



CIFAL Flanders

***UN Training & Research Centre for
Smart Sustainability Leadership***

Strengthening Smart Sustainability in Cities, Civil Society & Business in the perspective of the SDGs

Antwerpen, 01 02 2016

UN 70 & Charter of the United Nations

Human Rights Declarations

Sustainable Development

17 Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030)

Mainstreaming & Localizing Agenda 2030

1945: PREAMBLE TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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

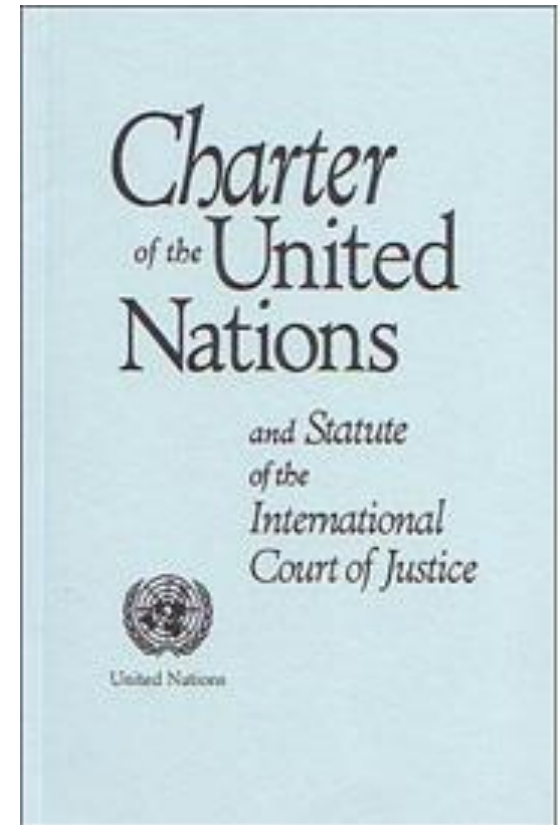
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

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





BORGERHOFF
& LAMBERIGTS

HOME

BOEKEN

AUTEURS

NIEUWS

SPECIALS

B2B

ACTUA

CRIME SPORT

LIFESTYLE

POP CULTURE

CULI

ART

THRILLER

KIDS

YOUNG ADULT

COMING SOON



NOOIT MEER BANG ZIJN

Het verhaal van Yazan, een oorlogsvluchteling in België

Oorlogsvluchtelingen worden zelden beschouwd als individuen. Veel vaker worden ze herleid tot lange rijen, worden ze beschouwd als nummers of zijn ze het voorwerp van een problematiek. Nochtans zijn het mensen zoals u en ik die op zoek gaan naar vrede, geluk en een betere toekomst.

Een van hen is Yazan, een jonge twintiger uit Syrië, doodgewoon en goedlachs. Hij kende tot voor kort een zorgeloos bestaan als student in Aleppo waar hij opgroeide in de schoot van een welgestelde, liefdevolle familie. Tot de revolutie in zijn land uitmondde in een bloedige burgeroorlog. Wat volgde was een vlucht voor het geweld en een zoektocht naar een menswaardig bestaan.

Een hallucinante tocht die via Turkije, Griekenland en Italië. voorlopig halt houdt in België waar hij hoopt op een nieuw leven zonder angst.

Info

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diversity, innovation, kn...
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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 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 that country is an independent State, a trust territory under development, a non-self-governing territory, 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 abolished 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 as a legal 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 entitled to equal protection against any discrimination on grounds of race, colour or religion.

ARTICLE 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national authorities for the violations of the fundamental rights granted to 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 fair and equitable guarantees of defence.

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 any country, including his own, 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 are within the reach of his aspiration.

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, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

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

ARTICLE 20 Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with other persons, to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

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, to protection and advancement through the most favourable conditions.

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 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 Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. It shall promote understanding, peace, goodwill, brotherhood, and mutual respect among all nations, racial groups and peoples.

ARTICLE 27 Everyone has the right to take part 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 a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

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

ARTICLE 30 Nothing shall be done to limit the exercise of the rights and freedoms declared in this Declaration, except in so far as is necessary to give effect to or secure the content of the rights and freedoms of other persons.




International, participatory approach, innovation, knowledge sharing, research, transfer, expertise, new technology, learning by doing, network, leadership, skills building, etc.

SEPTEMBER 2015: UN APPROVES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 6



United Nations A/RES/70/1

 **General Assembly** Dist.: General
21 October 2015

Seventieth session
Agenda items 11 and 116

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015
[without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]

70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly
Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda:

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development


Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that we will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 17 years in areas of critical importance to the humanity and the planet.

15-16603 (E)
15-16603 (E) 

1 NO POVERTY 	2 NO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
7 CLEAN ENERGY 	8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION 
13 PROTECT THE PLANET 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 THE GLOBAL GOALS



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,

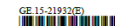
Further recalling relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.18, 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20,

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,



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2000: UN GLOBAL COMPACT



The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact

The Global Compact's ten principles are derived from:
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
The International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; and
The United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

The Global Compact asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of core principles in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption:

Human Rights

- 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, and
- 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

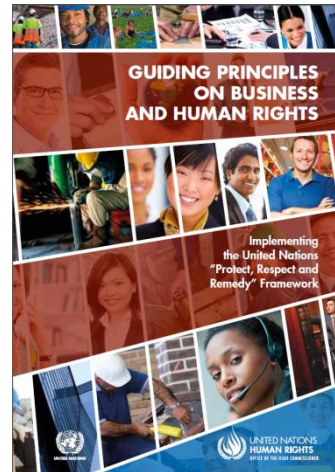
- 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining,
- 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour,
- 5 the effective abolition of child labour, and
- 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

- 7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges,
- 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility, and
- 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

- 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.



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.

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CPR LOGIN >

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?

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.

