



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

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01 12 2017



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2. AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3. CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE IN AGENDA 2030

4. THE SDGs AS A TOOL

5. WORKING WITH THE SDGs: INSIGHTS



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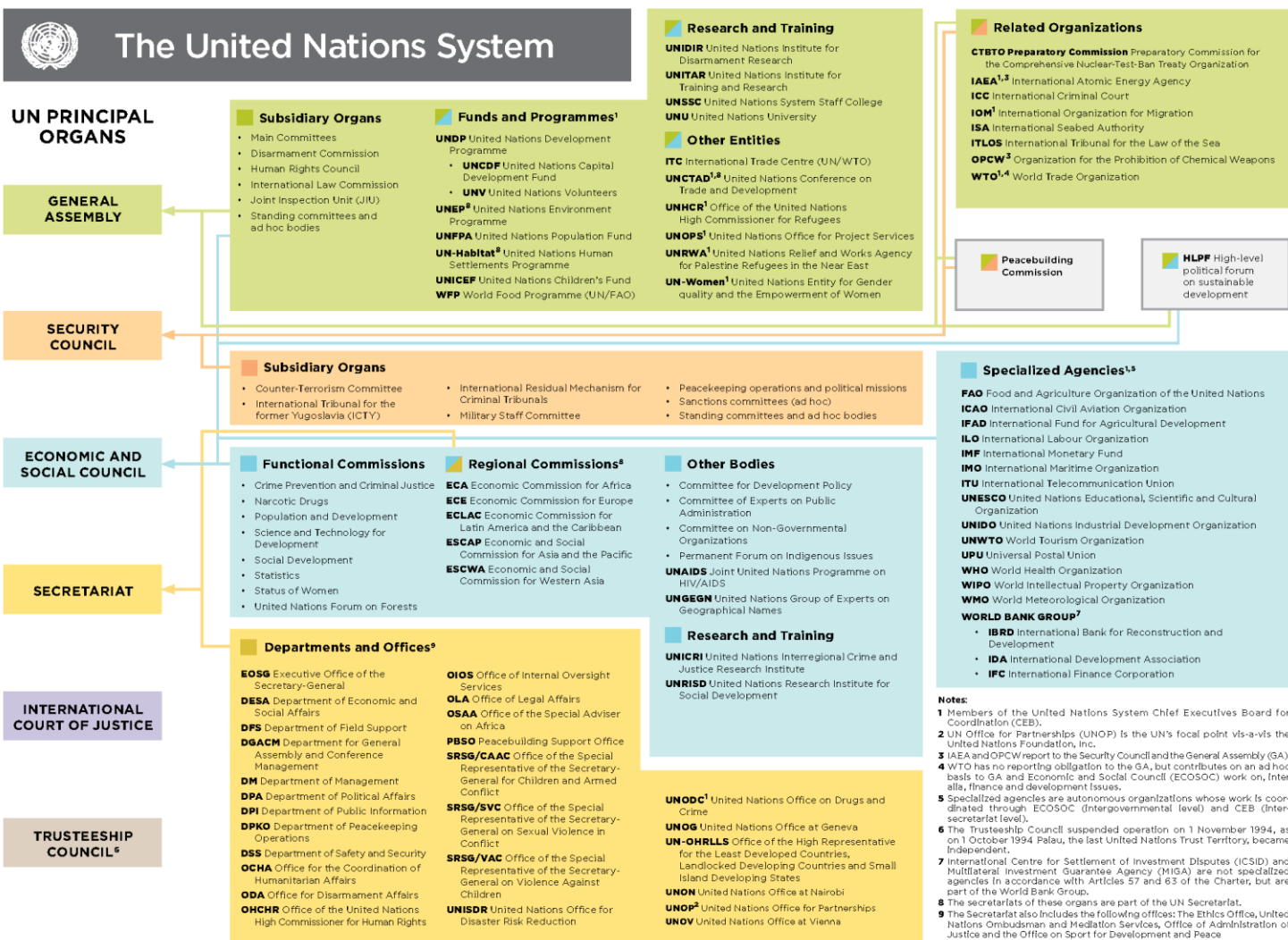
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Notes:

- Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).
- WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.
- The Secretariat also includes the following offices: The Ethics Office, United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, Office of Administration of Justice and the Office on Sport for Development and Peace.



This chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.



Research and Training

UNIDIR United Nations Institute for
Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for
Training and Research

UNSSC United Nations System Staff College

UNU United Nations University

CIFAL GLOBAL NETWORK: HQ GENEVA & 16 REGIONAL HUBS



CIFAL Global Network 2017





BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY FOR AGENDA 2030





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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.

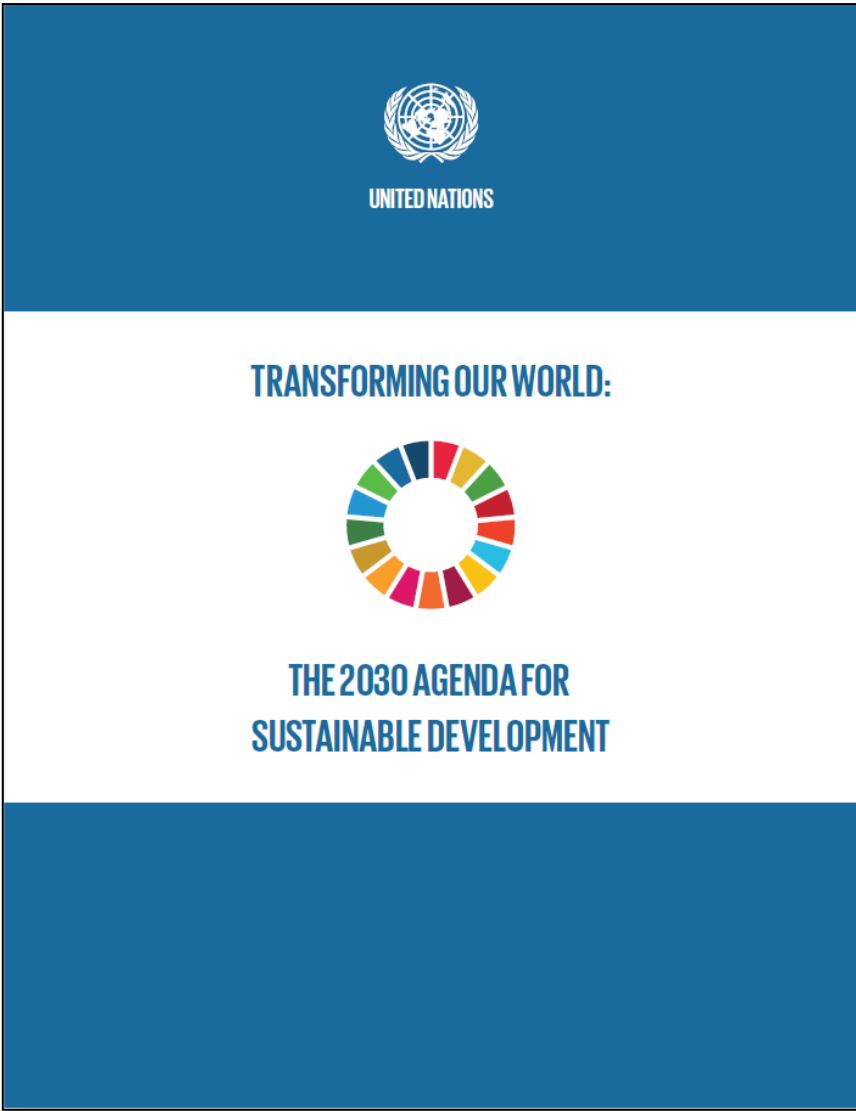
The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

15-16301 (E)

