



The Sustainable Development Goals A Global Vision for Local Action

*Peter Wollaert
UNITAR Fellow
Managing Director CIFAL Flanders*

UN City Hall Talk #3 Gent, 01 06 2016



cifal
Flanders



unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research





UN Training & Competence Centre launched in October 2015 and located in Antwerp

Promote peace & human rights and the declarations, principles and guidelines of the United Nations, in particular the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Organise trainings, e-learnings, lectures and public events: **Action Learning for Smart Sustainability**

Empower **Leaders in Society**: politicians & government officials, academia, trade unions, ngos & civil society and businesses

CIFAL GLOBAL NETWORK: HQ GENEVA & 15 REGIONAL HUBS





BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY FOR AGENDA 2030





THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

Preamble Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Preamble Fearful and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the neglect of which has allowed to spread throughout the world a climate of fear and hatred, and that the highest aspiration of the common people,

Preamble it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse to a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Preamble it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations,

Preamble the people of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

declared as one of their purposes to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Preamble Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Preamble a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Preamble We, the Members of the United Nations, have proclaimed this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, in the confidence that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2 Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether the territory is independent, trust, non-self-governing, or under any other form of temporary arrangement.

Article 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6 Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10 Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11 Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law. In the course of a criminal trial, he shall be entitled to all the rights and guarantees of a fair trial.

Article 12 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13 Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the territory of each state.

Article 14 Everyone has the right to leave his country and to return to his country.

Article 15 Everyone has the right to a nationality.

Article 16 Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which is the basis of the peace and stability of society.

Article 17 Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

Article 18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, freedom to manifest his religion in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

Article 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20 Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

Article 21 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

Article 22 Everyone has the right to social security.

Article 23 Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Article 24 Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25 Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and education for his children.

Article 26 Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, peace and friendship among all nations, racial and religious groups, and shall foster the activities of the United Nations and its Members.

Article 27 Everyone has the right to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

Article 28 Everyone has the right to the free and peaceful enjoyment of his property, in the company of others.

Article 29 Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

Article 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any state, group or person to engage in any activity aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Article 31 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 32 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 33 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 34 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

Article 35 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his freedom of movement and residence within the territory of each state.

Article 36 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to leave his country and to return to his country.

Article 37 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

Article 38 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 39 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Article 40 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

Article 41 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to take part in the government of his country.

Article 42 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to social security.

Article 43 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Article 44 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 45 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and education for his children.

Article 46 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

Article 47 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to the free and peaceful enjoyment of his property, in the company of others.

Article 48 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 49 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Article 50 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.



DECEMBER 2015: 21st CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP) TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (FCCC)



Nations Unies

Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015

COP21/CMP11

Paris, France



United Nations



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1

Date: 12 December 2015

Original: English

Conference of the Parties

Twenty-first session
Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

Agenda item 4(b)

Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)

Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties

ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 1/CP.17 on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action,

Also recalling Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention,

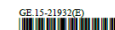
Further recalling relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.16, 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20,

Welcoming the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/1, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in particular its goal 13, and the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,

Recognizing that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires the widest possible cooperation by all countries, and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions,

Also recognizing that deep reductions in global emissions will be required in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and emphasizing the need for urgency in addressing climate change,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples,



Please recycle





DON'T MISS > Urban Data goes open with launch of new portal



Latest News

Afghanistan holds national urban conference
11/09/2015

Japanese Ambassador opens pre-school
built through Un-Habitat infrastructure...
11/05/2015

DIMSUR holds third Executive Board meeting
11/05/2015

Burkina Faso holds first ever National Urban
Forum
11/05/2015

Home Conference PrepCom1 PrepCom2 Regional and Thematic meetings
Issue Papers and Policy Units Member States UN & IGOs Major Groups / Stakeholders
Documents Media Together Towards Habitat III Habitat III Newsletter

Habitat III is the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, to take place in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 – 20 October, 2016.. This was decided in General Assembly [Resolution 66/207](#) and [69/226](#). [Resolution 67/216](#) decided on modalities, preparatory activities and format of the conference. [Resolution 69/226](#) decided on host-country and dates of the third session of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference.

Habitat III offers Member States an opportunity to discuss a New Urban Agenda that will focus on policies and strategies that can result in effectively harnessing the power and forces behind urbanization.

What will Habitat III offer?





IN-COMPANY TRAININGS







UNITAR Virtual Learning Environment

English (en) ▶ My courses ▶ HOME My profile ▶ Courses ▶ This course ▶

My home ▶ My courses ▶ Sustainable Urbanization ▶ CL2015

NAVIGATION

- My home
 - Site home
 - Site pages
 - My profile
 - Current course
 - CL2015**
 - Participants
 - Badges
 - General
 - Module 1
 - Module 2
 - Module 3
 - Module 4
 - Module 5
 - Course Evaluation
 - My courses

ACTIVITIES

- Forums
- Resources
- SCORM packages

Collaborative Leadership 2015

Welcome to the Collaborative Leadership Course!

Your progress ?



- About the Course
- Learner Guide
- User Guide
- Course Announcements
- Technical Support
- Welcome! Introduce Yourself



UN TALKS: PUBLIC LECTURES WITH UN KEYNOTE SPEAKERS







SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Developed in collaboration with **TROLLBÄCK + COMPANY** | TheGlobalGoals@trollback.com | +1.212.529.1010
For queries on usage, contact: dpicampaigns@un.org

'START TO SDG' IN YOUR PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL LIFE







Persoonlijke prioriteiten	
1.	
2.	
3.	

Gemeenschappelijke prioriteiten	
1.	
2.	
3.	

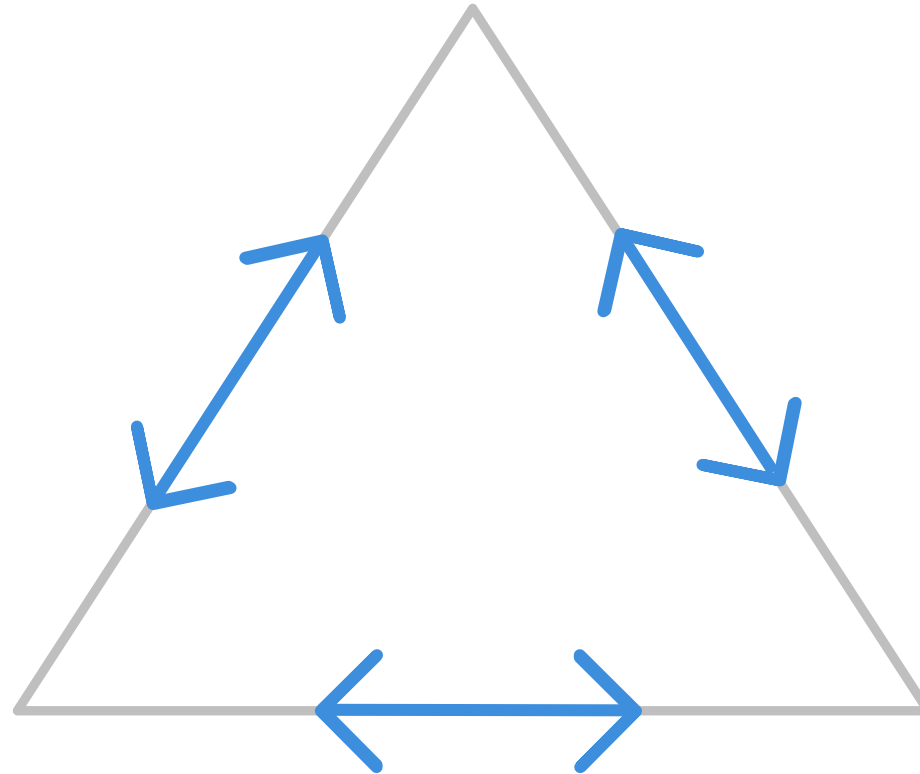


Persoonlijke prioriteiten	
1.	
2.	
3.	

Gemeenschappelijke prioriteiten	
1.	
2.	
3.	



1. UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



3. Corporate Social Responsibility 2.0

- Intrapreneurship
- Social Business
- Social Economy
- Future Proof Business Models

