

INTERVENTION CATALOGUE PANEL

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R&I Loop:
**Shaping the way Higher Education Institutions do
Research and Innovation with and for Society**



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1 Introduction

This Intervention Catalogue panel serves as a practical guide for project partners to evaluate and the good practices gathered within the R&I Loop project.

The tasks carried out in A2 resulted in selecting a total of 20 good practices (5 per partner), after the classification/validation of the experts of the original 40 good practices (10 per partner).

Process

Identifying, evaluating, and eventually selecting good practices involves a process consisting of the following steps:

1. Finalize identification criteria for identifying good practices.
2. Collect good practices.
3. Evaluate the good practices on the basis of the identification criteria and select the 5 good practices according to the classification/validation of experts.

Project partners have been involved in the different steps in this process. Through online consultation and interviews all partners will provide examples of good practices. The focus lies on good practices in the country or region the partner is located. However, it is possible to include good practices from other parts of the world that could serve as an inspiration or can be of value for regions in Europe. The project partners collect these good practices by using the methods/procedures described in this handbook. With an expert group consisting of some project partners we finalize the list of identification criteria, and evaluate the collected good practices, in order to select the good practices.

Readers guide

This handbook starts with describing the definition of a “good practice” used in this project, followed by explaining why selecting, evaluating and recording good practices from different countries and regions across Europe is important/useful. Then, a format for collecting good practices is presented, followed by a description of possible methods to collect these practices and the division of collection among the project partners. Good practices are examples from the partner regions that will be evaluated whether or not they qualify as good practices, based on the identification criteria. The next section describes the method to evaluate and select good practices.

1.1 Good practice definition

In the R&I Loop project a good practice is defined as *a technical innovation, a technique, a methodology or a business activity that, through experience and research, has been proven to be effective or promising in respect of Civic Universities.*

Categories of good practices

In the R&I Loop project we could split the good practices into two categories:

1. Good practices that are already commercialised and thus are already practices which can be adopted;
2. And emerging good practices, which are still not fully developed and which, while promising, are not yet ready to be put into practice.

This project is very focused on the first category.

1.2 Why identify good practices?

There is not yet a framework available for collecting and selecting good practices in the Civic Universities' context. With this document:

- Other parties can use and share existing knowledge and previous experiences;
- Sharing good practices offers inspiration for other initiatives, companies and regions, also in contexts different from the original one;
- Contributes to and enables growth and sustainable development;
- Change the focus from 'evidence based' to 'practice based';
- Enables a systematic approach for boosting innovation, involving all parties of consortium.



2 The process of selecting and recording good practices

2.1 Identification criteria for identifying good practices

In order to underpin the selection of a good practise the collected good practices will be evaluated on the basis of identification criteria. These identification criteria are divided into different categories: innovation, governance and sustainability.

These criteria serve as guidelines for evaluating good practice. Not every practice will have (and needs to have) a 'high score' on all the criteria from this list: some criteria could be more important for one practice than another, also considering the context. We therefore choose to not use a relative weighing system, in order to simplify the evaluation process. The story around the practice, why this good example is considered a good practice, is most important.

2.2 Collect good practices

Each project partner collects good practices from their country or region(s). For the R&I Loop project the consortium needs to collect in total **40 Good Practices** for O1, 10 for each partner. Then, each partner chooses 5 good practices after validation/classification, for a total of **20 Good Practices**.

As said, the focus lies on good practice collection within the partner countries or region(s). However, we should not exclude good practices from other parts of the world that could serve as an inspiration or can be of value for regions in Europe.

2.2.1 Collection methods

Description of possible methods partners could use to select good practices:

- Interview stakeholders from your network/region;
- Desk-study;
- Analysis of information and data from information matrix D2.1;
- Attend civic universities (related) events;
- Connect and create synergies with other projects (some good practices have already been identified);
- Web search in research project databases in order to catch up on new and innovative processes.



2.2.2 Format for good practice collection

In the R&I Loop project we used the following format to collect good practices. Partners fill in this format and send it to the expert group for evaluation: see Appendix 1.

