

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

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

(1) Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Information on respondents

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

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

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

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

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

- Yes
- No

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

Alexandru Osadci, Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova

- 2.5 What type of stakeholder are you?

- Government institution / Public administration
- University / Academic organisation
- Civil society (including Non-Governmental Organisation, specialised policy organisation, think tank)
- International organisation
- Private sector or private company
- Citizen/private individual
- Other

2.6 Please specify

Association of Local Governments

* 2.7 What is your place of residence (if you are answering as a private individual) or where are the headquarters of your organisation situated (if you are answering on behalf of an organisation)?

- In one of the 28 EU Member States
- Other

2.8 Please specify

Republic of Moldova

(3) Context: why a change is needed

The EU and its Member States are determined to implement the 2030 Agenda through internal and external actions as well as contribute to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, given the strong interlinkages. In this context, our policies, should take into account changing global conditions and trends, to ensure that they remain fit-for-purpose across the time-horizon to 2030.

The global landscape has changed significantly compared to the time of adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. While much has been achieved, with more than one billion people having been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990, great challenges remain and new ones are emerging. At global level, more than 800 million people still live on less than USD 1.25 a day. The world is witnessing multiple conflicts and security tensions, complex humanitarian and global health crises, deteriorations of human rights, environmental degradation, resource scarcity, urbanisation and migration. Migration flows across the world will continue to have important impacts, and present both a risk and an opportunity. The EU needs to address global security challenges, including tackling the root causes of conflict and instability and countering violent extremism. Climate change can continue to amplify problems and can severely undermine progress. Important changes include demographic trends, a new distribution of wealth and power between and within countries, the continuing globalisation of economies and value chains, an evolving geography of poverty and a proliferation of actors working on development. Projections also suggest important challenges are ahead (for example, continuing unprecedented urbanisation, and other demographic challenges including ageing societies for some and the potential for a demographic dividend for others). Continued attention will be given to a democratic, stable and prosperous neighbourhood. A revision to EU development policy should take into account these trends (including anticipating those that will remain central in future) whilst retaining a core focus on eradicating poverty and finishing the job started by the Millennium Development Goals.

Finally, the EU Consensus needs also to adapt to the Lisbon Treaty, which provides for all external action policies to work within the frameworks and pursue the principles of objectives of Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union. In particular, coherence between the different parts of EU external action and between external and internal policies is crucial.

The EU will need to address these new global challenges, many of which require coordinated policy action at the national, regional and global levels. The 2030 Agenda provides a framework which can guide us in doing so.

3.1 There is a range of key global trends (e.g. changing geography and depth of poverty; challenges related to climate change, political, economic, social, demographic, security, environmental or technological) which will influence the future of development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Which of these do you think is the most important?

Most important is democracy or the lack of it. No any other challenges can be realistically resolved in authoritarian societies. Only within the democratic society can be solved all the issues. Any authoritarian society is merely maintaining status quo until it blows one day without any sustainability

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?

Main issues for EU policies is to re-orient from supporting national governments towards supporting the main drivers of democracy and development in partner countries - local governments, local governments associations and constituency based civil society. Only supporting these organizations and building their constituency creates sustainable development impulse, democratization of society, elimination of authoritarian trends and power verticals, improving justice and essentially diminishing corruption. We can never achieve all those massively supporting nontransparent, unaccountable and often corrupted central governments

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

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require sustained EU efforts to promote a more just world, including a strong focus on the need to address gender equality and women's empowerment. Peace, inclusiveness, equality and good governance including democracy, accountability, rule of law, human rights and non-discrimination will need particular emphasis. The 2030 Agenda also requires recognition of the close interconnectedness between poverty, social issues, economic transformation, climate change and environmental issues.

To achieve poverty eradication, EU development policy will need to take into account key demographic and environmental trends, including challenges related to climate change, and concentrate effort on least developed countries and fragile states. The EU will also need to strengthen our approach to fragility and conflict, fostering resilience and security (as an increasing proportion of the world's poor are expected to live in fragile and conflict affected states) and to protect global public goods and to maintain our resource base as the prerequisite for sustainable growth. Peace and security, including security sector reform, will have to be addressed also through our development policy, as will the risks and opportunities related to migration flows. Tackling social and economic inequalities (both within and between countries) is a crucial element of the 2030 Agenda as is addressing environmental degradation and climate change. Job creation will be an important challenge in which the private sector has to play an active role. Finishing the job of the Millennium Development Goals requires identifying and reaching those people throughout the world who are still not benefitting from progress to ensure that no one is left behind.

