Agenda 2030 & the Sustainable Development Goals: An Action Plan and Moral Compass for Just Transition Policy-Making & Management

Peter Wollaert
UNITAR Fellow & Managing Director CIFAL Flanders
Chair United Nations Association Flanders

SDG Lecture
TeachUp! 2030
Brussels, 12 03 2020

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IT'S OUR WORLD. AND OUR FUTURE. SO IT'S TIME FOR EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE TO TALK ABOUT WHAT WE WANT OUR FUTURE TO BE.

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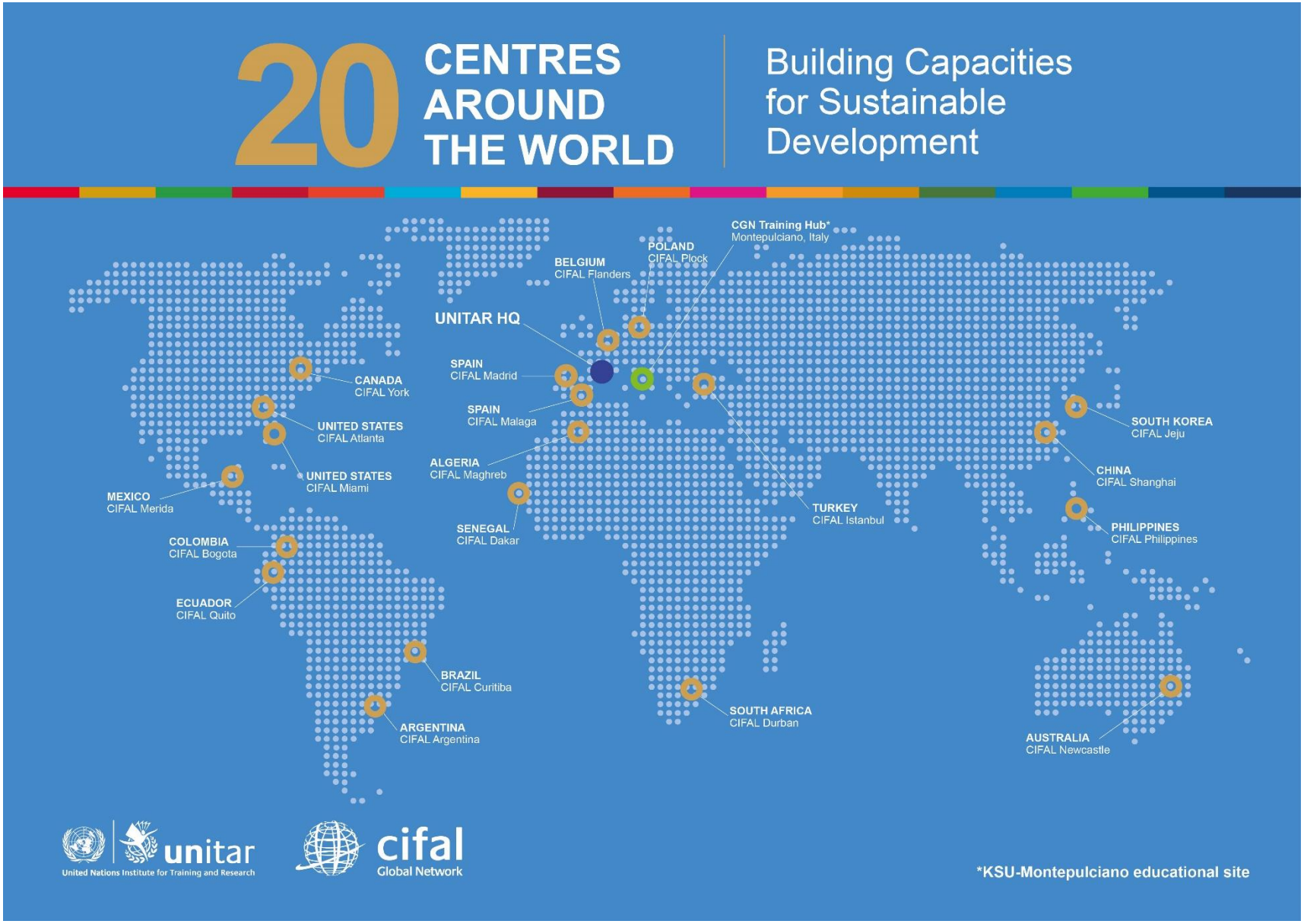
PART OF THE CIFAL GLOBAL NETWORK: 20 REGIONAL HUBS OF UNITAR



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FOCUS: AGENDA 2030 AND THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UNITED NATIONS

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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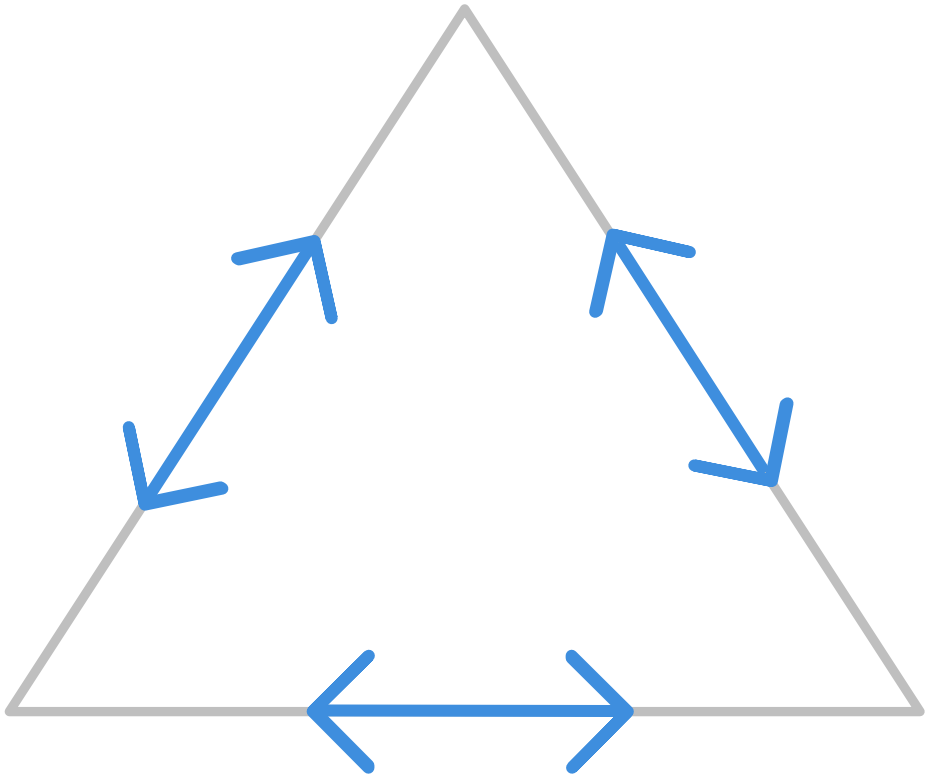
ADDIS ABABA ACTION AGENDA: FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT (2015)

TARGET 4·7
EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

ACTION BASED LEARNING METHODOLOGY

1. from knowledge to ownership



2. from ownership to local action

3. from local action to international cooperation

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SDG TRAINING lectures, seminars, workshops, conferences, …

SDG PROJECTS charters, handbooks, events, games, …

SDG COACHING implementation trajectories

SDG TRAINING PORTFOLIO: WHAT CIFAL FLANDERS CAN OFFER

SDG LECTURE minimum 90 min + Q&A

START-TO-SDG 1 basic lecture (90 min + Q&A) + 1 workshop (180 min)

SDG TRAIN-THE-TRAINER (minimum) 4 sessions x 180 min + 'homework' + UNITAR **certificate of participation** for the participants

SDG TRAJECTORY 'SDG PIONEER' integration of SDGs in the organisation + UNITAR training **certificate of completion** for the organisation

SDG CITY HALL TALK GHENT

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SDG TRANSITION WORKSHOP KU LEUVEN

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SDG PEER TO PEER ACTION LEARNING PLATFORM UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP

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SDG MAPPING WORKSHOP PXL-TECH DIEPENBEEK

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CCI FLANDERS CHARTER SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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

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PROJECT: SDG DECLARATION ASSOCIATION OF FLEMISH PROVINCES

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CIFAL FLANDERS AND FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE: SDG WORKBOOK

https://www.flandersinvestmentandtrade.com/export/internationaal/internationaliseren/maatschappelijk-verantwoord-ondernemen

HOW TO BECOME SDG-PROOF?

SDG Trajectory

INSIDE-OUT APPROACH

ISO 26000 ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Understanding social responsibility

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

- Two fundamental practices:
  - Recognising social responsibility
  - Stakeholder identification and engagement

- Six core subjects:
  - Human rights
  - Labour practices
  - The environment
  - Fair operating practices
  - Consumer Issues
  - Community involvement and development

- Practices for integrating social responsibility throughout an organisation

OUTSIDE-IN APPROACH

INTEGRATION

- Understanding the 5 Ps, 17 SDGs and 169 Targets
- Creating awareness: SDG Wheel
- Reviewing mission and vision
- SDG Charter (internal)
- Mapping (zero measurement) & materiality analysis
- SDG Action Plan (SMART, basic)
- Review Governance & management structure
- Communication Plan (basic)
- Provide sufficient resources (SDG 17)

TRANSITION

- Business case of the SDGs
- Exploring new business models (circular)
- Value Chain / Supply Chain approach
- Stakeholder mapping, ranking and engagement
- Integrated Action Plan (SMART & science based)
- SDG Charter (towards society)
- Strategic Communication Plan (internal & external)

DUE DILIGENCE

- Understanding human rights
- Incorporate principle 'due diligence' in management bodies
- Human Rights Action Plan
- Integrated reporting, including human rights
- Supporting/investing in development cooperation

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UNITAR TRAINING CERTIFICATE ‘SDG PIONEER’: HET FACILITAIR BEDRIJF

JANUARI 2019: UNITAR TRAINING CERTIFICATES ‘SDG PIONEER’

Hogeschool PXL neemt als eerste Vlaamse hogeschool 17 doelstellingen van VN op in beleidsplan

Dirk Selis | 10 februari 2020 | 17u33

DEEL

KEY QUESTIONS

AGENDA 2030: 4 + 1 KEY QUESTIONS

Is your organisation future proof? (trend watcher)

Is your organisation part of problems or part of solutions? (impact)

Is your organisation a change maker? (innovation)

Is your organisation a game changer? (transition)

QUESTION 5: IS YOUR ORGANISATION SDG-PROOF?

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QUESTION 5: IS YOUR ORGANISATION SDG-PROOF?

DOORSTAAT UW SCHOOL, KLAS, EDUCATIEF CENTRUM, LESSENPAKKET, CURSUS, LERARENDAG, SCHOOLUITSTAP, CONFERENTIE, … DE SDG-PROEF?

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HOW TO BECOME SDG-PROOF?

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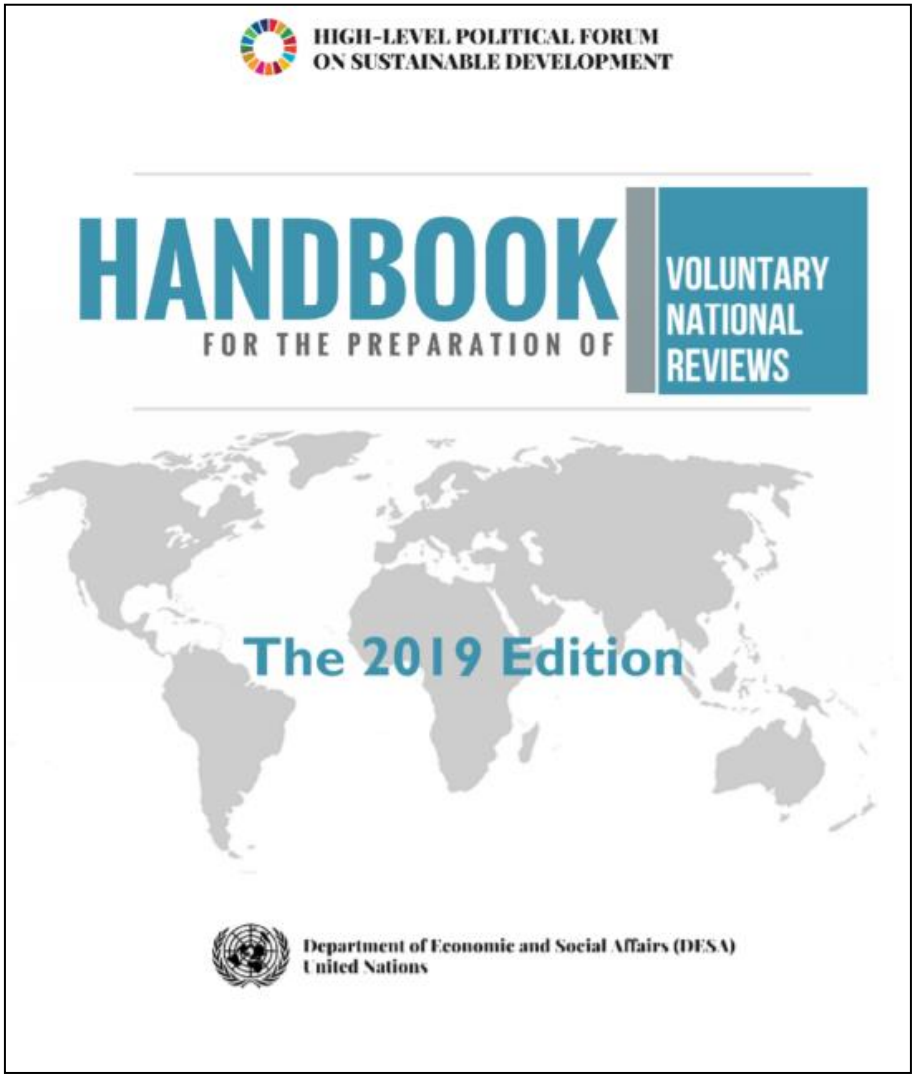
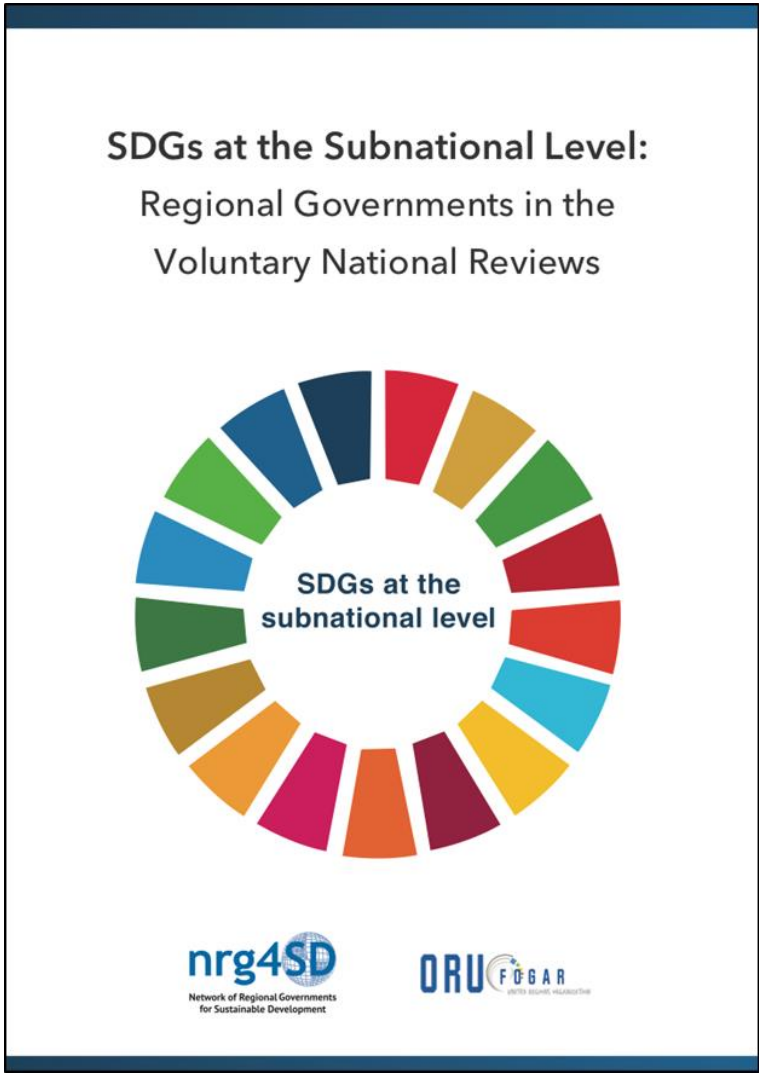
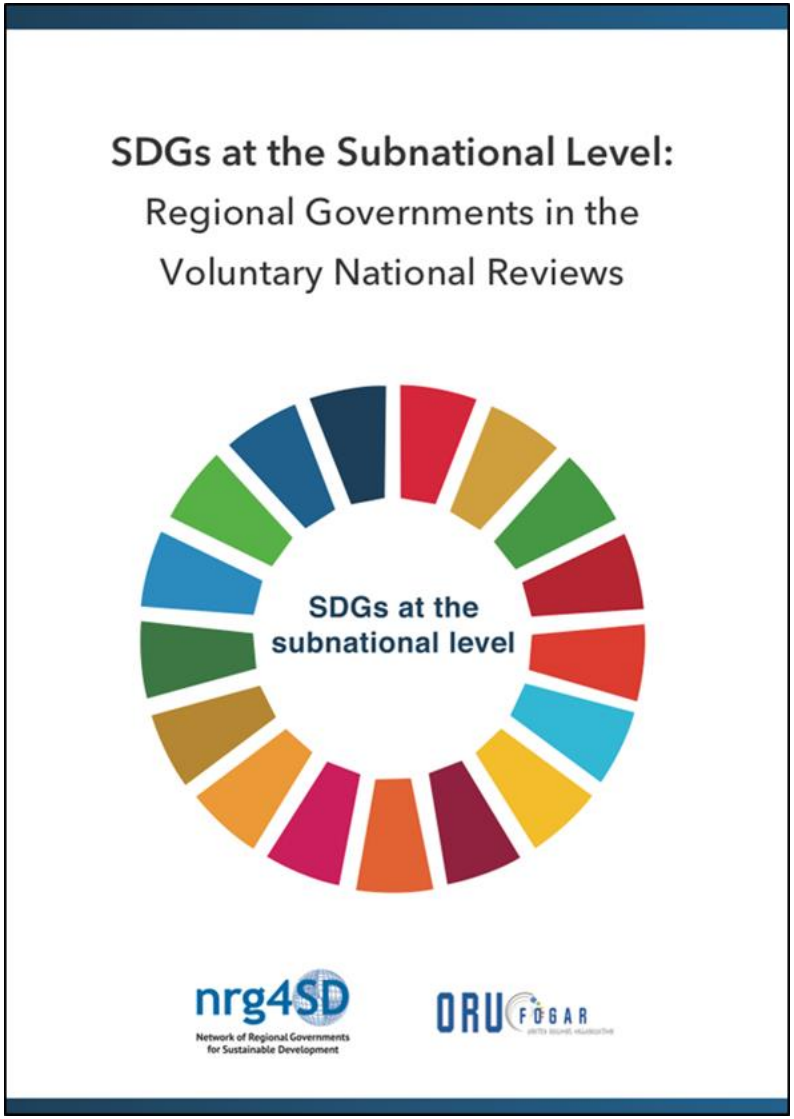
AGENDA 2030: 3 LEVELS OF IMPLEMENTATION

LEVEL 1: ALL GOVERNMENTS





SDG FRAMEWORK FLANDERS: 48 GOALS



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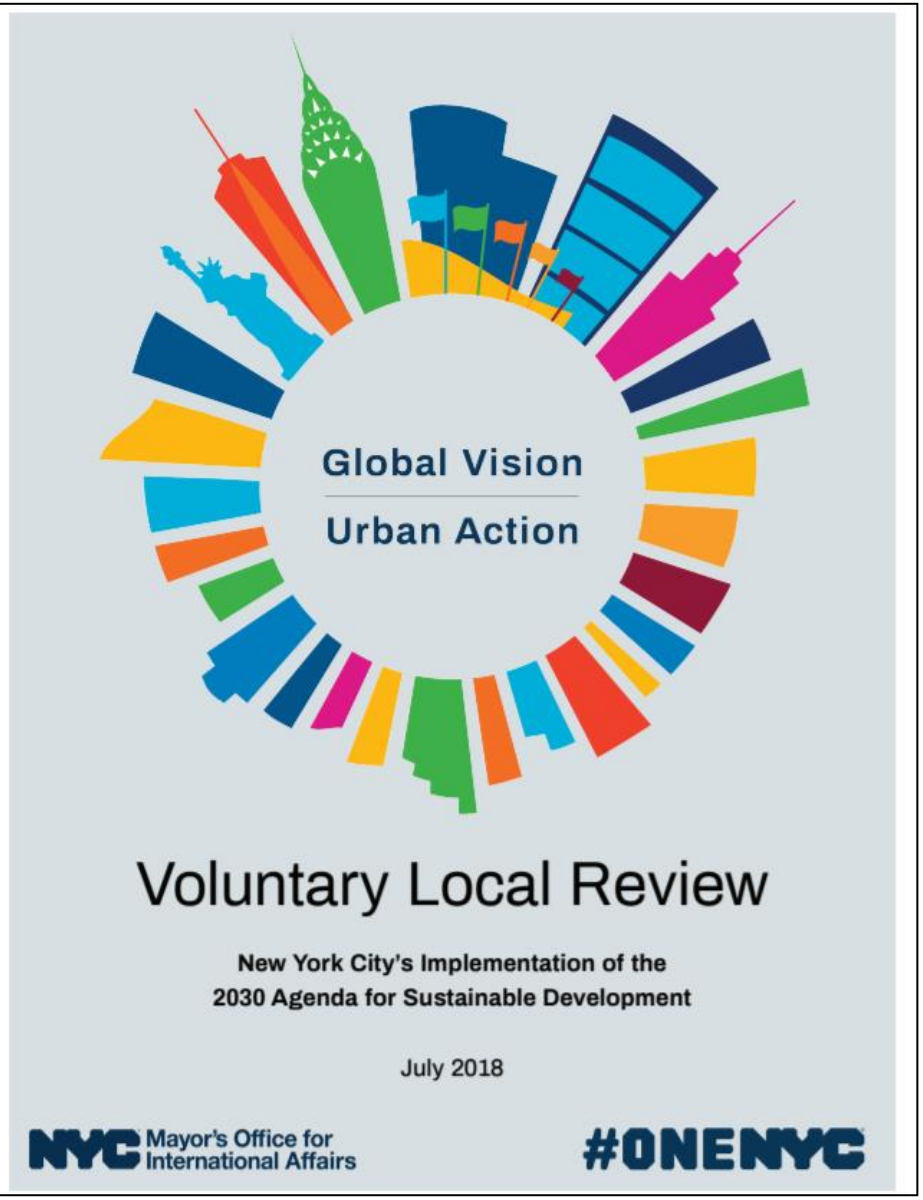
2018 NEW YORK CITY SDG LOCAL REVIEW



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Helsinki Joins New York in Commitment to Review Local Progress Toward Global Sustainable Development Goals

24.09.2018 14:56

July 2018, the City of New York became the first city in the world to submit to the United Nations its progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) on city level. As the first European city Helsinki will follow New York City and become the second city in the world in effort to showcase crucial role of cities in achieving UN agenda for people, prosperity and planet.

The Mayor of Helsinki Jan Vapaavuori announced Helsinki's commitment to the voluntary local review at a panel conversation with New York City's Commissioner of International Affairs Penny Abeywardena at the Social Good Summit in New York City on Sunday.

Even though Agenda 2030 is a state-level agreement, the success of the SDG's depends heavily on the implementation done by cities. Urban centers are growing in numbers and influence – they play a critical role in championing change and effective execution. The most challenging issues of the world will increasingly be solved on city level.

"Helsinki wants to stand out as a forerunner in local implementation of global responsibility. The Helsinki City Strategy and the Sustainable Development Goals have many aspects in common. Voluntary city level review will make Helsinki's development transparent and makes global comparisons possible. Open sharing of the review can also point out weaknesses in Helsinki's work. This information is valuable to the city", said Mayor Vapaavuori at the Social Good Summit.

Commitment to the city level review will create a possibility for new strategic international comparisons for Helsinki. It will also promote international co-operation and relevance.