2.2.3 Division among project partners for collecting good practices

Partners	Good practices collected	Good practices selected
UPM	10	5
UBI	10	5
JGU	10	5
UNIVPM	10	5

2.2.4 Classification/validation of good practices

In the good practice selection process we choose for an open approach whereby the identification criteria serve as guidelines for evaluating and selecting good practices. What is not a good practice in one region could be a good practice in another context, since the transition to a biobased economy can at a different stage in one region to another. All cases will therefore be evaluated individually by the expert group consisting of a few project partners (including knowledge institutes, and organisations with a strategic/practical focus in order to cover all issues), using the selected identification criteria and others, e.g.:

- Range and relation to the scope (International, European, National, Regional, Institutional);
- Main objectives and relation to the three pillars (Innovation, Governance, Sustainability);
- Networking and transfer on different system levels (political stakeholders, society, science, HEIs, etc.);
- Involvement of regional partners/companies/industry;
- Degree of innovation (e.g. of the measures and activities of the projects)The context of the practice is taken into account.

2.3 Good practices collected

2.3.1 UNIVPM

- **CLAB:** Contamination Laboratory between university students and PhD students of different disciplines. A place of impetus for culture entrepreneurship and innovation: professors from different faculties from UNIVPM, students and employees of private companies are involved. This way, CLAB promotes the culture of enterprise and innovation through new models of learning and stimulate the contamination between students of various disciplinary areas and between academia and the socio-economic system.
- **Cluster Marche:** it provides tools to increase competitiveness and performance in certain sectors, both at regional but also national and European level. Aggregate of public bodies, such as universities in the Marche region, in support of private entities with innovative ideas participate in order to support Industry 4.0 development projects, sustainable development projects and new materials design, personalized medicine projects.

- **Fermotech:** it identifies the Fermata Collaborative Platform of the Marche Region, a technological center of excellence that aims at a synergistic and effective collaboration between academia and industry. The pillar of the Platform is the Laboratory dedicated to research, development, innovation, technology transfer and training. It will be organized in three research areas related to Additive Manufacturing, eXtended Reality and Data Science and will be equipped with cutting-edge technologies to support the conception, design and marketing of Made in Italy products.
- **I-Labs:** it identifies the Technological Platforms of the Marche region: large collaborative research projects, development and innovation of strategic importance to promote economic growth and competitiveness of the Marche System. I-Labs activates a synergic, effective and stable collaboration between the academic and the entrepreneurial worlds, promoting contamination and sharing of knowledge especially towards small and micro enterprises.
- **Summerschool:** Provide summer courses throughout Europe, in any field of knowledge to allow students to visit a continent rich in cultures and broaden their horizons. Workshops for school leaders to spread knowledge, and foster exchange between them are organized during each event.

2.3.2 UPM

- **European Consortium of Innovative Universities (ECIU):** The European Consortium of Innovative Universities (ECIU) is a network of a selected group of entrepreneurial universities, founded in 1997, which share a common profile of beliefs, interests, and mutual trust. The aim of the network is to ensure culture of innovation in all of its institutions, and to provide a catalytic role for innovation in business and society at large. ECIU University is an agile, open agora at the European level for solving multi-disciplinary societal challenges, doing research and learning for life. We create an invigorating model of a true European University for the benefit of European society.
- **EELISA Alliance + EELISA INNOvation and Common REsearch Strategy INOCORE:** EELISA Alliance. The European Engineering Learning Innovation and Science Alliance (EELISA) is one alliance of Higher Education Institutions in Europe. EELISA is one of the 41 European Universities selected by the European Commission under the Erasmus+ call, focused on education. EELISA was selected during the second pilot call (GA No 101004081). EELISA's mission is to improve the notion about European engineering on a daily basis, with an important link to innovation for all the participants. The project aims to improve engineering learning and benefit from innovation for higher education in Europe. It tries to equalize the system for everyone especially for women.
- **SDGine for Healthy People and Cities:** SDGine is a project that aims to develop transformative technologies and innovation for healthy people and cities. It This project is funded by the European Union under a Marie Skłodowska-Curie COFUND grant agreement for Master's and PhD programmes. This means that SDGine gives an opportunity to complete International Industrial Doctorates at UPM. The major outcomes consist of the thesis projects of each chosen department. Each implementing partner has projects which are implemented by the person who is chosen for the PhD. The partners collaborate with UPM's professors and constitute a thesis program.
- **Innovation & Technology for Development Centre- ITD:** itdUPM is an interdisciplinary centre of the Technical University of Madrid, which brings together researchers, professors, and students to address the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). itdUPM work in collaboration with specialists from various areas of expertise and from the public and private sectors, civil society organisations and governments in order to address complex problems related to sustainability and to co-create practical solutions. The itdUPM is a space known internationally for its contribution to thinking, innovation and dissemination of socially and environmentally sustainable production and consumption alternatives. ItdUPM's mission is to