To achieve lasting results, EU development policy will need to foster transformation and promote inclusive and sustainable growth. Drivers of inclusive sustainable growth, such as human development, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and healthy and resilient oceans should be an important part of our efforts to implement the new Agenda as will efforts aimed at tackling hunger and under-nutrition. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a multi-dimensional, integrated approach to human development. Implementation will also require us to address vectors of change, such as sustainable urban development and relevant use of information and communication technology. Our development policy will have to engage and identify new ways of partnering with the business in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, industrialisation and innovation. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will also require cooperation with partner countries and regions on science, technology and innovation. In all aspects of our external action, the EU will need to ensure that our approaches, including development cooperation, are conducive to achieving the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals and that the EU intensifies efforts to promote pursue coherence between our policies and our internal and external action.

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

Sustainable development is first of all about democracy, about efficient, transparent and accountable public administration, about decentralization of power and about elimination of power verticals. Without resolving those systemic issues no sustainable development in any fields is possible. If we are talking about development in the sense of support to partner countries or in application to partner countries - then we have to consider first of all that there are no any resources for many wonderful things under SDGs - neither at the central government, nor at local governments, nor coming from international organizations. Climate change, energy efficiency, gender, water, SDGs, etc. are very nice things, but they are normally only on paper in the donors wish lists - not being addressed even up to the level to generate any positive momentum on these fronts. We have to take into account how SDGs or previously MDGs are seen in partner countries. Vast majority of people in our countries do not know anything about SDGs and absolutely no information is available that they even exist, governments do not care as they do not see either money or interest on behalf of the donors. Many of those who know about SDGs (civil society, local governments, experts) are rather demotivated by the superficial PR with no funds for backing SDGs or previously MDGs. Indeed there are no any funds for SDGs for our countries and the perception is that even if MDGs or SDGs are somehow achieved (and nobody knows or believes in that) this is rather due to economic growth, than thanks to international organizations. There are no clear monitoring system, no concrete indicators, very poor statistical data in partner countries, but most important is the lack of vision and political will on behalf of the donor countries themselves.

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?

Apart from the democracy and efficient public administration which are the paramount priorities for any sustainable development - another fundamental consideration is the programs, funds and resources for capital investments in national and local infrastructure. Capital investments bring many useful things in one package - improvement of people's lives, job creation and poverty alleviation, building capacities for local governments and civil society within fund raising and projects implementation, stronger and more independent local governments and civil society, more transparency and accountability at the central and local level, counteracting migration trends, etc., etc., etc. This is the very important development resource

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

1. Main focus of aid interventions shall be the public administration reform including decentralization, national and local democracy. This is also the single fundamental tool for fighting corruption and improvement of the justice systems, institutional or legislative measures in the best case being merely auxiliary when majority of laws in the country are non-operational copied from economically developed countries' models not reflecting balance of power in society
2. Strict correlation of all the aid projects with the national reform process conditioned by practical implementation of the national reforms
3. Donors funds for public investment projects in national and local infrastructure instead of budget support for the state budget
4. Main focus of aid support shall be local governments, local governments associations and non-governmental organizations aiming at (i) advocacy, (ii) building constituencies and (iii) capital investments in local infrastructure
5. Projects implementation predominantly by the national actors (local governments, local governments associations, non-governmental organizations) and only whenever not feasible - by the donors themselves
6. Capacity building and soft initiatives strictly in line and in correlation with the national reform process
7. All aid interventions shall be accompanied by the thorough continuous monitoring of the reforms carried out both by the representatives of donor organizations and by the civil society and constituency based organizations in country
8. Building constituency of non-governmental organizations creating linkage between them and population (which is almost completely missing in partner countries)

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?