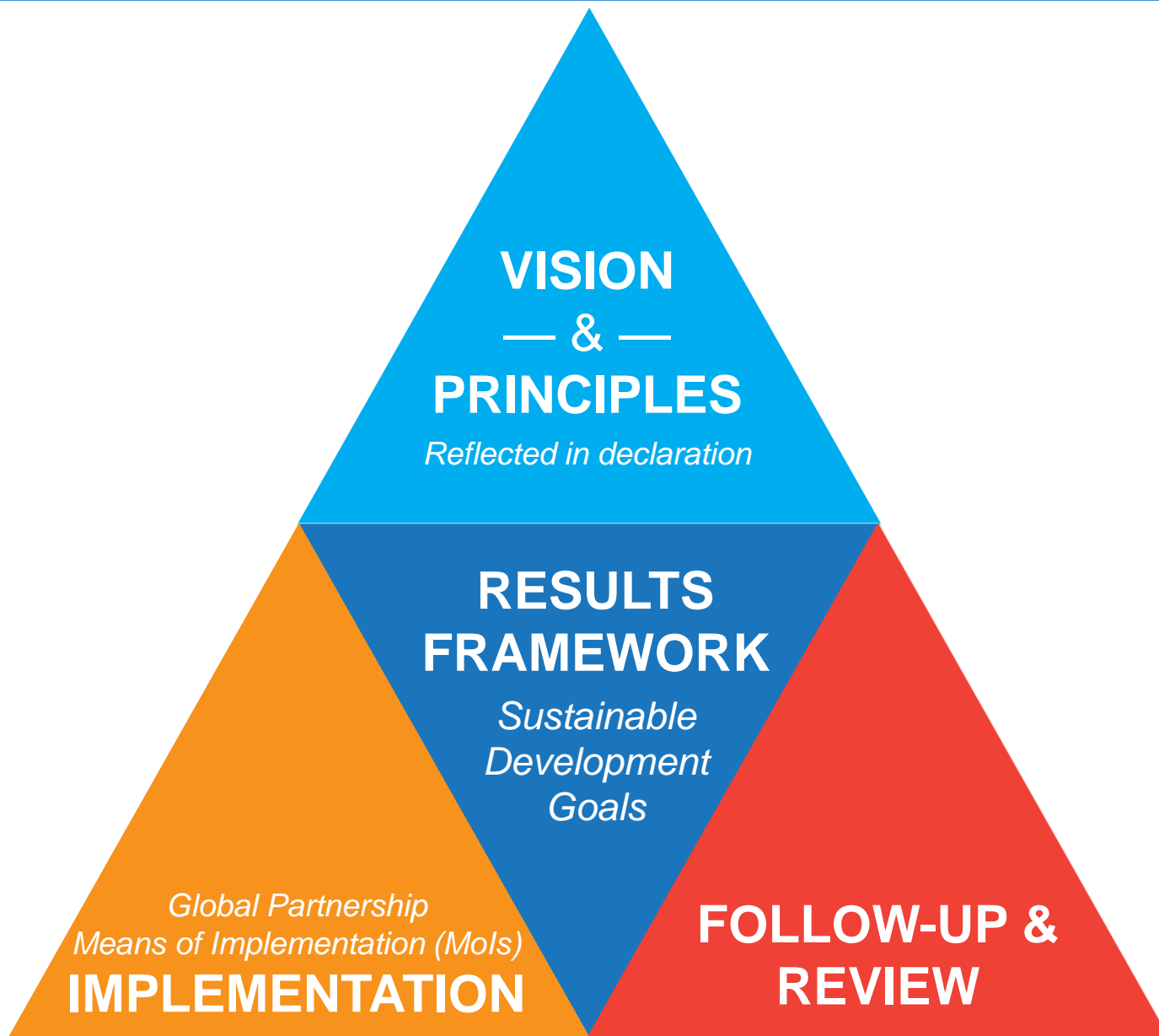


Please recycle











SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Sustainable
Development

1987

Gro Harlem
Brundtland



Triple Bottom
Line (3 Ps)

1997

John Elkington

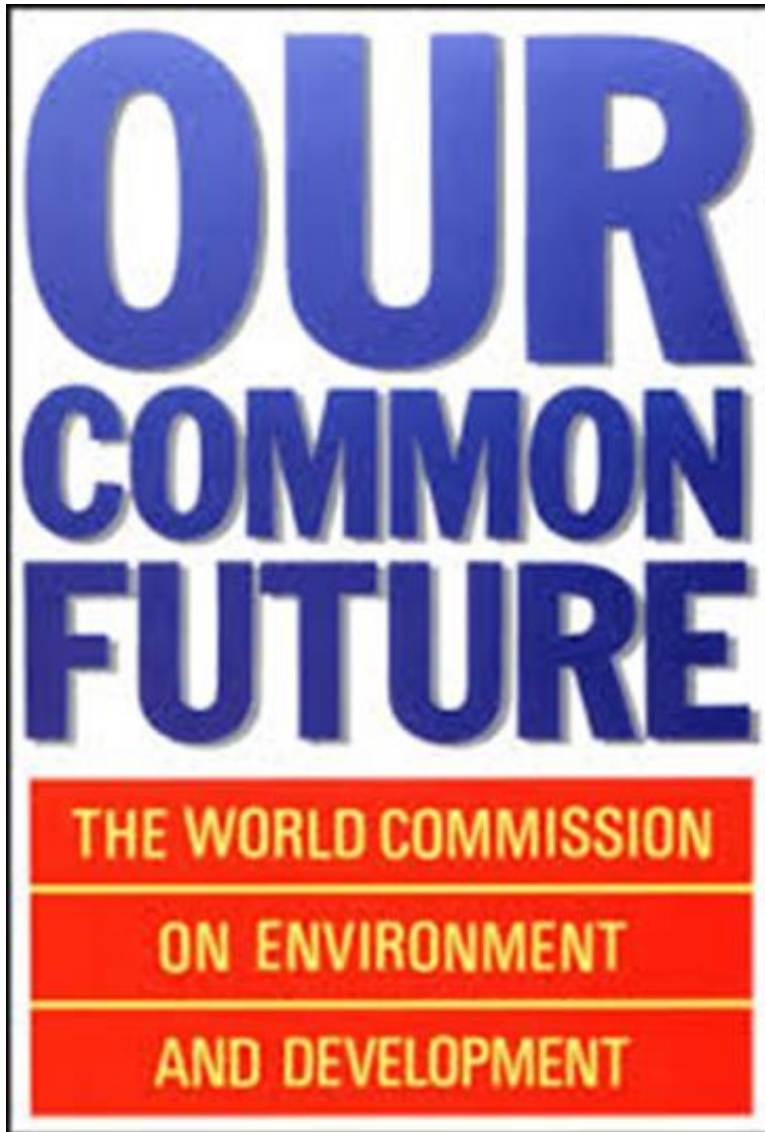


Sustainable
Development
Goals (SDGs)

2015

Ban Ki Moon







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



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.





