



*The Sustainable Development Goals
A Global Vision for Local Business Action*

*Peter Wollaert
UNITAR Fellow
Managing Director CIFAL Flanders*

Voka KvK Vlaams-Brabant, Leuven, 26 05 2016



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UN Training & Competence Centre launched in October 2015 and located in Antwerp

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Organise trainings, e-learnings, lectures and public events: **Action Learning for Smart Sustainability**

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CIFAL GLOBAL NETWORK: HQ GENEVA & 15 REGIONAL HUBS







BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY FOR AGENDA 2030





THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

Preamble recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Preamble Harsh and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the neglect of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Preamble It is essential, if man is not to be compelled to live precariously in a fear-ridden world, to reaffirm against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Preamble It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations,

Preamble The people of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

declared as one of their purposes to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Preamble Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Preamble A common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Preamble We, the Members of the United Nations, have proclaimed this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, in the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2 Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether the territory in question is independent, trust, non-self-governing, or under any other form of temporary arrangement.

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

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

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

Article 6 Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10 Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of his acts or omissions until he has been proved guilty according to the law. 3. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of his acts or omissions if it does not appear from the law that his acts or omissions were punishable by law at the time they were committed.

Article 12 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the territory of each state. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. 2. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 15 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality.

Article 16 1. Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, free and equality of rights. 2. No restrictions shall be placed on the right of marriage. Marriage and the family shall be protected by society and the State.

Article 17 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, freedom, within the limits of law, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching, and freedom, within the limits of law, to receive instruction in religion.

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

Article 20 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. 2. No one shall be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Article 22 Everyone has the right to social security. This right shall be based on the contribution of an individual to the general wealth of society.

Article 23 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone who works has the right to a just and favourable remuneration.

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

Article 25 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and education. 2. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and vocational education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Article 26 1. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial and religious groups, and shall foster the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. 2. Parents have a primary right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27 1. Everyone has the right to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28 Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, and the other rights, shall be fully realized.

Article 29 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare of the community. 3. These rights and freedoms shall be exercised by everyone in conformity with the principles and provisions of this Declaration.

Article 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to carry out any act which would deprive any other of the rights and freedoms hereof.



10 Principles of the UN Global Compact



Human Rights

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2: ensure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.



Labour

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and recognize effectively the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4: eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5: effectively abolish child labour; and
Principle 6: eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.



Environment

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



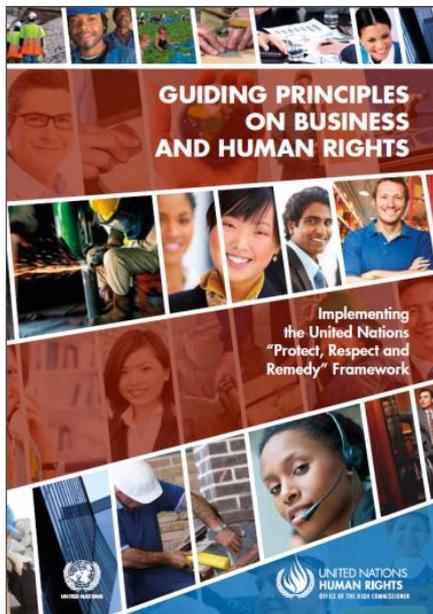
Anti-Corruption

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



UN Special Representative **John Ruggie** proposed a framework on business & human rights to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2008, resting on three pillars:

1. the state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business;
2. the corporate responsibility to respect human rights; and
3. greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial.



NEWS RELEASE



16 June 2011

New Guiding Principles on Business and human rights endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council

GENEVA – In an unprecedented step, the United Nations Human Rights Council has endorsed a new set of Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights* designed to provide -for the first time- a global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity.

"The Council's endorsement establishes the Guiding Principles as the authoritative global reference point for business and human rights," said John Ruggie, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Business and Human Rights. "They will also provide civil society, investors and others the tools to measure real progress in the daily lives of people."

The Guiding Principles are the product of six years of research led by Professor Ruggie from Harvard University, involving governments, companies, business associations, civil society, affected individuals and groups, investors and others around the world. They are based on 47 consultations and site visits in more than 20 countries; an online consultation that attracted thousands of visitors from 120 countries; and voluminous research and submissions from experts from all over the world.

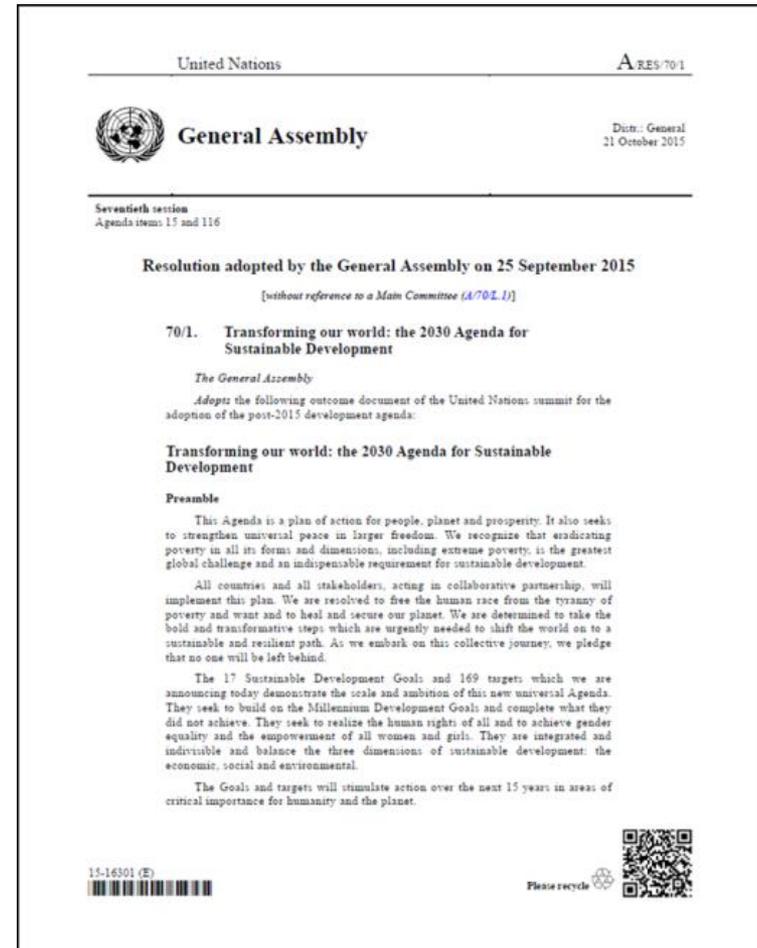
The new standards outline how States and businesses should implement the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework in order to better manage business and human rights challenges.

Under the 'State Duty to Protect,' the Guiding Principles recommend how governments should provide greater clarity of expectations and consistency of rule for business in relation to human rights. The 'Corporate Responsibility to Respect' principles provide a blueprint for companies on how to know and show that they are respecting human rights. The 'Access to Remedy' principles focus on ensuring that where people are harmed by business activities, there is both adequate accountability and effective redress, judicial and non-judicial.

In giving its endorsement, the Human Rights Council commended Professor Ruggie for developing the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, and recognized the role of the Guiding Principles in providing comprehensive recommendations for its implementation.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

www.ohchr.org
Email: press-info@ohchr.org
Tel: +41 22 917 9310
Tel: +41 22 917 9383



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

DECEMBER 2015: 21st CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP) TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (FCCC)



United Nations



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1

Date: Limited
12 December 2015

Original: English

Conference of the Parties

Twenty-first session
Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

Agenda item 4(b)

Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)

Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an
agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention
applicable to all Parties

ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 1/CP.17 on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action,

Also recalling Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention,

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

Welcoming the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/1, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in particular its goal 13, and the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,

Recognizing that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires the widest possible cooperation by all countries, and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions,

Also recognizing that deep reductions in global emissions will be required in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and emphasizing the need for urgency in addressing climate change,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples,

GE.15-21932(E)

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



Latest News

Afghanistan holds national urban conference
11/09/2015

Japanese Ambassador opens pre-school
built through Un-Habitat infrastructure...
11/05/2015

DIMSUR holds third Executive Board meeting
11/05/2015

Burkina Faso holds first ever National Urban
Forum
11/05/2015

Home Conference PrepCom1 PrepCom2 Regional and Thematic meetings
Issue Papers and Policy Units Member States UN & IGOs Major Groups / Stakeholders
Documents Media Together Towards Habitat III Habitat III Newsletter

Habitat III is the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, to take place in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 – 20 October, 2016.. This was decided in General Assembly [Resolution 66/207](#) and [69/226](#). [Resolution 67/216](#) decided on modalities, preparatory activities and format of the conference. [Resolution 69/226](#) decided on host-country and dates of the third session of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference.

Habitat III offers Member States an opportunity to discuss a New Urban Agenda that will focus on policies and strategies that can result in effectively harnessing the power and forces behind urbanization.

What will Habitat III offer?



The Global Goals for Sustainable Development

- Starters Package: 'Start to SDG'
- From Triple Bottom Line to 5 Ps
- 17 Goals, 169 Targets & 229 Indicators
- Leadership & Skills (Education for Sustainable Development)
- Communication & Participation (cfr. Utrecht)

Localising & Implementing Agenda 2030

- SDG Company: ISO 26000, GRI G4, CSR Risk Check (Voka)
- SDG City: Sustainability Projects & Campaigns in Local Authorities (VVSG)
- SDG Organisation: in preparation

Future Proof Entrepreneurship

- Corporate Social Responsibility 2.0: Business & Human Rights (Ruggie)
- Social Entrepreneurship & Social Economy
- Smart & Disruptive Business Innovation

Smart & Sustainable Cities & Habitat III





IN-COMPANY TRAININGS







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My home ▶ My courses ▶ Sustainable Urbanization ▶ CL2015

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 - Badges
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ACTIVITIES

- Forums
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Collaborative Leadership 2015

Welcome to the Collaborative Leadership Course!

Your progress ?



- About the Course
- Learner Guide
- User Guide
- Course Announcements
- Technical Support
- Welcome! Introduce Yourself



UN TALKS: PUBLIC LECTURES WITH UN KEYNOTE SPEAKERS













DUURZAME ONTWIKKELINGS DOELSTELLINGEN

17 DOELSTELLINGEN OM ONZE WERELD TE TRANSFORMEREN

8 juni 2016, VAC Gent

Startdag Wij-de wereld

Partners voor de 'Sustainable Development Goals'

Sprekers:

prof. dr. ir. Jan Rotmans

Peter Wollaert, CIFAL Flanders | UNITAR

Sabine Denis, The SHIFT

Wim Dries, Burgemeester stad Genk

dr. ir. Eric de Deckere, Havenbedrijf Antwerpen

Katrien Moens, VOKA

Jan Wyckaert, Vredeseilanden

Werk aan de winkel voor u en ik : wij moeten de wereld veranderen ! Want daar komt de beslissing van de Verenigde Naties over de Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) op neer. Ook in de ambities voor Vlaanderen komen de SDG's voor, ze werden alle geïntegreerd in de *Visionnota 2050*. En het is tijd om er mee aan de slag te gaan.

Maar hoe? Kom op 8 juni naar de startdag en laat u enthousiasmeren en inspireren zodat we samen de doelstellingen waar kunnen maken in Vlaanderen én de wij-de wereld. Om de SDG's te doen slagen is engagement en samenwerking nodig tussen tal van organisaties, bedrijven, banken, NGO's, scholen, universiteiten en overheden. De instellingen waar wij voor werken dus. Laat ons mee het goede voorbeeld geven!

Wat zijn goede voorbeelden? Op 8 juni komen meerdere organisaties, federaties, bedrijven en koplopers uit verschillende geledingen van onze maatschappij erover vertellen. En met Jan Rotmans, grondlegger van de transitieaanpak, hebben we een visionair en pionier in zijn vakgebied op de affiche.

Schrijf u hier in : <http://do.vlaanderen.be/08-juni-startdag-wij-de-wereld-over-sdgs>

De Sustainable Development Goals maken deel uit van de resolutie die de staats- en regeringsleiders van de 193 VN-staten in september 2015 goedkeurden. De resolutie bevat een visie, 17 sustainable development goals (SDG's) en 169 subdoelen die de wereld tegen 2030 moet behalen. In 2016 vertaalt zich dat in concrete doelstellingen en initiatieven in de regio's en landen zelf. Voor Vlaanderen werden alle SDG's geïntegreerd in de Visionnota

2050 van de Vlaamse Regering. Ook andere organisaties, scholen en bedrijven zijn direct op de trein gesprongen. Er leeft dus al heel wat rond de SDG's in Vlaanderen.