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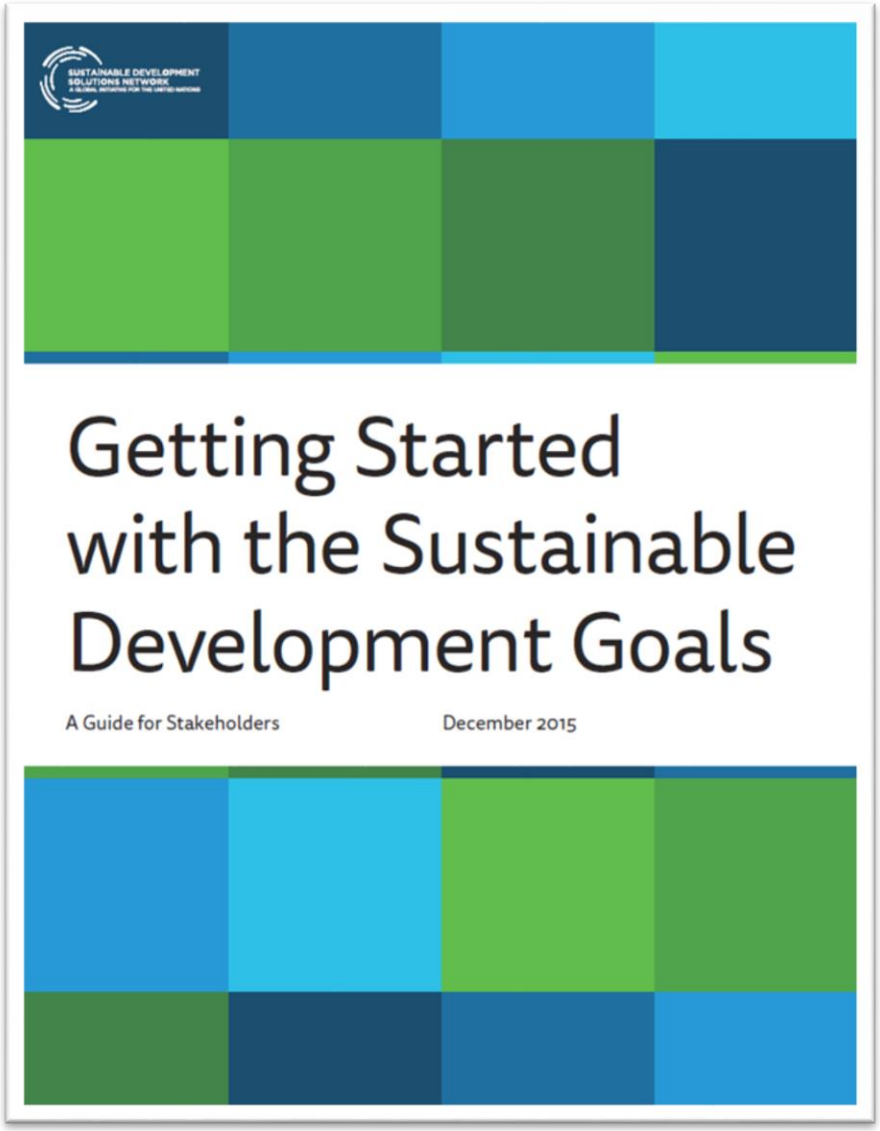
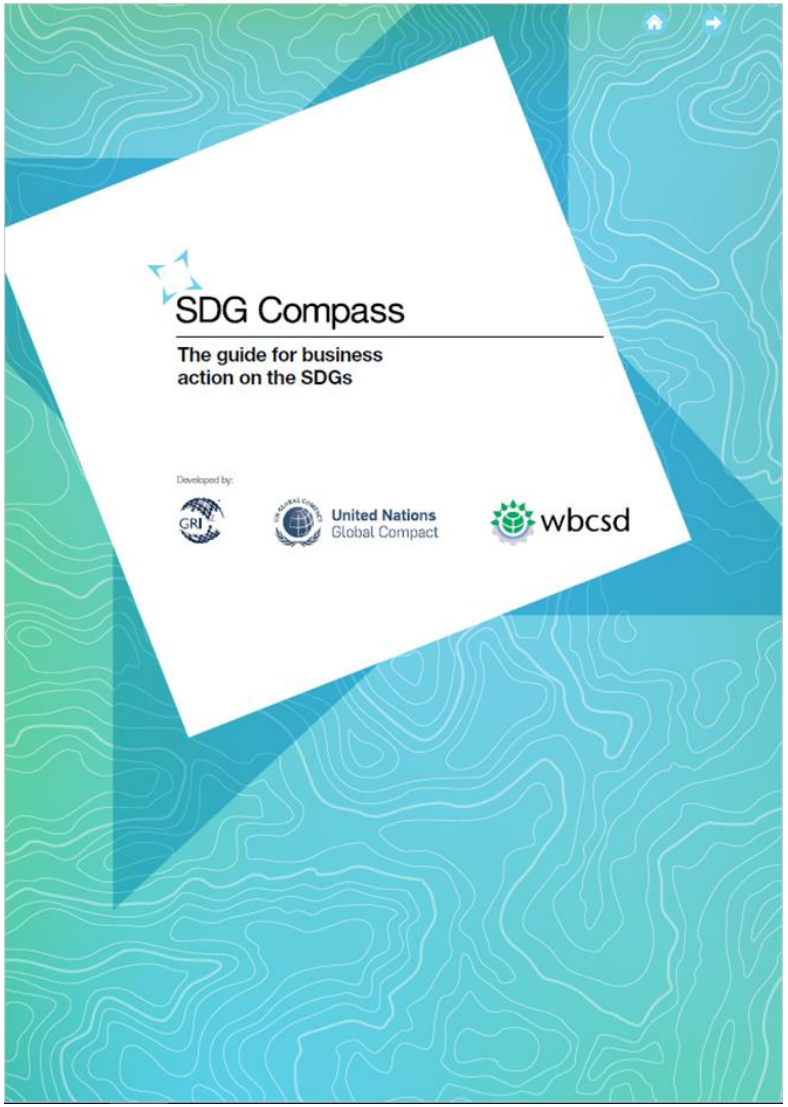
LEVEL 2: ALL INSTITUTIONS IN SOCIETY





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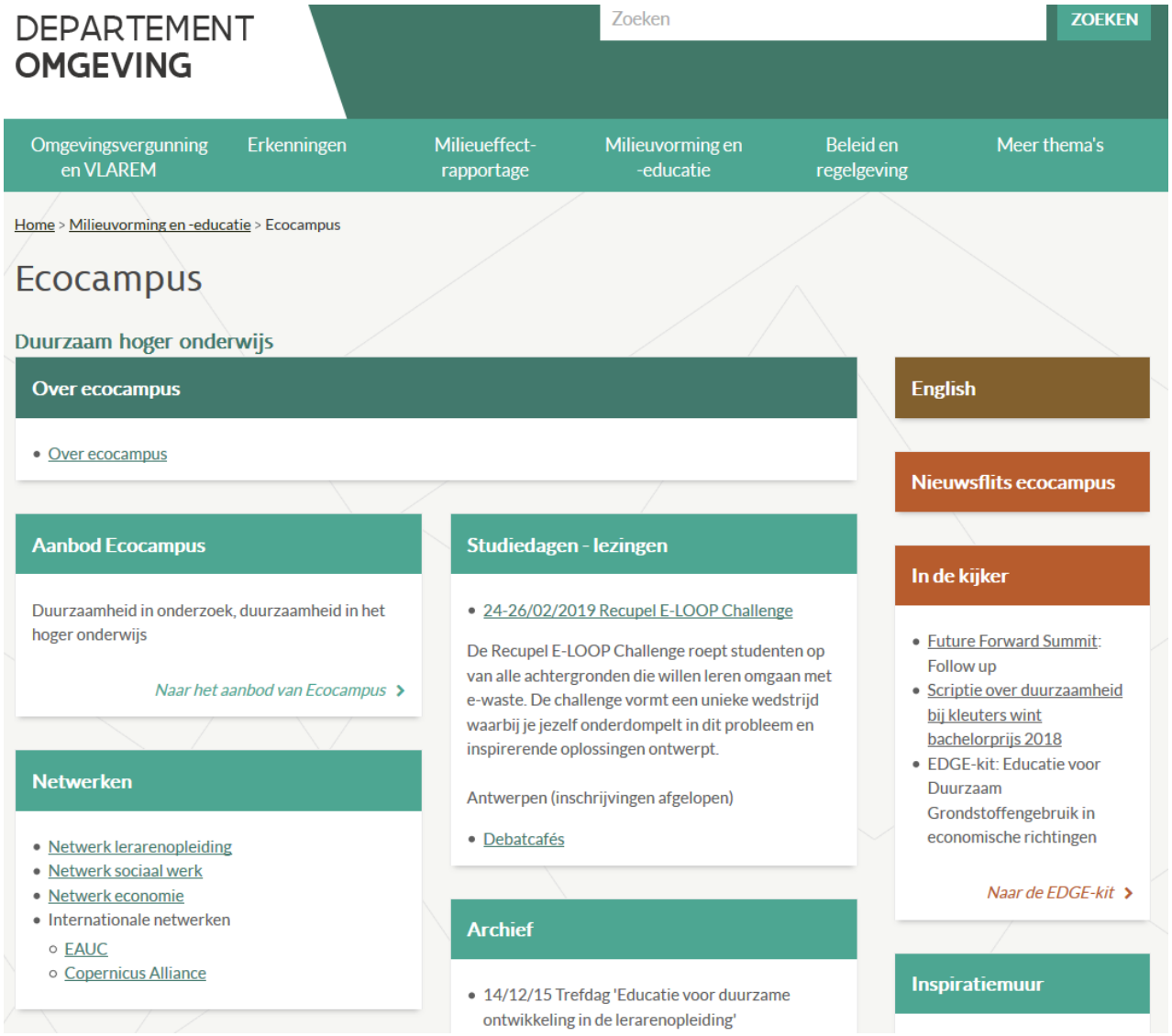
ECOCAMPUS



DEPARTEMENT OMGEVING

Zoeken ZOEKEN

Omgevingsvergunning en VLAREM | Erkenningen | Milieueffect-rapportage | Milieuvorming en -educatie | Beleid en regelgeving | Meer thema's

Home > Milieuvorming en -educatie > Ecocampus

Ecocampus

Duurzaam hoger onderwijs

Over ecocampus

- Over ecocampus

Aanbod Ecocampus

Duurzaamheid in onderzoek, duurzaamheid in het hoger onderwijs

Naar het aanbod van Ecocampus ›

Netwerken

- Netwerk lerarenopleiding
- Netwerk sociaal werk
- Netwerk economie
- Internationale netwerken
  - EAUC
  - Copernicus Alliance

Studiedagen - lezingen

- 24-26/02/2019 Recupel E-LOOP Challenge

De Recupel E-LOOP Challenge roept studenten op van alle achtergronden die willen leren omgaan met e-waste. De challenge vormt een unieke wedstrijd waarbij je jezelf onderdompelt in dit probleem en inspirerende oplossingen ontwerpt.

Antwerpen (inschrijvingen afgelopen)

- Debatcafés

Archief

- 14/12/15 Trefdag 'Educatie voor duurzame ontwikkeling in de lerarenopleiding'

English

Nieuwsflits ecocampus

In de kijker

- Future Forward Summit: Follow up
- Scriptie over duurzaamheid bij kleuters wint bachelorprijs 2018
- EDGE-kit: Educatie voor Duurzaam Grondstoffengebruik in economische richtingen

Naar de EDGE-kit ›

Inspiratiemuur

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Internationalisering en duurzaamheid in het hoger onderwijs

Nota "Grensoverschrijdende duurzaamheid - internationalisering en duurzaamheid in het hoger onderwijs

De nota behandelt de volgende onderwerpen:

- de thema's duurzaamheid en internationalisering binnen hoger onderwijs
- de kruisbestuiving tussen duurzaamheid en internationalisering binnen hoger onderwijs
- werven om deze kruisbestuiving te stimuleren en/of te verankeren en al bestaande goede praktijkvoorbeelden uit het hoger onderwijs

Met deze nota als basis nodigen we het hoger onderwijs uit om te bekijken hoe men de synergie tussen 'duurzaamheid' en 'internationalisering' ook in de eigen instelling kan versterken.

- Bekijk de nota

Aanbod Ecocampus

- Adviesnota duurzaamheid in onderzoek
- Podcast Duurzaam Hoger Onderwijs
- Interdisciplinair labo voor duurzame gebiedsontwikkeling
- Educatiegids Wicked Problem Plaza
- Leidraad duurzame ontwikkeling
- Film duurzaamheid in onderzoek
- Film competenties voor duurzaamheid
- EDO-competentieprofiel
- EDGE-kit
- EHO-kit
- LiFE reflectie-instrument

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LEVEL 3: ALL CITIZENS

DRAFT

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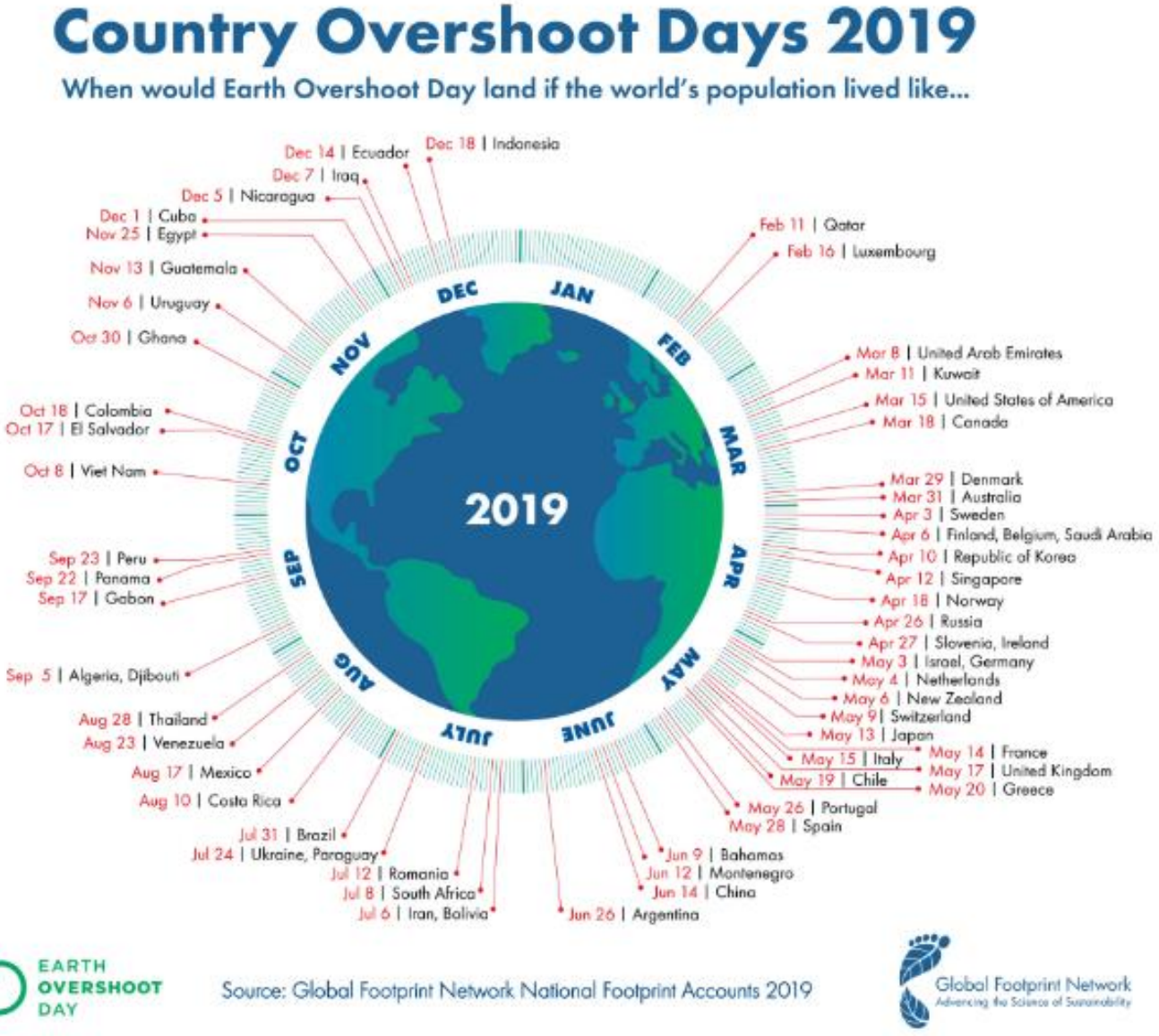
GLOBAL CHALLENGES

2019 COUNTRY OVERSHOOT DAYS



EARTH OVERSHOOT DAY

Source: Global Footprint Network National Footprint Accounts 2019

Global Footprint Network
Advancing the Science of Sustainability

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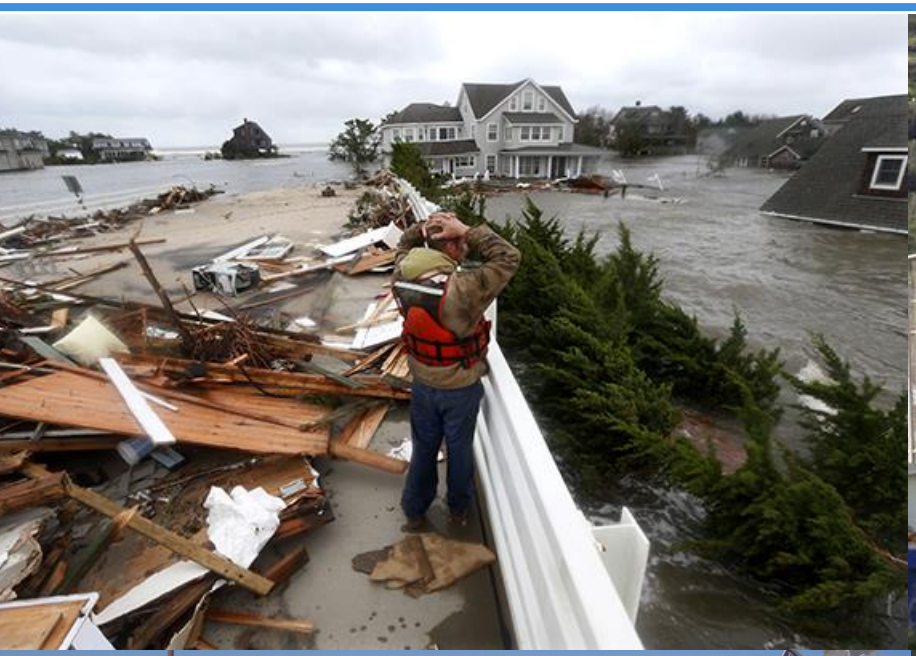
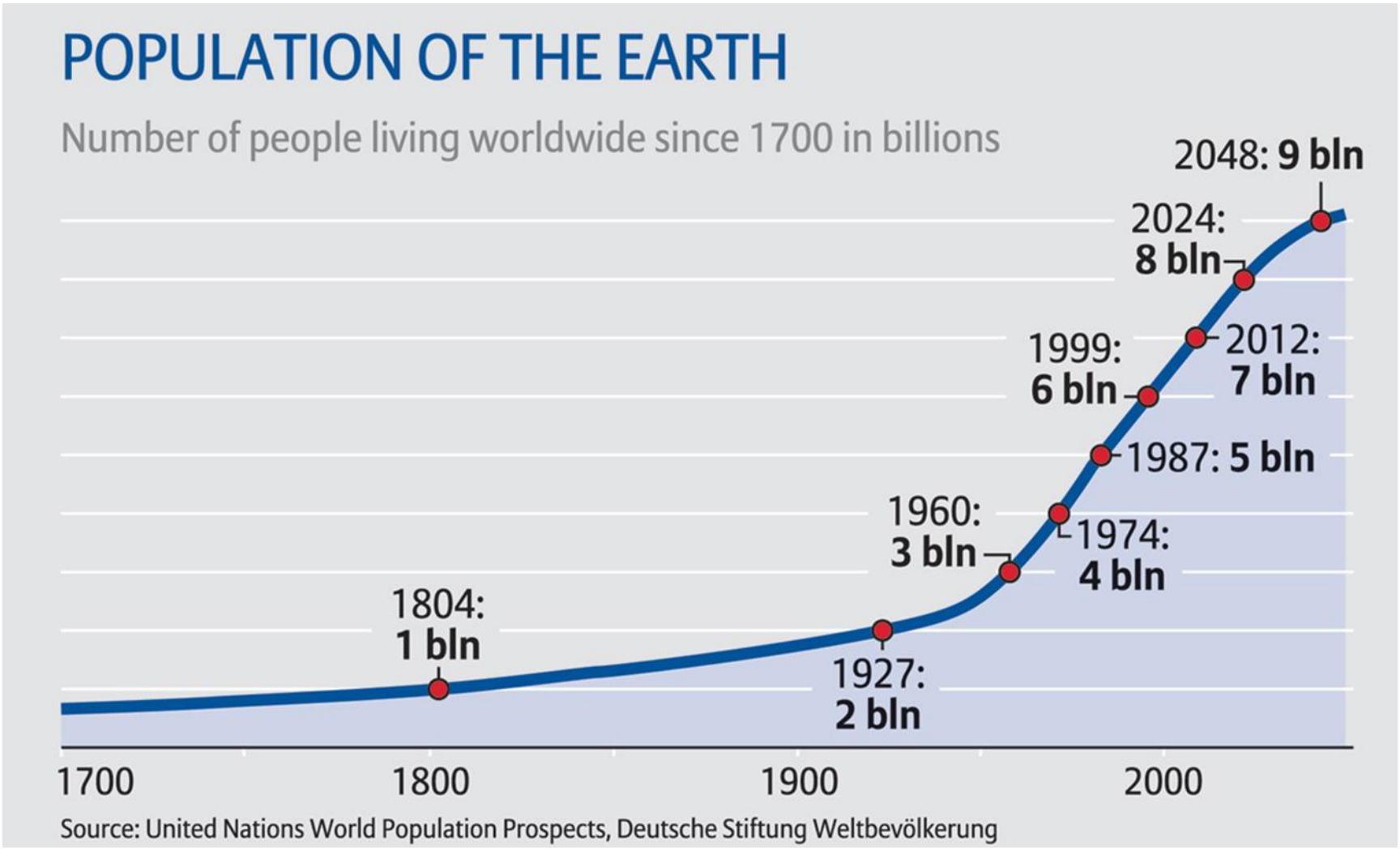
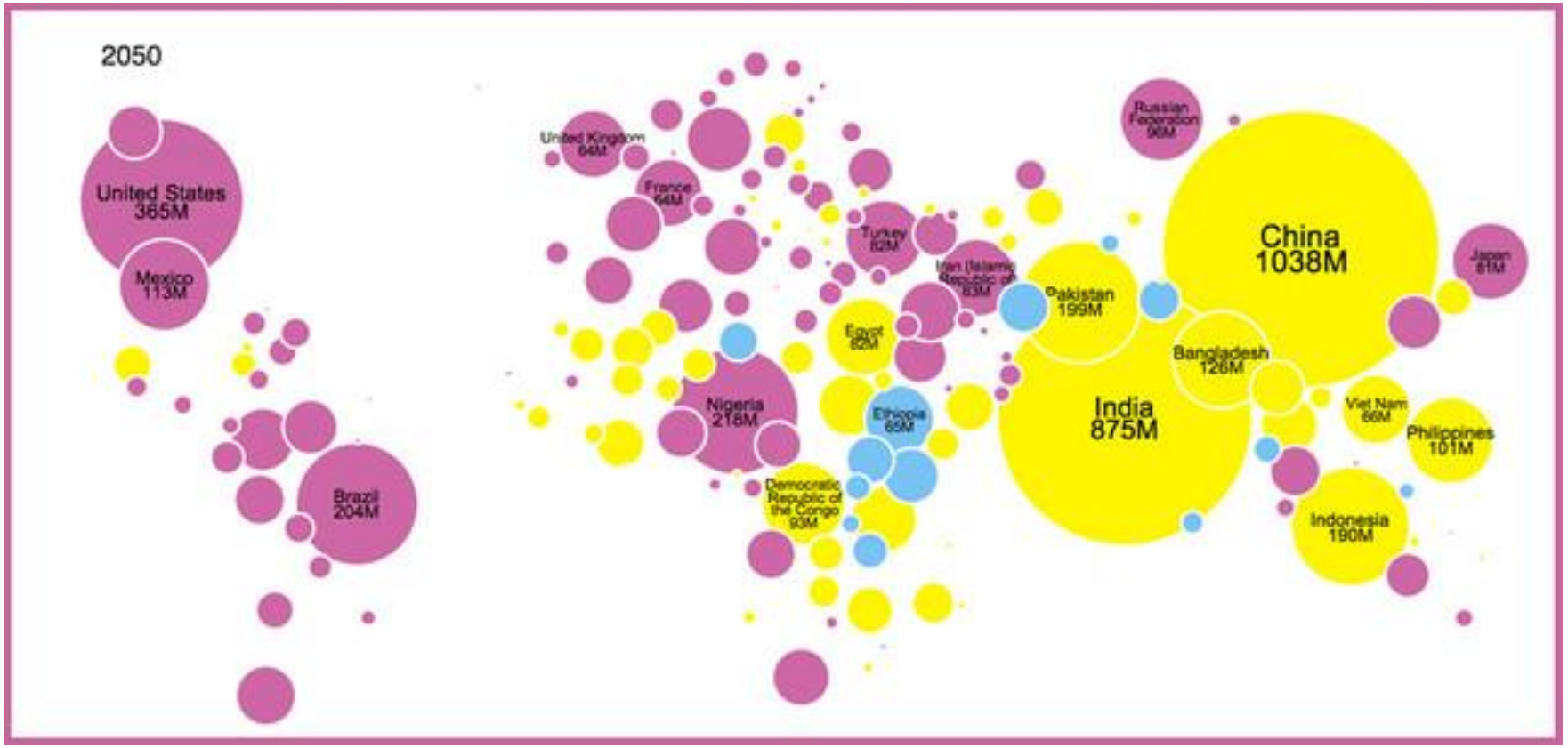


UN WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS (2014)