contribute to the generation of awareness, knowledge and innovative solutions that contribute to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals approved by the United Nations and, thus, to human and sustainable development.

- **EU-CONEXUS**, European University for Smart Urban Coastal Sustainability: EU-CONEXUS, European University for Smart Urban Coastal Sustainability, is a transnational European higher education and research alliance, created under European Commission European Universities Initiative and co-funded by Erasmus+. EU-CONEXUS covers smart urban sustainable coastal development from a holistic point of view by using inter-, multiband cross-disciplinary approaches in education and research and will also actively contribute to regional economic development and regional policymaking.

2.3.3 JGU

- **FORTHEM**: is a project HIGH EDUcation Erasmus Project focused to reach several objectives:
 - Adopt a transnational higher education strategy that implements innovative, student-centered pedagogy and multilingualism.
 - Strengthen linkage between education, research, and innovation.
 - Bring Europe home to all students within the Alliance, and amplify the wish for an industrious culture, where young people can develop their desire to be citizens of the world.
 - Increase media literacy and combat xenophobia in Europe.
 - Foster critical thinking, problem-solving skills, digital media competencies, data literacy, and multicultural team-working skills.
 - Activate students' civic engagement.
 - Contribute to the social, economic, and educational development of our regions.

The consortium is represented by: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz (JGU); Université de Bourgogne (UB); Universitat de València (UV); Latvijas Universitātes (LU); Uniwersytet Opolski (UO); Jyväskylän yliopisto (JYU); Università degli Studi di Palermo (UNIPA).

The collaboration among partners led to implementation key outcomes and lessons learned hereby summarized:

- 1) European Summer School for Teachers offered to school teachers in the regions of the partner universities: the teachers of a wide range of subjects (STEAM, social sciences, languages, arts, etc.) were welcome to work together on the development and evaluation of multilingual and multidisciplinary deeper learning materials and processes that promote democratic cultures in classrooms across Europe. During the Summer School, together with experts, the participating teachers can select a range of highly relevant but also often contested topics and develop multi-perspective approaches to these issues using a pluriliteracies approach to teaching for deeper learning (PTDL) in order to promote deeper learning in classrooms all across Europe. Emerging themes are the narratives of WW II, the history and future shape of the EU, the balance between national and European institutions, climate change, migration and demographic development across Europe, the role of technology, etc.
- 2) Online teacher training: The Center for Continuing Education at the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz offers six half-day online professional teacher trainings, running from September 2021 to June 2022. The training courses are open to teachers and educators from all FORTHEM partner countries and are offered in English on the following topics: Heterogeneity and Internal Differentiation, Counselling, Intercultural, and Project-based Learning. The trainings on Counselling and Intercultural are aimed at teachers and educators of secondary schools and other educational institutions for all subjects. The trainings on Heterogeneity,

Internal Differentiation, and Project-based Learning are addressed to foreign language teachers from secondary schools.

- **RuhrFutur:** RuhrFutur represents a best practice able to use the “collective impact” approach within a regional and cross-sector type of cooperation. RuhrFutur is based on a holistic, systemic approach; thus, all relevant stakeholders and different hierarchical levels of each participating institution need have been included. Infact, RuhrFutur involves 3 universities and 4 universities of applied sciences that collaborate with 7 municipalities, regional associations Ruhr, 3 ministries of the state government of Northrhine Westphalia, and the Mercator Foundation, which is also the main funder of RuhrFutur.

