



Agenda 2030 & the Sustainable Development Goals: A Moral Compass and Action Plan for Just Transition

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SDG Lecture
SDG-Forum Belgium
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UNITED NATIONS

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





TARGET

4.7



**EDUCATION FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT AND
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP**



SDG TRAINING (lectures, seminars, workshops, conferences, ...)

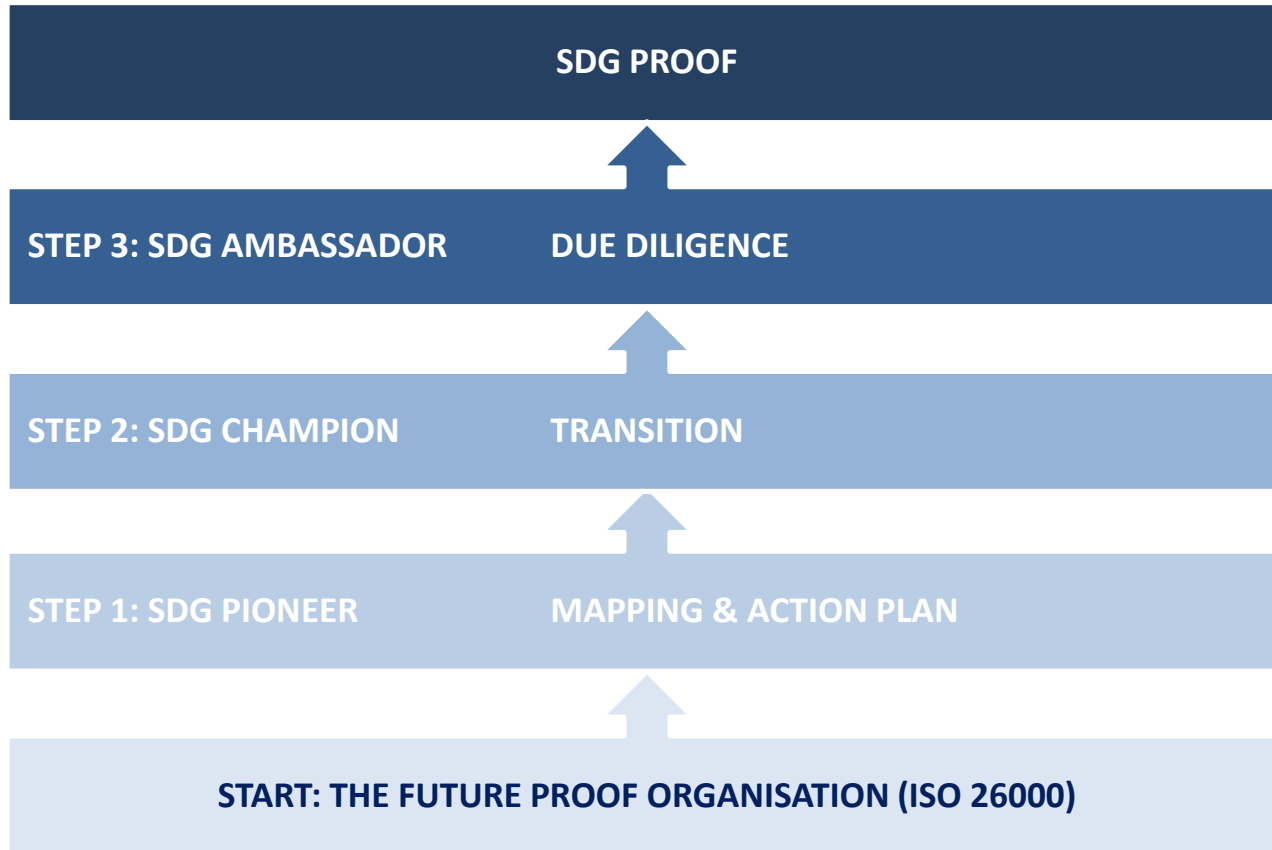
SDG COACHING (implementation trajectories)

SDG PROJECT DEVELOPMENT (charters, books, events, games, ...)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQ0uNwUXvsY>









HOW SDG-PROOF IS BELGIUM AND THE WORLD?





BELGIUM

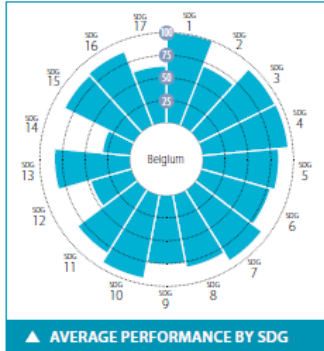
OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score Regional average score



SDG Global rank **16** (OF 162)



SPILLOVER INDEX

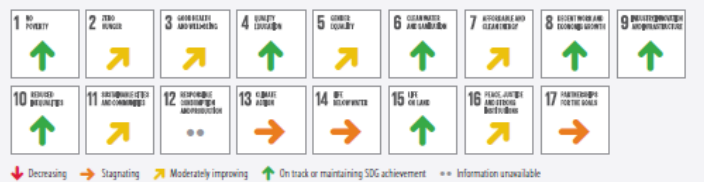
100 (best) to 0 (worst)



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDGTRENDS



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

BELGIUM

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.8	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	↑	Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	63.1	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	0.3	●	↑	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.2	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	9.7	●	↑	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Population using the internet (%)	87.7	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.1	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	↑	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1–low to 5–high)	4.0	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0–100)	63.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.1	●	↓	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	↑
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.0	●	↓	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	→	Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	11.5	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	77.2	●	→	Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)	39.7	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	●	→	Gap in internet access by income (%)	30.3	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Women in science and engineering (%)	26.0	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	●	↑	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	29.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	↑	Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	8.2	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.4	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.9	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16	●	→	Improved water source, piped (per urban population with access)	100.0	●	↓
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.1	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	●	↓
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	●	↑	Rent overburden rate (%)	9.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	5.1	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	→	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.2	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	93.5	●	↑	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	6.9	●	↑	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.9	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	●	→	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	148.3	●	→
Gap in self-reported health by income (0–100)	27.6	●	→	Non-recycled Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	→
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.9	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	●	→
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.3	●	→	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.4	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,823.6	●	→
Enrolment in early childhood learning program (% ages 4–6)	99.7	●	→	Effective Carbon Intensity from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (tCO ₂ /t)	7.6	●	→
Population age 25–34 with tertiary education (%)	45.7	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
PSA score (0–600)	502.7	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.3	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	19.3	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	31.2	●	→
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	19.8	●	→	Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	→
Resilient students (%)	27.2	●	→	Fish caught by trawling (%)	97.1	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions aged 15–49)	89.9	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25+ (%)	97.5	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.9	●	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.8	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0	●	→
Seals held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.0	●	↓	Permanent Deformation (5 year average annual %)	0.0	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	3.7	●	↓	Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	11.5	●	→
Gender gap in minutes spent per day doing unpaid work (minutes)	83.2	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (%)	0.3	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64.8	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	56.5	●	→	Property Rights (1–7)	5.8	●	→
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/yr/capita)	15.7	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	83.8	●	↑	Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	7.5	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.4	●	↑	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	●	↑	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	13.2	●	↑
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑	Prison Population (per 100,000 people)	97.4	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	→	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.2	●	↑	High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.4	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Other countries: Government Revenue excluding Grants (% GDP)	NA	●	→
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.8	●	→	Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	2	●	→
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	→	Financial Secretary Score (best 0–100 worst)	44.0	●	→
Adults (15 years+) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.6	●	↑				