Alle info en programma:

<http://do.vlaanderen.be/08-juni-startdag-wij-de-wereld-over-sdgs>



In samenwerking met:



Duurzame Ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen/Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's):





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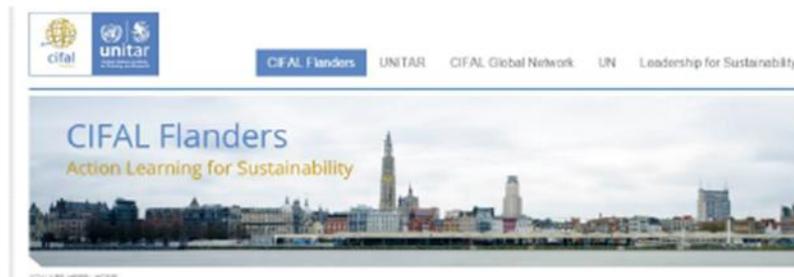
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HAVE A LOOK AT OUR NEW WEBSITE

WWW.CIFAL-FLANDERS.ORG





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

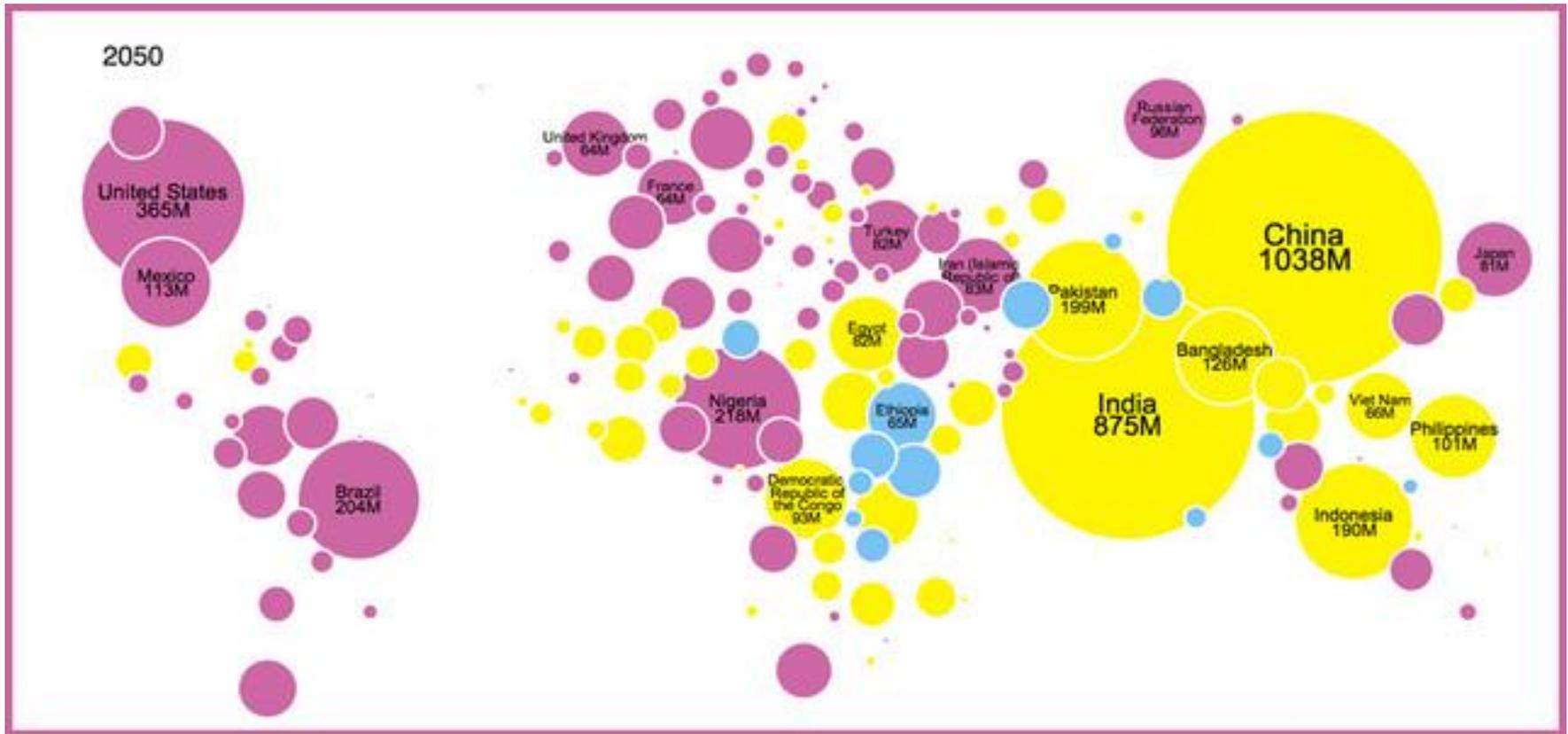


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GETTING STARTED WITH SDGs IN YOUR COMPANY



UN: BY 2050, 70% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL BE URBAN



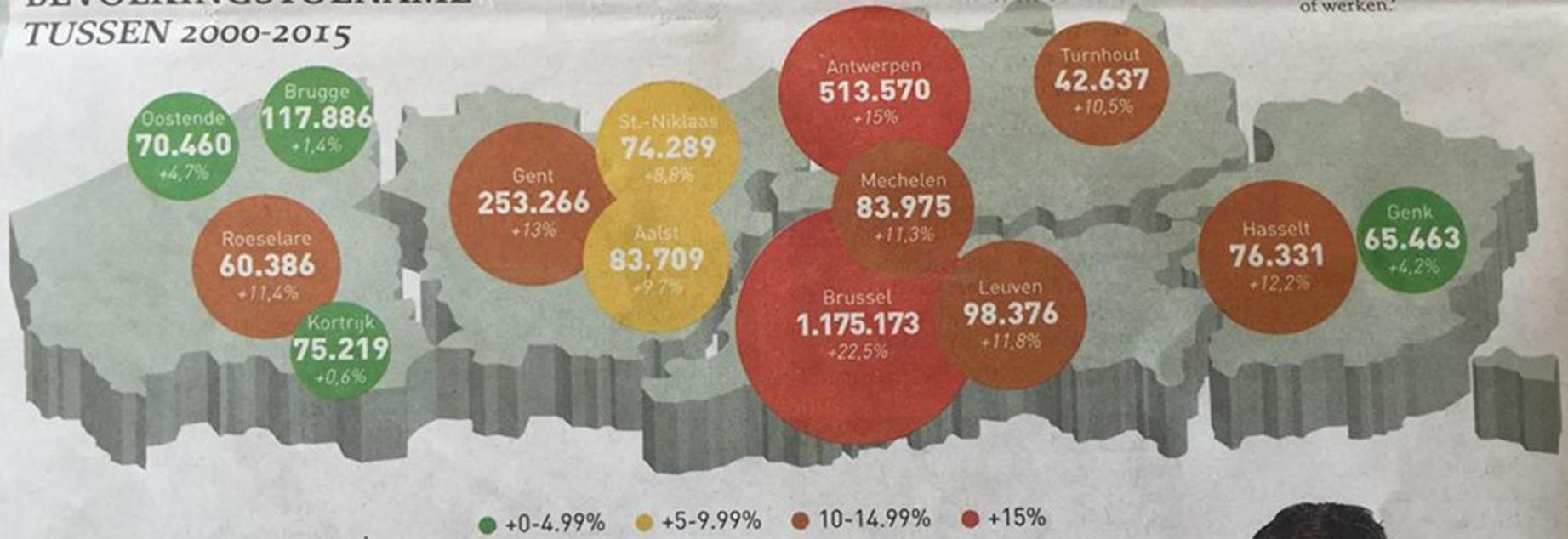






BEVOLKINGSTOENAME TUSSEN 2000-2015

waar je ging winkelen, studeren
of werken.'





Definitions of Sustainability

Sustainable Development (SD)

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



-- Brundtland Commission, 1987 --

Sustainability

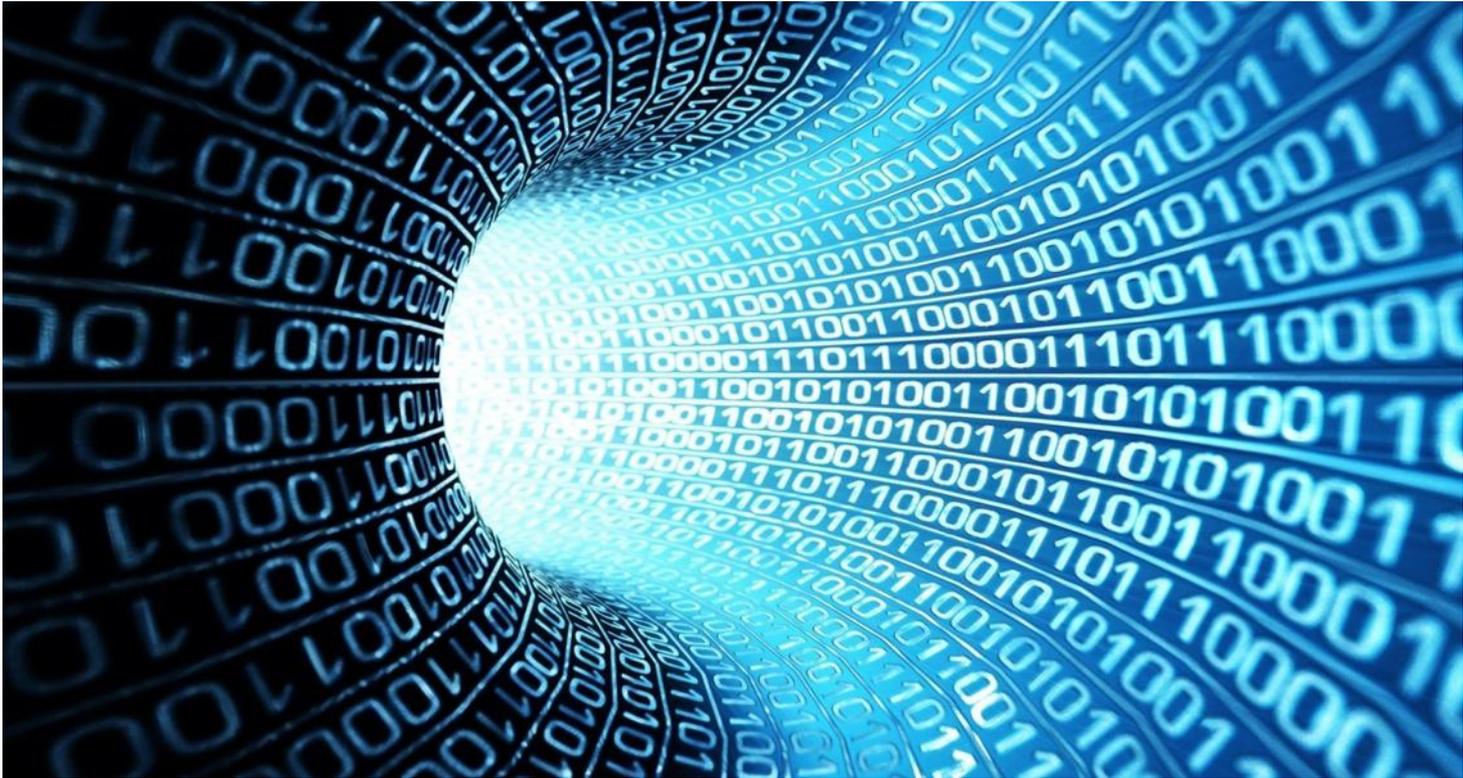
The possibility that human and other forms of life on earth
will flourish forever.

-- John Ehrenfeld, Professor Emeritus. MIT --

Sustainable Development (SD)

Enough - for all -- forever.

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



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



The Connectivity Declaration reads:

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

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

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

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

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

Let's #CONNECTTHEWORLD to achieve our #GLOBALGOALS.



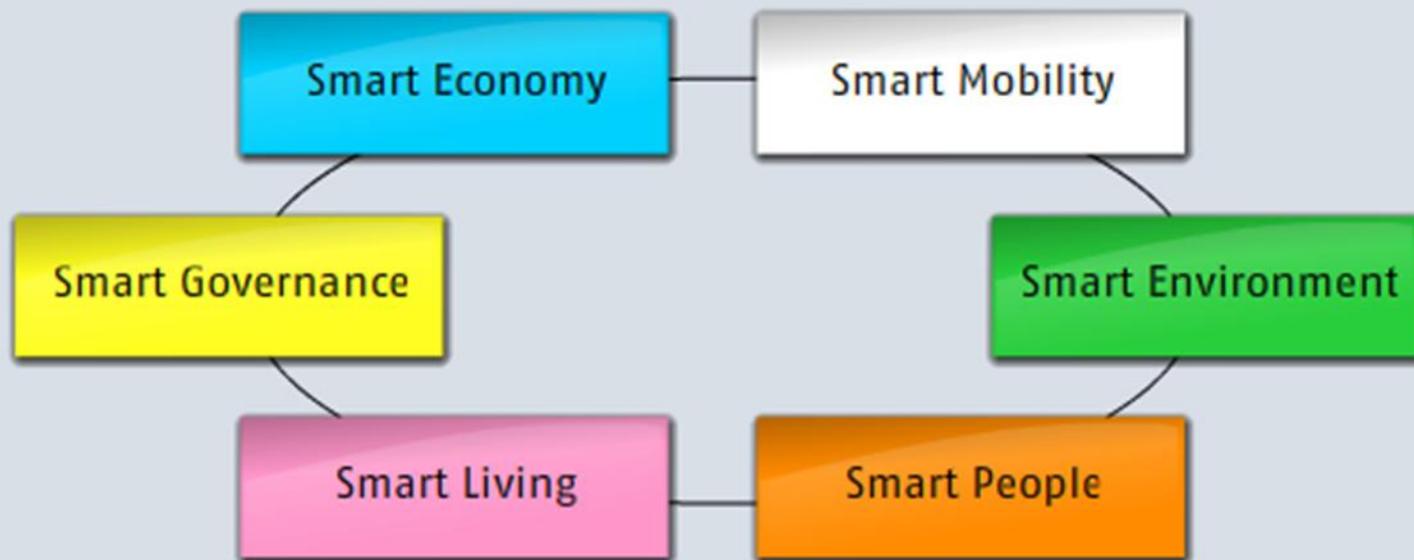
I BELIEVE

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



The smart city model

A Smart City is a city well performing in 6 characteristics, built on the 'smart' combination of endowments and activities of self-decisive, independent and aware citizens.

