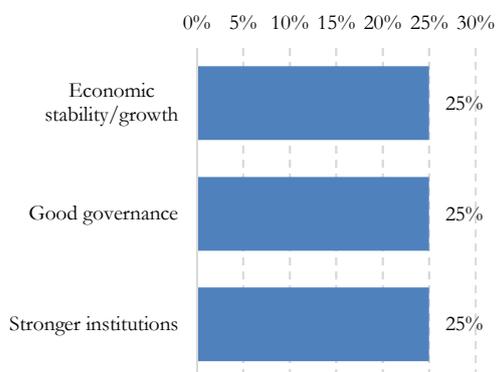
Figure 86: 4.7 Citizen/private individual
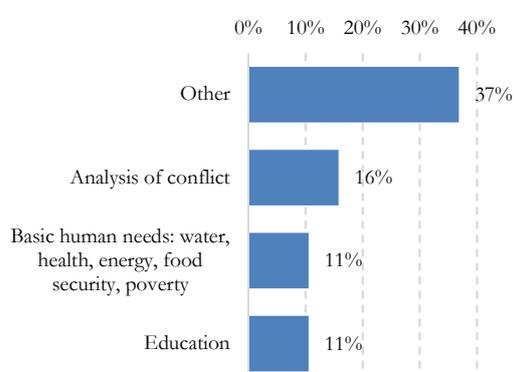
Question 4.8: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 87: 4.8 Government institution / Public administration
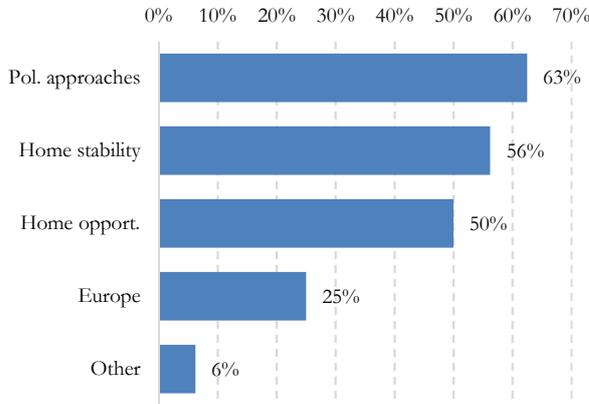
Figure 88: 4.8 University / Academic organisation
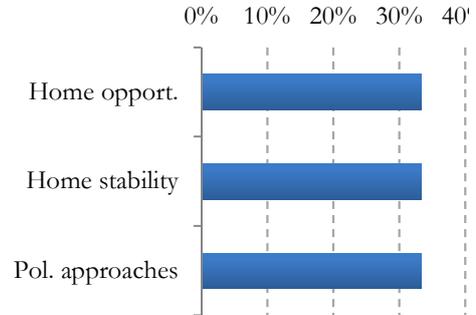
Figure 89: 4.8 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
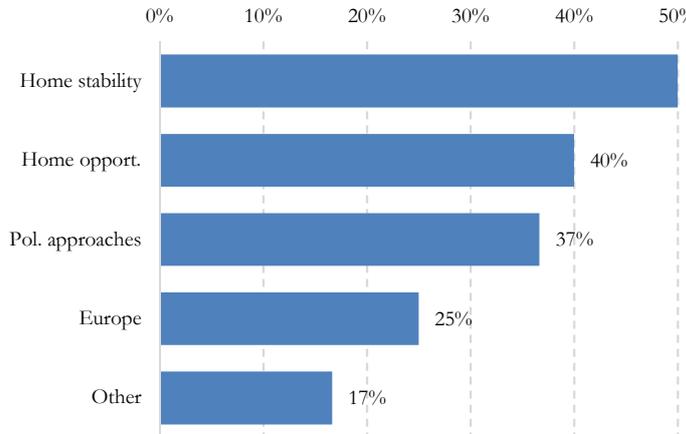
Figure 90: 4.8 International organisation
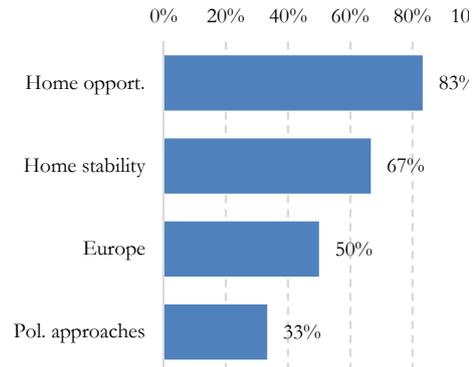
Figure 91: 4.8 Private sector or private company

*Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation*

Figure 92: 4.8 Citizen/private individual
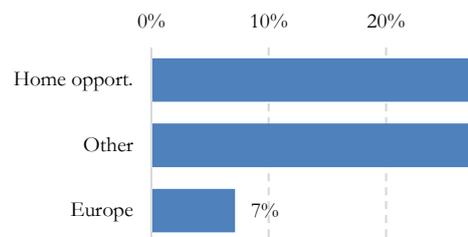
Question 5.1: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

### Figure 93: 5.1 Government institution / Public administration

Topic	Value
Framework & business environment	44%
Other	44%
DRM	38%
Financial instruments	38%
Coordination & Partnerships	25%
ODA	19%
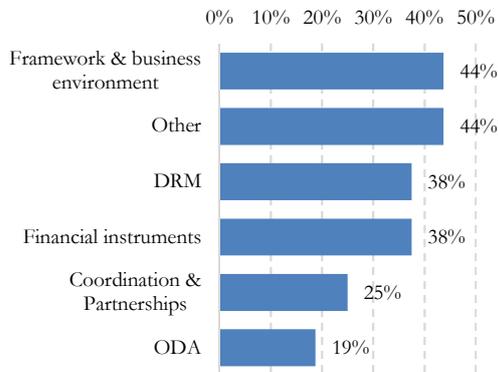
Figure 94: 5.1 University / Academic organisation

Topic	Value
Other	33%
Framework & business environment	17%
DRM	17%
ODA	17%
Financial instruments	17%
Coordination & Partnerships	17%
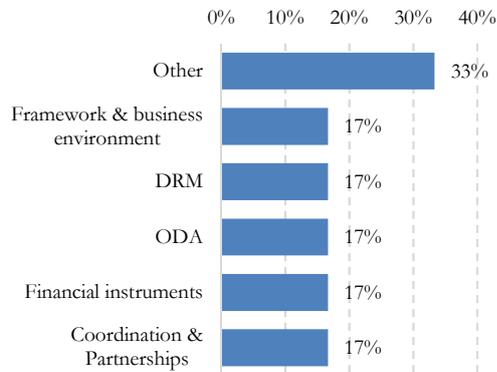
Figure 95: 5.1 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)

