



*#SDGSPORTOFANTWERP*  
*#CIFALFLANDERS*







Strong  
UN.  
Better  
World.



***WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS,***

*determined*

*to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and*

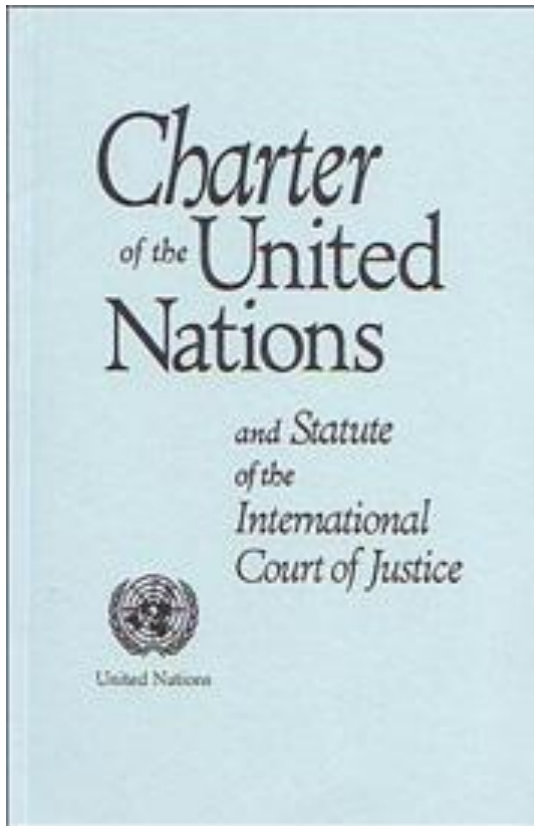
*to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and*

*to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and*

*to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends*

*to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and*

*to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security*



# CIFAL GLOBAL NETWORK: HQ GENEVA & 15 REGIONAL HUBS







## CIFAL Global Network - Thematic Areas



### Urban Governance & Planning



### Economic Development



### Social Inclusion



### Environmental Sustainability

- > Urban Services
  - Transport
  - Road safety
  - Water and sanitation
  - Waste management
  - Safety and security
  - Technology
- > Disaster Risk Reduction
- > Transparency and Anti-corruption

- > Entrepreneurship and Business Development
- > Employment Promotion
- > Creative Economy
- > Competitiveness
- > Tourism for Development
- > Airports Management

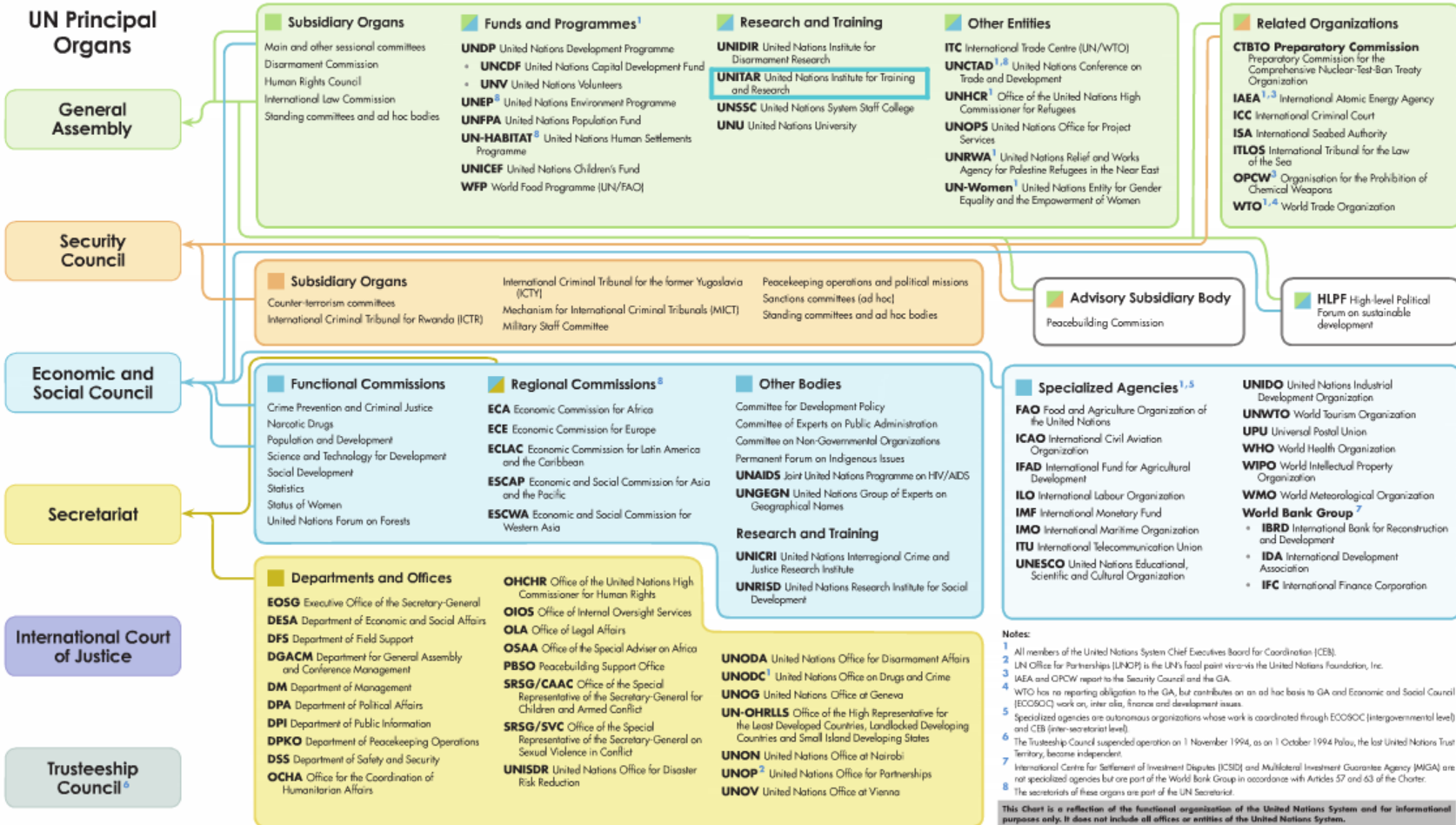
- > Education/STEM
- > Migration and Human Trafficking
- > Gender Equality
- > Youth Engagement

- > Green Growth
- > Climate Change
- > Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency
- > Green Cities
- > Symbiocity
- > Food Security
- > Transition Towns and Villages





# The United Nations System



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## Research and Training

**UNIDIR** United Nations Institute for  
Disarmament Research

**UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training  
and Research

**UNSSC** United Nations System Staff College

**UNU** United Nations University



**CIFAL Flanders** heeft als doel

de normen en verklaringen van de Verenigde Naties te promoten en in het bijzonder de mensenrechten en de *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*,

een kennis- en expertisecentrum te zijn en opleidingen te organiseren voor *leaders in society* ter versterking van *Smart Sustainability*

en door middel van de methode *Action Learning* te helpen bij de strategische verankering van mensenrechten en duurzame ontwikkeling(sdoelen) bij steden en gemeenten, overheden, instellingen, organisaties en het bedrijfsleven.



## 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,

**Article 1** **Paragraph 1** Every human being has inherent dignity and the right to be treated as an end in himself or herself and not merely as a means to the ends of other people.

**Article 2** **Paragraph 1** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No one shall be subjected to slavery or to servile practices.

**Article 3** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4** **Paragraph 1** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**Article 5** **Paragraph 1** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 6** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

**Article 7** **Paragraph 1** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are equal before the courts of law.

**Article 8** **Paragraph 1** 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** **Paragraph 1** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right 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** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right 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 12** **Paragraph 1** 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** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to free movement of persons and to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

**Article 14** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution, provided that the person in question does not pose a threat to the national security of the country of asylum.

**Article 15** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to a nationality.

**Article 16** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which are within the reach of his powers.

**Article 17** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

**Article 18** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

**Article 19** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

**Article 20** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others.

**Article 21** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

**Article 22** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to such social, economic and cultural conditions as are necessary for his full development.

**Article 23** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to equal work and to equal pay for equal work.

**Article 24** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25** **Paragraph 1** 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 the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

**Article 26** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to education.

**Article 27** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community.

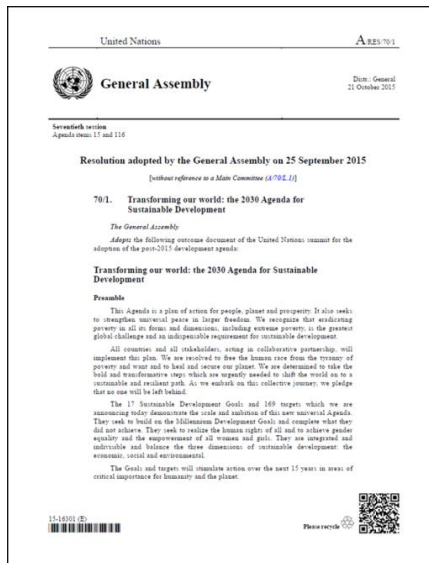
**Article 28** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has the right to a social order which makes possible the fulfilment of the rights set forth in this Declaration.

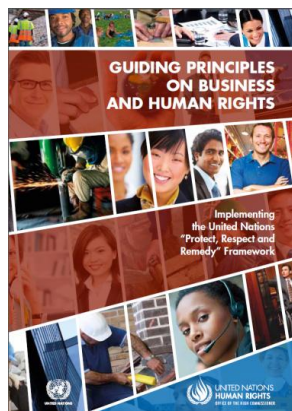
**Article 29** **Paragraph 1** Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

**Article 30** **Paragraph 1** Nothing shall be done to limit the exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration, nor to restrict the scope of these rights.



# SEPTEMBER 2015: UN APPROVES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





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

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Email: [press-info@ohchr.org](mailto:press-info@ohchr.org)  
Tel: +41 22 917 0310  
Tel: +41 22 917 0383



## 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

Distr.: Limited  
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,*

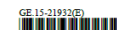
*Further recalling relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.18, 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20,*

*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,*





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  
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- 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?



# ONE CAMPAIGN'S CONNECTIVITY DECLARATION: INTERNET ACCESS FOR ALL - <http://connecttheworld.one.org>



The Connectivity Declaration reads:

I believe: Internet access is essential for achieving humanity's #globalgoals.

When people have access to the tools and knowledge of the Internet, they have access to opportunities that make life better for all of us.

The Internet is critical to fighting injustice, sharing new ideas and helping entrepreneurs create more jobs. But right now, half the people on this planet don't have access, especially women and girls.

The Internet belongs to everyone. It should be accessible by everyone.

I call on leaders and innovators from all countries, industries and communities to work together as one to make universal internet access a reality by 2020, as promised in the new Global Goals.

Let's #CONNECTTHEWORLD to achieve our #GLOBALGOALS.