2. Smart & Sustainable Cities



Mining and the 17 SDGs: Indicative Priorities

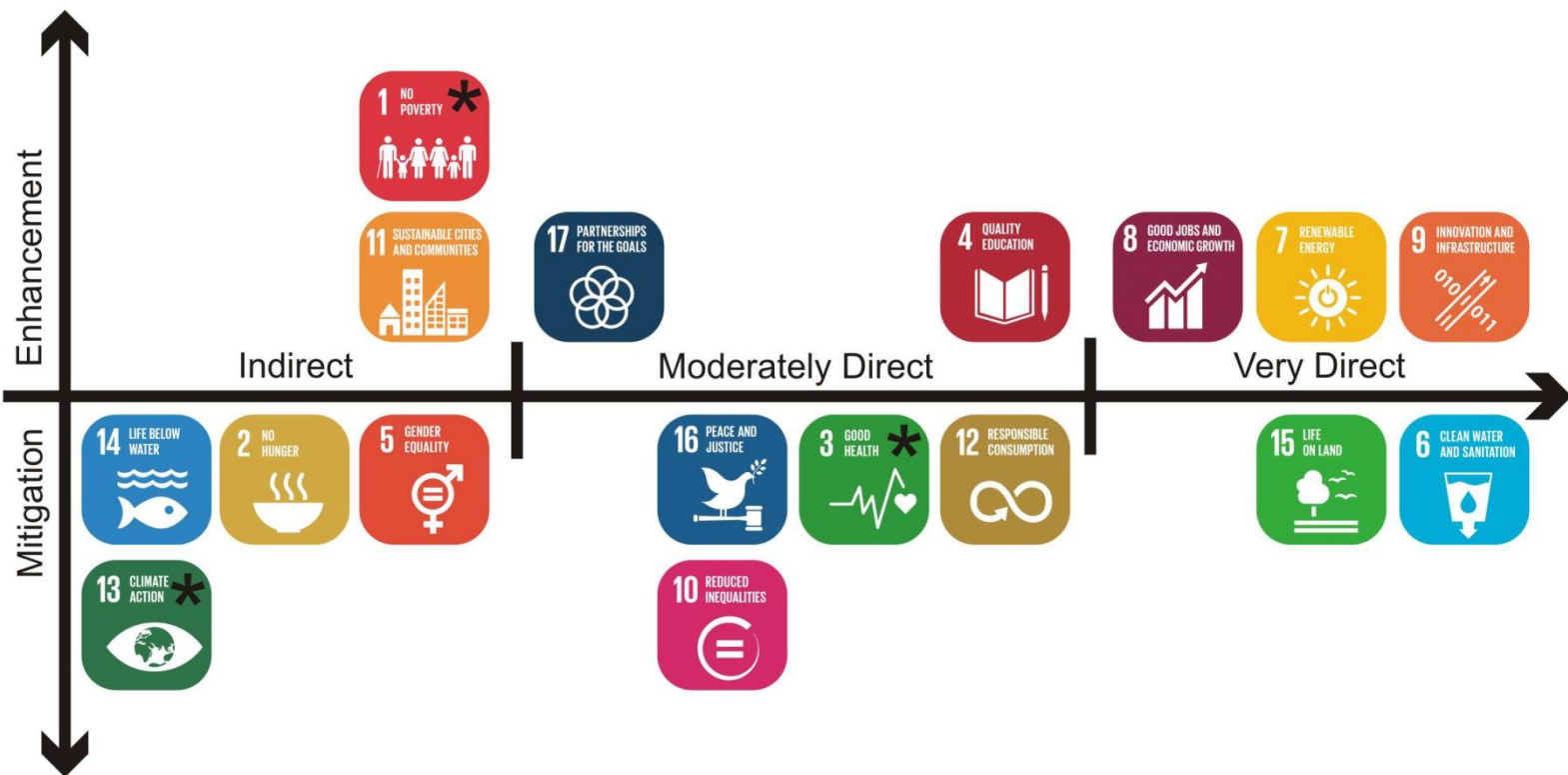


Figure 2: Indicative prioritization of SDGs for mining companies globally based on aggregating, for each goal, the relevance of each of its targets to mining. Individual cases may deviate from this categorization. Three horizontal categories = degree of impact mining has on goal: very direct, moderately direct, and indirect. Within each category, the farther right a goal is, the greater the impact mining has on its accomplishment. Two vertical categories = predominant focus for making positive impact (enhancement of positive impacts; mitigation of negative impacts). *Asterisked icons in practice have greater relevance for mining than the scoring suggests. Icons modified from <http://www.globalgoals.org/>.

'START TO SDG' IN COMPANIES



Sustainable Development Goals and our Sustainability Commitments

Coca-Cola Enterprises is committed to supporting the Sustainable Development Goals. We believe in the power of partnership between business, government and civil society to create a more sustainable world. Through our sustainability commitments and targets we are playing our part in helping to support the Global Goals.



We are committed to **supporting the communities** in which we operate. We aim to invest 1% of our annual pre-tax profit to support charitable and community partners.



In Great Britain, we established a partnership with **the charity FareShare** to ensure that any surplus stock is donated to local projects and charities. Drinks worth an equivalent value of £100k were donated in 2014.



Obesity is a complex challenge, influenced by many factors. We understand that diet and calorie intake, including calories in our products can have an impact on health and wellbeing. **We will play our part** by reducing calories across our portfolio by 10% and enabling three million people to be physically active by 2020.



We want to help young people gain the skills they need for the workplace. Through our education centers and partnerships (including Passport to Employment in France, The Real Business Challenge in Great Britain and JINC in the Netherlands) we will **support the skills development and learning needs of 250,000 young people** each year by 2020.



We are committed to **supporting the communities** in which we operate. We aim to invest 1% of our annual pre-tax profit to support charitable and community partners.



We aim to **support the skills development and learning needs of 250,000 young people** each year by 2020 with our eight education centers and several education partnership programs.



Our local economic contribution includes the jobs we provide and the investments we make. Across our territories, each Coca-Cola job supports on average a further nine jobs in the wider economy – from suppliers and transport to hospitality and retail workers.



We aim to achieve world-class safety standards and a zero-accident workplace. We have also developed our **Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles** to ensure that our suppliers respect human and workplace rights across our value chain.



We are part of the RE100 initiative and have committed to **source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources** by 2020. This will help us to reduce the carbon footprint of our products by a third by 2020.



We protect the future sustainability of our **local water sources** and undertake source vulnerability assessments to assess water quality and water scarcity risks. We use as little water as possible and aim to use 1.2 liters of water for each liter of product we make. We safely return to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations.



We seek to attract, develop and motivate a **workforce that reflects the diversity** of the communities in which we operate. We aspire to have a minimum of 40% of women in both management and leadership grades by 2025.



We support the circular economy and aim to use as little **packaging material** as possible and use both recycled and renewable materials. All our cans and bottles are fully recyclable, our manufacturing sites send zero waste to landfill.



We will substantially **reduce the carbon footprint** of our manufacturing operations, transportation and refrigeration equipment – enabling us to reduce the carbon footprint of our core business operations by 50% by 2020. We'll also deliver carbon reductions across our wider value chain, including our packaging and ingredients.



We **protect the future sustainability of the water sources** we use and aim to replenish the water we use in areas of water stress. We are investing in community based water partnerships with WWF in France and Great Britain, Clean the Beaches in Sweden and Natuurpunt in Belgium.



The long-term availability of our key agricultural ingredients is crucial to our business – every bottle of Coca-Cola contains agricultural ingredients that start on a farm. We will **source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients sustainably** by 2020.



We **operate responsibly and sustainably** and we are on a journey to create a sustainable business for the future. Corporate responsibility and sustainability is at the heart of everything that we do.



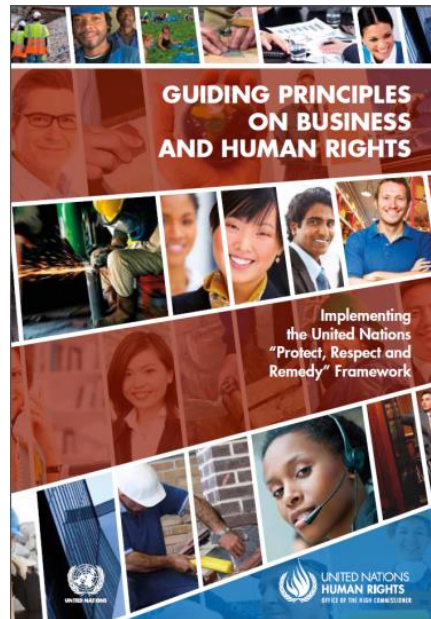
We collaborate with customers, suppliers, thought leaders, NGOs and members of our local communities to grow a low-carbon, zero-waste business and lead change for a more sustainable tomorrow.





UN Special Representative **John Ruggie** proposed a framework on business & human rights to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2008, resting on three pillars:

1. the state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business;
2. the corporate responsibility to respect human rights; and
3. greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial.



NEWS RELEASE



16 June 2011

New Guiding Principles on Business and human rights endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council

GENEVA – In an unprecedented step, the United Nations Human Rights Council has endorsed a new set of Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights* designed to provide -for the first time- a global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity.

"The Council's endorsement establishes the Guiding Principles as the authoritative global reference point for business and human rights," said John Ruggie, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Business and Human Rights. "They will also provide civil society, investors and others the tools to measure real progress in the daily lives of people."

The Guiding Principles are the product of six years of research led by Professor Ruggie from Harvard University, involving governments, companies, business associations, civil society, affected individuals and groups, investors and others around the world. They are based on 47 consultations and site visits in more than 20 countries; an online consultation that attracted thousands of visitors from 120 countries; and voluminous research and submissions from experts from all over the world.