Topic	Value
Framework & business environment	31%
PS Risks	31%
ODA	15%
Coordination & Partnerships	15%
Financial instruments	12%
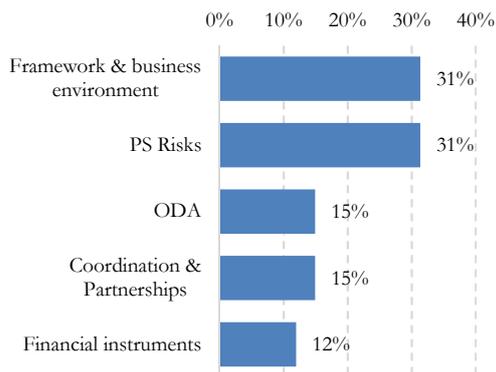
Figure 96: 5.1 International organisation

Topic	Value
Framework & business environment	83%
Coordination & Partnerships	67%
Financial instruments	50%
DRM	33%
ODA	17%
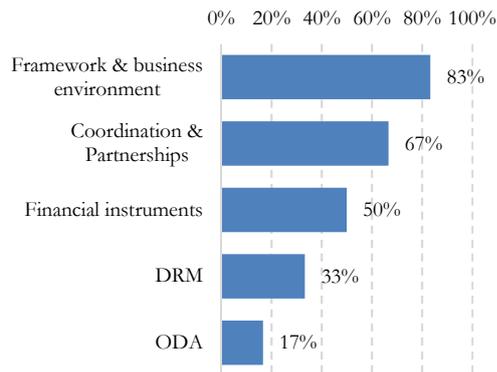
Figure 97: 5.1 Private sector or private company

Topic	Value
Coordination & Partnerships	75%
ODA	25%
Financial instruments	25%
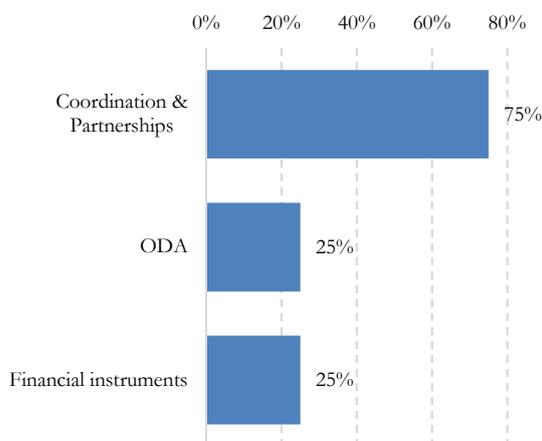
Figure 98: 5.1 Citizen/private individual

Topic	Value
Other	63%
PS Risks	21%
Framework & business environment	11%
Financial instruments	5%
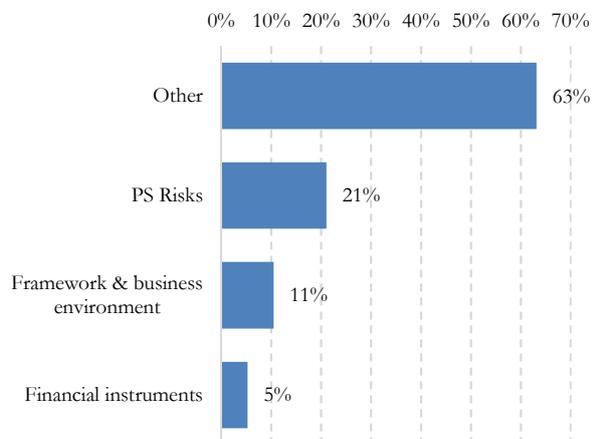
Question 5.2: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 99: 5.2 Government institution / Public administration
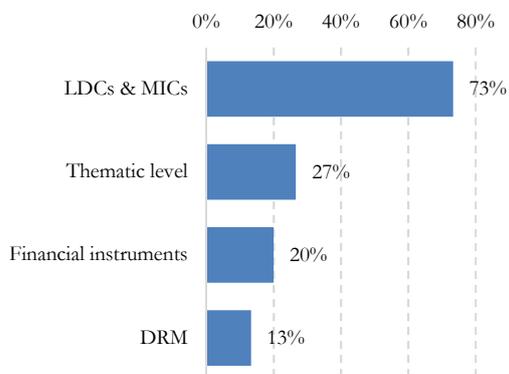

Figure 100: 5.2 University / Academic organisation
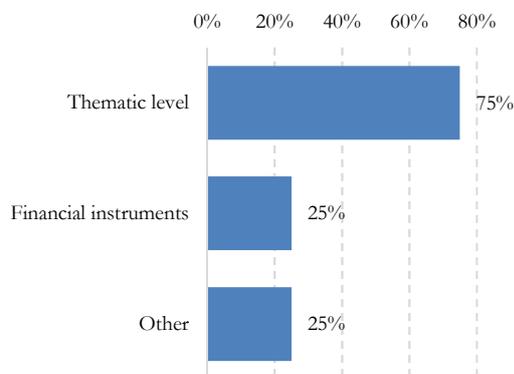
Figure 101: 5.2 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
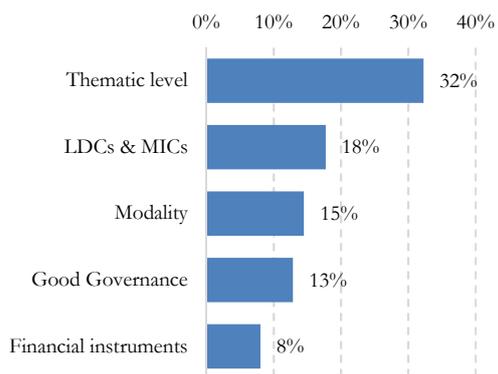

