The Sustainable Development Goals: A Global Vision for Local Policy and Action

Peter Wollaert
UNITAR Fellow
Managing Director CIFAL Flanders

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CIFAL GLOBAL NETWORK: HQ GENEVA & 18 REGIONAL HUBS

Urban Governance and Planning

> Sustainable Transportation
- Road Safety
- Waste Management
- Public Safety and Security
- Technology and Smart Cities
> Integrated Urban Planning
> Disaster Risk Reduction
> Transparency and Anti-Corruption

Economic Development

> Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) Education
> Competitiveness
> Creative Economy
> Employment Promotion
> Tourism for Development
> Airports Management
> Business Development
> Ports Development

Social Inclusion

> Education
> Human Mobility, Migration and Refugees
> Human Trafficking
> Youth Engagement
> Gender Empowerment
> Disability Inclusion
> Children's Rights

Environmental Sustainability

> Energy
> Green Growth
> Green Cities
> Climate Change
> Food Security

Cross-cutting

> Leadership
> Integrity
> Public-Private Partnerships
> Social Responsibility

Capacity for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

KEY QUESTION

IMPLEMENTATION: 3 LEVELS

Table 6 | The SDG Index

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	85.0	41	Israel	71.8	79	Turkey	66.0	119	Kenya	56.8
2	Denmark	84.6	42	Cuba	71.3	80	Bahrain	65.9	120	Rwanda	56.1
3	Finland	83.0	43	Singapore	71.3	81	Jamaica	65.9	121	Cameroon	55.8
4	Germany	82.3	44	Romania	71.2	82	Iran, Islamic Rep.	65.5	122	Côte d'Ivoire	55.2
5	France	81.2	45	Azerbaijan	70.8	83	Bhutan	65.4	123	Tanzania	55.1
6	Norway	81.2	46	Ecuador	70.8	84	Mexico	65.2	124	Syrian Arab Republic	55.0
7	Switzerland	80.1	47	Georgia	70.7	85	Philippines	65.0	125	Uganda	54.9
8	Slovenia	80.0	48	Greece	70.6	86	Panama	64.9	126	Pakistan	54.9
9	Austria	80.0	49	Uruguay	70.4	87	Lebanon	64.8	127	Iraq	53.7
10	Iceland	79.7	50	Cyprus	70.4	88	Cabo Verde	64.7	128	Ethiopia	53.2
11	Netherlands	79.5	51	Kyrgyz Republic	70.3	89	Sri Lanka	64.6	129	Zambia	53.1
12	Belgium	79.0	52	Uzbekistan	70.3	90	Mauritius	64.5	130	Congo	52.4
13	Czech Republic	78.7	53	Argentina	70.3	91	Jordan	64.4	131	Guinea	52.1
14	United Kingdom	78.7	54	China	70.1	92	El Salvador	64.1	132	Togo	52.0
15	Japan	78.5	55	Malaysia	70.0	93	Venezuela, RB	64.0	133	Gambia	51.6
16	Estonia	78.3	56	Brazil	69.7	94	Oman	63.9	134	Mauritania	51.6
17	New Zealand	77.9	57	Vietnam	69.7	95	Mongolia	63.9	135	Lesotho	51.5
18	Ireland	77.5	58	Armenia	69.3	96	Honduras	63.6	136	Burkina Faso	50.9
19	Korea, Rep.	77.4	59	Thailand	69.2	97	Egypt	63.5	137	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	50.7
20	Canada	76.8	60	United Arab Emirates	69.2	98	Saudi Arabia	62.9	138	Mozambique	50.7
21	Croatia	76.5	61	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	69.0	99	Indonesia	62.8	139	Djibouti	50.6
22	Luxembourg	76.1				100	Gabon	62.8	140	Malawi	50.0
23	Belarus	76.0				101	Ghana	62.8	141	Burundi	49.8
24	Slovak Republic	75.6	62	Albania	68.9	102	Nepal	62.8	142	Mali	49.7
25	Spain	75.4	63	Russian Federation	68.9	103	Belize	62.3	143	Sudan	49.6
26	Hungary	75.0	64	Peru	68.4	104	Guyana	61.9	144	Angola	49.6
27	Latvia	74.7	65	Kazakhstan	68.1	105	Kuwait	61.1	145	Haiti	49.2
28	Moldova	74.5	66	Bolivia	68.1	106	Qatar	60.8	146	Sierra Leone	49.1
29	Italy	74.2	67	Suriname	68.0	107	South Africa	60.8	147	Benin	49.0
30	Malta	74.2	68	Algeria	67.9	108	Lao PDR	60.6	148	Niger	48.5
31	Portugal	74.0	69	Montenegro	67.6	109	Cambodia	60.4	149	Liberia	48.3
32	Poland	73.7	70	Trinidad and Tobago	67.5	110	Turkmenistan	59.5	150	Nigeria	47.5
33	Costa Rica	73.2	71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	67.3	111	Bangladesh	59.3	151	Afghanistan	46.2
34	Bulgaria	73.1	72	Paraguay	67.2	112	India	59.1	152	Yemen, Rep.	45.7
35	United States	73.0	73	Tajikistan	67.2	113	Myanmar	59.0	153	Madagascar	45.6
36	Lithuania	72.9	74	Colombia	66.6	114	Namibia	58.9	154	Democratic Republic of Congo	43.4
37	Australia	72.9	75	Dominican Republic	66.4	115	Zimbabwe	58.8			
38	Chile	72.8	76	Nicaragua	66.4	116	Botswana	58.5	155	Chad	42.8
39	Ukraine	72.3	77	Morocco	66.3	117	Guatemala	58.2	156	Central African Republic	37.7
40	Serbia	72.1	78	Tunisia	66.2	118	Senegal	57.2			

Source: Authors' analysis

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2017

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS

SYNTHESIS REPORT

PREPARED BY:
DIVISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WORKING PAPER 7-16

Federaal Planbureau
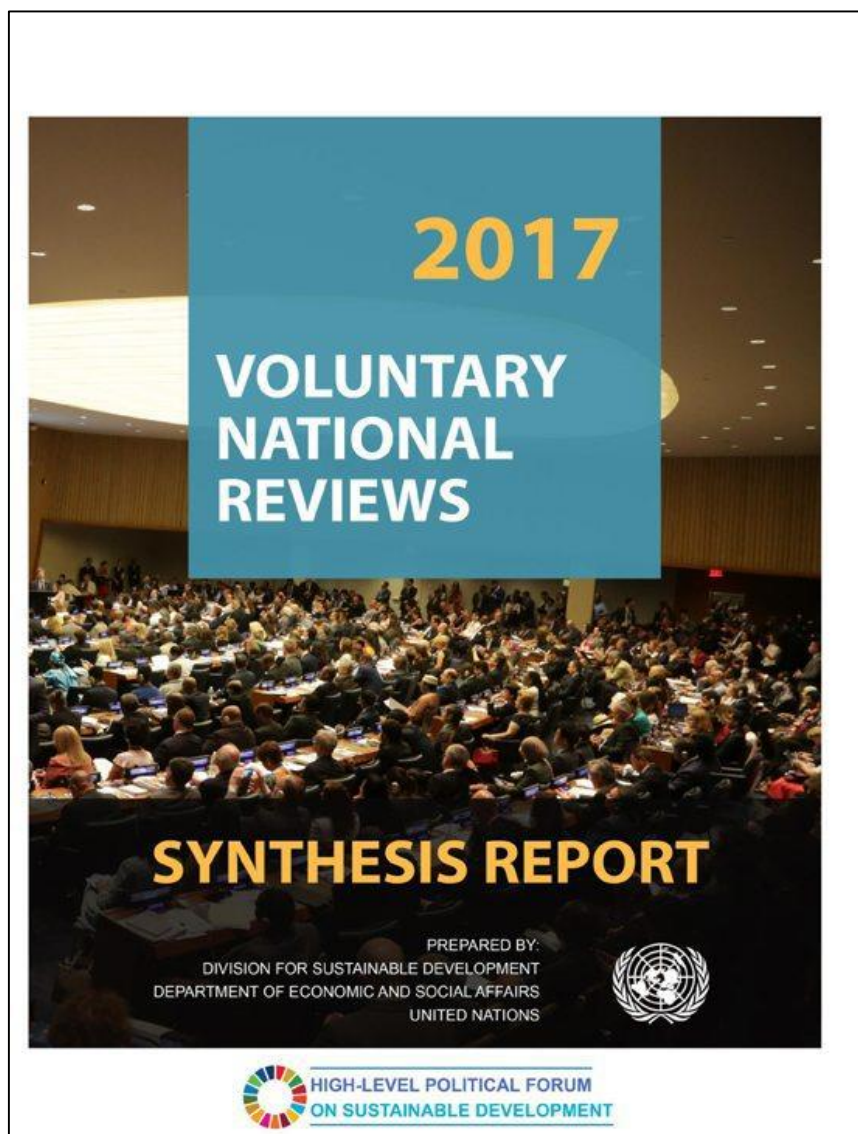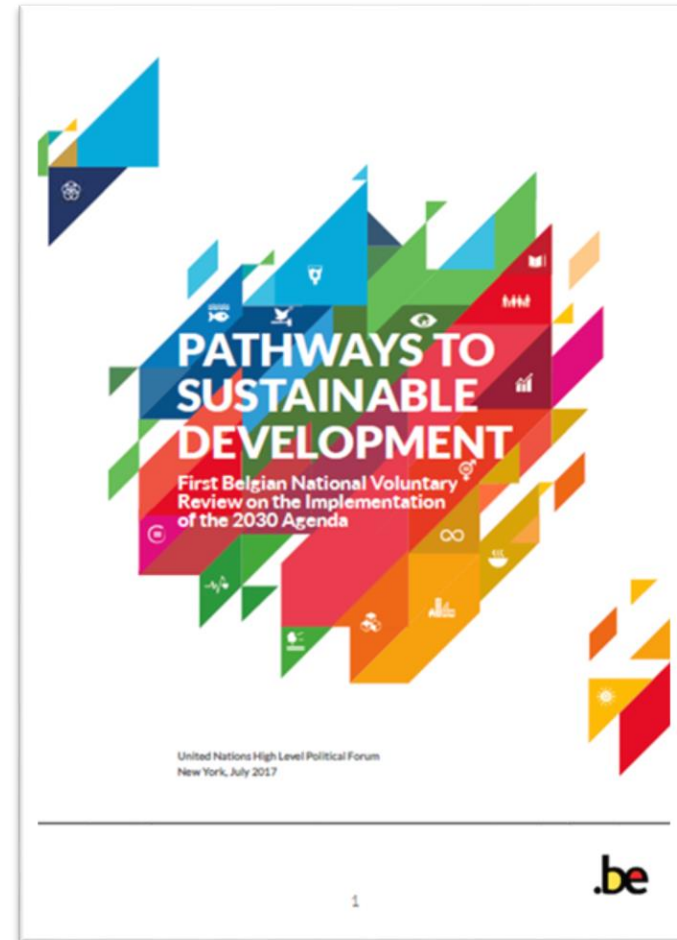
Vooruitgang naar de duurzame-ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen van de VN

Balans 2016

Juni 2016

Task Force Duurzame Ontwikkeling

Kunstlaan 47-49
1000 Brussel

e-mail: sustdev@plan.be
http://www.plan.be

Tabel 4   Balans 2016 van de vooruitgang naar de VN-doelstellingen voor duurzame ontwikkeling