*Imputed data point

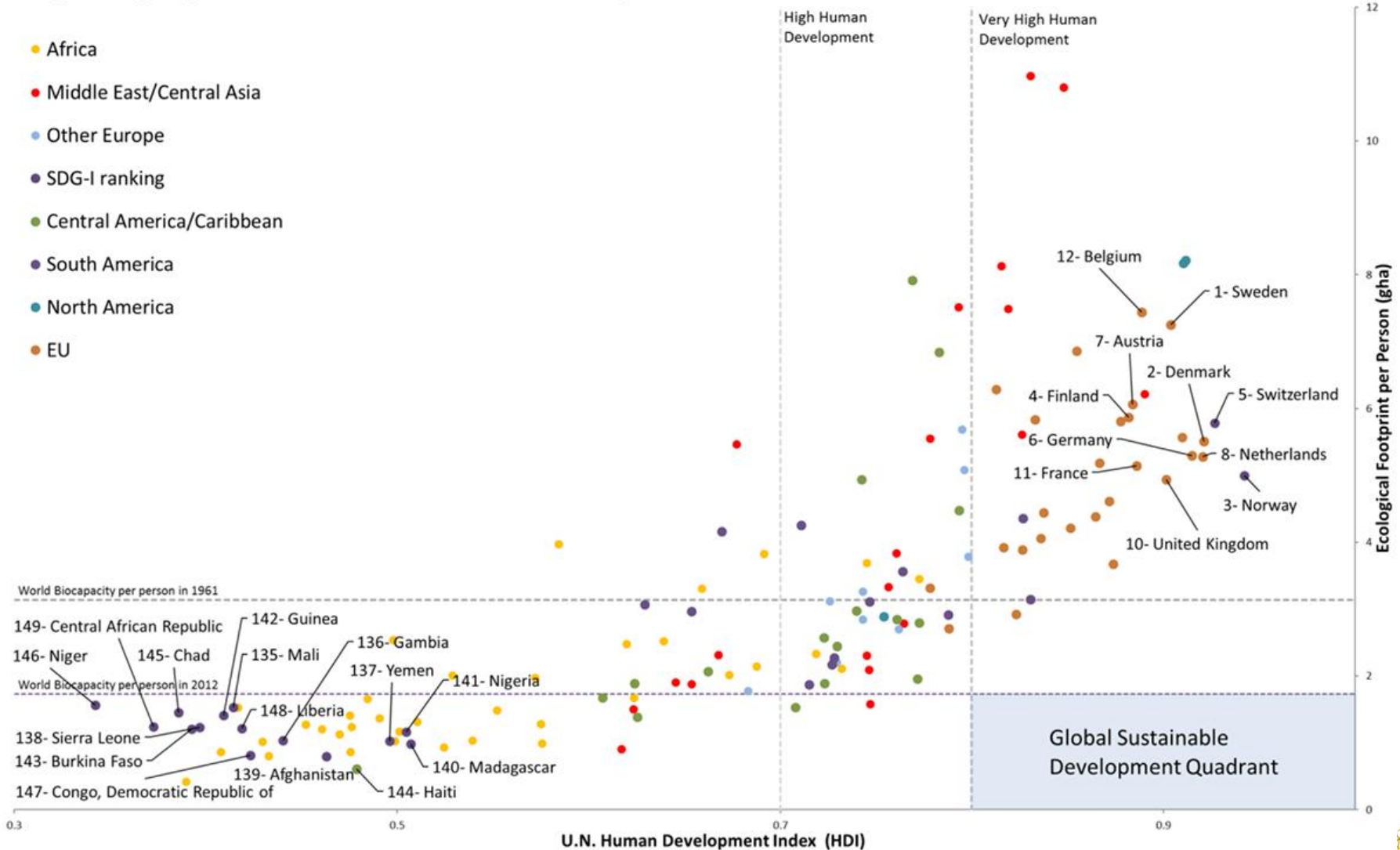
3. COUNTRY PROFILES

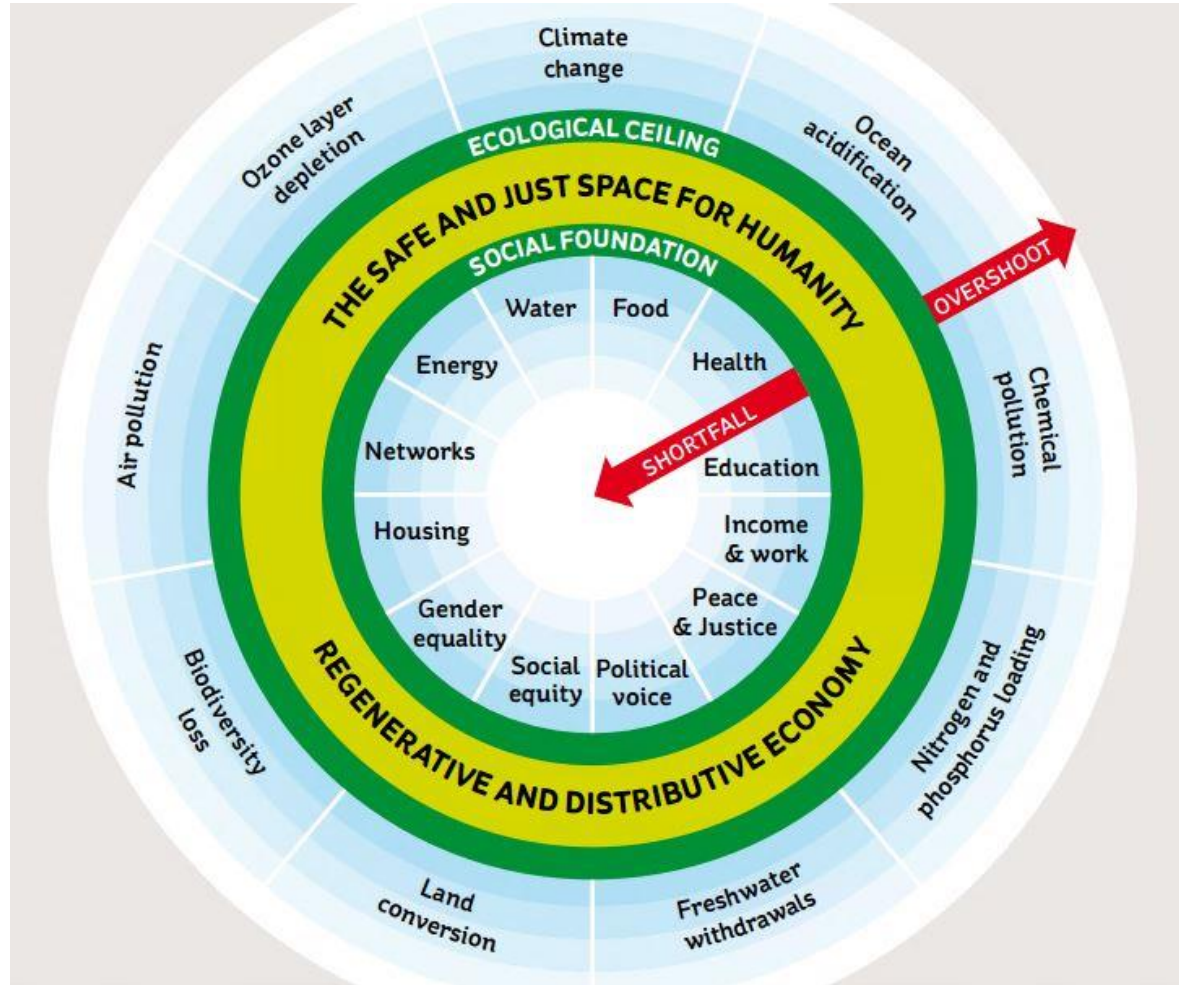
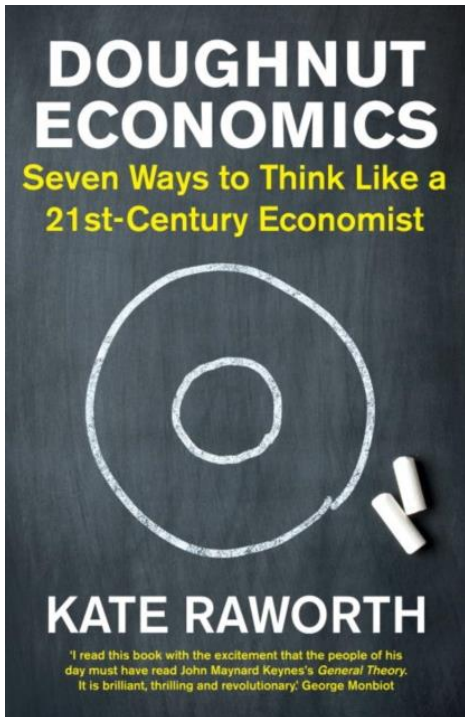


GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT QUADRANT



Ecological Footprint per Person and HDI of Nations with SDG-I Ranking

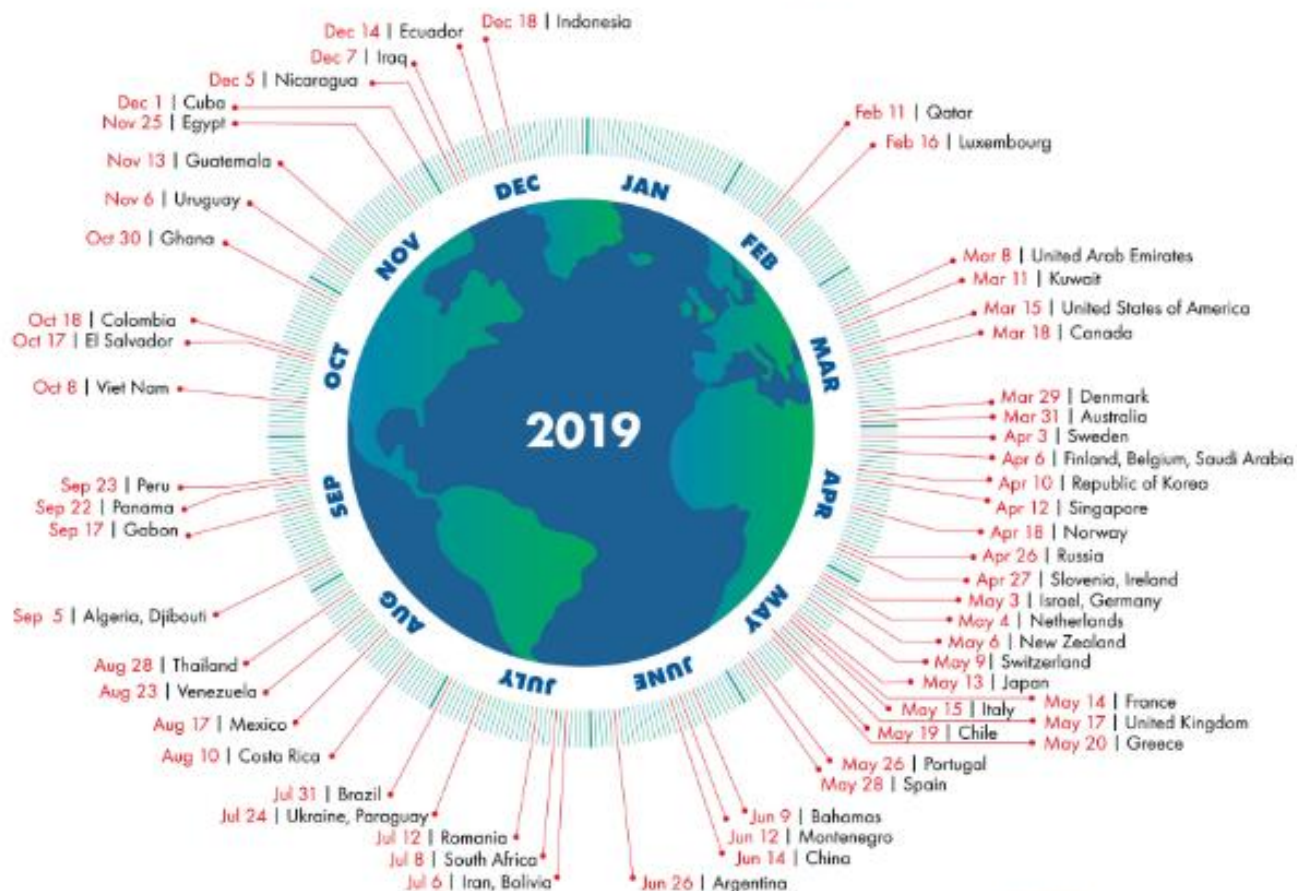






Country Overshoot Days 2019

When would Earth Overshoot Day land if the world's population lived like...