**Figure 102: 5.2 International organisation**
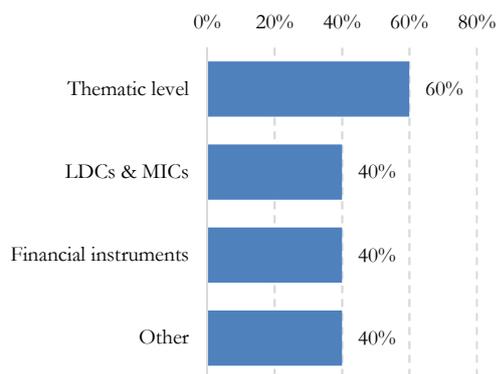
Figure 103: 5.2 Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 104: 5.2 Citizen/private individual
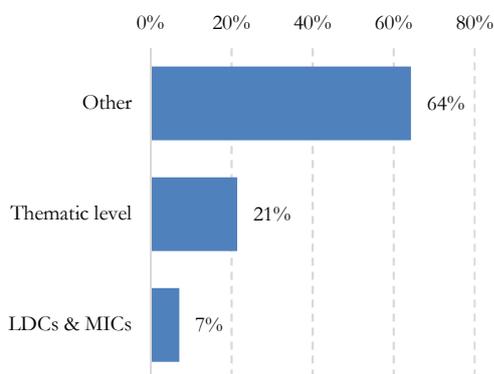
Question 5.3: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 105: 5.3 Government institution / Public administration
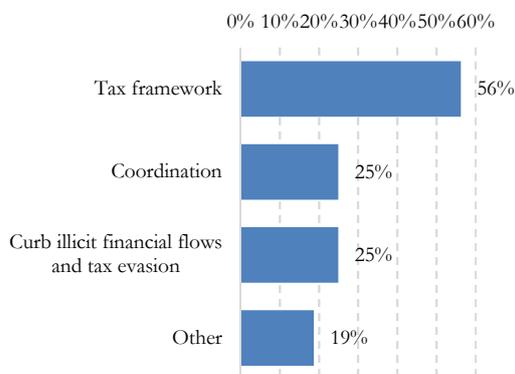
Figure 106: 5.3 University / Academic organisation
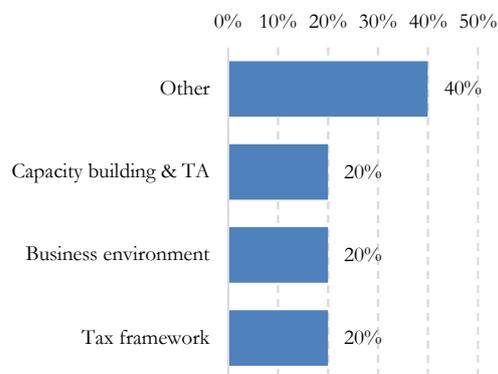
Figure 107: 5.3 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
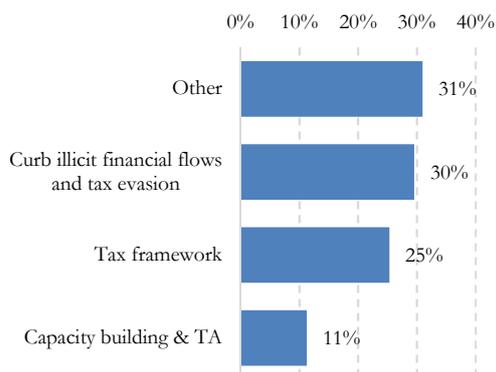
Figure 108: 5.3 International organisation
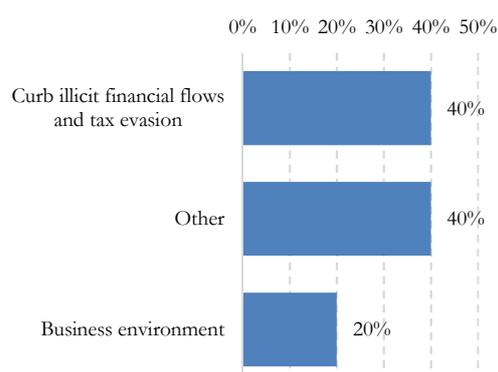
Figure 109: 5.3 Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 110: 5.3 Citizen/private individual
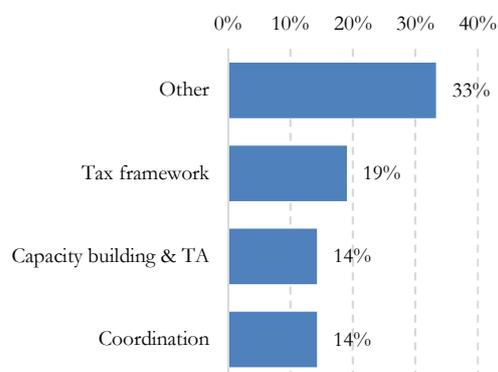
Question 5.4: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

**Figure 111: 5.4 Government institution / Public administration**
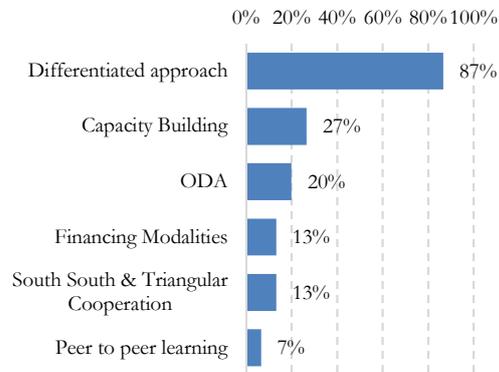
Figure 112: 5.4 University / Academic organisation

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

**Figure 113: 5.4 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**
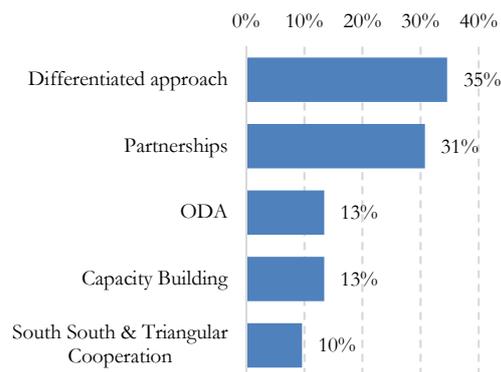
**Figure 114: 5.4 International organisation**
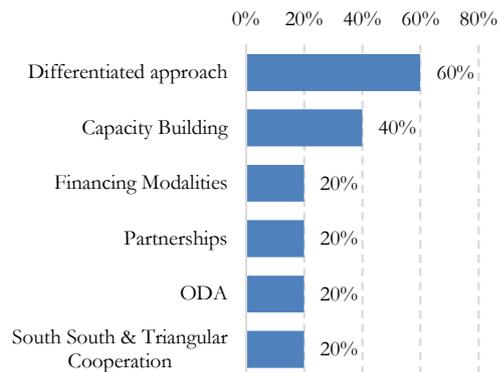
Figure 115: 5.4 Private sector or private company
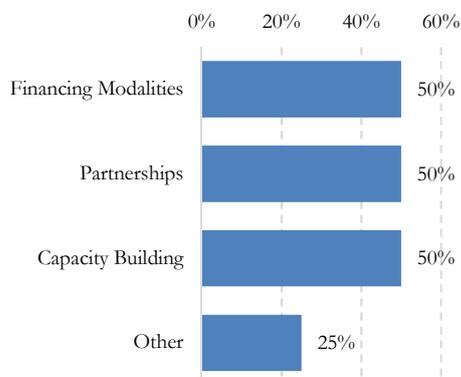
Figure 116: 5.4 Citizen/private individual
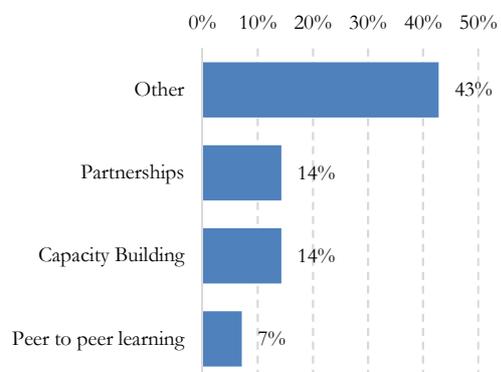
Question 5.5: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