SDG[1]	Indicator	Uitdaging	Doelstelling/ cijferdoel	Evaluatie
1	1. Risico op armoede of sociale uitsluiting	Soc.	1,17 miljoen	−
2	2. Obesitas bij volwassenen	Soc.	↘	o
	3. Oppervlakte biologische landbouw	CPP	↗	+
3	4. Sterfgevallen door cerebrovasculaire aandoeningen	Soc.	↘	+
	5. Verkeersdoden	Soc.	210	−
4	6. Vroegtijdige schoolverlaters	Soc.	0 %	−
	7. Levenslang leren	Soc.	↗	o
5	8. Tijd besteed aan huishoudelijk werk	Soc.	↘	o
	9. Vrouwelijke parlementsleden	Soc.	50 %	+
6	10. Nitraat in rivierwater	Milieu	↘	+
	11. Waterverbruik per inwoner	CPP	↘	+
7	12. Hernieuwbare energie[2]	CPP	18%	o
	13. Finale energie-intensiteit[2]	CPP	1,95 MJ/€	−
8	14. bbp/inwoner	CPP	↗	+
	15. Werkloosheidsgraad	Soc.	↘	−
9	16. Vervoer van personen met de wagen[2]	CPP	65%	−
	17. Onderzoek en ontwikkeling	Gov.	3 % van het bbp	+
10	18. Armoederisico	Soc.	↘	o
	19. Gini-index	Soc.	↘	o
11	20. Uitstoot van fijn stof	Milieu	29,2 kt	+
12	21. Binnenlands materiaalverbruik	CPP	↘	o
	22. Gerecycleerd afval	CPP	↗	+
13	23. Slachtoffers van natuurrampen	Soc.	↘	o
	24. Uitstoot van broeikasgassen[2]	Milieu	104,9 Mt CO$_2$ eq.	−
14	25. Duurzame visvangst	Milieu	100 %	−
	26. Mariene oppervlakte in het Natura 2000-gebied	Milieu	10 %	+
15	27. Landoppervlakte in het Natura 2000-gebied	Milieu	↗	o
	28. Populatie weidevogels	Milieu	↗	−
16	29. Veiligheidsgevoel in de openbare ruimte	Soc.	↗	o
	30. Vertrouwen in instellingen	Soc.	↗	o
17	31. Officiële ontwikkelingshulp	Gov.	0,7 % van het bbp	−

Nota's: CPP = Consumptie- en productiepatronen, Soc = Sociaal, Gov = Governance.
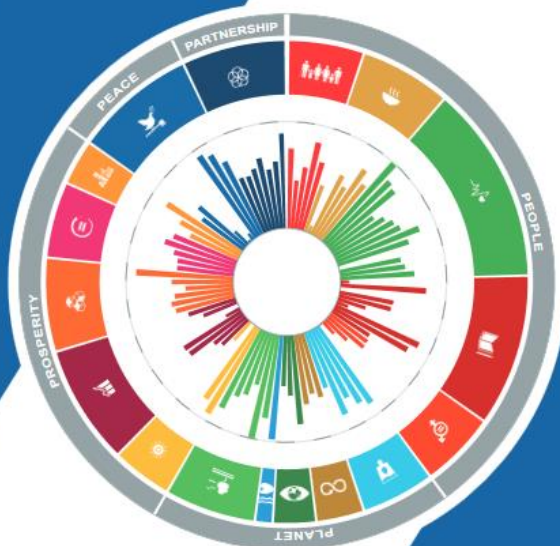1 - De lijst met SDGs staat in tabel 1.
2 - Indicatoren waarvoor de voortzetting van de trend berekend werd op basis van bestaande FPB-projecties.

MEASURING DISTANCE TO THE SDG TARGETS

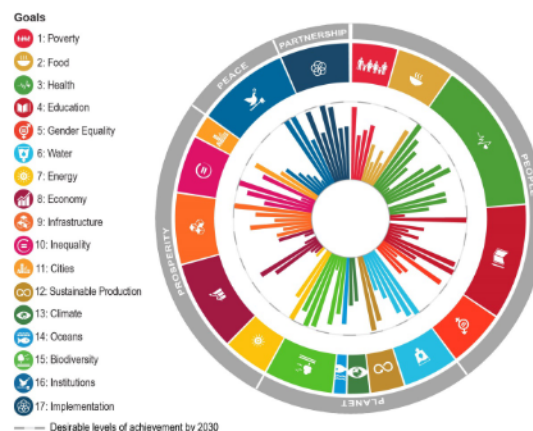An assessment of where OECD countries stand

June 2017

OECD — BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

MEASURING DISTANCE TO THE SDGs TARGETS – BELGIUM

Based on the 126 available indicators allowing coverage of 93 of the 169 SDG targets, Belgium has currently achieved 11 of the 2030 targets. The remaining distances to achieve the targets are small in several areas, but challenges remain (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Belgium's current distance from achieving SDGs' 2030 targets

Goals
- 1: Poverty
- 2: Food
- 3: Health
- 4: Education
- 5: Gender Equality
- 6: Water
- 7: Energy
- 8: Economy
- 9: Infrastructure
- 10: Inequality
- 11: Cities
- 12: Sustainable Production
- 13: Climate
- 14: Oceans
- 15: Biodiversity
- 16: Institutions
- 17: Implementation

- - - Desirable levels of achievement by 2030

Note: The chart shows how far Belgium has already progressed towards each available target. The longer the bars the shorter the distance is to be travelled by 2030. Targets are clustered by goal, and goals are clustered by the "5Ps" of the 2030 Agenda (outer circle).

These results rely on the best comparative indicators currently available in various OECD and UN databases, in line with the UN global indicator framework. However, a number of important data gaps need to be addressed to enable a more complete assessment. For Belgium, health and education are the only goals with full target coverage while sustainable production, oceans and cities have less than 30% of their targets covered (Figure 2).

Figure 2. The statistical agenda ahead: Belgium's data coverage
Percentage of targets for which there is at least one indicator by goals and the 5Ps of the 2030 Agenda, compared with the OECD total
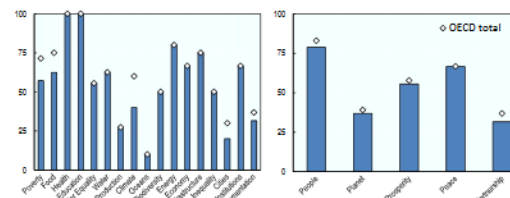
Note: The global indicator framework developed by the UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017 agreed upon 232 indicators to measure the 169 targets. Reflecting data availability, this study considers 131 indicators covering 98 targets.

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Belgium

OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE	Global rank	Score or value	Regional average
SDG Index	12 (of 149)	77.4 /100	75.3 /100

Comparison with other development metrics			
Human Development Index, 2014	21 (of 188)	0.89 /1	0.88 /1
Subjective Wellbeing, 2015	19 (of 149)	6.9 /10	6.6 /10
GDP per capita, PPP, 2015	20 (of 149)	US$ 43629	US$ 40671
Global Competitiveness Ind., 2016	19 (of 140)	5.2 /10	4.9 /10
Environmental Perf. Index, 2016	41 (of 180)	80.2 /100	84.4 /100

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG DASHBOARD

Belgium - Performance by indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1		
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (%)	0	●
Poverty line 50% (%)	10	●
SDG2		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	1.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	9.5	●
Prevalence of stunting, under-5s (%)	n/a	●
Prevalence of wasting, under-5s (%)	n/a	●
Sust. Nitrogen Management Index (0-1)	n/a	●
Prevalence of adult obesity (%)	20.2	●
SDG3		
Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births)	4.1	●
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	7	●
Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)	2.2	●
Physician density (per 1000)	3.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000)	9	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000)	6.7	●
Adolescent fertility (births per 1000)	7.2	●
Subjective wellbeing (0-10)	6.9	●
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	71	●
Infants who receive 8 WHO vaccines (%)	96	●
Daily smokers (%, aged 15+)	18.9	●
SDG4		
Expected years of schooling (years)	16.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%)	n/a	●
Net primary school enrolment rate (%)	98.3	●
Population with tertiary education (%)	34.6	●
PISA score (0-600)	509.7	●
Share upper secondary education (%)	81.9	●
SDG5		
Women in national parliaments (%)	39.3	●
Female years of schooling (% male)	95.6	●
Female labor force participation (% male)	81.2	●
Unmet demand for contraceptives (%)	13.5	●
Gender wage gap (% male wage)	6.4	●
SDG6		
Access to improved water (%)	100	●
Access to improved sanitation (%)	99.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal (%)	33.7	●
SDG7		
Access to electricity (%)	100	●
Access to non-solid fuels (%)	95	●
CO₂ from fuels & electricity (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.1	●
Renewable energy in final consumption (%)	5.1	●
SDG8		
Automated teller machines (per 100,000)	93.9	●
Adjusted growth rate (%)	-1.5	●
Youth not in emp., education, training (%)	15	●
Child labor (%)	0	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	56.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG9		
R&D expenditures (% GDP)	2.2	●
R&D researchers (per 1000 employed)	10.3	●
Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	4.1	●
Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	5.4	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100)	46	●
Internet use (%)	85	●
Patent applications (per million)	107.2	●
SDG10		
Gini index (0-100)	33	●
Palma ratio	0.9	●
PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.2	●
SDG11		
PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m³)	18.5	●
Rooms per person	2.2	●
Improved water source, piped (%)	100	●
SDG12		
Wastewater treated (%)	60	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)	0.9	●
SDG13		
CO₂ emissions from energy (tCO₂/capita)	8.8	●
Climate change vulnerability (0-1)	0.1	●
SDG14		
Ocean Health Index - Clean waters (0-100)	77.4	●
Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.8	●
Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	63	●
Marine sites, completely protected (%)	0	●
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (%)	n/a	●
SDG15		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.7	●
Terrestrial sites, completely protected (%)	16.2	●
SDG16		
Homicides (per 100,000)	1.6	●
Prison population (per 100,000)	108	●
Feel safe walking at night (%)	69.6	●
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77	●
Registered births (%)	100	●
Government efficiency (1-7)	3.9	●
Property rights (1-7)	5.4	●
SDG17		
Official development assistance (% GNI)	0.4	●
Tax revenue (% GDP)	n/a	●
Health, Education & R&D spending (% GDP)	20	●

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.