Again since resources are very scarce, since only systemic changes bring benefits in the short, medium and long-term main aid interventions shall focus on systemic issues (much less on sectoral ones) and shall have the main objective to generate self-sustainable systems of public administration, which are heavily missing in partner countries. For these only limited number of focused interventions are conducive to change

1. At the national policy level - policy support and promotion of democracy, transparent and professional system of public administration, decentralization of power
2. At the level of implementation - implementation of all the initiatives by local actors - local governments, local governments associations and non-governmental organizations. Only whenever not feasible or under specific circumstances by donor itself
3. At the capacity level - investment funds for local governments and building constituency or at least basic connection with population of the civil society in partner countries

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)?

EU is the main policy actor in partner countries. Also the actor whom national governments are still listening especially in Europe. Apart from their funds, all other donors are mostly being ignored at the policy level by central governments. Moreover EU and EU member states are about the single donor left in many regions, all the others transforming in merely implementing agencies. So it is basically a huge responsibility on EU for development and for how and where things are going. People, electorate in partner countries is completely seized of this simple fact and is equally blaming EU for failures or vice-a-versa praising for successes. Besides Association Agreements with EU in majority of cases are the main national policy documents and all other policies are being adjusted to those

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?

Gender Equality is a very costly thing, it is a luxury just like climate change and health. Partner countries even remotely do not have any funds for all those – either of national governments, of local governments, or from international organizations. If EU indeed wish to engage in promotion and to introduce all those in partner countries EU shall be prepared to invest huge funds in those areas. But even investing those funds under the conditions of poor vague weak democracies and unappealing inefficient and nontransparent systems of central public administration – certainly does not guarantee the result, vice-a-versa under such conditions results are rather predictable. So main thing is to invest in building democracy and public administration and simultaneously be prepared to support all those issues in question with significant capital investments

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?

This is probably the next step. First the necessities and prerequisites – democracy, public administration, basic public infrastructure. Second – more costly items identified above – gender, health, water, climate, energy, etc. Then we might start thinking about root causes of conflict and fragility. Thinking about the latter we have to weight whether EU has leverage in those. Not all issues towards these ends are bound on funds and resources (though when they are bound – they are rather costly normally). And not always other country experience is useful. This is quite a complicated subject to raise at this stage when development resources and funds available are extremely scarce while basic public administration and physical infrastructure are not yet built. Not even mentioning than many of those conflicts can be resolved within the efficient democratic and transparent public administration

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?

Migration generally is a very complicated issue to describe it in one paragraph. It is probably having both advantages and disadvantages as for recipient so and for source countries. Migration so far is being perceived superficially or in politically biased manner and all the discussions are mostly politically biased. This phenomenon is objective and just like any objective phenomenon it is having its positive and negative influences upon all types of actors. If and when we will be able to take into account all these factors and all opinions on these issues without political bias then may be we will be able to come to common policies. As it is of now - it seems like migration issues at the policy level are generally not being addressed at all neither in recipient countries, nor in source countries. Only with an ad-hoc measures at the most and normally when it is too late

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

The principle of universality underpinning the 2030 Agenda will require a differentiated approach to engagement with countries at all levels of development. Official Development Assistance will continue to play an important role in the overall financing mix for those countries most in need (particularly the Least Developed Countries). The EU and its Member States should continue to progress towards achieving their commitments. However, in all countries our development cooperation will need to take account of other sources of finance, including by leveraging other (non-Official Development Assistance) sources of finance for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The delivery of the 2030 Agenda means that our work helping countries raise their own resources (domestic resource mobilisation), the provision of aid for trade, blending* and partnering with the private sector should be priority areas of focus. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, provides a framework for our efforts, including for our work supporting the right enabling policy environment for sustainable development in our partner countries. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change should be closely coordinated given the strong interlinkages. Engagement with middle income countries, notably the emerging economies, will be important to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, considering the role they can play in promoting global public goods, what they can achieve within their respective countries on poverty eradication and sustainable development, and the example they can set within their regions as well as their role in regional processes. Here differentiated partnerships can play an important role (examples include different forms of political, economic, and financial investment as well as cooperation in science, technology and innovation). Specific attention and focus should also be given to Least Developed Countries, as acknowledged by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The EU's implementation of the 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for enhancing consistency between the different areas of the EU's external action and between these and other EU policies (as outlined in the Lisbon Treaty and in [EU's Comprehensive Approach to external conflict and crises](#)). The EU will continue to pursue [Policy Coherence for Development](#) as a key contribution to the collective effort towards broader policy coherence for sustainable development. In our external action, the EU needs to consider how we can use all policies, tools, instruments at our disposal coherently in line with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda.