Source: Global Footprint Network National Footprint Accounts 2019

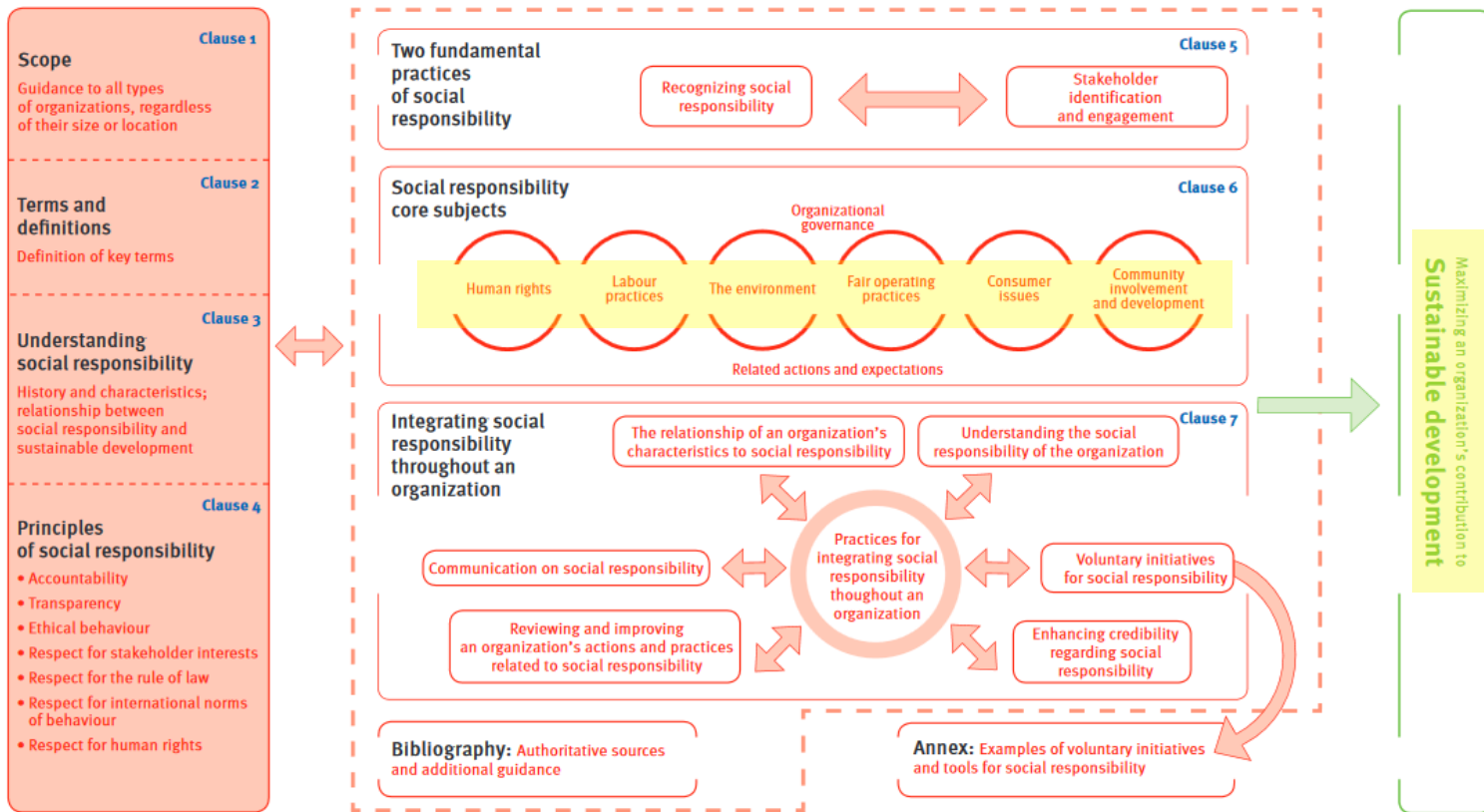




EDUCATION FOR SDGs: LEARNINGS OF CIFAL FLANDERS

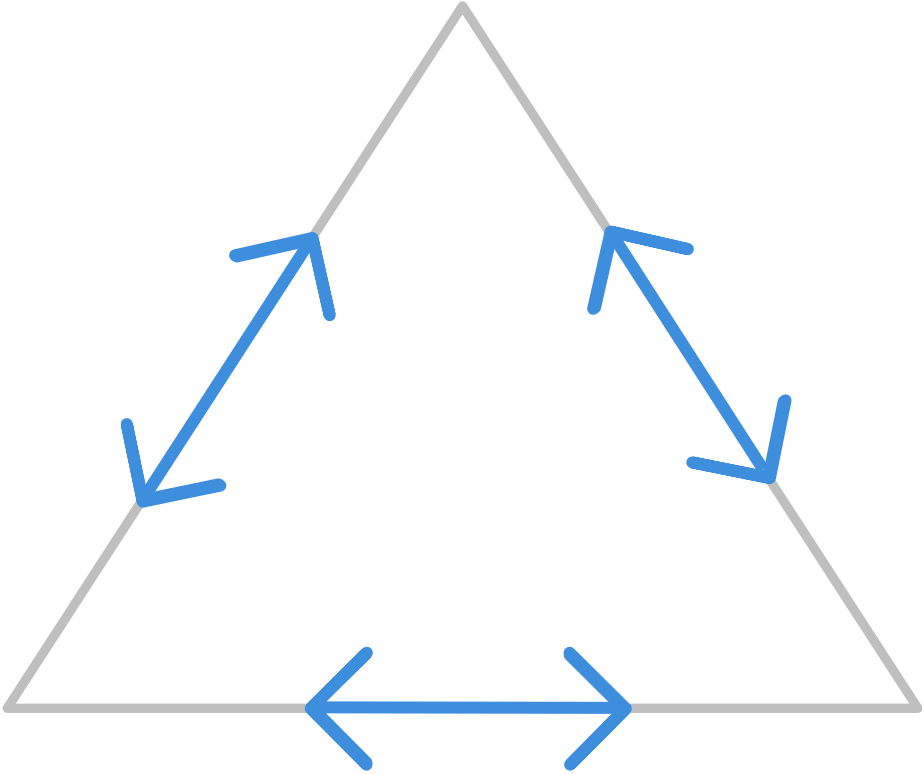


ISO Schematic overview of ISO 26000



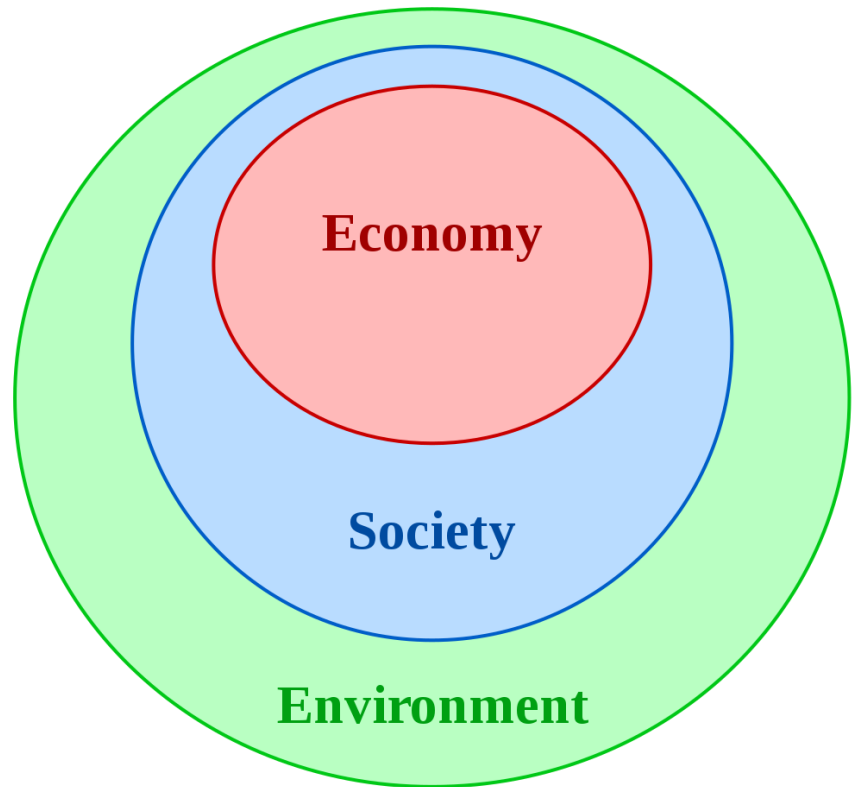
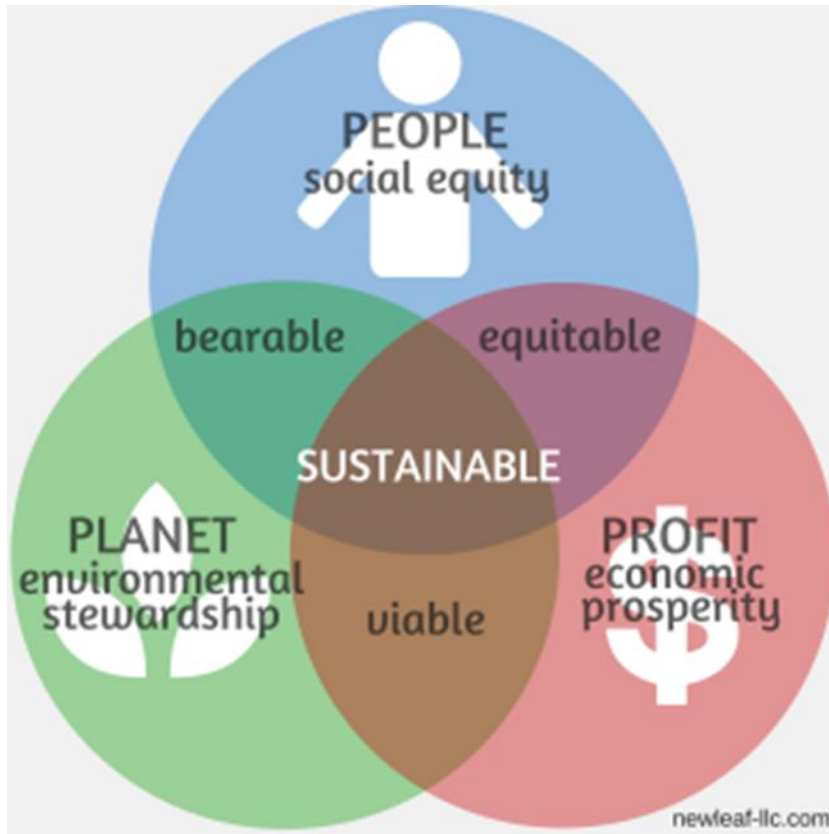


1. sustainable development



2. ethics: fair operating practices

3. good governance







3 LEVELS:

PEACE (potential conflicts, conflict management & remediation)

JUSTICE & SECURITY (rule of law, compliance, dignity, fairness & complaint procedures)

