



# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the new European Consensus on Development

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# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Brings together follow-up to MDGs and Rio+20
- Adopted by the UN Summit in September 2015
- Universal – applies to all countries – including within the EU
- Poverty eradication and the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, environmental).
- Framed around the 5P's (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership)
- Includes the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an integral part. Means of implementation not just about ODA (or indeed finance), policies crucial too.



European  
Commission



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 <b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b>

## EU response to the 2030 Agenda

On 22 November 2016, the European Commission set out a strategic approach for achieving sustainable development in Europe and around the world:

- Communication on the next steps for a sustainable European future
- Proposal for a new European Consensus on Development
- Communication on a renewed partnership with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries

... in addition to the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy – June 2016

# Next Steps for a Sustainable European Future

- presented a picture of what the EU is doing to contribute to the 2030 Agenda by highlighting key EU policies for each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
- It also explains how the ten priorities of the Juncker Commission contribute to the 2030 Agenda.
- Eurostat published a first ad-hoc statistical publication on sustainable development in the perspective of the SDGs
- Announced the launch of a multi-stakeholder platform, chaired by First Vice-President Timmermans, with a role in the follow-up and exchange of best practices on SDG implementation

# A sustainable European future: the EU response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Within the EU, implementing the Agenda through two main strands:
  1. Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into our European policy framework and current Commission priorities.
  2. Developing our longer-term vision for SDG implementation post-2020 in EU policies
- Council Conclusions on "A sustainable European future: the EU response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" were adopted on 20 June 2017.
- A Resolution from the European Parliament (2017/2009(INI)) was adopted in plenary in Strasbourg on 6 July 2017.

# Why a new European Consensus on Development?

New Global  
Challenges

New EU and  
International  
Framework

A new shared vision of development policy  
for the EU and its Member States

# New global challenges

- Poverty and inequalities

- More diversified developing countries



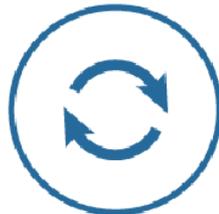
- Increasing instability & crises

- Global public goods under stress

# A new EU and international framework



Lisbon  
Treaty  
2009



Addis Ababa  
Action Agenda  
Jul 2015



2030 Agenda  
for Sustainable  
Development  
Sept 2015



Paris Climate  
Agreement  
Dec 2015



Global  
Strategy  
June 2016

# Towards a new Consensus

- **November 2016:** Presentation of the proposed new Consensus to Council and European Parliament
- **Jan-May 2017:** Inter-institutional negotiations
- **June 2017:** New Consensus signed jointly at the European Development Days by:
  - Prime Minister of Malta (on behalf of the Council and the representatives of the governments of MS meeting within the Council);
  - President of the European Parliament;
  - President of the European Commission; and
  - High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of the Commission

# Main aspects of the new Consensus

**Integrate**  
systematically the  
social, economic and  
environmental  
dimensions of  
sustainable  
development



Address the crucial  
**nexus**  
with external policies

Migration Security



Humanitarian Climate

Address **cross-cutting**  
**elements**

-  youth
-  gender equality
-  mobility and migration
-  sustainable energy and climate change
-  investment and trade
-  good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights
-  innovative engagement with advanced developing countries
-  mobilising and using domestic resources



## People

Human  
development  
and dignity  
(Youth,  
Gender)



## Planet

Protecting the  
environment,  
managing natural  
resources and  
tackling climate  
change  
(Sustainable  
Energy and  
climate change)



## Prosperity

Inclusive and  
sustainable  
growth and  
jobs  
(European  
Investment  
Plan, Private  
Sector)



## Peace

Peaceful and  
inclusive  
societies,  
democracy,  
effective and  
accountable  
institutions,  
rule of law and  
human rights  
for all  
(Migration,  
Nexuses)



## Partnership

The EU as a  
force for  
implementation  
of the 2030  
Agenda (Joint  
Actions,  
tailoring  
partnerships)

# How to implement the Consensus?



**Coordinate better between EU institutions and Member States, more joint programming**



**Focus on results and development effectiveness**



**Think beyond ODA: domestic resources, private sector investment, sound policies**



**Ensure Policy Coherence for Development**



**Work with all stakeholders to make a difference**



**Differentiated better tailored partnerships with a broader range of partner countries**

## Beyond adoption - Policies

- Many EU policies already consistent with Agenda 2030 and new Consensus
- work will continue e.g. on gender, domestic resource mobilisation, private sector etc
- But also pushing new initiatives, such as European External Investment Plan
- also pushing Policy Coherence for Development to promote positive impact of EU internal policies on developing countries