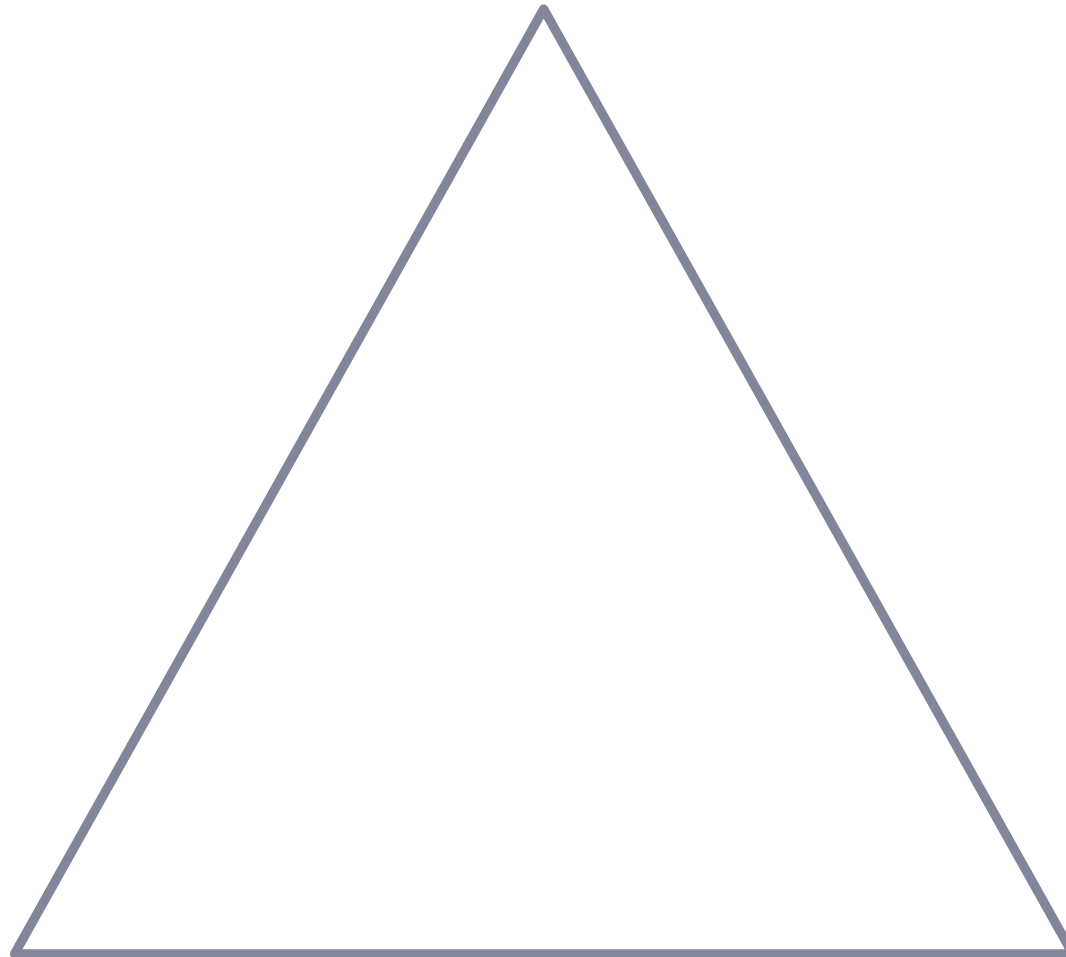
I call on leaders and innovators from all countries, industries and communities to work together as one to make universal internet access a reality by 2020, as promised in the new Global Goals.

Let's #CONNECTTHEWORLD to achieve our #GLOBALGOALS.

I BELIEVE

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

1. UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

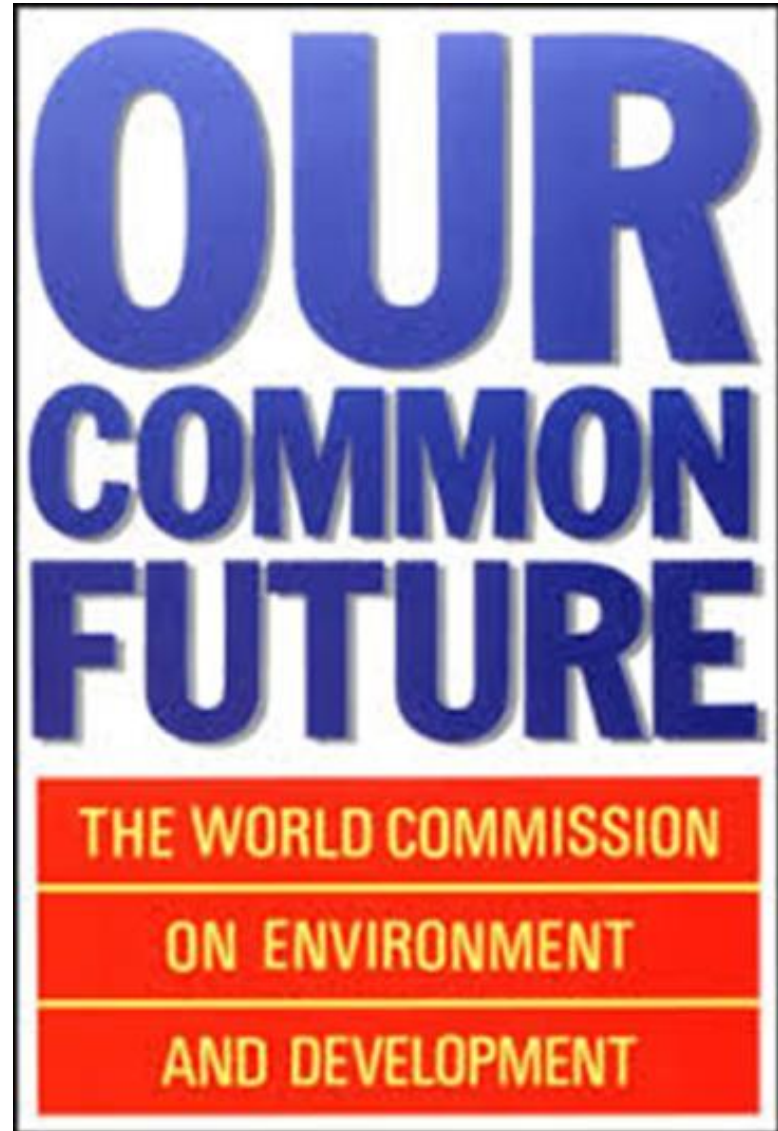


3. Corporate Social Responsibility
& Social Business
& Social Economy
& Future Proof Business Models

2. Smart & Sustainable Cities



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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)