STRONG INSTITUTIONS (transparency, anti-corruption & corporate governance)



PARTNERSHIPS (PARTICIPATION):

democratic values

multistakeholder (quadruple helix)

interdisciplinary

intercultural / interreligious

intergenerational

glocalised



5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Finance

Technology

Capacity-building (knowledge)

Trade (procurement)

Systemic issues (institutional coherence)



5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

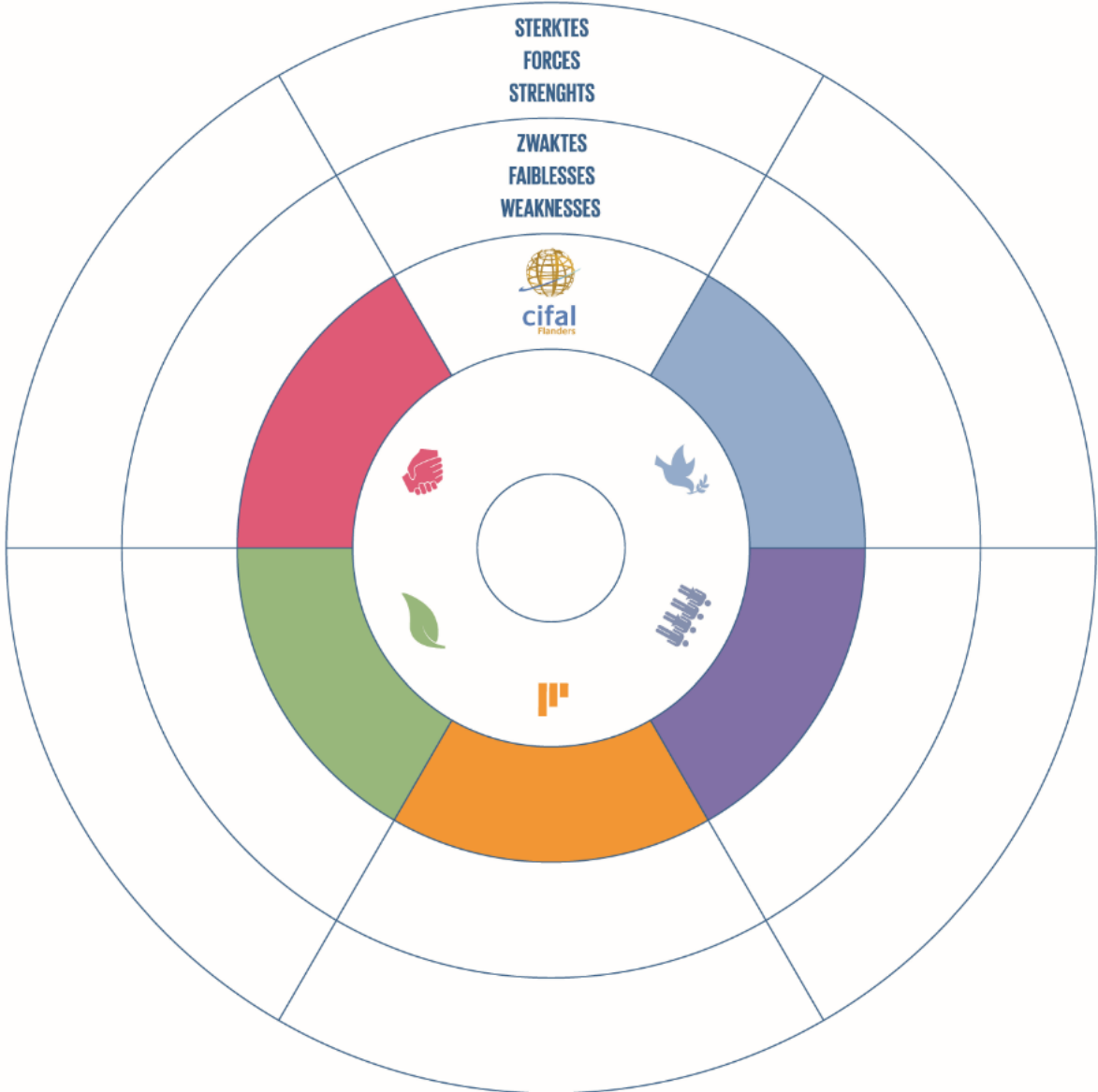
Finance: focus on **Development Cooperation (int. solidarity)**