I BELIEVE

**INTERNET ACCESS  
IS ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVING  
HUMANITY'S #GLOBALGOALS**



## SMART SUSTAINABILITY







# CIFAL FLANDERS: ROADMAP TOWARDS 'SMART SDG ORGANISATION'



<b>PRIORITY SDGs for Indaver personnel</b>																	
<b>PRIORITY subgoals for Indaver personnel</b>						7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers and those in precarious employment.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, economic development and human well-being.		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.	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.					17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
<b>Objectives Indaver</b>							<b>Level 4:</b> Protect stakeholders against risks of the management of hazardous waste	<b>Level 2:</b> Decrease the total environmental impact to air, water and ground of Indaver's treatment installations			<b>Level 2:</b> Move toward the circular economy by preventing waste and turning waste into a resource	<b>Level 1:</b> Reduce of the CO2 carbon footprint of Indaver's waste management activities					
<b>UNEP-ODWA Outlook</b>	W4: reduce, reuse, recycle	W5: Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels	W1: Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable solid waste collection services. W2: Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning.		W2: Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning.	W3: Achieve sustainable and environmentally sound management of all waste, particularly hazardous waste	W4: reduce, reuse, recycle	W4: reduce, reuse, recycle		W1: Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable solid waste collection services. W2: Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning.	W2: Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning. W3: Achieve sustainable and environmentally sound management of all waste, particularly hazardous waste	W3: Achieve sustainable and environmentally sound management of all waste, particularly hazardous waste	W2: Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning.	W2: Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning.			
<b>UN Texts</b>			3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination		6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals.					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.	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle. 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse		14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution				
<b>Global Reporting Initiative</b>																	



# Introduction to Corporate Social Responsibility

## E-LEARNING COURSE

### DATES

26 February - 19 March 2015

### REGISTER

[www.unitar.org/event/corporate-social-responsibility](http://www.unitar.org/event/corporate-social-responsibility)

### FEES

USD400

### DEADLINE TO REGISTER

24 February 2015

### LEARNING TIME

Approximately 20 hours

### CONTACT

[e-learning@antwerp-itcco.org](mailto:e-learning@antwerp-itcco.org)

### COURSE DESCRIPTION

In today's world, facing rapid shifts and dramatic economic, social and environmental challenges, issues related to societal responsibility, sustainability and business ethics are gaining more importance, especially in the business sector. Business goals are inseparable from the societies and environments within which they operate. Whilst short-term economic gain can be pursued, the failure to account for longer-term social and environmental impacts makes those business practices unsustainable.

This course is designed to introduce participants to the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), operationalizing the term and ensuring a cohesive definition of CSR and its applications for corporate sustainability.





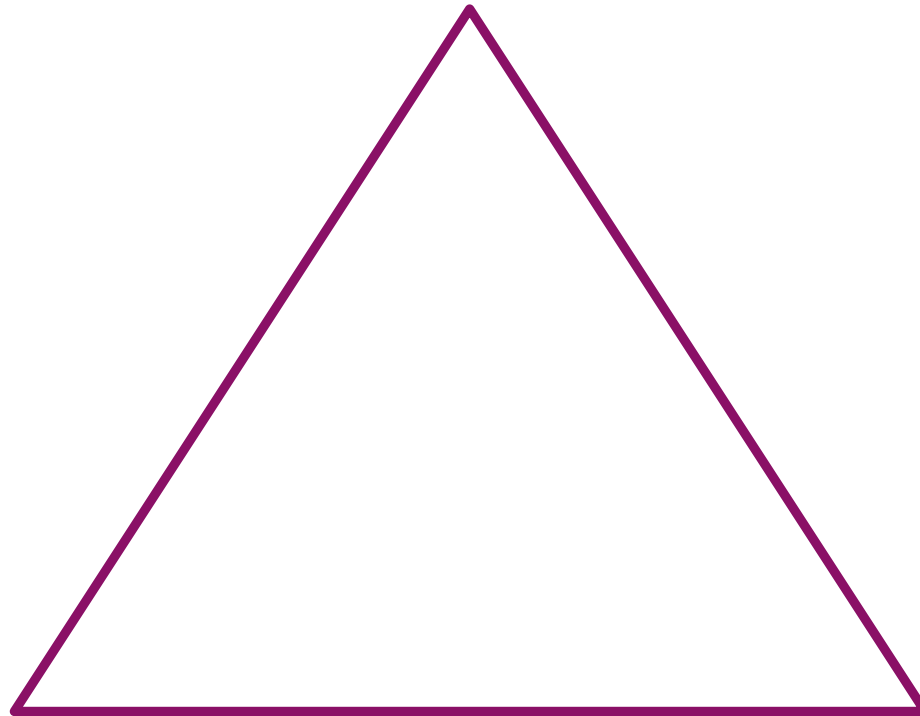








### 3. UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

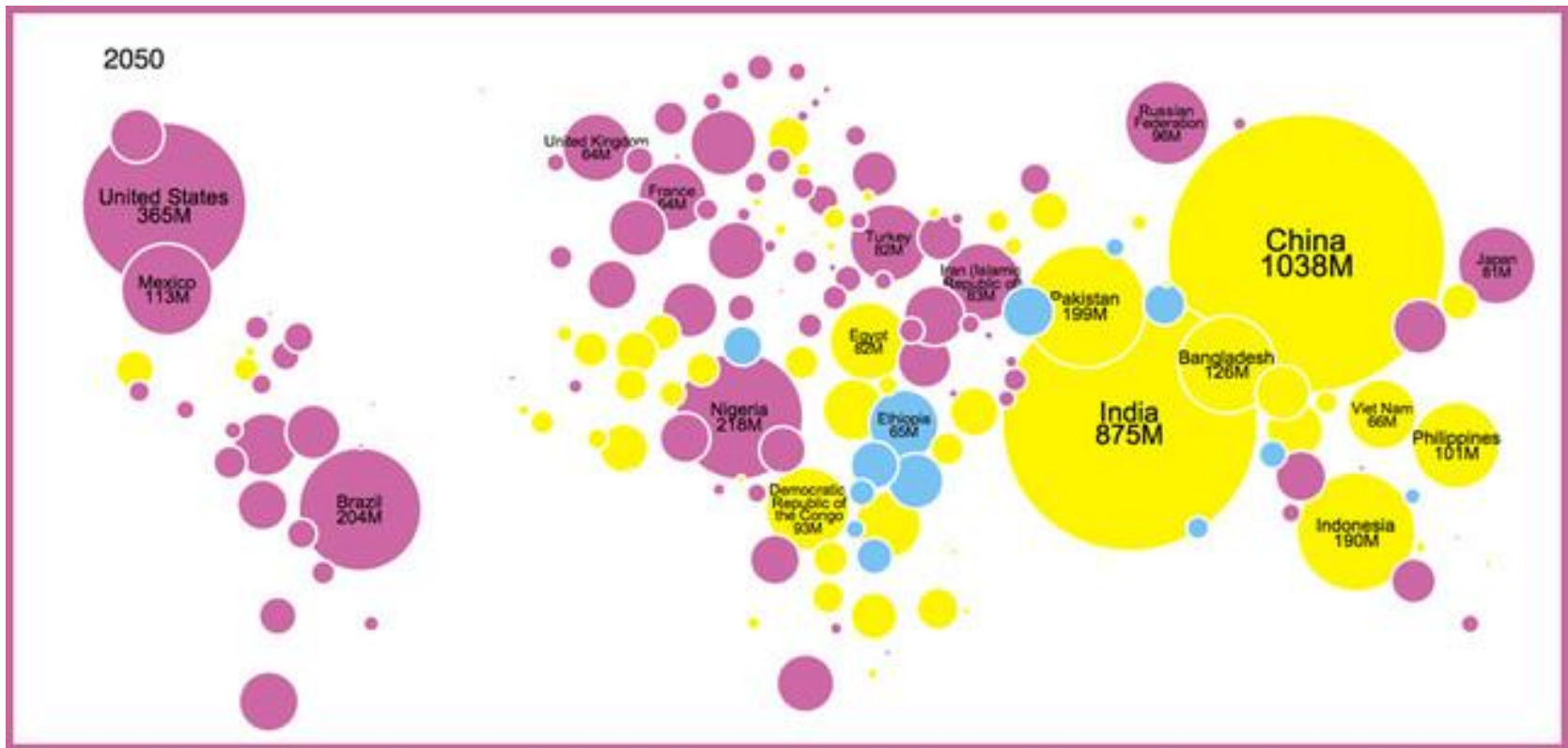


2. Corporate Social Responsibility  
& Social Business  
& Social Economy  
& Future Proof Business Models

1. Smart & Sustainable Cities









Espanol Français 中文 العربية



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HOME ABOUT US URBAN THEMES URBAN INITIATIVES URBAN KNOWLEDGE WHERE WE ARE EVENTS MEDIA CENTRE

CPR LOGIN

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



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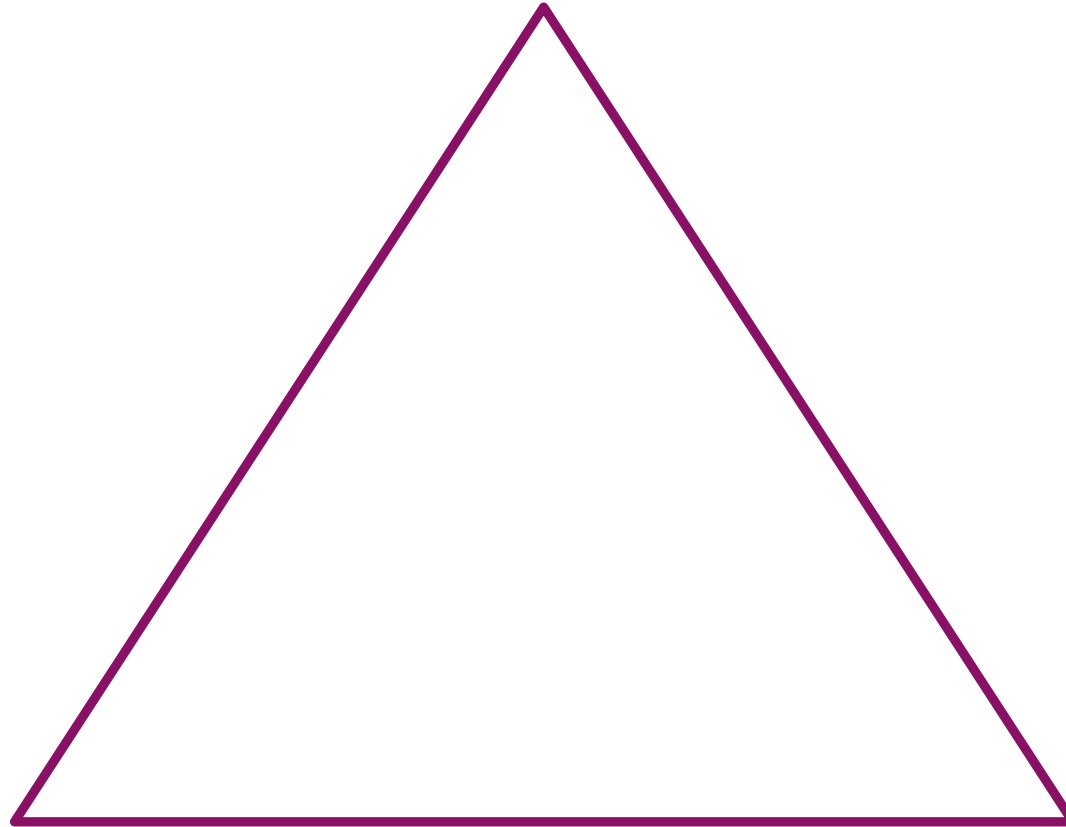
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What will Habitat III offer?