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



THEN

Two parallel processes

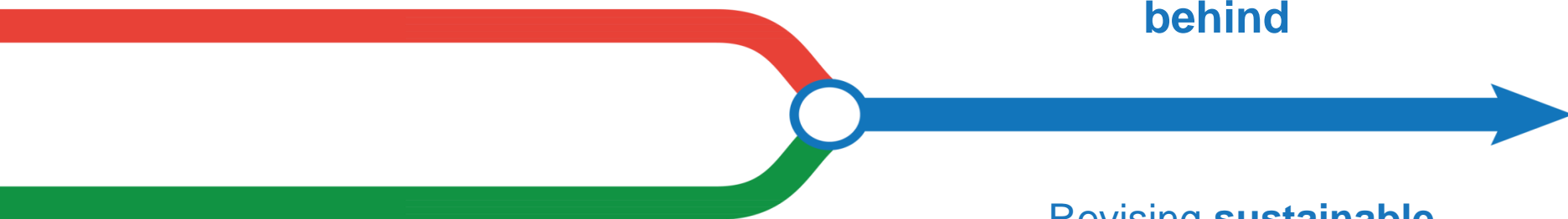
NOW

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

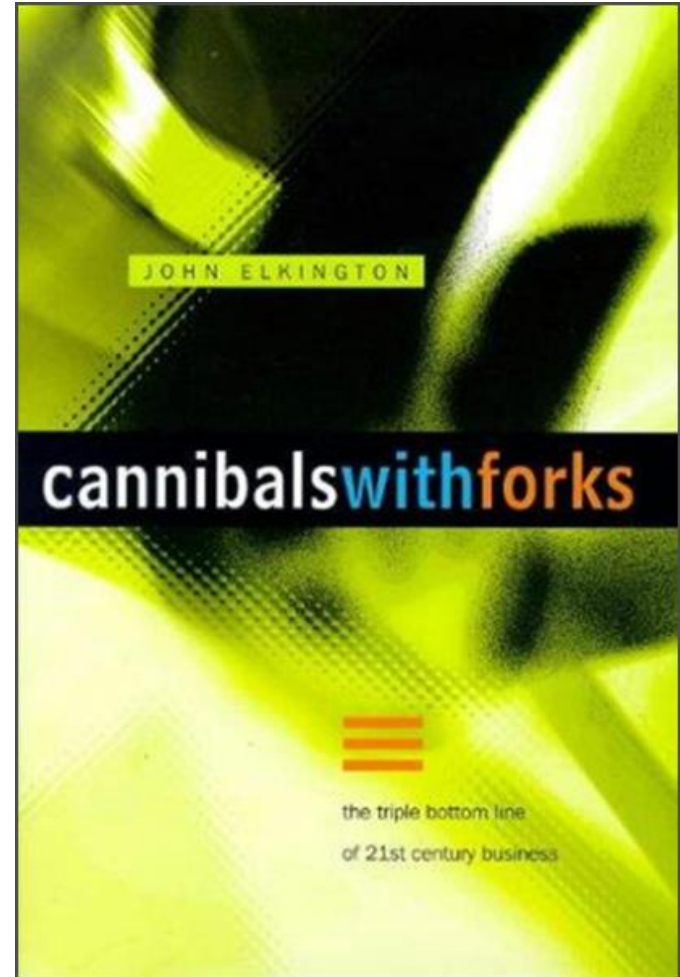
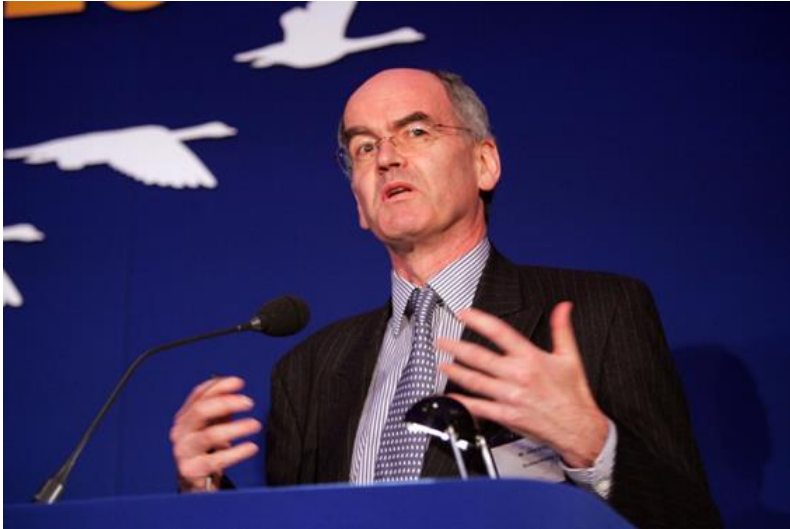
Focus on environmental sustainability

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





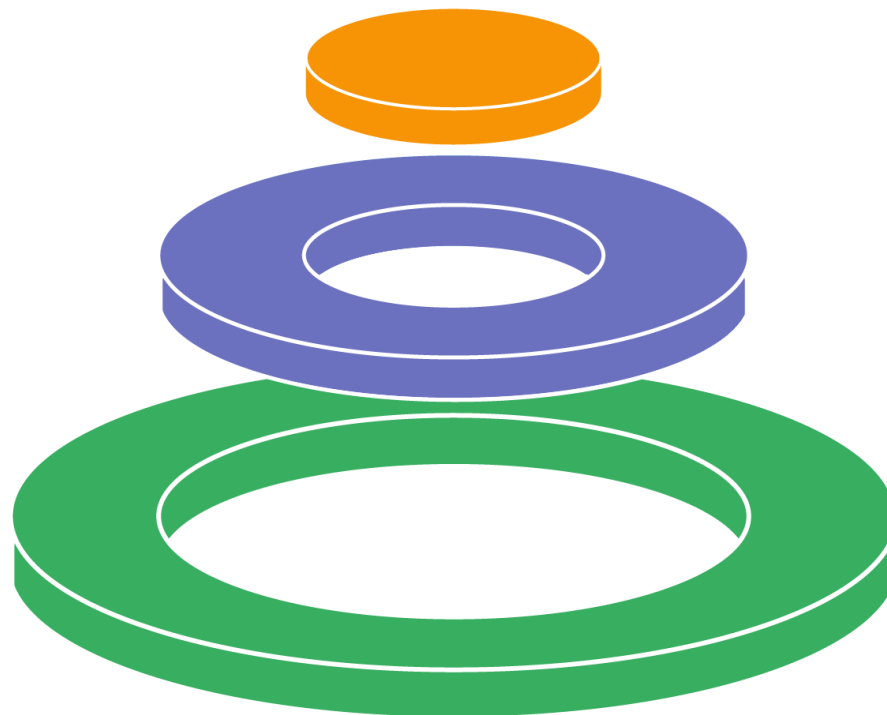
When?	2000-2015	2016-2030
Theme?	Poverty	Sustainable Development
Who?	United Nations	Participatory Process
Where?	Developing Countries	Universal
Amount?	8 goals	17 goals