UN: IN 2050 70% OF THE WORLD POPULATION WILL BE URBAN



SHANGHAI 2012

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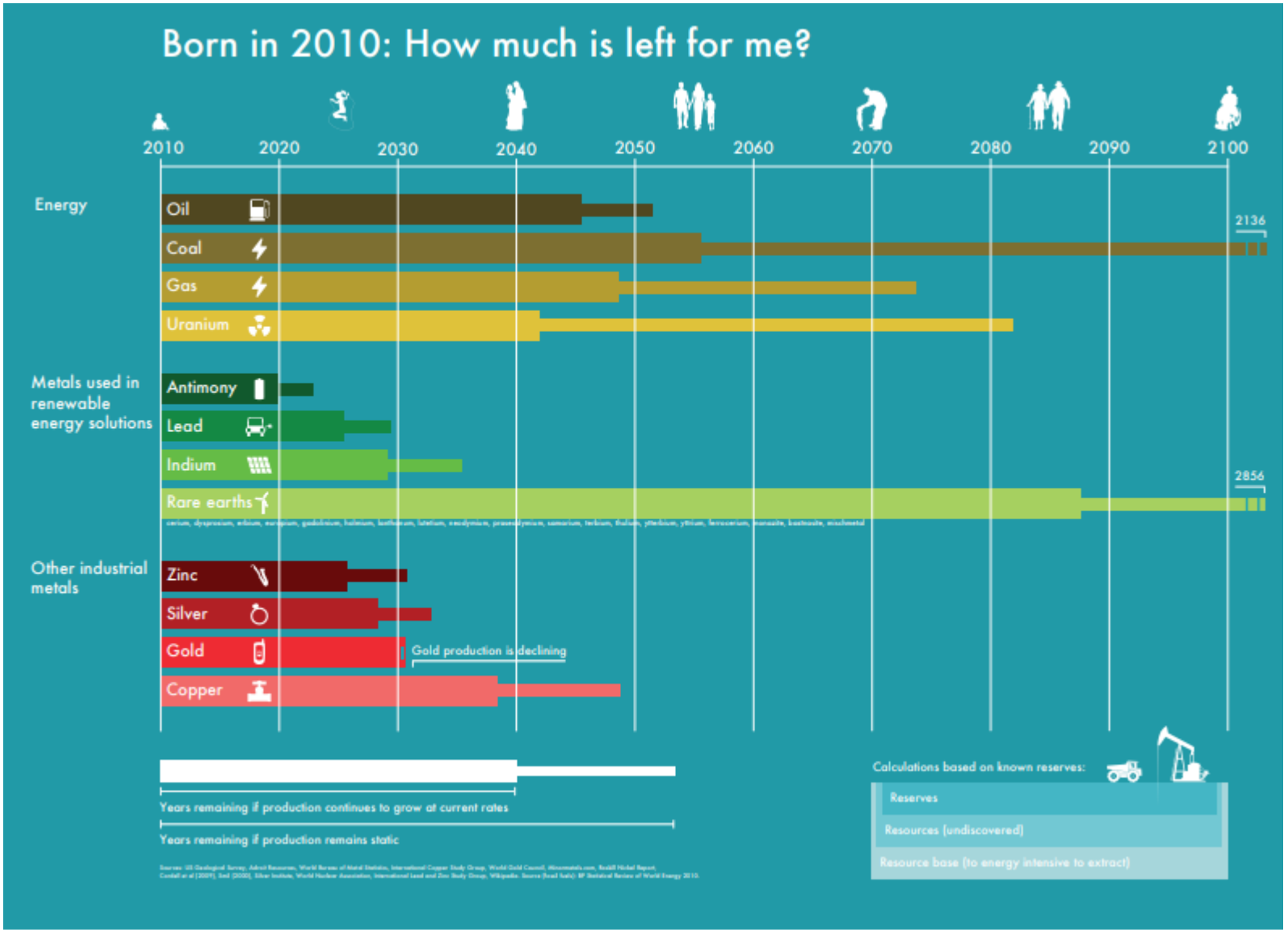
PLANETARY BOUNDARIES: LIMITED NATURAL RESOURCES



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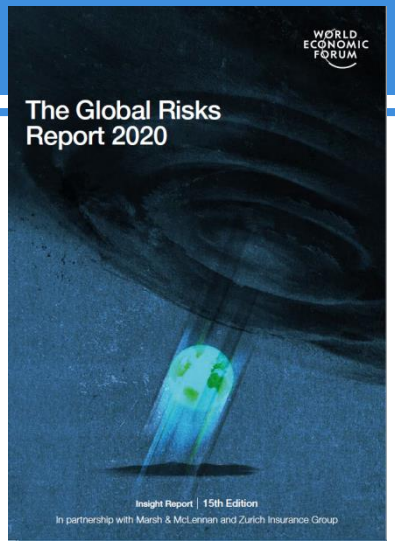
GLOBAL RISKS REPORT 2020



1. **Extreme weather**
2. **Climate action failure**
3. **Natural disasters**
4. **Biodiversity loss**
5. **Human-made environmental disasters**

Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1st	Infrastructure breakdown	Blow up in asset prices	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Storms and cyclones	Income disparity	Income disparity	Income disparity	Interstate conflict	Involuntary migration	Extreme weather	Extreme weather	Extreme weather	Extreme weather
2nd	Chronic diseases	Middle East instability	China economic slowdown	China economic slowdown	Flooding	Fiscal imbalances	Fiscal imbalances	Extreme weather	Extreme weather	Extreme weather	Involuntary migration	Natural disasters	Climate action failure	Climate action failure
3rd	Oil price shock	Failed and failing states	Chronic diseases	Chronic disease	Corruption	Greenhouse gas emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions	Unemployment	Failure of national governance	Climate action failure	Natural disasters	Cyberattacks	Natural disasters	Natural disasters
4th	China hard landing	Oil price shock	Global governance gaps	Fiscal crises	Biodiversity loss	Cyberattacks	Water crises	Climate action failure	State collapse or crisis	Interstate conflict	Terrorist attacks	Data fraud or theft	Data fraud or theft	Biodiversity loss
5th	Blow up in asset prices	Chronic diseases	Deglobalization (emerging)	Global governance gaps	Climate change	Water crises	Population ageing	Cyberattacks	Unemployment	Natural catastrophes	Data fraud or theft	Climate action failure	Cyberattacks	Human-made environmental disasters

Economic Environmental Geopolitical Societal Technological

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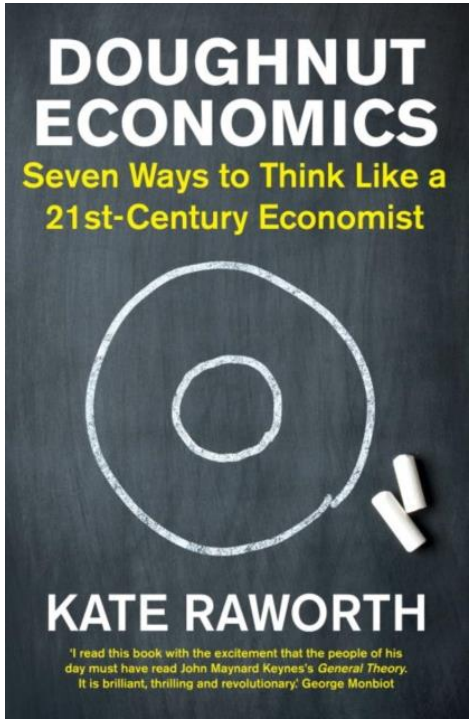
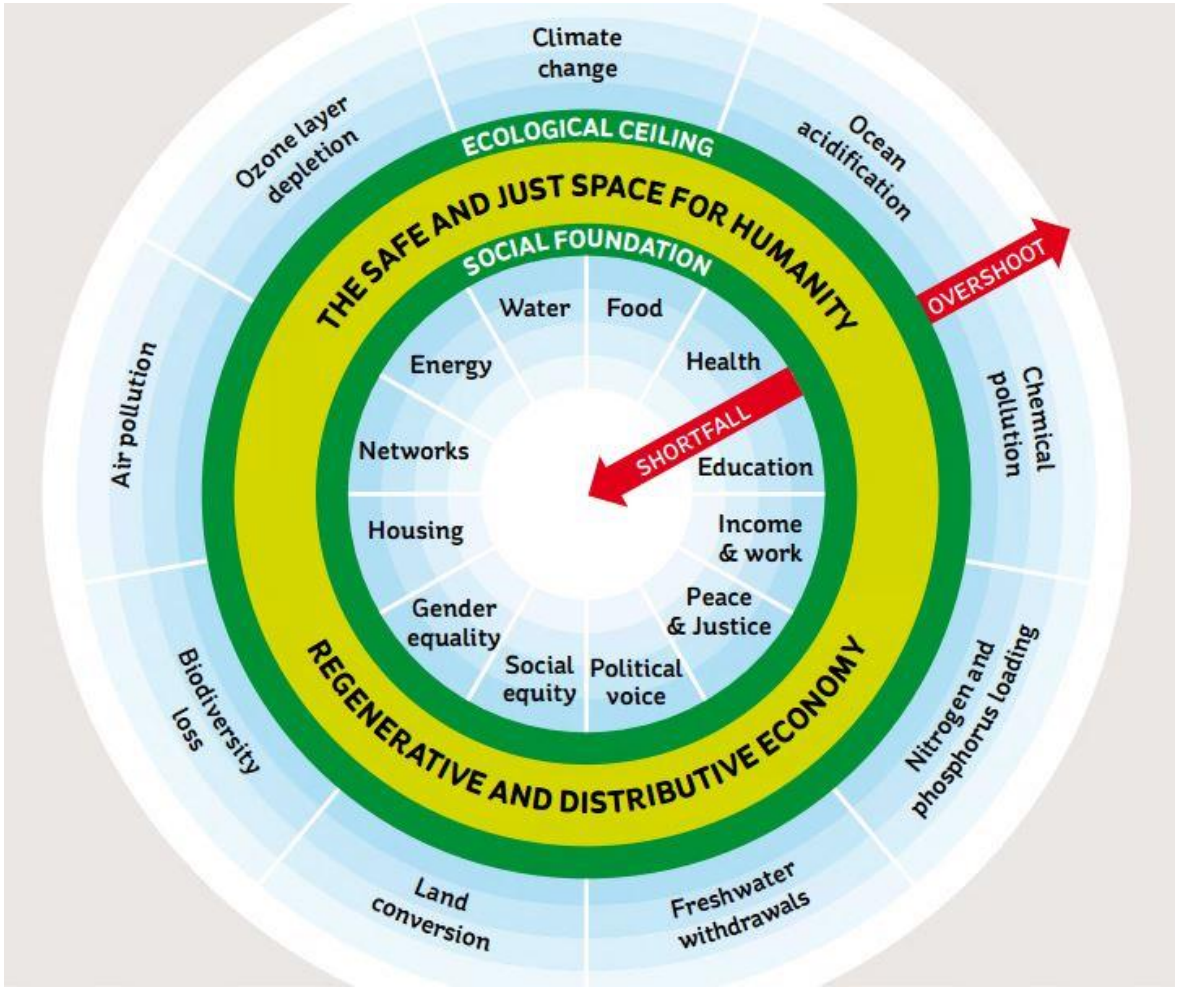
KATE RAWORTH: DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS (2017)





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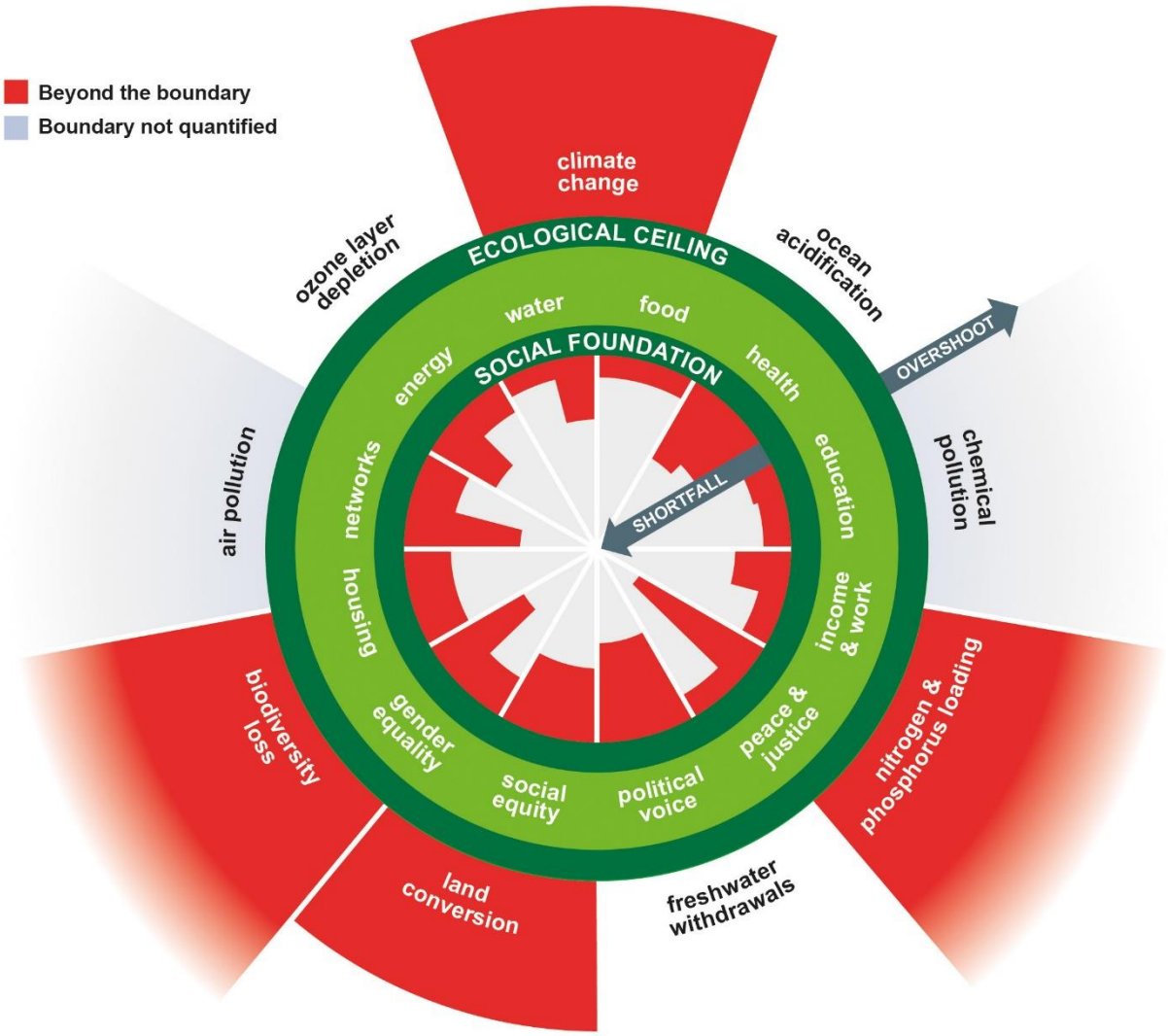
DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS: THE 9 PLANETARY BOUNDARIES



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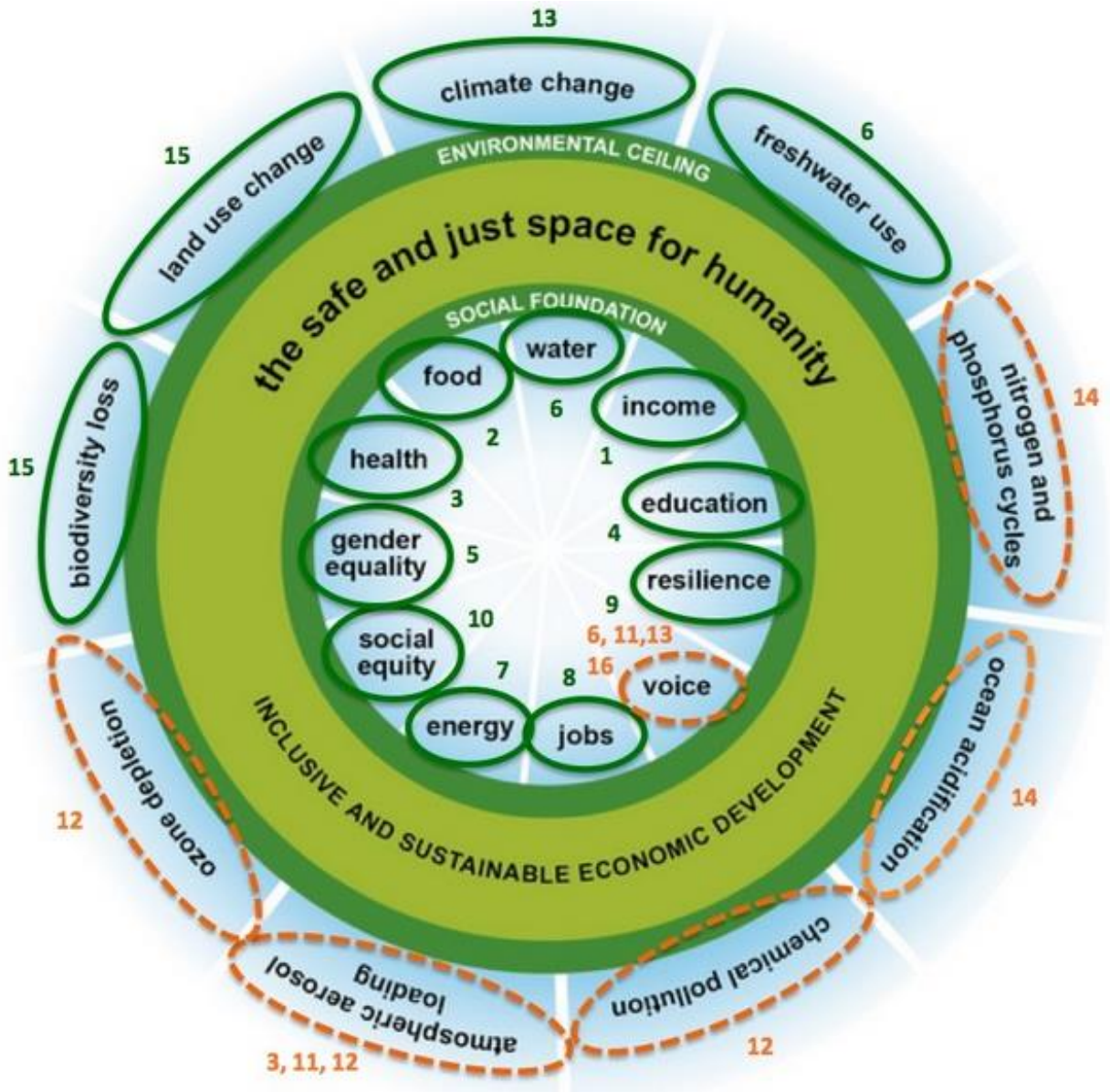
DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS & SDGs

donut.jpg



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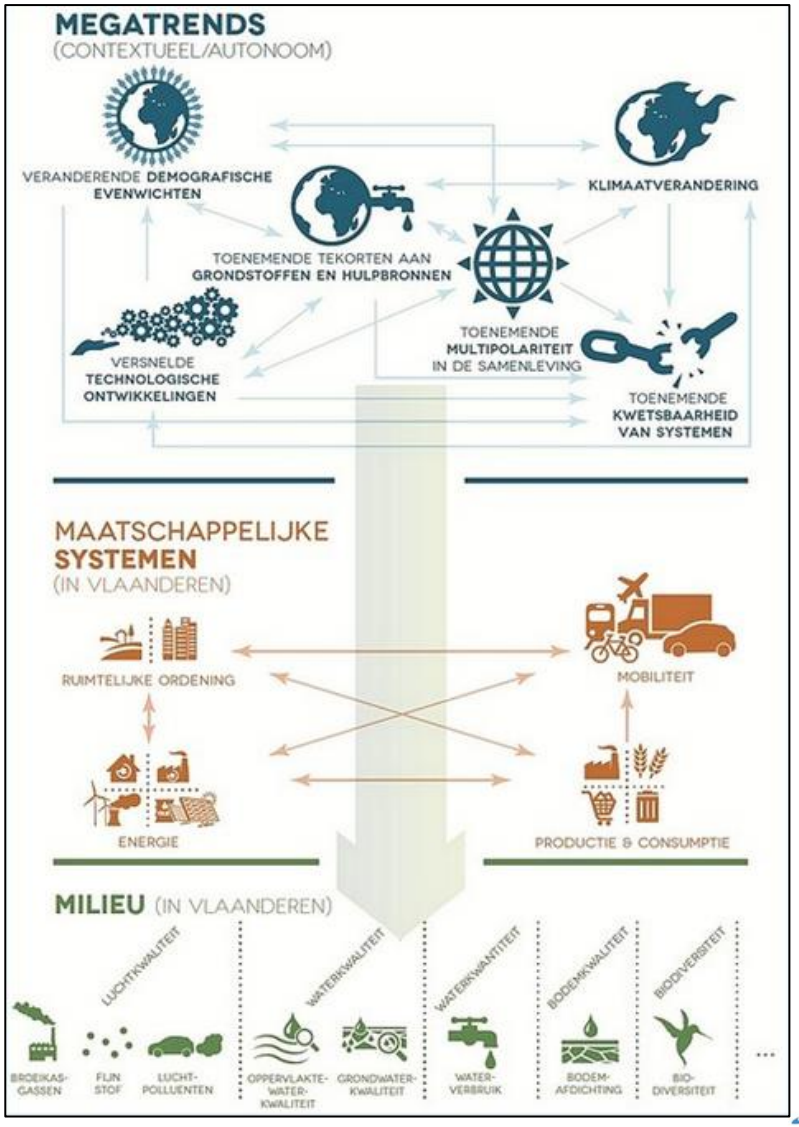
MEGATRENDS



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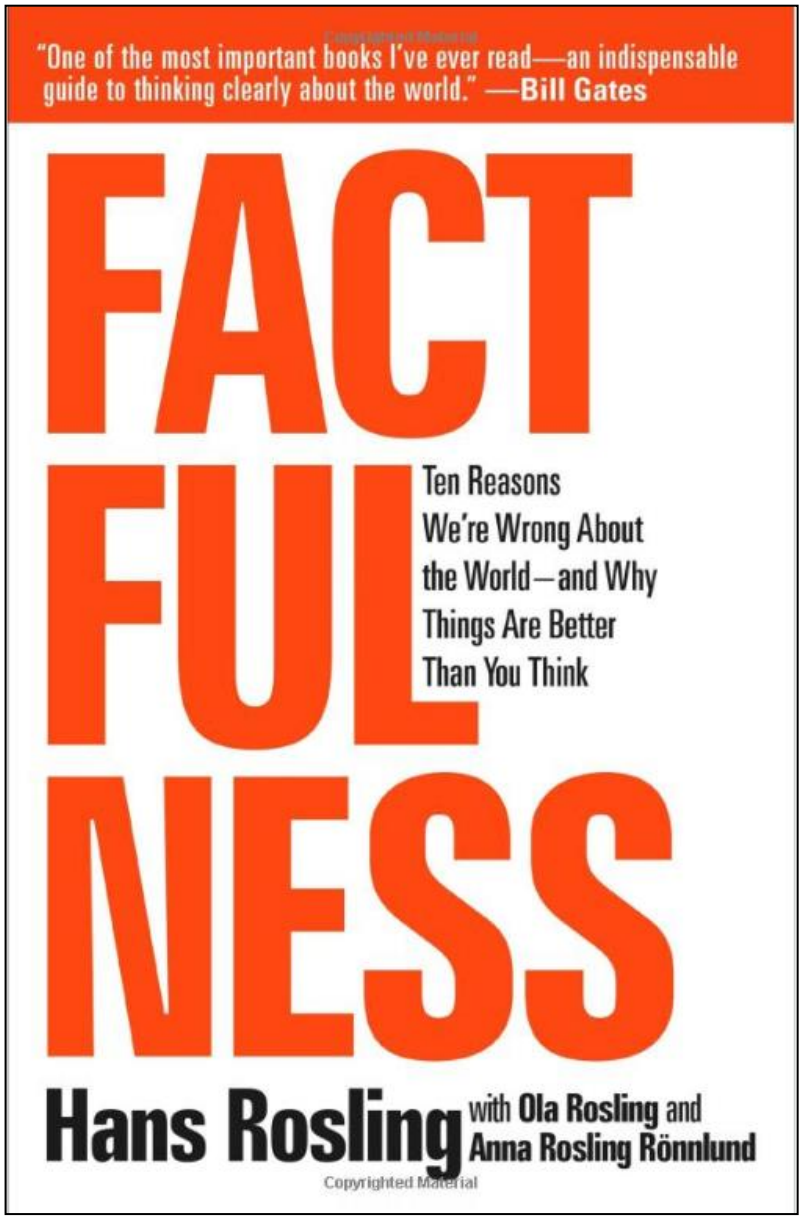
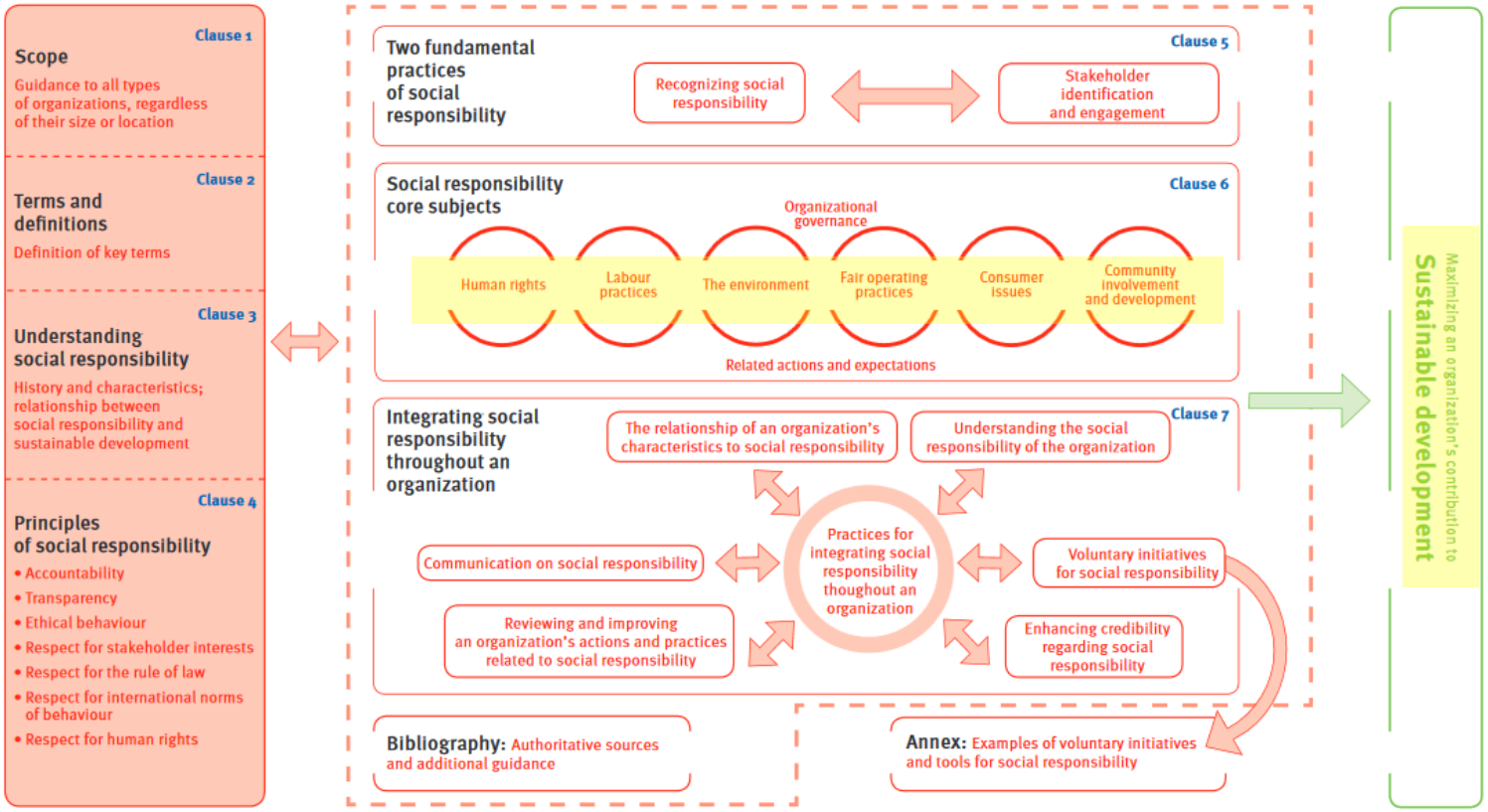
HANS ROSLING: FACTFULNESS (2018)



WHAT IS THE SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY OF AN ORGANISATION?