* Combining EU grants with loans or with equity from other public and private financiers with a view to leveraging additional resources.

5.1 How can EU policies, and EU development policy in particular, help to mobilise and maximise the impact of the increasing variety of sustainable development finance, including in particular from the private sector?

To raise resources for development from private sector in partner countries is very difficult to impossible since very little is the trust to central public administration on behalf of private sector. Stronger is the trust to local governments and there are joint with private sector initiatives. Even though these initiatives are rather important they involve rather limited private resources. EU policies might influence cooperation with private sector only through building efficient system of public administration

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?

Please refer to all what what written under chapter 4

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

Again key or the main focus is building local and national democracy and efficient systems of public administration, decentralization of power including economic decentralization or privatization. Capital investments in public infrastructure is another extremely important tool towards this end

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

5.5 Given experience so far in taking into account the objectives of development cooperation in the implementation of EU policies which are likely to affect developing countries (e.g. [Policy Coherence for Development: 2015 EU Report](#)), how should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development, as a key contribution to the collective effort towards policy coherence for sustainable development? How can we help ensure that policies in developing countries, and internationally contribute coherently to sustainable development priorities?

Again and again

1. democracy
2. public administration
3. decentralization of power

nothing else will help or will ever work without these three prerequisites, even if funds are available, while they never are.

Supporting the central governments without addressing these three fundamental considerations, we will have two certain outcomes

1. loosing trust of the people in European principles and values
2. deterioration of the social fabrics of society under authoritarian regimes and at the end definitely the system will blow as it happened in middle-income societies - in Egypt, Libya, Syria, Ukraine, etc., etc., etc

(6) The actors: making it work together

An important feature of the new Agenda is that all governments, developed and developing, will need to work with a wide range of stakeholders (including the private sector, civil society and research institutions) to improve the transparency and inclusivity of decision-making, planning, service delivery, and monitoring and to ensure synergy and complementarity.

The EU must continue to work collaboratively with others and contribute to a coordinated approach. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda puts national plans for implementation (including associated financing and policy frameworks) at the centre. To maximise our impact, EU development policy should be based on a strategic and comprehensive strategy for each country, which also responds to the country-specific context.

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

There is a need for a renewed emphasis on the quality of development cooperation, including existing commitments on aid and development effectiveness made in Paris, Accra and Busan* and through work with the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#).

An updated EU development policy should also provide a shared vision that guides the action of the EU and Member States in development cooperation, putting forward proposals on how to further enhance coordination, complementarity and coherence between EU and Member States. Strengthening [Joint Programming](#) will be an important part of this. Improving the division of labour between the EU and its Member States in order to reduce aid fragmentation will also contribute to increased development effectiveness.

* See [Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action](#) and the [Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#)

6.1 How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the business community, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the integral Addis Ababa Action Agenda) and the Paris Agreement on climate change?

1. EU shall place main development focus on cooperation with local governments, which are much more efficient, much more capable, having vision (unlike central governments), having much bigger trust on behalf of the population and hence much better representing the nations than central governments. United in associations of local governments they are very strong at the policy level. At least local governments and their associations shall be equal to central governments EU partners in national development

2. EU shall help and support building constituencies for civil society. Currently non-governmental organizations cannot be even called civil society as they normally do not have connections with population and rather represent commercial entities addicted to donors funds. This is a big problem because central governments are simply ignoring these organizations in vast majority of cases.

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

As it was said before - only by improving public administration systems in partner countries

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?

