



SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

University of Applied Sciences Burgenland



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



**Interpretation
of partnerships for
the goals**



Main goal: to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Achieving the global sustainable development goals requires collaboration of all countries. The UN calls for strong and optimistic partnerships on equal terms at all levels (personal, political and economic). Many of the goals require good funding and planning strategies and therefore an international exchange in the areas of economy, technology and innovation. Above all, the countries of the Global South must be supported and taken seriously in order to co-create a better world for all.

What does international cooperation in science, innovation and technology mean?

UNIDO's STI Group runs a programme that seeks to enhance SMEs' productivity and international competitiveness in the short- and long-term. This is done by improving the quality of production inputs — labor, tangible and intangible assets and intermediates — making available appropriate advanced technologies and improving factors — internal and external to SMEs — that allow for a faster rate of innovation and an effective technology transfer, serving as a global forum.

Source: unido.org



Did you know that UNIDO conducts a technical cooperation programme with a focus on science, technology and innovation (STI) that measures and analyses gaps in technology, and works toward decreasing them in a systematic and sustainable fashion?

Source: unido.org



"We have a framework for action — the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. We should make good on our promises for people and planet... we must therefore focus on the social impact and the economic response and recovery." (António Guterres)

Source: un.org



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What is Net ODA?



Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans and the provision of technical assistance.

Source: data.oecd.org



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Did you know that net ODA flows were \$161 billion in 2020, an increase of 7% in real terms compared to 2019, reaching its highest level ever recorded?

Source: oecd.org

"In Austria we need to approximately double our ODA as development assistance contributions to meet the target of 0.7% of Gross National Income, to which we committed ourselves."

Sources: un.org and ec.europa.eu



What are international investments as FDI?

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a category of long-term cross-border investment in corporations. Investments in foreign companies only qualify as FDI if a minimum equity share of 10% is acquired. Investments below this threshold are classified either as “portfolio investment” or “other investment.”

Source: oenb.at

Did you know that global flows of FDI dropped by 40% in 2020?

Source: un.org



“Europe (Regulation [EU] 2019/452) has a very strict screening framework of foreign investments coming from outside of Europe into the Union, checking if the planned transaction threatens the local security or public order.”

Source: bmdw.gv.at

Model: multi-stakeholder platform for partnership



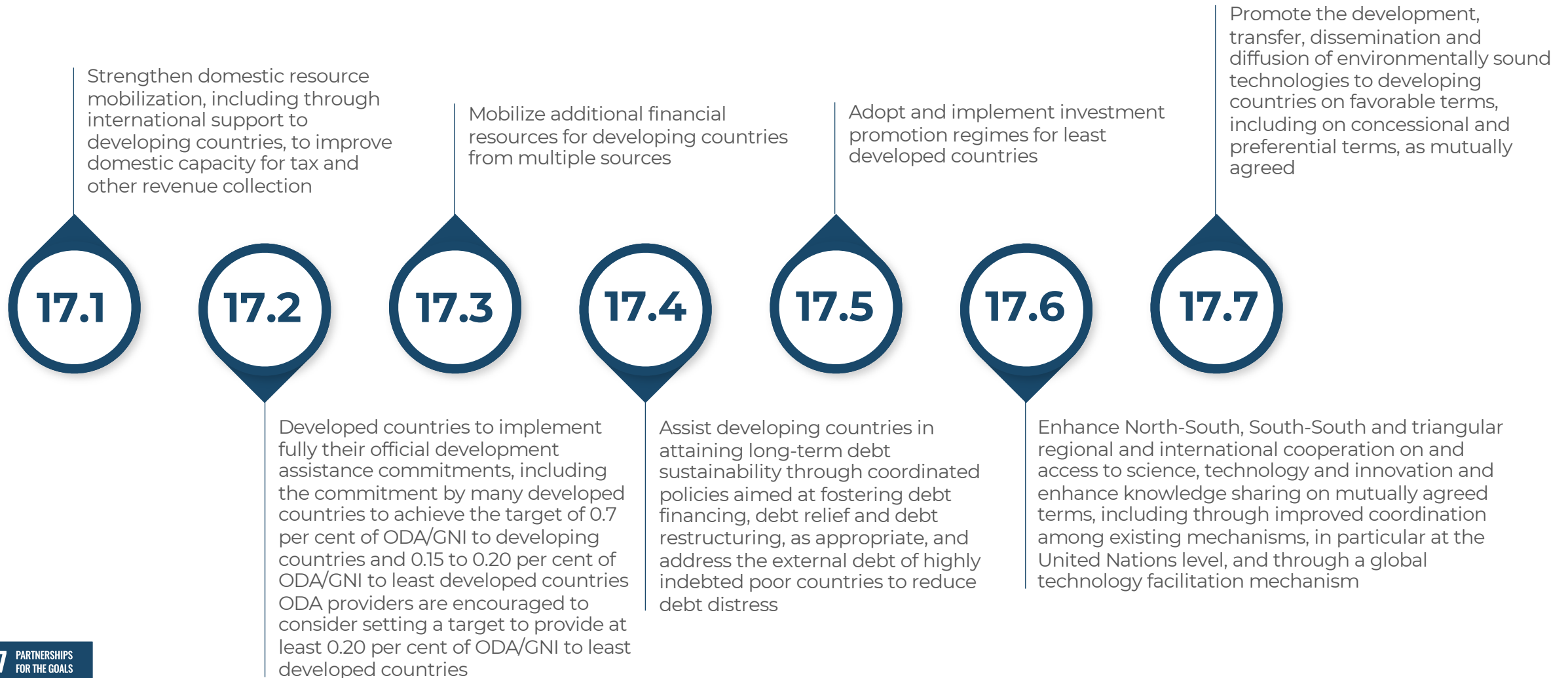
Source: The SDG Partnership Guidebook and Partnership Platforms for the SDGs, un.org



