



Policy Submission on SDGs in the Draft Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029

Established in 2014, Galway City Community Network (GCCN) is the network of community, voluntary and environmental organisations and groups active in Galway City. As the Public Participation Network for Galway City, GCCN is the main link through which the local authority, agencies and the state connect with the community, voluntary and environmental sectors in Galway City. GCCN is committed to contributing to the development and achievement of a vision for the well-being of this and future generations.

GCCN convenes the Sustainable Development Goals Working Group which coordinates ‘Seed Nine: Advance capacity and commitment to drive implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals’ of the Local Economic and Community Plan. This is a cross-sectoral Working Group which sets out to promote the SDGs, make them relevant for Galway, and establish the means for advancing their implementation through mainstream policies, plans and programmes. This submission to the draft Galway City Development plan is made on behalf of the Working Group.

Policy Submission

This policy submission focuses on the inclusion and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals within the Draft Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029. It is noted that the Core Strategy, policies and objectives are intended to “advance the aims of the UN 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development and contribute to the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals”. It is evident that actions relevant to the sustainable development goals are included in the plan, and that this is given consideration in the accompanying *Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report 2022*. It is also noted that there is an intent to take a strategic approach to monitoring key outcomes in the draft plan (p.327) and that this is given attention in terms of Strategic Environmental Objectives in the assessment report (p. 75). However, there are no clear measurable performance indicators, or time scales for the conclusion of key actions related to the SDGs mentioned in either

document. This is an issue of some importance given that the Development Plan will cover the period up to the beginning of 2029 and that “Ireland is fully committed to achieving the SDGs”¹ by 2030, it is this development plan that must achieve the most progress.

Furthermore, Social Justice Ireland’s Sustainable Progress Index 2022² ranked Ireland 10th of 14 comparable EU countries (Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands and Finland were the top four countries in that order), meaning Ireland has much catching up to do. Therefore, each chapter in the Development Plan must set out, in measurable terms, how it is consistent with Ireland’s commitment to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

There should be clearly specified indicators that can be used to monitor the progress of the Development Plan in achieving the SDGs during its lifetime. Indicators serve the important double function of being a report card, measuring progress and performance, and a management tool that aims to ‘help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources’³. However, for indicators to be feasible, they need to be integrated into existing local planning practices, with an appropriate method of assessment⁴.

It is acknowledged that the integrating indicators into the Galway City Development Plan (hereafter the GCDP) may be challenging as the 17 goals are complex in their scope across economic, social and environmental contexts, and downscaling these indicators may prove challenging⁵. However, these indicators can be expanded upon and adapted to the needs of the submission. This is important as cities are recognized as central to determining the sustainability of human development given their emerging status as the locus of habitation⁶. Therefore, efforts to ensure their sustainability must be monitored if the SDGs are to be achieved within the planned timeframes to ensure livelihoods and societal circumstances are protected and prevent environmental thresholds from being breached⁷.

Furthermore, the aspirations expressed in the SDGs cannot be separated from the framework of human rights and the vindication of these rights, including public institutions⁸. The Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty places a statutory obligation to protect the human rights of those to whom they provide services. It puts equality and human rights in the mainstream of how public bodies execute their functions. This is a legal obligation and it originated in Section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Act 2014. This policy submission will

¹ Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020.

² Clark et al. ‘Measuring Progress: Economy, Society and Environment in Ireland’ 2022.

³ Stina et al. ‘Governance for sustainable urban development: the double function of SDG indicators’ 2019.

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ Clark et al., 2022; Stina et al., 2019 & Wiedmann, T., Allen, C. ‘City footprints and SDGs provide untapped potential for assessing city sustainability’ 2021.

⁶ Wiedmann et al., 2021 & Zinkernagel, R. et al., ‘Applying the SDGs to Cities: Business as Usual or a New Dawn?’ in Sustainability, 2018.

⁷ Wiedmann et al., 2021.

⁸ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/MDGs/Post2015/SDG_HR_Table.pdf.

demonstrate how the Galway City Development Plan can integrate the SDG Global Framework of Indicators (hereafter SDG GFI)⁹ within the document to support the monitoring of key objectives.

That the SDG Framework of Indicators is better integrated into the document to ensure that progression towards the goals can be measured and barriers can be addressed.

Chapter 2 Climate Action

Of relevance to **SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy** for all, this chapter describes diversification of energy sources and efforts to ensure buildings become more energy efficient through standards for new builds or retrofitting for existing stock (p.50). The relevant indicator that can be used to measure progress towards this goal is the proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (SDG GFI 7.1.2). The actions described in this chapter are highly relevant to the goal of a substantial increase in the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 (SDG GFI 7.2). For this reason, ongoing measurement of progress in this goal is vital to ensure that timely reporting contributes to wider scale efforts to address this global challenge. It is noted, and welcomed, that as part of the Energy Master Plan a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Baseline and Energy Use baseline will be developed by GCC (p.50), as these documents have the potential to be useful in measuring key indicators of the attainment of SDG 7.