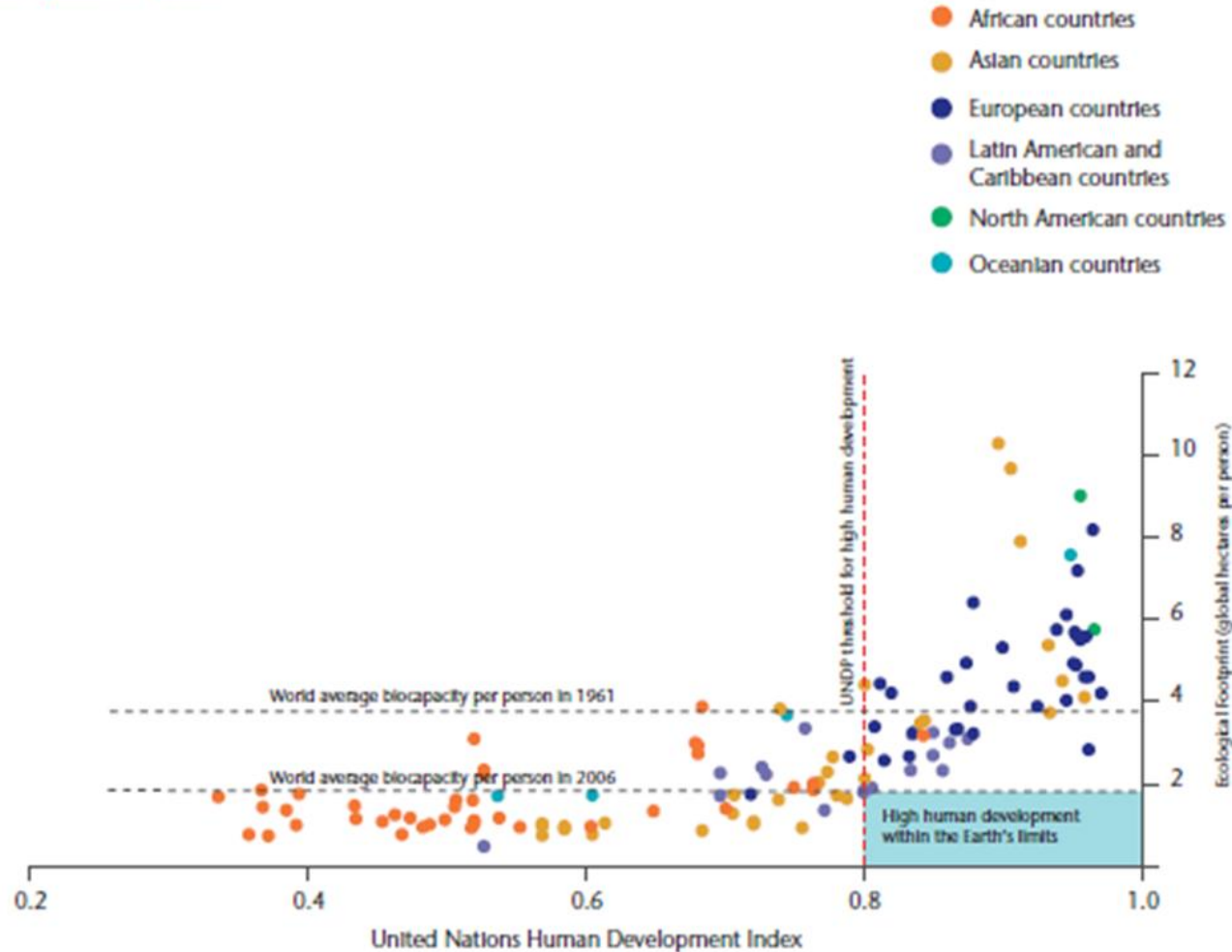
Enough - for all -- forever.

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

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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



© Global Footprint Network (2009). Data from Global Footprint Network National Footprint Accounts, 2009 Edition; UNDP Human Development Report, 2009

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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.



2000-2015: 8 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

The 8
Millennium
Development
Goals



2015 PROGRESS CHART 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

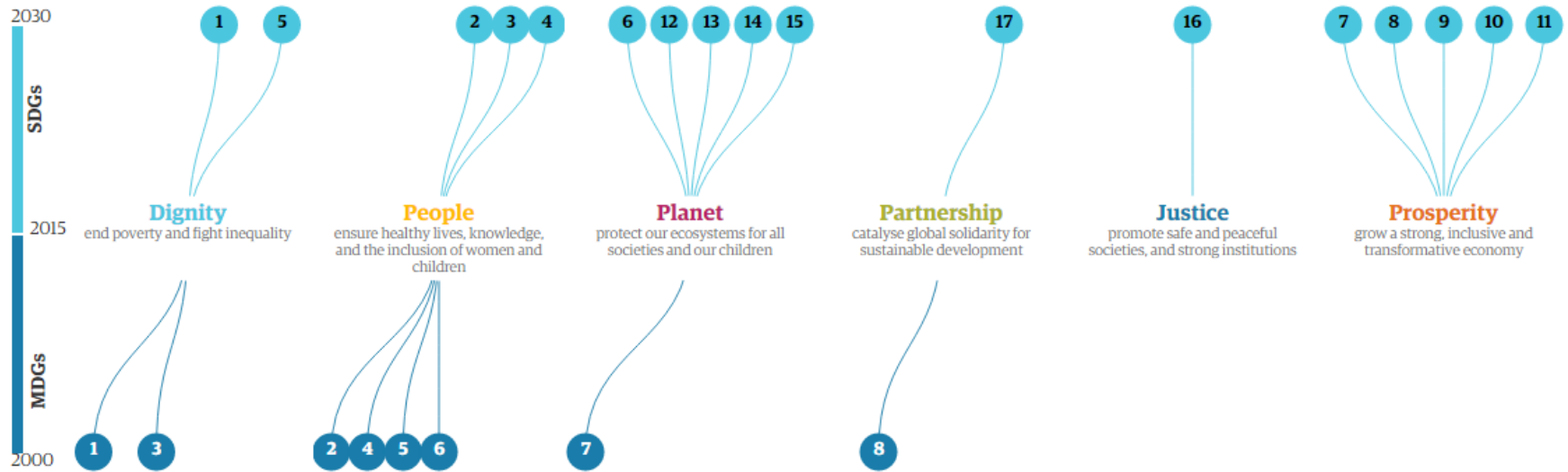
GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