Did you know that Finland, Sweden and Denmark are leading the way concerning progress toward achieving all 17 SDGs? What is your country's position?

Source: sdgindex.org

Subgoals: targets



Subgoals: targets



Subgoals: targets



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**Current state of
global partnerships**

Report 2020

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020



Source: un.org

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

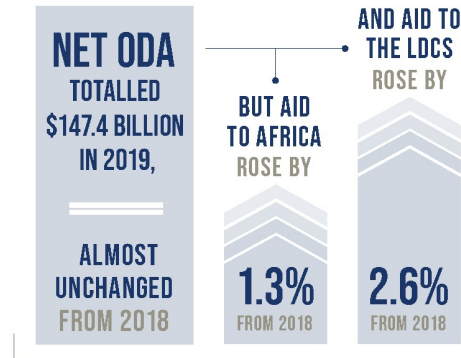


Source: un.org



STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BEFORE COVID-19



GLOBAL FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IS EXPECTED TO DECLINE BY UP TO 40% IN 2020

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

REMITTANCES TO LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES - AN ECONOMIC LIFELINE FOR MANY POOR HOUSEHOLDS - ARE PROJECTED TO FALL

\$554 BILLION IN 2019 → \$445 BILLION IN 2020

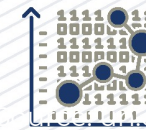


FIXED-BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS

PER 100 INHABITANTS IN 2019

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| DEVELOPED COUNTRIES | DEVELOPING COUNTRIES |
| 33.6 | 11.2 |

INTERNATIONAL FUNDING FOR DATA AND STATISTICS WAS \$690 MILLION IN 2017

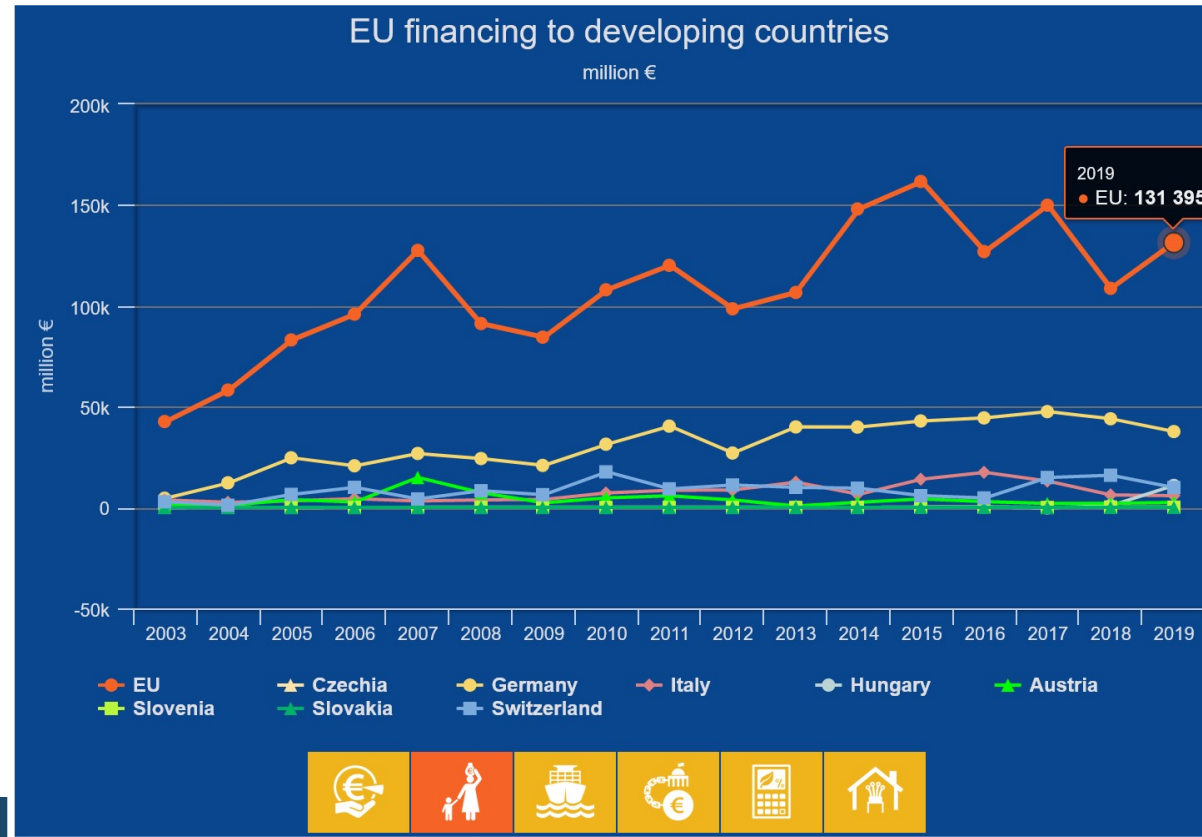


ONLY HALF THE LEVEL IT NEEDS TO BE



Source: un.org

Some European statistics



Source: ec.europa.eu

Did you know that in 2019, Austria contributed 2.5 billion Euros in financing to developing countries through the EU? Check out your country's contributions!

Source: ec.europa.eu

Source: ec.europa.eu

"We were recently applying for a Horizon Europe project — that is the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation with a budget of €95.5 billion. It tackles climate change, helps to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and boosts the EU's competitiveness and growth. The programme facilitates collaboration and strengthens the impact of research and innovation for developing, supporting and implementing EU policies while tackling global challenges. It supports creating and better dispersing of excellent knowledge and technologies."



Implementation in Austria as of 2020

| Target | National indicators (selected) | Trend |
|--------|--|-------|
| 17.2 | Official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income | ↓ |