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BELGIUM
OECD Countries

▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE
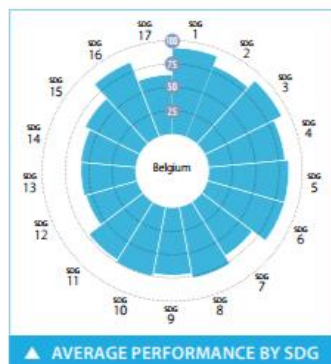
Index score: **80**

Regional average score: **77.7**

SDG Global rank

12 (OF 157)

▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

▼ COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	20/153	US$ 41,826	US$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	16/133	69.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	41/155	80.2	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	20/157	89.6	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	15/134	75.0	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	18/149	69.4	67.1

▼ SDG DASHBOARD

BELGIUM
Performance by Indicator

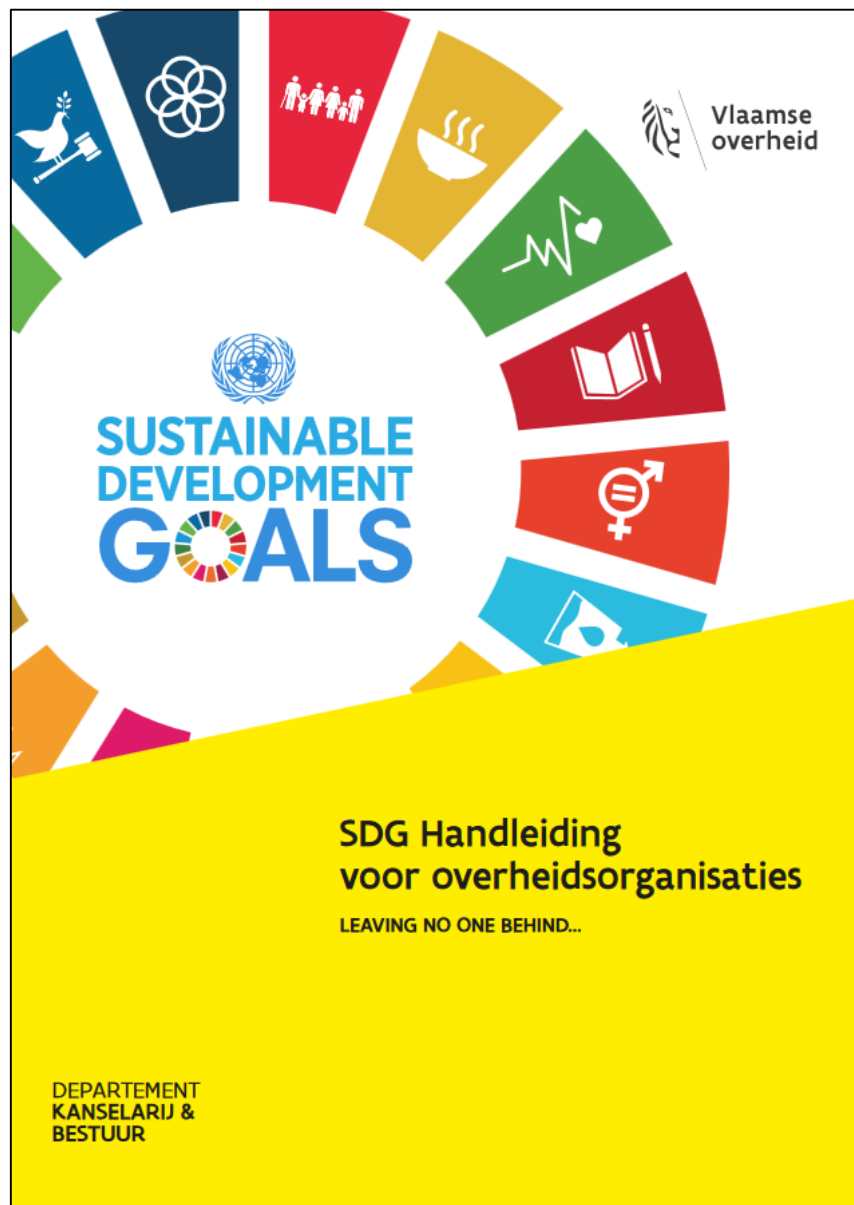| Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1		
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	10	●
SDG2		
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	9.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●
SDG3		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	9.4	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	30	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.1	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.9	●
SDG4		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	36.9	●
PISA score (0-600)	502.5	●
SDG5		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	80.3	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.3	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	3.3	●
SDG6		
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	33.7	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	15.7	●
SDG7		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.3	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	7.4	●
SDG8		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.4	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	61.8	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.8	●
SDG9		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	85.1	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	66.6	●
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●
QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	66.2	●
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.5	●
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.5	●
Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	12	●
Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	41.8	●
SDG10		
Gini index (0-100)	27.6	●
Palma ratio	0.9	●
PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	4.1	●
SDG11		
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)	15.3	●
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	26.8	●
SDG12		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.4	●
Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	89.8	●
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●
Net imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	●
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.9	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	148.3	●
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.9	●
SDG13		
Energy-related CO₂ emissions per capita (tCO₂/capita)	8.4	●
Imported CO₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO₂/capita)	0.7	●
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO₂)	7.6	●
SDG14		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.3	●
Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	96.4	●
Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	32.4	●
Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	65.1	●
Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG15		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.4	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.7	●
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.7	●
Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	1.1	●
SDG16		
Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.8	●
Prison population (per 100,000 people)	105	●
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70	●
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77	●
Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 people)	10	●
SDG17		
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.42	●
For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	40.9	●

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vlaamse overheid

SDG Handleiding voor overheidsorganisaties

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND...

DEPARTEMENT KANSELARIJ & BESTUUR

Inhoudstafel

cifal Flanders

CCI FLANDERS CHARTER
SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP | Together for a sustainable future

Sustainable Development is no longer the playground of idealists. It encompasses dealing with scarce resources, sustainable energy, investing in human capital, meeting the needs of tomorrow … **Sustainable development means sustainable profit in many ways.**

CCI Flanders wants to help businesses to embed sustainability into their DNA. By participating in the CCI Flanders Charter Sustainable Entrepreneurship, which will be rolled out throughout the whole of Flanders from January 2017 onwards, you can work on various sustainable topics tailored to the needs of your company.

Participating in this Charter also means developing the international reputation of your company, as you carry out different actions within the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CCI Flanders is collaborating with Cifal Flanders / Unitar, an international training centre which focuses on sustainable management and which may offer the companies the internationally recognized UNITAR certificate.

So why not work towards sustainable development, sustainable profit and international recognition?
More information or an informal meeting?
vcdo@voka.be www.voka.be/vcdo

WHY PARTICIPATE?
✔ Lead the way in an increasing international trend
✔ Work on sustainable profit
✔ Save costs
✔ Boost your reputation: with employees, customers and partners
✔ Strengthen your international image
✔ Receive expert advice tailored to your business
✔ Sign up to a inspiration programme of continuous improvement
✔ Work in line with social, welfare and environmental legislation
✔ Receive an annual evaluation

CCI FLANDERS CHARTER
SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP | Together for a sustainable future

HOW DOES THE PROGRAMME WORK?
Over a one year period, you will undertake a number of activities linked to the UN's seventeen sustainable development goals. You will be able to make use of advice and tips from our experts. At the end of the year, you will be able to highlight your improvements to a team of independent experts. If you pass the evaluation, you will receive the CCI Flanders Charter Sustainable Entrepreneurship.

Companies that carry out actions for three consecutive years within each of the seventeen UN sustainability goals will receive the internationally recognised UNITAR certificate, linked to the UN from Cifal Flanders / UNITAR.

PARTICIPATION FEE		
	Voka-member	Non-member
< 25 emp. /non-profit	€ 1500	€ 1800
25 - 50 employees	€ 2000	€ 2400
51 - 250 employees	€ 2500	€ 3000
> 250 employees	€ 3000	€ 3600

THE MAIN THEMES
✔ Integrating sustainability into your strategies
✔ Corporate governance
✔ Clear communication
✔ Quality of the working environment
✔ Talent development
✔ Risk management
✔ Energy efficiency
✔ Quality of the (living) environment
✔ Sustainable resource management
✔ Mobility
✔ Social engagement

Vlaams netwerk van ondernemingen

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** 17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

cifal unitar

cifal Flanders

DRAFT

GOOD LIFE GOALS

1 BUY FAIRLY	2 WASTE LESS FOOD	3 MOVE AND SMILE MORE	4 TEACH KIDS KINDNESS	5 TREAT EVERYONE EQUALLY	6 SAVE WATER (AND WASH HANDS)
7 USE GREEN ENERGY	8 WORK WITH PURPOSE	9 INVENT SMART SOLUTIONS	10 DONATE/ VOLUNTEER	11 MEET AND WELCOME PEOPLE	12 BUY BETTER STUFF
13 WALK MORE, EAT VEG, SAVE ENERGY	14 CUT PLASTIC POLLUTON	15 LOVE ALL LIFE AND GET OUTDOORS	16 VOTE FOR GOOD	17 JOIN GROUPS AND HAVE FUN	SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLE GOALS Idea from FUTERRA®