Schematic overview of ISO 26000



ISO 26000: SOCIAL / SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ORGANISATION (2010)

2.18
social responsibility
responsibility of an **organization** (2.12) for the **impacts** (2.9) of its decisions and activities on society and the **environment** (2.6), through transparent and **ethical behaviour** (2.7) that

— contributes to **sustainable development** (2.23), including health and the welfare of society;

— takes into account the expectations of **stakeholders** (2.20);

— is in compliance with applicable law and consistent with **international norms of behaviour** (2.11); and

— is integrated throughout the **organization** (2.12) and practised in its relationships

MVO NEDERLAND

Ondernemen met impact

Over ons | Contact | Agenda | English | Word partner

ALLES OVER MVO | AAN DE SLAG | TRENDS & OPLOSSINGEN | SECTOREN | PARTNERS & NETWERKEN | ONZE DIENSTEN | COMMUNITY | MIJN MVO

MVO-SCAN ISO 26000

ISO 26000 in 10 minuten

U wilt aan de slag met maatschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen volgens de internationale richtlijn ISO 26000. Of u bent al aardig op weg, en u wilt weten op welke onderdelen u nog winst kunt boeken.

Vraag is: hoe ver is mijn bedrijf al met het implementeren van MVO volgens ISO 26000 en waar liggen verbeterkansen?

De MVO-scan ISO 26000 geeft antwoord, zowel aan beginners als gevorderden. Met behulp van 25 korte stellingen maakt u een globale scan van waar u staat. De stellingen beslaan in grote lijnen de 4 hoofdonderdelen van ISO 26000. Uw score maakt in één oogopslag zichtbaar op welk van deze delen van de richtlijn u nog kunt verbeteren.

Aan de slag

1. Start de scan
2. Geef per stelling aan in hoeverre hij van toepassing is voor uw organisatie
3. Bekijk uw score

Na de laatste stelling ontvangt u per email een link. Via deze link kunt u uw score bekijken en doorklikken naar relevante informatie en tips op de website van MVO Nederland.

Het invullen van de scan duurt ongeveer 10 minuten.

Quiz starten

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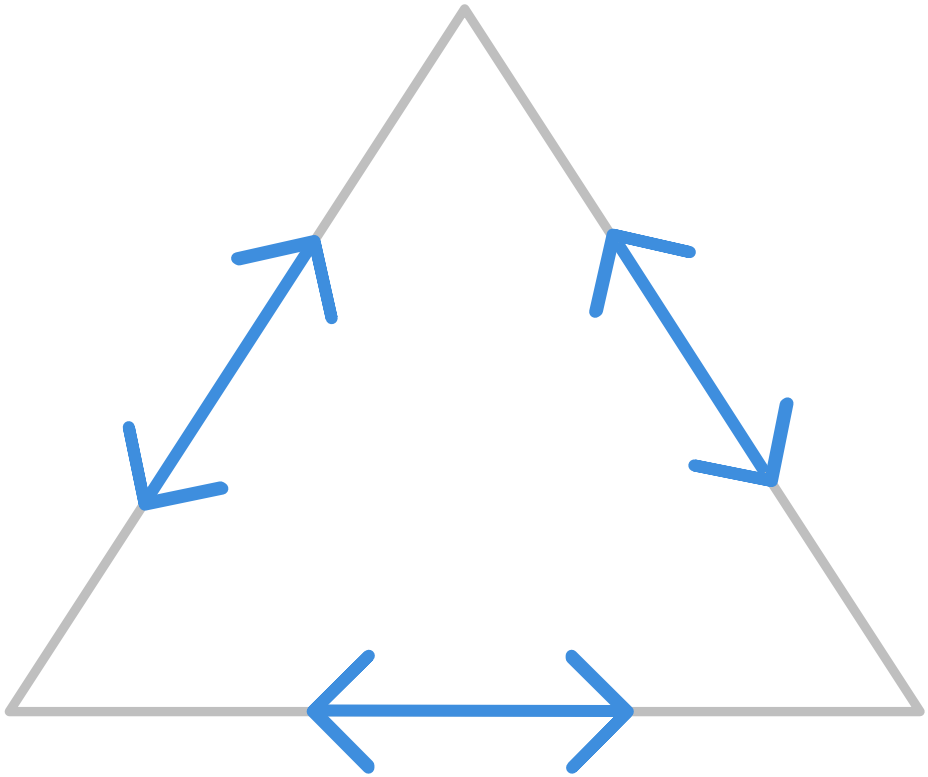
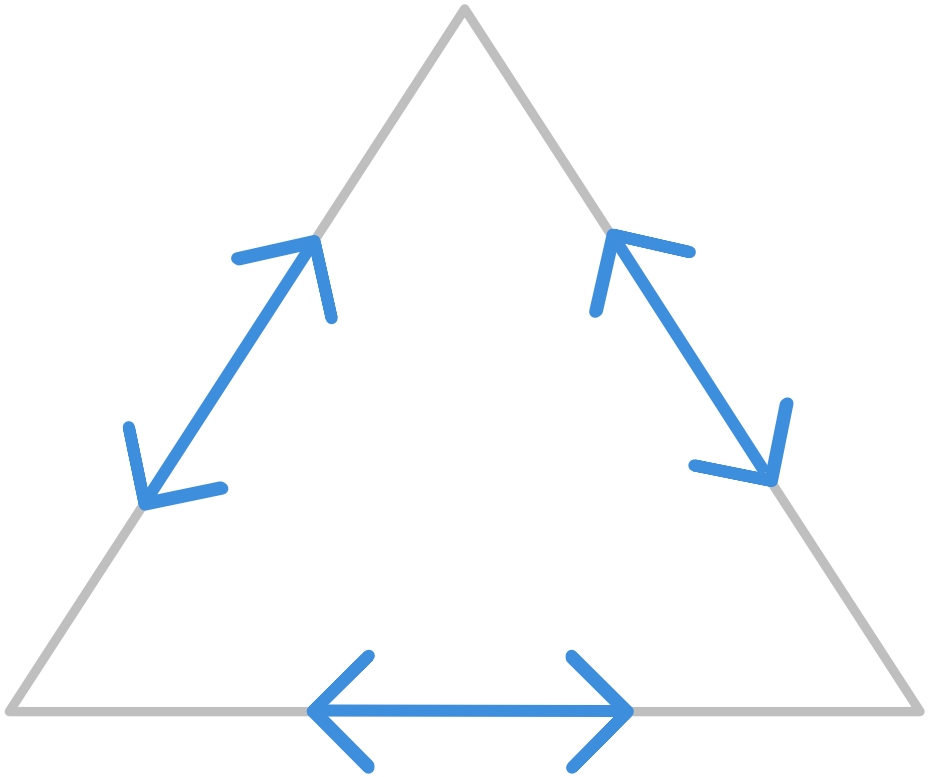
1. sustainable development



2. ethics: fair operating practices

3. good governance

1. materiality



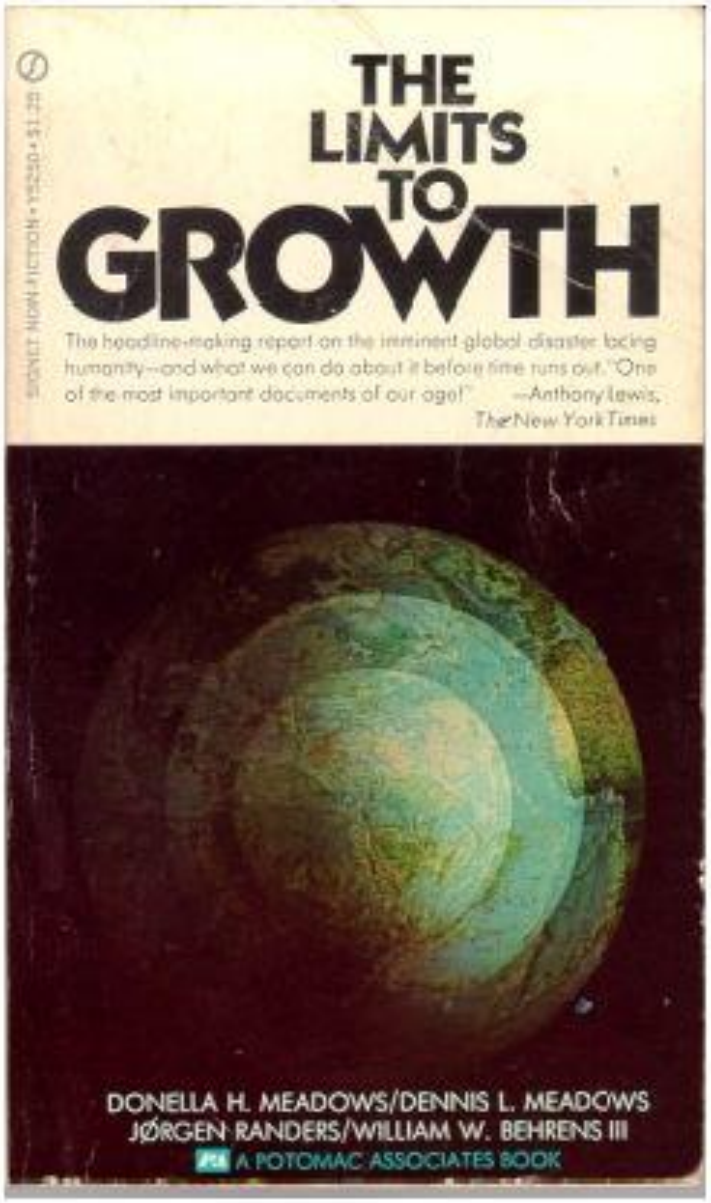
2. stakeholder management

3. spheres of influence

KEY MOMENTS IN HISTORY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1962: RACHEL CARSON (USA) BOOK ‘SILENT SPRING’

1972: CLUB OF ROME 'THE LIMITS TO GROWTH'



50 YEARS CLUB OF ROME SINCE 1968

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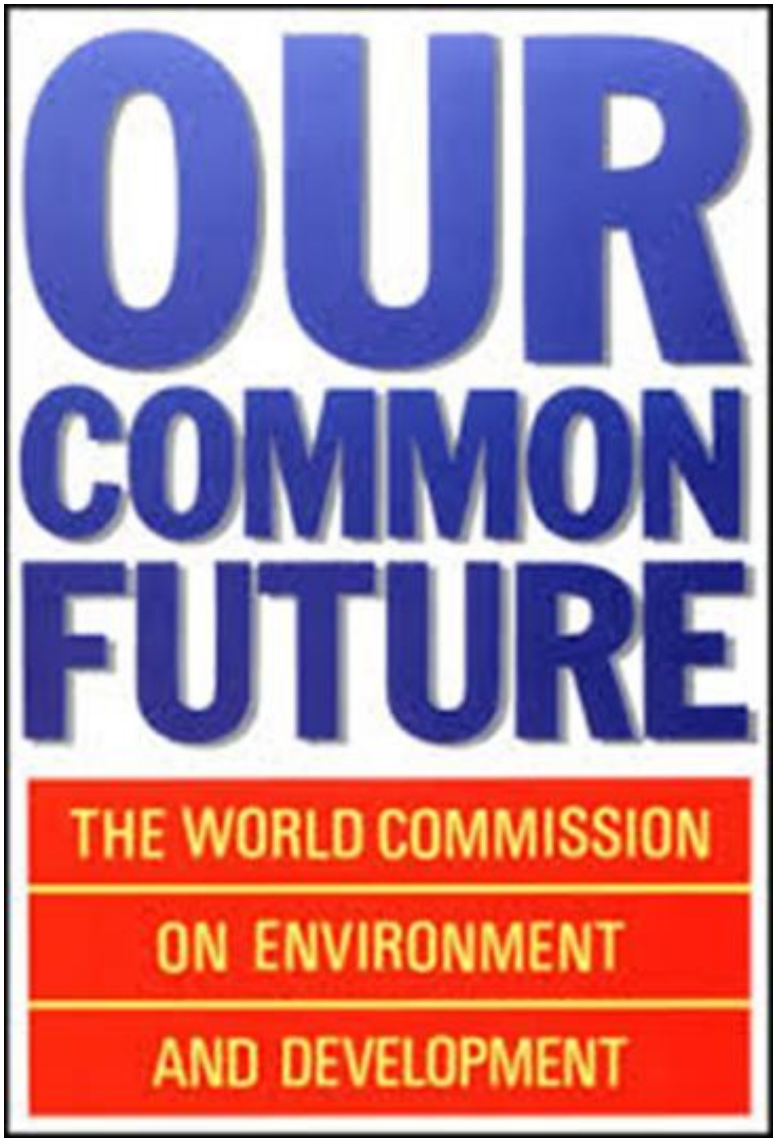
1987: GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND (NORWAY): SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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1987: DEFINITION 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

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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.

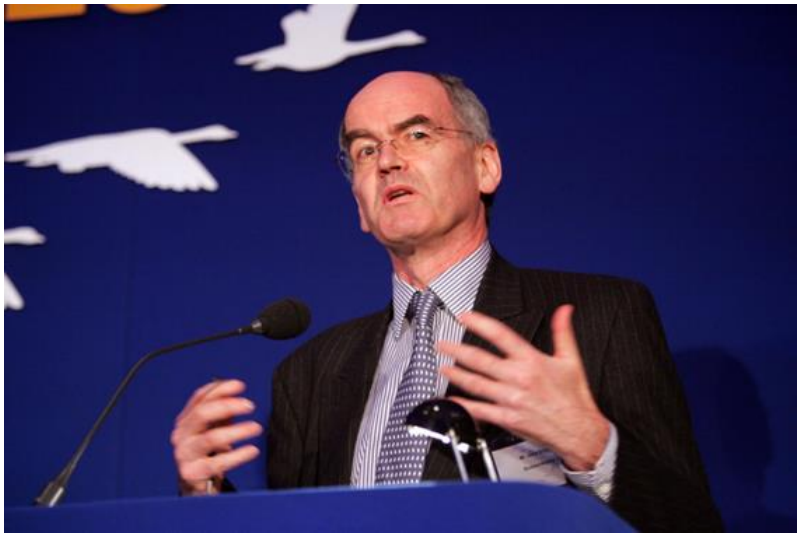
"If you don't know how to fix it, please don't break it." – 12-yr old Canadian Severn Cullis-Suzuki at Earth Summit 1992

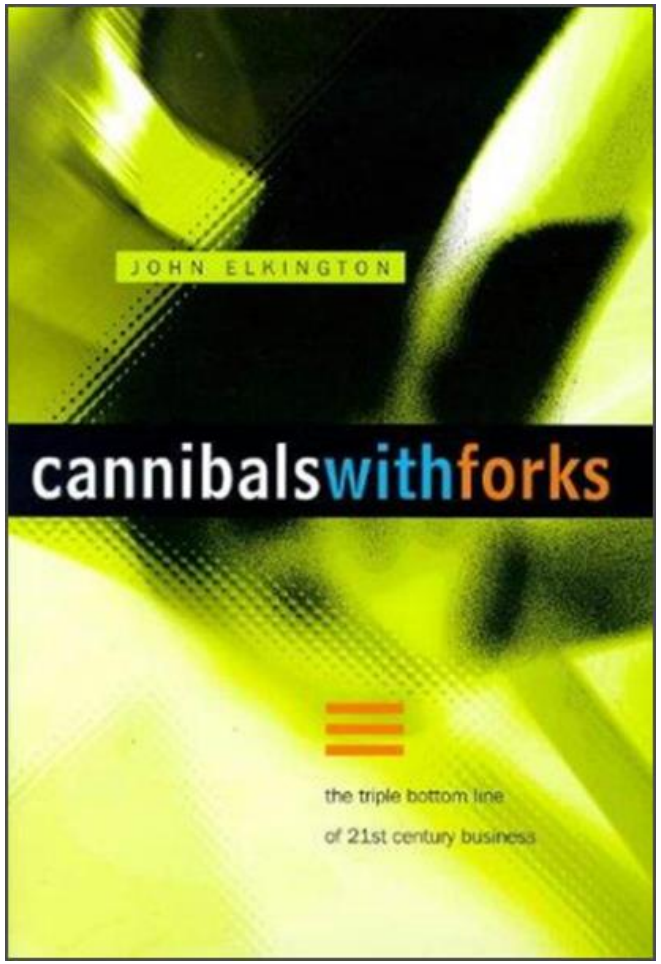
The Earth Summit – the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) June 3-14 – produced ***Agenda 21, a blueprint to rethink economic growth, to advance social equity and to ensure environmental protection***.

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.

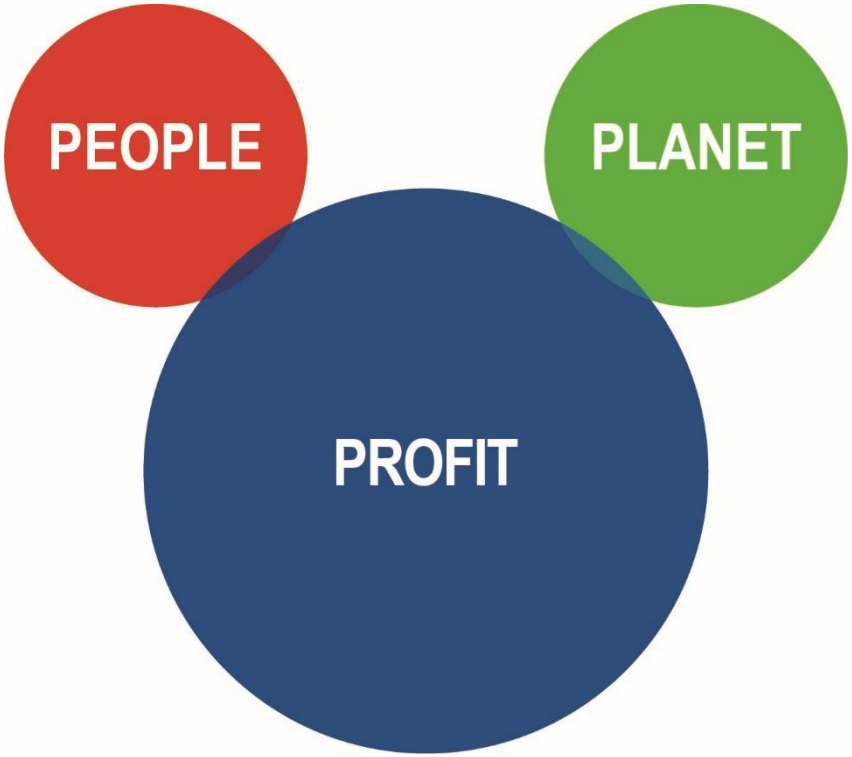
1997: JOHN ELKINGTON (UK): TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE





3 P CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABILITY

MICKEY MOUSE MODEL: GREENWASHING



2000-2015: 8 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

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2015: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS PROGRESS CHART

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
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
GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality									
Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health									
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access
GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases									
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	low incidence	high incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence
Halt and reverse the spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability									
Halve proportion of population without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion of population without sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	low proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	–
GOAL 8 | Develop a global partnership for development									
Internet users	moderate usage	low usage	high usage	moderate usage	low usage	high usage	low usage	high usage	high usage

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AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

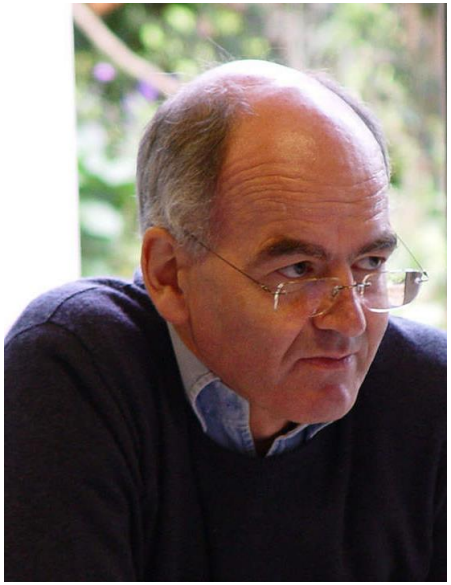
FROM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO 17 SDGs

Sustainable Development 1987

Gro Harlem Brundtland

Triple Bottom Line (3 Ps) 1997

John Elkington



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015

Ban Ki Moon

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‘TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD’

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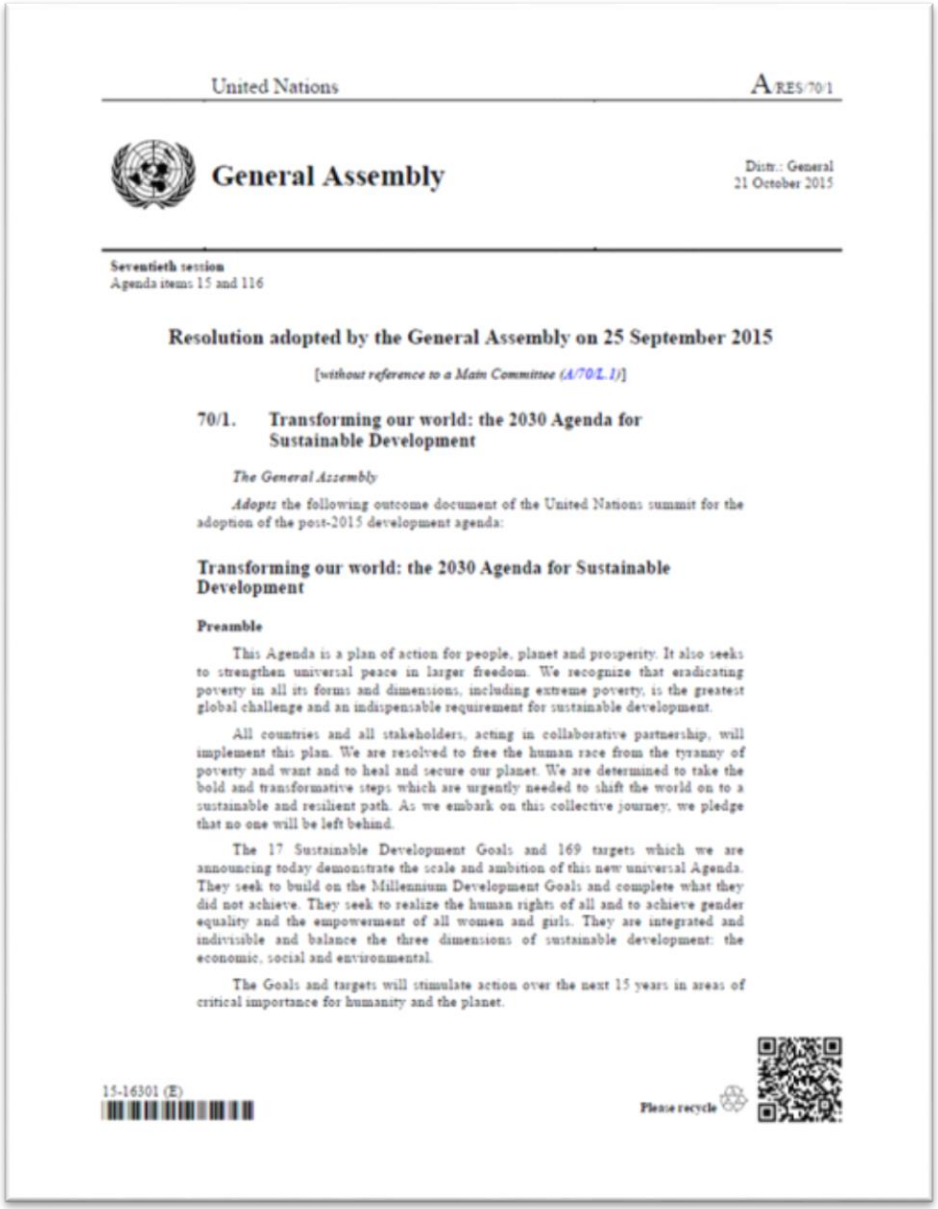
25 09 2015: UN APPROVES AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY UNGA: ALL 193 MEMBER STATES