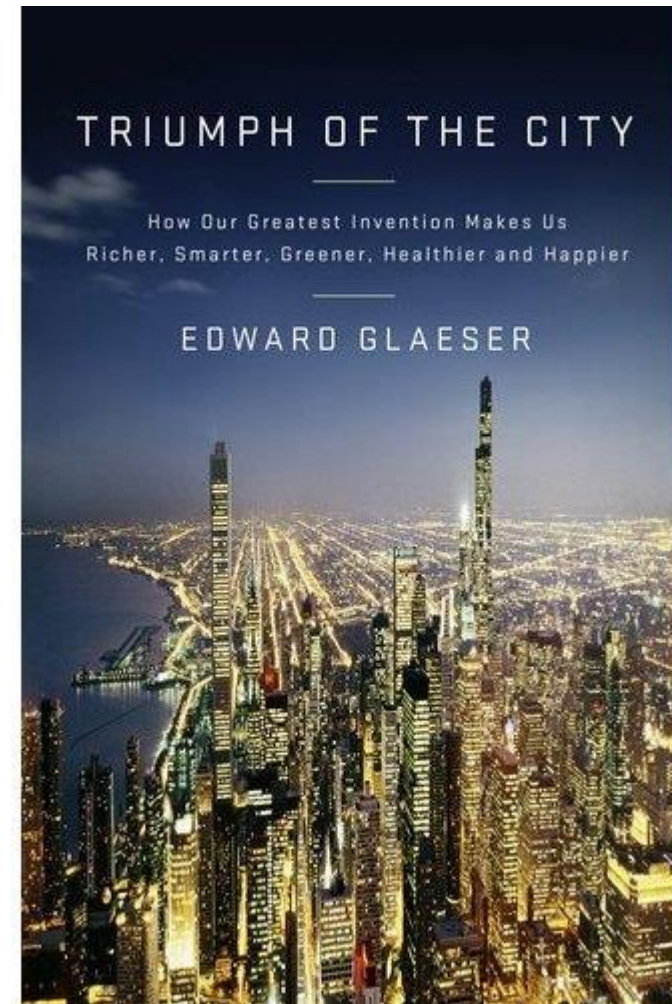
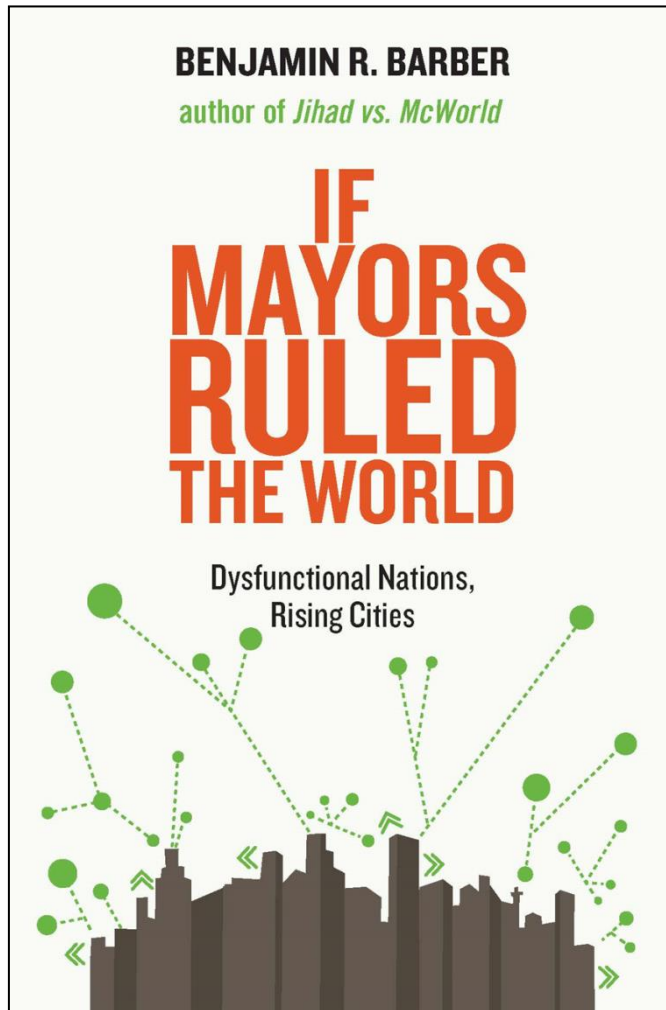
The new standards outline how States and businesses should implement the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework in order to better manage business and human rights challenges.

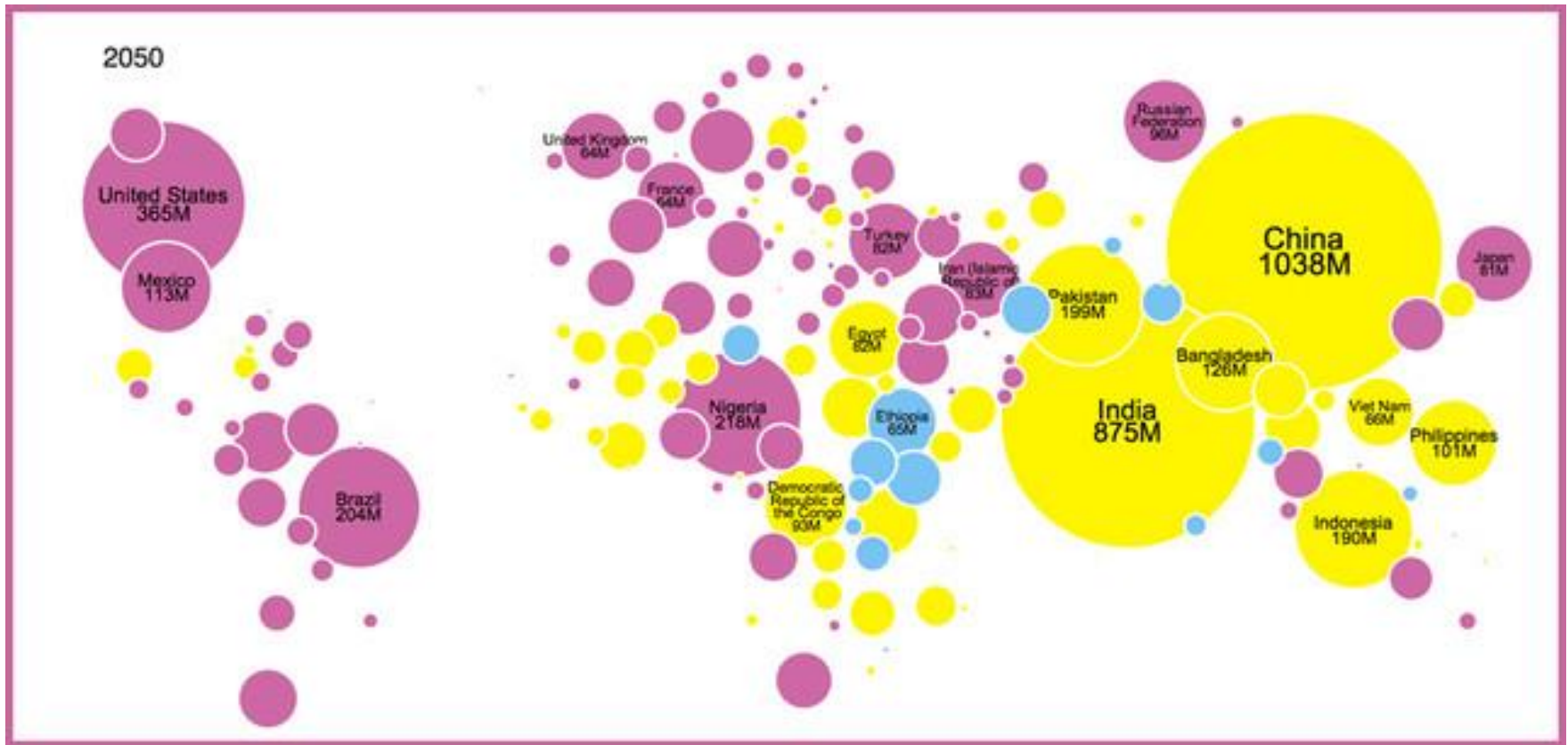
Under the 'State Duty to Protect,' the Guiding Principles recommend how governments should provide greater clarity of expectations and consistency of rule for business in relation to human rights. The 'Corporate Responsibility to Respect' principles provide a blueprint for companies on how to know and show that they are respecting human rights. The 'Access to Remedy' principles focus on ensuring that where people are harmed by business activities, there is both adequate accountability and effective redress, judicial and non-judicial.

In giving its endorsement, the Human Rights Council commended Professor Ruggie for developing the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, and recognized the role of the Guiding Principles in providing comprehensive recommendations for its implementation.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

www.ohchr.org
Email: press-info@ohchr.org
Tel: +41 22 917 9310
Tel: +41 22 917 9383