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





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Peace

People

Prosperity (Profit)

Planet

Partnership (Participation)

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Peace (1)

People (2 + 3)

Prosperity (Profit) (4 + 1)

Planet (5)

Partnership (Participation) (1)



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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]



- **Right to adequate housing** (art. 25 Universal Declaration of Human Rights; art. 11 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
- **Right to participate in cultural life** (art. 25 Universal Declaration of Human Rights; art. 15 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; art. 31 Convention on the rights of the Child;...)
- **Accessibility of transportation, facilities and services**
- **Protection from natural disasters** (art. 11 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Targets include reducing all forms of violence; ending violence against and trafficking of children; promoting rule of law and justice for all; reducing illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery; developing effective institutions; participation in decision making at all levels; legal identity for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to life, liberty and security of the person [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR arts. 6(1), 9(1); ICPEd art. 1] including freedom from torture [UDHR art. 5; ICCPR art. 7; CAT art. 2; CRC art. 37(a)] • Protection of children from all forms of violence, abuse or exploitation [CRC arts. 19, 37(a)], including trafficking (CRC arts. 34-36; CRC-OP1)] • Right to access to justice and due process [UDHR arts. 8, 10; ICCPR arts. 2(3), 14-15; CEDAW art. 2(c)] • Right to legal personality [UDHR art. 6; ICCPR art. 16; CRPD art. 12] • Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25] • Right to access to information [UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19(1)]
<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>Targets include strengthening domestic and international resources; debt sustainability; technology transfer and capacity building; promoting trade; enhancing policy and institutional coherence; respecting countries' policy space; promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships; measurements for progress, disaggregated data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all peoples to self-determination [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(1); DRtD art. 1(1)] • Right of all peoples to development, & international cooperation [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4; CRPD art. 32(1); DRtD arts. 3-5] • Right of everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application, including international cooperation in the scientific field [UDHR art. 27(1); ICESCR art. 15(1)] • Right to privacy [UDHR art. 12; ICCPR art. 17], including respect for human rights and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics [CRPD art. 31(1)]

(*) This table is intended for illustrative purposes only. The listing of relevant rights is not exhaustive. Under international human rights law, and under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, data for all targets needs to be collected and disaggregated by the prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights law, including the respect, protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status. Obligations regarding international assistance and cooperation also apply to all Goals.

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 g, research...
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 ship, skills building...
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Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

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

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

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

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

SDG 169 SUBGOALS & INDICATORS

2 November 2015

	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
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
11.1.1	Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Proportion of urban population living in slums	YELLOW	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlement, or inadequate housing	GREEN
11.2.1	Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Proportion of the population that has a public transit stop within 0.5 km	YELLOW	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport	GREEN
11.3.1	Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Efficient land use	YELLOW	"Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate" with further research as in France's proposal to also address the issue of "quality of life"	GREEN
11.4.1	Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites	YELLOW	Grey, ask UNESCO for guidance	GREY
11.5.1	Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people.	GREY		

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

[Second meeting of the IAEG-SDGs](#)

📅 26 - 28 OCT 2015 📍 Bangkok

[International Seminar on Sustainable Data for Sustainable Development](#)

📅 20 - 22 OCT 2015 📍 Xi'an

Latest News

[Open consultation on proposed global SDG Indicators coded as "green"](#)

As agreed at the [2nd IAEG-SDGs meeting](#) in Bangkok, an open consultation with IAEG-SDG Observers and other stakeholders took place on the [proposed SDG Indicators](#) that were coded as "green" ahead of the meeting. As indicated by the co-chairs of the IAEG-SDGs, additional comments on the indicators coded as "green" during the meeting could also be submitted. The consultation was open from Wednesday, **4 November 9 am EST to Saturday, 9 am 7 November EST** and is now closed to further comments.

[Read More →](#)

QUICK LINKS

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[2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

[Statistical Commission](#)

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







[MDG Indicators](#)



DELIVERING THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

OPPORTUNITIES AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

CONTENTS

Foreword	III
Summary	V
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Inclusion	3
Capacities	4
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Andere informatie en diensten van de overheid: www.belgium.be[home](#) [indicatoren](#) [duurzame ontwikkeling](#) [evaluatie](#) [over ons](#)

A A

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



Met de steun van





Sustainable Development Goals: Are the rich countries ready?

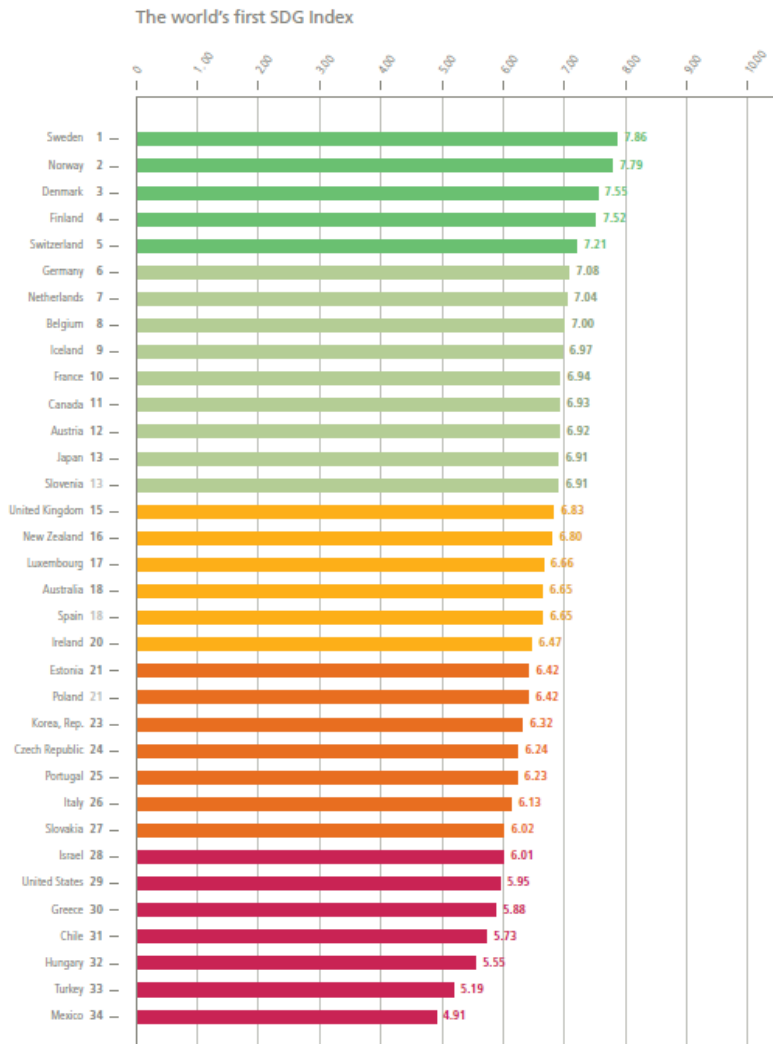
Christian Kroll
with a foreword by Kofi Annan