United Nations A/RES/70/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 October 2015

Seventieth session
Agenda items 15 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 no one 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 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

15-16301 (E)

Please recycle

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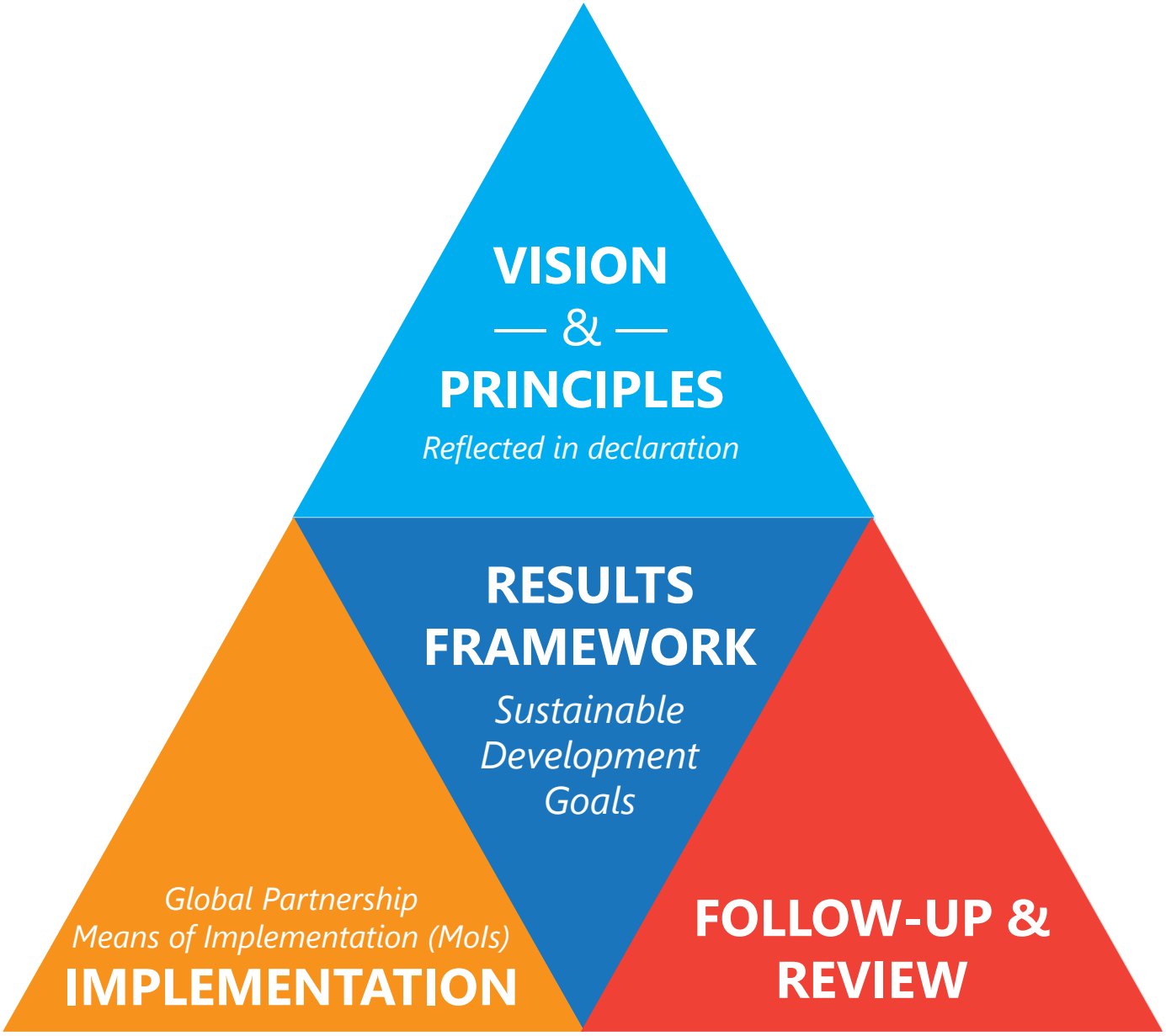
OFFICIAL LOGO: THE GLOBAL GOALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OR THE 17 GLOBAL GOALS

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LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

‘GLOCALISING’ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABILITY

AGENDA 2030: NEW GLOBAL DEFINITION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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P4 = PEACE = SDG 16

AGENDA 2030	REINTERPRETATION
PEACE	CONTROVERSY
JUSTICE	FAIRNESS
PARTICIPATION	PARTICIPATION
CRIME	SECURITY
STRONG INSTITUTIONS	GOVERNANCE

PEACE EDUCATION

UNESCO@vlaanderen
UNESCO Platform Vlaanderen vzw
Organisatie van de Verenigde Naties voor Onderwijs, Wetenschap en Cultuur

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HOME | NIEUWS | UNESCO BOEKEN | ONZE PUBLICATIES | LONGREADS

Home / Nieuws / Opleiding Vredeseducatie 2020 in Antwerpen

Gerelateerd

- De volgende generatie helpen om de geest van Mosul nieuw leven in te blazen
- De twee Korea's verenigden zich rond erfgoedproject
- Opleiding Vredeseducatie 2019 in Antwerpen
- Unesco steunt de toenadering tussen de twee Korea's
- Nieuwe klokken voor vredesbeiaard in Leuven
- Long Walk of Peace: Towards a Culture of Prevention
- Unesco lanceert project om Mosoel te laten heropleven
- The Unesco Courier januari – maart 2018

Thema's

- vredescultuur
- vredeseducatie

Opleiding Vredeseducatie 2020 in Antwerpen

6 december 2019 Onderwijs

Reeks van tien sessies over uiteenlopende onderwerpen met het werken aan vrede als gemeenschappelijk uitgangspunt.

De Opleiding Vredeseducatie bestaat 10 jaar in 2020. Ook volgend jaar biedt de opleiding een reeks van tien sessies die uiteenlopende en actuele thema's behandelen, gericht op sensibilisering en vorming inzake het bewaren en versterken van vrede en het geweldloos hanteren van conflicten.

Opening

De opleiding start met een academische zitting op zaterdag 8 februari 2020, met als gastspreker **Dirk De Wachter**. Hij zal praten over 'De kunst van het ongelukkig zijn'.

De zitting heeft plaats in de stadscampus van de Universiteit Antwerpen, Aula C.20.

Aanvang om 9u30. Afsluitende receptie vanaf 12u30.

Programma van de opleiding

- 05/02 – Kindvriendelijke justitie: minderjarige daders, slachtoffers en derden / **Wendy De Bondt**
- 12/02 – Vrede als therapeutisch principe en als levenskunst / **Gerbert Bakx**
- 19/02 – Media en burgerschap / **Rik Van Cauwelaert** & **Walter Zinzen**
- 04/03 – Het ontstaan van radicalisering. Waarom Molenbeek? / **Elke Devroe**
- 11/03 – In het spoor van Ikagai / **Christina van Geel**
- 18/03 – Polarisatie, conflict en vrede / **Maarten Van Alstein**
- 25/03 – Solidariteit / **Johan Hoebeke**
- 01/04 – 'Bak-vissen', visies op het gevangeniswezen / **Jan De Cock** & **Pieter De Witte**
- 22/04 – Quo Vadis, homo sapiens / **Jean Paul Van Bendegem**
- 29/04 – Geweld herdacht voorbij oorlog en vrede / **Geert Van Coillie**
- 18/11 – Levensbeschouwingen anno 2020: relicten uit een ver verleden of ouvertures naar een nieuwe toekomst? / **Johan Bonny** & **Ahmed Azzouz** & **Rik Pinxten**

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P5 = PARTNERSHIP = SDG 17

AGENDA 2030		REINTERPRETATION
POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE	→	STRATEGIC INTEGRATION
PARTNERSHIPS WITH MULTIPLE STAKEHOLDERS	→	MULTISTAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY	→	DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
DATA AND MONITORING	→	SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS AND REPORTING

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P5 = PARTNERSHIP = SDG 17: 5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

AGENDA 2030		REINTERPRETATION
FINANCE	→	FINANCIAL POLICY
TECHNOLOGY	→	BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES (BAT)
CAPACITY-BUILDING	→	SKILLS AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING
TRADE	→	PROCUREMENT
SYSTEMIC ISSUES	→	LEADERSHIP AND COHERENCE

5 Ps OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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AGENDA 2030: 5 Ps OF SUSTAINABILITY

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THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OR THE 17 GLOBAL GOALS

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SDG WEDDING CAKE

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SDGs: GOALS, TARGETS, MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION & INDICATORS

17 Goals (Doelstellingen)

169 Subgoals (Subdoelstellingen)

126 Targets (Meetbare doelen)

43 Means of Implementation (Implementatiemiddelen) (Goal 17)

232 Indicators (Indicatoren)

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

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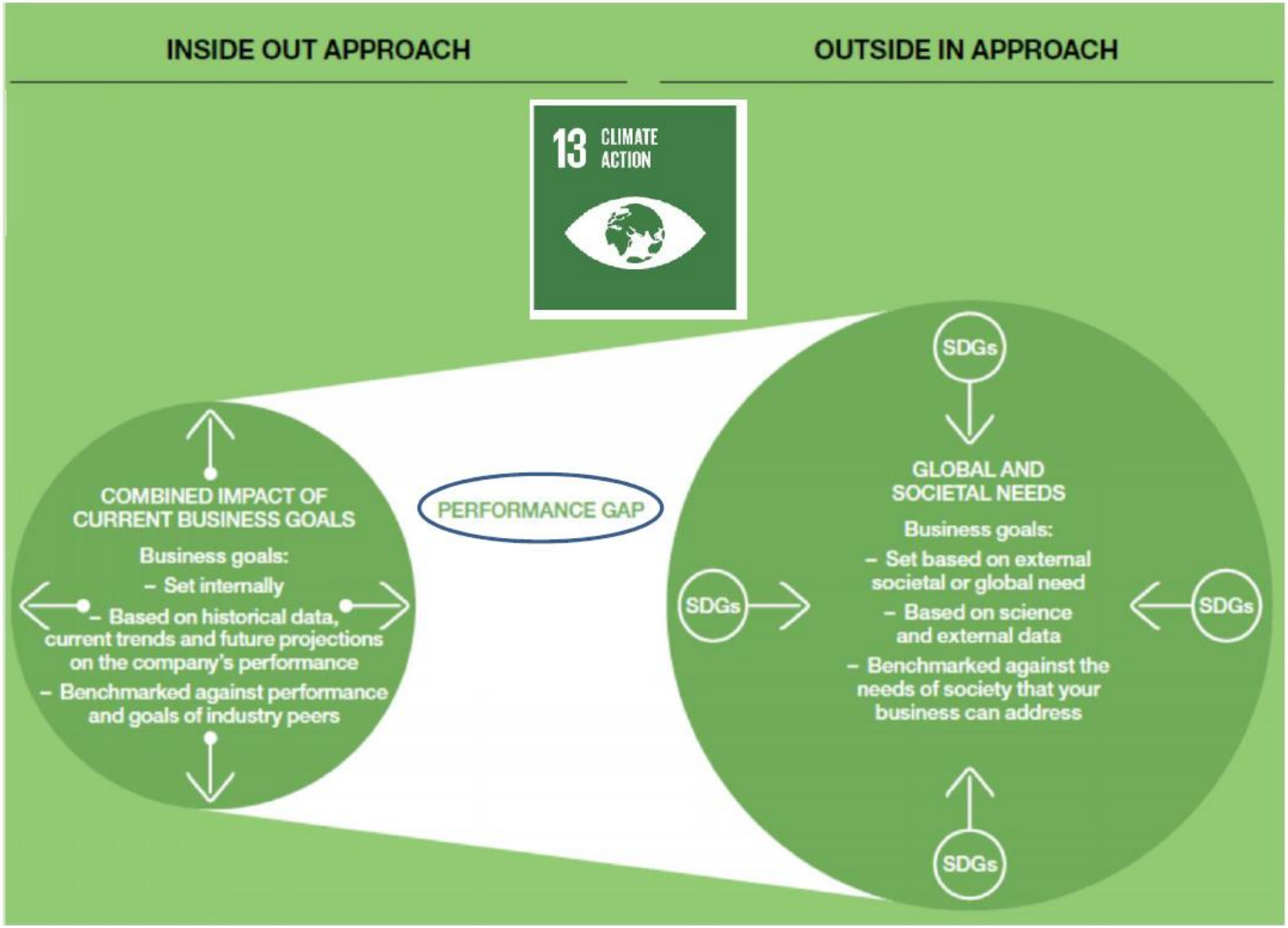
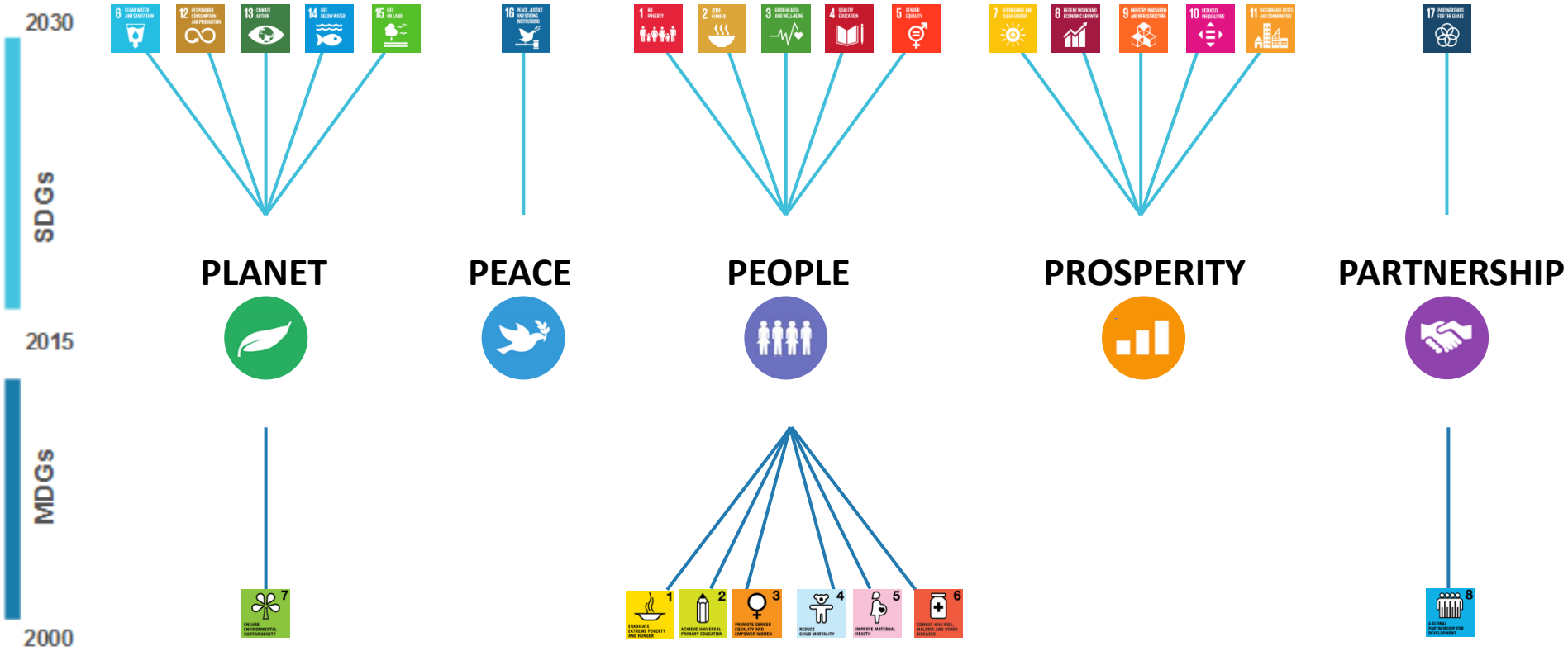
SDGs: FROM INSIDE OUT TO OUTSIDE IN APPROACH



MDGs (2000-2015) VERSUS AGENDA 2030 (2016-2030)



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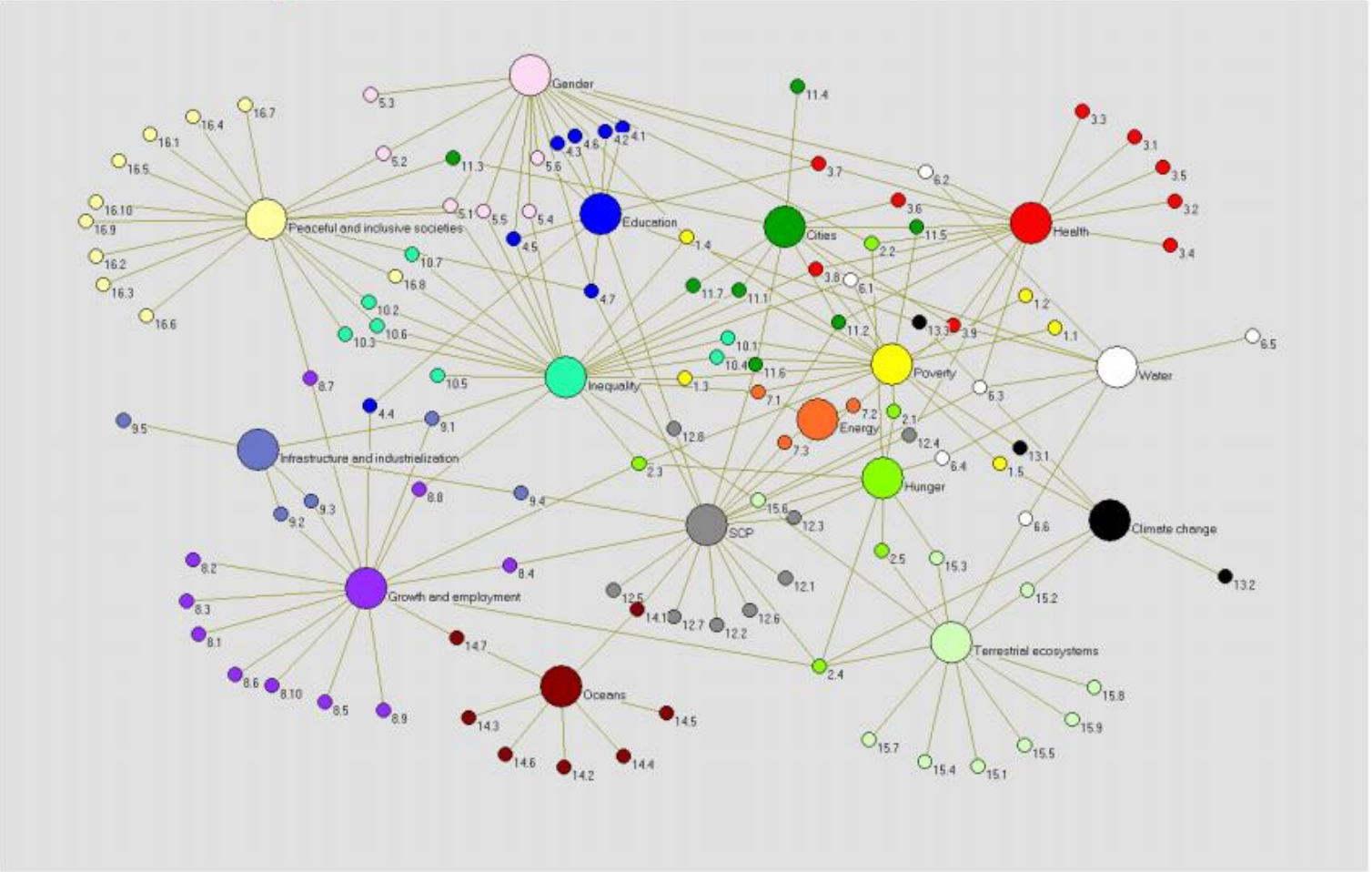
HOLISTIC APPROACH: SDGs AS A NETWORK OF TARGETS

Figure 1
The SDGs as a network of targets

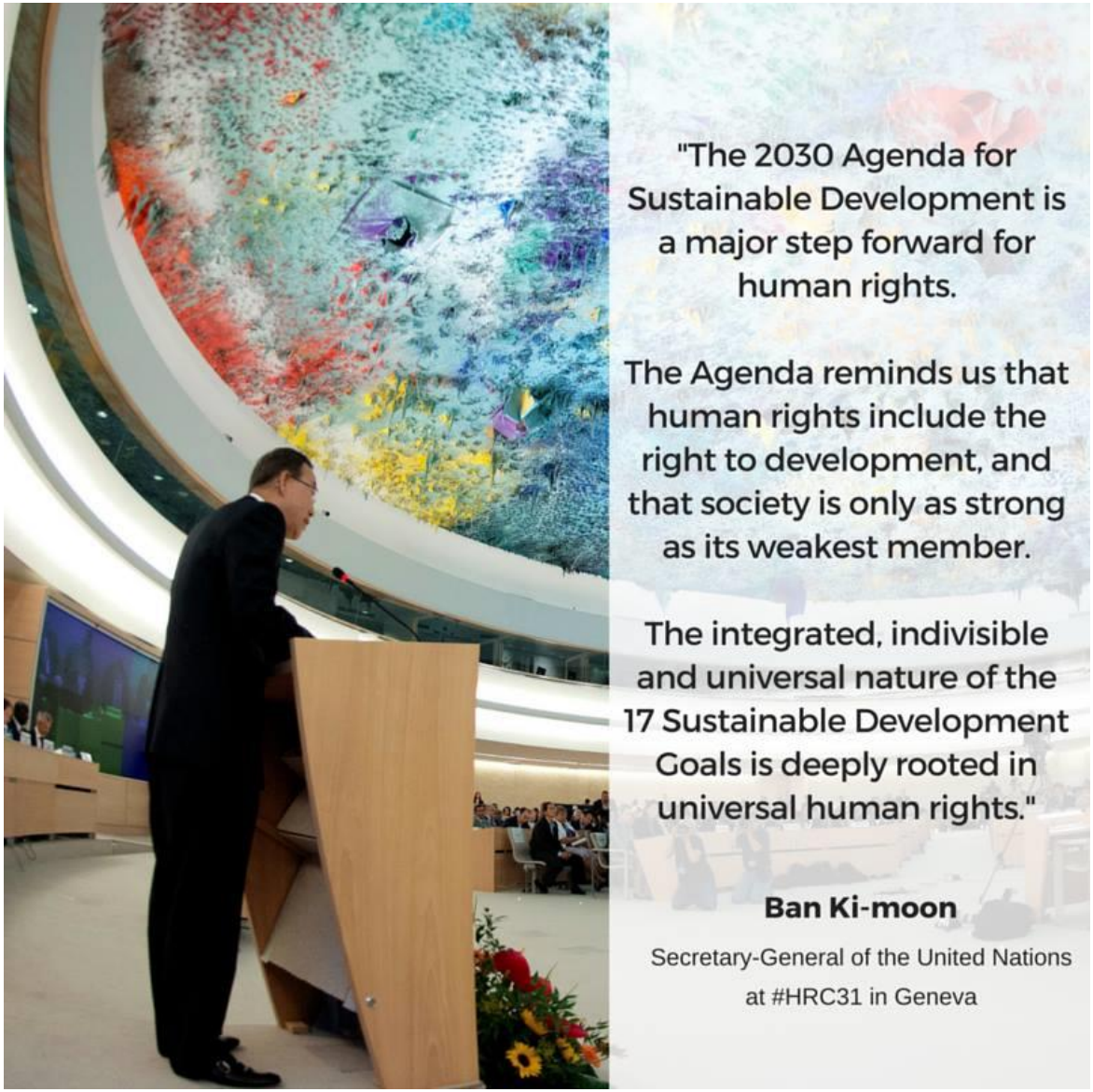


Source: Author's elaboration.