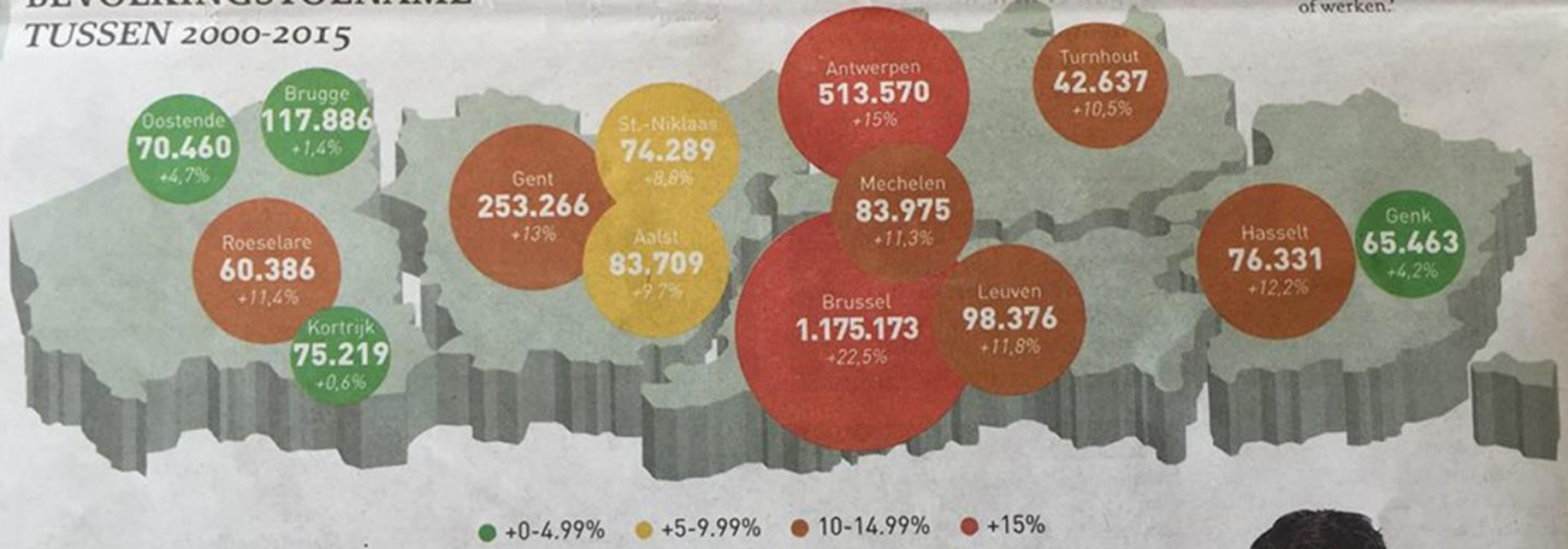


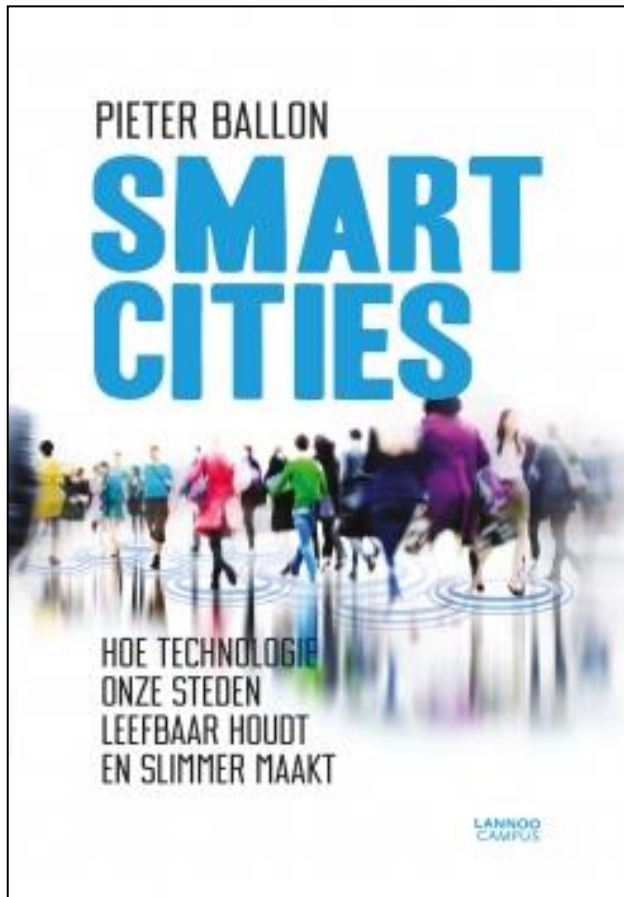




BEVOLKINGSTOENAME TUSSEN 2000-2015

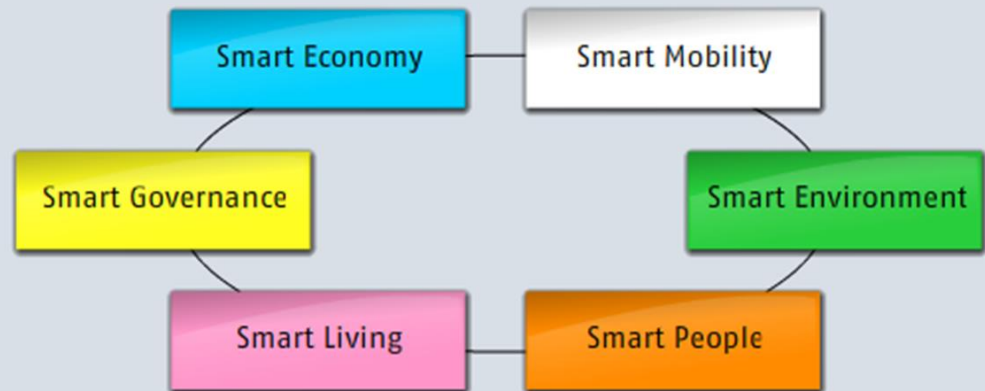
waar je ging winkelen, studeren
of werken.*

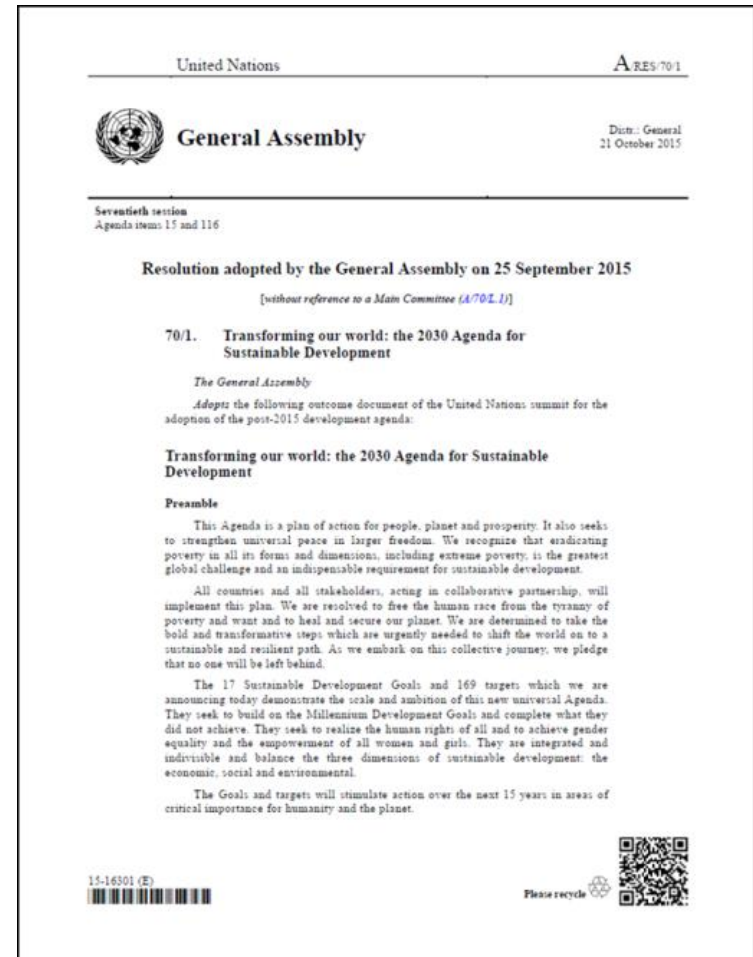




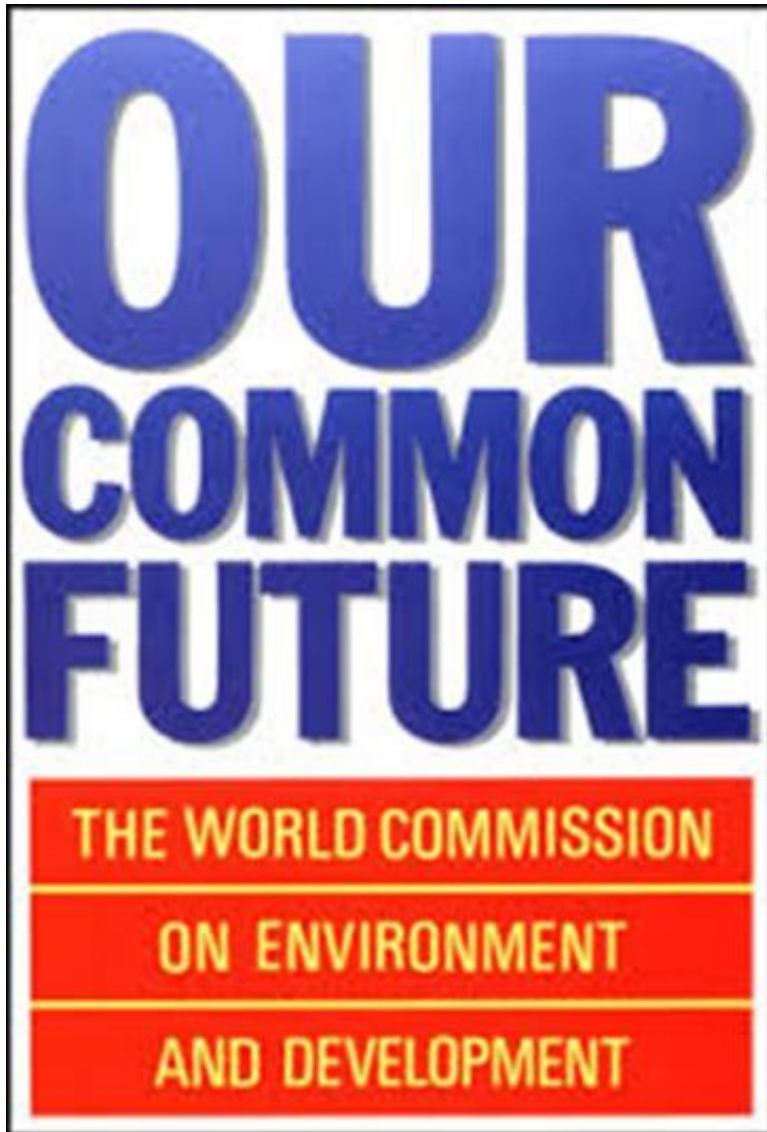
The smart city model

A Smart City is a city well performing in 6 characteristics, built on the 'smart' combination of endowments and activities of self-decisive, independent and aware citizens.