PROFIT

PEOPLE

PLANET





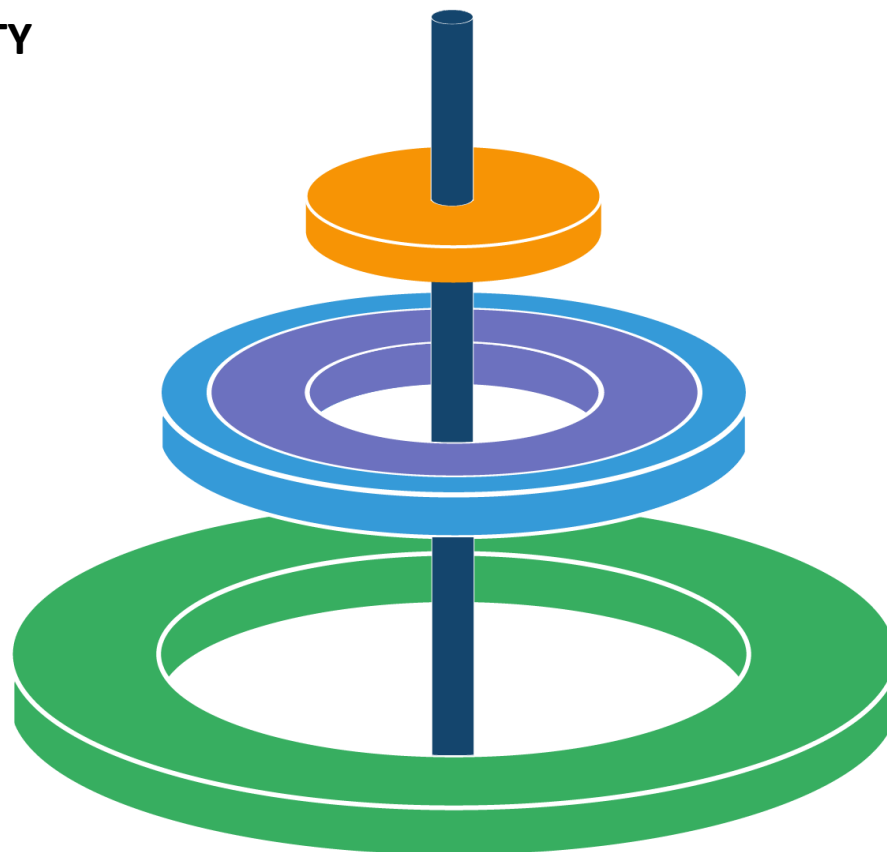
PARTNERSHIP

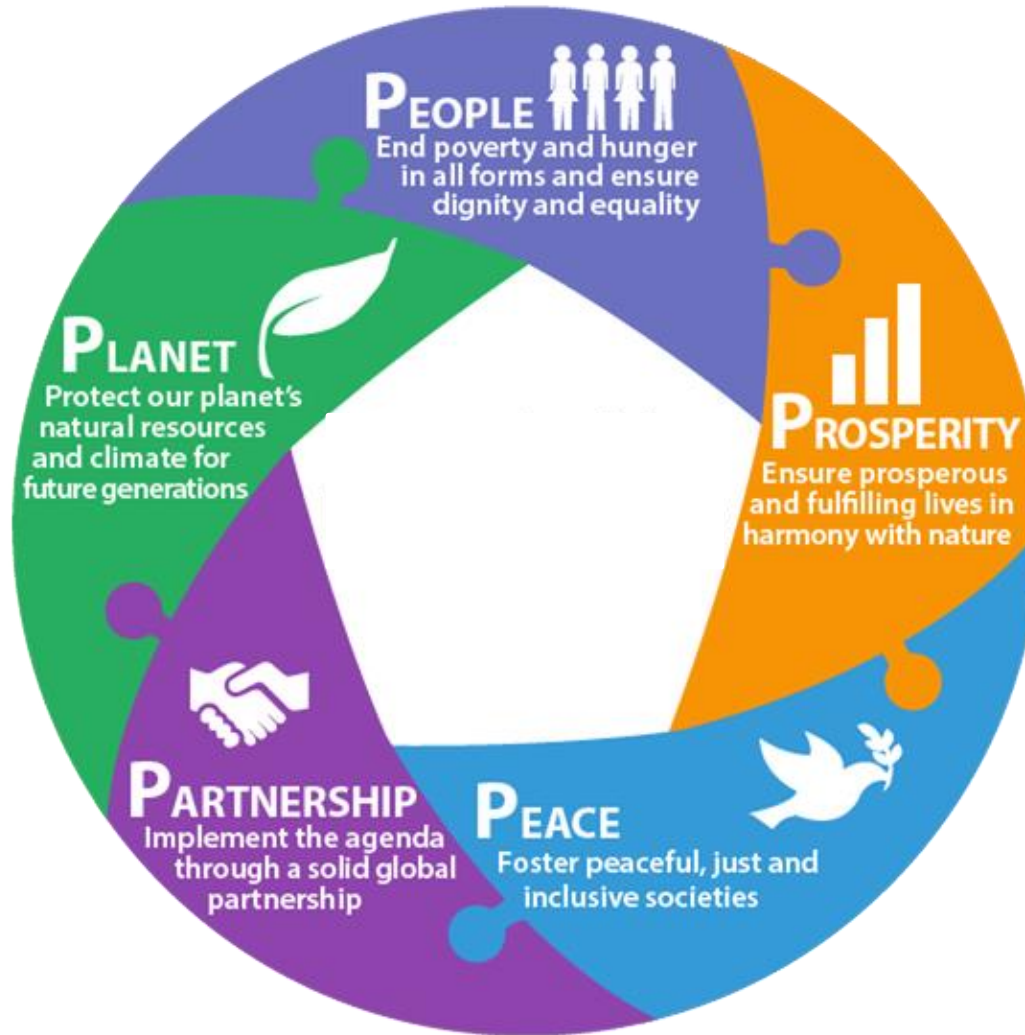
PROSPERITY

PEACE

PEOPLE

PLANET







Financiën

Technologie

Capaciteitsopbouw

Handel

Systemische kwesties

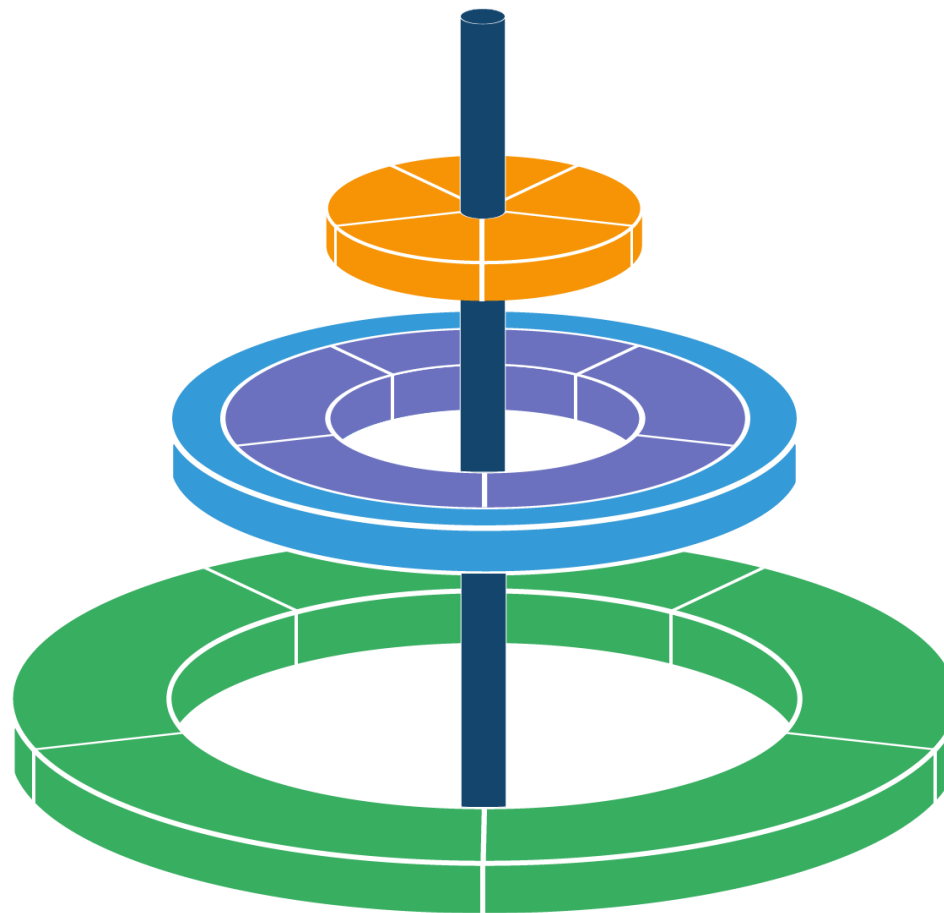


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





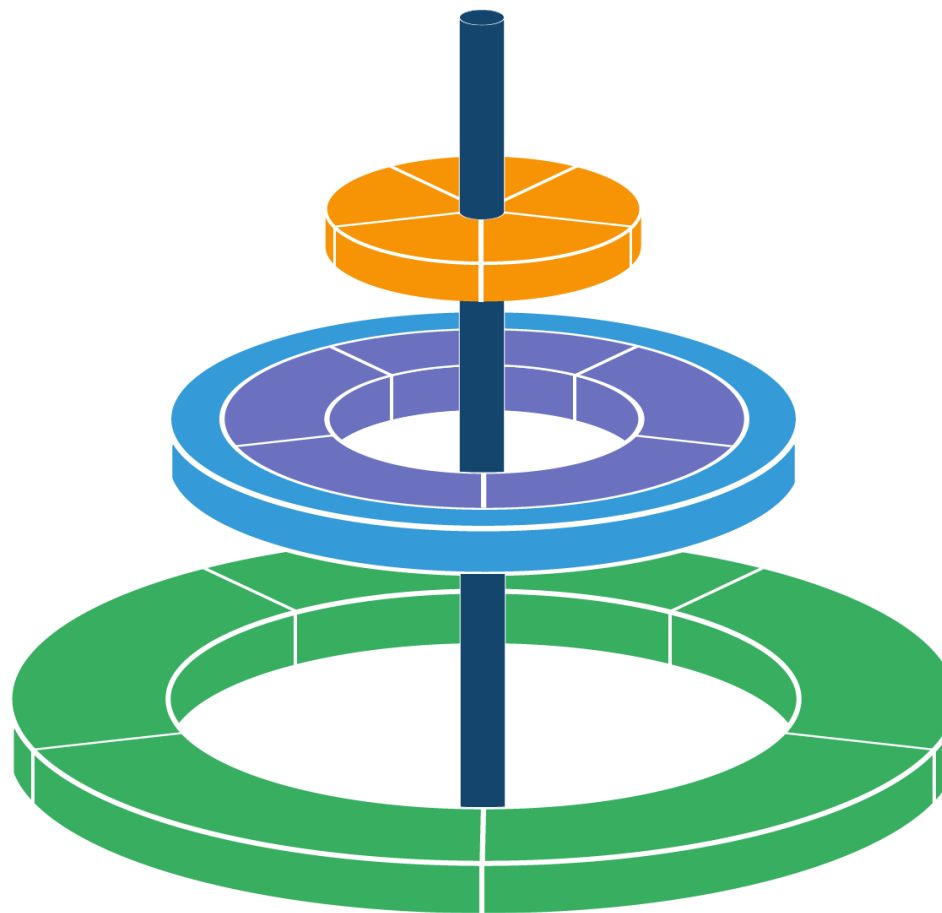
PLANET



PEACE



PLANET





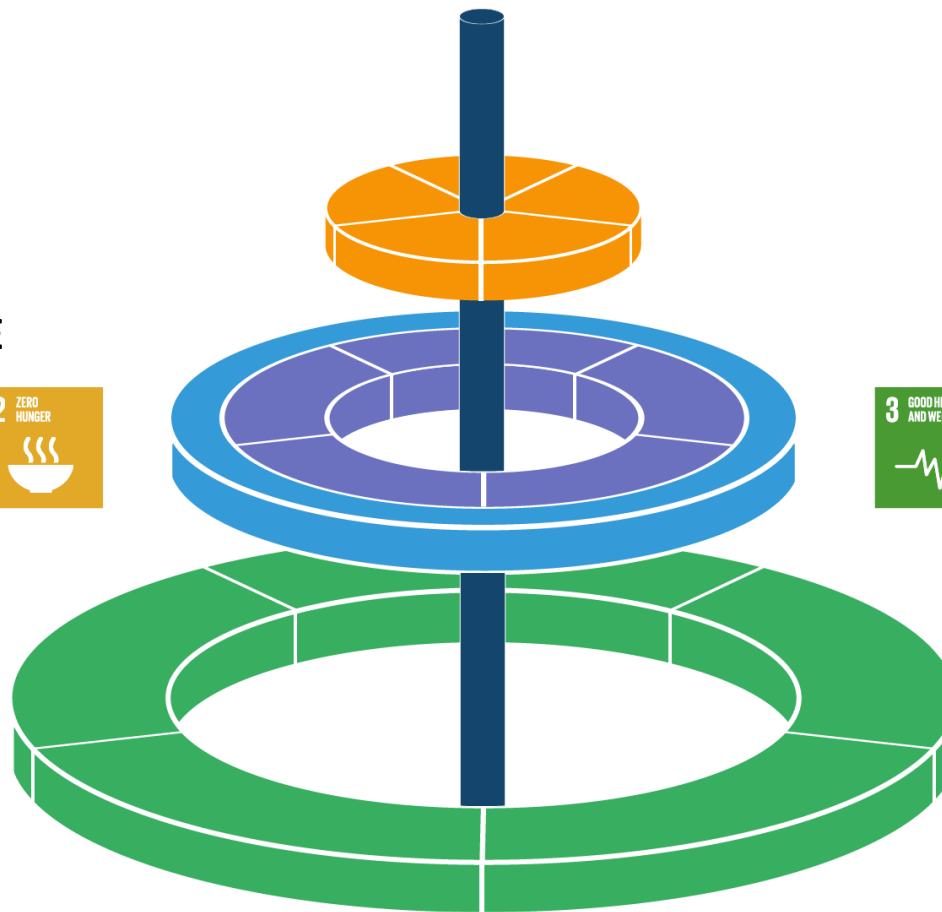
PEACE



PEOPLE

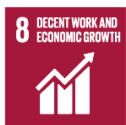


PLANET





PROSPERITY



PEACE



PEOPLE



PLANET

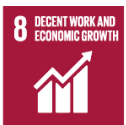




PARTNERSHIP



PROSPERITY



PEACE



PEOPLE



PLANET





17 Goals (Doelstellingen)

169 Subgoals (Subdoelstellingen)

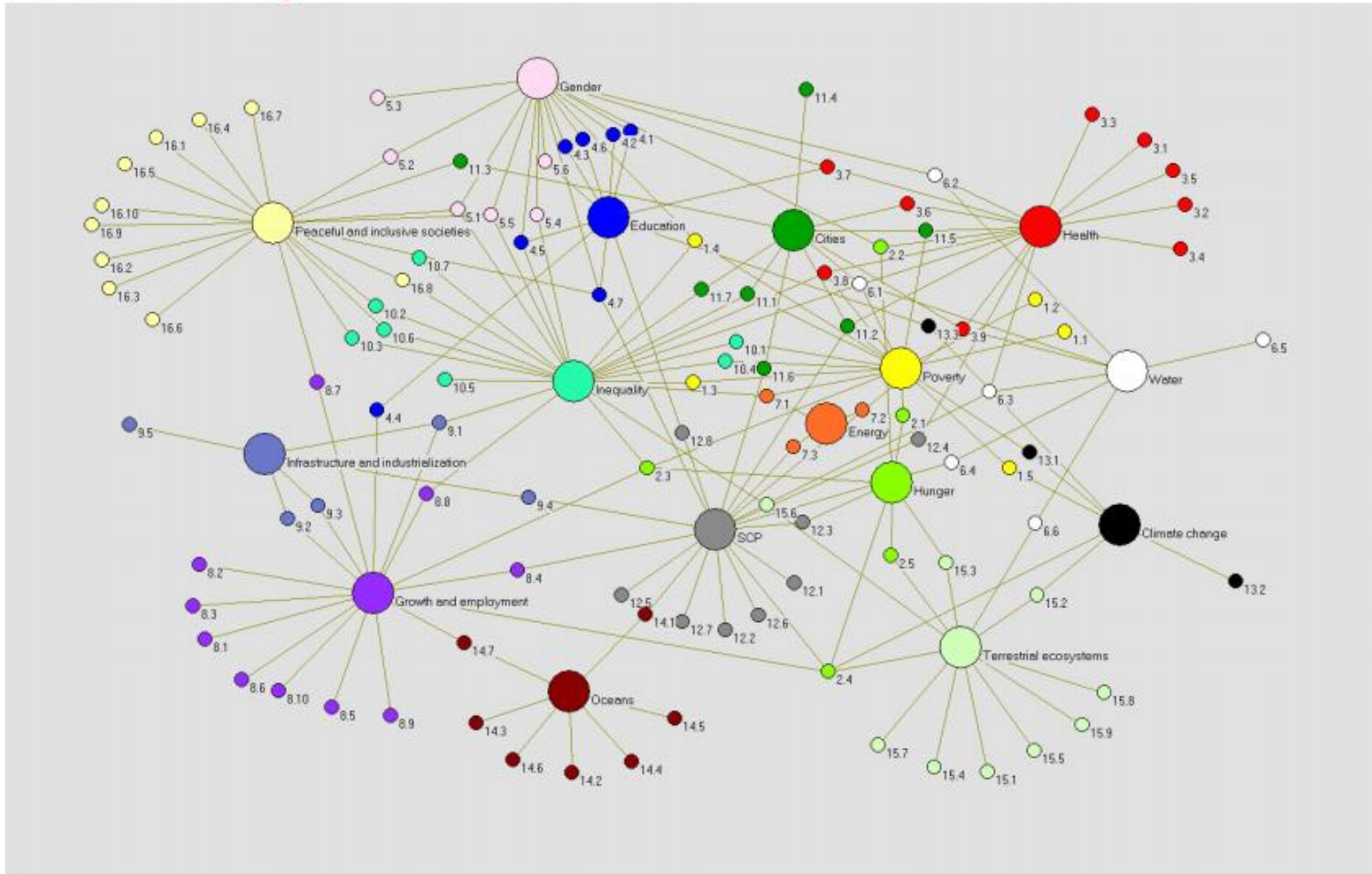
126 Targets (Meetbare doelen)

43 Means of Implementation (Implementatiemiddelen) (Goal 17)

229 Indicators (Indicatoren)

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

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.



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

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

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




Ban Ki-moon

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



Human Rights & SDGs

“156 of the 169 targets are linked with human rights”

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]



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



4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of **culture's contribution to sustainable development**



.....
THE FUTURE WE
WANT INCLUDES
CULTURE

A large teal arrow graphic pointing downwards and to the right, partially overlapping the text on the right.

Join the global campaign calling for culture to be included in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

THE FUTURE WE WANT INCLUDES CULTURE

We believe that culture is both a driver and enabler of sustainable development and that the explicit inclusion of targets and indicators for culture in the Sustainable Development Goals will enable transformative change.

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. Cultural networks united in 2013 to launch a global campaign calling for culture to be included in this Agenda. Why? Because the Agenda defined the key priorities for development and because global expenditure on development over the next 15 years had to be associated to these priorities. If culture was not mentioned, it would be extremely difficult for civil society actors, networks, cities and countries to elaborate policies and provide funds for programmes and projects that rely on culture's role as a driver and an enabler of sustainable development. 'Culture' had been completely absent from the Millennium Development Goals document. We did not want to let this happen again. This website is our legacy.

You will find here the Manifesto with which we launched the campaign, the milestones of our work, the documents we submitted to the Open Working Group and the UN Secretary General as well as the communication tools we had developed. Moreover, you can read the support messages that we have received and which testify that there is a global community standing behind our values.