The general approach used by RuhrFutur is to improve the regional education system in three fields of action (FOA):

- Early Education,
- School,
- and Higher Education, both with regard to equity and quality in general. Additionally, a fourth FOA specifically focuses on Data and Monitoring. RuhrFutur aims at changing existing structures within universities rather than creating additional one with aim to strengthen own resilient approach to overcome challenges and barriers.

Since 2013, more than 30 projects have been developed both within and across this FOA. Given the general approach of RuhrFutur, all these projects have a strong element of collaboration. With respect to higher education, all seven universities participating in RuhrFutur have a high proportion of first-generation students.

Thus, they decided to work collaboratively along three major lines:

- 1) Improving the information and guidance structures and processes for prospective students,
- 2) Improving the transition from school (or vocational training) to higher education as well as the entry phase (approx. the first two semesters),
- 3) Implementing joint, survey-based data monitoring and reporting across all seven universities. Each project in each FOA is based on collaboration across institutions (e.g. university) and closely coupled to activities that unfold within each institution (driving institutional change). Currently, in the FOA Higher Education, there are five ongoing projects, each focusing on a particular set of skills and/or prerequisite for successful learning in higher-education settings:
 1. Academic writing,
 2. Mathematical skills,
 3. Scientific reasoning.

Furthermore, one “meta-project” aims at analyzing and restructuring the support systems during the transition and entry phases.

- **Mercator Science-Policy Fellowship:** The Best Practice "MSPFP - The Mercator Science-Policy Fellowship-Programme", the Mercator Science-Policy Fellowship-Programme is a free program funded by Mercator Foundation that is designed to meet the specific needs of senior professionals in the public sector, the media, and civil society. The program aims at fostering dialogue between senior professionals from different sectors and researchers from research institutions in Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Mainz. The partners are represented by Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz; Goethe-University Frankfurt; Technical University Darmstadt, and collaboration with a dozen research institutions in the Frankfurt/Rhine-Main area, as well as stakeholders like Policy professionals from ministries/agencies at both national and regional level, the EU Commission, international organisations, NGOs and media and Researchers in the Frankfurt/Rhine-Main area. The fellowship program is structured around face-to-face meetings between the fellows and academic researchers. The fellows provide lists of topics they are interested in, and, based on their preferences, each fellow receives a tailor-made schedule of face-to-face meetings. Fellows can ask specific questions about technical issues, engage in debates on fundamental policy questions, or become acquainted with topics they are not yet familiar with. This gives them the opportunity to learn about new academic perspectives on the policy issues they are working on. The programme thus provides a rare

opportunity for senior professionals to liaise with academics from research institutions in the Frankfurt/Rhine-Main area and peers from the public sector. The project team comprises 1.8 FTE: a project manager and a project officer. The project team organizes face-to-face meetings with researchers in the Frankfurt/Rhine-Main area.

Principal Outcomes:

- 1) About 560 researchers from the Frankfurt/Rhine-Main area have participated in the program so far, more in-depth: 157 fellows from ministries/agencies, the EU Commission, international organizations, NGOs, and media.
- 2) 1,700 face-to-face meetings between fellows and researchers since 2016.
- 3) Numerous follow-up activities like invitations of researchers to give lectures or organize workshops at ministries in Berlin, Wiesbaden, Mainz, and the EU Commission in Brussels.

About 60 percent of the participating researchers report that they derive new ideas for their research via meetings with the fellows.

Lessons Learned:

- The participating fellows learned different disciplinary perspectives on the policy issues they are working on due to the wide program offers.
 - The policy fellows can ask questions about (almost) all issues they are interested in – from A as in Archaeology to Z as in Zoology.
 - Time efficiency: The face-to-face meetings last for one hour, which is an affordable amount of time for both researchers and policy professionals.
 - Effectiveness: Face-to-face meetings demonstrated a very effective way of transferring knowledge. Our surveys showed that face-to-face meetings are perceived as more effective than formats such as lectures or workshops.
 - Breaking out of echo chambers: The policy fellows have talked with about 16 researchers over the course of one year. Thus, they learned new perspectives on the policy issues they are working on. Likewise, the researchers learned policy perspectives on their research topics, which enables them to approach their research topics from a fresh perspective.
- **NEXUS/MODUS:** The HRK's MODUS project aims to further improve recognition and credit transfer practices at universities, enabling more transparency and flexibility as well as mobility and permeability.