**Figure 117: 5.5 Government institution / Public administration**
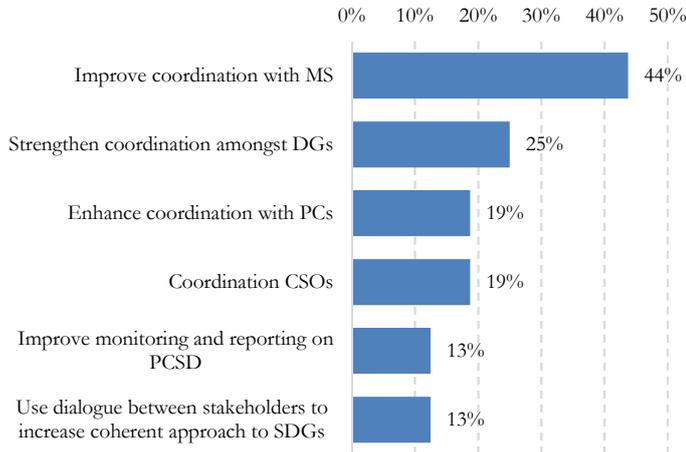
Figure 118: 5.5 University / Academic organisation

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

**Figure 119: 5.5 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**
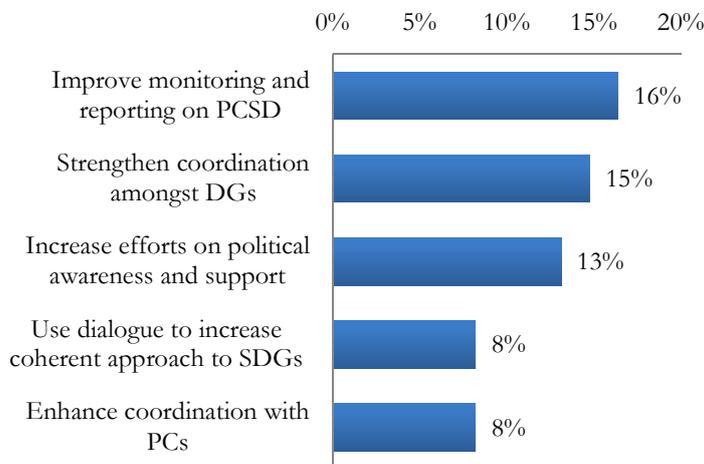
Figure 120: 5.5 International organisation

*Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation*

Figure 121: 5.5 Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 122: 5.5 Citizen/private individual

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Question 6.1: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

**Figure 123: 6.1 Government institution / Public administration**

Topic	Value
Policy Dialogue	38%
Coordination	38%
Capacity Building	31%
Partnerships	6%
Comunication	6%
Implementation	6%
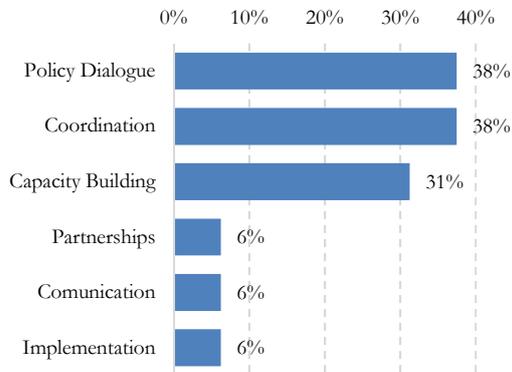
Figure 124: 6.1 University / Academic organisation

Topic	Value
Coordination	50%
Capacity Building	17%
Comunication	17%
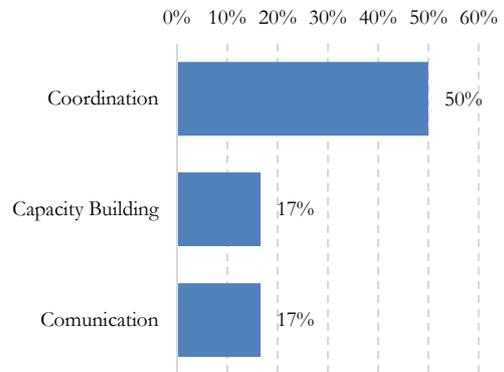
Figure 125: 6.1 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)

Topic	Value
Capacity Building	41%
Policy Dialogue	37%
Coordination	30%
Partnerships	17%
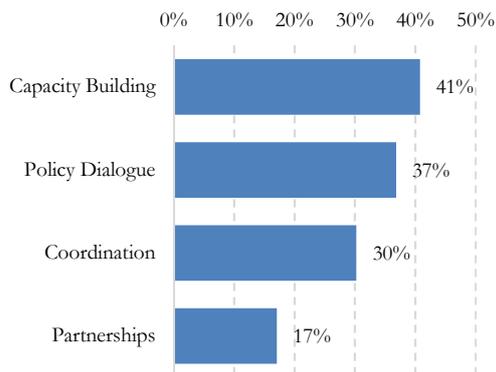
Figure 126: 6.1 International organisation

Topic	Value
Policy Dialogue	60%
Capacity Building	60%
Coordination	40%
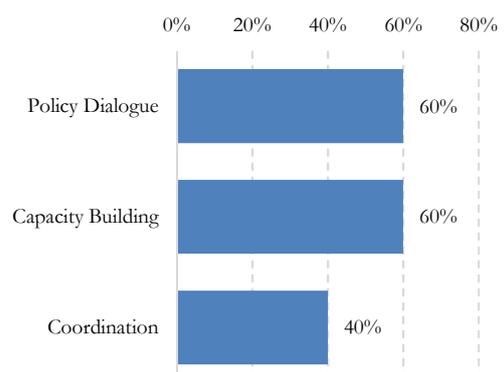
Figure 127: 6.1 Private sector or private company

Topic	Value
Policy Dialogue	50%
Framework	33%
Coordination	17%
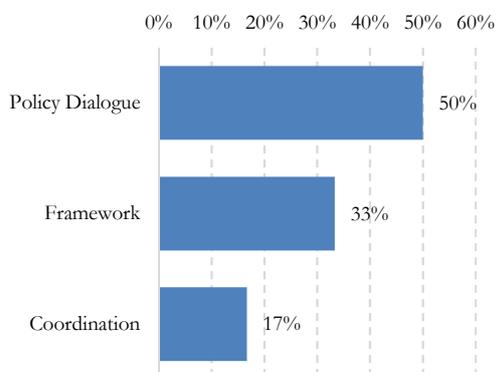
Figure 128: 6.1 Citizen/private individual