### 3. UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



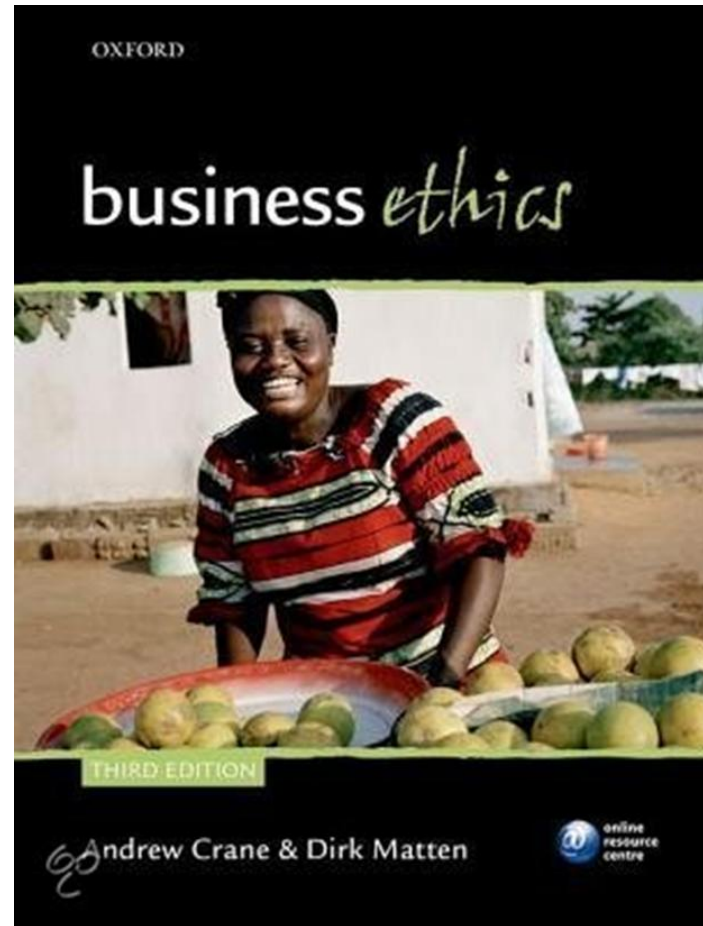
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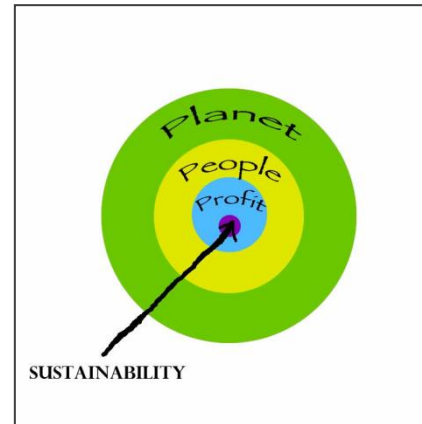
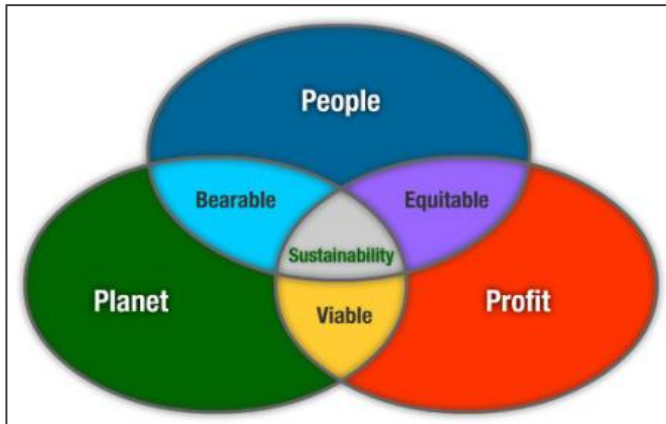
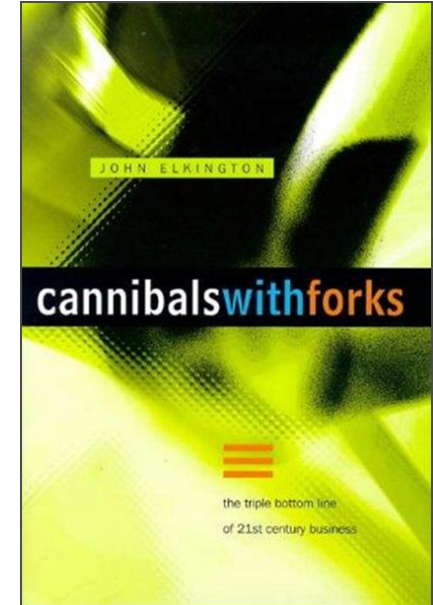
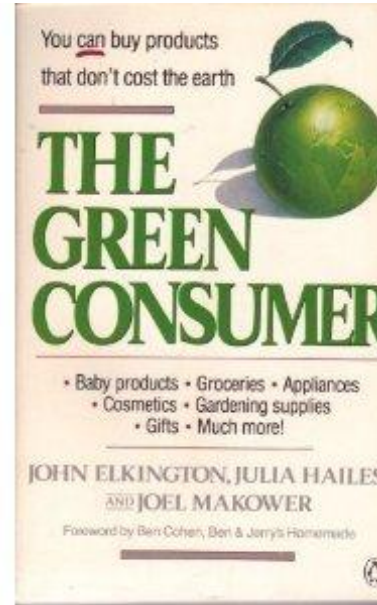
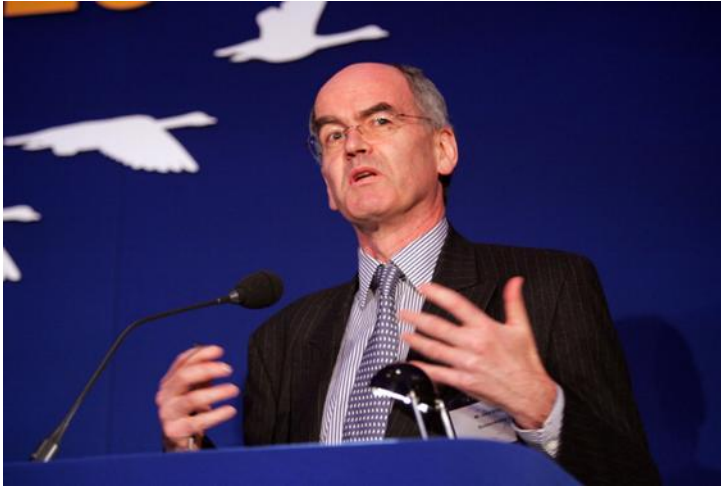


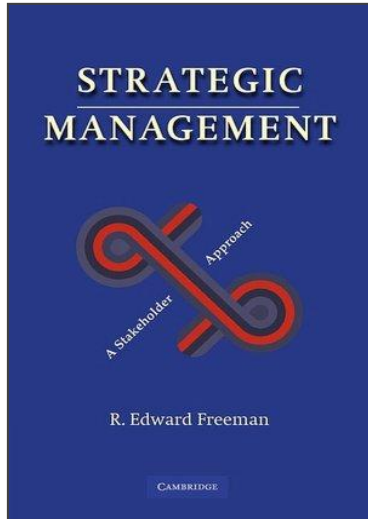
Code of Conduct or Ethics Charter

Integrity Management & Dilemma Training



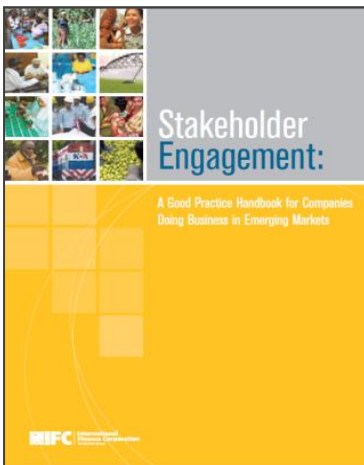






“A stakeholder is a person, group or organization that has interest or concern in an organization. Stakeholders can affect or be affected by the organization's actions, objectives and policies.”

Stakeholder Engagement Standard (SES) AA 1000  
[www.accountability.org/standards/aa1000ses/index.html](http://www.accountability.org/standards/aa1000ses/index.html)

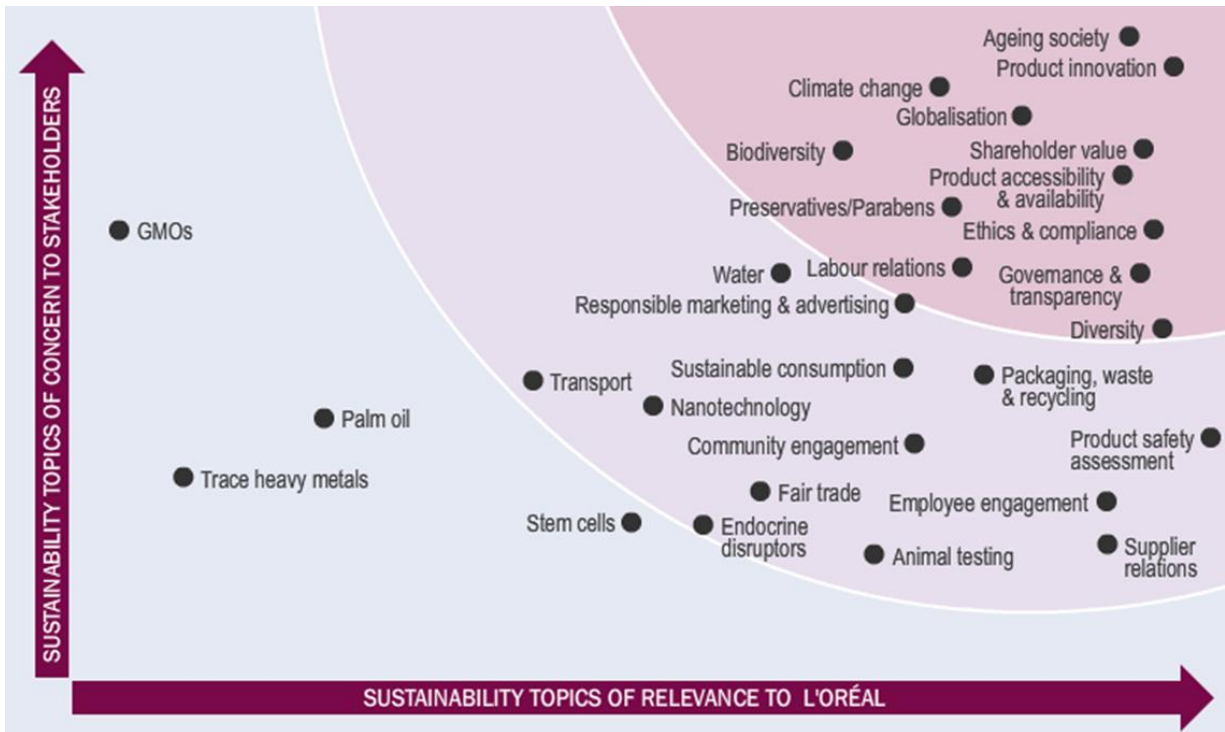




G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

Enabling all organisations to report the sustainability information that matters.