Technology: best available techniques & green IT

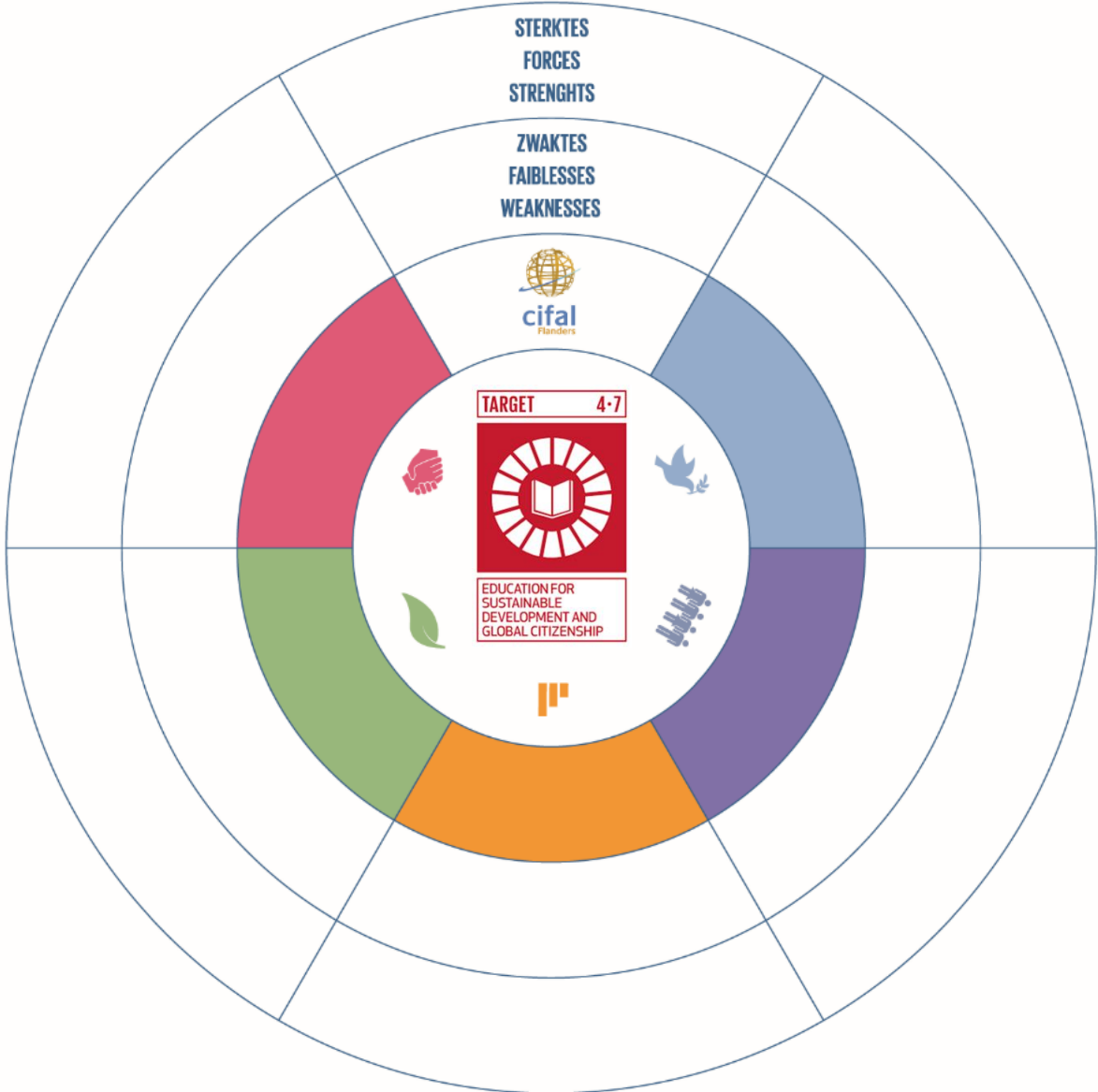
Capacity-building: knowledge & learning

Trade: green procurement

Systemic issues: institutional coherence



EXERCISE: SWOT BASED ON THE 5 Ps - CONTENT (GOALS) & MEANS





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



PEACE

PARTNERSHIP



PROSPERITY



PEOPLE



PLANET

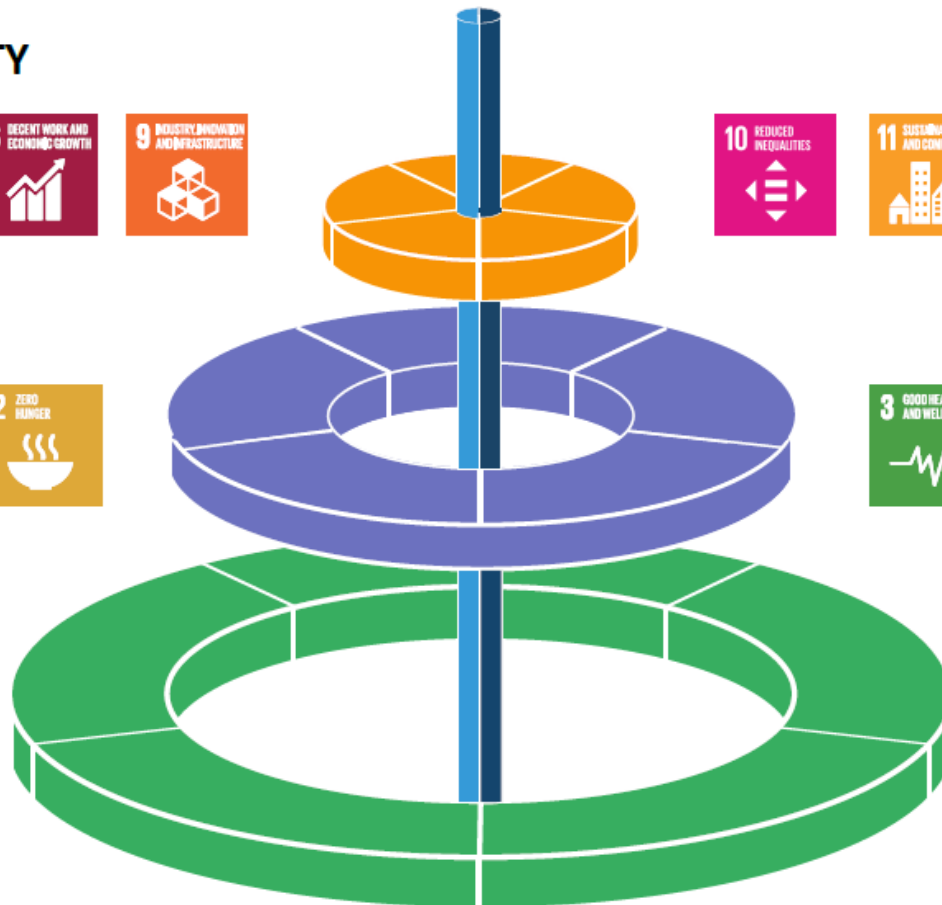
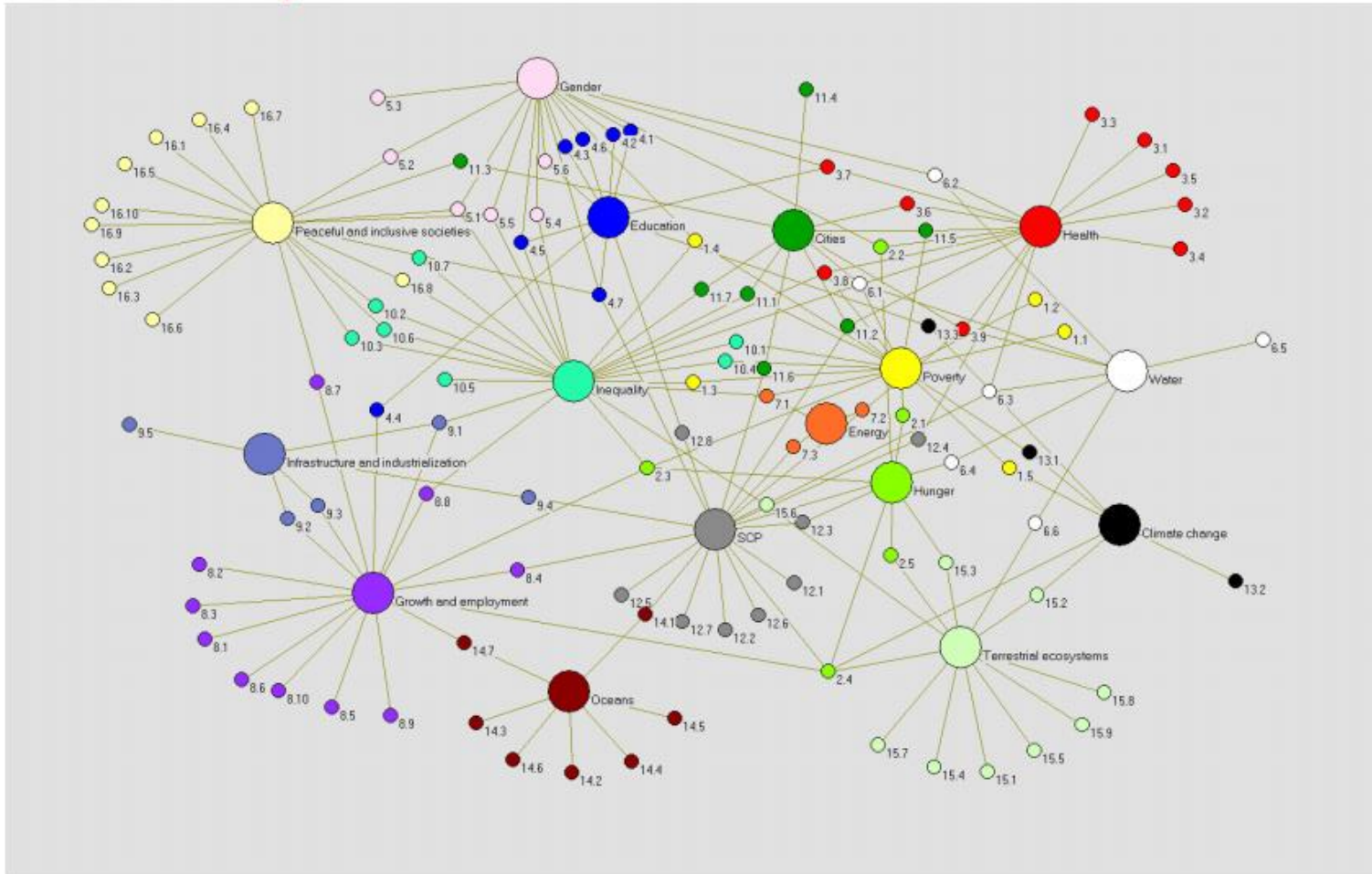




Figure 1
The SDGs as a network of targets



Source: Author's elaboration.

Note: targets labels are the numerals which refer to them in the report of the Open Working Group on SDGs.