Topic	Value
Policy Dialogue	31%
Comunication	19%
Coordination	13%
Capacity Building	13%
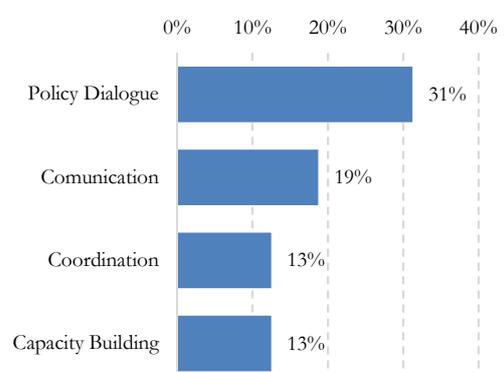
Question 6.2: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 129: 6.2 Government institution / Public administration
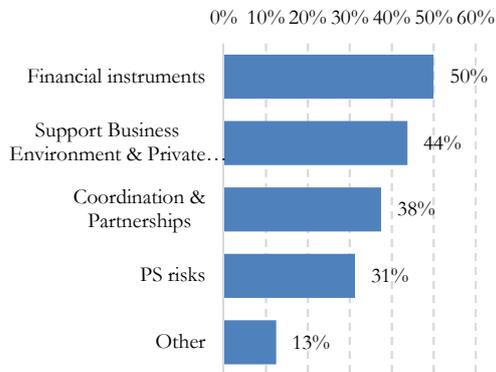
Figure 130: 6.2 University / Academic organisation
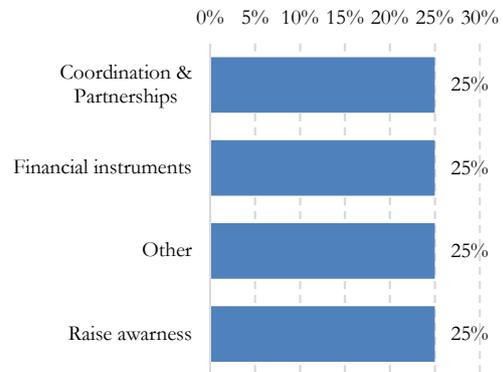
Figure 131: 6.2 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
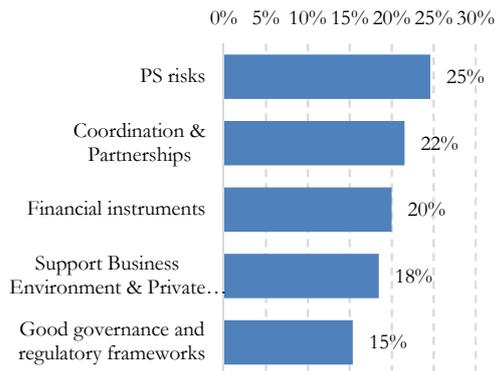

Figure 132: 6.2 International organisation
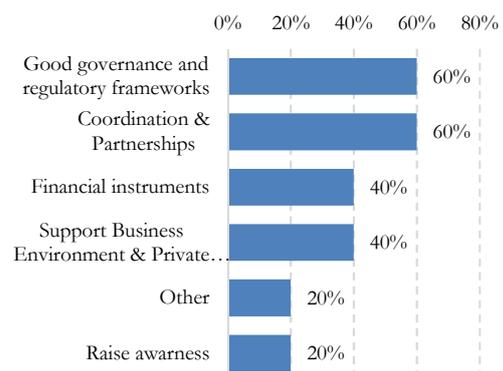
Figure 133: 6.2 Private sector or private company

*Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation*

Figure 134: 6.2 Citizen/private individual
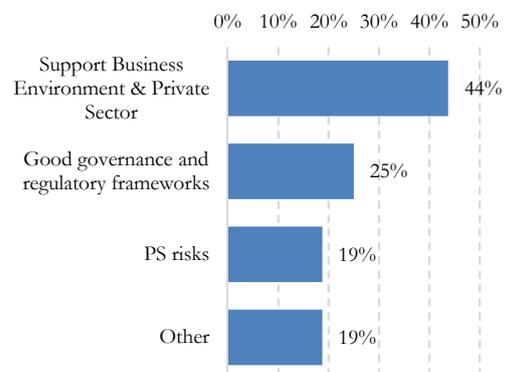
Question 6.3: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

**Figure 135: 6.3 Government institution / Public administration**
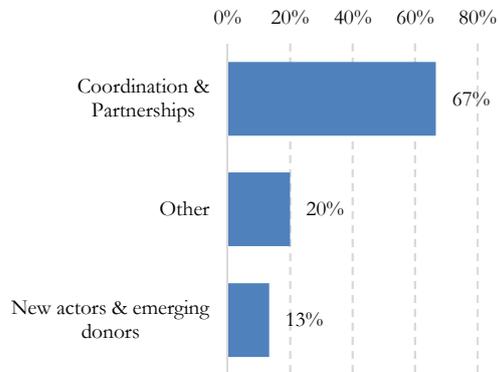
Figure 136: 6.3 University / Academic organisation

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

**Figure 137: 6.3 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**
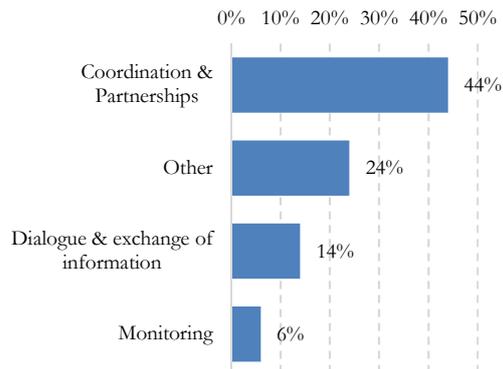
**Figure 138: 6.3 International organisation**
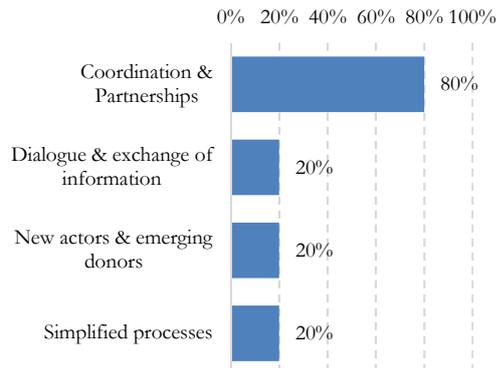
Figure 139: 6.3 Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 140: 6.3 Citizen/private individual
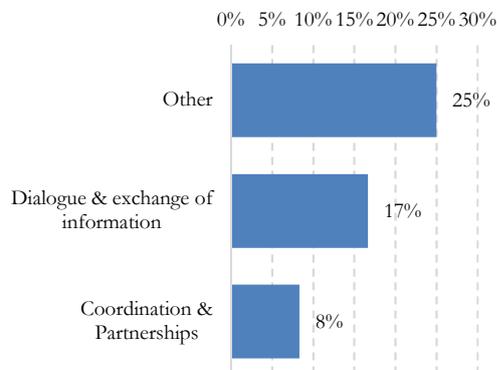
Question 6.4: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 141: 6.4 Government institution / Public administration
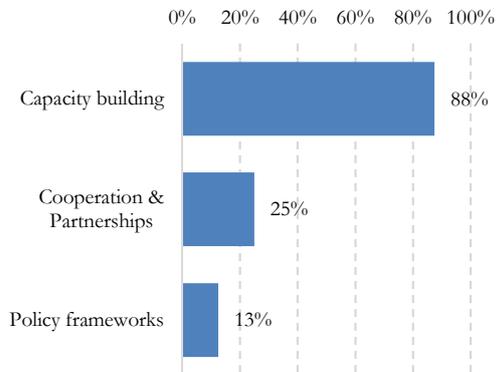
Figure 142: 6.4 University / Academic organisation