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

SDGs & HUMAN RIGHTS

AGENDA 2030 & 17 SDGs: INTEGRATED, INDIVISIBLE AND UNIVERSAL



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SDGs: OPERATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AGENDA

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]

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

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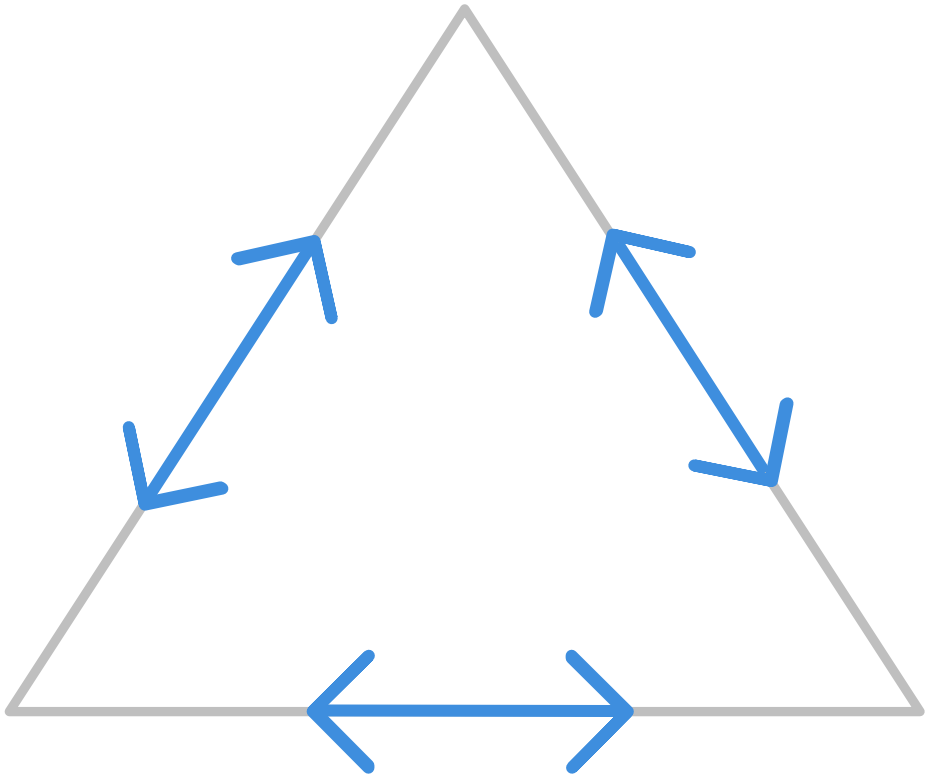
FLEMISH INTERUNIVERSITY COUNCIL: HUMAN RIGHTS CHECK PROPOSAL

WHAT IS SDG-PROOF?

1. duurzame ontwikkeling



2. vredeseducatie

3. mensenrechteneducatie

HOW SDG-PROOF IS BELGIUM?

SDG INDEX & DASHBOARDS 2019

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2019: BELGIUM AT PLACE 16 OF 162

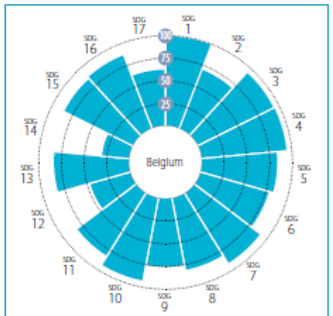
BELGIUM
OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score: 78.9

Regional average score: 77.7

SDG Global rank 16 (OF 162)



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

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

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	0.3	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	9.7	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	↑
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)	22.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.0	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
Yield gap closure (%)	77.2	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.4	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	* 0.1	●	••
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	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.1	●	↑
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.1	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	93.5	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	27.6	●	→
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.9	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.3	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.4	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Enrolment in early childhood learning program (% ages 4-6)	99.7	●	••
Population age 25-34 with tertiary education (%)	45.7	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	502.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	19.3	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	19.8	●	••
Resilient students (%)	27.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions aged 15-49)	* 89.9	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	97.5	●	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.8	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.0	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	3.7	●	↑
Gender gap in minutes spent per day doing unpaid work (minutes)	83.2	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	••
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	56.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m3/year/capita)	15.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	83.8	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.4	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.2	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.8	●	••
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.6	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.8	●	••
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	63.1	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	87.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.1	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	63.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.5	●	↑
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	11.5	●	↑
Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)	39.7	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (%)	30.3	●	↑
Women in science and engineering (%)	26.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	29.8	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	8.2	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	12.9	●	↑
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	9.9	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	148.3	●	••
Non-recycled Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.6	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,823.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	7.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.3	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	31.2	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	97.1	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.9	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	↑
Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	11.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (%)	0.3	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	75	●	↑
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	* 0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	13.2	●	↑
Prison Population (per 100,000 people)	97.4	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	* 13.3	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.4	●	↓
Other countries: Government Revenue excluding Grants (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	44.0	●	••

*Imputed data point

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2019: DENMARK IS FIRST

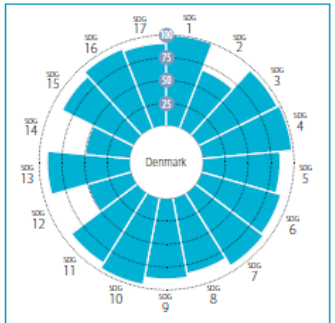
DENMARK
OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score: 85.2

Regional average score: 77.7

SDG Global rank 1 (OF 162)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

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

DENMARK
Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	0.3	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	5.5	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	↑
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)	19.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.2	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	••
Yield gap closure (%)	76.7	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.4	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.1	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.3	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.4	●	↑
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.2	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.4	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.8	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.6	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	16.9	●	↑
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	16.9	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.7	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.5	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Enrolment in early childhood learning program (% ages 4-6)	97.8	●	••
Population age 25-34 with tertiary education (%)	46.6	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	504.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.4	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	15.9	●	••
Resilient students (%)	27.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions aged 15-49)	* 83.7	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	102.4	●	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.1	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.4	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	5.7	●	↑
Gender gap in minutes spent per day doing unpaid work (minutes)	56.7	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	••
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	20.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m3/year/capita)	9.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	86.7	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.2	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	33.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.4	●	••
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.9	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.6	●	••
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.2	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	11.8	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	97.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	129.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	58.2	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.4	●	↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.9	●	↑
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	14.9	●	↑
Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)	52.2	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (%)	13.5	●	↓
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	28.7	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.1	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	10.0	●	↑
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.3	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	18.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	24.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.3	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	24.8	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	45.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-115.4	●	••
Non-recycled Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.8	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.8	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,268.4	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass ($/tCO2)	67.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.7	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	53.8	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.0	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	71.2	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.7	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	↑
Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)	* 0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	12.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (%)	0.3	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87.1	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	88	●	↑
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	* 0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	14.0	●	↑
Prison Population (per 100,000 people)	59.7	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	* 14.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.7	●	↑
Other countries: Government Revenue excluding Grants (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	* 0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	52.5	●	••

*Imputed data point

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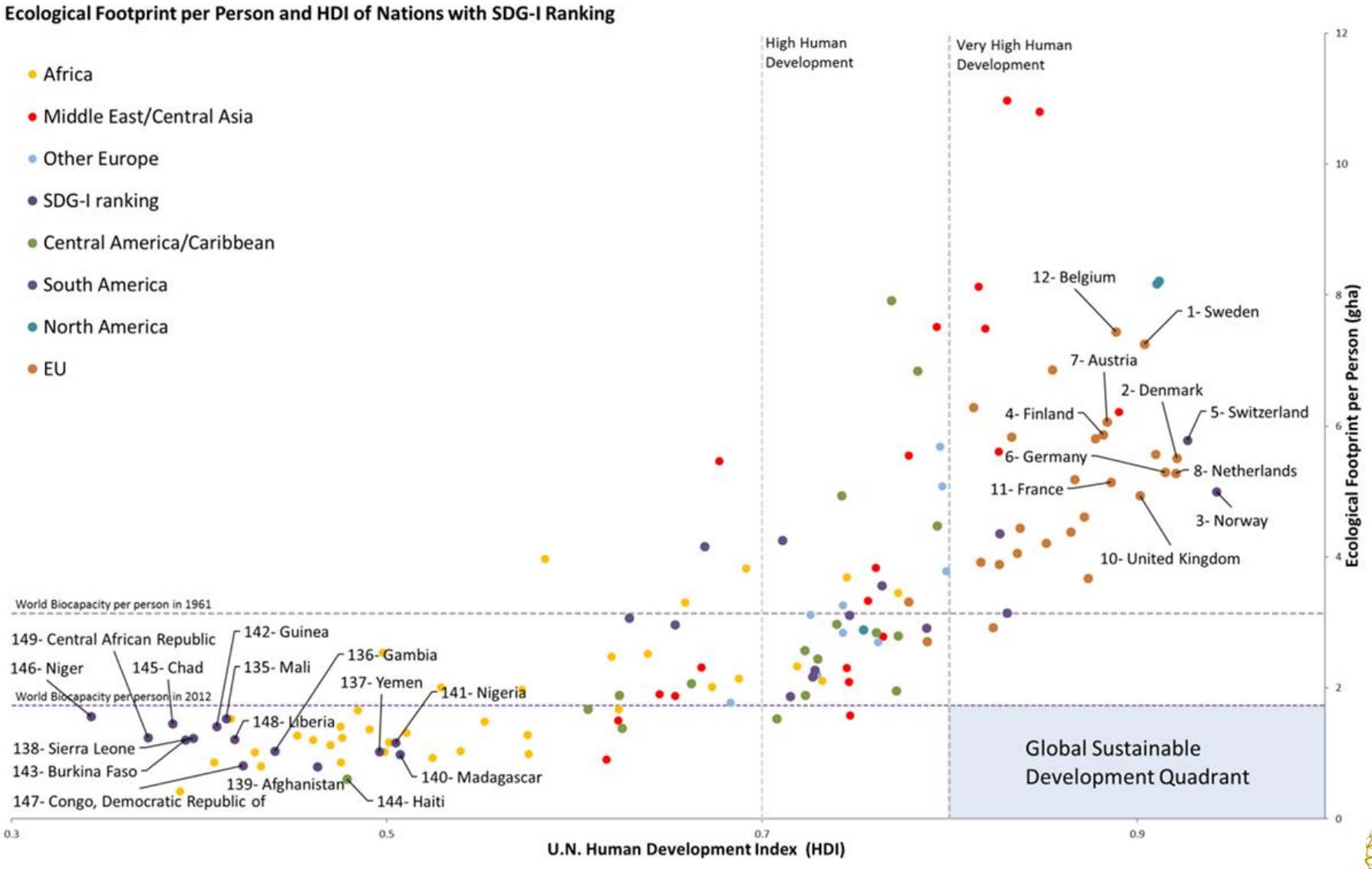
GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT QUADRANT



ARE THE SDGs SUSTAINABLE?

DUURZAAM NIEUWS

RUBRIEKEN THEMA'S AGENDA VACATURES LEDEN INSTELLINGEN INLOGGEN

Sustainable Development Goals zijn niet duurzaam genoeg

Van: redactie op 1 mei 2018

Landen die hoog scoren op een recent ontwikkelde SDG-index hebben ook, zonder uitzondering, hoge ecologische voetafdrukken per persoon. Dat ontdekten Wackernagel, Hanscom en Lin, onderzoekers van het Footprint Network toen ze de SDG-index van Bertelsmann en Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) bestudeerden. In een artikel laten ze zien dat de doelstellingen voor duurzame ontwikkeling grotendeels korte termijn ontwikkelingsdoelen zijn, die sterk achterblijven op het gebied van duurzaamheid.

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AMBITION LEVEL ON INTEGRATING SDGs: RAISING THE BAR

RETHINKING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS IN THE SDGs (OXFAM, 2017)

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

Oxfam Discussion Papers are written to contribute to public debate and to invite feedback on development and humanitarian policy issues. They are 'work in progress' documents, and do not necessarily constitute final publications or reflect Oxfam policy positions. The views and recommendations expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of Oxfam.

For more information, or to comment on this paper, email rhmlanga1@oxfam.org.uk

www.oxfam.org

OXFAM

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.

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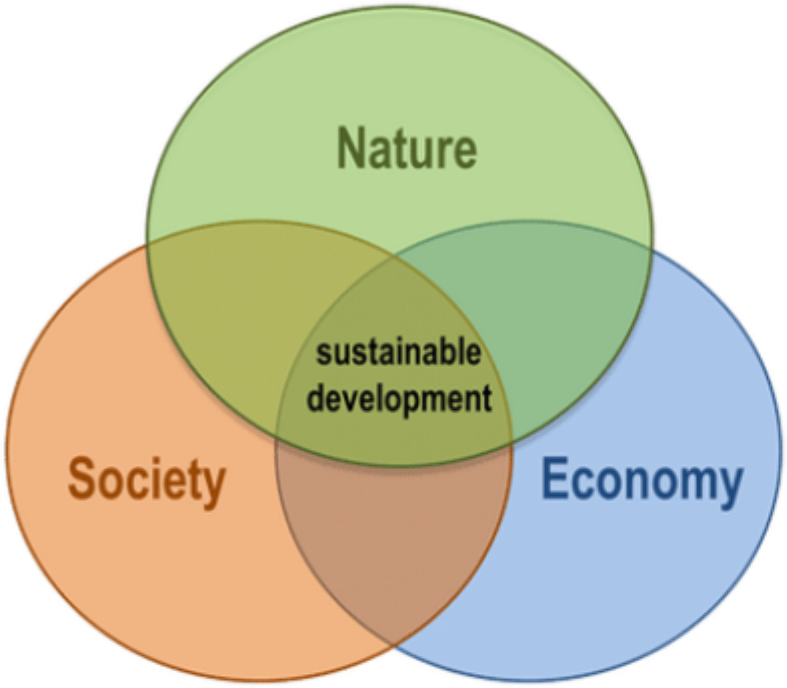
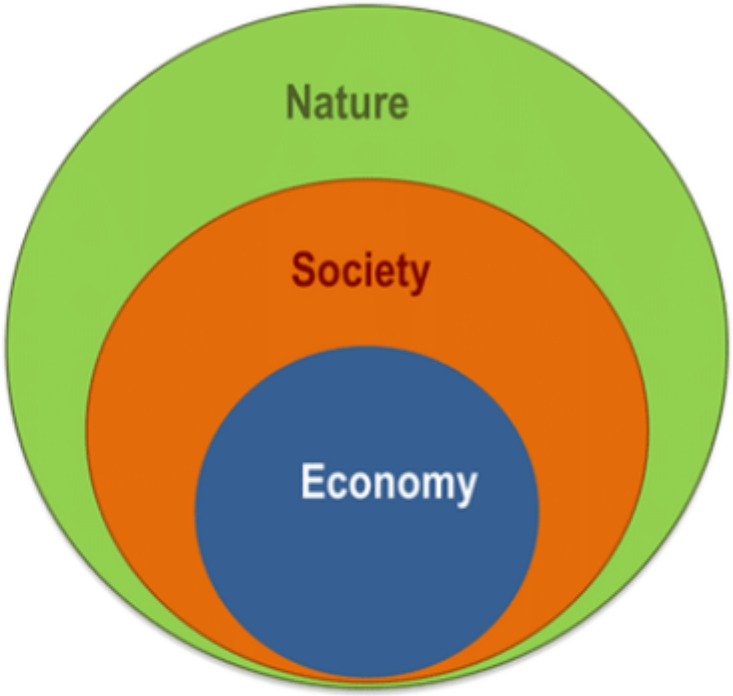
FROM WEAK TO STRONG SUSTAINABILITY



Weak sustainability

Based in Brundtland 1987.



Strong sustainability

Giddings 2002.

Graphic representations of weak and strong sustainability: (a) Weak sustainability, or sustainable development, presents the environmental, social, and economic themes with equal weighting and seeks to balance them. This image was developed based on the Brundtland Report and was widely disseminated. (b) Strong sustainability, with a focus on systems, presents the three themes as nested and confers different sizes and weightings to them. This model was presented by Giddings in 2002.

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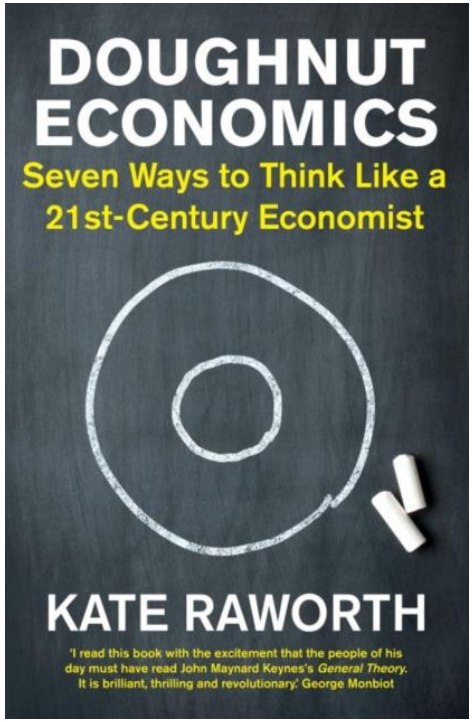
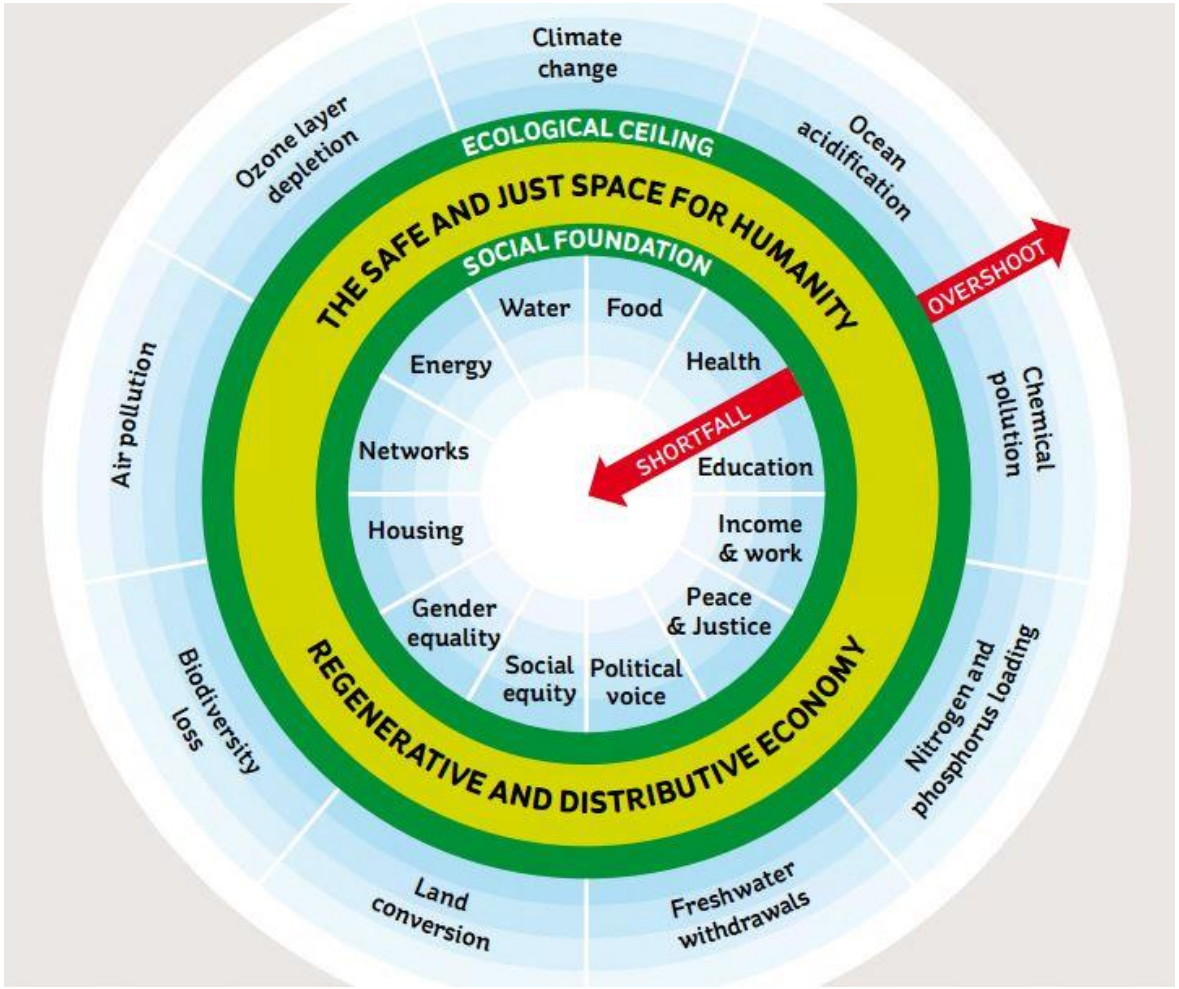
KATE RAWORTH: DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS (2017)





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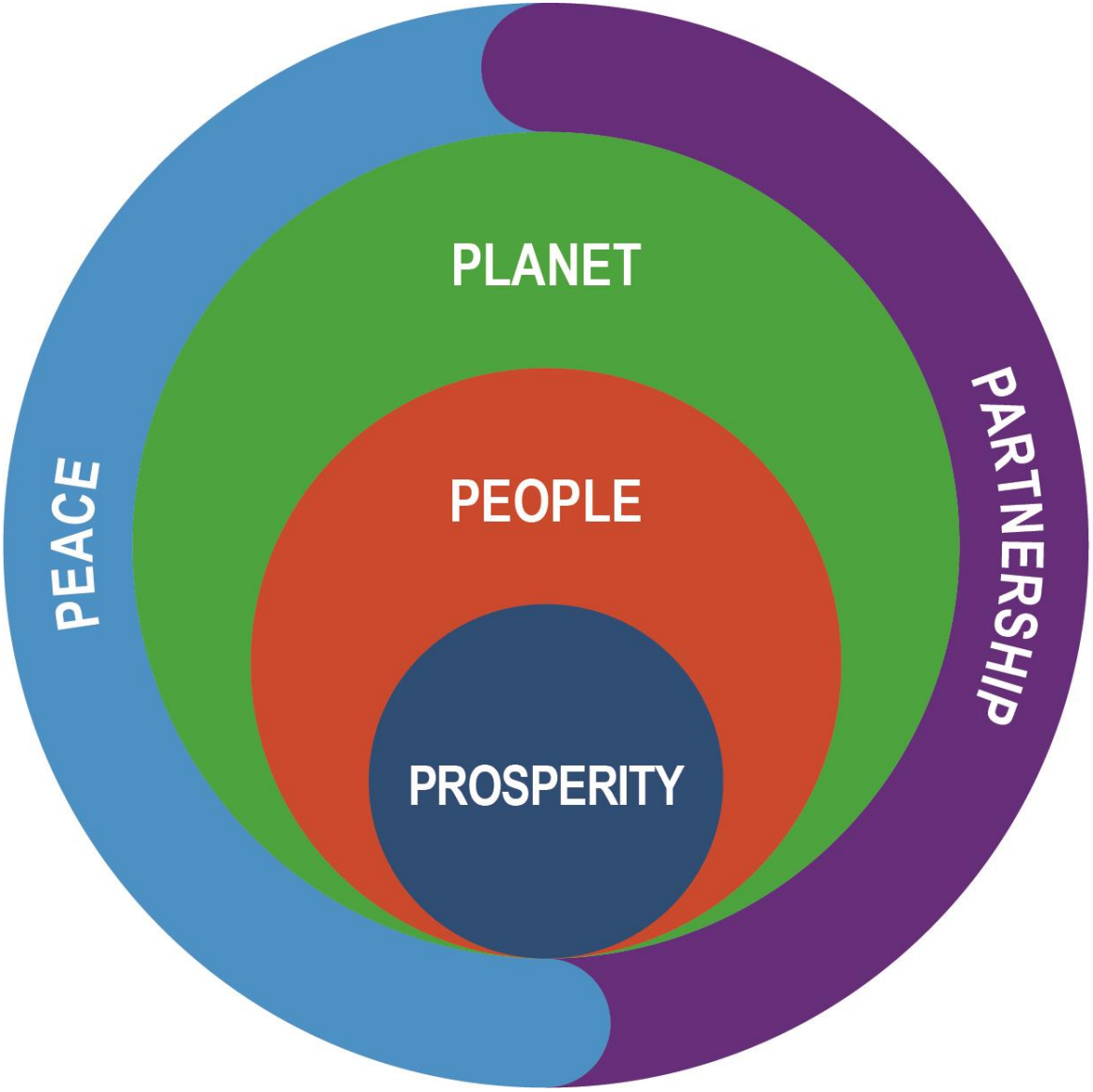
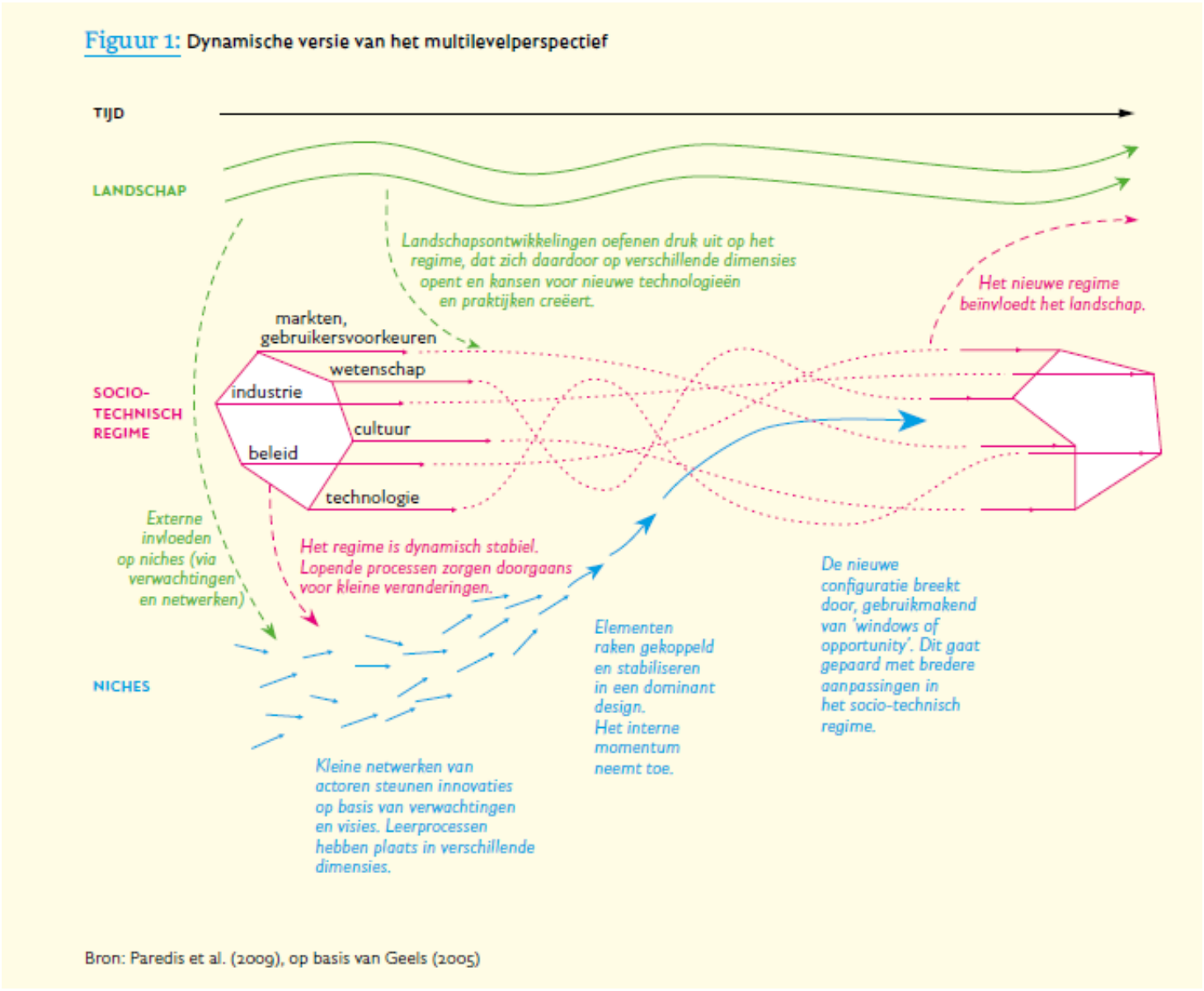
5 Ps STRONG SUSTAINABILITY