[www.globalreporting.org/reporting/g4](http://www.globalreporting.org/reporting/g4)







VLAAMS TRANSITIENETWERK DUURZAAM MATERIALENBEHEER

[START](#)

[WIE?](#)

[WAT?](#)

[BLOG](#)

[AGENDA](#)

**E-BOEK**  
NU ONLINE

**PRODUCT** **<=>**  
**DIENST** **PLAN C**

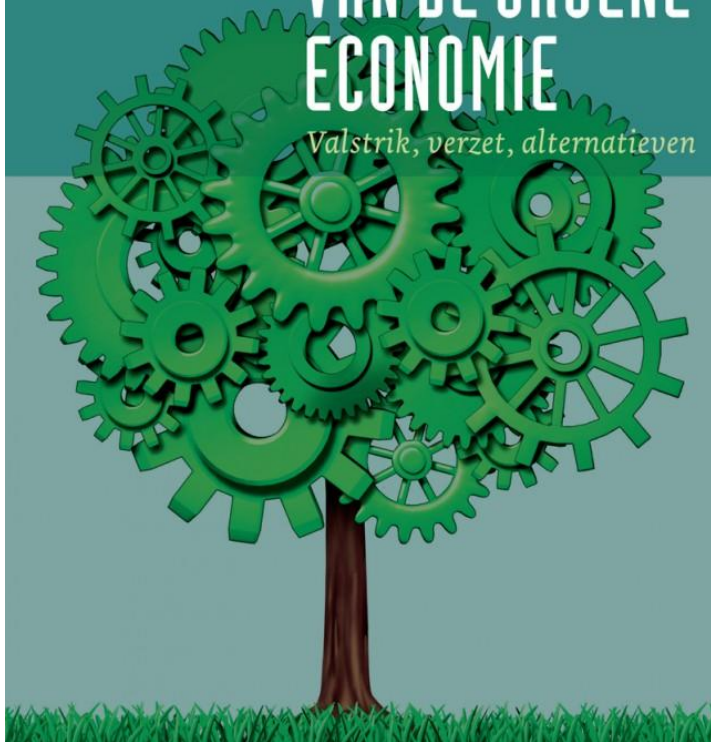
Nieuwe businessmodellen in de circulaire economie

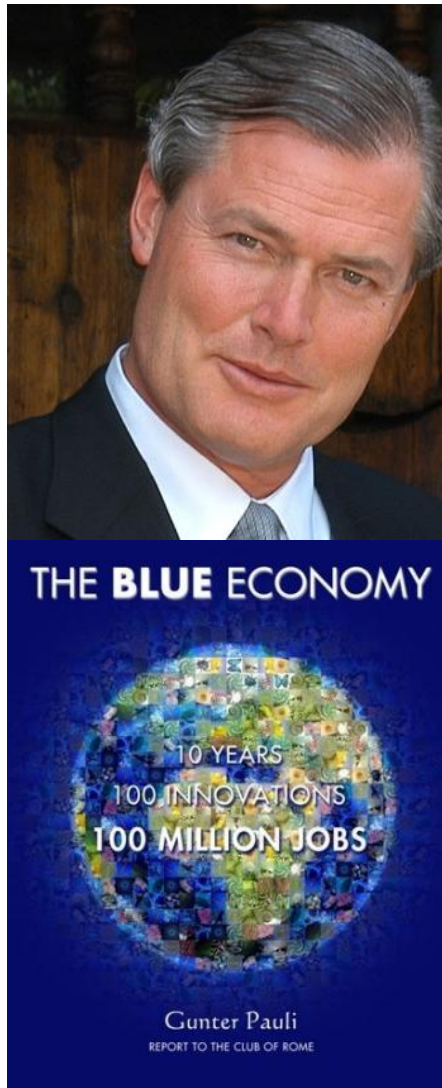


Anneleen Kenis  
& Matthias Lievens

# DE MYTHE VAN DE GROENE ECONOMIE

*Valstrik, verzet, alternatieven*





## BLUE ECONOMY PRINCIPLES

- Solutions are first and foremost based on physics. Deciding factors are Pressure and Temperature as found on site.
- Substitute something with Nothing – question any resource regarding its necessity for production.
- Natural systems cascade nutrients, matter and energy – waste does not exist. Any by-product is the source for a new product.
- Nature evolved from a few species to a rich biodiversity. Wealth means diversity. Industrial standardization is the contrary.
- Nature provides room for entrepreneurs who do more with less. Nature is contrary to monopolization.
- Gravity is main source of energy, solar energy is the second renewable fuel.
- Water is the primary solvent (no complex, chemical, toxic catalysts).
- In nature the constant is change. Innovations take place in every moment.
- Nature only works with what is locally available. Sustainable business evolves with respect not only for local resources, but also for culture and tradition.
- Nature responds to basic needs and then evolves from sufficiency to abundance. The present economic model relies on scarcity as a basis for production and consumption.
- Natural systems are non-linear.
- In Nature everything is biodegradable – it is just a matter of time.
- In natural systems everything is connected and evolving towards symbiosis.
- In Nature water, air, and soil are the commons, free and abundant.
- In Nature one process generates multiple benefits.
- Natural systems share risks. Any risk is a motivator for innovations.
- Nature is efficient. So sustainable business maximizes use of available material and energy, which reduces the unit price for the consumer.
- Nature searches for the optimum for all involucrated elements.
- In Nature negatives are converted into positives. Problems are opportunities.
- Nature searches for economies of scope. One natural innovation carries various benefits for all.
- Respond to basic needs with what you have, introducing innovations inspired by nature, generating multiple benefits, including jobs and social capital, offering more with less: This is the Blue Economy










## The Business Model Canvas

Designed for:

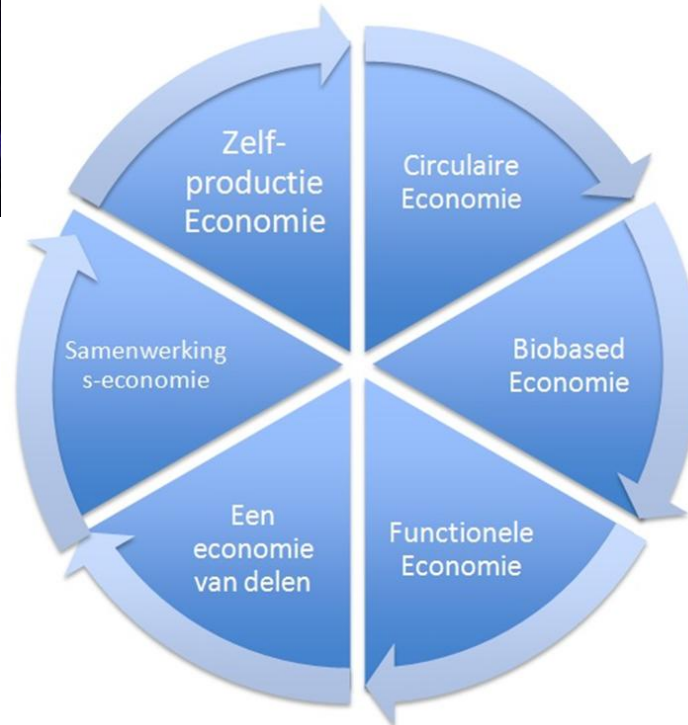
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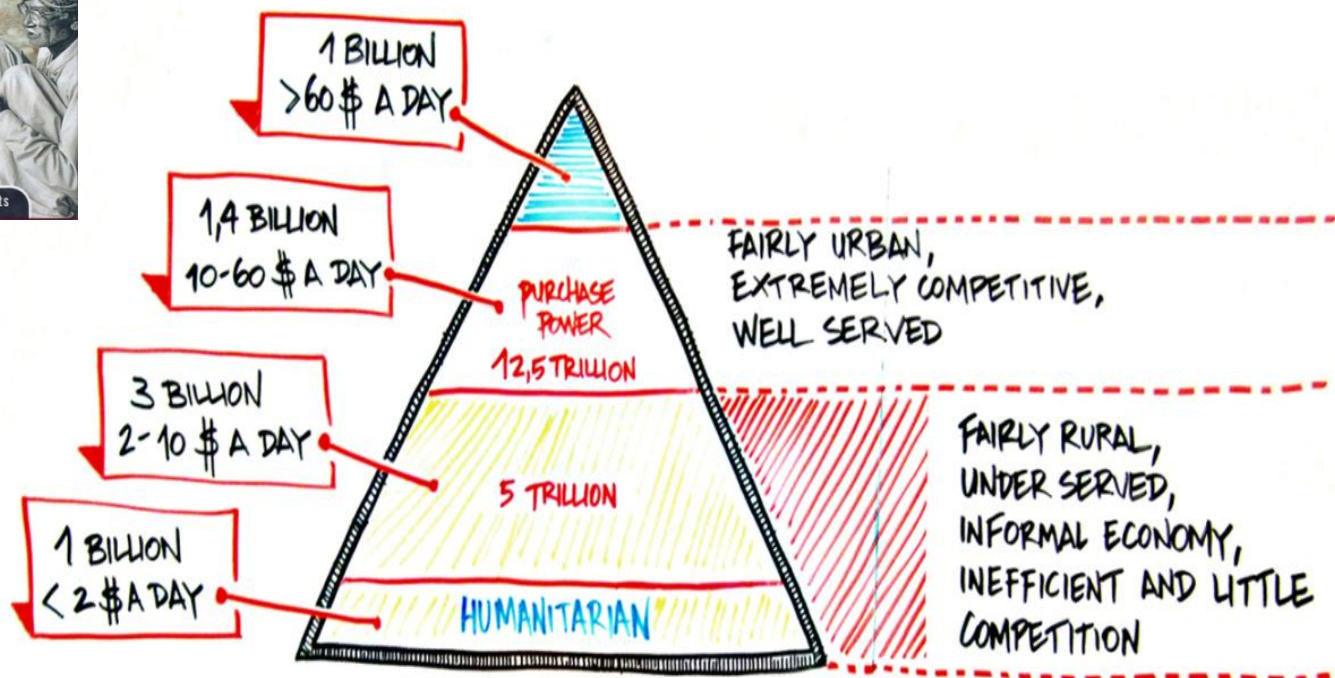
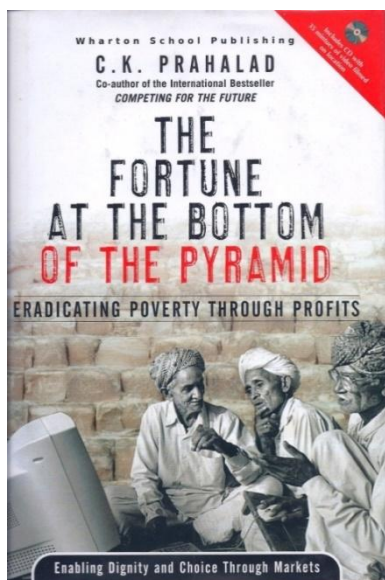
Date:

Version:

<p><b>Key Partners</b> </p> <p>Who are my partners? Who are my suppliers? What are channels or co-creating partners? What are channels to partners/partners?</p>	<p><b>Key Activities</b> </p> <p>What key activities do my Value Propositions require? Do I distribute/operate? Customer Relationship? Service channel?</p>	<p><b>Value Propositions</b> </p> <p>What value do we deliver to the customer? What are all our customers' problems we're helping to solve? What bundles of products and services are we offering? What customer segments are we targeting?</p>	<p><b>Customer Relationships</b> </p> <p>What type of relationship do we offer our Customers? Support, expert, or specialist and relationship-based? What are our channels? How do they interact with us? How do they interact with us? How do they interact with us?</p>	<p><b>Customer Segments</b> </p> <p>For whom are we creating value? Which customer segments are we targeting?</p>
<p><b>Cost Structure</b> </p> <p>What are the most important costs in my business model? What are my business's most important costs? What are my business's most important costs?</p>	<p><b>Revenue Streams</b> </p> <p>For what value are our customers really willing to pay? In what units are we selling? How are we pricing? How are we pricing? How are we pricing?</p>			