[READ OUR MANIFESTO »](#)



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

PROPOSED TARGET 1.4 By 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance.

SUGGESTED INDICATORS

Proportion of men and women with access, within 30 minute walking distance, to basic cultural services and resources (libraries, community centers, arts centers, museums, local heritage preservation centers, etc.) as means of empowerment and of human development.¹

Access to selected cultural community infrastructures (museums, libraries, media resource centers, exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts) relative to the distribution of the country's population in administrative divisions immediately below State level.²

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

PROPOSED TARGET 4.7 By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

SUGGESTED INDICATORS

Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours in the first two years of secondary school (grades 7-8).³

Percentage of staff in primary and secondary education with specific training in artistic or cultural disciplines.⁴

Percentage of primary and secondary public schools which have a library.⁵

Percentage of the population having participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 12 months.⁶

Global Cultural Participation Index (and related indicators).⁷



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HEALTH IN THE SDG ERA



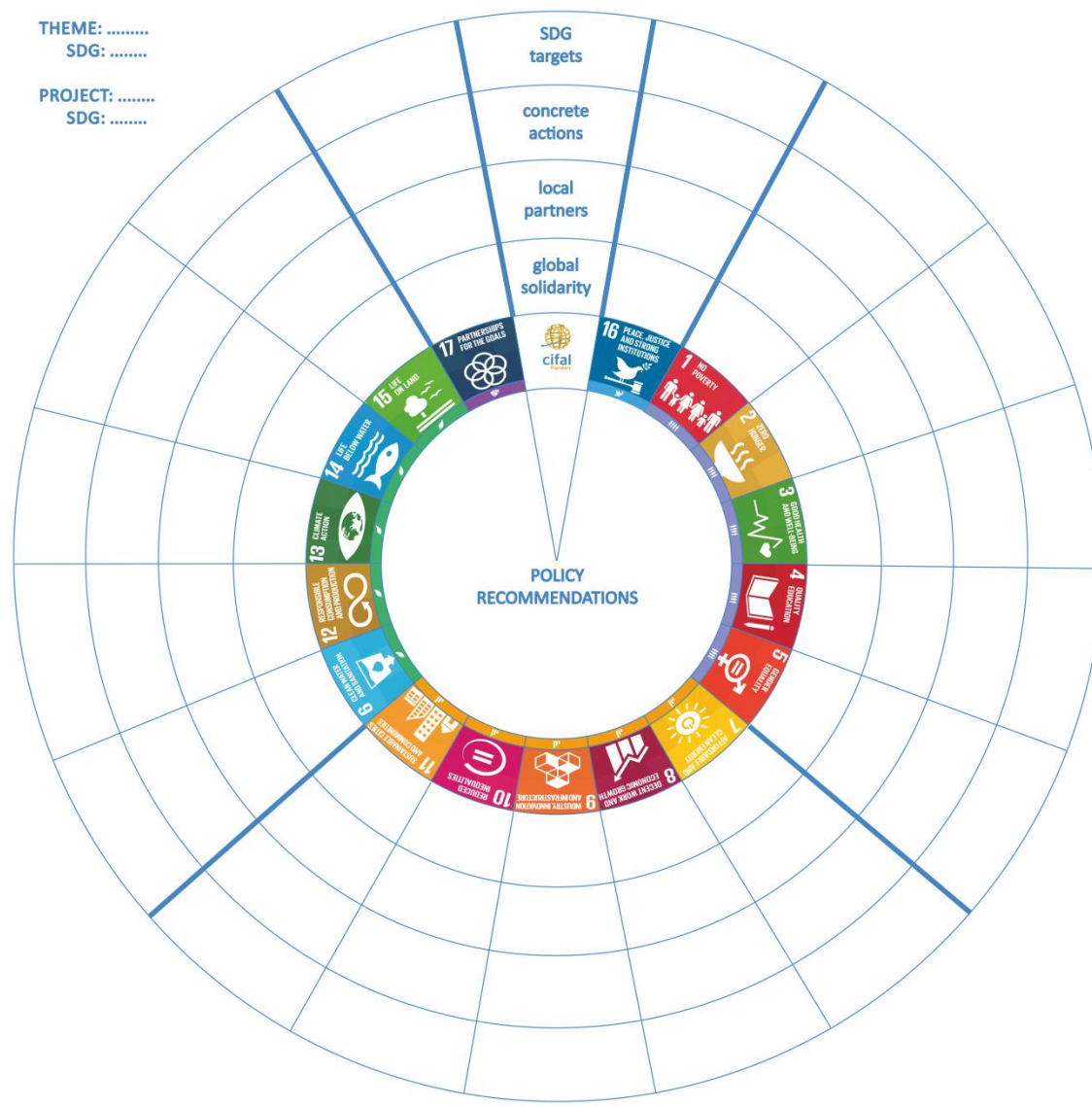






THEME:
SDG:

PROJECT:
SDG:







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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



By endorsing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the world community reaffirmed its commitment to Sustainable Development. Through this Agenda, 193 member states pledged to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection, fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive societies through a new global partnership.

The 2030 Agenda is universal, transformative, and rights-based. It is an ambitious plan of action for countries, the UN system, and all other actors. The Agenda is the most comprehensive blueprint to date for eliminating extreme poverty, reducing inequality, and protecting the planet. The Agenda goes beyond rhetoric and lays down a concrete call to action for people, planet, and prosperity. It encourages us to take bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path.

How did we get here?

Gaining momentum since the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment all the way to the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit, the 2030 Agenda is a culmination of more than four decades of multilateral dialogue and debate on tackling environmental, social, and economic challenges faced by the world community. Adopted as a result of extensive negotiations among member states, the accountability for the implementation of the Agenda primarily rests with national governments.

Core Principles Underpinning the Agenda

The 2030 Agenda embodies the following core principles:

○ **Universality**

The 2030 Agenda is universal in scope and commits all countries, irrespective of their income levels and development status, to contribute towards a comprehensive effort towards sustainable development. The Agenda is applicable in all countries, in all contexts, and at all times.

○ **Leaving no one behind**

The 2030 Agenda seeks to benefit all people and commits to leave no one behind by reaching out to all people in need and deprivation, wherever they are, in a manner which targets their specific challenges and vulnerabilities. This generates an unprecedented demand for local and disaggregated data to analyse outcomes and track progress.

○ **Interconnectedness and indivisibility**

The 2030 Agenda rests on the interconnected and indivisible nature of its 17 SDGs. It is crucial that all entities responsible for the implementation of SDGs treat them in their entirety instead of approaching them as a menu list of individual goals from which they pick and choose.

○ **Inclusiveness**

The 2030 Agenda calls for the participation of all segments of society—irrespective of their race, gender, ethnicity, and identity—to contribute to its implementation.

○ **Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships**

The 2030 Agenda calls for establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships for mobilising and sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of SDGs in all countries.

Dimensions of the New Agenda

At the heart of the 2030 Agenda are five critical dimensions: **people, prosperity, planet, partnership and peace**, also known as the 5P's. Traditionally viewed through the lens of three core elements—**social inclusion, economic growth, and environmental protection**—the concept of sustainable development has taken on a richer meaning with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, which builds upon this traditional approach by adding two critical components: **partnership and peace**. Genuine sustainability sits at the core of these five dimensions.

The five dimensions inform development policy decisions. This means that for a development intervention to be sustainable, it must take into account the social, economic, and environmental consequences it generates, and lead to conscious choices in terms of the trade-offs, synergies, and spin offs it creates. Additionally, policy makers need to ensure that any intervention is developed, owned, and carried forward with the relevant partnerships and leverages the appropriate means of implementation.



In this way, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs together represent a holistic approach to understanding and tackling problems, by guiding us to ask the right questions at the right time.

The Sustainable Development Goals

Contrary to what many believe, the SDGs do not represent the Agenda in its entirety. They are not a summary of the Agenda, but rather focus areas necessary to achieve sustainable development. The 17 goals should be seen as indispensable pieces in a big and complex puzzle. In order to truly understand the Agenda, one needs to look at the puzzle as a whole, but at the same time, it is impossible to complete the puzzle without those pieces. SDGs are the pressure points that have the capability to affect the wellbeing of the entire planet and the people who live on it. Because the SDGs are the result of extensive political negotiations and individual consultations, they are not perfect, but inarguably represent some of the most urgent and universal needs of the world today. The

SDGs help translate the core values and principles underlying the Agenda into concrete and measurable results

Not all goals have the same standing. While some goals appear more overarching or 'final' in nature, others can be seen as 'means' to those final goals. For example, we do not only pursue the water and energy goals (SDGs 6 and 7) for their own sake, but because clean water and energy are means to the true goal of health and wellbeing.¹ However, clean energy and water are such crucial issues that they demand specific focus. Looking at some SDGs as means to others can help us appreciate the interlinkages of the SDGs.