| | Official development assistance to least developed countries | ↓ |
| 17.6 | International agreements on science and/or technology cooperation | ↑ |
| | Total number of broadband connections | : |
| 17.8 | Number of individuals (aged 16–74) using the Internet in the last 3 months | ↑ |
| 17.13 | TARGET: Macroeconomic stability | ✓ |
| 17.18 | TARGET: Quality statistics | ✓ |
| 17.19 | TARGET: Measurement of sustainable development | ✓ |

Source: Statistics Austria. 8-year trend 2010–2018 (if figures missing, at least 7-year trend) in 4 categories (↑↗↘↓) if there is a clear target (quantitative/normative); ✓ (part of the) indicator target achieved; : calculation of trend not possible. More information about methodological questions can be found in the National Indicator Report 2020.

> Official development assistance (ODA) spending (expressed as a percentage of the gross national income) fell from 0.32% (2010) to 0.26% (2018).

> In 2018, the percentage of people who used the Internet in the previous three months stood at 87.5% (2010: 74.2%).

> The number of broadband connections in Austria also increased.



Did you know that Austria has its own Austrian Development Agency (ADA) with the aim of combating poverty, ensuring peace and preserving the environment?

Source: entwicklung.at



Main issues to solve in Austria as of 2020



Nurture global relationships and increase global cooperation and (financial) support



Implement more multilateralism (coordinating collaborative policy making between countries)



Support relevant initiatives (civil society & private sector) through state-guided development of multi-actor partnerships



Did you know that European Research Area (ERA) Portal Austria – a knowledge-sharing platform – is supporting initiatives like Horizon Europe?

Source: era.gv.at

Sources: uninetz.at and uninetz.at

“Not only countries and their governments are financing developing countries, also many families support their members in those countries. Remittances are monetary transfers sent by workers living abroad to their families at home. The ability to find employment abroad and send money home is critical for many of the world’s most economically disadvantaged people. Those remittance flows are projected to shrink 14% by 2021. Austrian households sent 5.9 billion Euro in 2019 to their families abroad.”