[Access to Energy for the Base of the Pyramid](#)

[Solar Cooking](#)



Clause 1

## Scope

Guidance to all types of organizations, regardless of their size or location

Clause 2

## Terms and definitions

Definition of key terms

Clause 3

## Understanding social responsibility

History and characteristics; relationship between social responsibility and sustainable development

Clause 4

## Principles of social responsibility

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Ethical behaviour
- Respect for stakeholder interests
- Respect for the rule of law
- Respect for international norms of behaviour
- Respect for human rights

## Two fundamental practices of social responsibility

Recognizing social responsibility



Stakeholder identification and engagement

Clause 5

## Social responsibility core subjects

Organizational governance

Clause 6

Human rights

Labour practices

The environment

Fair operating practices

Consumer issues

Community involvement and development

Related actions and expectations

## Integrating social responsibility throughout an organization

The relationship of an organization's characteristics to social responsibility

Understanding the social responsibility of the organization

Clause 7

Communication on social responsibility

Practices for integrating social responsibility throughout an organization

Voluntary initiatives for social responsibility

Reviewing and improving an organization's actions and practices related to social responsibility

Enhancing credibility regarding social responsibility

**Bibliography:** Authoritative sources and additional guidance

**Annex:** Examples of voluntary initiatives and tools for social responsibility

Maximizing an organization's contribution to  
**Sustainable development**



## CSR 2.0: SMART SUSTAINABILITY TO STRENGTHEN HUMAN RIGHTS





**CSR Risk Check**

DO YOU KNOW HOW THIS PEN WAS MADE?

**Start the test!**

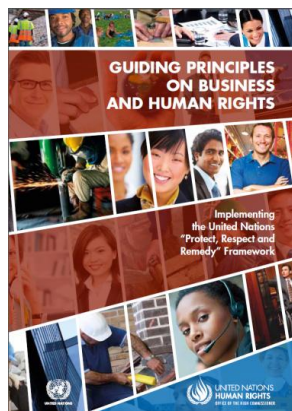
Risk analysis for international business activities

Start

The graphic features a blue and silver ballpoint pen lying horizontally across a piece of crumpled white paper. A brown, irregular stain is visible on the right side of the paper. A purple and teal callout box is positioned below the pen, containing the text 'Start the test!' and 'Risk analysis for international business activities', with a 'Start' button below it. A handwritten-style question 'DO YOU KNOW HOW THIS PEN WAS MADE?' is written on the paper to the left of the pen, with a small arrow pointing to the pen's tip.

**Who should use the CSR Risk Check?**

The CSR Risk Check is aimed at entrepreneurs who purchase internationally produced products, export products or produce abroad



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](mailto:press-info@ohchr.org)  
Tel: +41 22 917 0310  
Tel: +41 22 917 8383



Sustainable Development Goals	Related human rights *
 <p><b>1 NO POVERTY</b></p> <p><b>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b></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"> <li>• <b>Right to an adequate standard of living</b> [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27]</li> <li>• <b>Right to social security</b> [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26]</li> <li>• <b>Equal rights of women in economic life</b> [CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]</li> </ul>
 <p><b>2 ZERO HUNGER</b></p> <p><b>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture</b></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"> <li>• <b>Right to adequate food</b> [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)]</li> <li>• <b>International cooperation</b>, including ensuring equitable distribution of world food supplies [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR arts. 2(1), 11(2)]</li> </ul>
 <p><b>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b></p> <p><b>Ensure healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all ages</b></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"> <li>• <b>Right to life</b> [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12] and children [CRC art. 6]</li> <li>• <b>Right to health</b> [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12]; and children [CRC art.24]</li> <li>• <b>Special protection for mothers and children</b> [ICESCR art.10]</li> <li>• <b>Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application</b> [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]</li> <li>• <b>International cooperation</b> [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]</li> </ul>







[Ik zoek werk / begeleiding](#)

[Ik zoek een werknemer](#)

[Over Levanto](#)

[Diensten](#)

[Referenties](#)

[poets hulp](#)

[bouw, decoratie, renovatie](#)

[energiescan](#)

[fiets](#)

[groen](#)

[logistiek](#)

[monumentenzorg](#)

[schoonmaak](#)

[werfwachters](#)

Herontdek jezelf

en ontwikkel je arbeidskansen

Je zoekt **werk** of **begeleiding**?

## ik zoek werk of begeleiding

Levanto versterkt jou als werkzoekende of werknemer in het ontdekken en ontwikkelen van jouw arbeidskansen via begeleiding, opleiding, werkervaring en bemiddeling.

### Ik zoek werk

- ▶ trajectbegeleiding
- ▶ opleidingen
- ▶ vacatures

### Ik heb werk

- ▶ loopbaanbegeleiding
- ▶ **infosessie** loopbaanbegeleiding

## ik zoek een werknemer

Op zoek naar deskundige werknemers? Levanto levert werknemers in de logistieke-, schoonmaak-, zorg-, groen- en bouwsector. Met gratis loopbaancoaching.

### Ontdek hoe we jou kunnen helpen

- ▶ ik zoek werknemers
- ▶ dienstenaanbod
- ▶ kostprijs
- ▶ evaluatie en begeleiding
- ▶ stages
- ▶ referenties





WAT IS SOCIALE  
INNOVATIE?



DENK MEE



ZELF IN ACTIE



ONTDEK SAMEN



LEER BIJ

NIEUWS



NIEUWS



**SOCIALE  
INNOVATIE  
ACADEMIE**



## SOCIAAL ONDERNEMERSCHAP

Sociaal innoveren en nog winst maken ook? Dat is de kracht van sociaal ondernemerschap.

[Lees meer](#)



21 November 2015



**+ ONTDEK MEER**

Nieuwsbrief

PRAKTIJK

**I DON'T FAKE IT  
WE NEED TO**



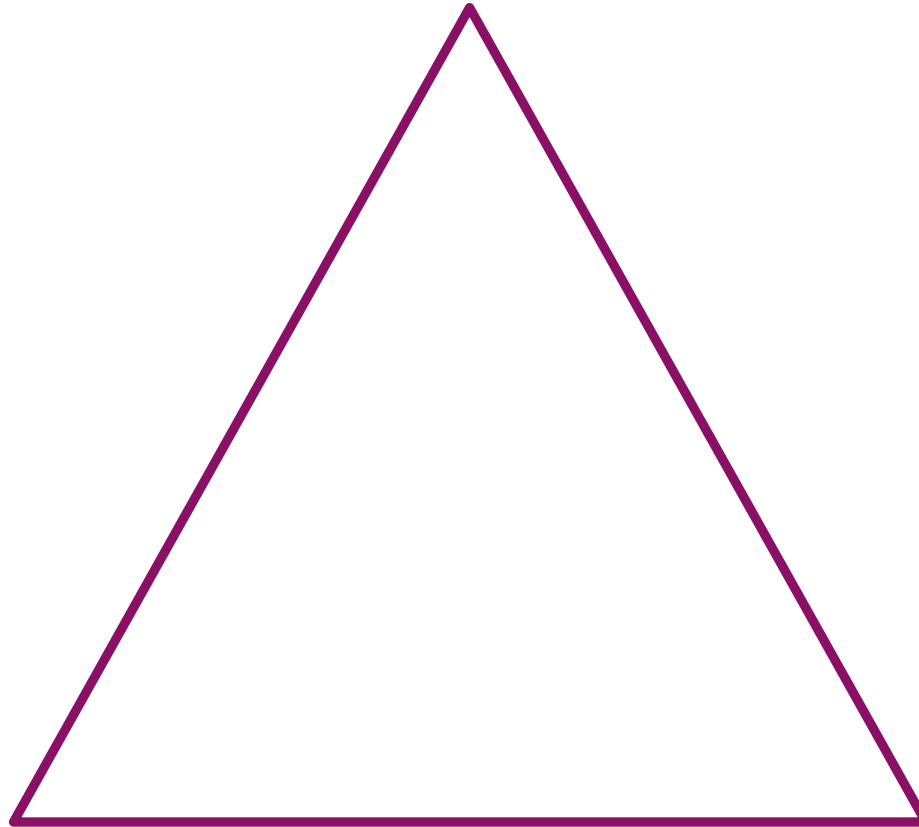
The screenshot shows the Tapazz website interface. At the top left is the Tapazz logo, a car icon inside a speech bubble. To its right are navigation links: Home, Zoek wagen, Hoe het werkt, Over tapazz, Blog, and Contact. Further right are a LOGIN button, social media icons for Twitter and Facebook, and the text 'Nederlands' with a globe icon. The main banner features a woman in a blue shirt looking thoughtful, with a thought bubble containing a car carrying groceries. To her right is the Tapazz logo and the text 'auto nodig? huur hem van je buren' (car needed? rent it from your neighbors), with a 'Login/SignUp' button. Below the banner are three main sections: 1. 'Verhuur een wagen' (Rent a car) with a 'Voeg jouw wagen toe' (Add your car) button. 2. 'Zoek een wagen' (Find a car) with a 'Start met zoeken' (Start searching) button. 3. A central blue box titled 'Hoeveel kunt u met uw wagen verdienen?' (How much can you earn with your car?) with a 'Bereken' (Calculate) button, showing a red car and silhouettes of people labeled 'Vrienden', 'Familie', and 'Buren'. To the right is a video player showing a car with the text 'Car sharing is caring, for the environment' and a YouTube logo.

# GLOCALISATION: LEVEL PLAYING FIELD & TRANSITION



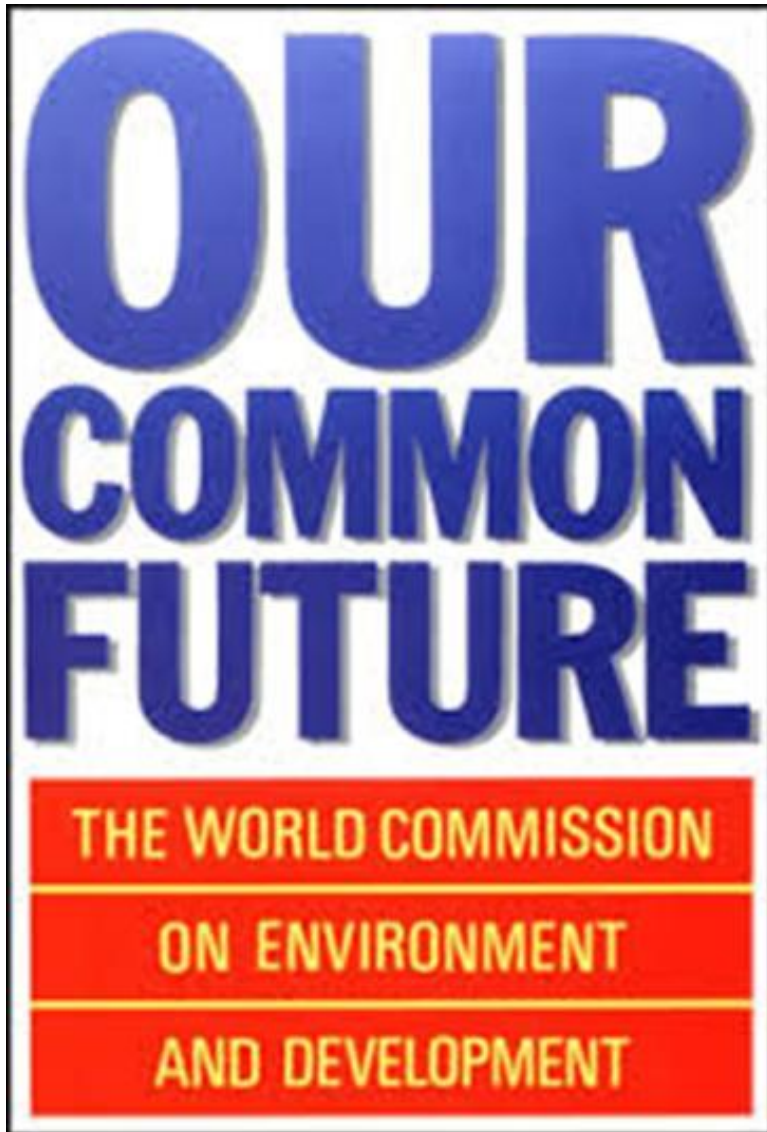


### 3. UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



**2.** Corporate Social Responsibility  
& Social Business  
& Social Economy  
& Future Proof Business Models

**1.** Smart & Sustainable Cities





## Definitions of Sustainability

### Sustainable Development (SD)

Meeting the needs of the present generation  
without compromising the ability of future generations  
to meet their own needs.