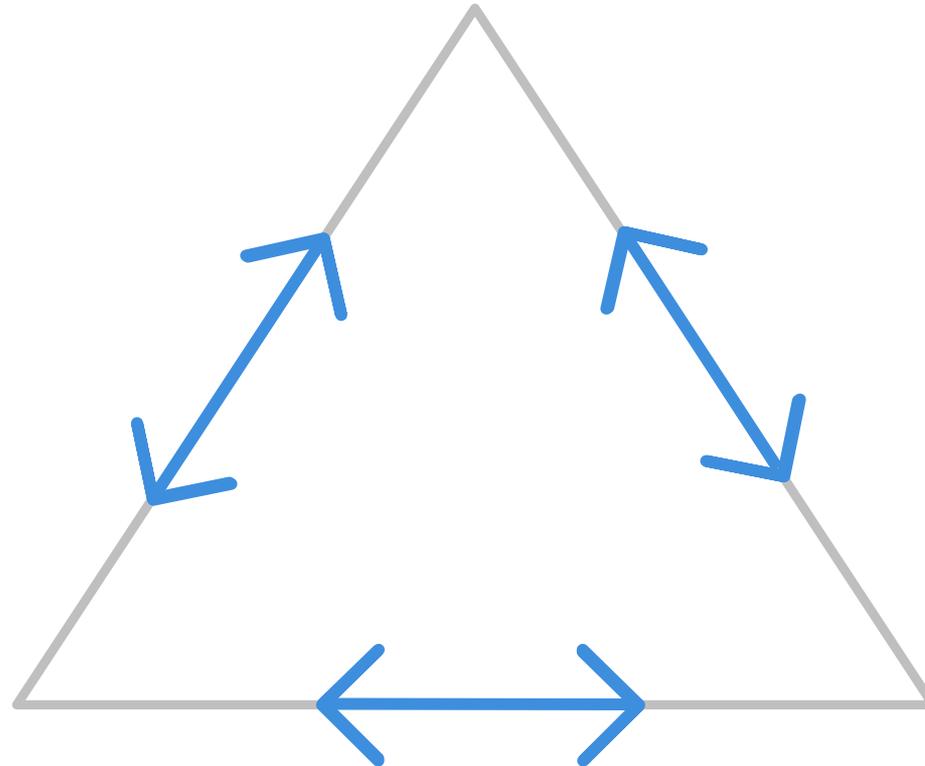


GLOCALISATION - LEVEL PLAYING FIELD - TRANSITION - PARADIGMA SHIFT





1. UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



3. Corporate Social Responsibility 2.0
& Social Business
& Social Economy
& Future Proof Business Models

2. Smart & Sustainable Cities





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)



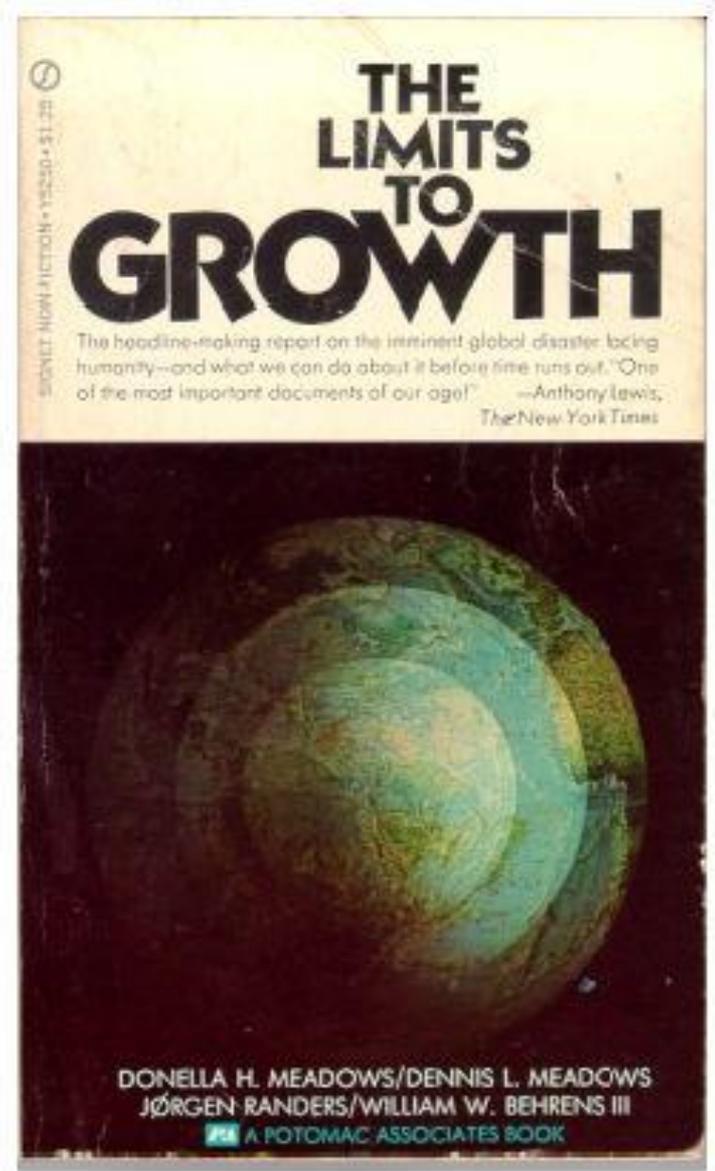


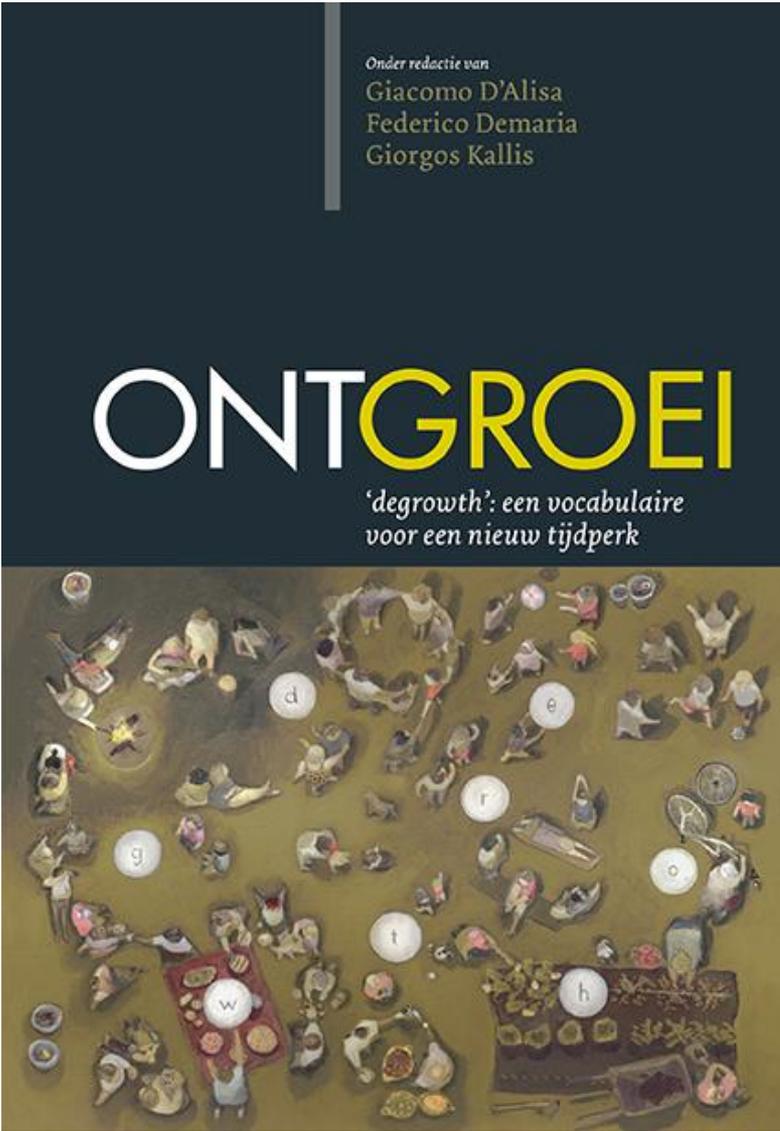
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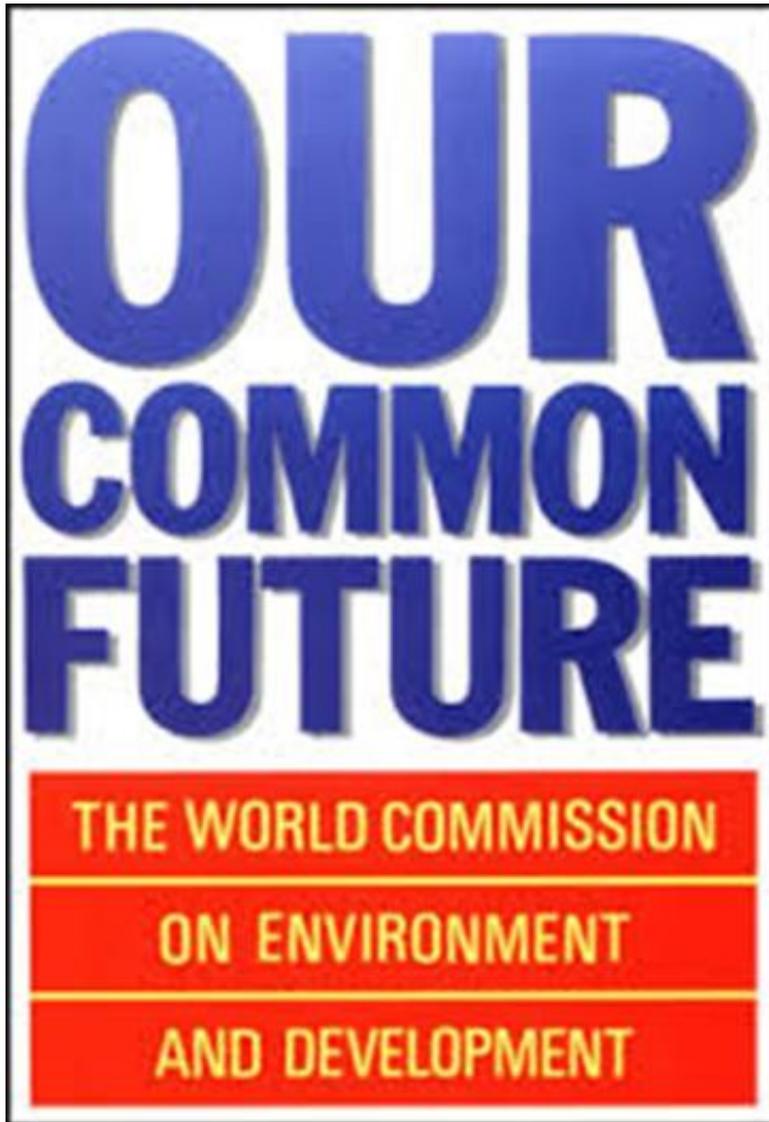