SGI Sustainable
Governance
Indicators



| BertelsmannStiftung

knowledge, international, participatory approach, research, diversity, innovation, knowledge sharing, research, transfer, expertise, new technology, learning by doing, network, ship, skills building, etc.



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.

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Dossier SDG's



PISTES POUR DE L'IMPLEMENTATION DES OBJECTIFS DE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE EN BELGIQUE



COORDINATEUR Bart Tiersens (11.11.11), Antoinette Brouyaux (Associations 21)
NETWERK LEEFMILIEU 11.11.11, Associations 21, WWF, Bond Beter Leefmilieu, Inter-Environnement Wallonie, Photos, FOS-Socialistische Solidariteit, Oxfam Wereldwinkels, Oxfam Solidariteit, Kinderrechtencoalitie Vlaanderen, Vredeseilanden, Decenniumdoelen, Sensoa, Be-Gender, Netwerk Duurzame Mobiliteit, Climate Express, Wereldsolidariteit, Beweging.net, Broederlijk Delen, Memisa, UNICEF België, Plan België, Netwerk tegen Armoede, Aperse, Vrouwenraad, Le monde selon les femmes, Lutias Solidarités Travail, Ecokerk, Conseil de la Jeunesse, Dokters van de Wereld, Artsen Zonder Vakantie, Louvain Coopération, Aedes, Fracarita Belgium
 © 2017 © Springer / Reuters



PRIORITY SDGs for Indaver personnel																	
PRIORITY subgoals for Indaver personnel							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
Objectives Indaver							Level 4: Protect stakeholders against risks of the management of hazardous waste	Level 2: Decrease the total environmental impact to air, water and ground of Indaver's treatment installations			Level 3: Move toward the circular economy by preventing waste and turning waste into a resource	Level 1: Reduce of the CO2 carbon footprint of Indaver's waste management activities					
UNEP - IDWA Outlook	W4: reduce, reuse, recycle	W3: 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.		
UN Texts			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		
Global Reporting Initiative																	