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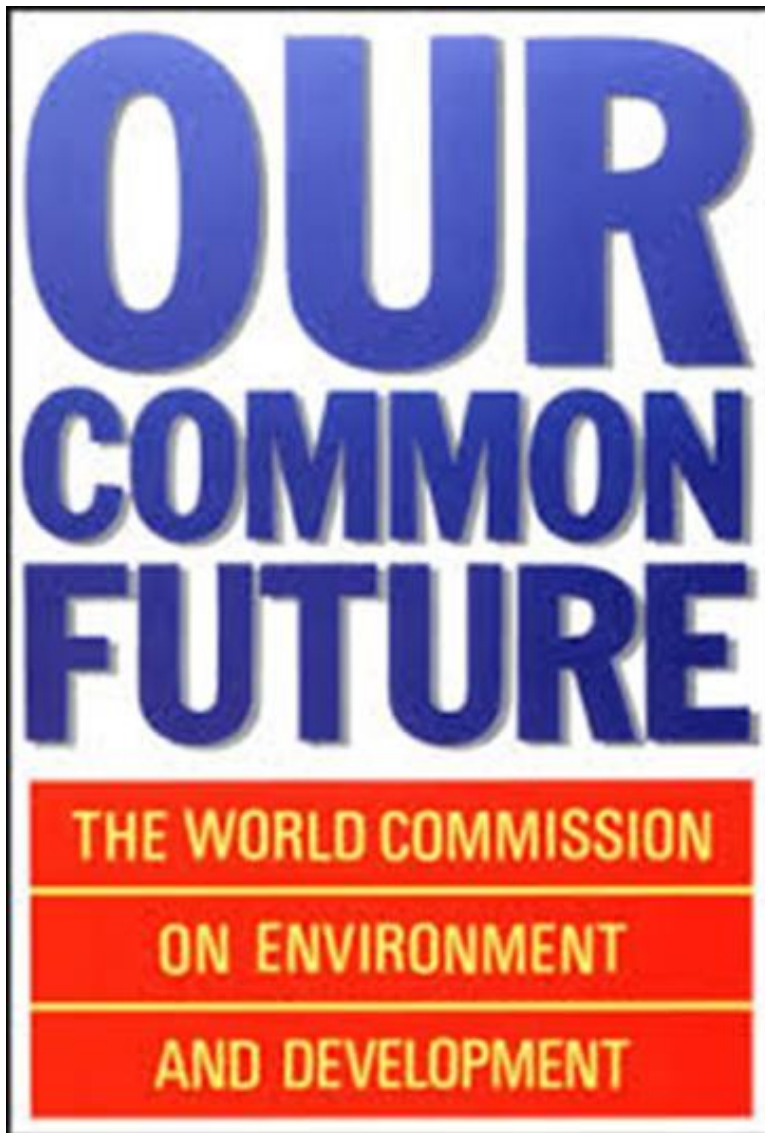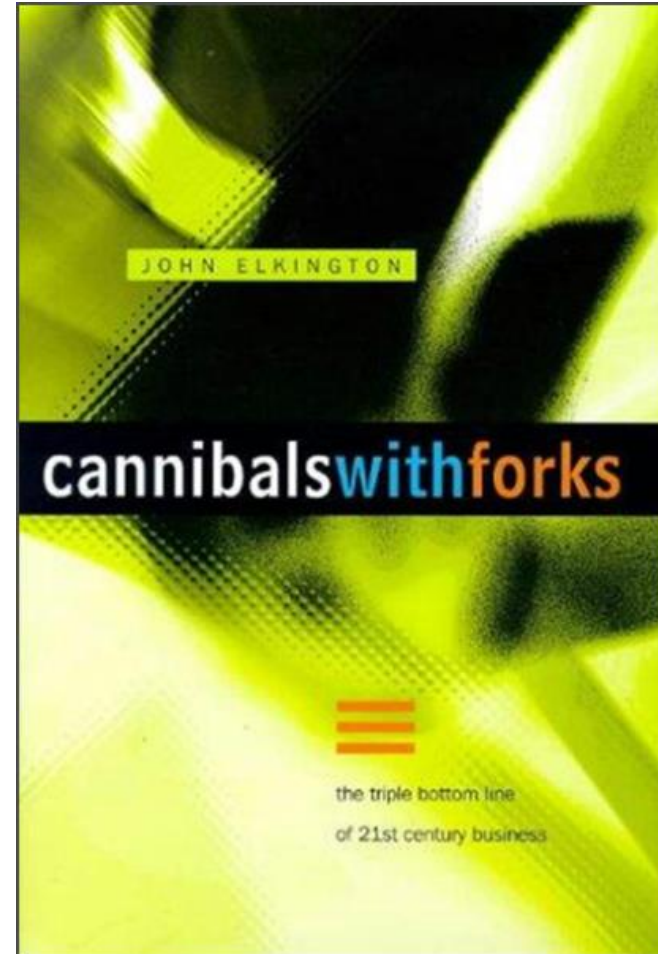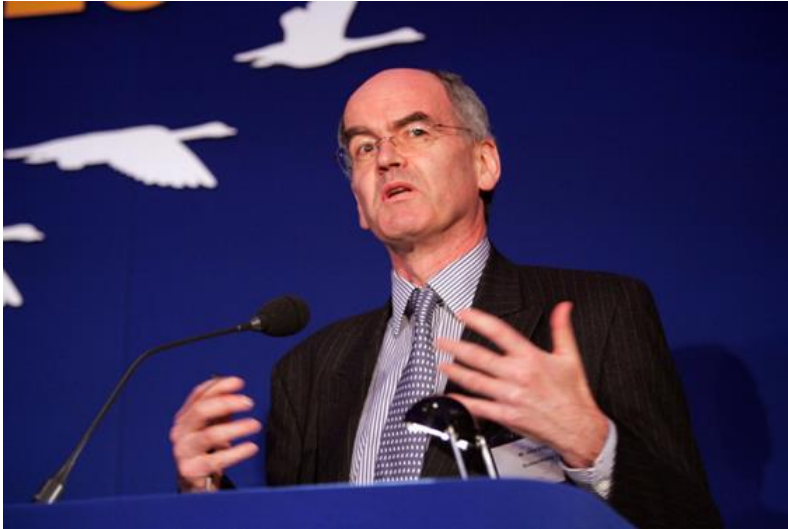
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
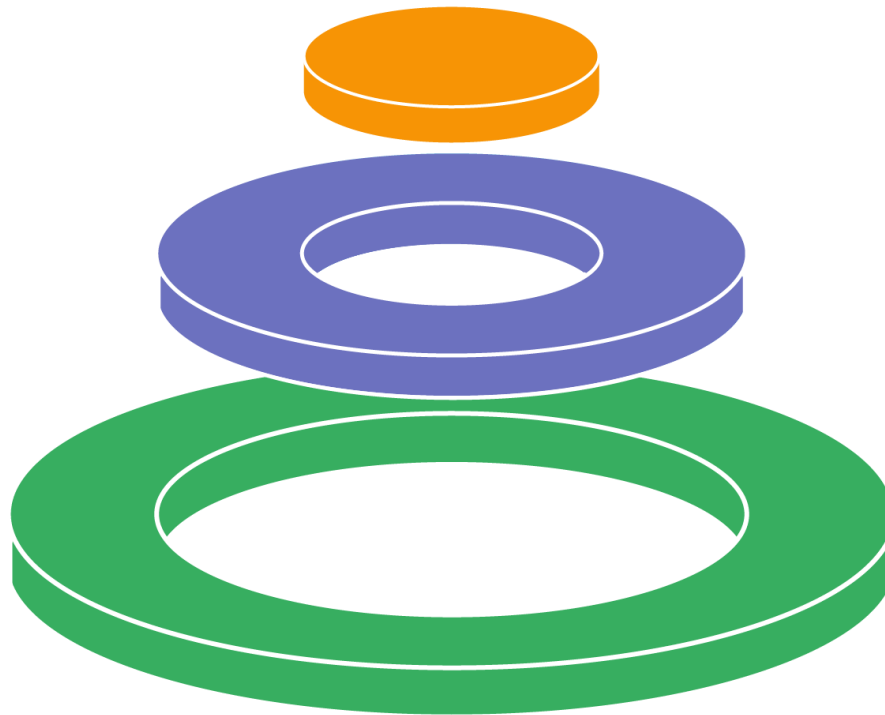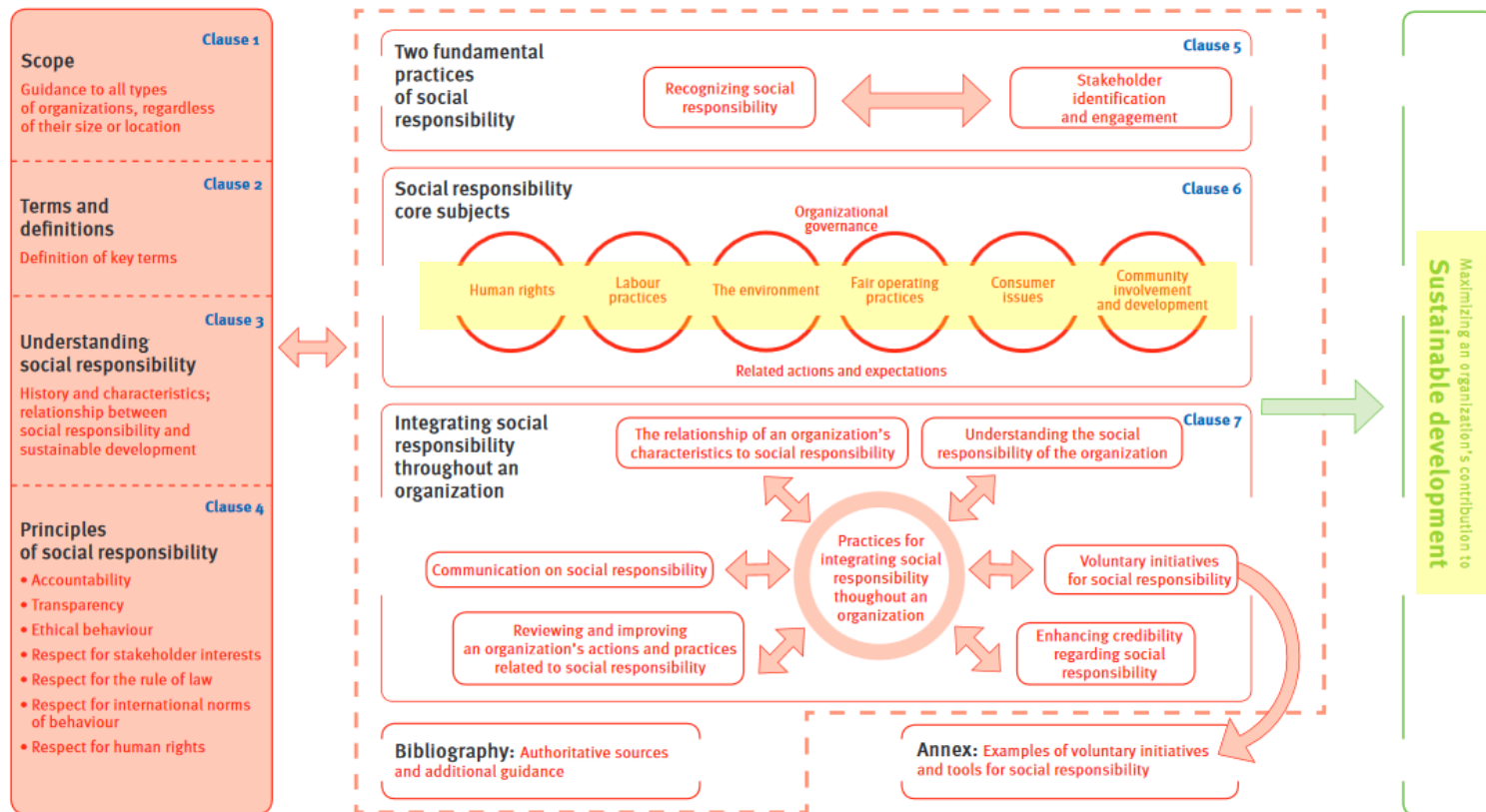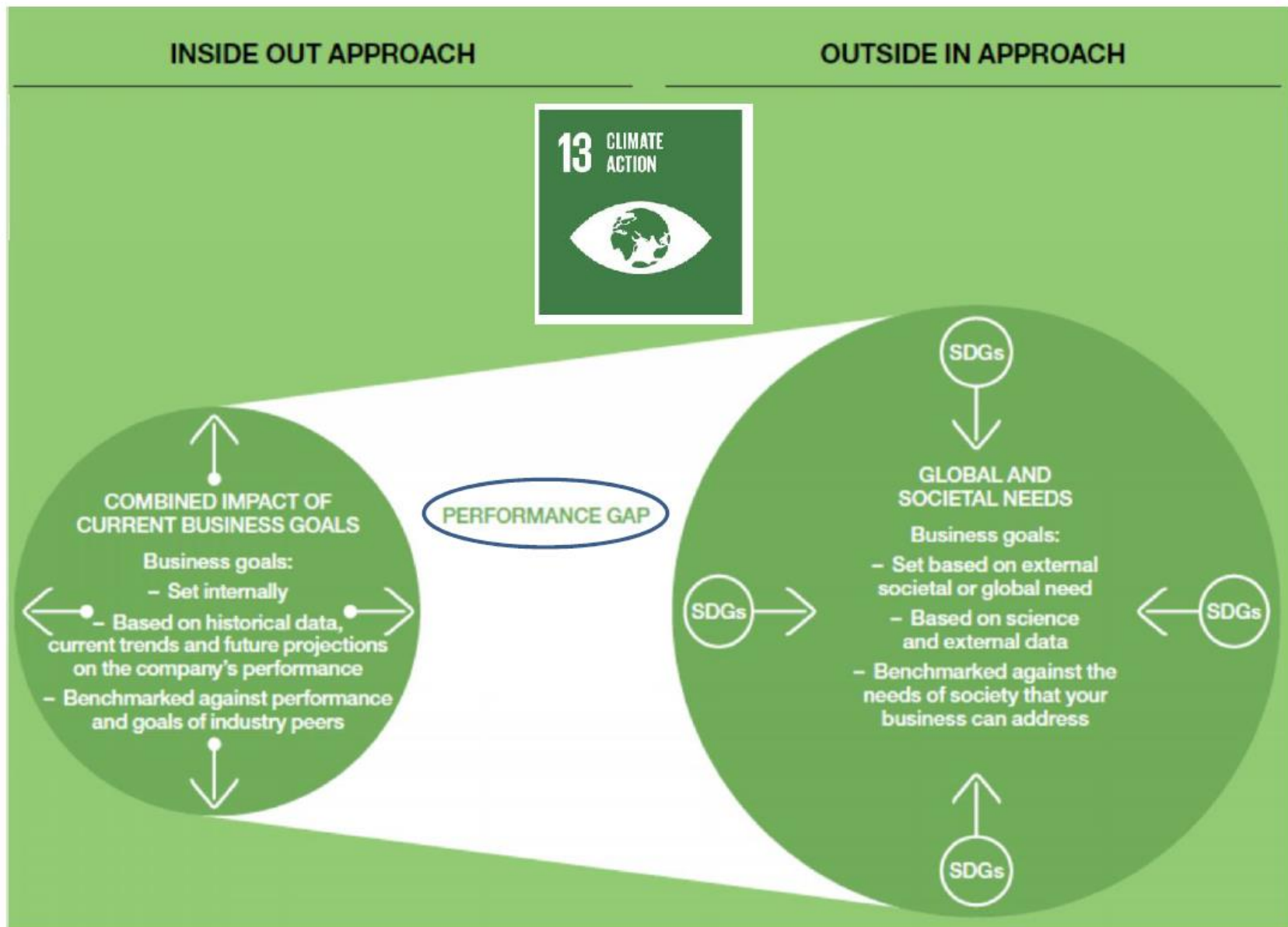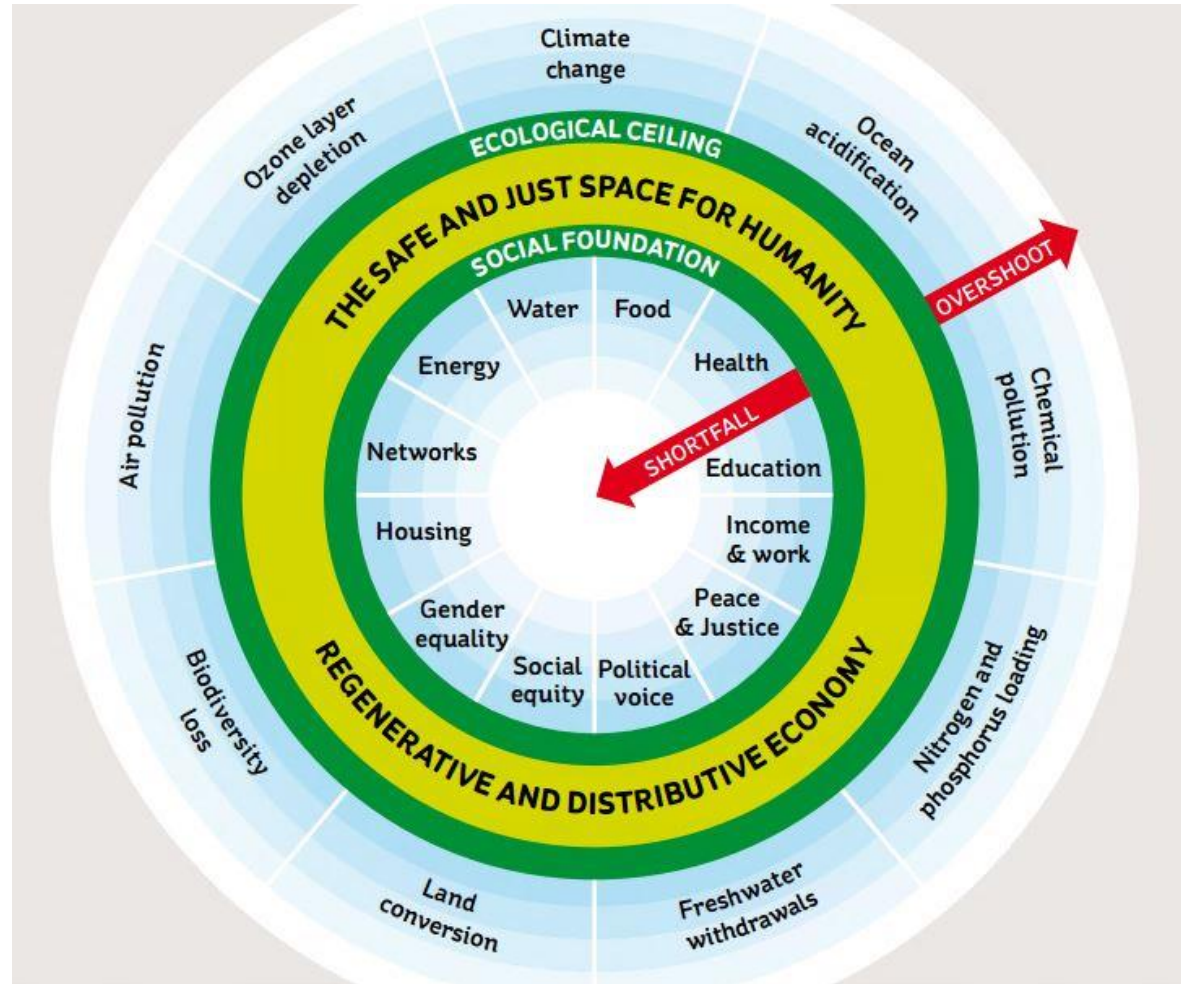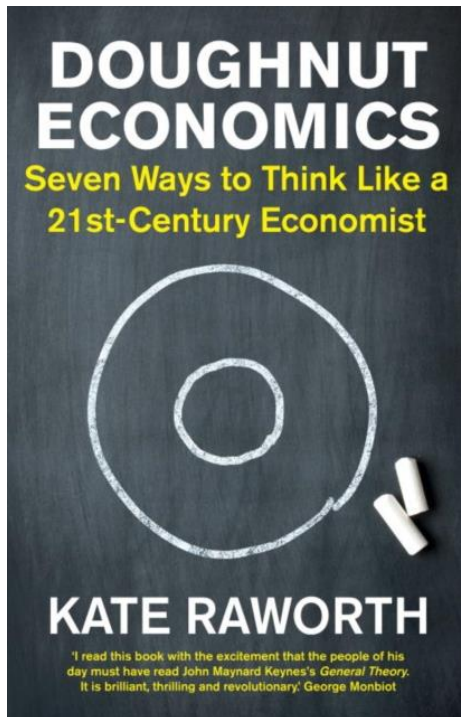
Gro Harlem Brundtland