Background: Earth Summit, 1992



(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

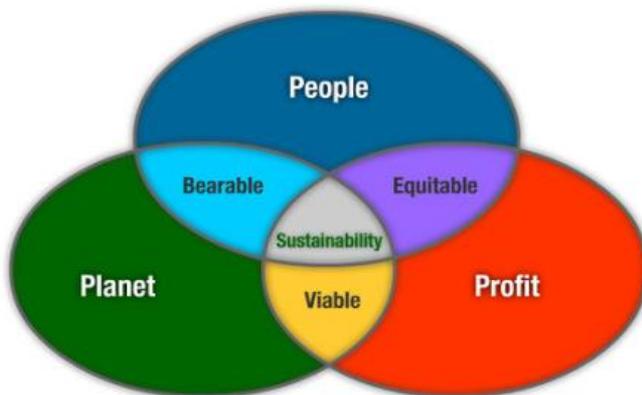
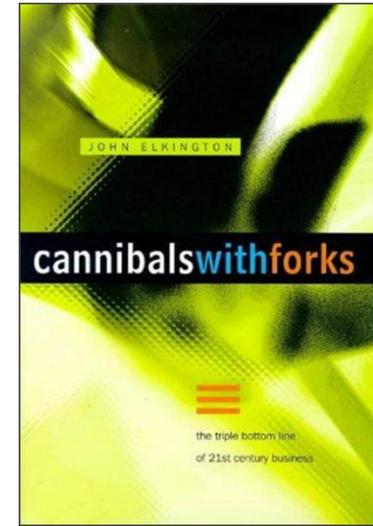
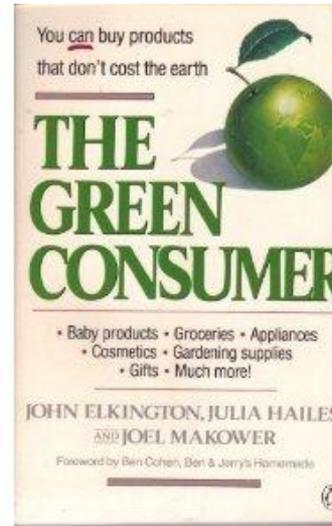
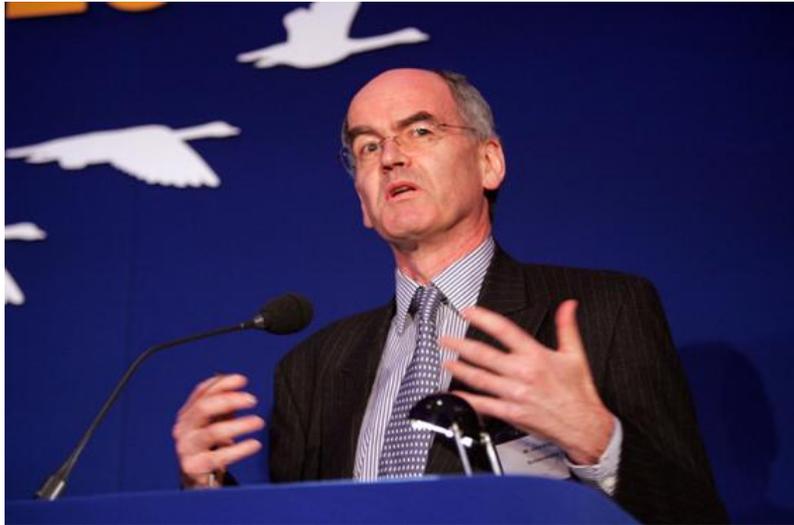
The Earth Summit – the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) June 3-14 – produced ***Agenda 21, a blueprint to rethink economic growth, to advance social equity and to ensure environmental protection.***

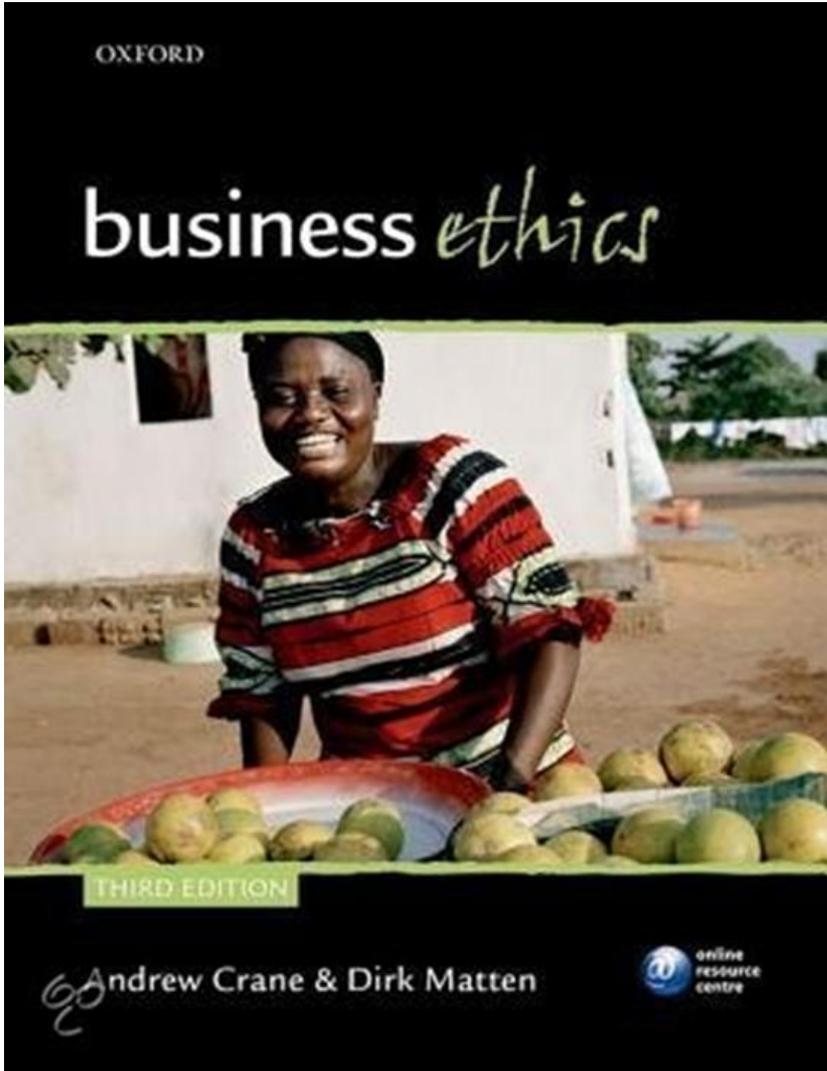
More than 178 Governments adopted: [Agenda 21](#), the [Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#), and the [Statement of Principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests](#).

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.



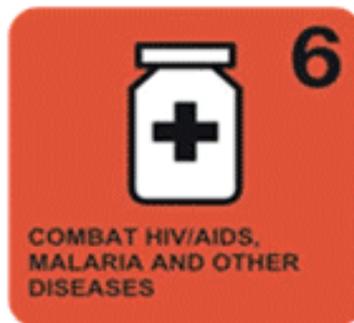
1997: John ELKINGTON (UK) 'TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE'







The 8 Millennium Development Goals





When?	2000-2015	2016-2030
Theme?	Poverty	Sustainable Development
Who?	United Nations	Participatory Process
Where?	Developing Countries	Universal
Amount?	8 goals	17 goals



THEN

Two parallel processes

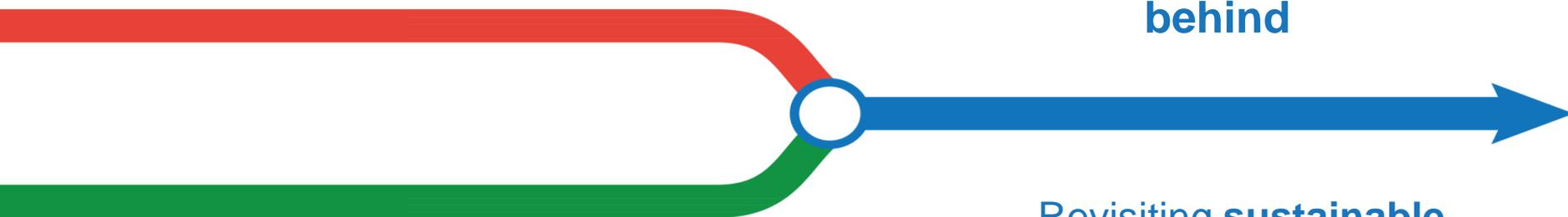
NOW

One holistic 2030 agenda

MDG TRACK

Strong focus on social dimension

Completing the **unfinished business** of the MDGs and **leaving no one behind**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK

Focus on environmental sustainability

Revisiting **sustainable development** with an integrated and balanced view of all key dimensions





People

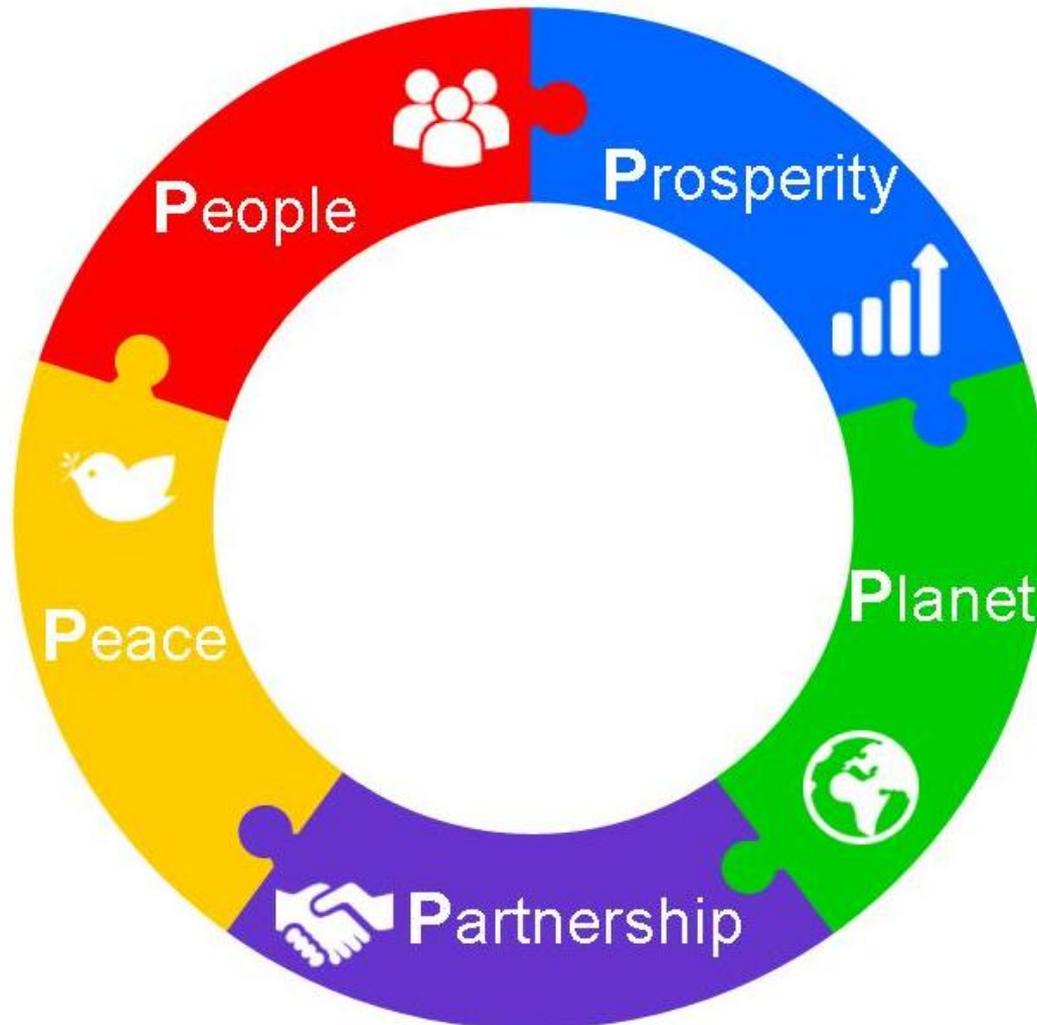
Prosperity (Profit)

Planet

+

Peace

Partnership (Participation)