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 143: 6.4 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
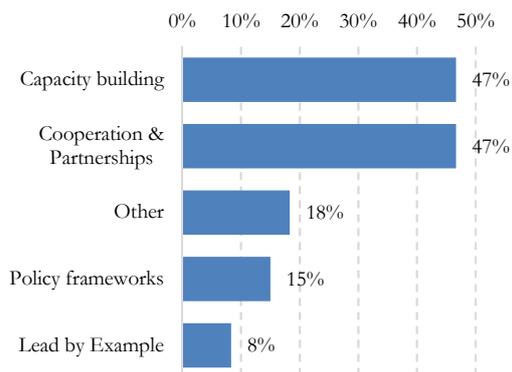
Figure 144: 6.4 International organisation
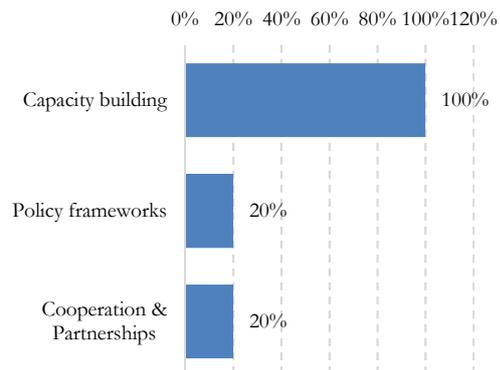
Figure 145: 6.4 Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 146: 6.4 Citizen/private individual
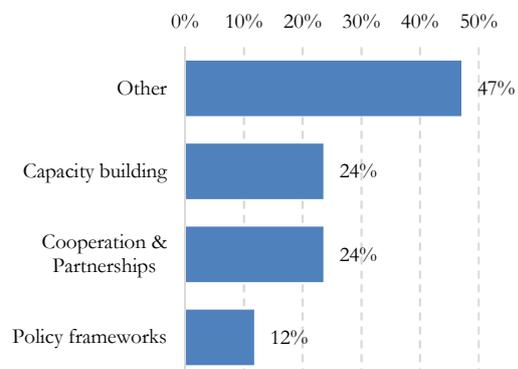
Question 6.5: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 147: 6.5 Government institution / Public administration
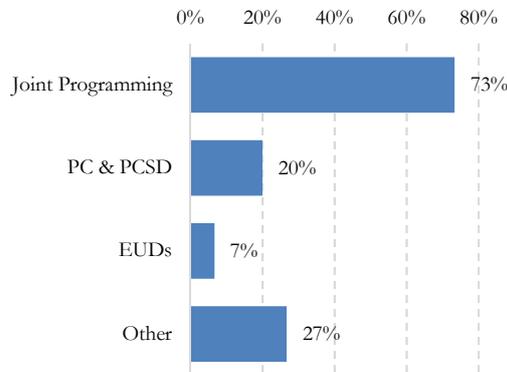
**Figure 148: 6.5 University / Academic organisation**

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

**Figure 149: 6.5 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**
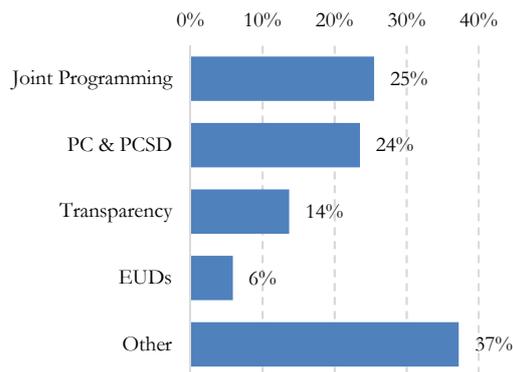
**Figure 150: 6.5 International organisation**
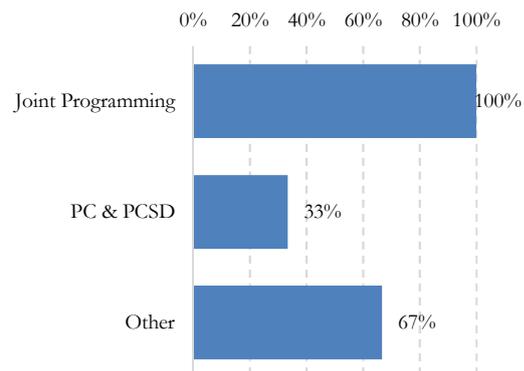
Figure 151: 6.5 Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 152: 6.5 Citizen/private individual

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Question 6.6: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 153: 6.6 Government institution / Public administration
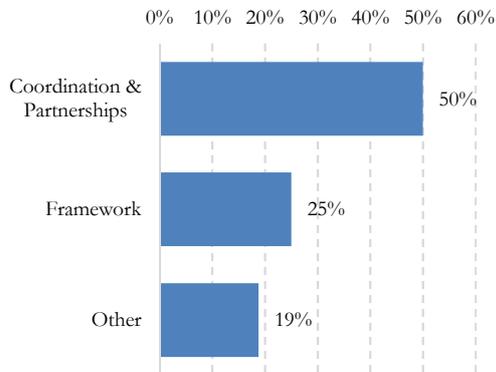
Figure 154: 6.6 University / Academic organisation