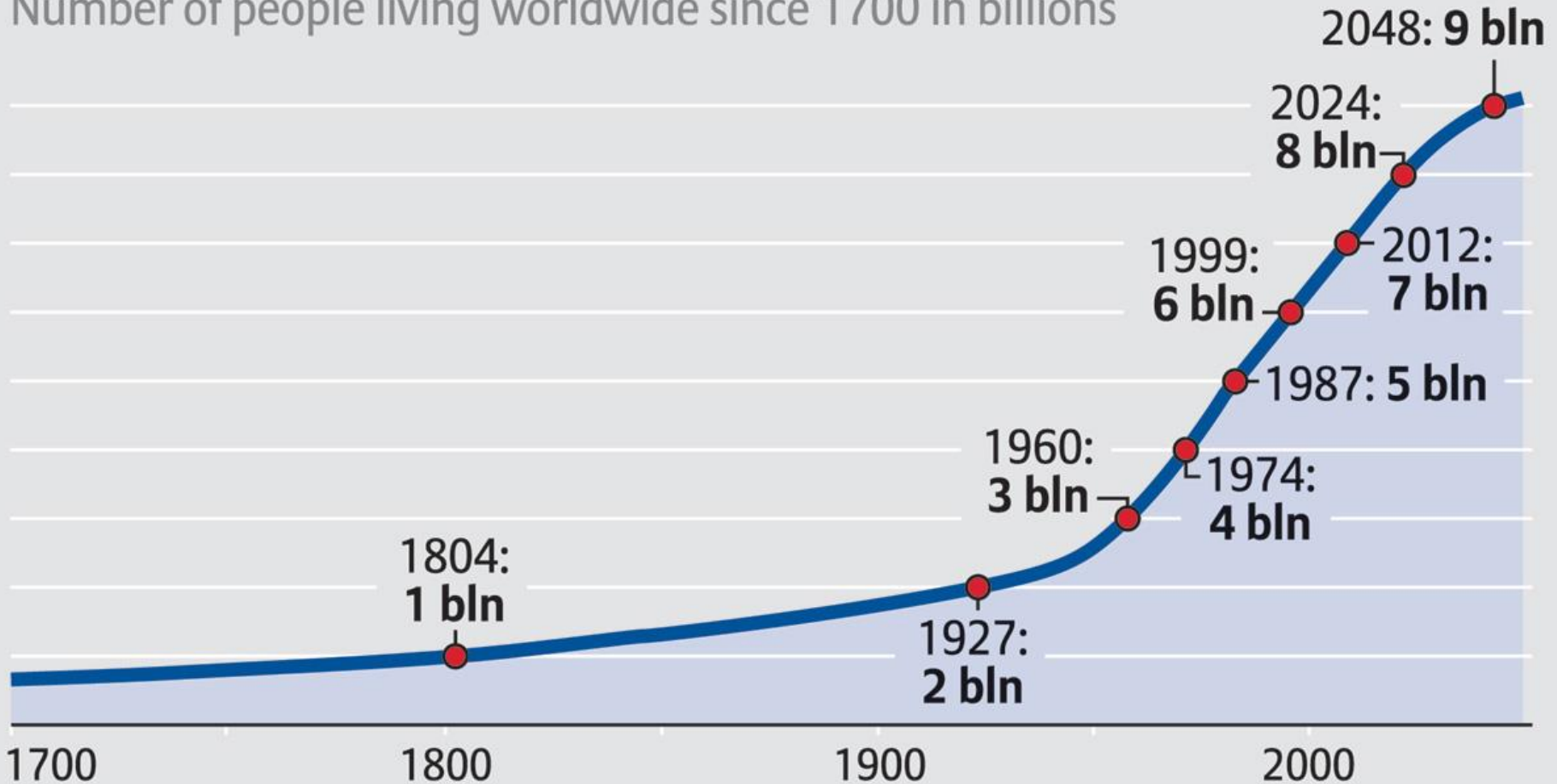
#urbanSDG



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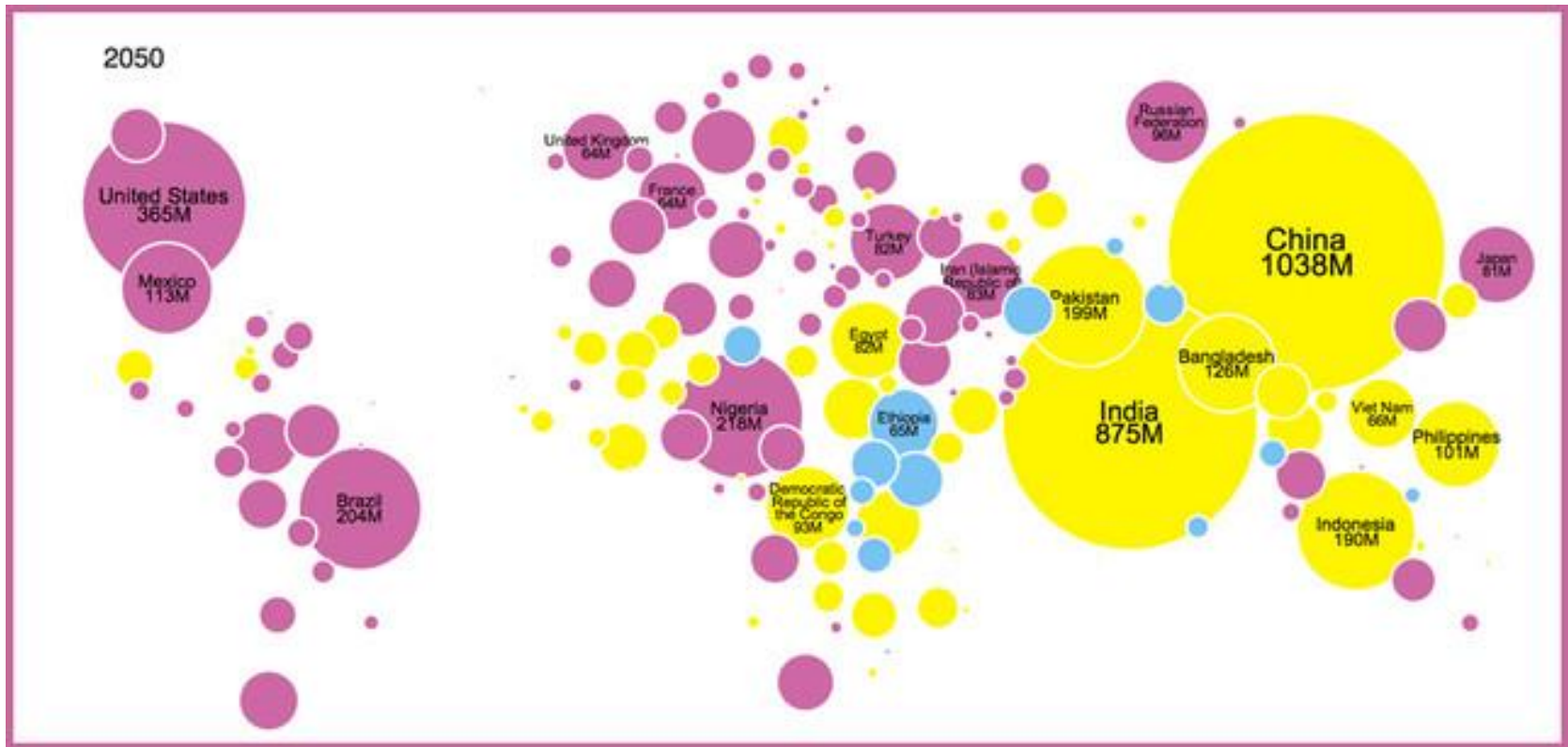
POPULATION OF THE EARTH

Number of people living worldwide since 1700 in billions



Source: United Nations World Population Prospects, Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung

For further information please visit: www.knowledge.allianz.com



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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

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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?



Burgemeestersconvenant

Voor lokale duurzame energie

Burgemeestersconvenant.eu

Mijn convenant

Over Acties Deelname Ondersteuning Media

Zoek...

OK

Nederlands (nl)

211,395,048
Inwoners

Het Burgemeestersconvenant is de algemene Europese beweging waarin lokale en regionale overheden deelnemen door vrijwillig toe te zeggen de energie-efficiëntie en het gebruik van duurzame energiebronnen op hun grondgebied te verhogen. Door hun verbintenis beogen de ondertekenaars van het Convenant om de 20% CO₂ reductiedoelstelling van de Europese Unie tegen 2020 te behalen en te overtreffen.

[Lees meer](#)



Covenant of Mayors News

RSS feeds

Agenda

iCal link



The Covenant of Mayors at COP21: Local & regional authorities tackling climate change!

27 november 2015 - 15:45

The 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21/CMP11) will aim at achieving an international climate agreement with the aim of keeping global warming below 2°C. ...

[Lees meer](#)



Implementing Covenant commitments: Three European cities share experience with Slovak peers

23 november 2015 - 11:32

With the new 2030 Covenant of Mayors commitment, signatory local authorities are facing a new challenge...