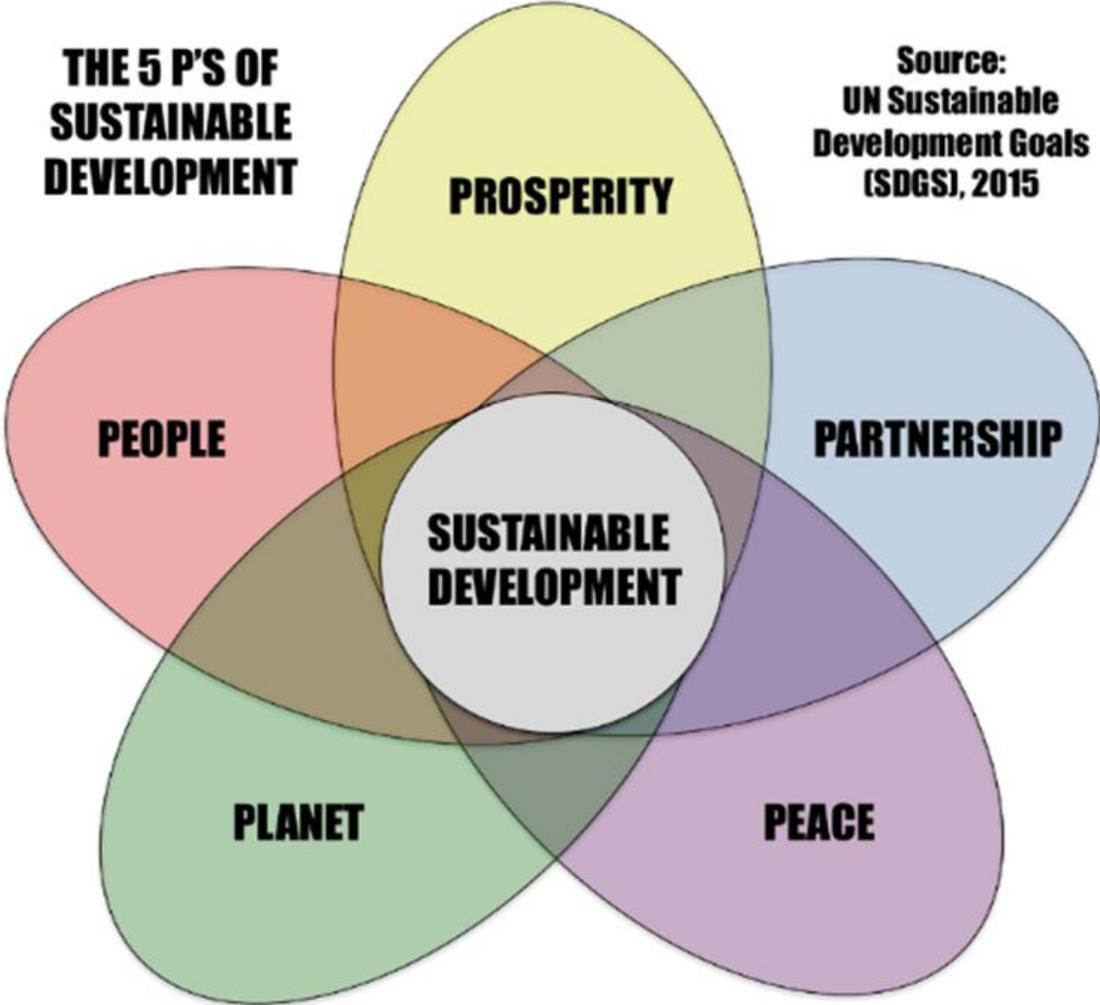






**THE 5 P'S OF
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

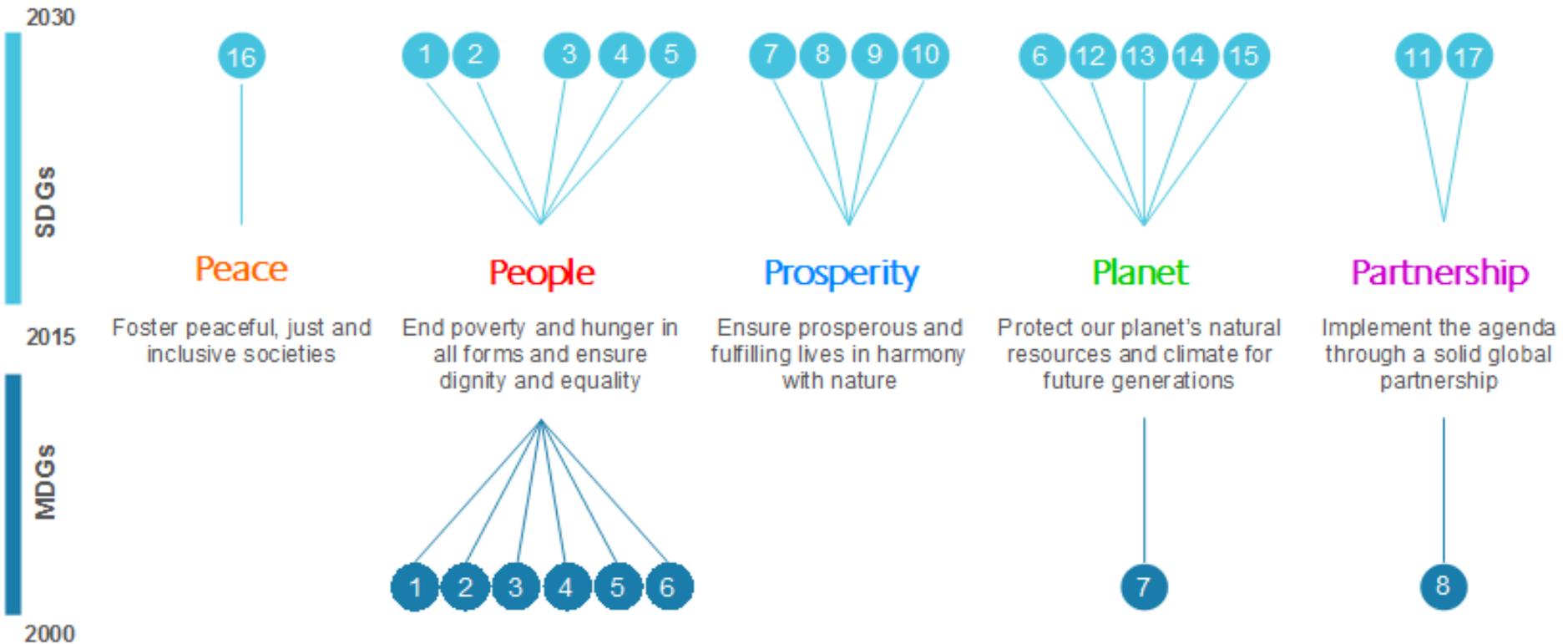
**Source:
UN Sustainable
Development Goals
(SDGs), 2015**



© Wayne Visser 2015



MDGs (2000-2015) versus POST-2015 AGENDA (2016-2030)





PEOPLE: NO POVERTY & ZERO HUNGER













Peace	1 Goal
People	2 + 3 Goals
Prosperity (Profit)	4 Goals
Planet	5 Goals
Partnership	2 Goals



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

Developed in collaboration with **TROLLBÄCK+COMPANY** | TheGlobalGoals@trollback.com | +1.212.529.1010
For queries on usage, contact: dpicampaigns@un.org



DUURZAME ONTWIKKELINGS DOELSTELLINGEN

17 DOELSTELLINGEN OM ONZE WERELD TE TRANSFORMEREN



17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





"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

“Agenda 2030 covers issues related to all Human Rights”

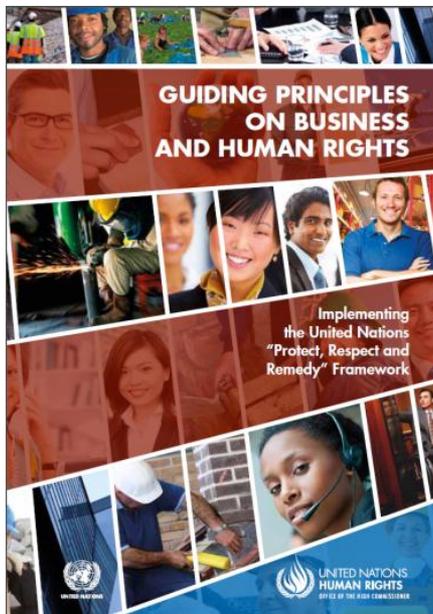
156 of the 169 targets are inextricably linked with human rights instruments

Sustainable Development Goals		Related human rights *
<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> 	<p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to an adequate standard of living [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27] • Right to social security [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26] • Equal rights of women in economic life [CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> 	<p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; correcting trade distortions, and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate food [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)] • International cooperation, including ensuring equitable distribution of world food supplies [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR arts. 2(1), 11(2)]
<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> 	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all ages</p> <p>Targets include reducing maternal mortality; ending preventable child deaths; ending or reducing AIDS other diseases; universal health coverage, affordable essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health care; vaccine research, and access to medicines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to life [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12] and children [CRC art. 6] • Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12]; and children [CRC art.24] • Special protection for mothers and children [ICESCR art.10] • Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)] • International cooperation [UDHR art. 28, DRTD arts. 3-4], particularly in relation to the right to health and children’s rights [ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4]



UN Special Representative **John Ruggie** proposed a framework on business & human rights to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2008, resting on three pillars:

1. the state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business;
2. the corporate responsibility to respect human rights; and
3. greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial.



NEWS RELEASE



16 June 2011

New Guiding Principles on Business and human rights endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council

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"The Council's endorsement establishes the Guiding Principles as the authoritative global reference point for business and human rights," said John Ruggie, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Business and Human Rights. "They will also provide civil society, investors and others the tools to measure real progress in the daily lives of people."

The Guiding Principles are the product of six years of research led by Professor Ruggie from Harvard University, involving governments, companies, business associations, civil society, affected individuals and groups, investors and others around the world. They are based on 47 consultations and site visits in more than 20 countries; an online consultation that attracted thousands of visitors from 120 countries; and voluminous research and submissions from experts from all over the world.

The new standards outline how States and businesses should implement the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework in order to better manage business and human rights challenges.

Under the 'State Duty to Protect,' the Guiding Principles recommend how governments should provide greater clarity of expectations and consistency of rule for business in relation to human rights. The 'Corporate Responsibility to Respect' principles provide a blueprint for companies on how to know and show that they are respecting human rights. The 'Access to Remedy' principles focus on ensuring that where people are harmed by business activities, there is both adequate accountability and effective redress, judicial and non-judicial.

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Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

www.ohchr.org
Email: press-info@ohchr.org
Tel: +41 22 917 9310
Tel: +41 22 917 9383



FR NL
Lid worden Nieuwsbrief Contact

↑ GOED BESTUUR ACTIVITEITEN OPLEIDINGEN SERVICES & TOOLS PUBLICATIES OVER GUBERNA



Stimulating the governance reflex 3 of 5

GUBERNA, het Instituut voor Bestuurders, heeft als doelstelling het bevorderen van deugdelijk bestuur in al zijn dimensies en voor alle types bedrijven. Zij doet dit zowel door het sensibiliseren, informeren en opleiden. Om deze doelstelling te realiseren vormt GUBERNA en haar leden (bestuurders, CEOs en topmanagers) een dynamisch platform voor de uitwisseling van ervaringen en de overdracht van kennis inzake governance.

My GUBERNA Login

Lid worden?

10 redenen om lid te worden!

Agenda

25 APR 2016 **de Week van de Ondernemers van 25 tot 28 april**
Overall in België Workshops en Lezingen

27 APR 2016 **Groeien? Uw Raad weet raad! Sessie 6/7 (Cyclus...**
Gent – ING Business Centre Gent (Zuiderpoort)
Activiteit in samenwerking
GUBERNA

28 APR 2016 **Regionaal Ledenforum - Bel&Bo - Michel Delfosse**
Deerlijk Ledenforum
GUBERNA

11 MEI 2016 **Opleiding Board Effectiveness (Dag 5)**
Gent Opleiding
GUBERNA

In de kijker

Cartoons 'Dag van de Bestuurder' 2016!



[Meer cartoons](#)

Nieuws

Groeien: uw Raad weet raad !

Interactieve sessies voor KMO's mbt "deugdelijk bestuur en groei"

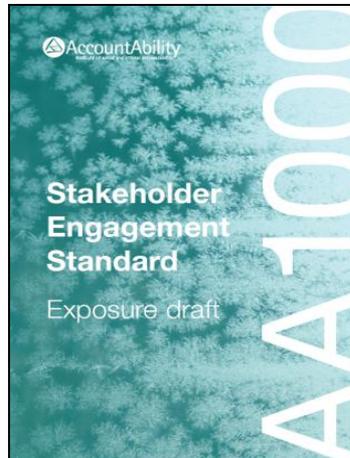
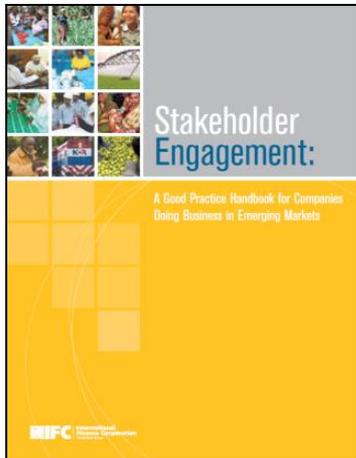
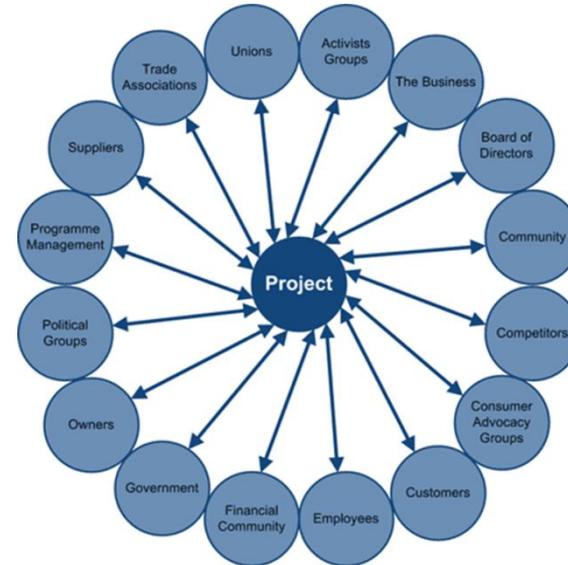
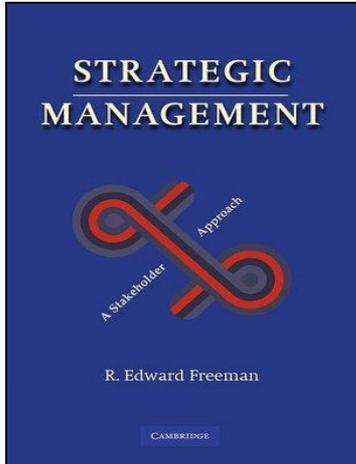
[Lees meer](#)

Public consultation: Building a Capital Markets Union

[Lees meer](#)