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 155: 6.6 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
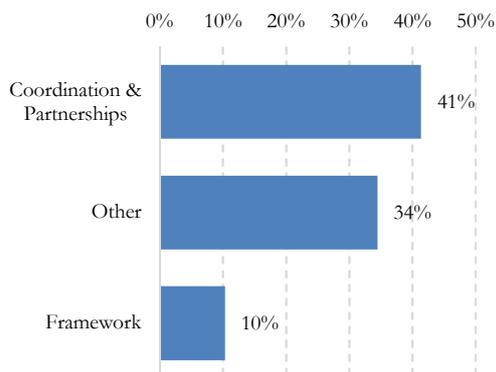
Figure 156: 6.6 International organisation
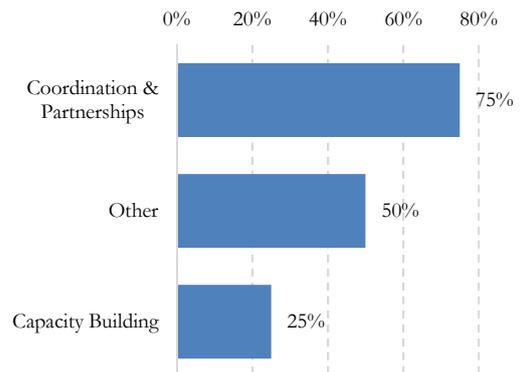
Figure 157: 6.6 Private sector or private company
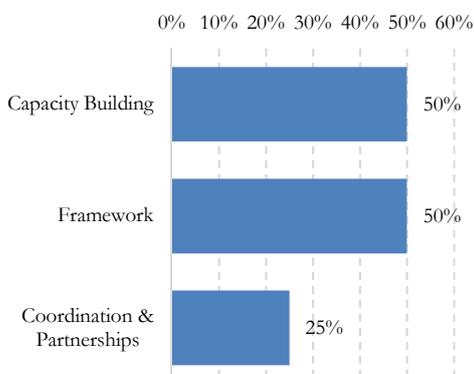
Figure 158: 6.6 Citizen/private individual
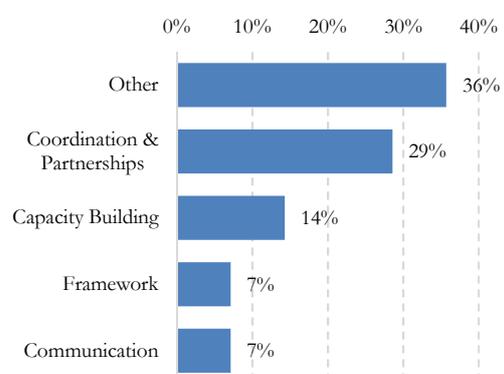
Question 6.7: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

**Figure 159: 6.7 Government institution / Public administration**
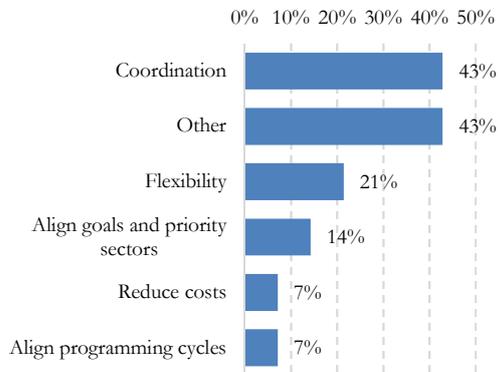
**Figure 160: 6.7 University / Academic organisation**

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 161: 6.7 Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
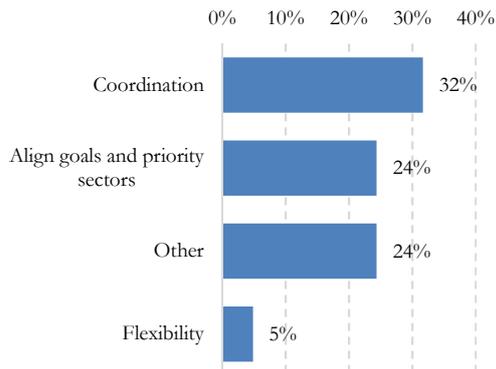
Figure 162: 6.7 International organisation
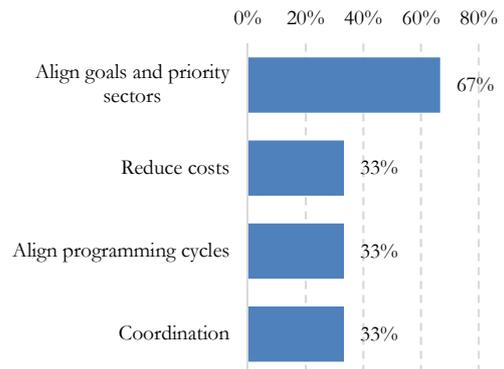
Figure 163: 6.7 Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 164: 6.7 Citizen/private individual

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Question 7.1: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 165: 7.1 - Government institution / Public administration
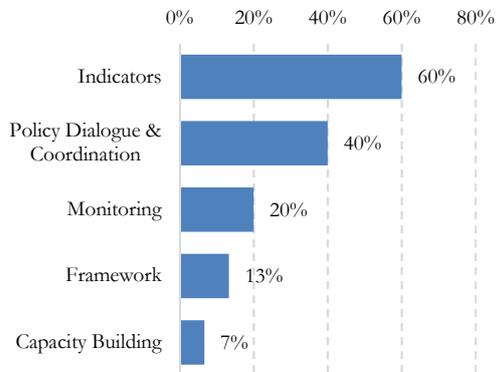
Figure 166: 7.1 - University / Academic organisation
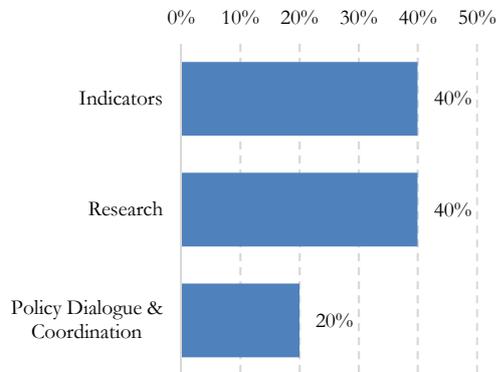
**Figure 167: 7.1 - Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**
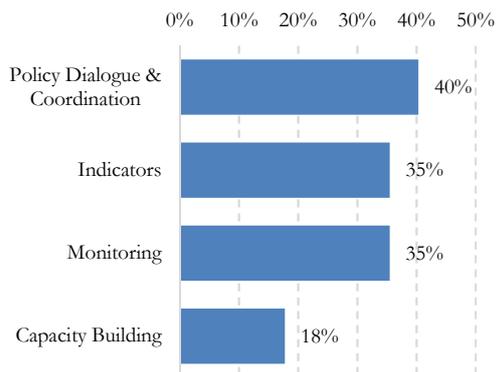