[Lees meer](#)



COP21 UN Climate Conference

30 november - 11 december 2015
Paris, France

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COP21: Covenant of Mayors events

2 - 8 december 2015
Paris, France

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The Covenant of Mayors World Tour - COP21 official event

8 december 2015
Paris, France

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Klimaatneutrale Gemeente

Fair Trade Gemeente

Internationale Dag van de Vrede: vredesvlag voor kernwapenvrije wereld

Cities for life: steden tegen de doodstraf

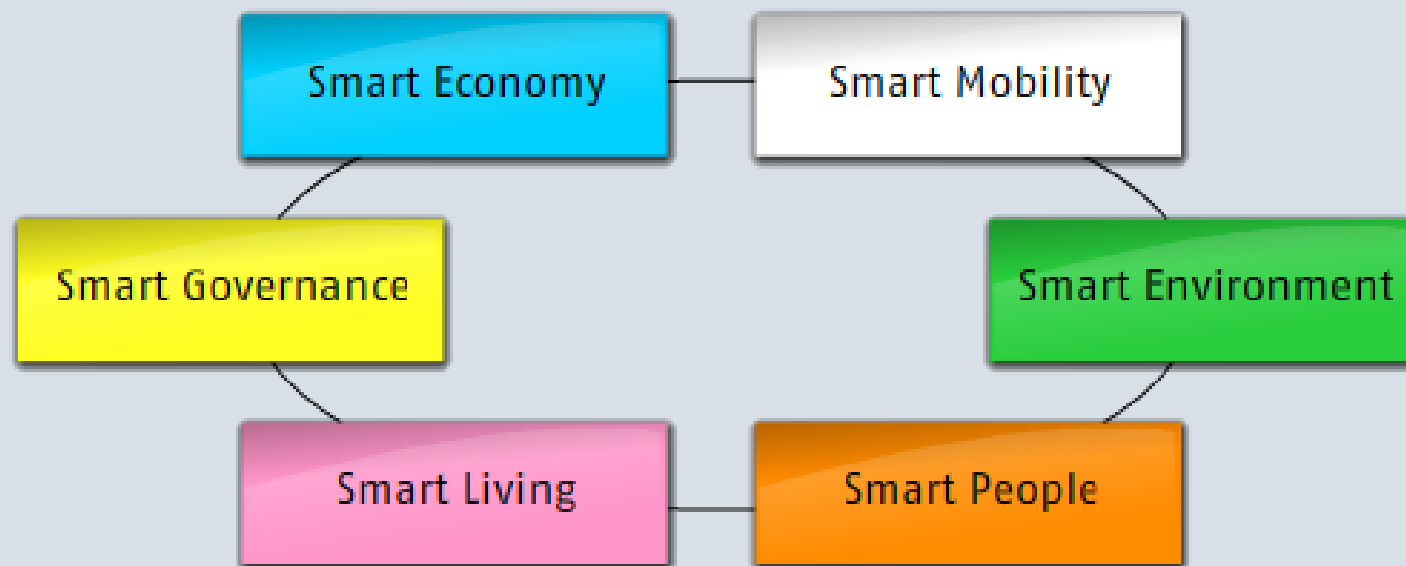
Europese Jumelages en Mondiale stedenbanden

Transition Town & Slow City

Burgemeesterconvenant

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.





Market Place of the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities

[Action Clusters](#) ▾ [Priority areas](#) ▾ [Commitments](#) [EU projects](#) [Fora](#) ▾ [What's new](#) ▾ [Archive](#) ▾ [Login](#)

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Action Clusters

An **Action Cluster** is an assembly of partners committing to work on specific issues related to smart cities, by sharing the knowledge and expertise with their peers, giving added-value to their national and local experience and identifying gaps that need to be fulfilled at European level. Stakeholders wishing to get involved in one of the 6 Action Clusters set up so far were selected through an "**Invitation for Commitment**" **application process**.

This Invitation for Commitment, which closed on 15 June 2014, invited interested parties to join the EIP by stepping forward and supporting its objectives in any of the eleven focus areas identified in the [Strategic Implementation Plan](#).

A commitment is an intention to provide a measurable and concrete engagement in support of one or more focus areas over the next year or a longer period of time, **linking energy, transport and ICT in the urban context**. 441 commitments were submitted by groups of stakeholders spanning the public and private sector out of which 370 were selected to build up the Action Cluster.

The 6 Action Clusters which have been set up so far are:

- [Business models](#)
- [Citizen Focus](#)
- [Integrated Infrastructures & Processes \(including Open Data\)](#)
- [Policy & Regulations / Integrated Planning](#)
- [Sustainable Districts and Built Environment](#)
- [Sustainable Urban Transport](#)

No new Invitation for Commitments is foreseen for early 2015 but it is possible to join an Action Cluster or an existing commitment. To do so please check out the [list of commitments](#) and [contact us](#).

Smart Cities News



[The Top7 Intelligent Communities of 2015 Has Been Released!](#)

24.02.2015 | Comments: 0



['Smart Citizen' Involves People in the Construction of their Cities](#)

22.02.2015 | Comments: 0



[KIC InnoEnergy Launches a New Call for Proposals in Sustainable Energy](#)