SDG: HOLISTIC APPROACH OF SUSTAINABILITY

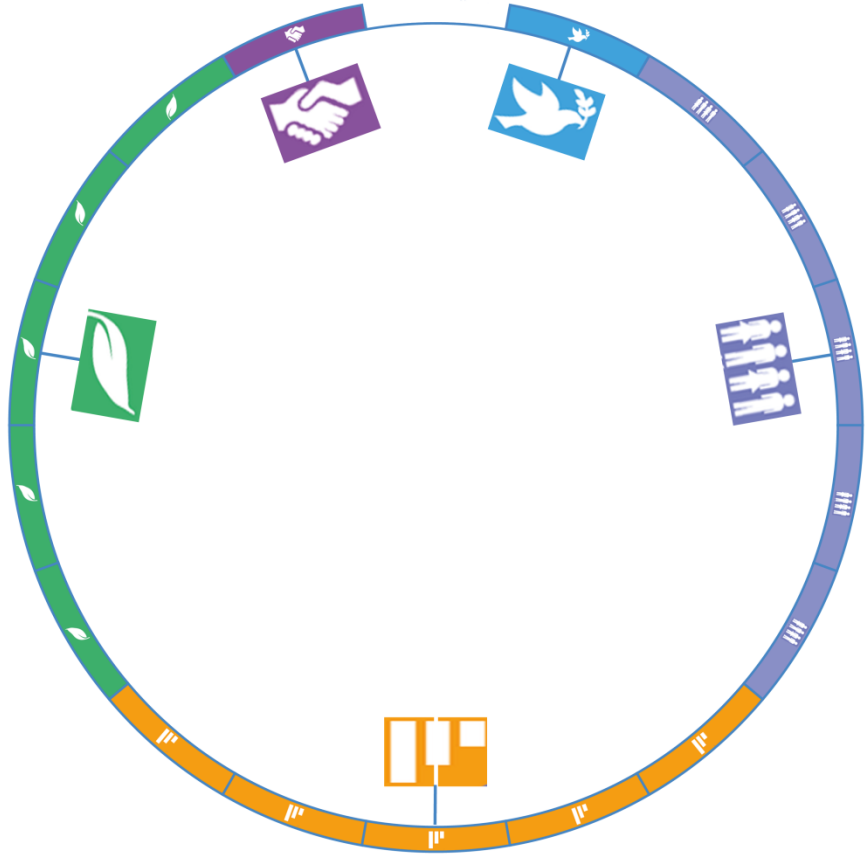


Resources comprising the SDG Compass

- **SDG Compass guide** explaining the five steps in detail
- A live inventory of existing **business indicators** from relevant and widely-recognized sources, mapped against the 17 SDGs and their targets.
- A live inventory of **business tools** mapped against the SDGs.
- A two-page **overview for each SDG**, covering the role of business, and illustrative examples of business solutions, indicators and tools.

www.sdgcompass.org

SDG WHEEL: 5 P SELF ASSESSMENT OF YOUR ORGANISATION



SDG WHEEL: A HOLISTIC SUSTAINABILITY TOOL



EXERCISE: CHOOSE LEAD SDG AND PUT IN SDG WHEEL



EXERCISE: CHOOSE LEAD SUBTARGET AND PUT IN SDG WHEEL





POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE IMPACT: TOP 5 BUSINESS IMPACTS BY SECTOR



Figure 3: Top business impacts by industry

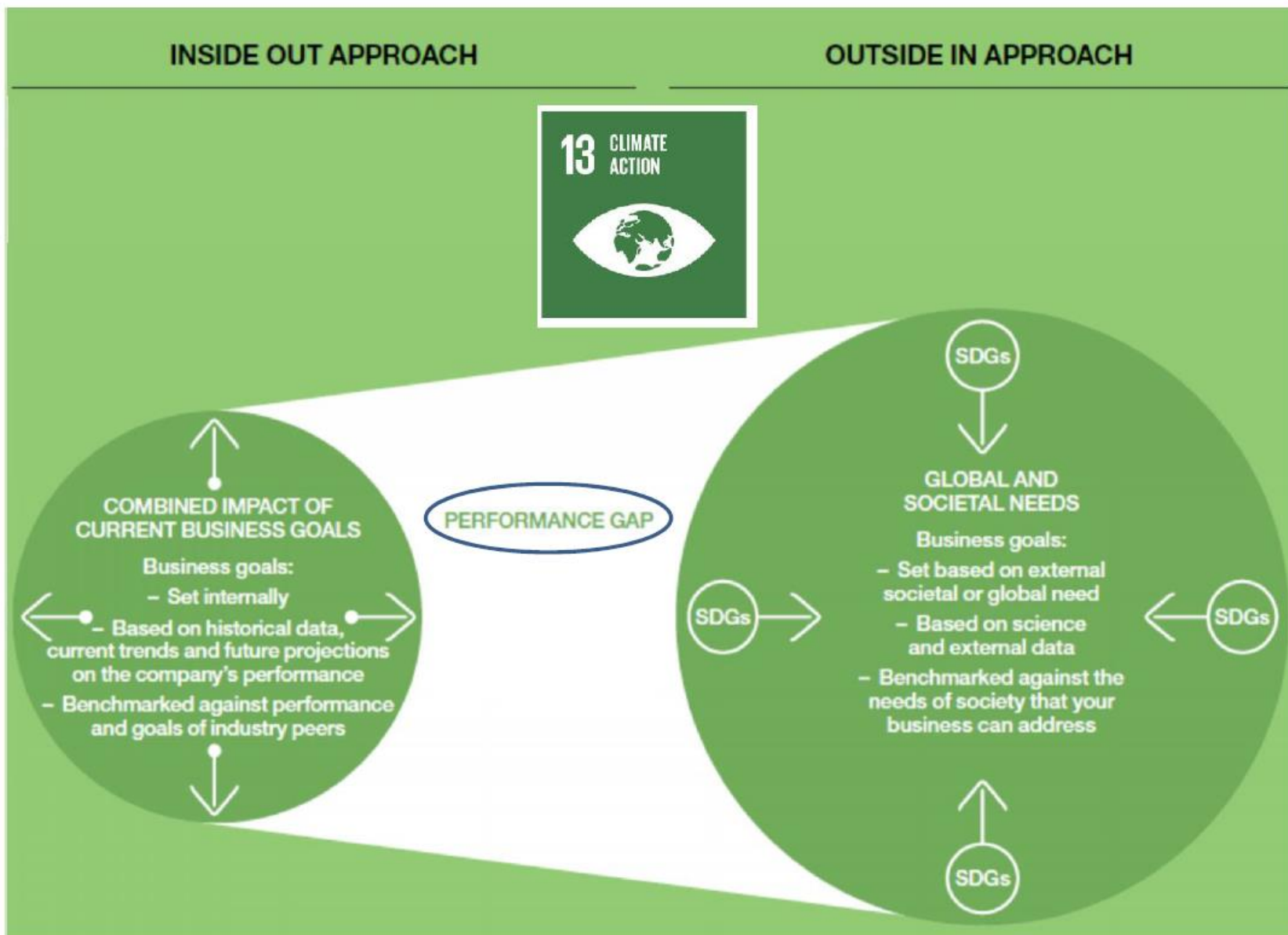
Q. From the list below, please rank the five SDGs where you believe your business (and your value chain) has the greatest impact. (mean index score)

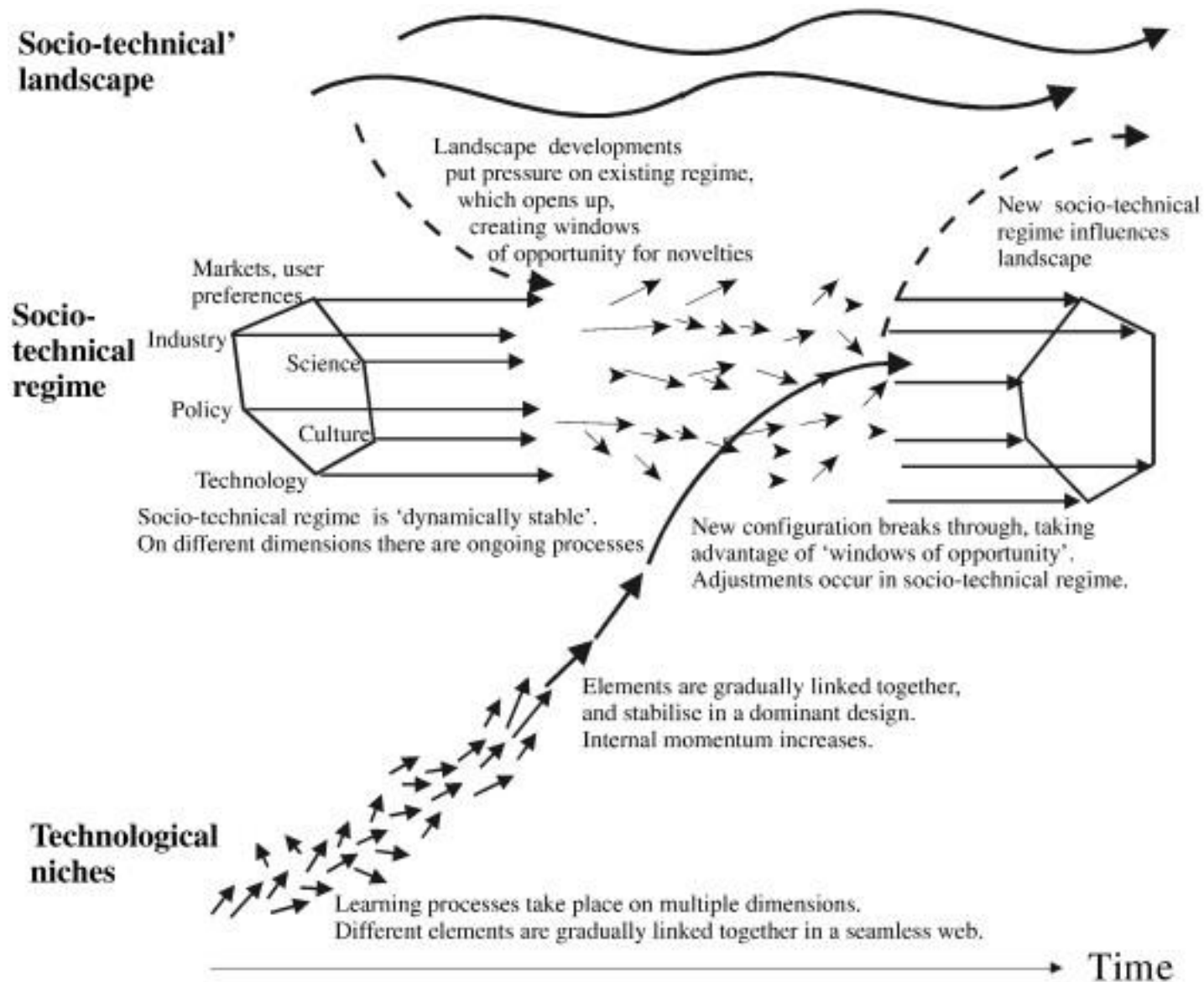
Chemicals	Communication	Energy, Utilities and Mining	Engineering and Construction	Financial Services	Healthcare	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Retail and Consumer	Technology
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
2 ZERO HUNGER 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