PROFIT

PEOPLE

PLANET

INSIDE OUT & OUTSIDE IN

Schematic overview of ISO 26000

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

Clause 5
Two fundamental practices of social responsibility
Recognizing social responsibility ⟷ Stakeholder identification and engagement

Clause 6
Social responsibility core subjects
Organizational governance
Human rights | Labour practices | The environment | Fair operating practices | Consumer issues | Community involvement and development
Related actions and expectations

Clause 7
Integrating social responsibility throughout an organization
The relationship of an organization's characteristics to social responsibility
Understanding the social responsibility of the organization
Communication on social responsibility
Practices for integrating social responsibility thoughout 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

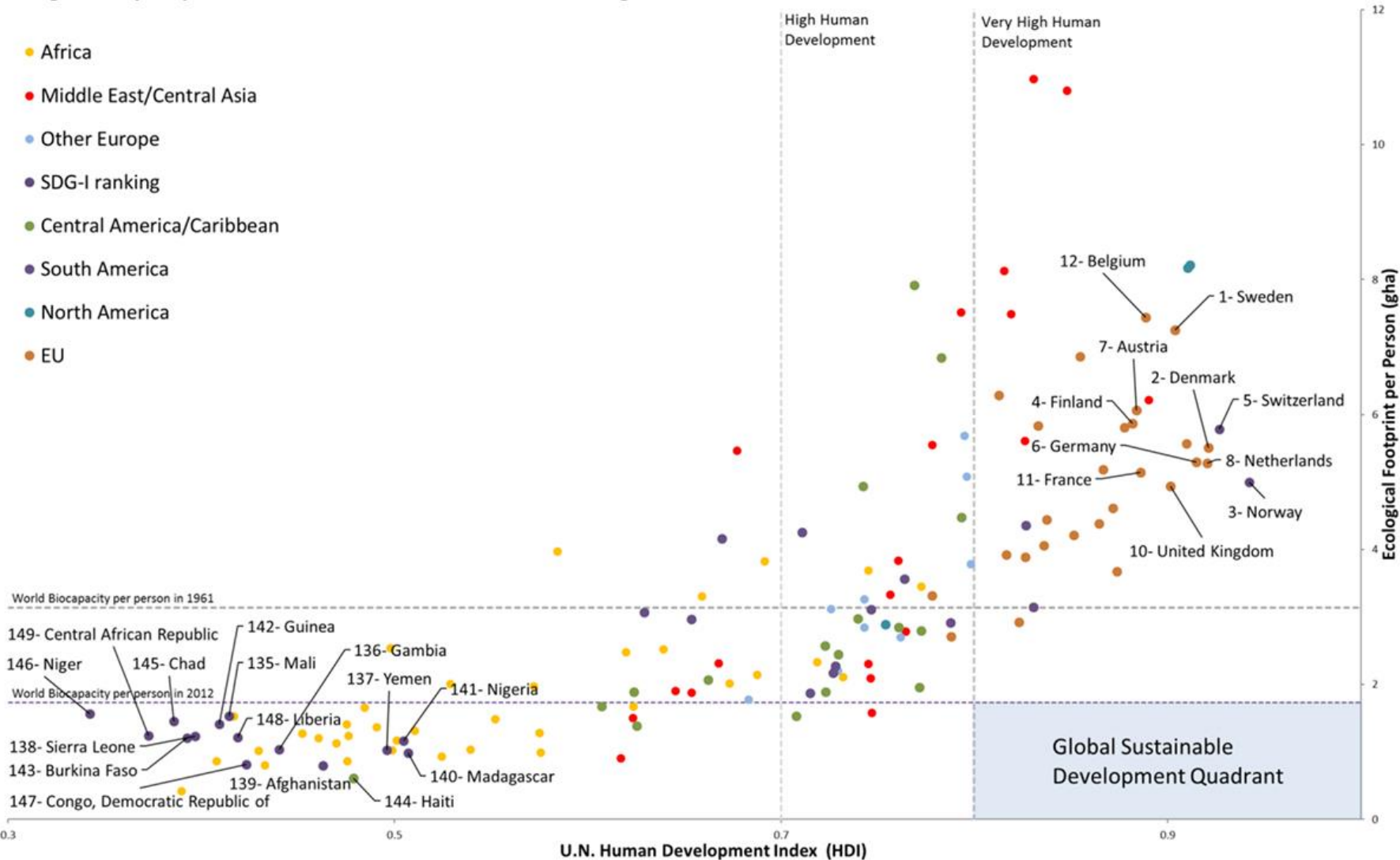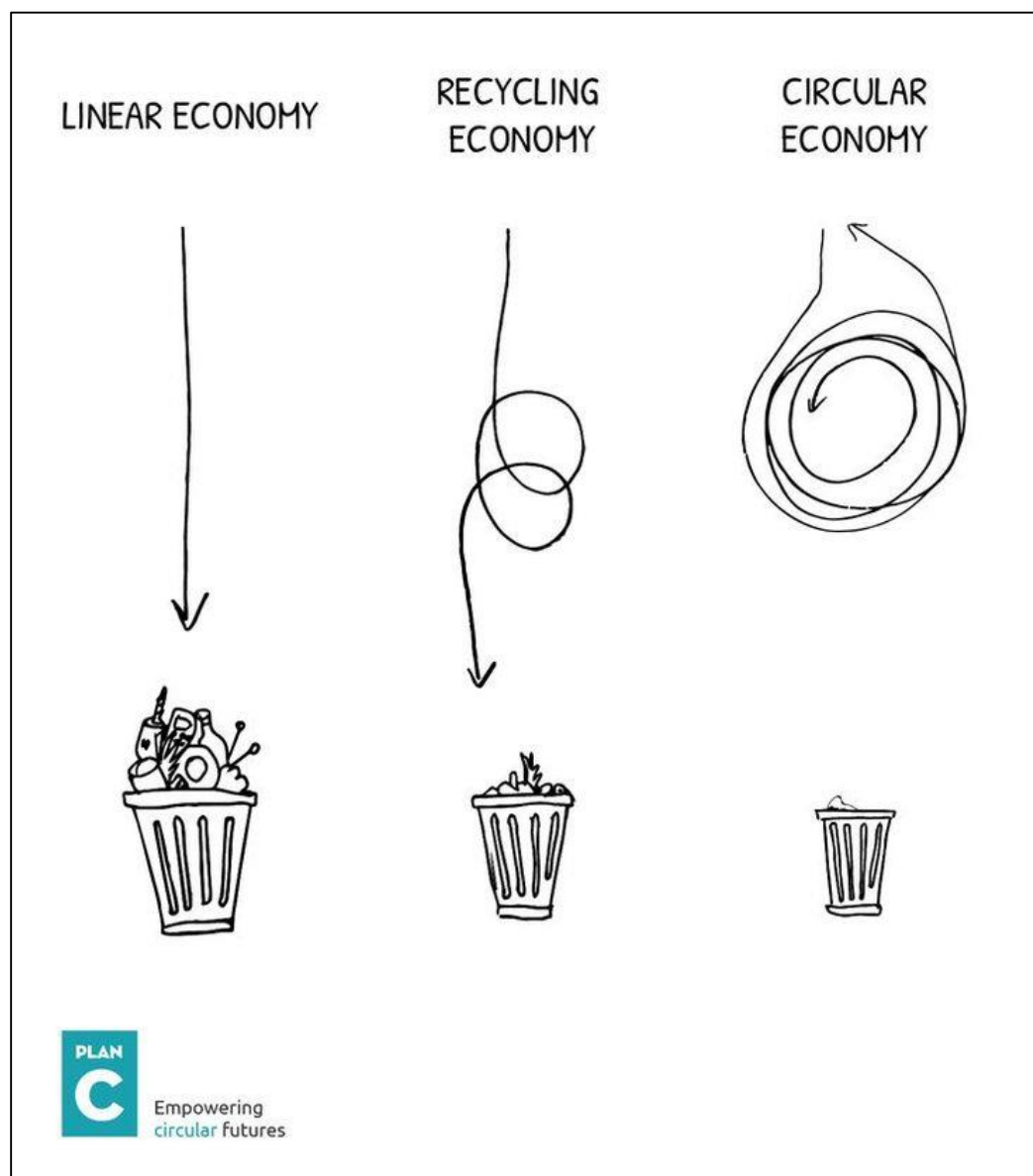Maximizing an organization's contribution to **Sustainable development**