Merkelijke vooruitgang rond Federaal aandeelhouderschap &

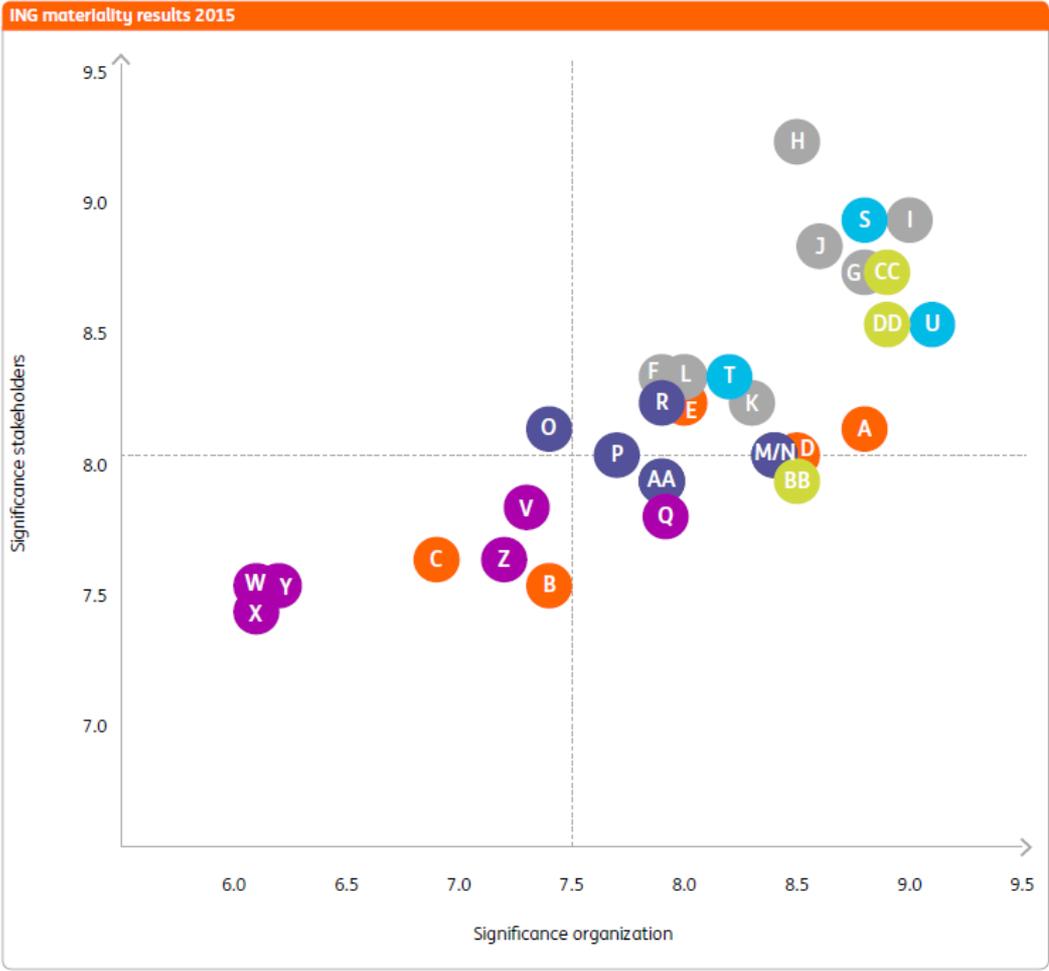




“A stakeholder is a person, group or organization that has interest or concern in an organization. Stakeholders can affect or be affected by the organization's actions, objectives and policies.”

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

MATERIALITY INDEX (EXAMPLE ING 2015)



- Economic contribution
- Putting the customer first
- Labour practices
- Fair operating practices
- Social and Environmental impact of our offices and operations
- Stakeholder engagement













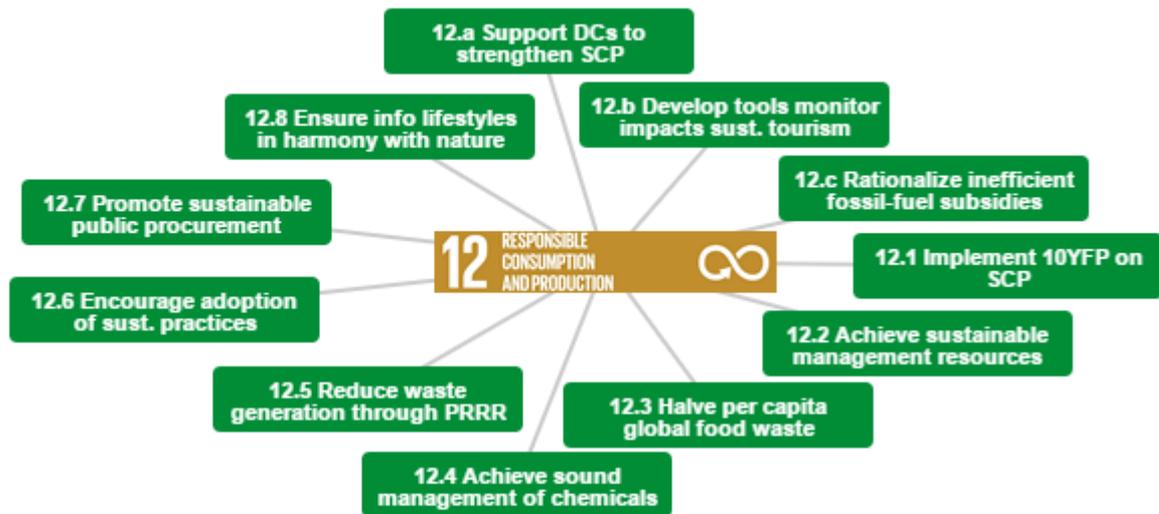
[UNEP Live](#)

Sustainable Development Goals Portal

SDG Synergies: Goals, Targets & Indicators



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



Sustainable Development Goal	Target	Indicator
------------------------------	--------	-----------



Finance

Finances

Technology

Technologie

Capacity-Building

Renforcement des capacités

Trade

Commerce

Systemic issues

Questions structurelles



Draft for public consultation – please do not cite

Table 1. Indicators used in the preliminary Global SDG Index and SDG Dashboard

SDG	Description/Label	Year(s)*	Source
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	2009-2013	World Bank (2016)
	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	2013	World Bank (2016)
2	Cereal yield (kg/ha)	2013	World Bank (2016)
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2013	World Bank (2016)
3	Healthy life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2013	WHO (2016a)
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score)	2014	Helliwell et al. (2015)
	Physician density (per 1,000 people)	2004-2013	WHO (2016a)
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2014	World Bank (2016)
	Expected years of schooling	2014	UNDP (2015)
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes, percentage	2001-2013	UNESCO (2015)
	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	1997-2014	WEF (2015)
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2012-2104	World Bank (2016)
5	Gender Inequality Index	2014	UNDP (2015)
	Improved water source (% of population with access)	2011-2015	World Bank (2016)
6	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2011-2015	World Bank (2016)
	Water Stress Score	2013	Gasset et al. (2013)
	Access to electricity (% of population)	2012	World Bank (2016)
7	Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)	2012-2013	World Bank (2016)
	GDP Growth Deviation	2001-2014	IMF (2015)
8	Unemployment (% of total labor force)	2009/2014	Computed: based on IMF (2015)
	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2012-2015	ITU (2015)
9	Percentage of population using the internet	2014	ITU (2015)
	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	2005-2012	UNDP (2015)
	Gini index	2003-2012	World Bank (2016)
11	Mean annual concentration of PM2.5 in urban areas	2013	World Bank (2016)
12	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2012	Malik (2013)
13	CO2 emissions/GDP, PPP (tCO2/000\$)	2012	IEA (2014)
	CO2 emissions per capita (tCO2/capita)	2011	World Bank (2016)
14	Ocean Health Index	2015	Conservation International (2015)
	Percentage of marine sites important to biodiversity that are completely protected	2013	Butchart et al. (2015)
15	Weighted Red List Change per year	2014	Rodrigues et al. (2014)
	Annual change in forest area (%)	2001/2014	YCELP & CIESIN (2014)
	Percentage of terrestrial sites important to biodiversity that are completely protected	2013	Butchart et al. (2015)
16	Homicides per 100,000 population	2008-2012	UNDP (2015)
	Prison population per 100,000 people	2002-2013	UNDP (2015)
	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.	2006-2015	Gallup (2015)
	Corruption Perceptions Index	2015	Transparency International (2014)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	2013	OECD (2016)
	For all other countries: Government revenue (% of GDP)	2013	World Bank (2016)
	Health, Education and R&D spending (%GDP)	2005-2014	UNDP (2015)

* Data for the latest available year is used.

** As explained in footnote 5 this indicator addresses only parts of SDG 12 and could also fit under SDG 6. Suggestions for better tracking SDG 12 are particularly welcome.



Sustainable Development Goals: Are the rich countries ready?

Christian Kroll
with a foreword by Kofi Annan

SGI Sustainable
Governance
Indicators



| BertelsmannStiftung

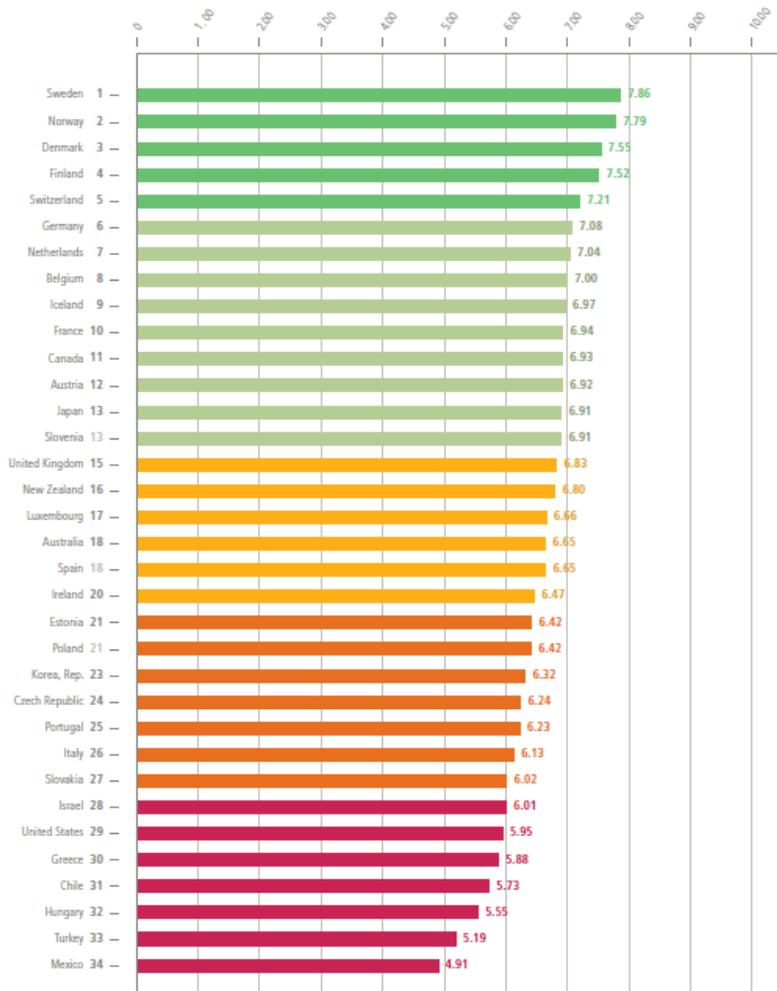


Goal	Headline indicators
Goal 1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)
Goal 2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)
	Cereal yield per hectare
Goal 3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)
	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Goal 4	Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant age group)
	PISA score
Goal 5	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
	School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
Goal 6	Improved water source (% of population with access)
	Water Stress Score
Goal 7	Access to electricity (% of population)
	Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)
Goal 8	Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population)
	Average annual per capita GDP over the past 5 years
Goal 9	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)
Goal 10	Palma ratio
	Gini index
Goal 11	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements
	Mean annual concentration of PM2.5 in urban areas
Goal 12	Municipal solid waste generation (kg per capita)
	CO2 emissions per capita
Goal 13	Losses from natural disasters (% GNI)
	Share of marine areas that are protected
Goal 14	Fraction of fish stocks overexploited and collapsed (by exclusive economic zone)
	Red List Index
Goal 15	Annual change in forest area
	Homicides per 100,000 population
Goal 16	Corruption Perception Index
	For high-income and upper-middle-income countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)
Goal 17	For low- and lower-middle-income countries: Government revenues (% GNI)
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score)

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

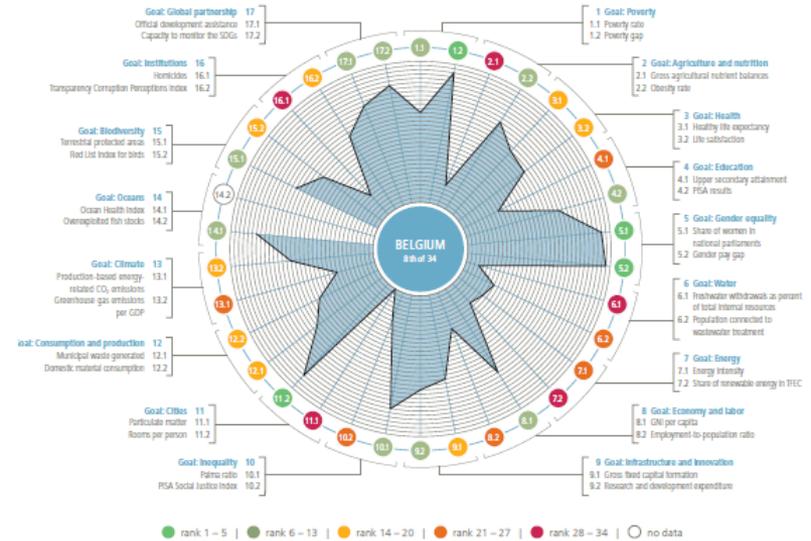


The world's first SDG Index



The SDG Index illustrates the overall performance of each OECD country based on the 17 goals and 34 indicators examined in the study. In sum, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland are best prepared to meet the SDGs and in a good position to foster sustainable development by 2030. However, even these countries are faced with particular challenges, as the country profiles in this study illustrate.