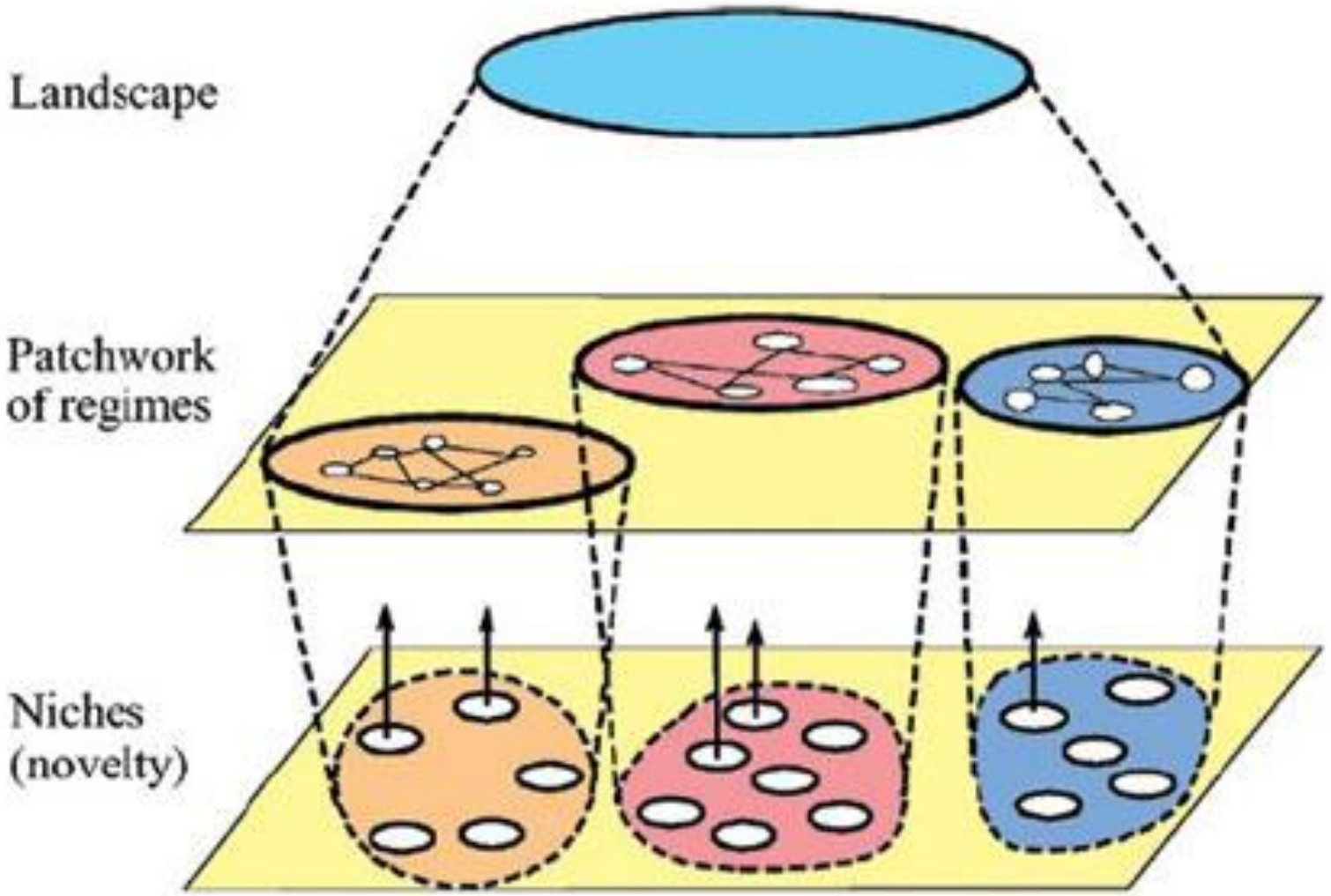


TRANSITION THEORY: MULTI LEVEL PERSPECTIVE (MLP)



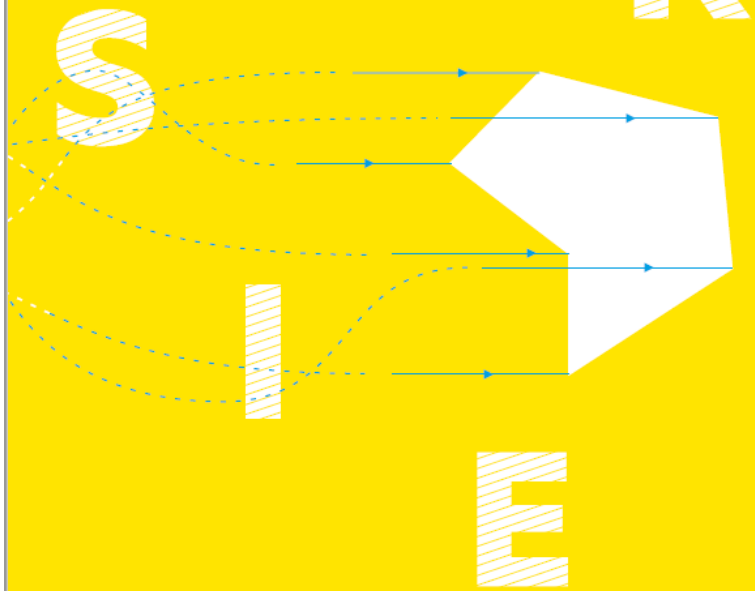
Bron: Paredis et al. (2009), op basis van Geels (2005)

MULTI LEVEL PERSPECTIVE (MLP)



MIRA – AMS 2012 Topicrapport

TRANSITIE naar een duurzaam landbouw- en voedingssysteem in Vlaanderen: een systeemanalyse



Vmm Landbouw en Visserij

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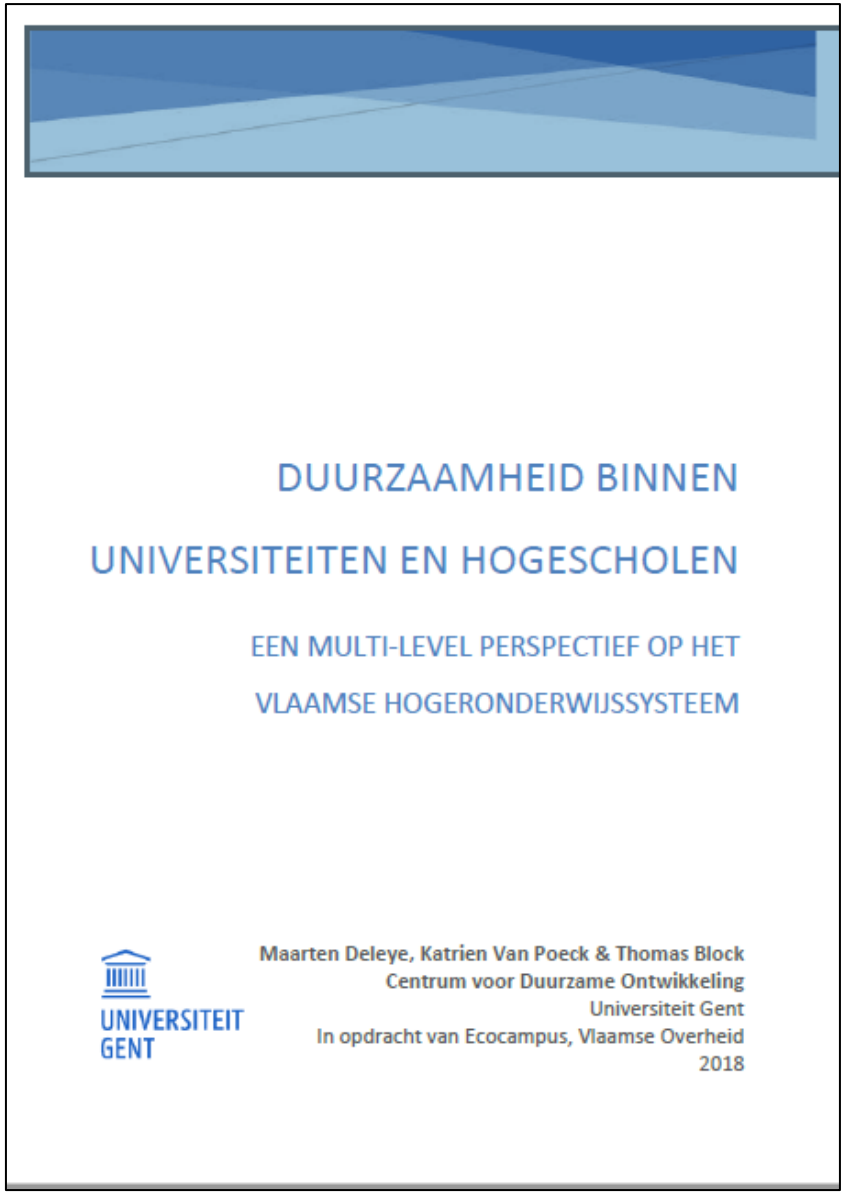
ECOCAMPUS: HIGHER EDUCATION TRANSITION REPORT 2018



DUURZAAMHEID BINNEN

UNIVERSITEITEN EN HOGESCHOLEN

EEN MULTI-LEVEL PERSPECTIEF OP HET

VLAAMSE HOGERONDERWIJSSYSTEEM

UNIVERSITEIT GENT

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

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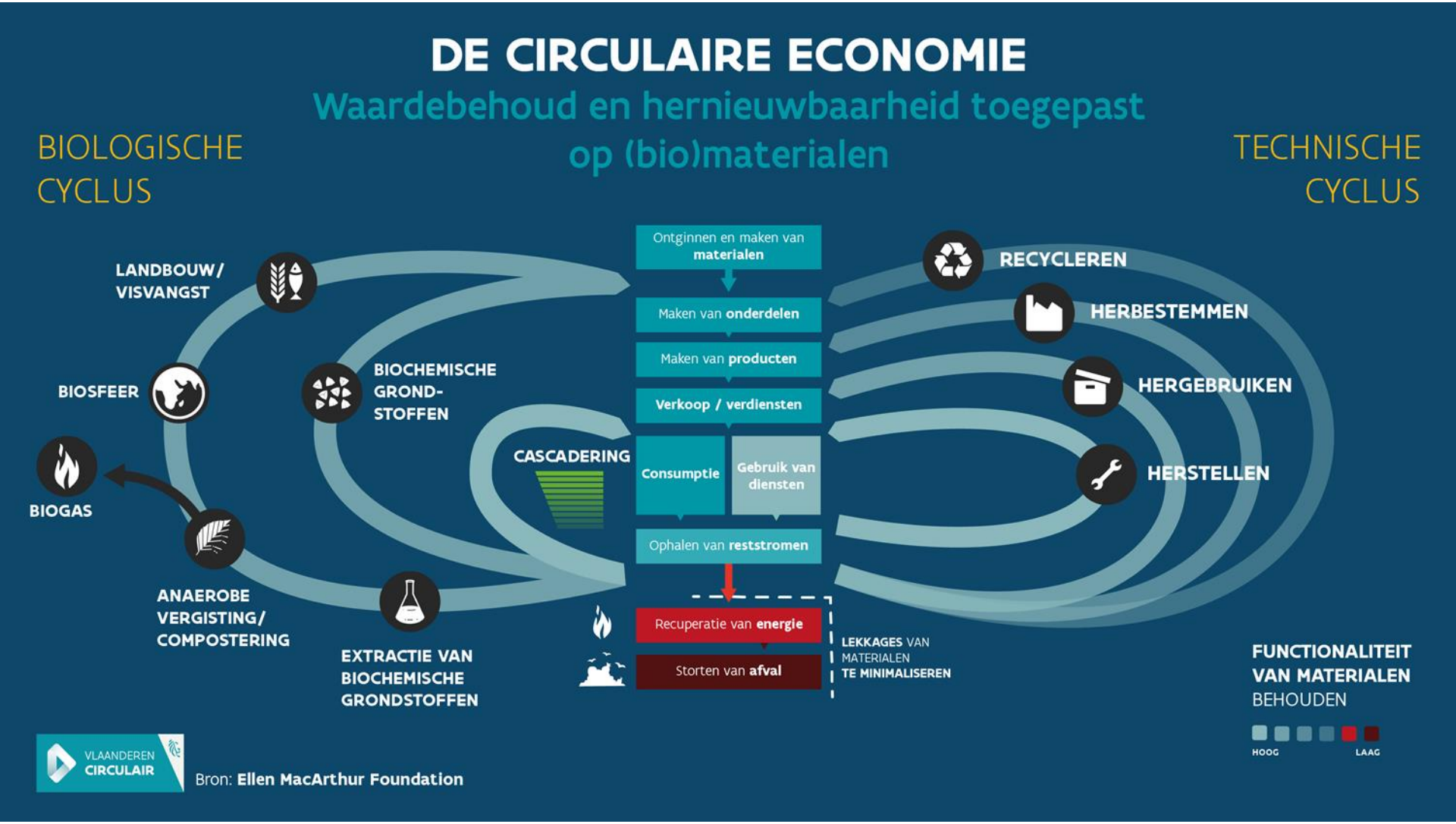

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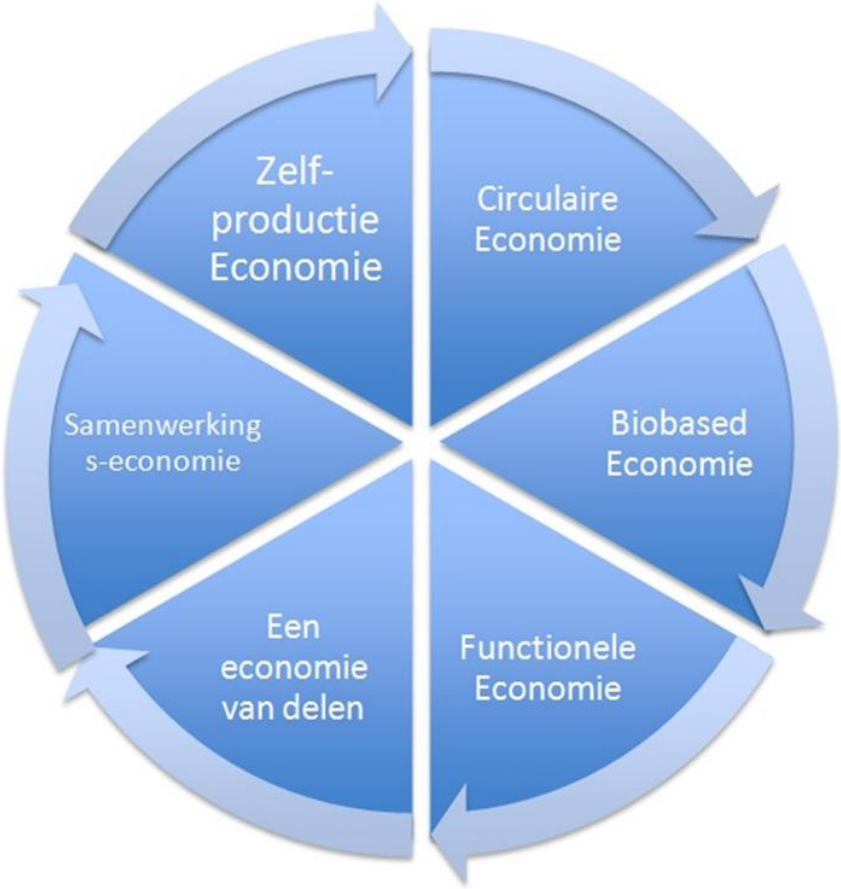
LINEAR ECONOMY
RECYCLING ECONOMY
CIRCULAR ECONOMY
PLAN C
Empowering circular futures

Jan JONKER (NL) 2014: NEW BUSINESS MODELS



SOCIALE INNOVATIEFABRIEK

SOCIALE INNOVATIE FABRIEK

Concept is nieuw of vernieuwend voor de maatschappij in haar geheel, of voor een specifieke sector.

Het streven naar sociale impact is de centrale en belangrijkste doelstelling.

Er is een realistisch idee over compensatie van kosten.

Het concept komt met een oplossing voor een reële en belangrijke sociale nood.

Uitvoering is mogelijk door indiener met team en/of partnerschip.

- Missie-gedreven model
- Sociaal inclusief
- Maatschap-pelijke impact meting
- Geïntegreerd business model
- Financiële soliditeit
- Niet-monetaire waardestromen
- Schaalbaar of repliceerbaar
- Co-creatie

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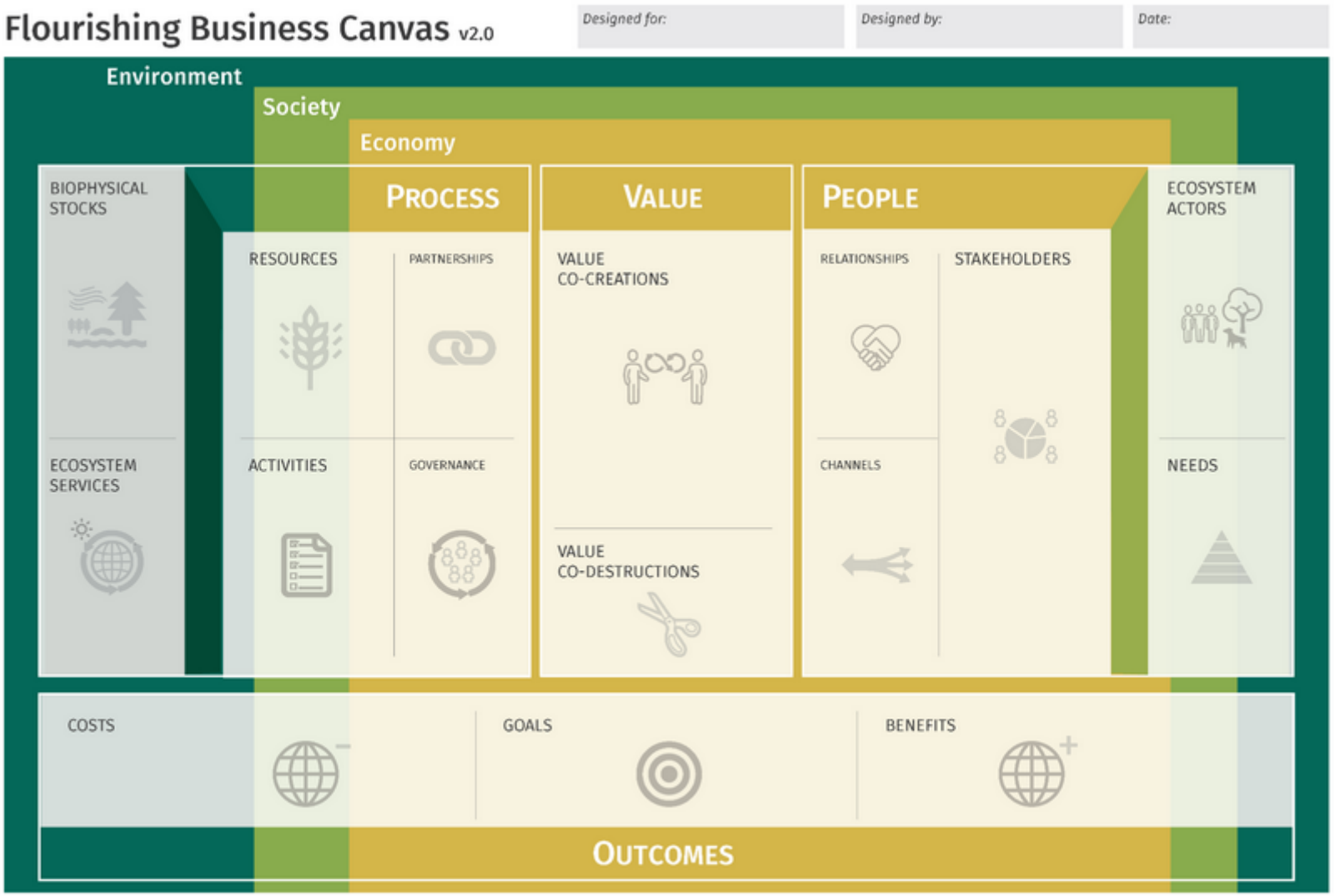
SOCIAL BUSINESS: IMPACT DRIVEN

FLOURISHING BUSINESS CANVAS: PLANET, PEOPLE, PROFIT



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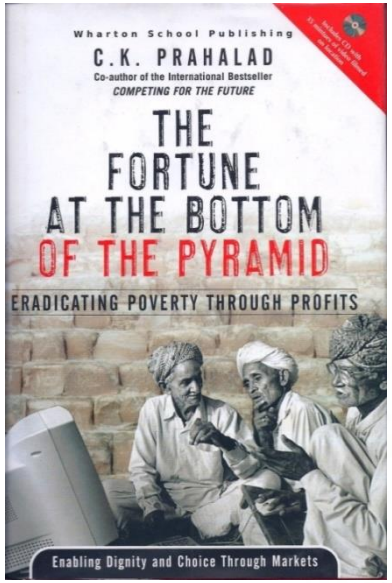
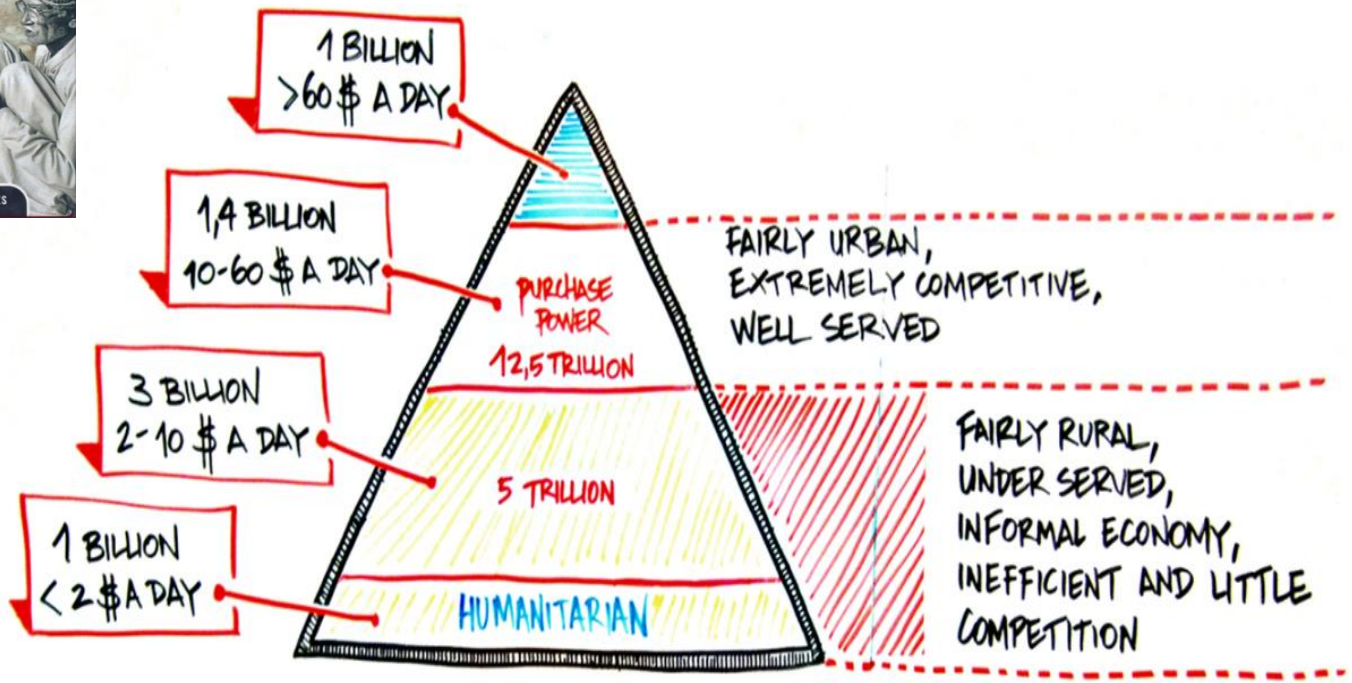
C.K. PARAHALAD (India) & Stuart HART (USA) 2002: BASE OF THE PYRAMID (BOP)