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

LINEAR ECONOMY   RECYCLING ECONOMY   CIRCULAR ECONOMY

1 12 market opportunities can generate up to $12 trillion worth of business value

Largest opportunities

Size of incremental opportunity in 2030[1] $ billions

Legend:
- Food
- Cities
- Energy & Materials
- Health & Well-being

Opportunity	Value
Mobility Systems	2.020
New Healthcare Solutions	1.650
Energy Efficiency	1.345
Clean Energy	1.200
Affordable Housing	1.080
Circular Economy Manufacturing	1.015
Healthy Lifestyles	835
Food Loss & Waste	685
Agricultural Solutions	665
Forest Ecosystem Services	365
Urban Infrastructure	355
Buildings Solutions	345
Other	735

Reflects the value opportunity in new business models and technologies that can shift each sector to deliver the Global Goals

2 60 Global Goal hotspots that can grow 2-3x faster than the global economy

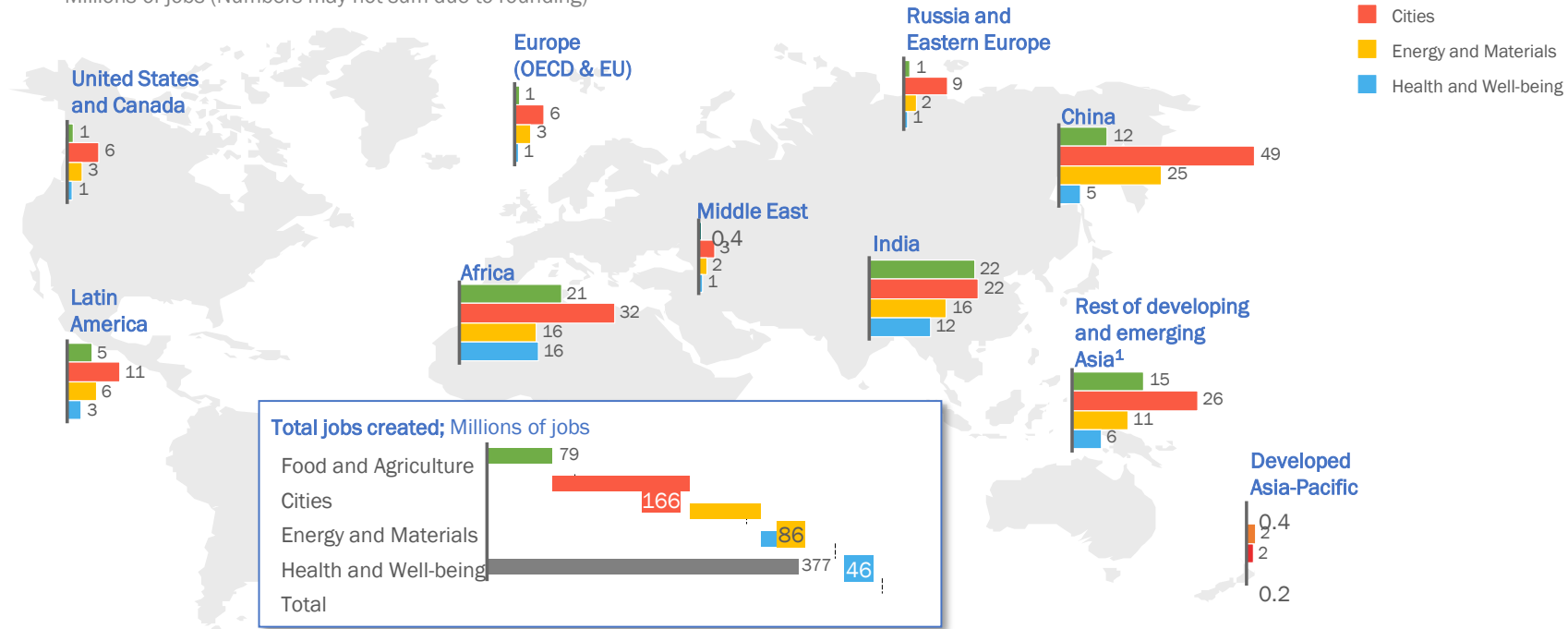|	Food and Agriculture	Cities and Urban Mobility	Energy and Materials	Health and Well-being
1	Reducing food waste in value chain	Affordable housing	Circular models - Automotive	Risk pooling
2	Forest ecosystem services	Energy efficiency-buildings	Expansion of renewables	Remote patient monitoring
3	Low-income food markets	Electric and hybrid vehicles	Circular models - Appliances	Telehealth
4	Reducing consumer food waste	Public transport in urban areas	Circular models - Electronics	Advanced genomics
5	Product reformulation	Car sharing	Energy efficiency. Non-energy intensive industries	Activity services
6	Technology in large scale farms	Road safety equipment	Energy storage systems	Detection of counterfeit drugs
7	Dietary switch	Autonomous vehicles	Resource recovery	Tobacco control
8	Sustainable aquaculture	ICE vehicle fuel efficiency	End-use steel efficiency	Weight management programs
9	Technology in smallholder farms	Building resilient cities	Energy efficiency-Energy intensive industries	Better disease management
10	Micro-irrigation	Municipal water leakage	Carbon capture and storage	Electronic medical records
11	Restoring degraded land	Cultural tourism	Energy access	Better maternal and child health
12	Reducing packaging waste	Smart metering	Green chemicals	Healthcare training
13	Cattle intensification	Water & sanitation infrastructure	Additive manufacturing	Low-cost surgery
14	Urban agriculture	Office sharing	Local content in extractives	
15		Timber buildings	Shared infrastructure	
16		Durable and modular buildings	Mine rehabilitation	
17			Grid interconnection	

4 Almost 380 million jobs could be created by Global Goal business opportunities in the four systems by 2030

**Total jobs created by Global Goal business opportunities by region and system**
Millions of jobs (Numbers may not sum due to rounding)

Legend:
- Food and Agriculture (green)
- Cities (red)
- Energy and Materials (yellow)
- Health and Well-being (blue)

United States and Canada
- 1
- 6
- 3
- 1

Latin America
- 5
- 11
- 6
- 3

Europe (OECD & EU)
- 1
- 6
- 3
- 1

Africa
- 21
- 32
- 16
- 16

Middle East
- 0.4
- 3
- 2
- 1

Russia and Eastern Europe
- 1
- 9
- 2
- 1

China
- 12
- 49
- 25
- 5

India
- 22
- 22
- 16
- 12

Rest of developing and emerging Asia[1]
- 15
- 26
- 11
- 6

Developed Asia-Pacific
- 0.4
- 2
- 0.2

Total jobs created; Millions of jobs
- Food and Agriculture — 79
- Cities — 166
- Energy and Materials — 86
- Health and Well-being — 46
- Total — 377

1 Rest of developing Asia includes Central Asia (e.g., Uzbekistan), South Asia (e.g., Bangladesh), Southeast Asia (e.g., Laos), and North Korea.

SOURCE: LITERATURE SEARCH; ALPHABETA ANALYSIS

5 Ps
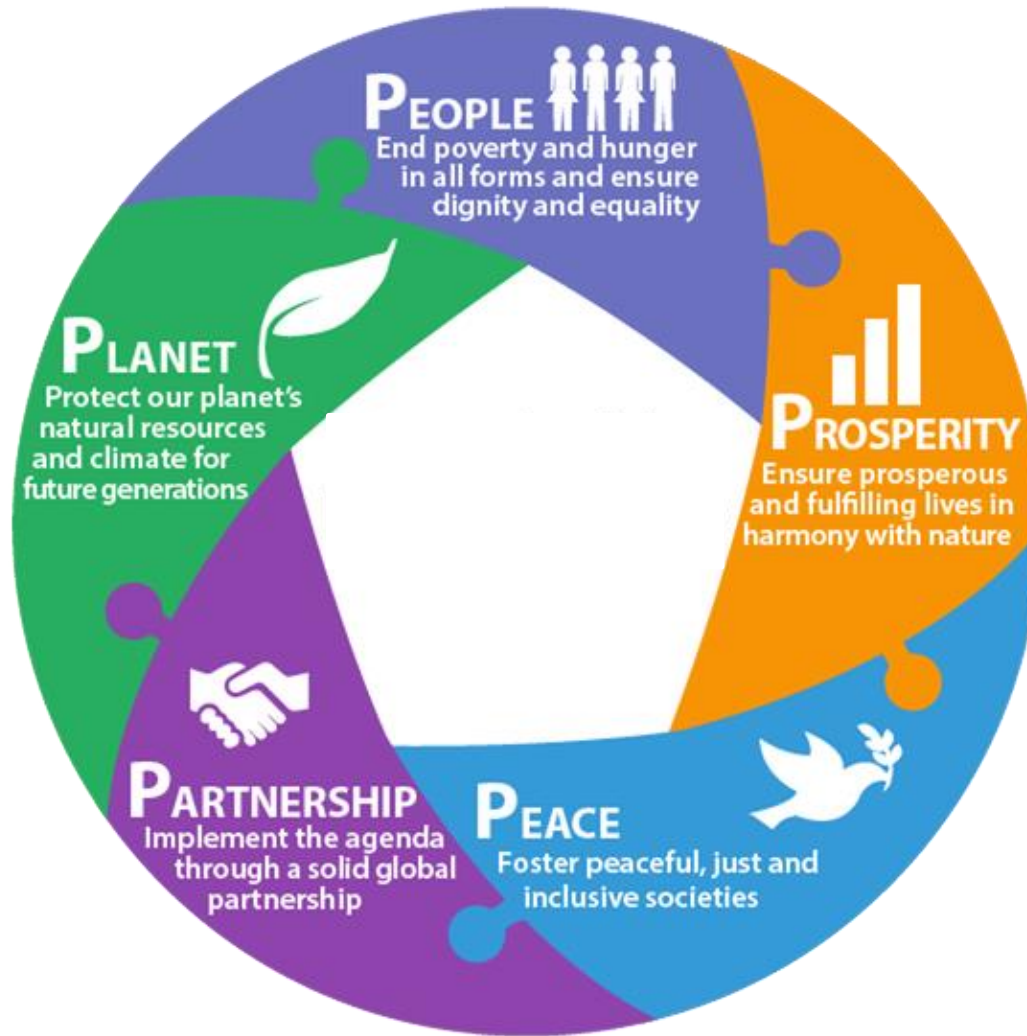
STRUCTURING THE 17 SDGs

ORGANIZAÇÃO TEMÁTICA DA PARTICIPAÇÃO DOS VÁRIOS ATORES

Agenda 2030 and sustainable development goals

Out of 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 goal targets, we contribute to 11 SDGs and 30 goal targets.