Sources: worldbank.org and worldbank.org



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**Potential
contributions
Learning activity**

Before thinking about potential contributions...

- Imagine an organization (business).
What is the core purpose of this organization*?
- Who are this organization's internal and external stakeholders?
- How do "global partnerships to implement the SDGs" impact it (its purpose, its stakeholders, its operation, its viability)?
- What challenges and/or costs emerge for this organization for participating and collaborating on the fulfillment of the SDGs?
- On the other hand, what opportunities and/or benefits arise?
- With all this in mind, what contributions** might this organization make to reach SDG 17 within its sphere of influence via inward and outward actions?

* Meant here are all sizes, all types

** Consider contributions inside the organization (referring to everything that is a resource to the organization and is directly or indirectly controlled by the organization, for instance, human resources, know how, monetary and material resources) and the outside of the organization (referring to everything outside of the organization that it can influence but lies outside of its control, for instance, policy change, partnering with other organizations, etc...)



Potential contributions by educational institutions

The purpose of educational institutions is to educate and train for life and for particular professional interests.

In terms of SDG 17, the tasks lie in serving as a platform for helping people and organizations understand what sustainable development is all about and how they could contribute on the one hand and create a rich environment for amplifying interaction and facilitate collaborative creative engagement to collectively reach all the SDGs on the other.



Did you know that there is a platform where you can learn about good practices in SDG partnerships, where you can filter by SDGs, by region, but also by types of entity like academic institutions?

Source: un.org

Potential contributions by educational institutions, cont.

Potential inward actions:

- provide scholarships to talented students from the Global South
- offer training to students on the topic of creating and maintaining successful partnerships and creative engagement methods
- support student groups mobilizing actions on SDGs

Potential outward actions:

- partner up for SDGs with other universities, public or private sector and join forces in implementing collaboratively developed solutions
- join platforms for knowledge exchange on SDG-related information, projects, products and solutions
- establish partnerships with other universities for exchange, collaborative research and support towards the achievement of the SDGs

Potential contributions by municipalities

The purpose of municipalities is to plan, manage, and improve public work and services to the community.

In terms of SDG 17, municipalities should build partnerships with other cities and governments to learn from each other and share best practices regarding their contributions toward the SDGs.



Did you know that Vienna has agreements on experience and knowledge exchange with 11 cities globally regarding topics like urban development, waste and energy management, housing, public transport and health care, but also urban development, waste and energy management, housing, public transport and health care?

Source: wien.gv.at



"I have just recently seen that my home village became an E-5 municipality, where they fulfil specific requirements towards climate action, but where they can also share experiences and learn best practices from each other."

Source: e5-gemeinden.at

Potential contributions by municipalities, cont.

Potential inward actions:

- participate in SDG-related award opportunities to improve awareness
- provide check and balance information concerning your own SDG-related actions as well as those of your national, local and/or regional governments
- diversify actions by engaging in effective public-private as well as civil society partnerships

Potential outward actions:

- encourage citizens' participation in local groups working on SDGs
- co-create (with citizens) a strategic plan for the future that includes contributions towards the SDGs
- foster partnerships with other municipalities, possibly across borders, to tackle SDG-related issues together

Potential contributions by corporations and other organizations

The purpose of for-profit organizations (i.e. business) is to provide a service in exchange for resources (i.e. money). The purpose of non-profit organizations is to impact society in a certain way — both need to generate and/or collect adequate resources to pay for their operations and activities and/or make profit.

In terms of SDG 17, the opportunities for contribution may vary greatly between different types or sizes of organizations, but their core contributions to society for reaching SDG 17 are to form SDG-related partnerships and encourage private and public participation and to participate in standardized reporting systems (publishing their contributions toward the SDGs).



Did you know that there is an initiative to get corporations to work together on the SDGs called “The Business Avengers” launched by The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)? They represent a combined 500 billion USD revenue and have 900000 employees.

Source: sdg.iisd.org



Potential contributions by corporations and other organizations, cont.

Potential inward actions:

- form collaborations internally, between departments, to gain momentum and inspire each other
- conduct SDG-workshops with all employees to not only make them aware of the organization's contributions toward the SDGs, but also to harvest their ideas and feedback for improvement
- reward staff who have successfully initiated SDG-collaborations with partners outside of the organization

Potential outward actions:

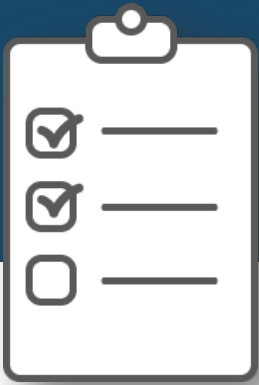
- engage in dialogues and partnerships focused on collective action for achieving the SDGs
- collaborate with government and civil society to foster contributions toward SDGs
- collaborate with other companies on innovative research towards circularity, biodiversity and climate action

"I used to work for a company that went through a holistic impact assessment, learning about its contributions towards environment, community, employees and customers/suppliers and to improve transparency on those topics. In addition, the result shows a direct comparison to other companies and businesses – it is called B Impact Assessment, and it can be used for free."