Figure 168: 7.1 - International organisation
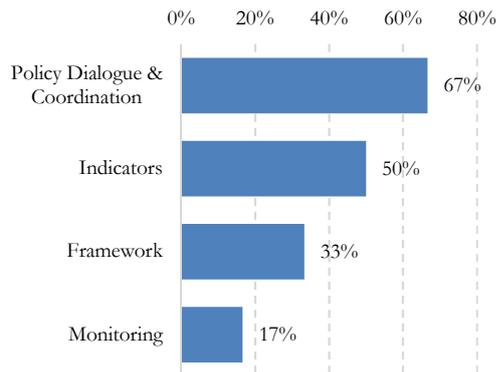
Figure 169: 7.1 - Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 170: 7.1 - Citizen/private individual
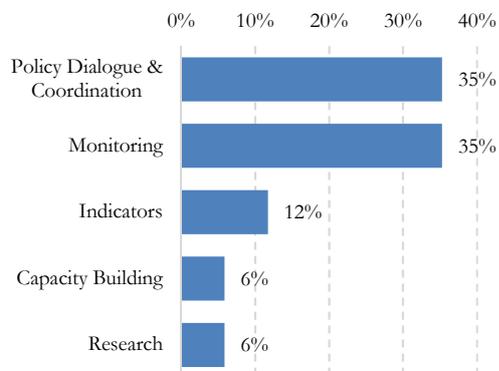
Question 7.2: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 171: 7.2 - Government institution / Public administration
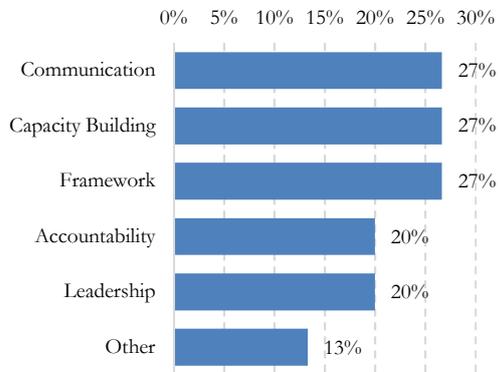
Figure 172: 7.2 - University / Academic organisation
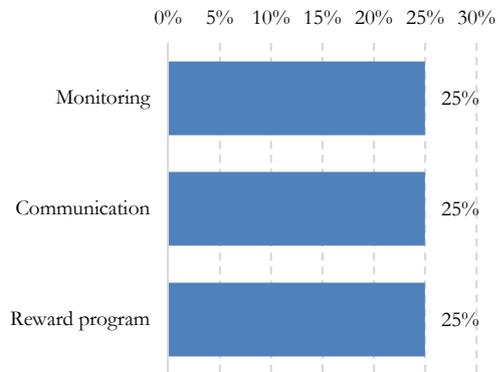
Figure 173: 7.2 - Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)
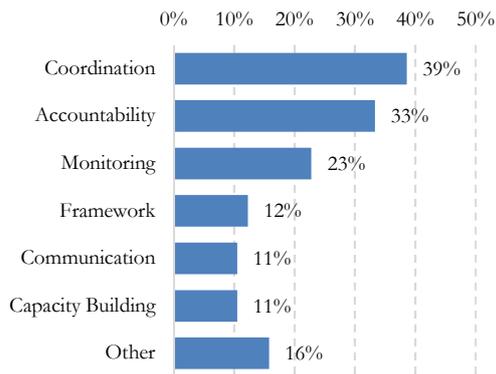
Figure 174: 7.2 - International organisation
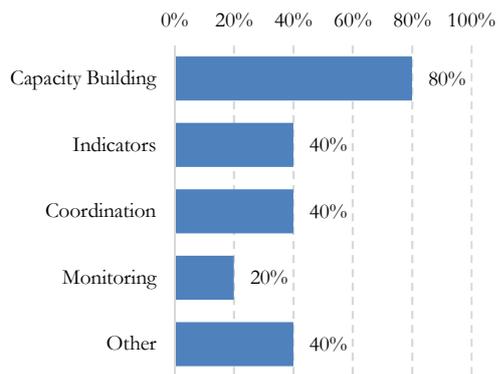
**Figure 175: 7.2 - Private sector or private company**
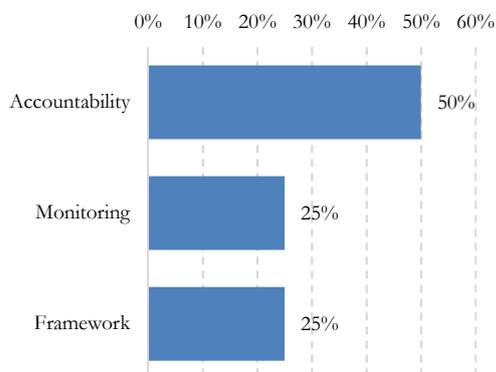
Figure 176: 7.2 - Citizen/private individual
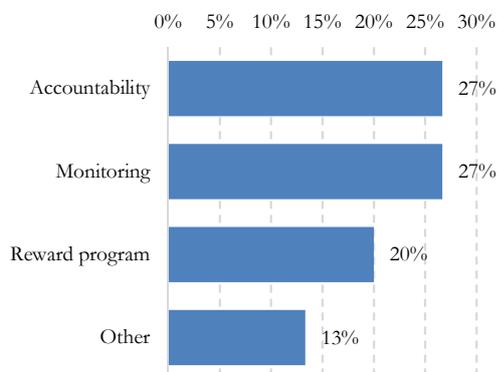
Question 7.3: Main topics addressed by type of stakeholder

Figure 177: 7.3 - Government institution / Public administration
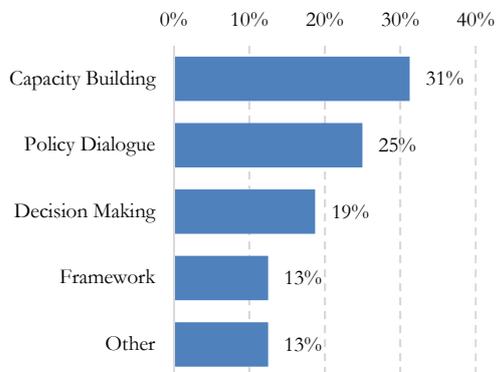
**Figure 178: 7.3 - University / Academic organisation**
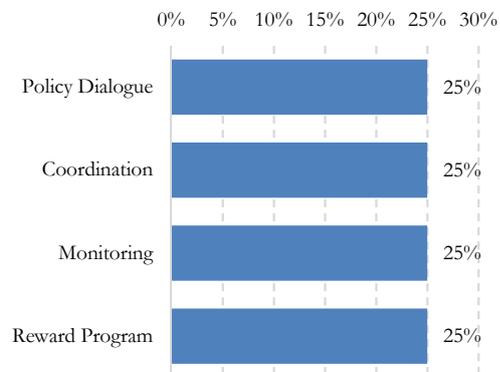
**Figure 179: 7.3 - Civil society (including NGOs, think tank, etc.)**

Note: Category "Other" includes Framework (9,4%), Leadership, among others.
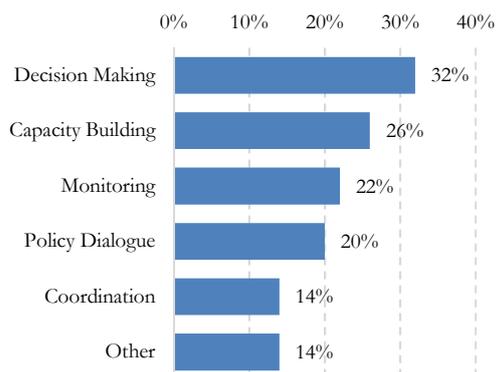
Figure 180: 7.3 - International organisation

Figure 181: 7.3 - Private sector or private company

Note: insufficient data for a graphic representation

Figure 182: 7.3 - Citizen/private individual