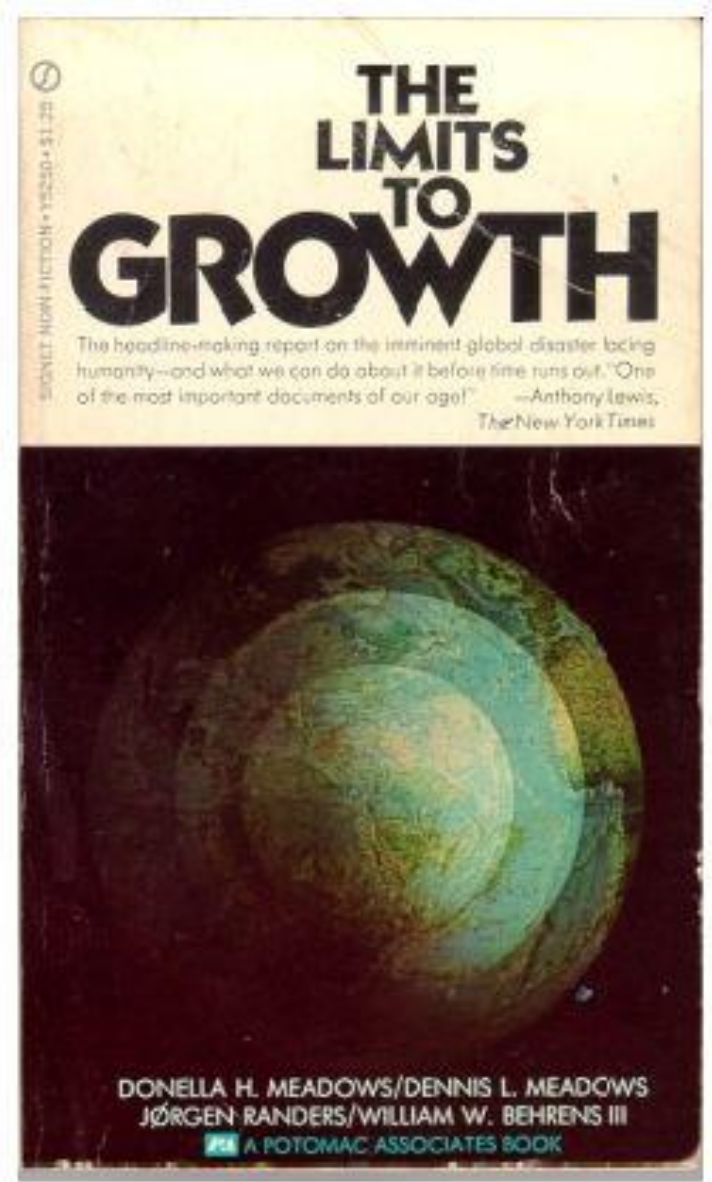


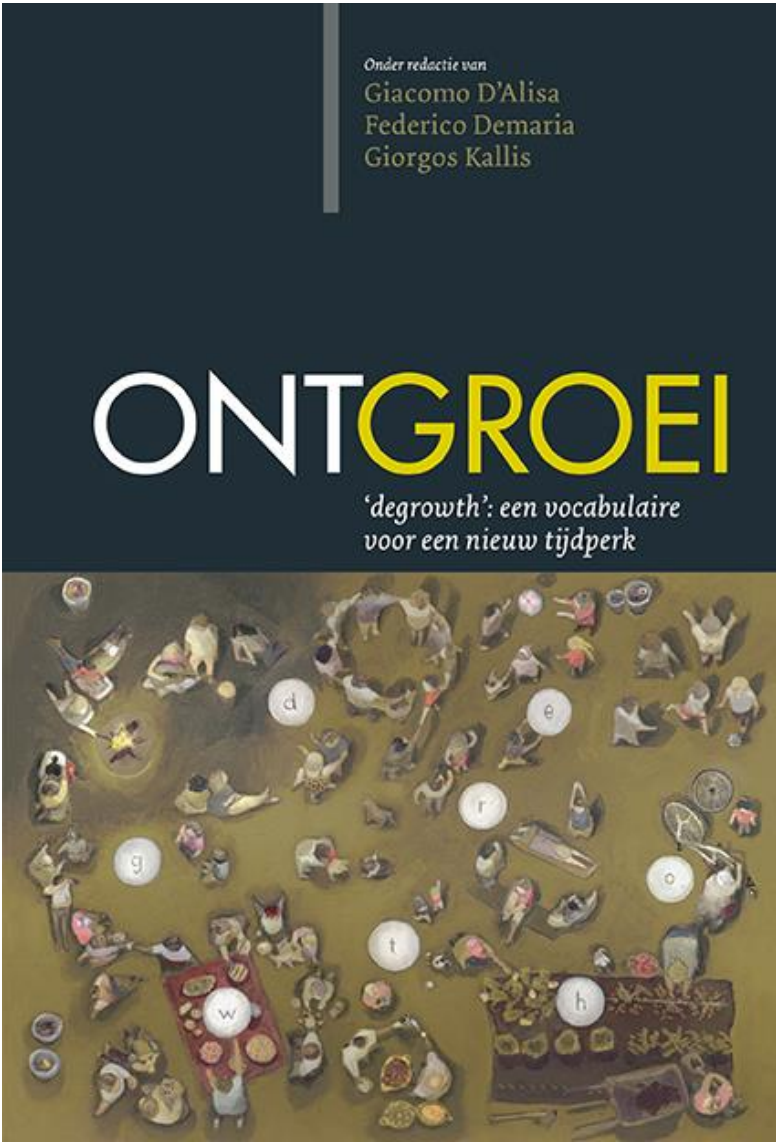














Background: Earth Summit, 1992



(Credit: UN)

The first global gathering on sustainability was the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

"If you don't know how to fix it, please don't break it." – 12-yr old Canadian [Severn Cullis-Suzuki](#) at Earth Summit 1992

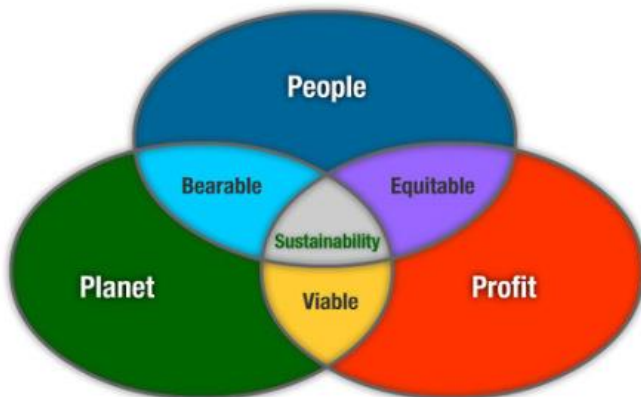
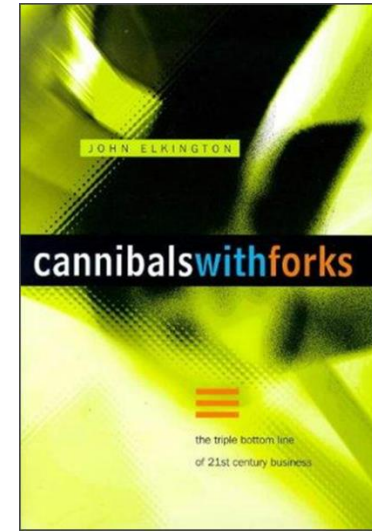
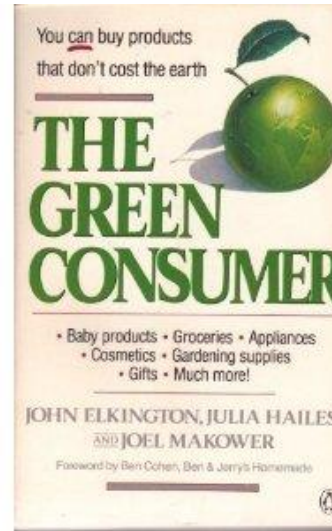
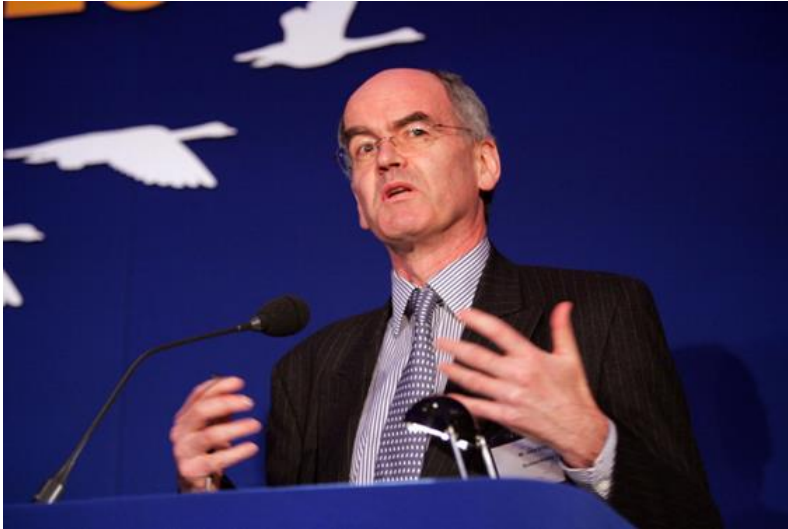
The Earth Summit – the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) June 3-14 – produced ***Agenda 21, a blueprint to rethink economic growth, to advance social equity and to ensure environmental protection.***

More than 178 Governments adopted: [Agenda 21](#), the [Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#), and the [Statement of Principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests](#).

Two important legally binding agreements were opened for signatures: the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC), to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and, the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), to conserve biodiversity. The [Commission on Sustainable Development](#) (CSD) was created to ensure effective follow-up to the Summit.