-- Brundtland Commission, 1987 --

### Sustainability

The possibility that human and other forms of life on earth  
will flourish forever.

-- John Ehrenfeld, Professor Emeritus. MIT --

### Sustainable Development (SD)

Enough - for all -- forever.

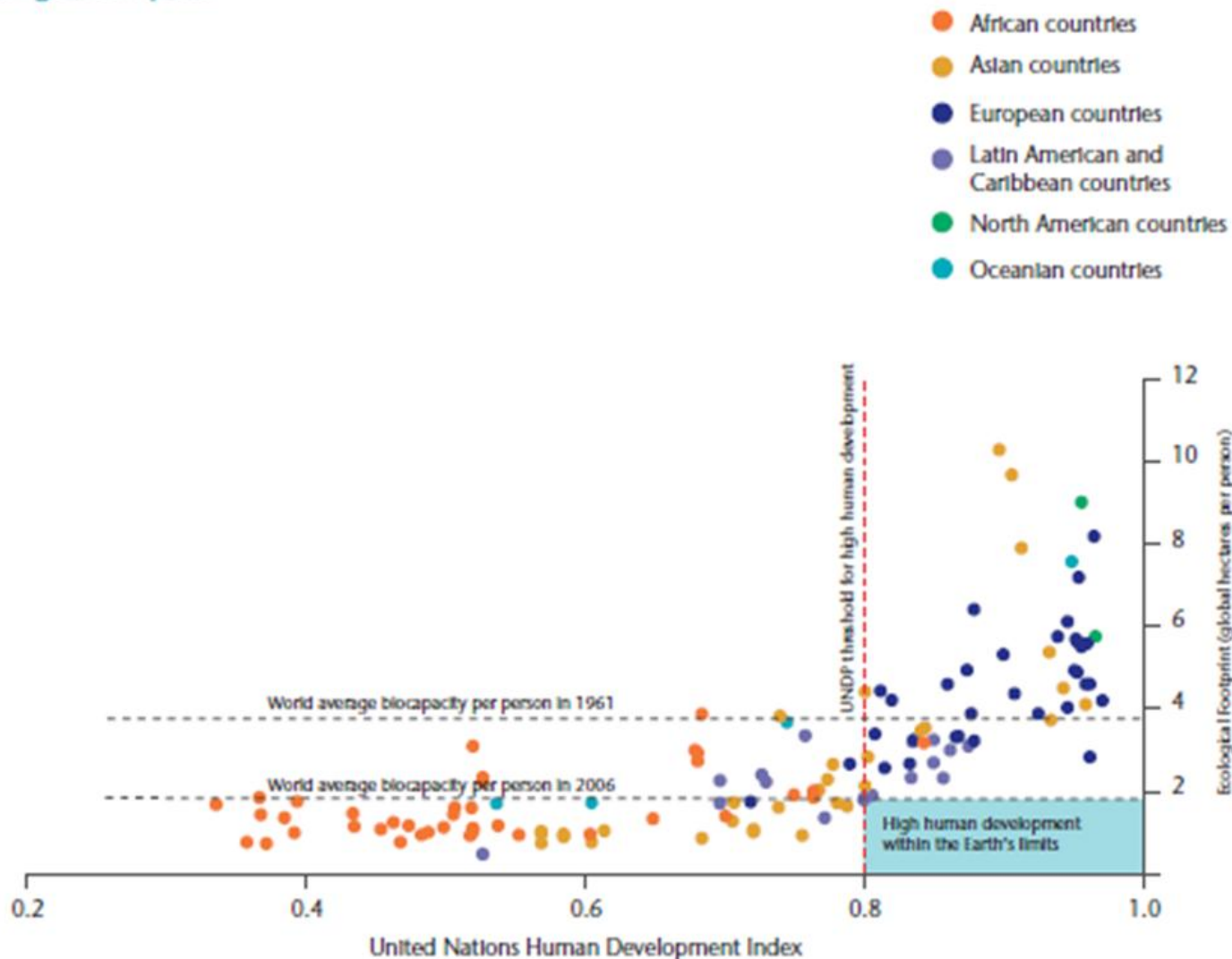
-- African Delegate to Johannesburg (Rio+10) --