Country profiles | Belgium



Overall

Belgium ranks eighth out of 34 countries across all dimensions of the SDG Index. The country is among the top ten in nine of the 34 indicators, four of those in the top five. Belgium's performance, however, varies considerably. For three indicators the country finds itself among the bottom five.

Strengths

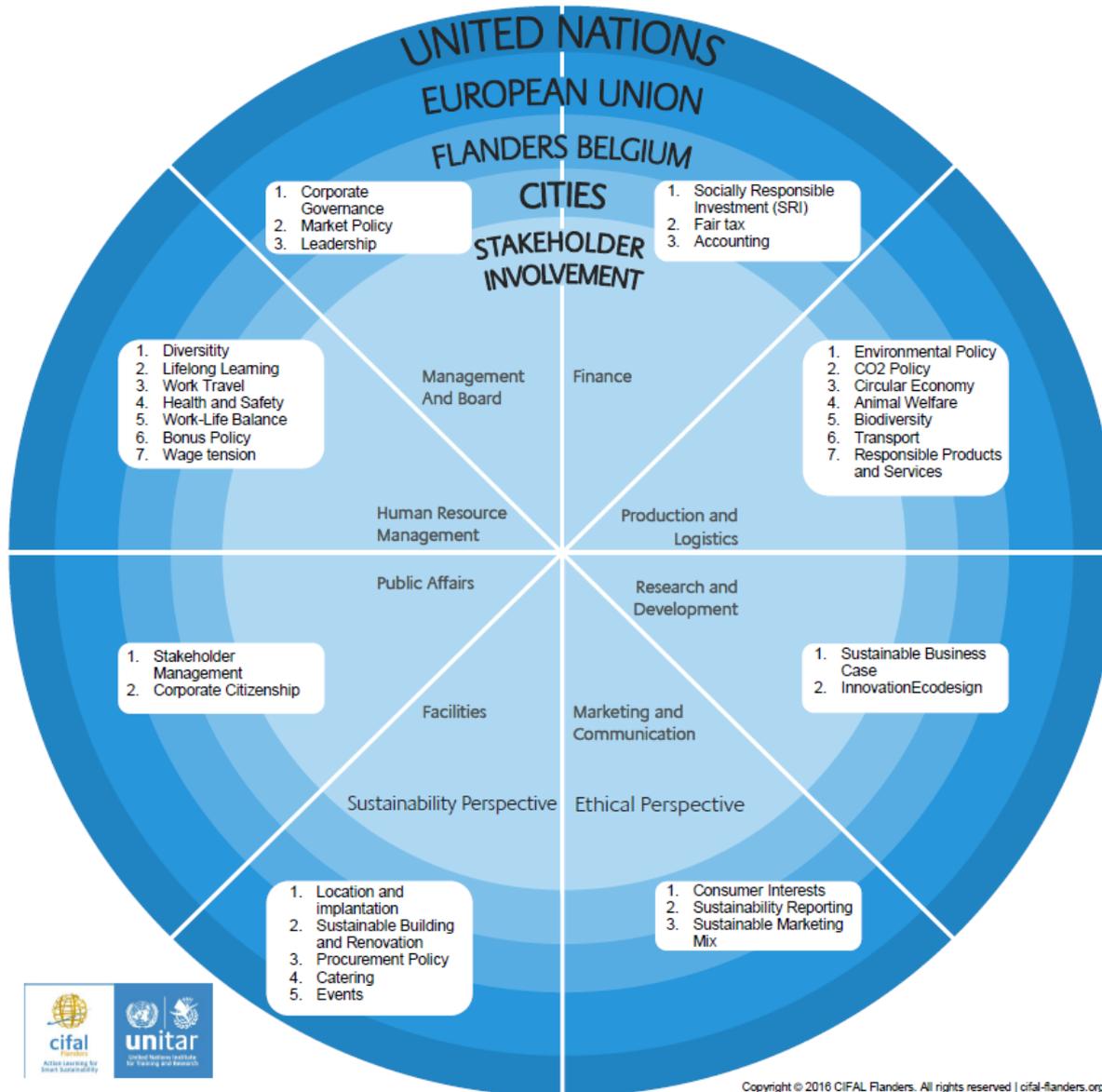
Belgium does particularly well in terms of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (goal 5). With a relatively low gender pay gap of 6.4 percent and a national parliament which is 41.3 percent female, Belgium ranks second and third respectively. By contrast, the average gender pay gap across the OECD is 15.5 percent. With 2.2 rooms per person, Belgians also enjoy considerable domestic space, which places the country among the top five. In addition, the country ranks among the top five on the poverty gap (the percentage by which the mean income of the poor falls below the poverty line). This position, combined with a relatively favorable income gap between rich and poor (seventh, with a Palma ratio of 0.9), illustrates Belgium's relative success at tackling poverty and inequality.

Weaknesses

Belgium ranks last for particulate matter air pollution, with many Belgians exposed to levels exceeding World Health Organization safety thresholds. Half of all OECD manage to keep within these limits. In addition, Belgium annually withdraws 51.8 percent of its total renewable freshwater resources, putting it at 31st among the 34 OECD countries, and indicating that the sustainability of its water resources is gravely endangered. Belgium is also among the bottom five countries for gross agricultural nutrient balances, with nitrogen and phosphorus use that degrades the environment in contravention of sustainable agriculture concepts (goal 2). On goal 7 (which calls for universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy), Belgium ranks among the bottom 10 OECD countries. The country's relatively high primary energy intensity (6.4 petajoules per GDP) and low share of renewable energy consumption (5.3 percent) are unsustainable and threaten the energy supply of future generations.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcL3BQeteCc>









- ❑ *Global Reporting Initiative (G4) & Integrated Reporting (IIRC)*
- ❑ *ISO 26000*
- ❑ *OECD & OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*
- ❑ *UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights*
- ❑ *UN Global Compact*
- ❑ *MVO Scan (MVO Vlaanderen)*



Linking the SDGs and GRI

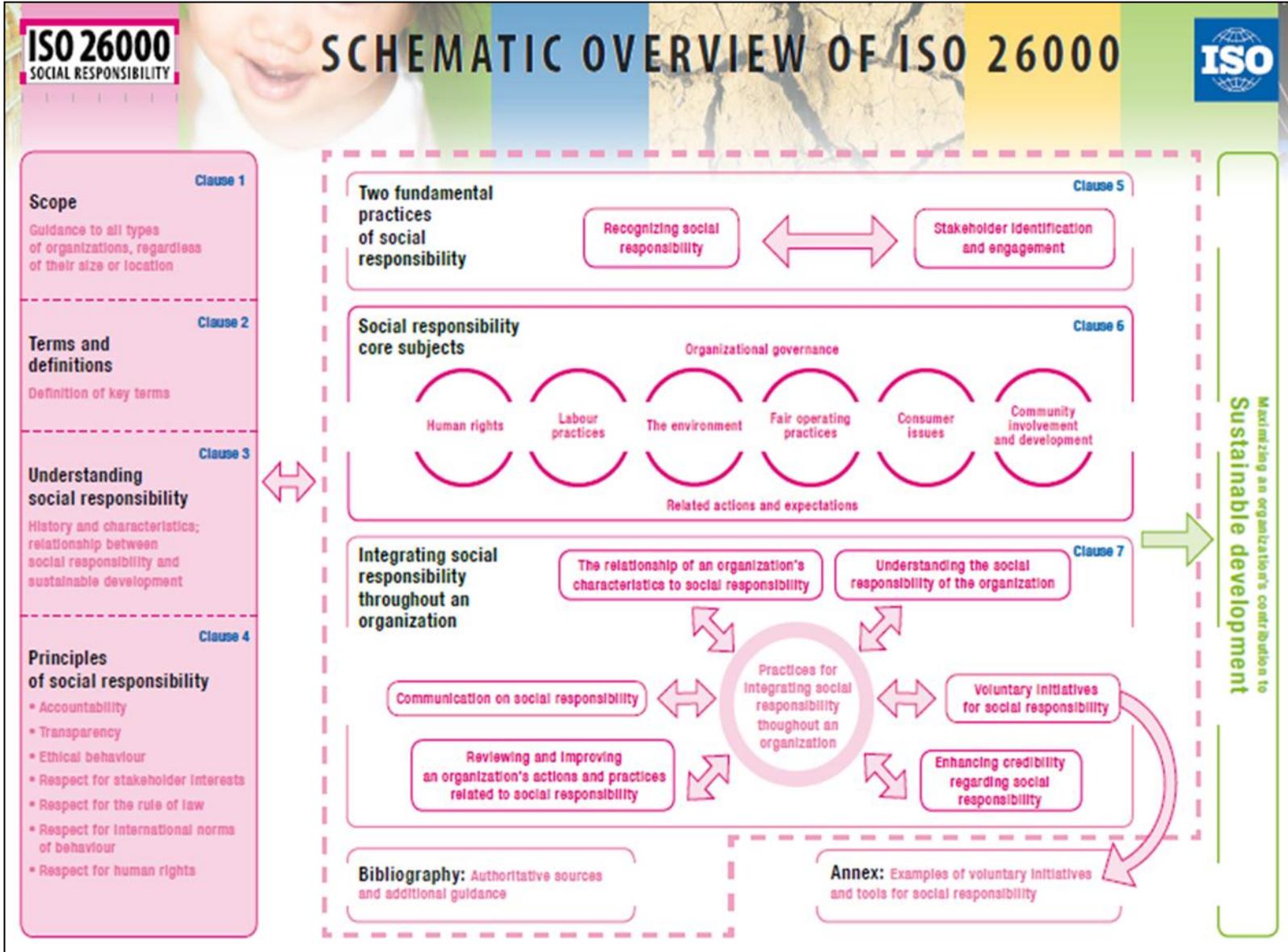
The following table links the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the indicators in the [GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and Sector Disclosures](#). These linkages are based on a more detailed analysis available on the SDG Compass website (www.sdgcompass.org).

Legend

Indicators from the GRI G4 Sector Disclosures are highlighted in orange

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

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





CSR RISK CHECK

CSR Risk Analysis for International Business Activities

The CSR Risk Check tool is aimed at companies that are exporting to, importing from or have production facilities in foreign countries.

After conducting this short test, you will know which international CSR risks are related to your business activities, and what are your options for managing these risks.

CSR RISK CHECK FOR COMPANIES

[START THE TEST](#)



CSR RISK MANAGEMENT

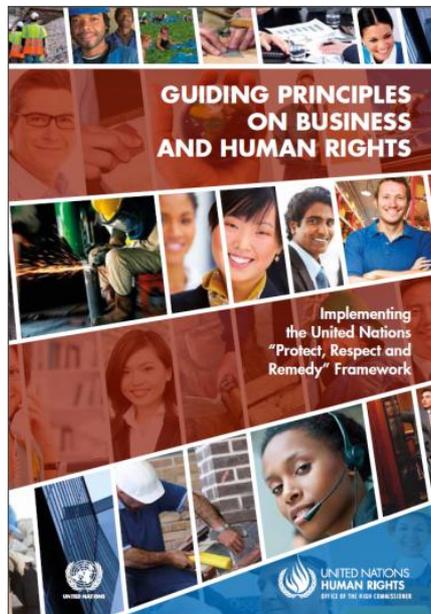
SUPPLY CHAIN INFLUENCE CHECKLIST

[START HERE](#)



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Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

www.ohchr.org
Email: press-info@ohchr.org
Tel: +41 22 917 2319
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← ICDO



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Interdepartementale Commissie
voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling

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 ZOEKEN

Over MVO	Beleidskader	Instrumenten	Goede Praktijken	Studies & Rapporten	Links
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U bent hier: [Home](#) > "Nationaal Actieplan Bedrijven en Mensenrechten" & "Federaal Actieplan Maatschappelijke Verantwoordelijkheid"

"Nationaal Actieplan Bedrijven en Mensenrechten" & "Federaal Actieplan Maatschappelijke Verantwoordelijkheid"

Stakeholdersbevraging in het kader van de opmaak van een 'nationaal Actieplan Bedrijven en Mensenrechten' en de hernieuwing van het 'federaal Actieplan Maatschappelijke Verantwoordelijkheid'.

De voorbije jaren is er internationaal (VN, EU, OESO, ISO enz.) heel wat veranderd op het gebied van de maatschappelijke verantwoordelijkheid van organisaties en de rol van bedrijven m.b.t. mensenrechten. Daarom werkt de federale regering, samen met de gewestelijke entiteiten, momenteel aan een 'Nationaal actieplan Bedrijven en Mensenrechten' en de vernieuwing van het 'Federaal actieplan Maatschappelijke Verantwoordelijkheid'. Het doel van die plannen is om enerzijds de implementatie van een kwaliteitsvolle maatschappelijke verantwoordelijkheid binnen de Belgische organisaties te bevorderen en te stimuleren en om anderzijds de naleving van de mensenrechten te verankeren in de werking van ondernemingen.