1997: John ELKINGTON (UK) 'TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE'





The 8 Millennium Development Goals





When?	2000-2015	2016-2030
Theme?	Poverty	Sustainable Development
Who?	United Nations	Participatory Process
Where?	Developing Countries	Universal
Amount?	8 goals	17 goals



THEN

Two parallel processes

NOW

One holistic 2030 agenda

MDG TRACK

Strong focus on social dimension

Completing the **unfinished business** of the MDGs and **leaving no one behind**

Revisiting **sustainable development** with an integrated and balanced view of all key dimensions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK

Focus on environmental sustainability

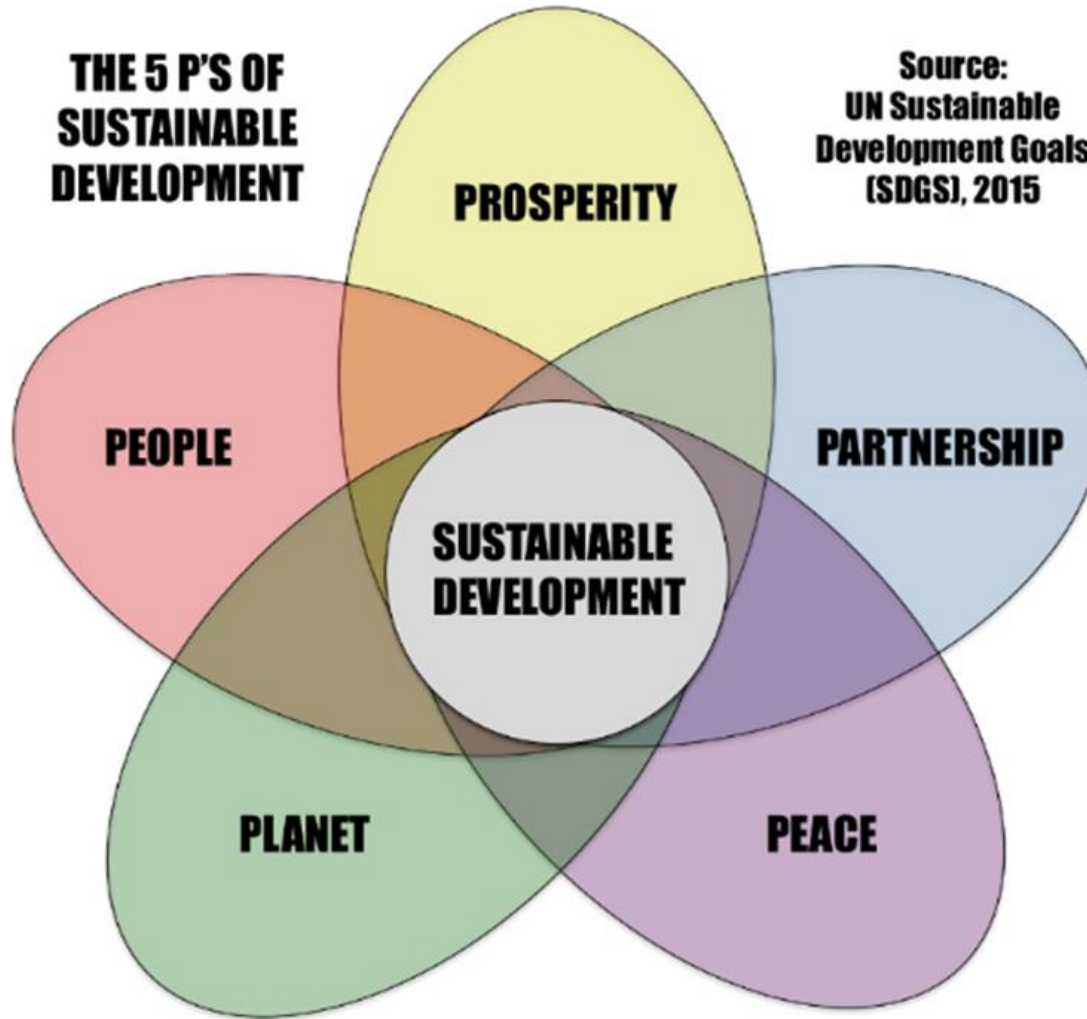






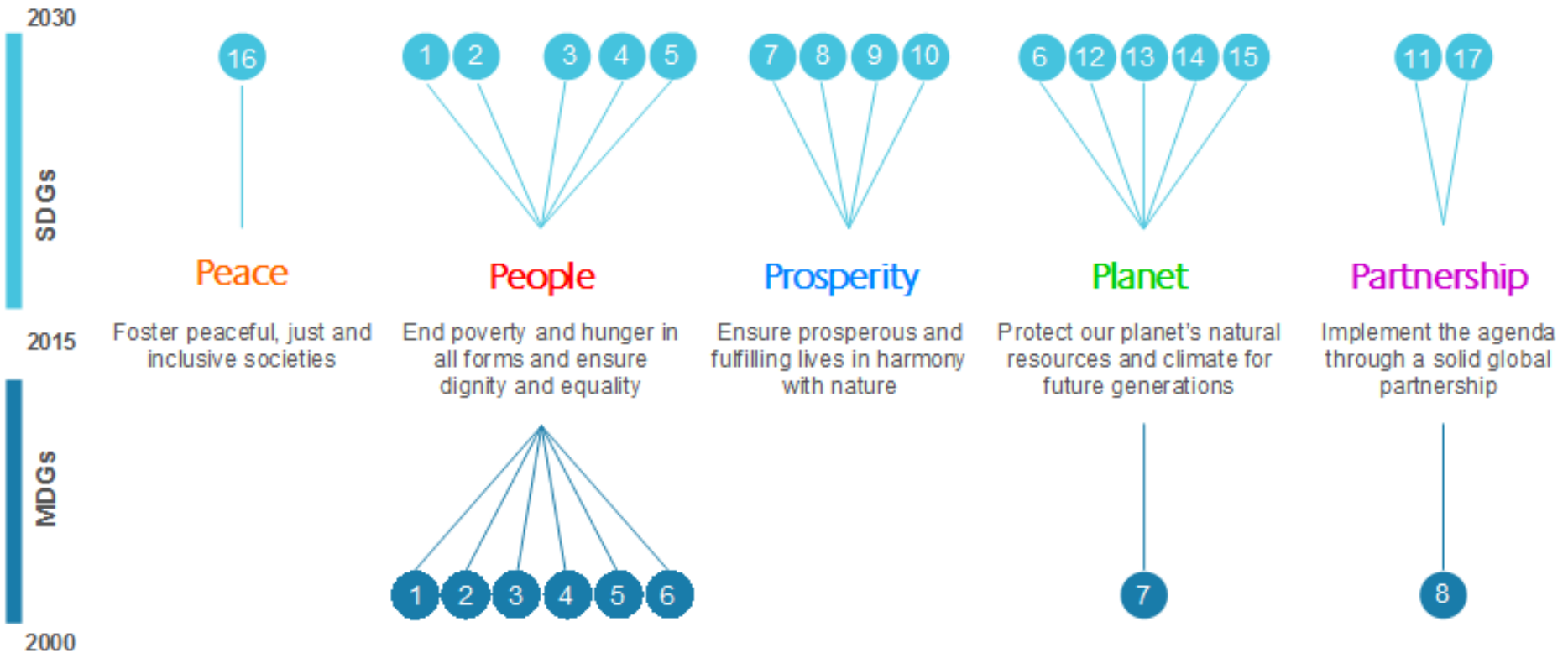
**THE 5 P'S OF
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

**Source:
UN Sustainable
Development Goals
(SDGs), 2015**



© Wayne Visser 2015

MDGs (2000-2015) versus POST-2015 AGENDA (2016-2030)





PEOPLE: NO POVERTY & ZERO HUNGER











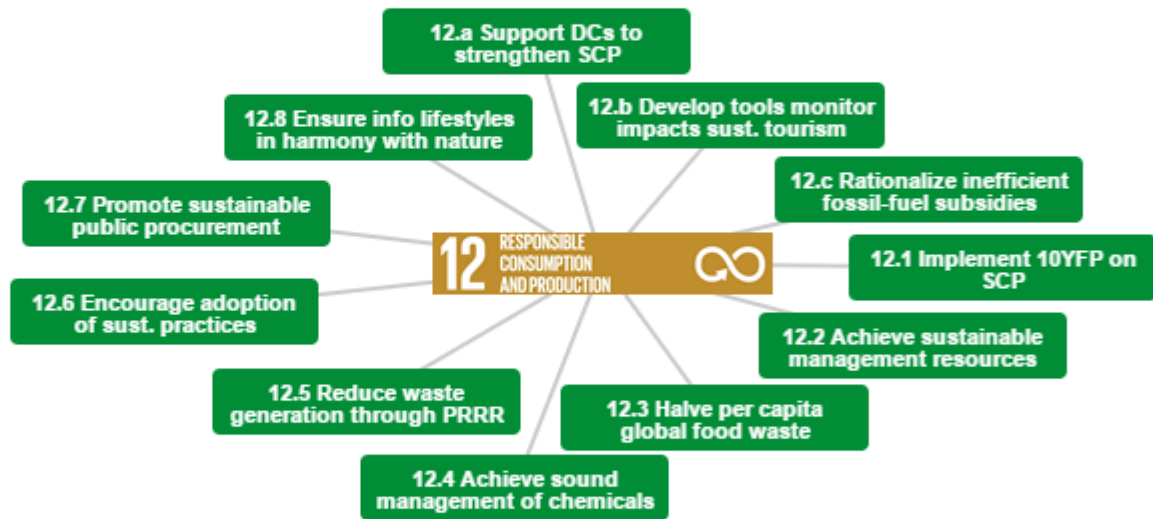
5 P'S & 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDG SYNERGIES: 17 GOALS, 169 TARGETS & 229 INDICATORS



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



Sustainable Development Goal	Target	Indicator
------------------------------	--------	-----------



Finance

Technology

Capacity-Building

Trade

Systemic issues



DUURZAME ONTWIKKELINGS DOELSTELLINGEN

17 DOELSTELLINGEN OM ONZE WERELD TE TRANSFORMEREN





Persoonlijke prioriteiten	
1.	
2.	
3.	

Gemeenschappelijke prioriteiten	
1.	
2.	
3.	