# DUAL GOALS ON GLOBAL SCALE: HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT & LOW ECOLOGICAL IMPACT

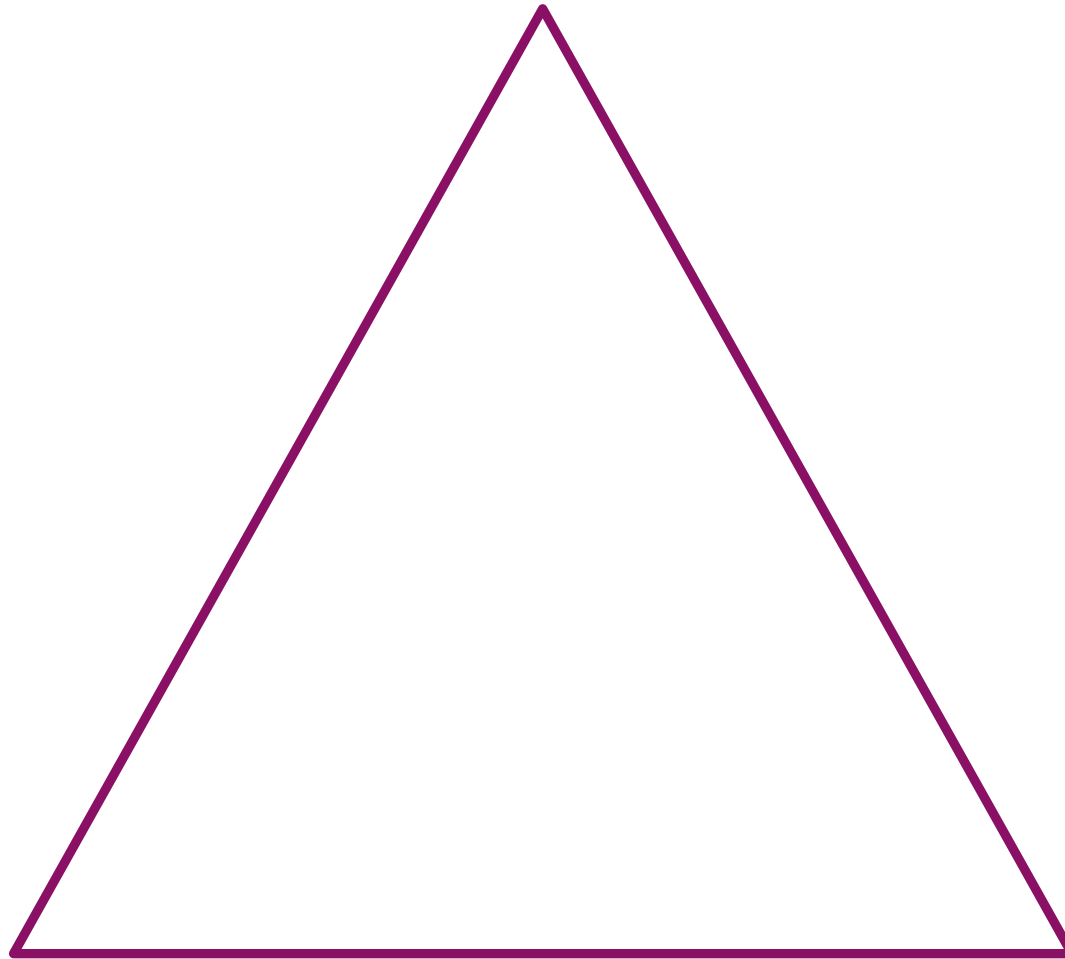


## Box 1.1: Meeting the dual goals of sustainability – High human development and low ecological impact





Behaviour Change

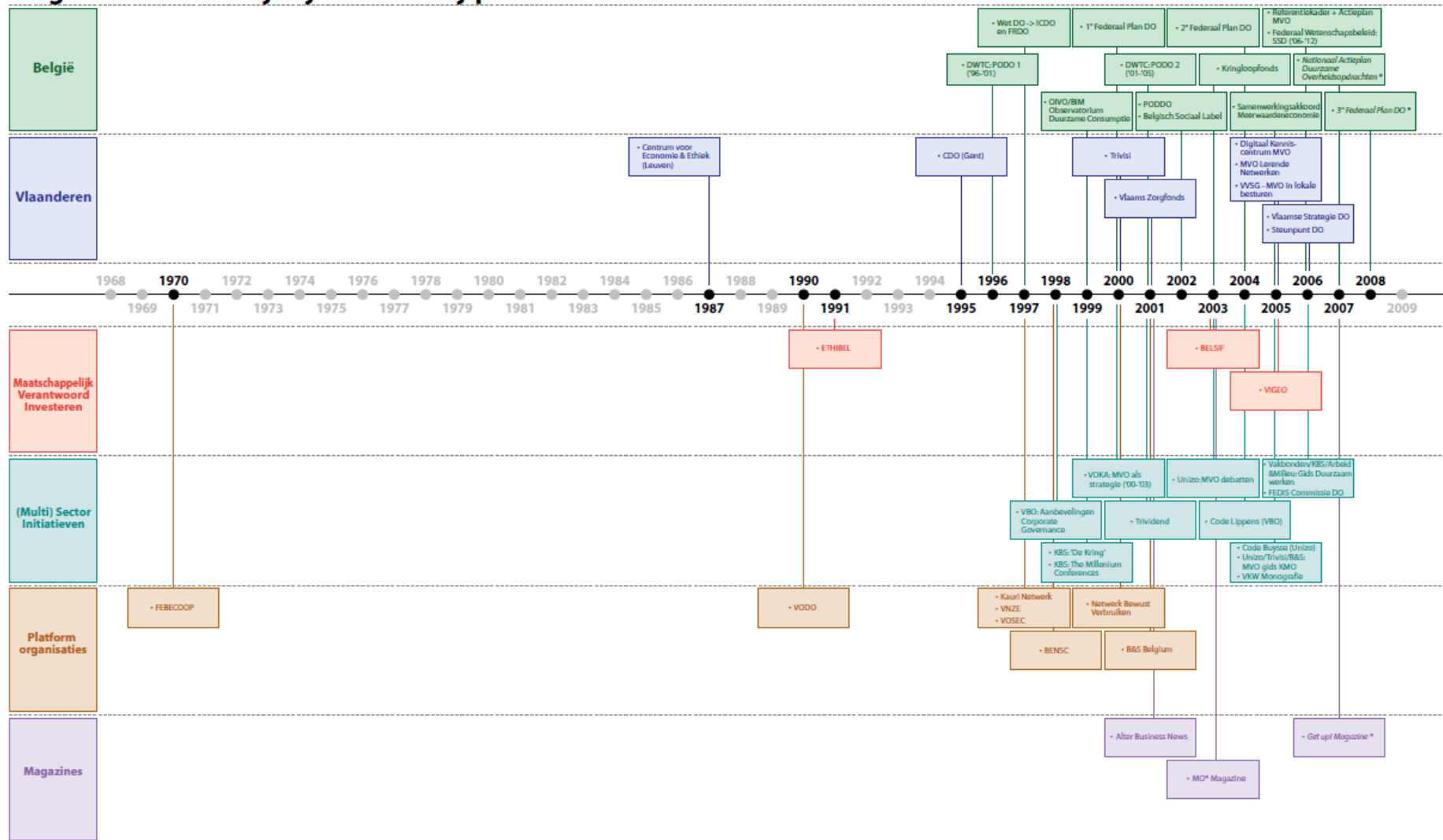


Social Innovation

Technological  
Innovation



## Belgisch/Vlaamse tijdlijn MVO - Mijlpalen





# Background: Earth Summit, 1992



(Credit: IM)

*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.





## The 8 Millennium Development Goals





## Millennium Development Goals: 2015 Progress Chart

United Nations Member States gathered together at the start of the new millennium to shape a broad vision to fight poverty and combat numerous issues hampering development progress. The vision was translated into eight Millennium Development Goals and has remained the world's overarching development framework for the past 15 years. This framework, set to expire in 2015, includes time-bound goals, targets and indicators to monitor progress on extreme poverty and hunger, education, gender equality, child survival, health, environmental sustainability and global partnerships.

This chart presents the final assessment of progress towards selected key targets relating to each goal. The assessment provides two types of information: progress trends and levels of development, which are based on information available as of June 2015. The colour shows progress made towards the target and the text in the box shows the present level of development. For most indicators, 2015 projections are used to assess progress; for a few indicators that do not have 2015 data or projections, the latest available data of 2013 or 2014 are used.



Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caucasus and Central Asia
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			

### GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	moderate poverty	high poverty	low poverty	—	low poverty	low poverty
Productive and decent employment	large deficit	very large deficit	moderate deficit	large deficit	large deficit	large deficit	very large deficit	moderate deficit	small deficit
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger

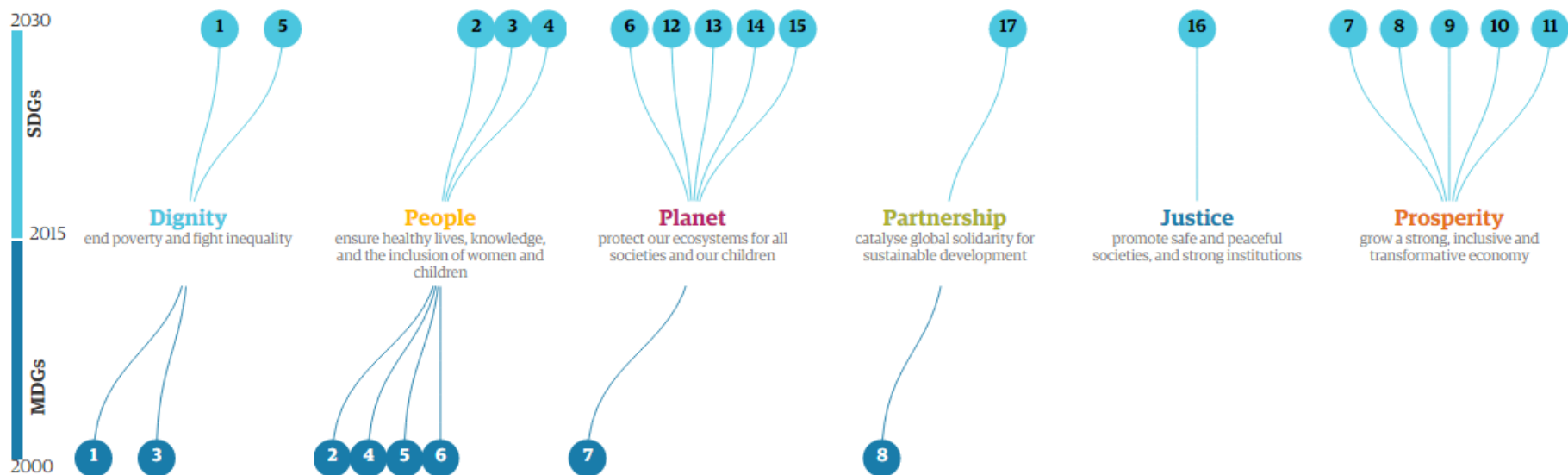
### GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
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### GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	moderate representation	moderate representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation











**17 Goals**

**169 Targets** (Subgoals)

**229 Indicators** (Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators)

Monitoring: **High-level Political Forum**, 11-20 July 2016, New York

**Localising the Agenda 2030**: Implementation in Belgium



**People**

**Prosperity** (Profit)

**Planet**

***Peace***

***Partnership*** (Participation)









<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
					<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS 		









Peace (1)




People (2 + 3)

Prosperity (Profit) (4 + 1)

Planet (5)

Partnership (Participation) (1)



Sustainable Development Goals	Related human rights *
 <p><b>1 NO POVERTY</b></p> <p><b>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b></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"> <li>• <b>Right to an adequate standard of living</b> [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27]</li> <li>• <b>Right to social security</b> [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26]</li> <li>• <b>Equal rights of women in economic life</b> [CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]</li> </ul>
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## Human Rights & SDGs

“covers issues related to all Human Rights”



### **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts<sup>\*</sup>**

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

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

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



## 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

Distr.: Limited  
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,*

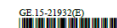
*Further recalling relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.18, 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20,*

*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,*





# 1. GOALS

Link each of your global societal challenges to one of the 17 SDGs







## 2. TARGETS (SUBGOALS)

Circle: Select 1 SDG Target for each of the 5 Ps and link this Target to the KPIs of your company or organisation



	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
	Target	Original Indicator Proposal	Initial classification before the meeting	Proposed modification/alternative indicator or additional indicator	New classification at the conclusion of the meeting
<b>Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>					
7.1.1	Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Percentage of population with electricity access (%)	GREEN		
7.1.2		Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels (%)	YELLOW	Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	GREEN
7.2.1	Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	YELLOW	"Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)" or "Renewable energy share in the total primary energy consumption (%)	GREEN
7.3.1	Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Rate of improvement in energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	GREEN		
7.a.1	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	Improvement in the net carbon intensity of the energy sector (GHG/TFC in CO2 equivalents)	YELLOW	Same as 13.a.1: "Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment"	GREEN
7.b.1	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 and small island developing States	Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry.	GREY		



[United Nations Statistics Division](#)

Sustainable Goals Indicators Website

IAEG-SDGs: Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

Metadata

Report



## Home

Welcome to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators website

*A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders.*

### Current and upcoming events

#### Third meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

📅 30 MAR - 1 APR 2016 🌐 Mexico City

The third meeting of the [Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators \(IAEG-SDGs\)](#), will be held from 30 March to 1 April 2016 in Mexico City, Mexico. The meeting will be hosted jointly by the [National Institute of Statistics and Geography \(INEGI\)](#) and the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico](#).

[Read More →](#)

#### QUICK LINKS

[SDGs](#)

[2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

[Statistical Commission](#)

[Friends of the Chair Group \(FOC\) on broader measures of progress](#)

[MDG Indicators](#)



## Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform



[UNEP Live](#)

Sustainable Development Goals Portal





## 3. ACTION!

Illustrate your SDG Targets with concrete company actions

Which best practices?

Where can we do better?

Multistakeholder?





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 <sub>2.5</sub> in urban areas
Goal 12	Municipal solid waste generation (kg per capita)
Goal 13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita
	Losses from natural disasters (% GNI)
Goal 14	Share of marine areas that are protected
	Fraction of fish stocks overexploited and collapsed (by exclusive economic zone)
Goal 15	Red List Index
	Annual change in forest area
Goal 16	Homicides per 100,000 population
	Corruption Perception Index
Goal 17	For high-income and upper-middle-income countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)
	For low- and lower-middle-income countries: Government revenues (% GNI)
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score)