Conclusion

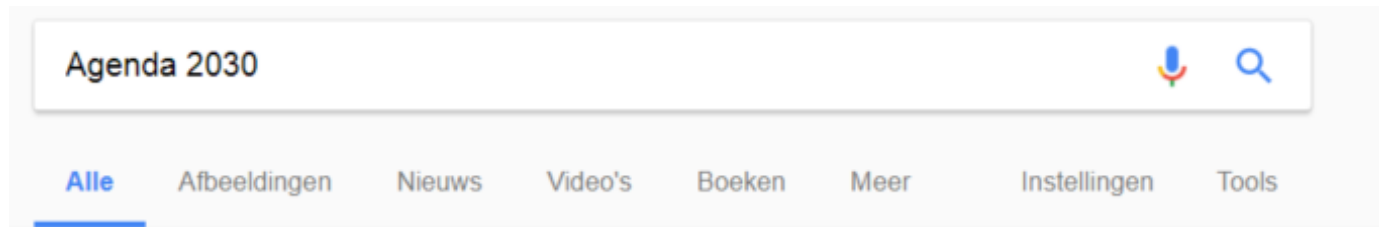
The 2030 Agenda inspires us to think creatively by leveraging innovative approaches and critically rethinking the way we approach the development challenges of today. Advocacy and awareness raising efforts for the goals, which are actionable and achievable, are crucial to mobilise support for the Agenda. However, in order to create long-lasting change, awareness raising and advocacy are not enough.

Substantive knowledge about the Agenda in its breadth and depth will be key to realising the Sustainable Development Goals. By adopting the Agenda, the UN member states committed to an ambitious plan of action which requires the concerted efforts of all segments of society including civil society, development practitioners, the private sector, and academia. Each one of us, in our personal capacities, also needs to take concrete steps towards sustainable life choices. A commitment to life-long learning is required to advance the transformational agenda that lies ahead of us.

¹M. Elder, M. Bengtsson, and L. Akenji. 2017. 'Making SDG Implementation Easier: Thinking about Goals as Means', [ISD SDG Knowledge Hub](#).



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 +49 (0) 228 815 2657
sustainable-development@unssc.org
www.unssc.org



Ongeveer 92.800.000 resultaten (0,43 seconden)

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/.../transformingourworld> ▼ [Vertaal deze pagina](#)

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 adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015. High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Preamble.

[2030 Agenda](#) · [Agenda 21](#) · [Paris Agreement](#)



AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

INFOSHEET ONLINE RESOURCES - NOVEMBER 2017



CIFAL FLANDERS

UNITAR AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
FOR AUTHORITIES & LEADERS
ON PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

SDG Watch Europe: EU-level alliance of NGOs for the implementation of Agenda 2030 (EN)
<http://www.sdwatcheurope.org>

Oxfam: Rethinking the Role of Business in the Sustainable Development Goals (2017, EN)
https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/kip-raising-the-bar-business-sdgs-130217-en_0.pdf

11.11.11.: één jaar SDG's: stand van zaken? (2016, NL)
http://do.vlaanderen.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/11_dossier-1-jaar-SDGS-stand-van-zaken.pdf

WWF: België en de SDGs (2016, NL)
<https://www.wwf.be/assets/RAPPORT-POLICY/belgie-en-de-SDGs-NL.pdf>

Vrouwenraad: minder werken, meer liefhebben (2017, NL)
<https://www.sdgs.be/nl/minder-werken-meer-liefhebben>

NGO Dossier. Pistes voor uitvoering Duurzame Ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen in België (2015, NL)
<http://www.11.be/wet-coet-11-11-11/lem/pistes-voor-de-uitvoering-van-de-duurzame-ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen-in-belgie>

Trade Unions

International Trade Union Confederation (2017, EN)
<https://www.ituc-csi.org/sustainable-development/?lang=en>

International Trade Union Confederation: 2030 agenda for Sustainable development (2017, EN)
<http://www.ituc-csi.org/2030Agenda-523>

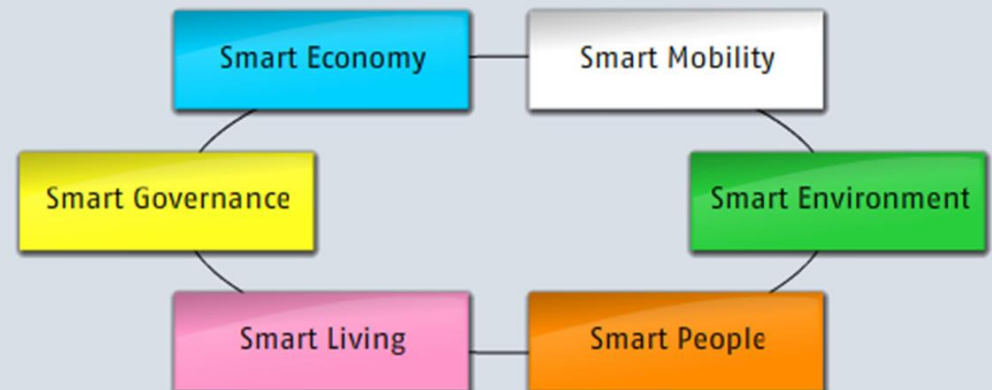
Sustainable Development Goals: Trade Union Reference Manual on the 2030 Agenda (2017, EN)
http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/ed_dialogue/-/actrav/documents/publication/wcms_553141.pdf





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.





World Scientists' Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice

WILLIAM J. RIPPLE, CHRISTOPHER WOLF, THOMAS M. NEWSOME, MAURO GALETTI, MOHAMMED ALAMGIR, EILEEN CRIST, MAHMOUD I. MAHMOUD, WILLIAM F. LAURANCE, and 15,364 scientist signatories from 184 countries

Twenty-five years ago, the Union of Concerned Scientists and more than 1700 independent scientists, including the majority of living Nobel laureates in the sciences, penned the 1992 “World Scientists’ Warning to Humanity” (see supplemental file S1). These concerned professionals called on humankind to curtail environmental destruction and cautioned that “a great change in our stewardship of the Earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided.” In their manifesto, they showed that humans were on a collision course with the natural world. They expressed concern about current, impending, or potential damage on planet Earth involving ozone depletion, freshwater availability, marine life depletion, ocean dead zones, forest loss, biodiversity destruction, climate change, and continued human population growth. They proclaimed that fundamental changes were urgently needed to avoid the consequences our present course would bring.

deforestation, and reverse the trend of collapsing biodiversity.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of their call, we look back at their warning and evaluate the human response by exploring available time-series data. Since 1992, with the exception of stabilizing the stratospheric ozone layer, humanity has failed to make sufficient progress in generally solving these foreseen environmental challenges, and alarmingly, most of them are getting far worse (figure 1, file S1). Especially troubling is the current trajectory of potentially catastrophic climate change due to rising GHGs from burning fossil fuels (Hansen et al. 2013), deforestation (Keenan et al. 2015), and agricultural production—particularly from farming ruminants for meat consumption (Ripple et al. 2014). Moreover, we have unleashed a mass extinction event, the sixth in roughly 540 million years, wherein many current life forms could be annihilated or at least committed to extinction by the end of this century.

the urgent steps needed to safeguard our imperilled biosphere.

As most political leaders respond to pressure, scientists, media influencers, and lay citizens must insist that their governments take immediate action as a moral imperative to current and future generations of human and other life. With a groundswell of organized grassroots efforts, dogged opposition can be overcome and political leaders compelled to do the right thing. It is also time to re-examine and change our individual behaviors, including limiting our own reproduction (ideally to replacement level at most) and drastically diminishing our *per capita* consumption of fossil fuels, meat, and other resources.

The rapid global decline in ozone-depleting substances shows that we can make positive change when we act decisively. We have also made advancements in reducing extreme poverty and hunger (www.worldbank.org). Other notable progress (which does not yet show up in the global



Indicator 11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private nonprofit sector and sponsorship).