EXERCISE: 'START TO SDG' IN YOUR PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL LIFE



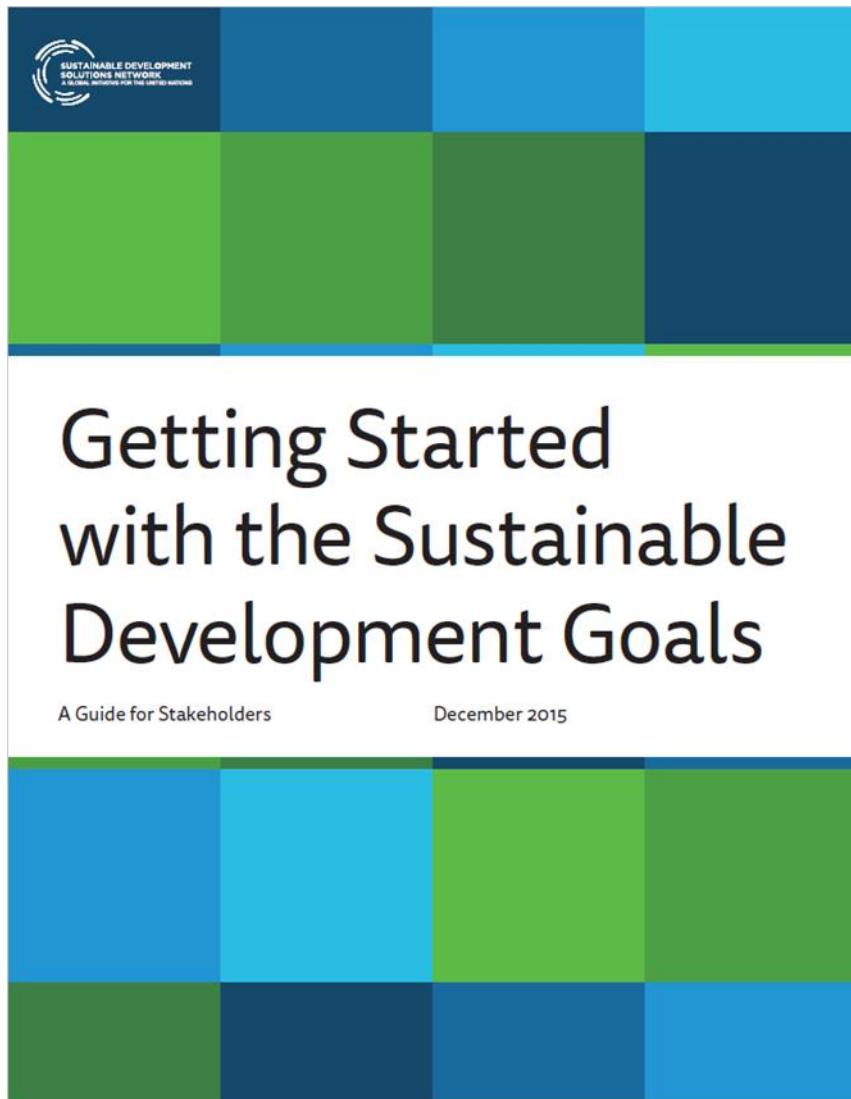


Table of Contents

3	.....	Acronyms
4	.....	Why a guide for getting started?
5	.....	Chapter 1: Getting to know the Sustainable Development Goals
6	.....	An introduction to the SDGs
9	.....	The benefits of goal-based planning
10	.....	New opportunities for sustainable development
11	.....	What is Next?
12	.....	Chapter 2: Preparing for implementation
13	.....	Taking stock and identifying priorities for implementation
15	.....	Preparing to develop SDG strategies
18	.....	Institutional arrangements
20	.....	Chapter 3: Tools for designing SDG strategies and roadmaps
21	.....	Backcasting
24	.....	Needs assessments and costing
25	.....	Preparing to monitor the SDGs: setting indicators and harnessing the data revolution
29	.....	Goal-based partnerships
32	.....	Sources by Chapter
34	.....	Bibliography
38	.....	Annex 1: Resources for Getting Started with the SDGs



HEALTH IN THE SDG ERA





EXERCISE: 'START TO SDG' IN THE CITY OF GHENT





"The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a major step forward for human rights.

The Agenda reminds us that human rights include the right to development, and that society is only as strong as its weakest member.

The integrated, indivisible and universal nature of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is deeply rooted in universal human rights."

Ban Ki-moon




Secretary-General of the United Nations
at #HRC31 in Geneva



Human Rights & SDGs

“Agenda 2030 covers issues related to all Human Rights”

156 of the 169 targets are inextricably linked with human rights instruments

Sustainable Development Goals		Related human rights *
<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> 	<p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to an adequate standard of living [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27] • Right to social security [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26] • Equal rights of women in economic life [CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> 	<p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; correcting trade distortions, and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate food [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)] • International cooperation, including ensuring equitable distribution of world food supplies [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR arts. 2(1), 11(2)]
<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> 	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all ages</p> <p>Targets include reducing maternal mortality; ending preventable child deaths; ending or reducing AIDS other diseases; universal health coverage, affordable essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health care; vaccine research, and access to medicines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to life [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12] and children [CRC art. 6] • Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12]; and children [CRC art.24] • Special protection for mothers and children [ICESCR art.10] • Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)] • International cooperation [UDHR art. 28, DRTD arts. 3-4], particularly in relation to the right to health and children’s rights [ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4]



Draft for public consultation – please do not cite

Table 1. Indicators used in the preliminary Global SDG Index and SDG Dashboard

SDG	Description/Label	Year(s)*	Source
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	2009-2013	World Bank (2016)
	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	2013	World Bank (2016)
2	Cereal yield (kg/ha)	2013	World Bank (2016)
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2013	World Bank (2016)
3	Healthy life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2013	WHO (2016a)
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score)	2014	Helliwell et al. (2015)
	Physician density (per 1,000 people)	2004-2013	WHO (2016a)
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2014	World Bank (2016)
4	Expected years of schooling	2014	UNDP (2015)
	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes, percentage	2001-2013	UNESCO (2015)
	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	1997-2014	WEF (2015)
5	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2012-2104	World Bank (2016)
	Gender Inequality Index	2014	UNDP (2015)
6	Improved water source (% of population with access)	2011-2015	World Bank (2016)
	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2011-2015	World Bank (2016)
	Water Stress Score	2013	Gasset et al. (2013)
7	Access to electricity (% of population)	2012	World Bank (2016)
	Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)	2012-2013	World Bank (2016)
	GDP Growth Deviation	2001-2014	IMF (2015)
8	Unemployment (% of total labor force)	2009/2014	Computed: based on IMF (2015)
	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2012-2015	ITU (2015)
9	Percentage of population using the internet	2014	ITU (2015)
	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	2005-2012	UNDP (2015)
	Gini index	2003-2012	World Bank (2016)
11	Mean annual concentration of PM2.5 in urban areas	2013	World Bank (2016)
12	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2012	Malik (2013)
13	CO2 emissions/GDP, PPP (tCO2/000\$)	2012	IEA (2014)
	CO2 emissions per capita (tCO2/capita)	2011	World Bank (2016)
14	Ocean Health Index	2015	Conservation International (2015)
	Percentage of marine sites important to biodiversity that are completely protected	2013	Butchart et al. (2015)
15	Weighted Red List Change per year	2014	Rodrigues et al. (2014)
	Annual change in forest area (%)	2001/2014	YCELP & CIESIN (2014)
	Percentage of terrestrial sites important to biodiversity that are completely protected	2013	Butchart et al. (2015)
16	Homicides per 100,000 population	2008-2012	UNDP (2015)
	Prison population per 100,000 people	2002-2013	UNDP (2015)
	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.	2006-2015	Gallup (2015)
	Corruption Perceptions Index	2015	Transparency International (2014)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	2013	OECD (2016)
	For all other countries: Government revenue (% of GDP)	2013	World Bank (2016)
	Health, Education and R&D spending (%GDP)	2005-2014	UNDP (2015)

* Data for the latest available year is used.

** As explained in footnote 5 this indicator addresses only parts of SDG 12 and could also fit under SDG 6. Suggestions for better tracking SDG 12 are particularly welcome.



Sustainable Development Goals: Are the rich countries ready?