The focal points of the project include:

- Coordination and dissemination of common, quality-assured standards for recognition and credit transfer at universities,
- Increased use of digital processes and infrastructures for more resource-efficient, simple recognition and credit transfer procedures, including testing of digital pilot applications,
- Information and advice for higher education institutions on all issues of recognition and credit transfer (service point).

In order to involve universities in a variety of ways, expert panels (so-called "future workshops") on the focus topics, an expert/consultant network, and an advisory board have been set up, and interesting pilot universities were involved. At the same time, the project provides target-group-oriented offers for information and advice, exchange, and networking among universities (workshops, online seminars, conferences). The effects of targeted measures are recorded with evaluations and surveys of the universities accompanying the project. In this way, the project aimed to become the central point of contact for transparent, authoritative, and university-related information, offering targeted support for universities. At the same time, MODUS, in close cooperation with the universities, wants to take on an important impulse-giving function in the increasing digitalization of intra-university recognition and credit transfer processes.

- Science Alliance Mainz:** The Scientific Alliance Mainz (Mainzer Wissenschaftsallianz, MWA) is a network of scientific and research institutions, companies and universities in the Mainz region, and it was founded in 2008. It serves as a platform for infra-scientific networking, but also for joint activities in science communication. Its now 23 members can intensify their cooperation in this knowledge and innovation transfer via the MWA in the sense of a cooperative partnership, as well as articulate and coordinate common interests. The network was founded in 2013 as a non-profit association. The network strongly supports the dialogue between science, business, administration and society within the framework of various event formats. One example is the yearly theme campaigns and the Mainz Science Market, which has been successfully held for 20 years. The theme campaigns helped to strengthen the public perception of science and research regionally and beyond. They improve understanding and promote networking and dialogue between citizens, companies, institutions and scientists and researchers in the Mainz region. To strengthen the public image, the umbrella brand "Wissen im Herzen" (Knowledge in the Heart) was created together with the City of Mainz, with the aim of bringing scientific knowledge to the general public. Events within the framework of the yearly theme campaigns are the regular "Meenzer Science-Schoppe" and, alternating every year, the "Mainzer Science Market" and the "Mainz Science Week".

The "Meenzer Science-Schoppe" is a format for the general public. Here, scientists give an insight into their current research in a relaxed after-work atmosphere in the local wine taverns. As a result of the COVID pandemic, the event has been expanded to include a digital format and open-air events. At the Science Market (every two years in autumn), researchers from the member institutions present their research to the public in a tent landscape on Gutenberg Platz in Mainz and invite people to join in and actively participate.

2.3.4 UBI

- Bio-All:** The project was intended to verify the progress and/or setbacks in the gender equality matter to present recommendations to the community to dynamize the process of effecting Gender Equality at UBI. UBIgual Project – Gender Equality Plan was established by the University of Beira Interior (UBI) and ran from 2009 to 2013 at the University of Beira Interior with the aim to define an institutional strategy that promotes real equality between men and women at work, eliminating stereotypes, attitudes, and obstacles that hinder the access to women and men to categories, resources, and working conditions with equal opportunities. This project led to UBI creating a Gender Equality Plan – which was called UBIgual (since 2011). In 2013, the UBI Gender Equality Commission was also created, which aims to the promotion of Gender Equality in the institution and monitor the Gender Equality Plan. Then, from 2013 to 2018 the structure for the current equality commission has been incorporated into the organizational structure of UBI. As of 2018, the commission for equality at UBI has representation from all faculties, with 2 faculty members from each faculty, 2 UBI employees, and also a student representative, i.e. it has representation from all relational centers of UBI. So it is a commission composed of 15 people and it is parity, which seeks to have balanced representations of both genders. In the scope of this initiative, gender equality reports have always been made, which are available and public, which somehow also aim to provide data and analysis on gender equality issues at the university and that can be used by the different levels of the institution to make decisions or guide decisions in this area.
- Ignite your future:** Ignite Your Future is a technology-based event that aims to show students from the 9th to 12th grades the digital world. Thus, it aims to help young people find their career path and acquire important skills for their development. The event is organized by the collaboration among the University of Beira Interior; Municipality of Fundão and Altran (now Capgemini Engineering) of Portugal. Ignite Your Future is an initiative held in 4 consecutive years (from 2016 to 2019, so far) that, throughout its 4 editions, has brought