Het betrekken van het middenveld bij de ontwikkeling van dergelijke instrumenten biedt absoluut een meerwaarde, vandaar dat een raadpleging van de stakeholders wordt georganiseerd om zoveel mogelijk ideeën en/of concrete actievoorstellen te verzamelen.

Resultaat van de stakeholdersbevraging

Deze eerste consultatieperiode werd afgesloten op 16 juni. 43% van de aangeschreven organisaties heeft ons een antwoord toegezonden. De inhoud van deze antwoorden is rijk, pertinent en ambitieus. De resultaten laten ons toe verder stappen in het proces te zetten, zelfs indien we het jammer vinden dat er weinig reactie kwam van de syndicale organisaties en de consumentenorganisaties op de consultatie.

Een overzichtstabel met de algemene resultaten van deze eerste consultatie kan onderaan worden geconsulteerd:



Meer Info...

[resultaat van de stakeholdersbevraging_website](#) (pdf, 339.73 KB)

[brief_consultatie_stakeholders](#) (pdf, 317.10 KB)

[stakeholders_list](#) (pdf, 399.78 KB)

[vragenlijst](#) (docx, 104.05 KB)

In de kijker!

17de editie "Award for Best Belgian Sustainability Report"

Goede praktijken

Pilootproject GRI G4- verslaggeving: Federale overheidsdiensten succesvol aan de slag met

duurzaamheidsrapportering.

Maatschappelijke rapportering of « duurzaamheidsverslaggeving », die deels wordt uitgevoerd met behulp van een verslag, is de...

Proefproject: "Toepassing van de richtlijnen inzake MVO volgens ISO 26000"

Zijn maatschappelijke verantwoordelijkheid (MV) opnemen en werken aan duurzame ontwikkeling, het is niets nieuws voor de Programmatorische...

[All best practices](#)

Federaal Instituut voor
Duurzame Ontwikkeling





10 Principles of the UN Global Compact



Human Rights

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2: ensure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.



Labour

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and recognize effectively the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4: eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5: effectively abolish child labour; and
Principle 6: eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.



Environment

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



Anti-Corruption

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



MVO SCAN

LIGHT SCAN 15 MIN.

Krijg een basisinzicht in de stand van zaken van uw MVO-beleid.

FULL SCAN 1 U.

Krijg een uitgebreide analyse van uw MVO-beleid en ga aan de slag met de resultaten.

WAAROM DEZE MVO-SCAN?

Steeds meer bedrijven en organisaties doen inspanningen om hun maatschappelijke verantwoordelijkheid op te nemen. Bedrijven en consumenten verwachten steeds vaker dat de producten die ze aankopen in faire omstandigheden geproduceerd worden en het milieu respecteren. Ontdek hoe ver uw bedrijf staat met duurzaamheid of maatschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen (MVO) en wat eventueel (nog) beter kan.

SCAN OP MAAT

KMO of grote onderneming? Producten- of dienstenleverancier? Lokaal of internationaal actief? De MVO-scan wordt afgestemd op uw organisatie.

SCAN PER DOMEIN

De MVO-scan is praktisch opgebouwd. U krijgt een aantal verklaringen waar uw bedrijf al dan niet aan beantwoordt. Opteer niet te snel voor 'niet van toepassing'. Misschien had u over een bepaald thema nog nooit nagedacht. De thema's die u als 'interessant' aanvindt, kunnen de basis vormen voor (de verbetering van) uw actieplan.

UW RESULTAAT

Hoe goed scoort uw bedrijf op het vlak van duurzaamheid of maatschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen? De MVO-scan biedt u een overzicht van uw sterke en zwakke punten. Wilt u aan de slag gaan? Klik door naar www.mvovlaanderen.be en ga aan de slag.



Vlaams CHARTER DUURZAAM ONDERNEMEN

Het Vlaams Charter Duurzaam Ondernemen is een hulpinstrument om het bedrijfsbeleid rond duurzaam ondernemen te structureren en te werken aan een continue verbetering van de prestaties op milieu-, sociaal en economisch vlak.

Inloggen

Zoeken



Charter Duurzaam Ondernemen

Nieuws & agenda

Goede Praktijken

Links

Contact



Zwevegem 17 juni 2015 Uitreiking jaarcertificaten 2015 West-Vlaams Charter Duurzaam Ondernemen

Agenda

 Sociale innovatie Meet Up Kortrijk
24/05/2016

[Meer evenementen >](#)

Antwerpen



MVO Charter

Limburg



Charter milieu en duurzaam ondernemen Limburg

Oost-Vlaanderen



Oost-Vlaams Charter Duurzaam Ondernemen

Vlaams-Brabant



/

West-Vlaanderen



West-Vlaams Charter Duurzaam Ondernemen

Nieuws

20 apr Agentschap Innoveren & Ondernemen vereenvoudigt de kmo-...

3 feb 10 Sustainable Business Trends voor 2016

3 feb Internationale erkenning voor het Vlaams Materialenprogramma

18 jan Voordeel bij aankoop van een elektrisch voertuig januari 2016

[Meer nieuws >](#)



CIFAL FLANDERS | UNITAR

INFOSHEET UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

06 04 2016

ONLINE SDG RESOURCES FOR COMPANIES & BUSINESS FEDERATIONS
THE CIFAL FLANDERS SDG STARTERS LIST TOP 10

Texts

- 1. VN Resolutie Agenda 2030 AV 25/09/2015 Officiële vertaling NL**
https://issuu.com/unric/docs/sdg_resolution_final
- 2. SDG study: Sustainable Development Goals. Are the rich (OECD) countries ready? (Bertelmanns Stiftung)**
https://www.bertelmann-stiftung.de/fileadmin/files/BSU/Publikationen/GrauePublikationen/Studie_NW_Sustainable-Development-Goals_Are-the-rich-countries-ready_2015.pdf
- 3. NGO Dossier. Pistes voor uitvoering Duurzame Ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen in België (NL)**
<http://www.11.be/wat-doet-11-11-11/item/pistes-voor-de-uitvoering-van-de-duurzame-ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen-in-belgie>

Guides & Tools

- 4. Getting started with the SDGs. A Guide for Stakeholders**
<http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/151211-getting-started-guide-FINAL-PDF-.pdf>
- 5. SDG Compass. The Guide for Business Action on the SDGs**
https://theshift.be/uploads/media/56d834350fd85/SDG_Compass.pdf?production-cbdfc2
- 6. SDG Industry Matrix. Business sector specific examples and ideas for corporate action**
<https://www.unglobalcompact.org/library/3111>
- 7. SDG Synergies. Interlinking SDGs: Goals, Targets & Indicators**
<http://uneplive.unep.org/portal/#sdgs>
- 8. Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). A global initiative for the United Nations**
<http://unsdsn.org/what-we-do/national-and-regional-networks>

Communication Materials

- 9. SDG Campaign & Communication Materials**
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material>
- 10. SDG Global Public Campaign website**
<http://www.globalgoals.org/nl> (NL)
<http://www.globalgoals.org> (ENG)



The 2030 agenda is **much more** than the results framework of the MDGs.

It includes a declaration with **vision and principles, goals** and targets, **means** of implementation and **follow-up and review** framework.



The 2030 agenda is also
a major shift
from multiple fragmented parallel
processes to **one comprehensive agenda**
for **people, planet** and **prosperity**
that seeks to strengthen universal **peace** in
larger freedom.
It will be implemented by “all countries and
all stakeholders, acting in collaborative
partnership”.

It promotes an **integrated
vision of 5 “Ps”**, taking a
more holistic approach.



UNRIC

<https://unric.org/nl>

CIFAL Flanders | UNITAR

www.cifal-flanders.org

www.unitar.org

Vlaamse Overheid

<http://do.vlaanderen.be>

<http://www.vlaanderen.be/int/vlaanderen-en-duurzame-ontwikkelingsdoelen>

Belgium

<http://fido.belgium.be/nl>

<http://www.icdo.belgium.be/nl>



Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM



HOME HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM SDGS TOPICS PROCESSES & UN SYSTEM STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS RESOURCES ABOUT

FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM IN 2016: ENSURING THAT NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND




21 April 2016 - High-level Panel on Water announced

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and President of the World Bank Group Dr. Jim Yong Kim announced on 21 April 2016 the appointment of 10 Heads of State and Government as the members of the High-level Panel on Water, and two Special Advisors to the Panel.

Tweets by @SustDev

 **UN Sustainable Dev.**
@SustDev

High-level Political Forum 2016: Registration 4 Major Groups & other Stakeholders open
bit.ly/1XNewYi #HLPF



Embed View on Twitter

LATEST

Contribute to UN report on Higher Education for Sustainable Urban Development

Elements paper by co-facilitators on most critical issues in follow-up and review framework for the 2030 Agenda at the global level

New SIDS Times newsletter highlights Small Island Developing States issues

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The theme of the 2016 High-level Political Forum, scheduled for 11-20 July 2016 in



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

www.globalgoals.org

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

http://uneplive.unep.org/portal#.Vkxlr_-FOUI

<http://unsdsn.org>



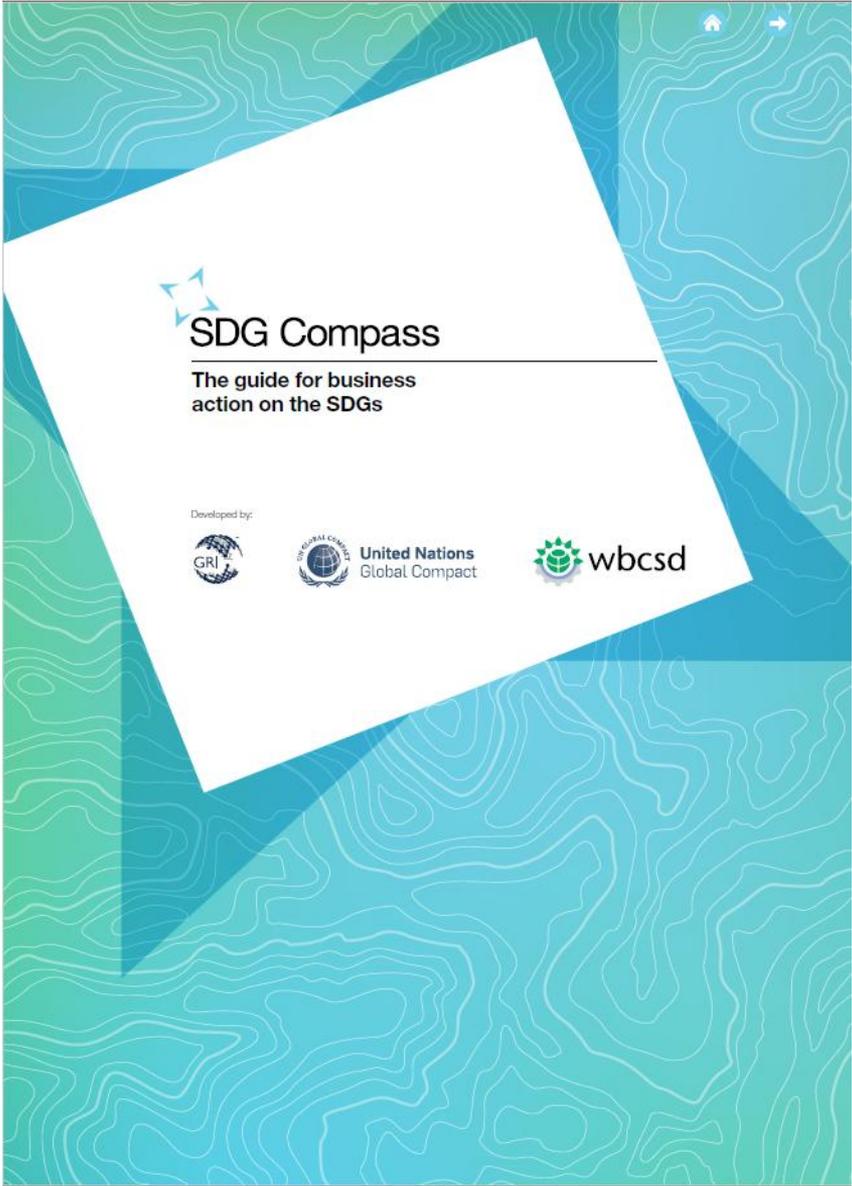
Getting Started with the Sustainable Development Goals

A Guide for Stakeholders

December 2015

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SDG INDUSTRY MATRIX



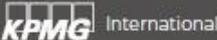
Financial Services

New Sustainable Development Goals to make our world more:
Prosperous • Inclusive • Sustainable • Resilient

Produced jointly by:



and





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SDG.Guide – "Getting Started with the SDGs"

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

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

[Explore the SDG Guide](#)



Support for Agenda 2030

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



National & Regional Networks

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

News

FEBRUARY 11

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

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

FEBRUARY 8

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

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

FEBRUARY 1

SDSN Newsletter — January 2016

Explore highlights of SDSN's work from January 2016.

JANUARY 29

IS YOUR COMPANY COMMITTED TO THE GLOBAL GOALS?



WHAT WILL BE YOUR PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL LEGACY?





CIFAL Flanders | UNITAR

Grote Markt 1, 2000 Antwerpen, Belgium

www.cifal-flanders.org | www.unitar.org

Contact person:

Peter Wollaert, UNITAR Fellow | Managing Director

peter.wollaert@unitar.org