International aid provided through implementing agencies and international organizations does not work anymore. We do not build any local or national capacities providing aid through implementing agencies and international organizations. Vice-a-versa such aid delivery modality destroys local and national initiative and do not generate any aid ownership either at the local or at the national level. More than that profound understanding of the intrinsic country problems by international experts, implementing agencies and international organizations is extremely rare. The only way forward is to provide aid and implement projects through national actors - governmental agencies and organizations responsible for concrete particular fields, through local governments, local governments associations and civil society organizations

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

There are too many national strategies and action plans already in partner countries. So are the laws, which are very contradictory to each other and not correlated. Both strategies and laws are almost all nonoperational. First because they are being copied from economically developed countries models and do not reflect the balance of power in developing society. Second because they are not underlined by financial resources or by funds. There is hardly any sense to multiply non-operational strategies. Instead it is much more useful to focus and to give more weight including financial to Association Agreements with EU or to other existing bilateral frameworks in place

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

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

Apart from mentioned above would be rather useful to focus on three major issues

1. focus on policy level interventions
2. focus on capital investments in public infrastructure
3. focus on new implementation modalities - through partner countries' actors

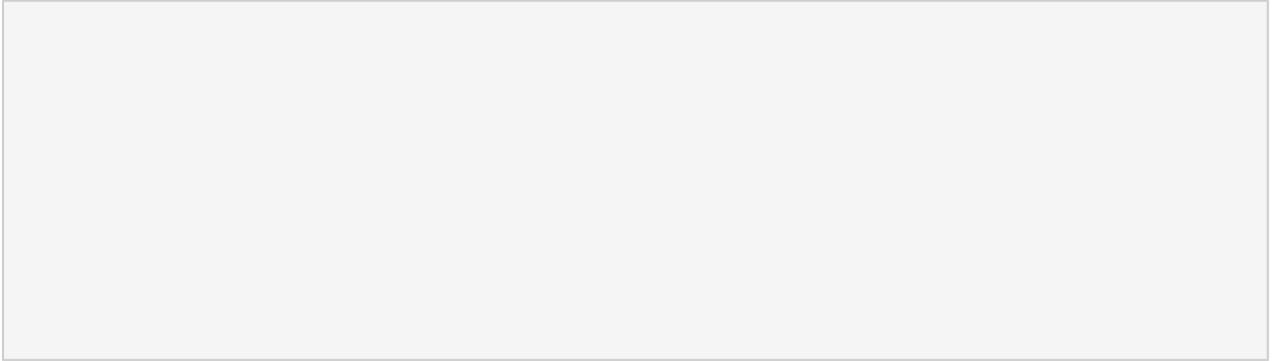
6.7 What further progress could be made in EU Joint Programming, and how could this experience be linked with other EU joined-up actions in supporting countries' delivery of the 2030 Agenda?

(7) Keeping track of progress

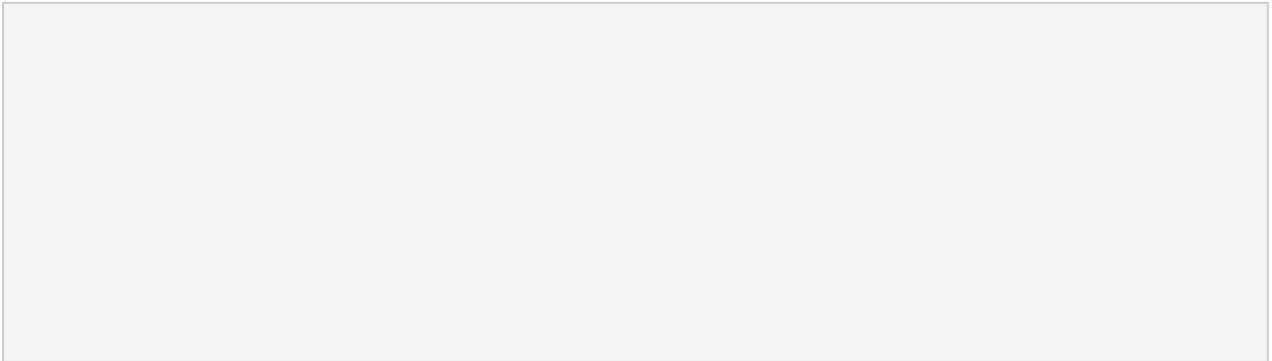
The EU will need to contribute to the global follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda. Keeping track of progress in a systematic and transparent way is essential for delivering the 2030 Agenda. The EU is actively contributing to the setting up of a Sustainable Development Goal monitoring system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

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

7.2 How can the EU help to ensure the accountability of all actors involved in implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the private sector? How can the EU encourage a strong and robust approach to the Follow Up and Review of the 2030 Agenda from all actors?



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



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