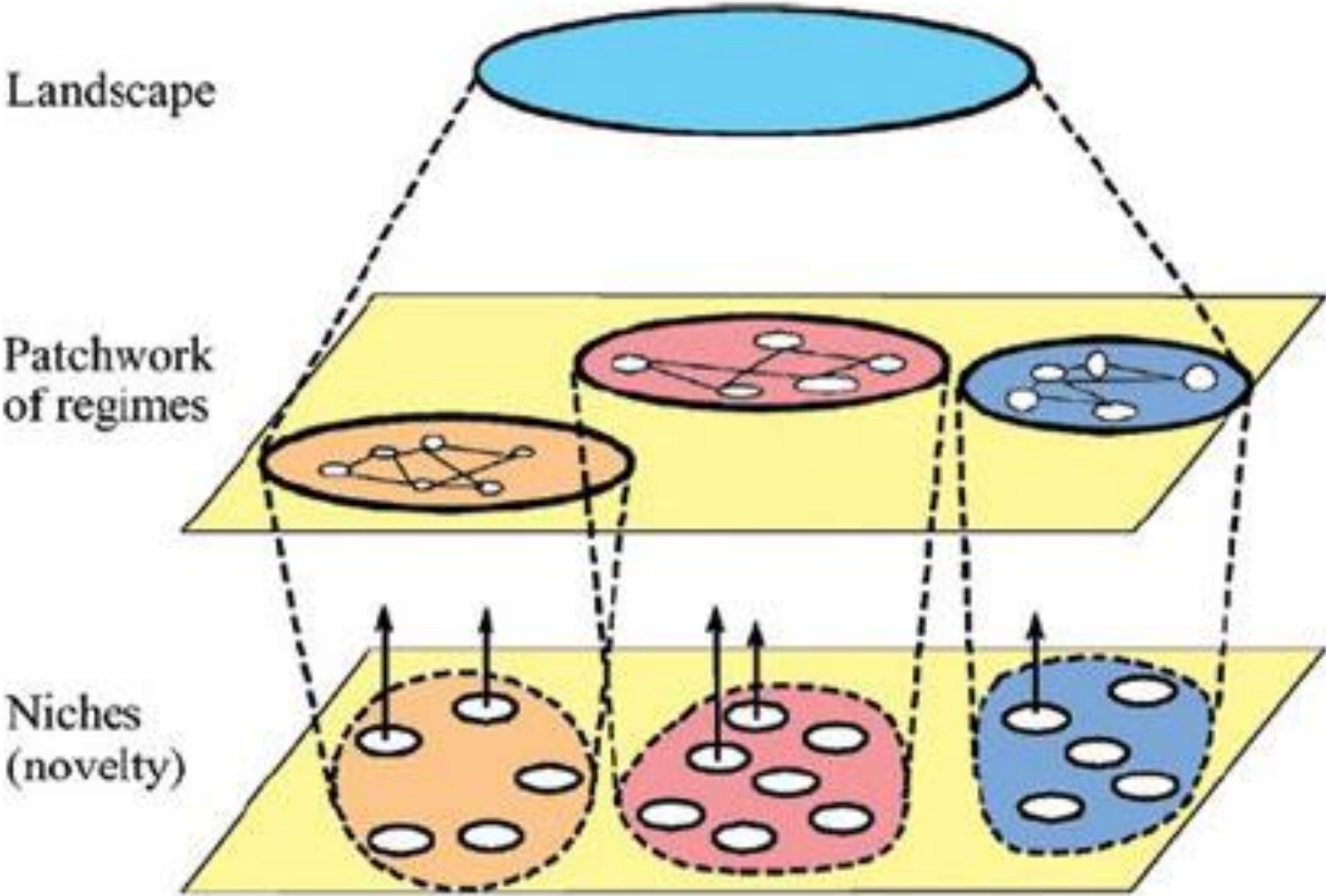
Source: PwC SDG Engagement Survey, 2015



SDGs: RAISING THE BAR







EXERCISE: AMBITION LEVEL



	information dissemination	low-hanging fruit	strategic action	internal transformation	transition
End poverty in all its forms everywhere.					
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.					
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.					
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.					
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.					
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.					
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.					
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.					
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.					
Reduce inequality within and among countries.					
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.					
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.					
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.					
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.					
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.					
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.					
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.					





1. Use Agenda 2030 to start campaigns (awareness)
2. Use Agenda 2030 to define actions (quick wins) and link your (business) activities
3. Use Agenda 2030 to (re)shape and (re)define your own strategy (materiality): define the negative and positive impact on the SDGs
4. Use Agenda 2030 as a transformation tool (change management): how to transform your own organization to become future-proof
5. Use Agenda 2030 as a transition agenda to question the context in which your organization operates



OXFAM DISCUSSION PAPERS

FEBRUARY 2017

RAISING THE BAR

Rethinking the role of business in the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives business a significant role to play in efforts to achieve the SDGs, based on its ability to invest and innovate. However, for companies to truly contribute, they must move beyond current forms of engagement, abandon a narrow focus on the SDGs as an opportunity to increase corporate profits and embrace their wider responsibilities to the societies in which they operate. This paper explores ways in which companies can provide more meaningful contributions to governments' commitments to reach the Sustainable Development Goals.

Written by Namit Agarwal, Uwe Gneiting and Ruth Mhlanga

Oxfam Discussion Papers

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SUMMARY

Since the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have attracted greater interest from many businesses and business associations. While governments are the key actors in driving the SDGs, business is an important stakeholder on account of its resources, its ability to innovate and its scale and reach.

This paper acknowledges the important role that businesses can play in contributing to the delivery of the SDGs, while cautioning that many companies are currently approaching the SDGs too superficially, making only marginal improvements and uncritically assuming that business and sustainable development agendas will align. Businesses should recognize that their contributions to sustainable development have hitherto been ambivalent – delivering substantive increases in global wealth but also increased inequality, environmental damage and climate change. More substantial changes will be needed in business behaviour to achieve the ambitious vision of the 2030 Agenda.

This paper argues that meaningful engagement by business with the SDGs consists of three steps. First, companies should focus on those areas or goals where their business has the greatest potential impact, either positive or negative. This requires mapping and assessing impact areas to understand the full breadth of connections with the sustainable development agenda. Before any considerations to 'do good', businesses should ensure that their current activities do not have a negative impact on sustainable development outcomes and do not hinder the ability of others (governments, other businesses, civil society organizations) to achieve the SDGs.

Second, meaningful engagement by companies requires going beyond cherry-picking SDGs based on win-win opportunities, and instead integrating sustainable development concerns into their core operations. This requires them to look at how their impact is shaped by business functions such as sourcing, employment, tax planning and corporate strategy and to adopt a holistic approach to engagement with the SDGs. This deeper level of engagement requires businesses to raise their level of ambition, identify key areas of tension between commercial practices and the SDGs, and work to find ways to realign them.

Third, we need more transformative ways of thinking about the future role of business in sustainable development. The social, political and ecological crises we are facing require businesses to collectively challenge some of the economic paradigms that have ruled their behaviour for the past few decades and address the structural barriers that prevent more sustainable businesses from flourishing. New business models that to a greater degree align business agendas with societal aims represent another promising avenue to achieve sustainability globally, while leaving no one behind.

This paper also identifies three cross-cutting areas where more work is needed. First, the generic interest of businesses in the SDGs is yet to be matched by commitment to transparency and accountability. Existing reporting frameworks for business – due to their fragmentation and voluntary nature – give companies significant leeway in deciding what to disclose, how much and through what mechanisms. A strong SDG reporting framework with a focus on openly available, comparable data and user-friendly technology could help to create trust and accountability among different stakeholders and business.

Second, the role of private finance in helping to fill the SDG funding gap requires greater scrutiny, including an examination of types of private finance, their modalities and their potential contributions to achieving the SDGs. Similar to the elevation of the role of the private sector in delivering the SDGs, there has been significant enthusiasm for private finance as a funding source. While private sector investment is needed to deliver the SDGs, central questions of risk, accountability and impact need to be asked, as well as recognizing that private investment cannot be a substitute for public investment in key areas such as essential health and education services or social protection. The question of private finance and the SDGs is also intimately linked with discussions of what an SDG-compatible global financial system should look like, and how greater alignment between financial and social returns can be achieved.