SGI Swedish Geotechnical Institute

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

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.
11.5 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.

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decisionmaking at all levels.

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural Resources.
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
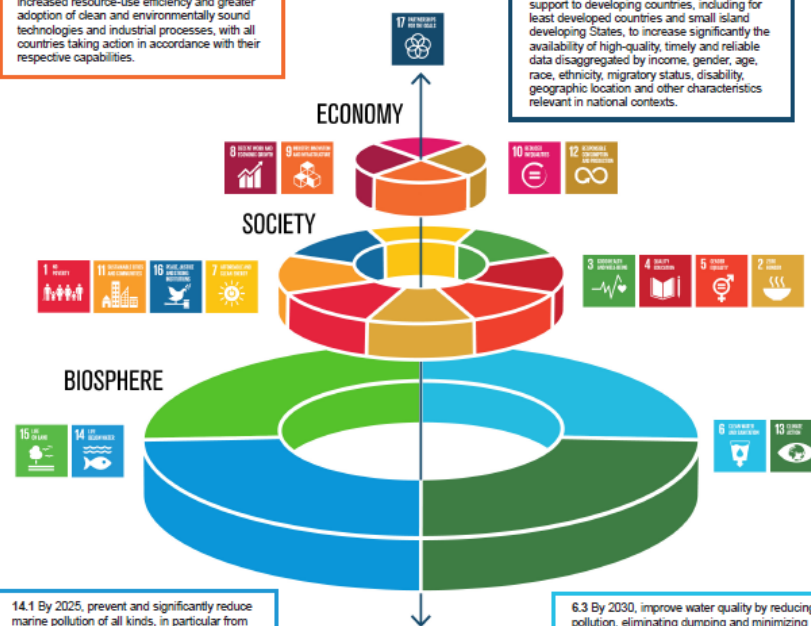
ECONOMY

SOCIETY

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

BIOSPHERE

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.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.

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.
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

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PARTNERSHIP

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

PROSPERITY

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

PEACE

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

PEOPLE

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

PLANET

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

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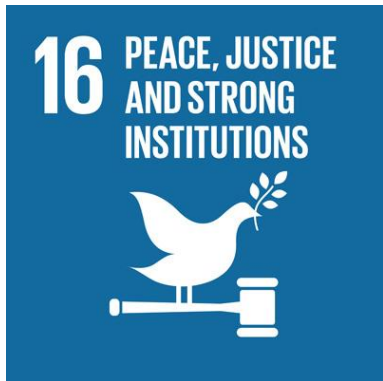Flanders

Peace

Justice

Strong institutions

Partnerships

Means of Implementation

Development Cooperation

17 Goals (Doelstellingen)

169 Subgoals (Subdoelstellingen)

126 Targets (Meetbare doelen)

43 Means of Implementation (Implementatiemiddelen) (Goal 17)

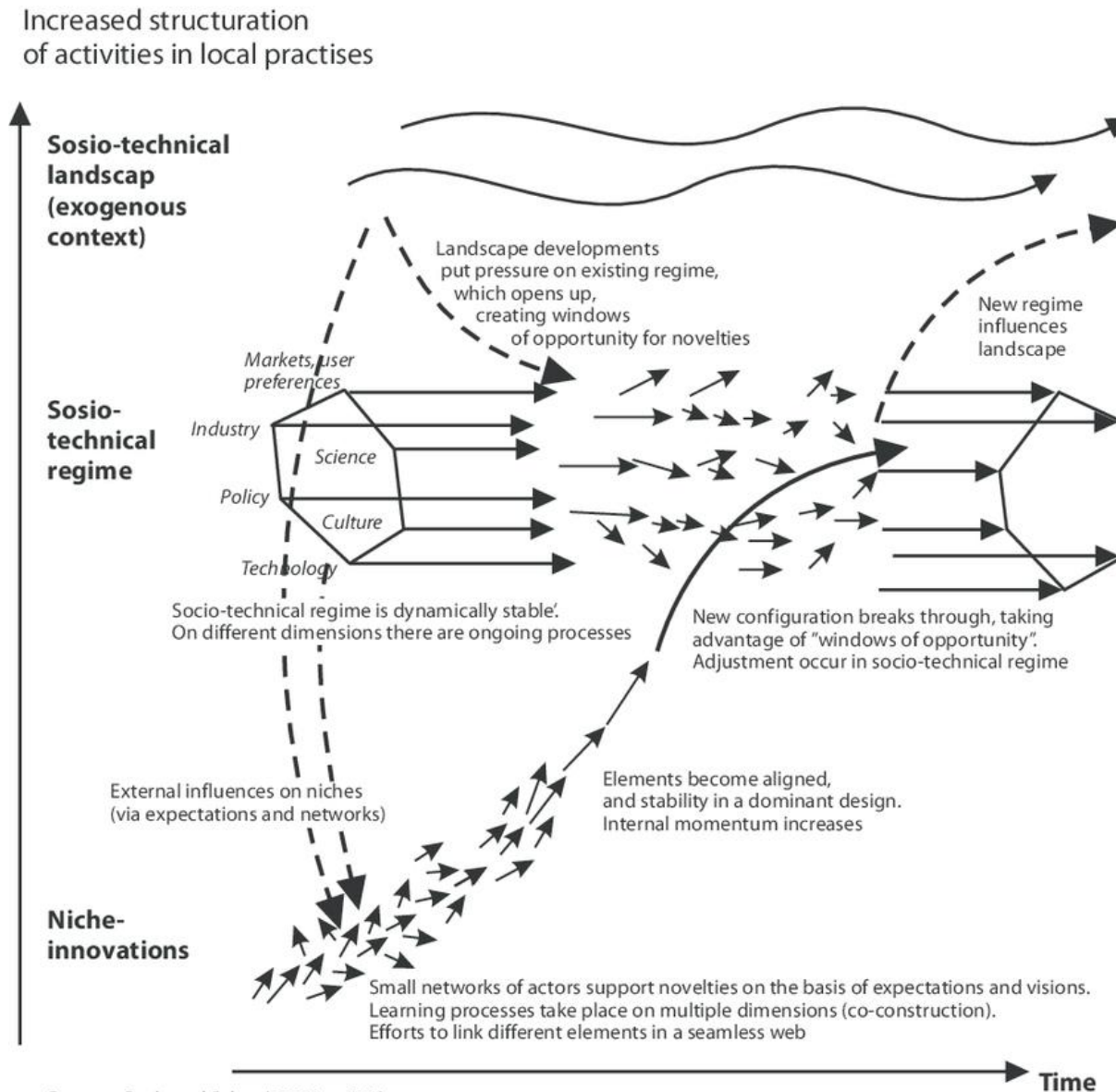**332 Indicators** (Indicatoren)
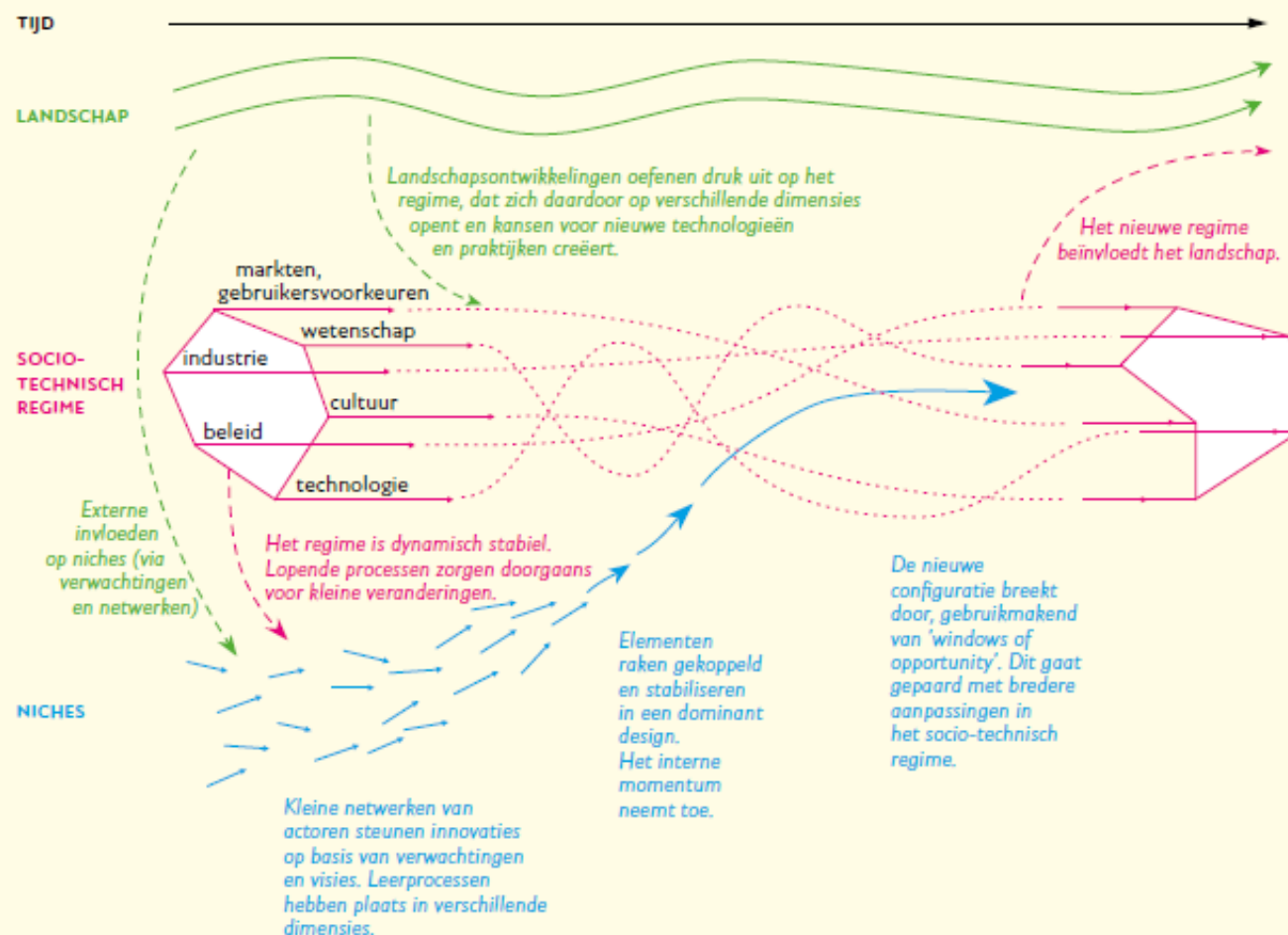
Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

AMBITION LEVEL

Increased structuration of activities in local practises

Sosio-technical landscap (exogenous context)

Sosio-technical regime

Niche-innovations

Landscape developments put pressure on existing regime, which opens up, creating windows of opportunity for novelties

New regime influences landscape

Markets, user preferences
Industry
Science
Policy
Culture
Technology

Socio-technical regime is dynamically stable'. On different dimensions there are ongoing processes

New configuration breaks through, taking advantage of "windows of opportunity". Adjustment occur in socio-technical regime

External influences on niches (via expectations and networks)

Elements become aligned, and stability in a dominant design. Internal momentum increases

Small networks of actors support novelties on the basis of expectations and visions. Learning processes take place on multiple dimensions (co-construction). Efforts to link different elements in a seamless web

Time

Source: Geels and Schot (2007, p. 401)

Figuur 1: Dynamische versie van het multilevelperspectief

Bron: Paredis et al. (2009), op basis van Geels (2005)

1. Use Agenda 2030 to start campaigns

2. Use Agenda 2030 to define actions and link your business

3. Use Agenda 2030 to shape 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

	Campaigns	Actions	Strategy	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 availablity 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 maange **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.					