## Beyond adoption – programmes and instruments

- New Consensus needs to be mainstreamed in EU development programmes and instruments.
- Current financial cycle runs to 2020. Reviewing current instruments to ensure they are consistent with Consensus
- also big opportunity to rethink financing instruments from 2020

## Beyond adoption – partnerships

- promote more coherent approach of EU and MS
- continue focus on least developed and conflict-affected countries
- But also building new approaches with more advanced developing countries - critical to achievement of SDGs
- strengthen work with private sector, civil society, local authorities
- committed to ODA targets, including for LDCs

## EU - a major development player

EU and Member States provided about €75.5 billion in official development assistance (ODA) in 2016, more than half of total ODA

In 2016, EU collective ODA represented **0.51%** of EU Gross National Income (GNI) in 2016, having increased from 0.47% in 2015. This is significantly **above the 0.21% average** of non-EU countries that are members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). DAC-EU countries provided 57% of total net ODA.

## Modalities

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires comprehensive national sustainable development strategies that factor in the SDGs and their interlinkages.

Different and complementary modalities and modes of aid delivery available, chosen according to what will work best in each country, whilst favouring a coherent EU and MS approach.

- project aid
- sector programme support
- sector and general budget support
- twinning
- technical assistance
- capacity building

# Budget Support

- Budget support policy was modernised in 2011:
  - Stronger link with the fundamental values of human rights, democracy and rule of law through systematic review of adherence to fundamental values
  - 3 types of contracts: Good governance and development contracts; State building contract (SBC); Sector reform contract (SRC)
  - Comprehensive risk-management framework for each country with BS
- In 2015 total budget support disbursement was at 20% of total EU annual disbursements
- Most budget support is in the form of SRC.
- SBCs are used in stabilising post-conflict and fragile situations, e.g. Guinea, Central African Republic, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Afghanistan and Nepal

# Blending

**EU grants to unlock additional public and private financing to meet development challenges:**

- The EU Blending Framework covers now all 8 regions of EU external cooperation and it is expected to mobilise over EUR 100 billion by 2020 through more than 500 new projects
- On the 2015 decisions, it is expected that for each EUR 1 granted by the EU, the financial institutions concerned will invest EUR 9.5. The mobilisation of private financing reached a leverage of 2.2.
- Importance of Blending will increase with the new **European External Investment Plan**, which shall be approved in 2017

# EU Trust Funds

**A Trust Fund is a development tool that pools together resources from different donors in order to enable a quick, flexible, and collective EU response to the different dimensions of an emergency situation**

- So far four EU Trust Funds are in place: Central African Republic (2014), Syria (2014), Colombia (2016) and "EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (2015) (EU Africa TF)"
- The EU Africa TF is the biggest with a total pledge of EUR 2.8 billion and covers The Sahel Region and Lake Chad area, the Horn of Africa and the North of Africa
- As of 10 April 2017, a total of 106 projects worth approximately EUR 1,6 billion have been approved under the Sahel/Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and the North of Africa regions.

# Joint Programming

**Joint programming means the joint planning of development cooperation by the EU development partners working in a partner country.**

- Joint EU & MS multiannual programming documents (analyses and strategies), with a sector division of labour + indication of financial allocations per sector/ donor
- Based on partner countries' own strategies and synchronised with partner countries' strategy cycles
- As of April 2016, the state of play of Joint Programming is such that 34 countries have Joint Programming roadmaps, 30 have a Joint analysis, and **25 a Joint strategy** (drafts included across the three.)

# Policy Coherence for Development

- PCD is a Treaty obligation (Art 208) => The union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries."
- **PCD** now part of the broader commitment under the SDGs to ensure policy coherence for sustainable development ('**PCSD**')
- **5 priority PCD challenges** => Trade and Finance; Climate Change; Food Security; Migration; Security
- Strengthen **country level dialogue**
- **Promote PCD** in international fora
- **PCD report 2015** available at:

[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/policy-coherence-development\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/policy-coherence-development_en)

# Thank you for your attention





# Information sources

EuropeAid website

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm)

Capacity for development  
connecting the development community

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/>

European Development Days  
latest thinking on development cooperation

<http://eudevdays.eu/>

The European Consensus on Development in the Official Journal of the European Union

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AC%3A2017%3A210%3ATOC>