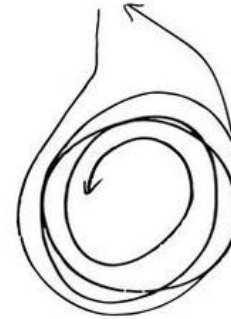
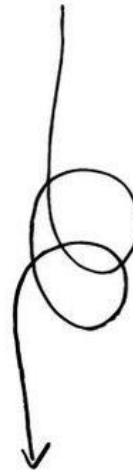
Finally, there is a need to reaffirm the role of governments as the main drivers in achieving the SDGs. The increased focus on partnerships with business risks distracting from the fact that more, not less, governance will be required to achieve the SDGs. Governments and regulators are key in setting the norms and expectations and monitoring sustainable behaviour by business, but are often discouraged by strong opposition from corporate interests. Companies that truly wish to support the spirit of the SDGs should actively support government action in promotion of the public interest.

The paper ends with suggested steps for businesses to start making a more meaningful contribution to delivering the SDGs, in the hope of encouraging new thinking and new action.

LINEAR ECONOMY

RECYCLING
ECONOMY

CIRCULAR
ECONOMY



Empowering
circular futures

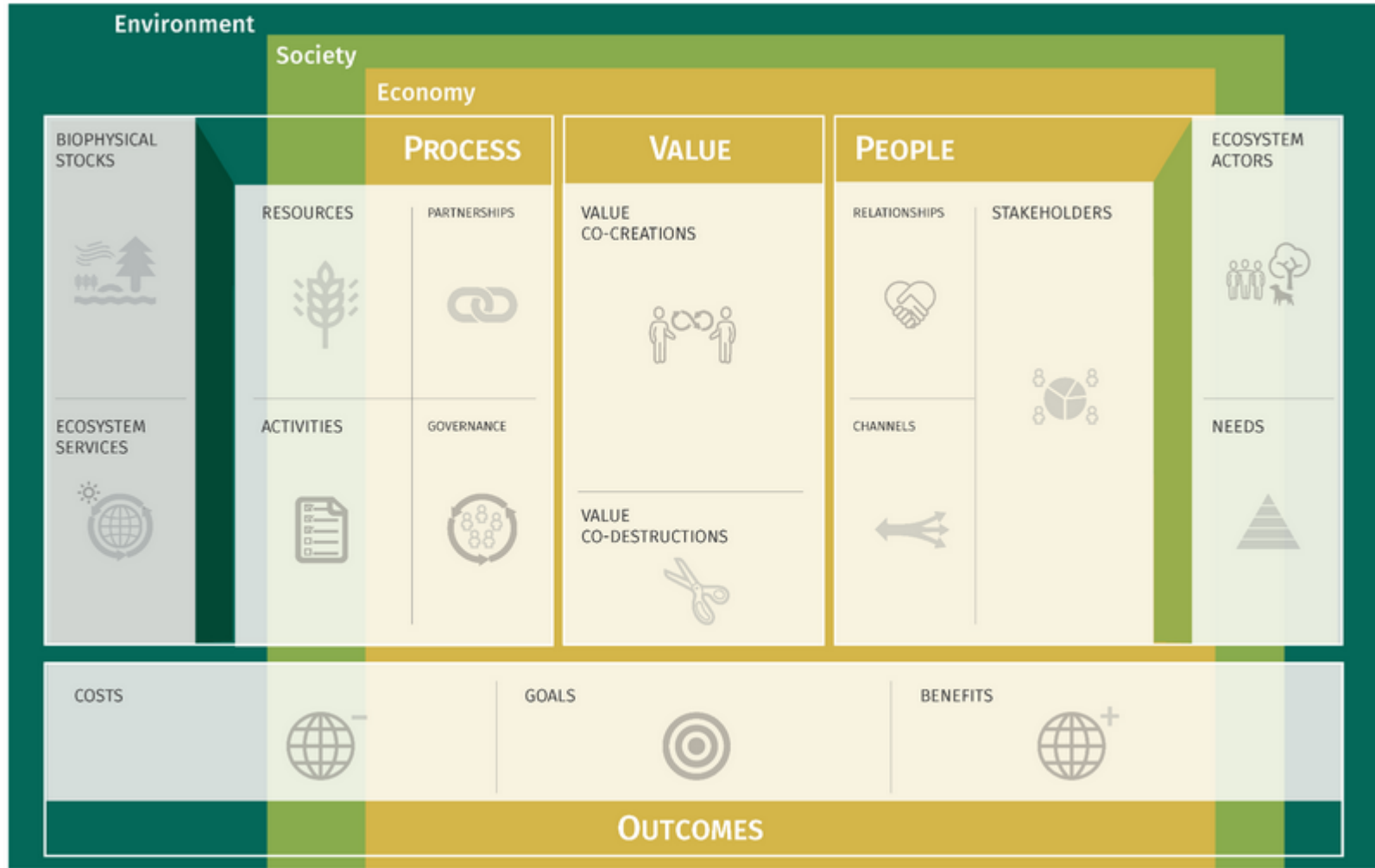


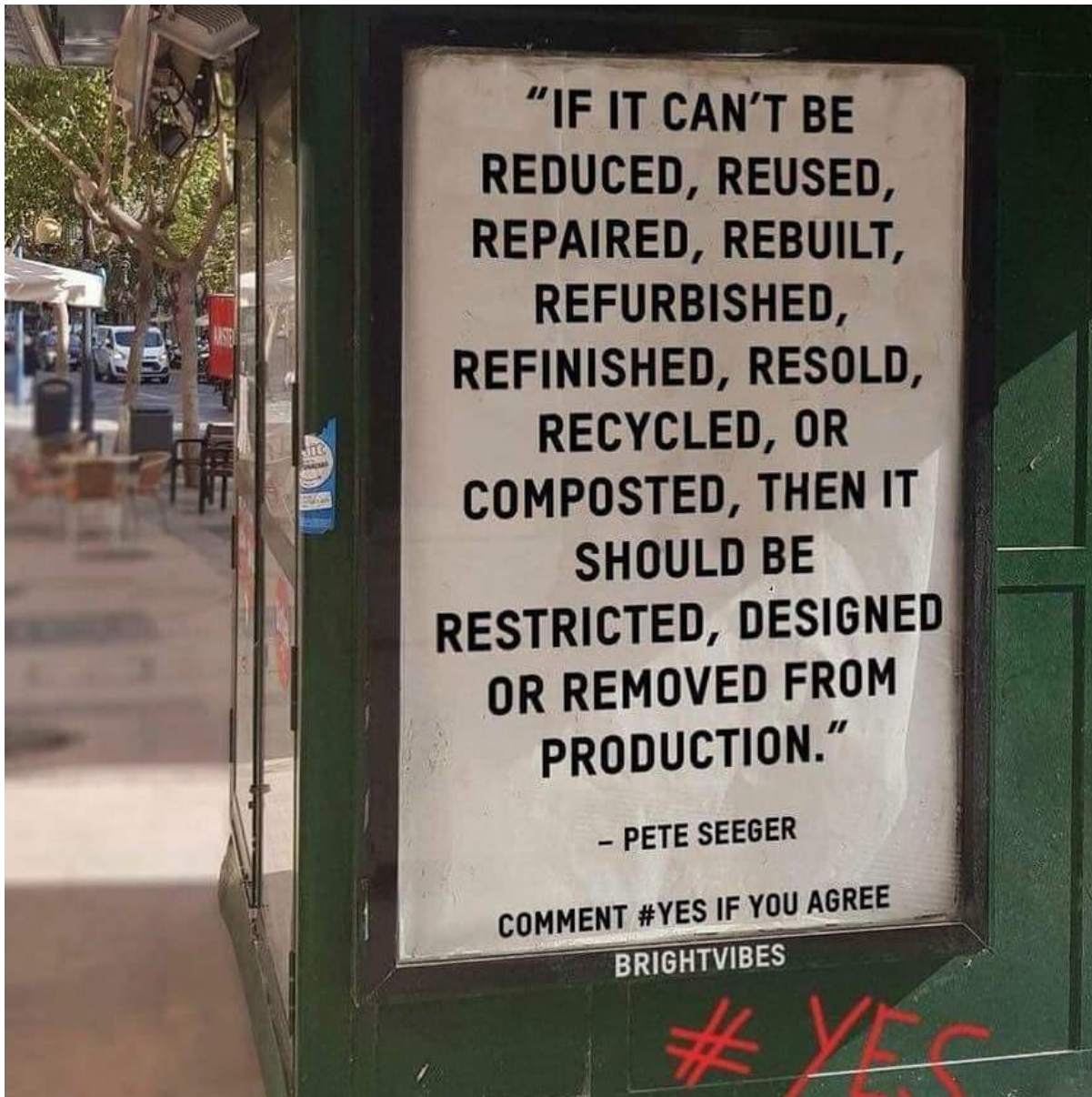
Flourishing Business Canvas v2.0

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1 NO POVERTY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

2 ZERO HUNGER

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

15 LIFE ON LAND

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

5 GENDER EQUALITY

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



MORE INFORMATION ON THE SDG TRAIN-THE-TRAINER NETWORK

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