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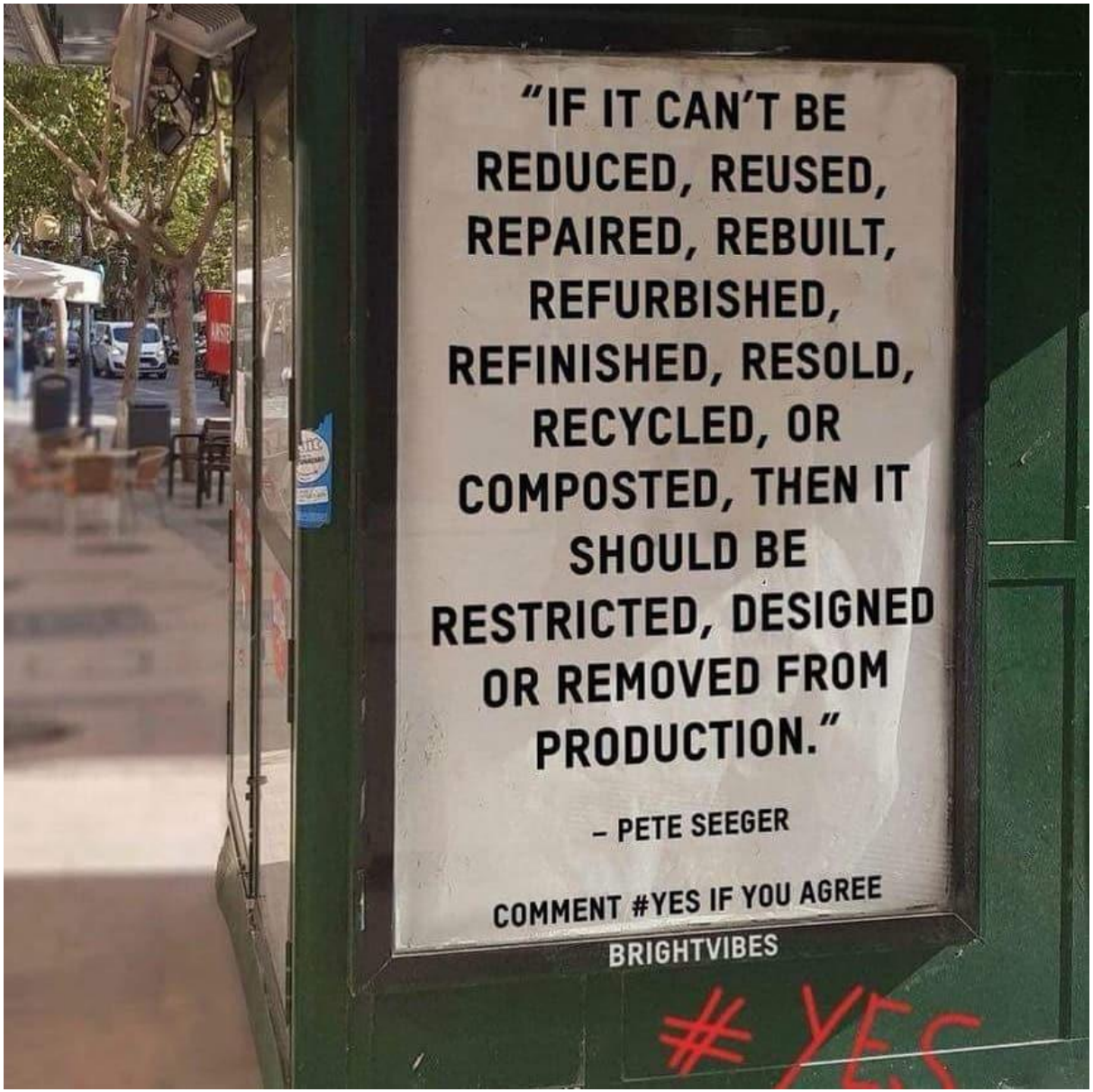
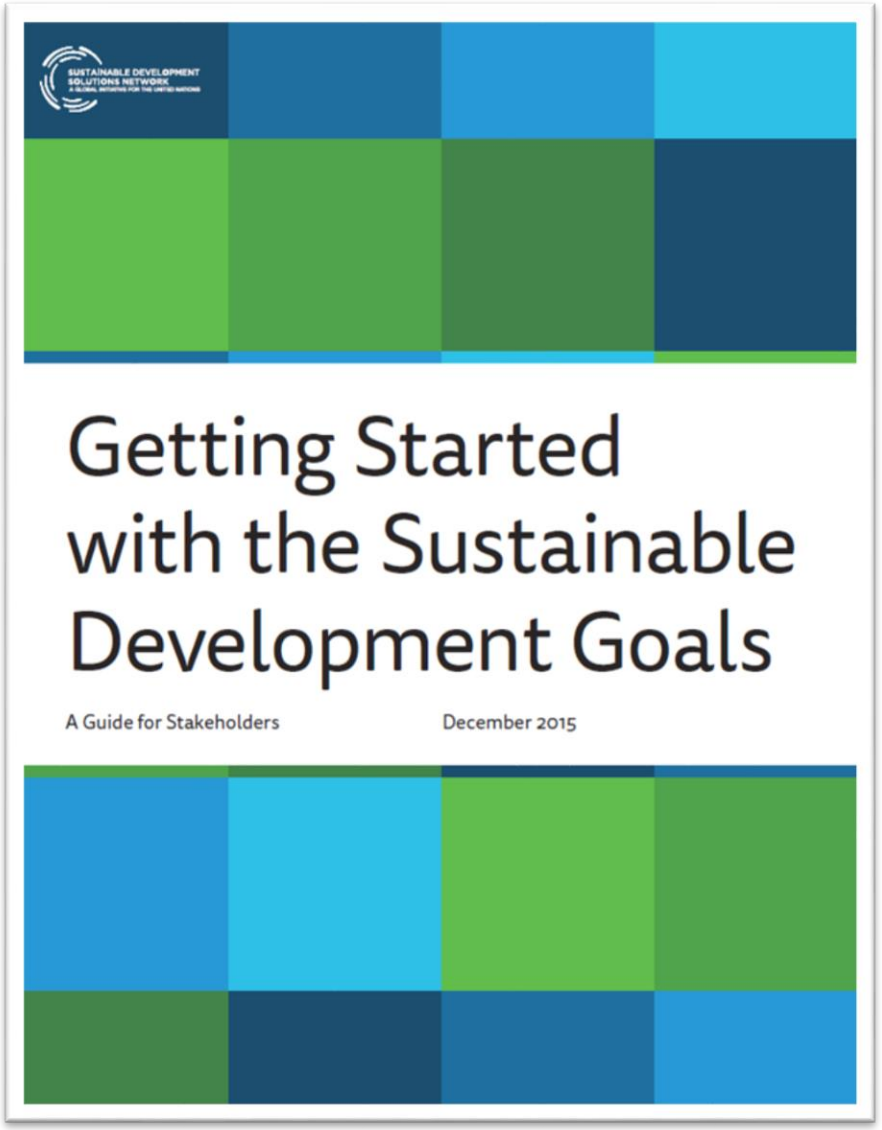
RETHINKING THE BOX: AMBITION LEVEL

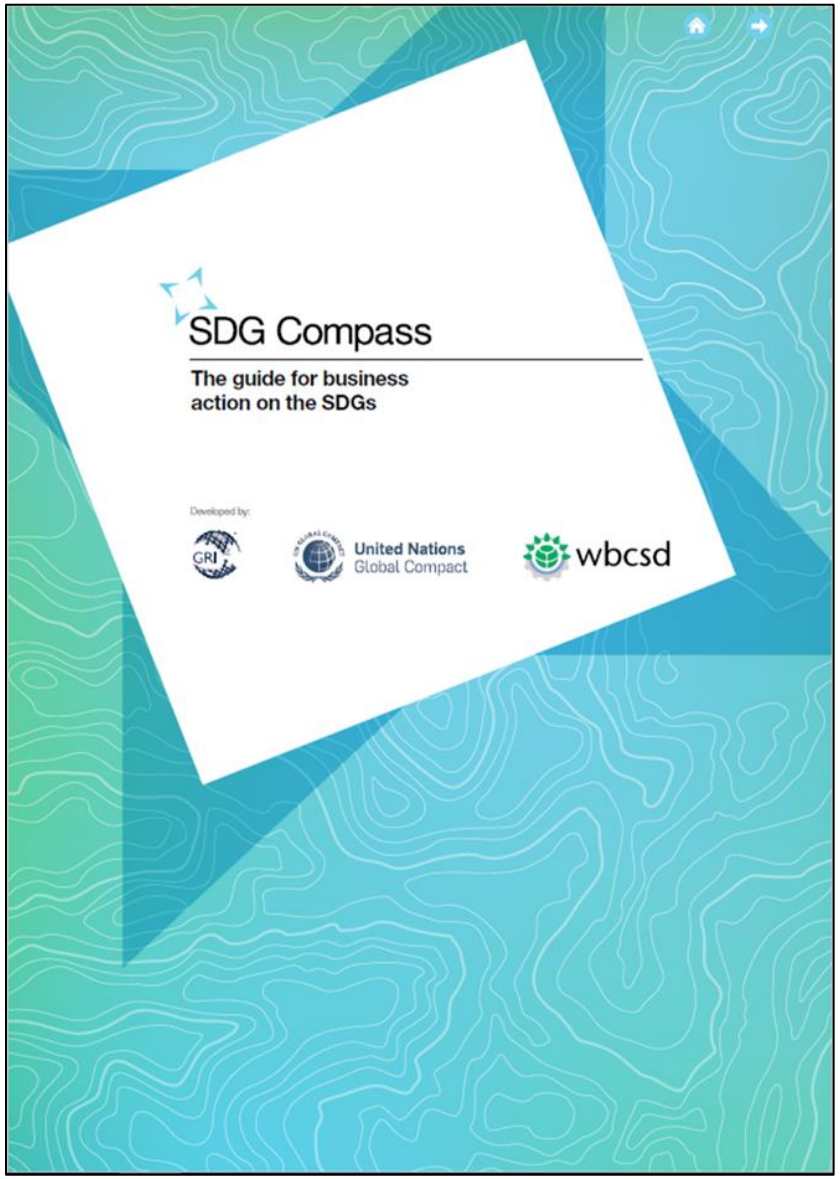


GETTING STARTED WITH THE SDGs

GETTING STARTED WITH THE SDGs (2015)



SDG COMPASS: GUIDE FOR BUSINESS ACTION ON THE SDGs (2016)



SDG COMPASS: STRENGTHENING CSR BY IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2030

SDG Compass

Home | The Goals | Business Tools | Business Indicators | Downloads

The SDG Compass provides guidance for companies on how they can align their strategies as well as measure and manage their contribution to the realization of the SDGs.

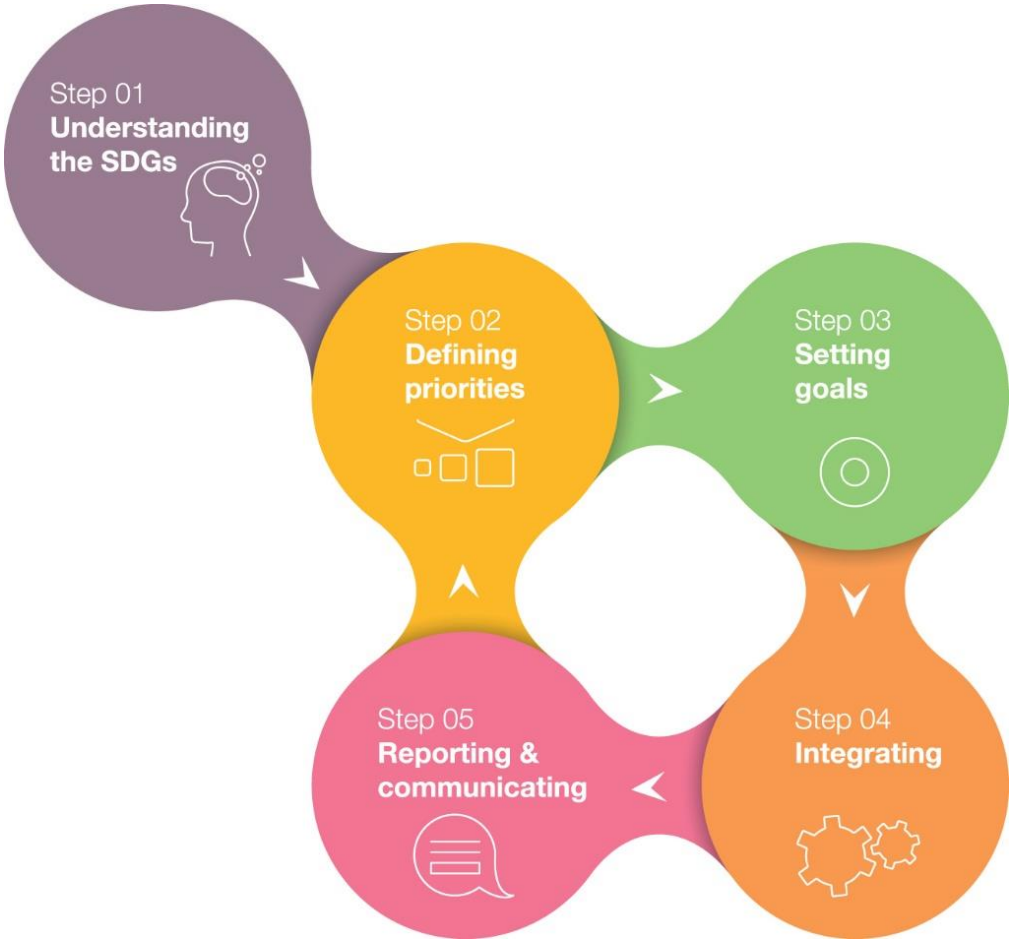
The steps

Our planet faces massive economic, social and environmental challenges. To combat these, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) define global priorities and aspirations for 2030. They represent an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate extreme poverty and put the world on a sustainable path.

Governments worldwide have already agreed to these goals. Now it is time for business to take action. The SDG Compass explains how the SDGs affect your business – offering you the tools and knowledge to put sustainability at the heart of your strategy business.

The guide presents five steps for companies to maximize their contribution to the SDGs. Companies can apply the five steps to set or align their course, depending on where they are on the journey of ensuring that sustainability is an outcome of core business strategy

SDG COMPASS



SDG Compass

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

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SDG COMPASS HIGHER EDUCATION

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND & PACIFIC EDITION

GETTING STARTED WITH THE SDGS IN UNIVERSITIES

A GUIDE FOR UNIVERSITIES, HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, AND THE ACADEMIC SECTOR

SDSN Australia/Pacific

IN COLLABORATION WITH

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK

ACTS INC. AUSTRALASIAN CAMPUSES TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

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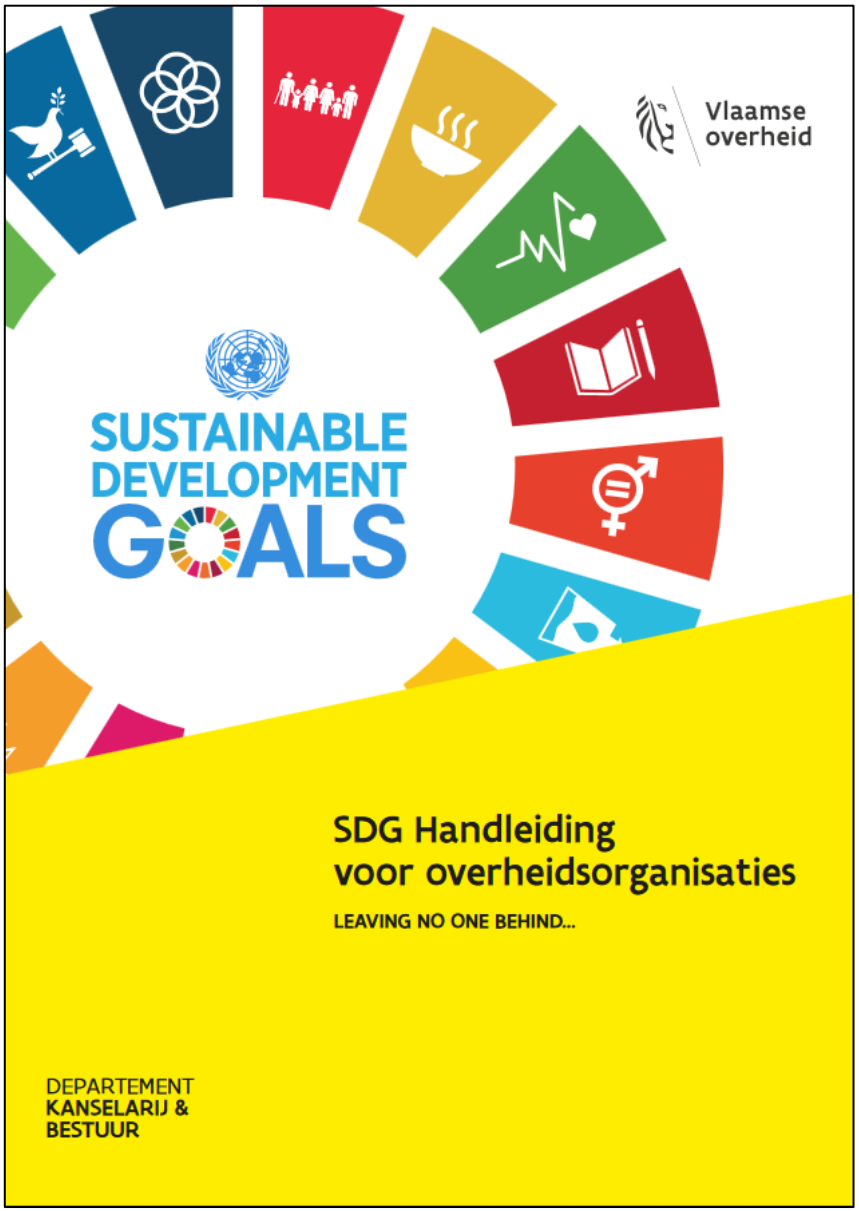
SDG HANDLEIDING VOOR OVERHEIDSORGANISATIES (2018)



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HOW TO BECOME SDG-PROOF?

CIFAL FLANDERS SDG TRAINING MANUAL

SDG SPIDERWEB: HOLISTIC SDG-ANALYSIS

SDG Compass

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SDG WHEEL: ASSESSMENT TOOL

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EXERCISE: CHOOSE LEAD SDG AND PUT IN CENTRE OF SDG WHEEL

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EXERCISE SDG WHEEL: SPIDERWEB

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EXERCISE: SDG SPIDERWEB

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AMBITION LEVEL ON SDG IMPLEMENTATION: RAISING THE BAR

	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 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 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.					

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WHAT IS THE AMBITION LEVEL OF YOUR ORGANISATION?

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

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unitar
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
5
4
3
2
1
0
ACTION

EXERCISE: DEFINE YOUR SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

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SDG STRATEGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION: TOWARDS THE 'SDG-PROOF CAMPUS'

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eco campus

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SDG ROADMAP: HOW TO MAKE YOUR ORGANISATION SDG-PROOF?

WRITE A SHORT AND CRYSTEL CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF (THE FINALITY OF) YOUR ORGANISATION (ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE)

CHOOSE A 'LEAD SDG', THIS IS THE MOST APPROPRIATE SDG OF YOUR ULTIMATE GOAL OF YOUR ORGANISATION AND MOTIVATE YOUR CHOICE

WHAT IS THE POSSIBLE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACT OF THIS LEAD SDG (= OF THE KEY OBJECTIVE OF YOUR ORGANISATION) ON THE OTHER 14 SDGs?

ASSESS GOVERNANCE, FAIR OPERATING PRACTICES (ETHICS), CONFLICT & COLLABORATION:
- CHECK THE PRINCIPLES OF SDG 16 (PEACE): 3 LEVELS
- CHECK THE PRINCIPLES OF SDG 17 (PARTNERSHIP): 3 LEVELS
- CHECK THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: 5 TOPICS

MAKE A TOP 5 OF THE MOST IMPACTFUL SDGs OF YOUR ORGANISATION AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY ARE INTERLINKED

SET SMART GOALS FOR EACH OF THOSE 5 SDGs

INCLUDE / INTEGRATE THESE SMART GOALS

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SDG ROADMAP: MAKE YOUR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SDG-PROOF

ASSESS: STRONG SUSTAINABILITY (PLANETARY BOUNDARIES!)

ASSESS: SUPPORT & 'GLOCALISING' STRENGHTS (OTHER CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS, … CONTEXT)

ASSESS: URGENCY (URGENT SOCIETAL NEED?)

ASSESS: STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

ASSESS: AMBITION LEVEL (TOWARDS TRANSITION?)

ASSESS: DUE DILIGENCE (HUMAN RIGHTS)

COMMUNICATE & EVALUATE (AND ADAPT IF NEEDED)

ASSESS: ADDED VALUE OF USING THE SDGs

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EXERCISE: DEFINE THE LEAD SDG OF YOUR ORGANISATION

AND THE P OF PLEASURE

TWISTER-SIZEE SDG WHEEL AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AMSTERDAM

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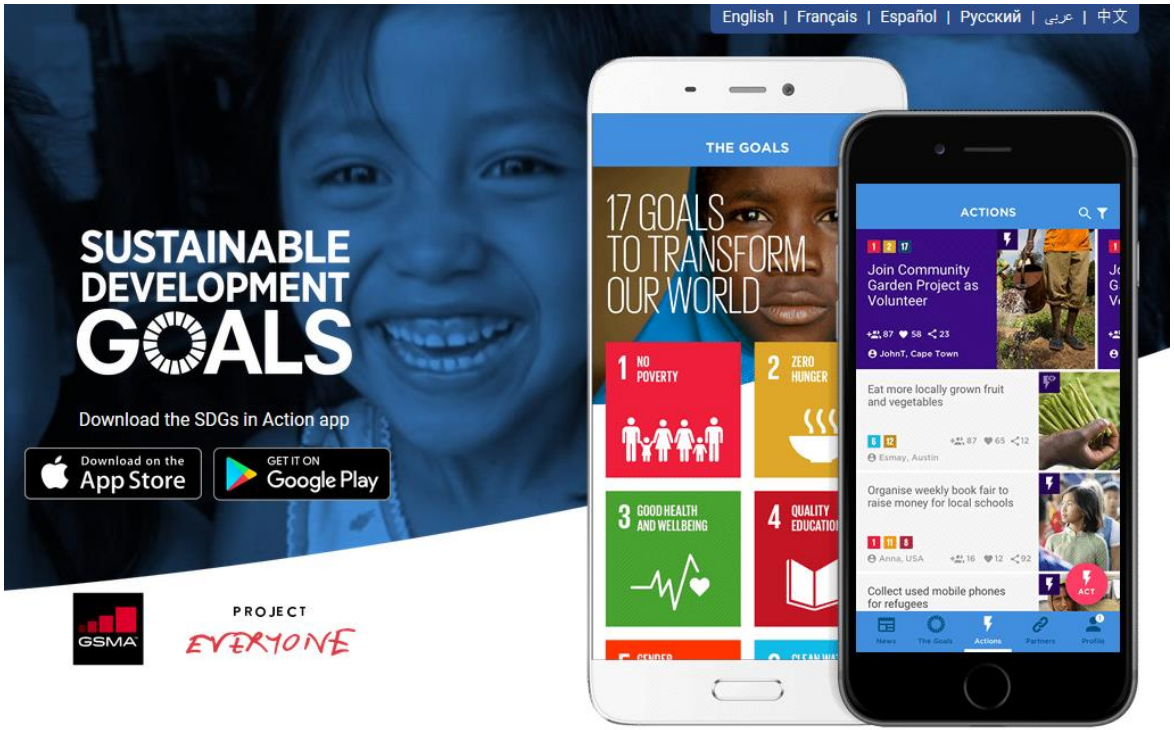
SDG IN ACTION APP



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AND WHAT ABOUT THE SDGs?

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