18.02.2015 | Comments: 0

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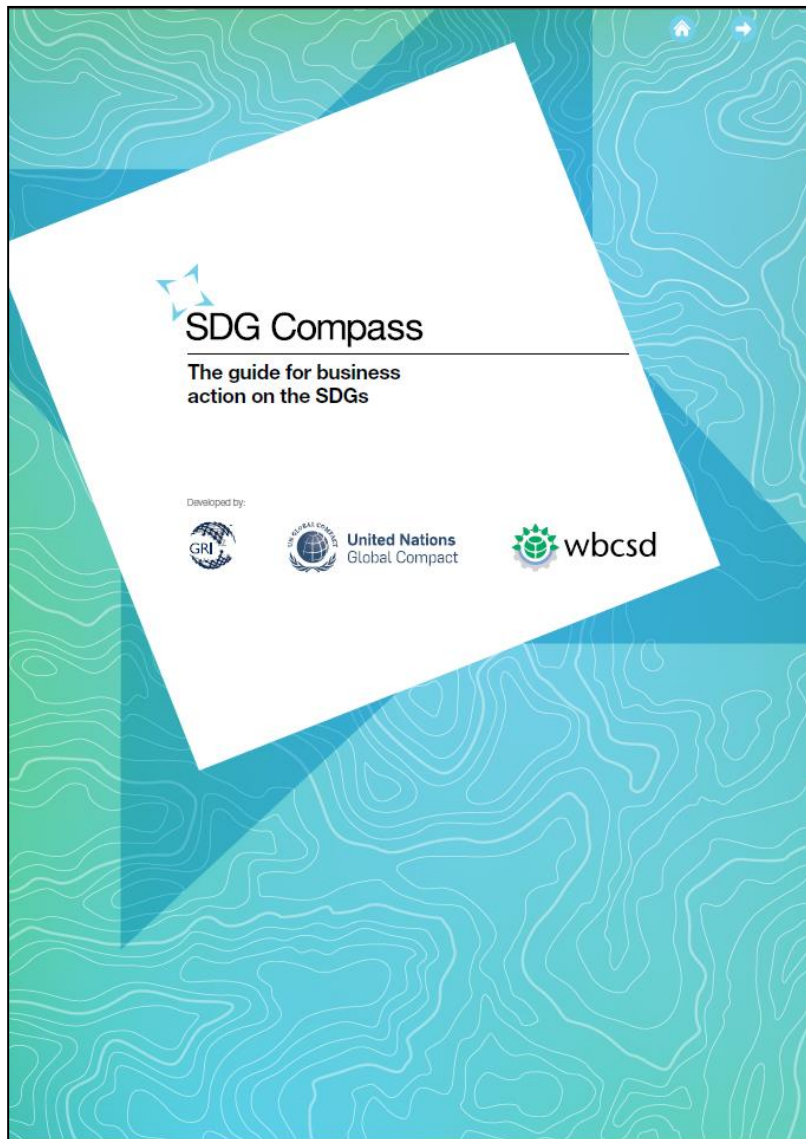
27.01.2015 | Comments: 0

<http://www.vvsg.be>

<http://www.iclei.org/>





<https://eu-smartcities.eu>

<http://www.smart-cities.eu/?cid=01&ver=3>



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What's inside?

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	Anchoring sustainability goals within the business 22
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	Communicating on SDG performance 28









3

The Business Model Canvas

Designed for:

Designed by:

Date: _____
 Version: _____

Key Partners  Who are my partners? Who are my vendors? Which key resources are outsourced? Which key activities do partners perform? _____ _____ _____	Key Activities  What capabilities do our Value Propositions require? Do Distribution Channels? Customer Relationship? Channels?	Value Propositions  What value do we offer to the customer? What are all our customer's problems or unmet needs? What bundle of products and services provide the greatest customer benefit? What customer resources are obtained? _____ _____ _____	Customer Relationships  What type of relationship does each of our Customer Segments expect in its individual and relationship lifecycle? Which ones have we established? How can they be adapted with the business model? How can we be best? _____ _____ _____	Customer Segments  For whom are we creating value? Which are our most important customer segments? _____ _____ _____
	Key Resources  What capabilities do our Value Propositions require? Do Distribution Channels? Customer Relationship? Channels?	Channels  Through what Channels do our Customer Segments acquire our value? How are we reaching them now? How can we reach them better? Which are our most efficient? How are we integrating them with our other channels? _____ _____ _____	Cost Structure  What are the most important costs incurred in our business model? Which key resources are most expensive? Which key activities are most expensive? _____ _____ _____	

knowledge, diversity, innovation, transfer, experts, learning by doing, network, skills building, etc.

The infographic features a central vertical white bar with four black arrows pointing outwards to the names of the companies. Each company name is accompanied by a descriptive text block.

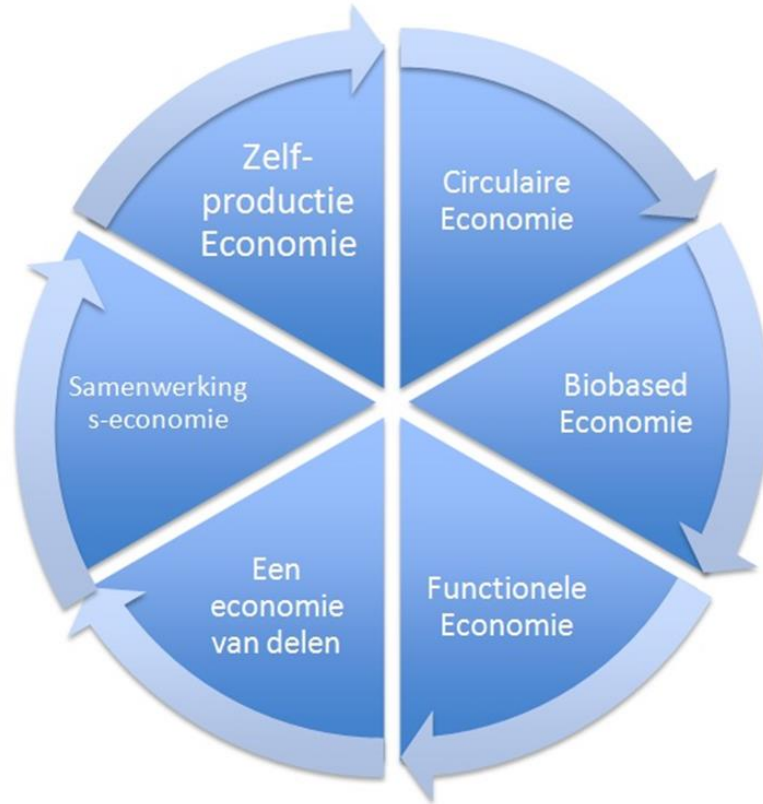
- Uber**: The world's largest taxi company, owns no vehicles.
- Facebook**: The world's most popular media owner, creates no content.
- Alibaba**: The most valuable retailer, has no inventory.
- Airbnb**: The world's largest accommodation provider, owns no real estate.

Something interesting is happening.
TOM GOODWIN

wetpaint
creative digital solutions

WetpaintMENA

knowledge, innovation, participatory approach, research, diversity, innovation, knowledge sharing, research, hip, transfer, expertise, new technology, learning by doing, network, ship, skills building, exciting, ext





Movimiento Mundial por la Infancia de Latinoamérica y El Caribe



DE WERELD DIE WE WILLEN

EEN TOEKOMST VOOR IEDEREEN



diversity, research, technology, networking, building, leadership, skills, training, etc.





<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

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

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



CIFAL Flanders

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Contact person:

Peter Wollaert, Managing Director | Fellow UNITAR

peter.wollaert@unitar.org