Christian Kroll
with a foreword by Kofi Annan

SGI Sustainable
Governance
Indicators



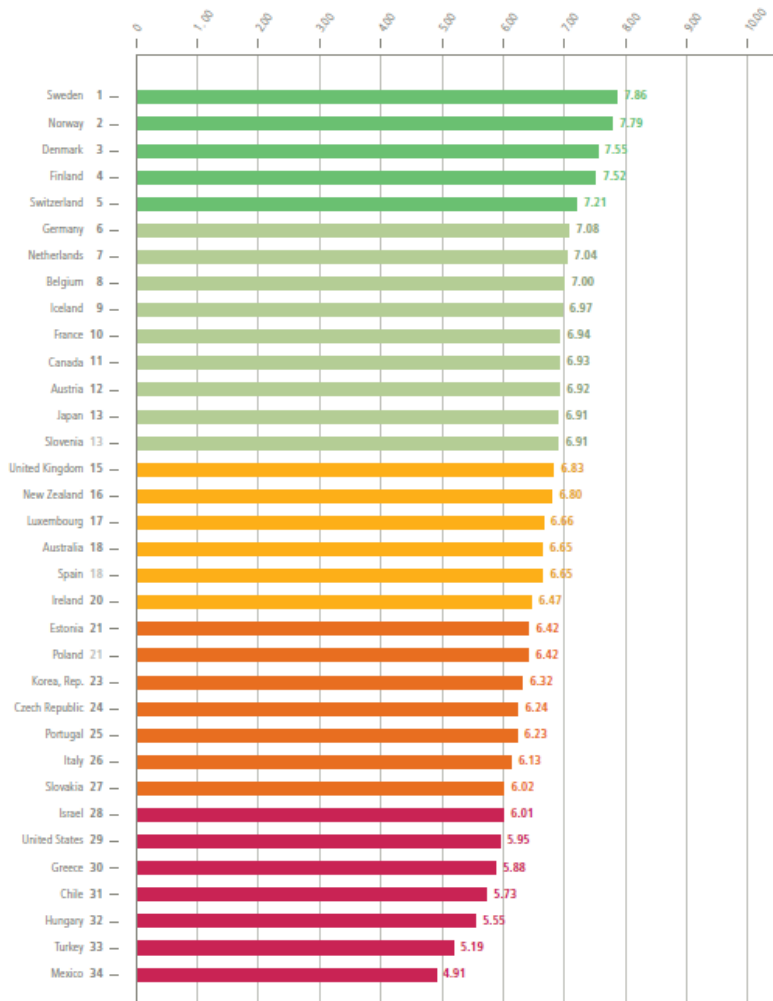
| BertelsmannStiftung



Goal	Headline indicators
Goal 1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)
Goal 2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)
	Cereal yield per hectare
Goal 3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)
	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Goal 4	Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant age group)
	PISA score
Goal 5	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
	School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
Goal 6	Improved water source (% of population with access)
	Water Stress Score
Goal 7	Access to electricity (% of population)
	Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)
Goal 8	Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population)
	Average annual per capita GDP over the past 5 years
Goal 9	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)
Goal 10	Palma ratio
	Gini index
Goal 11	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements
	Mean annual concentration of PM _{2.5} in urban areas
Goal 12	Municipal solid waste generation (kg per capita)
	CO ₂ emissions per capita
Goal 13	Losses from natural disasters (% GNI)
	Share of marine areas that are protected
Goal 14	Fraction of fish stocks overexploited and collapsed (by exclusive economic zone)
	Red List Index
Goal 15	Annual change in forest area
	Homicides per 100,000 population
Goal 16	Corruption Perception Index
	For high-income and upper-middle-income countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)
Goal 17	For low- and lower-middle-income countries: Government revenues (% GNI)
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score)

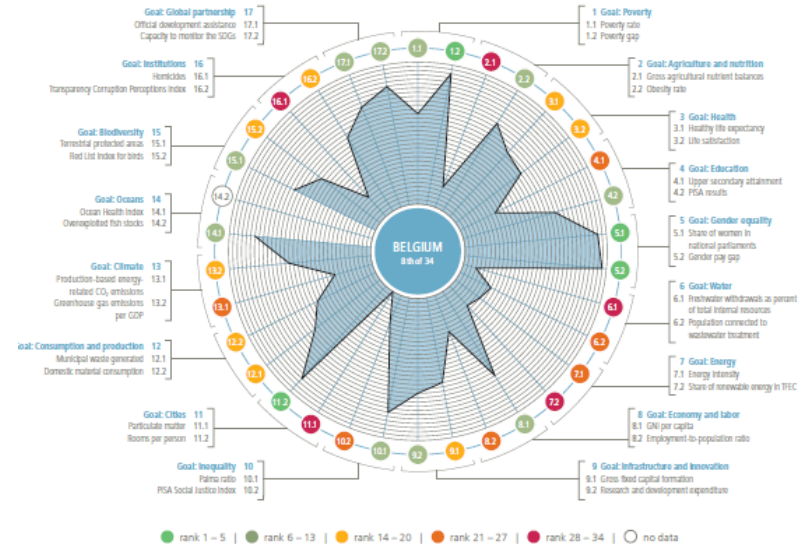


The world's first SDG Index



The SDG Index illustrates the overall performance of each OECD country based on the 17 goals and 34 indicators examined in the study. In sum, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland are best prepared to meet the SDGs and in a good position to foster sustainable development by 2030. However, even these countries are faced with particular challenges, as the country profiles in this study illustrate.

Country profiles | Belgium



Overall

Belgium ranks eighth out of 34 countries across all dimensions of the SDG Index. The country is among the top ten in nine of the 34 indicators, four of those in the top five. Belgium's performance, however, varies considerably. For three indicators the country finds itself among the bottom five.

Strengths

Belgium does particularly well in terms of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (goal 5). With a relatively low gender pay gap of 6.4 percent and a national parliament which is 41.3 percent female, Belgium ranks second and third respectively. By contrast, the average gender pay gap across the OECD is 15.5 percent. With 2.2 rooms per person, Belgians also enjoy considerable domestic space, which places the country among the top five. In addition, the country ranks among the top five on the poverty gap (the percentage by which the mean income of the poor falls below the poverty line). This position, combined with a relatively favorable income gap between rich and poor (seventh, with a Palma ratio of 0.9), illustrates Belgium's relative success at tackling poverty and inequality.

Weaknesses

Belgium ranks last for particulate matter air pollution, with many Belgians exposed to levels exceeding World Health Organization safety thresholds. Half of all OECD manage to keep within these limits. In addition, Belgium annually withdraws 51.8 percent of its total renewable freshwater resources, putting it at 31st among the 34 OECD countries, and indicating that the sustainability of its water resources is gravely endangered. Belgium is also among the bottom five countries for gross agricultural nutrient balances, with nitrogen and phosphorus use that degrades the environment in contravention of sustainable agriculture concepts (goal 2). On goal 7 (which calls for universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy), Belgium ranks among the bottom 10 OECD countries. The country's relatively high primary energy intensity (6.4 petajoules per GDP) and low share of renewable energy consumption (5.3 percent) are unsustainable and threaten the energy supply of future generations.



The 2030 agenda is also
a major shift
from multiple fragmented parallel
processes to **one comprehensive agenda**
for **people, planet** and **prosperity**
that seeks to strengthen universal **peace** in
larger freedom.
It will be implemented by “all countries and
all stakeholders, acting in collaborative
partnership”.

It promotes an **integrated**
vision of 5 “Ps”, taking a
more holistic approach.



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

www.globalgoals.org

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs>

http://uneplive.unep.org/portal#.Vkxlr_-FOU

<http://unsdsn.org>



8 juni 2016, VAC Gent
Startdag Wij-de wereld
Partners voor de 'Sustainable Development Goals'

Spreekers:
 prof. dr. ir. Jan Rotmans
 Peter Wollaert, CIFAL Flanders | UNITAR
 Sabine Denis, The SHIFT
 Wim Dries, Burgemeester stad Genk
 dr. ir. Eric de Deckere, Havenbedrijf Antwerpen
 Katrien Moens, VOKA
 Jan Wyckaert, Vredeseilanden

Werk aan de winkel voor u en ik : wij moeten de wereld veranderen ! Want daar komt de beslissing van de Verenigde Naties over de Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) op neer. Ook in de ambities voor Vlaanderen komen de SDG's voor, ze werden alle geïntegreerd in de Visienota 2050. En het is tijd om ermee aan de slag te gaan.

Maar hoe? Kom op 8 juni naar de startdag en laat u enthousiasmeren en inspireren zodat we samen de doelstellingen waar kunnen maken in Vlaanderen én de wij-de wereld. Om de SDG's te doen slagen is engagement en samenwerking nodig tussen tal van organisaties, bedrijven, banken, NGO's, scholen, universiteiten en overheden. De instellingen waar wij voor werken dus. Laat ons mee het goede voorbeeld geven!

Wat zijn goede voorbeelden? Op 8 juni komen meerdere organisaties, federaties, bedrijven en koplopers uit verschillende geledingen van onze maatschappij erover vertellen. En met Jan Rotmans, grondlegger van de transitieaanpak, hebben we een visionair en pionier in zijn vakgebied op de affiche.

Schrijf u hier in : <http://do.vlaanderen.be/08-juni-startdag-wij-de-wereld-over-sdgs>

De Sustainable Development Goals maken deel uit van de resolutie die de staats- en regeringsleiders van de 193 VN-staten in september 2015 goedkeurden. De resolutie bevat een visie, 17 sustainable development goals (SDG's) en 169 subdoelen die de wereld tegen 2030 moet behalen. In 2016 vertaalt zich dat in concrete doelstellingen en initiatieven in de regio's en landen zelf. Voor Vlaanderen werden alle SDG's geïntegreerd in de Visienota

2050 van de Vlaamse Regering. Ook andere organisaties, scholen en bedrijven zijn direct op de trein gesprongen. Er leeft dus al heel wat rond de SDG's in Vlaanderen.

Alle info en programma:

<http://do.vlaanderen.be/08-juni-startdag-wij-de-wereld-over-sdgs>



In samenwerking met:



Duurzame Ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen/Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's):



COMMITTED TO THE GLOBAL GOALS? WHAT WILL BE YOUR WATER LEGACY?





FOLLOW CIFAL FLANDERS ON SOCIAL MEDIA



cifal-flanders



CifalFlanders



CIFAL Flanders



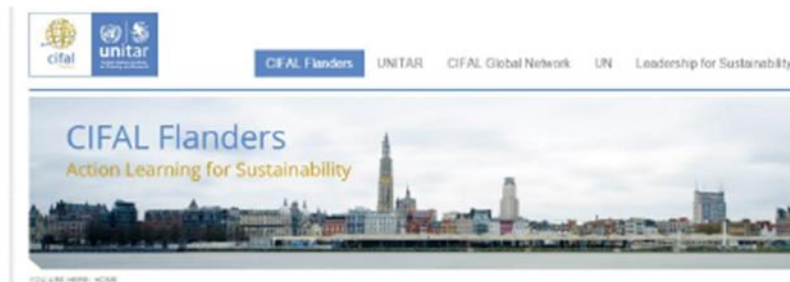
CIFAL Flanders



CIFAL Flanders

HAVE A LOOK AT OUR NEW WEBSITE

WWW.CIFAL-FLANDERS.ORG





CIFAL Flanders | UNITAR

Grote Markt 1, 2000 Antwerpen, Belgium

www.cifal-flanders.org | www.unitar.org

Contact person:

Peter Wollaert, UNITAR Fellow | Managing Director

peter.wollaert@unitar.org