together more than 500 young people from all over the country to live experiences in the areas of computer science and robotics. The event gathers students from the 9th to the 12th school years, from several places in Portugal, interested in learning and carrying out projects in the areas of computing and robotics, acquiring skills in the field of new technologies, being an opportunity for those who want to learn and know more about this area. The participants have contact with learning and competition programs on technical and technological components that go through robotics and programming, which are the professional skills of the future. Ignite Your Future is organized by the University of Beira Interior, the company Altran (currently Capgemini Engineering), and the City Hall of Fundão, the city where the event is held. There have already been 4 annual editions of Ignite Your Future, with the participation of around 150 young people interested in learning and carrying out projects in the areas of computer science and robotics. The Ignite Your Future program is composed of technological competitions, team-building actions, conferences, contacts with companies, and a visit to UBI, besides sports and adventure activities. For this project, UBI mobilizes about 40 students, who are direct mentors of the event, as well as several teachers, students, and other professionals, from the Department of Informatics and others.

- **Social support fund_Be solidarity:** The Social Support Fund (FAS) was created by the University of Beira Interior (UBI) and aims to constitute a support mechanism for its students, promoting solidarity and social equity, as well as reducing school dropouts, contributing to the intellectual and academic development of all under equal circumstances. The FAS supports students with proven economic needs, preventing them from dropping out of education due to these difficulties and developing other skills. The FAS has a commission that decides the attribution of the allocation of the support, composed of UBI's Rector; UBI's Vice-Rector with teaching assignments; UBI's Vice-Rector with social responsibility assignments; UBI's Faculties Presidents; UBI's Administrator; UBI's Social Action Services Administrator; Students' Provider; President of the Academic Association. While BSP is composed by following partners: Monitoring Commission da UBI; AAUBI; Covilhã Band; Food Bank against Hunger; Casa do Povo da UBI; Happy Wish; LEO Covilhã; Portuguese League Against Cancer; LIONS International; O Mundo da Carolina; REFOOD; Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Covilhã; Portuguese Red Cross; ADM Estrela; COOLABORA; AJAS; Ultriplo; Erasmus Student Network; Covilhã City Hall; Instinto; Quatro Corações; Modatex. The program aims to provide a system that articulates and directs the contributions of individuals and entities, in monetary values, goods or work, for the prevention or resolution of diverse social problems. For this purpose, it has a set of instruments:
 1. the Solidarity Fund (which recollects donations for financial support),
 2. the Solidarity Store (which welcomes donations in goods and is responsible for the support services in goods and sales/solidarity exchanges),
 3. and the Solidarity Bank (which welcomes gifts of work and organizes and distributes employees in social tasks) -, which aim to promote solidarity and social equity, as well as to reduce school dropouts for economic and social reasons.
- **UBIQUAL:** The project was intended to verify the progress and/or setbacks in the gender equality matter to present recommendations to the community to dynamize the process of effecting Gender Equality at UBI. UBIqual Project – Gender Equality Plan was established by the University of Beira Interior (UBI) and ran from 2009 to 2013 at the University of Beira Interior with the aim to define an institutional strategy that promotes real equality between men and women at work, eliminating stereotypes, attitudes, and obstacles that hinder the access to women and men to categories, resources, and working conditions with equal opportunities. This project led to UBI creating a Gender Equality Plan – which was called UBIqual (since 2011). In 2013, the UBI Gender Equality Commission was also created, which aims to the promotion of Gender Equality in the institution and monitor the Gender Equality Plan. Then, from 2013 to 2018 the structure for the current equality commission has been incorporated into the organizational structure of UBI. As of 2018, the commission for equality