Source: bimpactassessment.net



Activity: potential contributions by an organization of your choice



The purpose of xyz organization is to...

In terms of SDG 17, the tasks for this organization might be:

Potential inward actions:

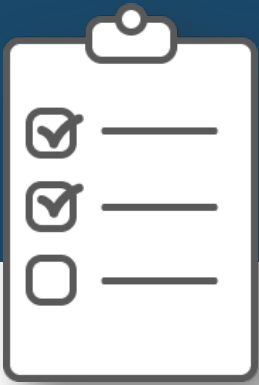
Potential outward actions:

How do inward and outward actions interact and impact each other?

Are partnerships necessary for the desired impact?



Activity: checking design of potential contributions



Returning to the opening questions:

- In which ways do the designed actions support the core purpose of xyz organization?
- In which ways do the designed actions serve the internal and external stakeholders of xyz organization?
- What balance between costs vs. benefits (or challenge vs. opportunity) can be noticed for xyz organization for participating and collaborating on the fulfillment of the SDGs?
- How do the designed inward and outward actions cohere and create synergy for xyz impact?



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**Reflection and
resources
Learning activity**

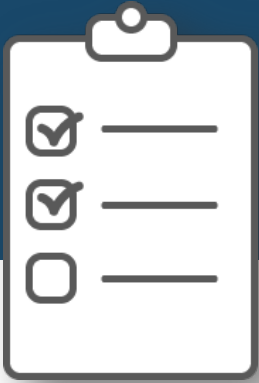
Reflection and some resources

- Why is SDG 17 crucial?
- How can the Global North and Global South partner up for implementing the SDGs?
- What kind of platforms do you know that facilitate collaborative SDG actions?
- What kind of cooperations do you think are useful for achieving the SDGs?
- What could an individual contribute to achieving SDG 17?
- Why is implementation of the SDGs so slow? After all, the agreement to work on the SDGs was signed in 2015 and followed the millennium goals from the year 2000 — so, we are not new to sustainable development goals!

Further Infos:

- [SDG definition of the UN](#)
- [EU progress report on SDGs 2020](#)
- [Article “SDG Connectivity Dilemma”](#)
- [Article “SDGs - dilemma or opportunity for business?”](#)
- [Article “The SDGs and their trade-offs”](#)
- [Article “Ethics and the SDGs”](#)
- [Expert voices about SDGs](#)
- [SDG index and monitoring](#)
- [SDG Report 2021](#)

Activity: SDG journey

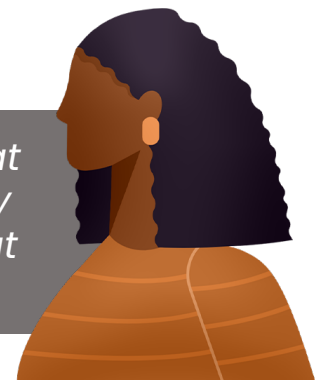


- Put your SDG glasses on and observe your environment under the SDG 17 umbrella for a week. Look for collaborative action, locally, on a European scale, and globally.
- If appropriate and allowed, take pictures of the found circumstances and catalogue the photos in a scrapbook). Before you venture out, it might be a good idea to inform yourself about legal responsibilities when taking photos of people: [oesterreich.gv.at](https://www.oesterreich.gv.at) (If you are not in Austria, look for the regulations of the respective country!)

Possible resource for online scrapbook (free for classrooms and non-profits): [canva.com](https://www.canva.com)

You have come to the end of the SDG journey. Now, put all your SDG journey materials together and complete your scrapbook. Look through your observations, what patterns can you notice about your observations, about achievement potential of the SDGs? Where are there problem areas in your world? Where are opportunities to do more or work more effectively? What can you, personally, do to contribute?

“When I drive around some municipalities in my home country, I notice that we have partnerships with cities or villages, even in other countries. I really like this kind of cooperation across borders and sometimes continents that can be seen and felt at home. We can learn so much from each other”



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Sources

Slide 3:

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Slide 4:

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Slide 12:

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Slide 23:

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