DUURZAAMHEID BINNEN

UNIVERSITEITEN EN HOGESCHOLEN

EEN MULTI-LEVEL PERSPECTIEF OP HET

VLAAMSE HOGERONDERWIJSSYSTEEM

Maarten Deleye, Katrien Van Poeck & Thomas Block
Centrum voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
Universiteit Gent
In opdracht van Ecocampus, Vlaamse Overheid
2018

Quadruple Helix Innovation

Government, Academia, Industry and Citizens collaborating together to drive structural changes far beyond the scope of any one organization could achieve on it's own

HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

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

Ban Ki-moon

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

Human Rights & SDGs

"156 of the 169 targets are linked with the human rights"

Sustainable Development Goals	Related human rights *
1 NO POVERTY	**End poverty in all its forms everywhere** Targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.	• **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)]
2 ZERO HUNGER	**End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture** Targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; correcting trade distortions, and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.	• **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)]
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	**Ensure healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all ages** 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.	• **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]

Global (universal + national, regional and implementation)

Call to action

Common language

Stimulates collaboration (partnership)

Holistic vision on sustainable development

Sustainability tool

Driver for policies and citizen participation
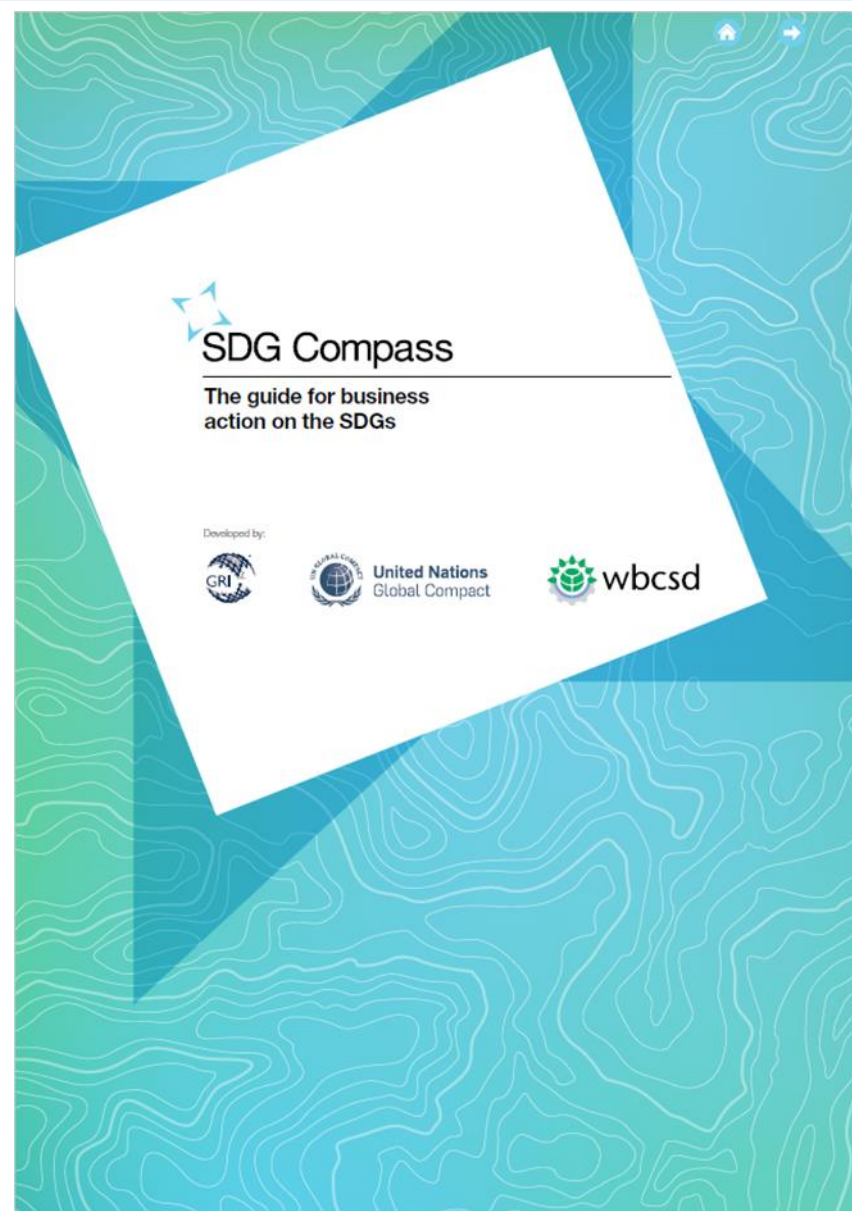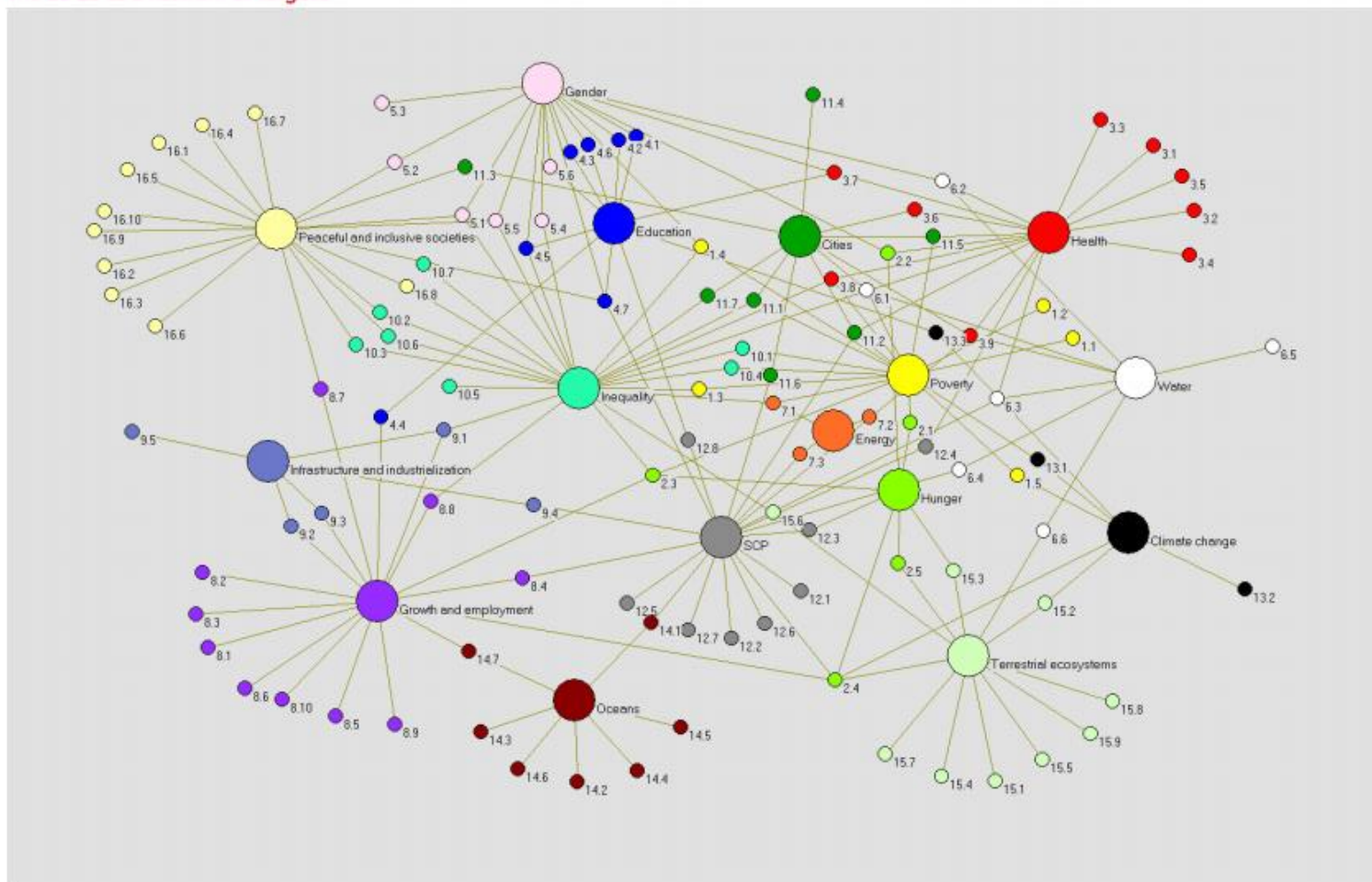
Others?

Limitations?

SUSTAINABILITY TOOL

Figure 1
The SDGs as a network of targets

Source: Author's elaboration.
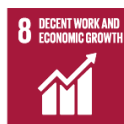Note: targets labels are the numerals which refer to them in the report of the Open Working Group on SDGs.
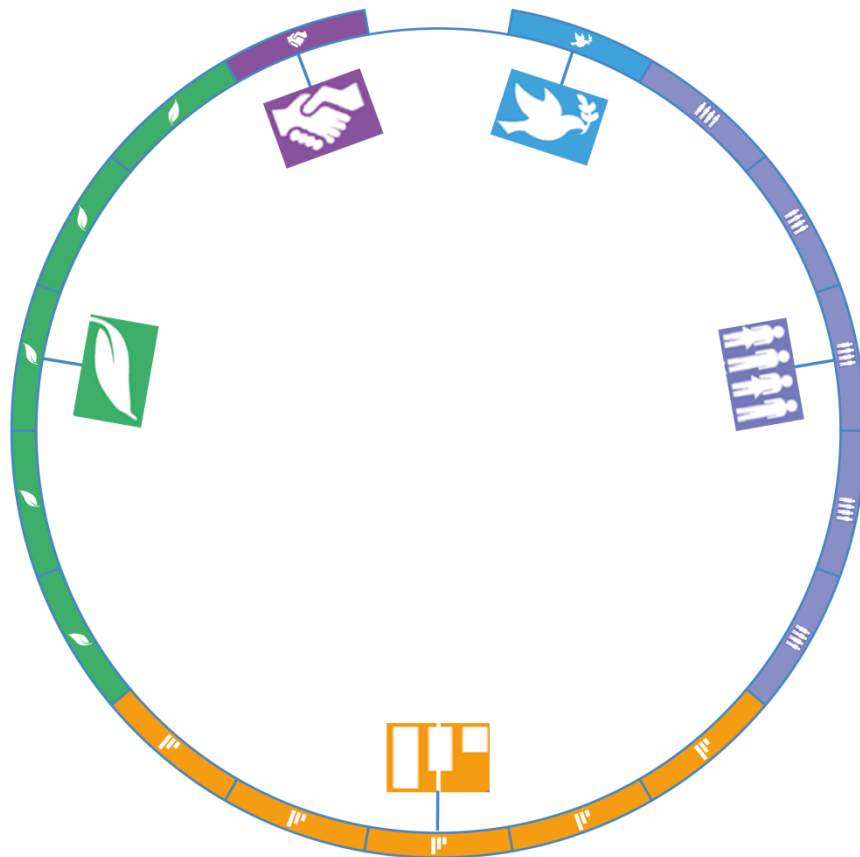
Figure 3: Top business impacts by industry

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)

Source: PwC SDG Engagement Survey, 2015

	Campaigns	Actions	Strategy	Transformation	Transition
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Achieve **gender equality** and empower all **women and girls**.					
Ensure availablity 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 maange **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.					

The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell.

Dag Hammarskjöld,
Second UN Secretary-General

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