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- UNITA: is an alliance of six research universities from five countries - University of Beira Interior (Portugal), University of Zaragoza (Spain), University of Pau et des Pays de l'Adour (France), University of Savoie Mont Blanc (France), University of Torino (Italy) and University of Vest din Timisoara (Romania) - gathering together more than 160 000 students and 13 000 staff members. Within this project, the universities are aiming to cooperate based on mutual trust in a transformational project and thus establish a new model of increasingly collaborative and integrated teaching, research, and innovation through enhanced mobility and with strong links to their ecosystems. UNITA is not only composed of universities, but also of relevant actors in each regional ecosystem represented by the socio-economic sector, public authorities, policymakers, and civil organizations. Its goal is to drive excellence in the European Higher Education area and become attractive also for students from other continents, especially Africa and the Americas, with whom common languages are shared. UNITA is also committed to supporting the development of the societies and territories in which it is established, particularly in those somewhat peripheral areas such as rural and cross-border mountain regions. The UNITA universities also have in common three fundamental constitutive characteristics:
 - They are located in rural and cross-border mountain regions in Southern, Central, and Eastern Europe: Serra da Estrela (Beira Interior), Pyrenees (Pau and Zaragoza), Alps (Savoie Mont Blanc and Torino), and the Banat Mountains (Timisoara), i.e., in ecosystems that share similar challenges;
 - They intend to actively use Romance languages in addition to English, thereby enhancing linguistic diversity and promoting inclusion;
 - They share innovative educational and research areas, especially in the fields of renewable energy, cultural heritage, and the circular economy, in particular the Bioeconomy, which has a considerable spreading impact, both in terms of ecosystem sustainability and in terms of employability for students and citizens. The choice of these three areas corresponds to several areas of the Smart Specialization Strategies.

Appendix 1

The researchers must compile information on the set of initiatives/good practices they gathered as good examples, in order to fill out the following dataset:

Case number	PP# #
Country	
Partner	
Identification	
Description of the activities	
Description of the team involved	
Major outcomes	
Good practice and lessons learned	



Implementing partners/stakeholders	
Implementation date	
Time life/timespan of the initiative	
Funding sources	
Scope and pillars and brief justification Please select your case	Scope: <input type="checkbox"/> International <input type="checkbox"/> European <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Pillars: <input type="checkbox"/> (I PILAR) Innovation <input type="checkbox"/> (II PILAR) Governance <input type="checkbox"/> (III PILAR) Sustainability Brief justification:
Scope and Pillars SDGs goals and targets Please select your case, tick and erase the non-important https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOAL 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere - TARGET 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day - TARGET 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions - TARGET 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable - TARGET 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance - TARGET 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme

	<p>events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions - GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture - TARGET 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round - TARGET 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons - TARGET 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment - TARGET 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed - TARGET 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries - TARGET 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round - TARGET 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility - GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages - TARGET 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births - TARGET 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least
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	<p>as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases - TARGET 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being - TARGET 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol - TARGET 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents - TARGET 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes - TARGET 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all - TARGET 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination - TARGET 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all - TARGET 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate - TARGET 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States - TARGET 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks - GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - TARGET 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes - TARGET 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education - TARGET 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship - TARGET 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations - TARGET 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy - TARGET 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development - TARGET 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries - TARGET 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all - TARGET 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States - GOAL 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls - TARGET 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere - TARGET 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation - TARGET 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation - TARGET 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate - TARGET 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life - TARGET 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women - TARGET 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels - TARGET 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws - GOAL 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all - TARGET 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all - TARGET 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations - TARGET 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally - TARGET 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity - TARGET 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate - TARGET 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes - TARGET 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies - TARGET 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management - GOAL 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all - TARGET 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services - TARGET 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix - TARGET 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency - TARGET 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology - TARGET 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing
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	<p>countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOAL 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all - TARGET 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries - TARGET 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors - TARGET 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services - TARGET 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead - TARGET 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value - TARGET 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training - TARGET 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms - TARGET 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment - TARGET 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products - TARGET 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all - TARGET 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries - TARGET 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization - GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation - TARGET 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development
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	<p>and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries - TARGET 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets - TARGET 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities - TARGET 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending - TARGET 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States - TARGET 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 - TARGET 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities - GOAL 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries - TARGET 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average - TARGET 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status - TARGET 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard - TARGET 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality - TARGET 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations - TARGET 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies - TARGET 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes - TARGET 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements - TARGET 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent - GOAL 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable - TARGET 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums - TARGET 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations - TARGET 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management - TARGET 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels - TARGET 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning - GOAL 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns - TARGET 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries - TARGET 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources - TARGET 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses - TARGET 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their
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	<p>release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse - TARGET 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle - TARGET 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities - TARGET 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature - TARGET 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products - TARGET 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production - TARGET 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities - GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts - TARGET 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries - TARGET 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning - TARGET 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning - TARGET 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible - TARGET 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities - GOAL 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development - TARGET 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-
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	<p>based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels - TARGET 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics - TARGET 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information - TARGET 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation [c] - TARGET 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism - TARGET 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries - TARGET 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets - TARGET 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of 'The future we want' - GOAL 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss - TARGET 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements - TARGET 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally - TARGET 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by
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	<p>desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development - TARGET 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species - TARGET 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed - TARGET 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species - TARGET 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts - TARGET 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems - TARGET 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation - GOAL 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels - TARGET 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere - TARGET 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children - TARGET 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all - TARGET 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime - TARGET 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms - TARGET 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels - TARGET 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels - TARGET 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance - TARGET 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration - TARGET 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements - TARGET 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TARGET 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development - GOAL 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development - TARGET 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection - TARGET 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries - TARGET 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources - TARGET 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress - TARGET 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries - TARGET 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism - TARGET 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology - TARGET 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation - TARGET 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda - TARGET 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 - TARGET 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
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- TARGET 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- TARGET 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- TARGET 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- TARGET 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- TARGET 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed States and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- TARGET 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Benchmarking Evaluation

Definitions:
Internal stakeholders: All the actors (that is, employees, managers and representatives) that are directly engaged, committed and in charge of the reference initiative identified in the scope of the R&I Loop project.

External stakeholders: All the actors (e.g. users, beneficiaries, supporters, etc.) that are interested, but who are not responsible, in the development of the reference initiative identified in the scope of the R&I Loop project.

Internal stakeholders' evaluation:

In this item, the internal stakeholders identify the performance of the reference initiative, in terms of SDGs' adoption, taking as reference a five point Likert scale.

Evaluation scale:

1	2	3	4	5
No adoption of SDGs		Internal adoption of practices oriented to SDGs' implementation		Internal and external implementation of the SDGs

	<p><u>Levels of the scale:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No adoption. 2. No substantial adoption. 3. Internal adoption. 4. Internal adoption and no external substantial implementation. 5. Substantial implementation, both at internal and external level. <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>External stakeholders' evaluation:</p> <p>In this item, the external stakeholders identify the performance of the reference initiative in terms of SDGs' adoption, taking as reference a five point Likert scale.</p> <p><u>Evaluation scale:</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No adoption of SDGs</td> <td></td> <td>Internal adoption of practices oriented to SDGs' implementation</td> <td></td> <td>Internal and external implementation of the SDGs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Levels of the scale:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No adoption. 2. No substantial adoption. 3. Internal adoption. 4. Internal adoption and no external substantial implementation. 5. Substantial implementation, both at internal and external level. 	1	2	3	4	5	No adoption of SDGs		Internal adoption of practices oriented to SDGs' implementation		Internal and external implementation of the SDGs
1	2	3	4	5							
No adoption of SDGs		Internal adoption of practices oriented to SDGs' implementation		Internal and external implementation of the SDGs							
Other info											