## Sustainable Development Goals: Are the rich countries ready?

Christian Kroll  
with a foreword by Kofi Annan

SGI Sustainable  
Governance  
Indicators

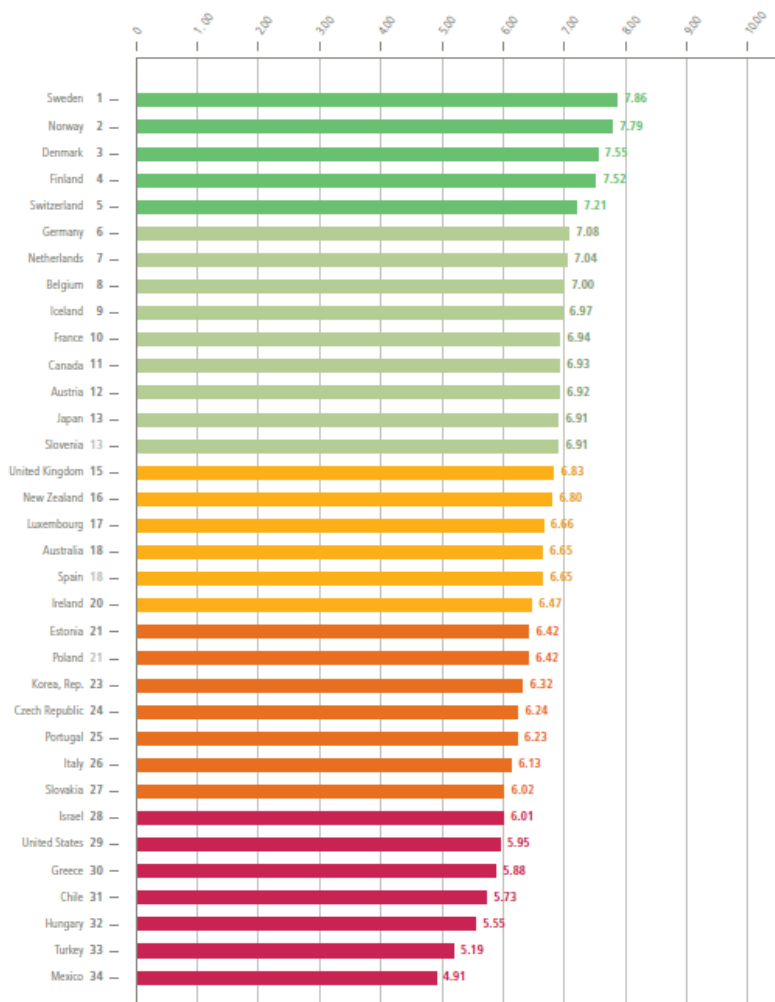


| BertelsmannStiftung

# FIRST SDG INDEX OF 34 OECD COUNTRIES: BELGIUM AT PLACE 8

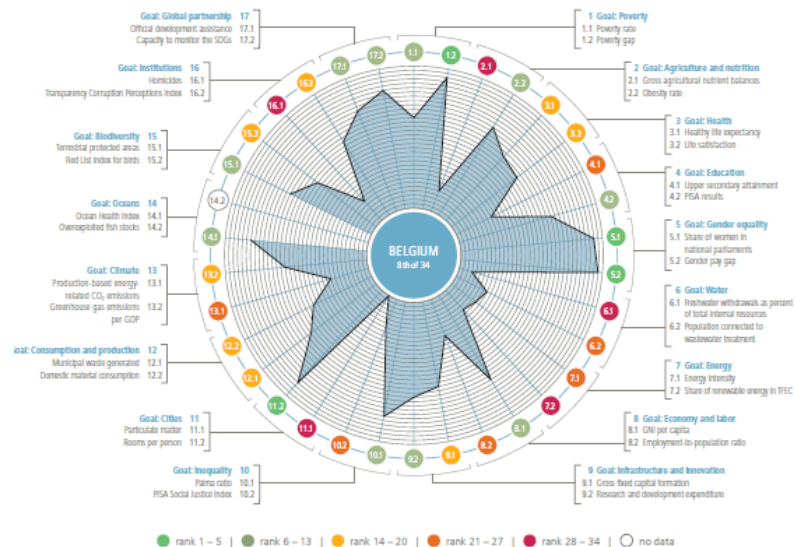


The world's first SDG Index



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

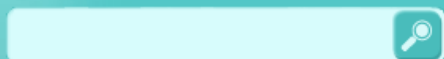
Belgium does particularly well in terms of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (goal 5). With a relatively low gender pay gap of 6.4 percent and a national parliament which is 41.3 percent female, Belgium ranks second and third respectively. By contrast, the average gender pay gap 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.



## indicatoren van duurzame ontwikkeling



[> bekijk alle indicatoren](#)

### Over de website

De Task Force Duurzame Ontwikkeling van het Federaal Planbureau presenteert op deze website indicatoren over de vooruitgang van de Belgische samenleving naar een duurzame ontwikkeling.

### Laatst bijgewerkte indicatoren

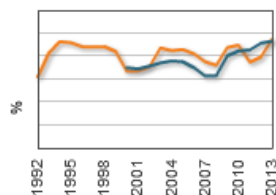
- 1 Vleesconsumptie: karkasgewicht
- 2 Vorming van jongeren: vroegtijdige...
- 3 Economische activiteit: bruto binnenlands...

### Indicator in de kijker

#### Werkloosheid: jeugdwerkloosheidsgraad

In 2013 bedroeg de jeugdwerkloosheidsgraad in België 23,7%.

Tussen 1992 en 2013 is de jeugdwerkloosheidsgraad gestegen. Die evolutie wijst op een achteruitgang ten opzichte van de beleidsdoelstelling die erin bestaat de jeugdwerkloosheid te verminderen.



[> meer](#)

Deel dit bericht



### Op weg naar duurzame ontwikkeling?

Welke vooruitgang maakte België tussen 1992 en 2012-2013 naar duurzame ontwikkeling?

[> meer](#)

### Over de set

De set bevat 75 indicatoren van duurzame ontwikkeling. Deze indicatoren informeren over diverse sociale, milieu- en economische problemen.

[> meer](#)

### Nieuws

- [Eurostat: rapport 2013 over duurzame ontwikkeling in de EU](#)
- [Langetermijnvisie inzake duurzame ontwikkeling met doelstellingen en indicatoren](#)

[> meer](#)

Een website van



Federaal  
Planbureau



Duurzame Ontwikkeling

Met de steun van



euostat



## Dossier SDG's



**PISTES VOOR DE UITVOERING VAN DE DUURZAME ONTWIKKELINGSDOELSTELLINGEN IN BELGIË**

**COÖRDINATOR** Bart Tiersen (11.11.11), Antoinette Brouyaux (Associations 21)  
**MET BIJDRAGEN VAN** 11.11.11, Associations 21, WWF, Bond Beter Leefmilieu, Inter-Environnement Wallonie, Protos, FOS-Socialistische Solidariteit, Oxfam Wereldwinkels, Oxfam Solidariteit, Kinderrechtencoalitie Vlaanderen, Vrede&landen, Decenniumdoelen, SENSOA, Be-Gender, Netwerk Duurzame Mobiliteit, Climate Express, Wereldsolidariteit, Beweging.net, Broederlijk Delen, Memisa, UNICEF België, Plan België, Netwerk Tegen Armoede, Apera, Vrouwenraad, Le monde selon les Femmes, Luttes Solidarités Travail, EcoKerk, Conseil de la Jeunesse, Dokters van de Wereld, Artsen Zonder Vakantie, Louvain Coopération, Aedes, Fracarita Belgium  
**COVER PHOTO** © Stringer / Reuters



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

[www.globalgoals.org](http://www.globalgoals.org)

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

<http://uneplive.unep.org/portal#.Vkxlr> -FOUI

<http://unsdsn.org>



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- What We Do
- Get Involved
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- Translate
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### SDG.Guide – "Getting Started with the SDGs"

This guide aims to help stakeholders, including national and local governments, businesses, academia and civil society, understand the 2030 Agenda, start an inclusive dialogue on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation, and prepare SDG-based national development strategies.

Translated pages of the guide are available [here](#).

Explore the SDG.Guide



### Support for Agenda 2030

SDSN supports the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders in September 2015. The 17 goals address the challenges of economic development, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and good governance.



### National & Regional Networks

SDSN is building a global network of universities, research centers, and other knowledge institutions. Members are organized around National or Regional SDSNs to support the implementation of Agenda 2030, promote Solution Initiatives, and strengthen education for sustainable development.

### News

FEBRUARY 11

#### Two New SDSN Positions Open in New York — Program Coordinator & Analyst

The New York office of the SDSN is accepting applications for the positions of Program Coordinator and Analyst.

FEBRUARY 8

#### The UN Academic Impact (UNAI) and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) join forces to advance the SDGs

UNAI and SDSN will work to mobilize universities and other knowledge institutions to promote teaching, applied research, and problem solving on a range of issues.

FEBRUARY 1

#### SDSN Newsletter — January 2016

Explore highlights of SDSN's work from January 2016.

JANUARY 29



# Getting Started with the Sustainable Development Goals

A Guide for Stakeholders

December 2015

## 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





## The Global Goals

What can I do?

Business & NGO Resources (communication tools)



## Linking the SDGs and GRI

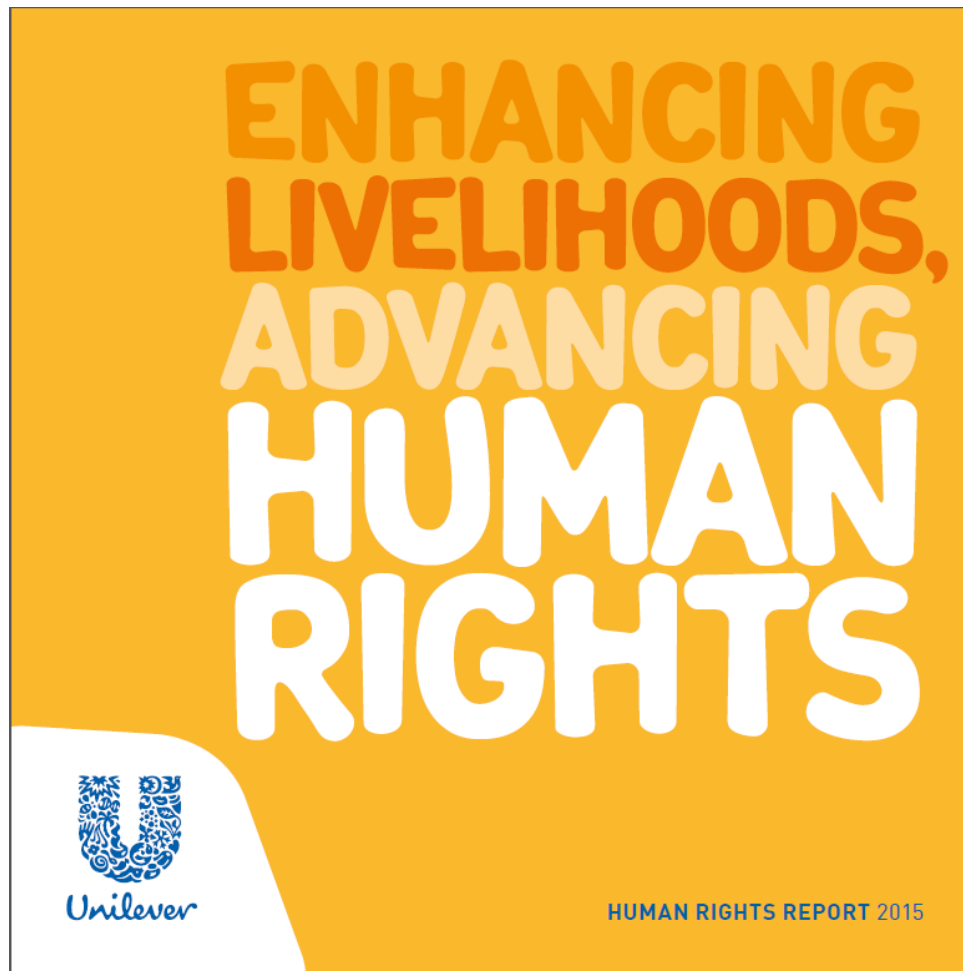
The following table links the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the indicators in the [GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and Sector Disclosures](#). These linkages are based on a more detailed analysis available on the SDG Compass website ([www.sdgcompass.org](http://www.sdgcompass.org)).

### Legend

Indicators from the GRI G4 Sector Disclosures are highlighted in orange

AO: Airport Operators; CRE: Construction and Real Estate; EU: Electric Utilities; EO: Event Organizers; FS: Financial Services; FP: Food Processing; M: Media; MM: Mining and Metals; and OG: Oil and Gas.

SDG	Business Theme	GRI Indicators
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Access to financial services	FS6, FS7, FS13, FS14, former FS16
	Access to land	G4-SO2
		MM5, MM6, MM7, MM8, OG9, OG10, OG11, OG14
	Availability of products and services for those on low incomes	G4-EC8
	Disaster/emergency planning and response	former EU21
	Earnings, wages and benefits	G4-EC5
	Economic development in areas of high poverty	G4-EC8
	Economic inclusion	G4-DMA-b Guidance for Procurement Practices
	Electricity access	EU26, EU27, EU28, EU29, EU30, former EU23, former EU24
Physical and economic displacement	AO8, CRE7, EU22, former EU19, former EU20, MM9, OG12	
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Access to land	G4-SO2
		MM5, MM6, MM7, MM8, OG9, OG10, OG11, OG14
	Changing the productivity of organizations, sectors, or the whole economy	G4-EC8
	Food labeling	former FP8
	Food safety	FP5, FP12
	Genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals	FP9
	Healthy and affordable food	FP6, FP7, former FP4
	Indigenous rights	G4-HR8
Infrastructure investments	G4-EC1, G4-EC7	





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