From UNESCO:

Definition and method of computation: The percentage of the national (or municipal) budget provided for maintaining and preserving cultural and natural heritage. This indicator represents the share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to the safeguarding, protection of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites.

$$B_{Hi} = \frac{b_{h,i}}{B_i}$$

BH_i = Percentage of annual budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage in the year i
 $b_{h,i}$ = Total amount of annual budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage in the year i
 B_i = Total amount of annual public budget in the year i

Rationale and interpretation: Protecting and safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage require public investment at different level of governmental including at city level. This indicator would allow insight whether countries are maintaining, expanding or decreasing their efforts for safeguarding their cultural natural heritage.

Sources and data collection: Administrative data in particular government (or municipal) budget and expenditure data.

Comments and limitations: Availability of public budget in culture in general will vary between countries. Issues of compiling public and private finances could result in the underestimation of the value of total investment in culture. It is important to take into account national transfer funds among different level of governmental (regional, state, municipal) to avoid double counting. An alternative could be to assess the public expenditure in culture. However, the COFOG classification may not be detailed enough to identify only heritage.

Gender equality issues: None.

Data for regional and global monitoring: Internationally comparable data are currently not available. However, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) in collaboration with the UNESCO WHC would develop an appropriate data collection tool. The cultural and natural heritage sector will be defined according to the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS) methodology (Domain A: Cultural and Natural Heritage).

Financial resources would be required in order to implement this new data collection.

Supplementary information: None.

References: None.





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future



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- ✓ Sign up to a inspiration programme of continuous improvement
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- ✓ Receive an annual evaluation



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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
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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







DUURZAME ONTWIKKELING ALS EEN RODE DRAAD

Opleidingen aan
de Universiteit Gent
in transitie

DEEL 1 – ACHTERGROND

**Duurzame
Ontwikkeling:
een veelomvattend
concept**

Duurzame ontwikkelings- doelstellingen

In september 2015 werden door de Verenigde Naties de Duurzame Ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen² (Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs) aangenomen: 17 doelen om een einde te maken aan armoede, onze planeet te beschermen en een menswaardige levensstandaard te verzekeren voor iedereen. Tegen 2030 moet deze Duurzame Ontwikkelingsagenda gerealiseerd zijn. Deze doelen maken meteen duidelijk dat duurzaamheid breed kan en moet uitwaaiëren, en dat heel wat uitdagingen samen moeten worden aangepakt.



² <https://unric.org/nl/sdg-in-nederlands>; www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals



Visie 2050. Een langetermijnstrategie voor Vlaanderen

In haar Visie 2050 toont de Vlaamse Regering het Vlaanderen dat ze wenst op lange termijn: een sterk, sociaal, open, veerkrachtig en internationaal Vlaanderen dat welvaart en welzijn creëert op een slimme, innovatieve en duurzame manier en waarin iedereen meetelt. Het langetermijnbeleid biedt een antwoord op nieuwe kansen en uitdagingen en brengt de transities die de samenleving nodig heeft, in een versnelling. De eerste conceptnota van Visie 2050 werd in september 2015 goedgekeurd. Na overleg met stakeholders en adviesraden zijn er enkele thema's toegevoegd: sociaal beleid, arbeidsmarkt en participatie van personen van buitenlandse origine.

DOWNLOADEN

 [Visie 2050. Een langetermijnstrategie v...](#)



PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
First Belgian National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

United Nations High Level Political Forum
New York, July 2017

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Duurzaamheid, what's in a name?

Kleine geschiedenis van een denken

TEKST Alexander Vander Stichele

Op 1 december organiseert FARO opnieuw het Groot Onderhoud. Het evenement vindt dit jaar plaats in Leuven en staat in het teken van 'erfgoed en duurzame ontwikkeling'. Het duurzaamheidsthema kwam de voorbije jaren steeds prominenter op de politieke en bredere maatschappelijke agenda te staan. De duurzaamheidsproblematiek is dan ook van die aard dat we niet langer kunnen weglijken. In dit focusdossier gaan we dieper in op 'duurzame ontwikkeling' en de (mogelijke) rol van zowel het erfgoed als erfgoedspelers in de transitie naar een duurzame samenleving. In dit dossier willen we enerzijds conceptuele klaarheid scheppen rond de gebruikte terminologie en denkkaders. Daarnaast laten we een aantal stemmen aan het woord van binnen en buiten de erfgoedsector.

"Het rapport van deze groep wetenschappers is nu beschikbaar en we leggen het graag voor aan het publiek en de beleidsvormen. De conclusies geven aan dat de mensheid niet kan blijven doorgaan zich met toenemende snelheid te vernieuwvalligen en materiële vooruitgang als hoofddoel te beschouwen, onder daarbij in mogelijkheden te komen. [...] Zelfs in dit stadium van het onderzoek wordt duidelijk dat er enige fundamentele wijzigingen in onze levenswijze en in ons gedrag noodzakelijk zijn."

“De idee dat dat de aarde kwetsbaar is en dat de mens in toenemende mate roofbouw pleegt op haar natuurlijke habitat en zo bijdraagt aan de vernietiging van de planeet is natuurlijk ouder dan 1972.”

Klinkt dit citaat niet heel hedendaags? Steeds meer worden we met rapporten, studies en andere publicaties geconfronteerd waarin gesteld wordt dat we als mensheid het roer drastisch dienen om te gooien, willen we de toekomst van onze planeet vrijwaren. De toon van deze rapporten wordt ook steeds urgenter. Veel tijd rest ons immers niet meer. En toch is dit fragment bijna 45 jaar oud. Het komt uit het voorwoord bij het ophefmakende rapport 'Grenzen aan de groei' uit 1972 van de (nog steeds actieve) Club van Rome.¹ In dit rapport werd voor het eerst aan de hand van computerelementen en een uitgewerkt systeemtheoretisch kader (het zogenaamde 'wereldmodel') aangegeven dat de draagkracht van onze planeet niet onbeperkt is. Samen met een aantal andere beroemd geworden publicaties uit die tijd, waaronder Rachel Carson's ecologische fabel *Silent Spring*,² en het vrijgeven van de iconische 'Earthrise' foto³ van de Apollo 8 ruimtemissie, heeft dit rapport ertoe geleid dat we ons in toenemende mate bewust werden van de fragiliteit van onze planeet. Een ander gevolg was dat de milieubeweging (en haar politieke vleugel) de wind in de zeilen kreeg. Zo verschee in Vlaanderen de begin jaren 1970 door pater Luc Versteven opgerichte milieugroepering Anders Gaan Leven langzaam tot de politieke partij Agalev, opgericht in 1979.

De idee dat de aarde kwetsbaar is en dat de mens in toenemende mate roofbouw pleegt op haar natuurlijke habitat en zo bijdraagt aan de vernietiging van de planeet is natuurlijk ouder dan 1972. Zo wordt de eind o.e., begin 19e eeuwse wetenschappers en avonturier Alexander von Humboldt beschouwd als de vader van de moderne ecologische beweging.⁴ Hij was zowat de eerste die de Aarde beschouwde als een afgegrenst ecosysteem waarbij alles met elkaar verbonden is, en waarvan dus ook de mens integraal deel uitmaakt. Hiermee ging hij lijnrecht in tegen de gangbare opvatting dat de mens 'anders' was en buiten of boven de natuur stond. Het is precies die laatste opvatting – die opmerkelijk genoeg nog steeds leeft – die ertoe geleid heeft dat we ons als soort meer dan eens roekeloos gedroegen (en nog steeds gedragen) tegenover de ons omringende fauna en flora.⁵ De wetenschappelijke inzichten van von Humboldt hebben niet alleen zeer grote invloed gehad op tijdgenoten als Charles Darwin of Henry David Thoreau, maar bepalen nog altijd in grote mate onze hedendaagse blik op ecologie en de wijze waarop mens en natuur zich tot elkaar verhouden.

Triple bottom line

Ook al vinden we dus de kernen van het huidige duurzaamheidsdenken in de 19e eeuw, werd er bijna een halve eeuw geleden al gesproken over de "grenzen aan de groei" en het feit dat we anders moeten gaan leven, is het concept van 'duurzame ontwikkeling' toch veel jonger. De standaarddefinitie van duurzame ontwikkeling gaat terug op het bekende

¹ De iconische 'Earthrise' foto van de Apollo 8 ruimtemissie maakte ertoe bewust dat de planeet kwetsbaar is.

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