Chapter 2 supports **SDG 11**, the development of **Sustainable and Inclusive Communities and Cities**. This includes attention to modes of transport that would support a reduction in emissions (p.56). This in line with SDG GFI 11.2, that by 2030, there should be access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (SDG GFI 11.2). This can be measured by the proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG GFI 11.2.1).

Chapter 2 also contains objectives relevant to **SDG 13, Climate Action**. In order to assess if countries have strengthened their resilience and adaptive capacity to mitigate climate related hazards and natural disasters (SDG GFI 13.1) the indicator proposed is the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG GFI 13.1.3). A strength of the GCDP is that it sets out its intention to support the implementation of a range of International and National policies and strategies that will drive progress towards climate change adaption and mitigation, and furthermore, states the objective of developing a five-year local Climate Action which will be subject to ongoing review to ensure alignment with National Objectives (p.51). In particular, the integration of national objectives regarding

⁹ United Nations. Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2018.

the reduction of emissions, including tangible goals of 51% reduction by 2030, and net zero carbon by 2050 is a welcome tangible goal relevant to SDG GFI 13.2.2, that entails an assessment of total greenhouse gas emissions per year, which can be supported by the Energy Master Plan.

Another component of climate action relevant to **SDG 13** is to **improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity** in relation to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction (SDG GFI 13.3). This can be measured by the extent to which education for sustainable development is mainstreamed (SDG GFI 13.3.1). There is a stated objective to achieve this goal in Chapter 2 through the designation of Westside as a Decarbonisation Zone which will be used as a demonstrator of urban sustainability for citizen education in order to build awareness and induce behaviour change (pp. 49 & 50). However, attention needs to be given as to what outcomes will demonstrate attainment of this indicator, and how this will be measured.

Chapter 3 Housing and Sustainable Communities

This chapter supports **SDG 11** through the intention to pursue high density compact development (p.71) which will support vital '15 minute' accessible communities (p.74) with universally accessible public spaces designed to promote community, social interactions and safety (p.73). These objectives are in line with SDG GFI 11.3, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management. The first suggested indicator for this is the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (SDG GFI 11.3.1). The goal of provision of a universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities (SDG GFI 11.7) is also relevant here. This can be demonstrated by the average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG GFI 11.7.1). It is important that the plan considers the demographic data, and information on amenities and green or blue ways discussed elsewhere to demonstrate this important aspect of sustainable development.

This chapter also considers the eradication of homelessness by 2030, and the provision of housing characterized by lifelong adaptability for the particular needs of demographics such as the elderly, or those with disabilities (p.64). This is relevant to the goal of access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing, basic services and upgrade of slums (SDG GFI 11.1). The indicator in the Global Framework is the proportion of the urban population living in inadequate housing (SDG GFI 11.1.1).

The demonstration of this indicator may be challenging in terms of implementation of the Traveller Accommodation Plan. Chapter 3 affirms the importance of integrating the recommendations of the Independent Expert Review of Traveller Accommodation (2019). This report highlights the fact that Travellers are more likely to be at risk of homelessness, overcrowding and inadequate housing standards (p. 22) while halting sites were often oversubscribed with inadequate infrastructure for their needs (p. 77). However, the Expert Review (pp. 16)

highlighted the difficulties in ascertaining the scale of need in terms of housing provision for Travellers due to quality of the information on the size, characteristics and accommodation of the Traveller population. If the goal of access to adequate housing and services is to be assessed per the global framework of indicators (SDG GFI 11.1) indicators, this is an issue that needs to be addressed by GCC. The Expert Group acknowledges that current methodologies do not capture the scale of the accommodation needs of the Traveller community. As a result, it is imperative that objectives for Traveller accommodation are integrated into all Local Area Plans and Strategic Development Zones Planning Schemes if the scale of need for Traveller accommodation is to be met.

Chapter 4 Mobility and Transport

This chapter takes into consideration the need to improve and expand upon various modes of travel in order to ensure that there is a reduction in emissions by 7% each year while sustaining future population growth (projected as 50% population growth within the Metropolitan Area by 2040) (pp.88 & 91). In addition to ***SDG 13*** (SDG GFI 13.2.20) this is highly relevant to ***SDG 11*** as land use planning and the development of sustainable transport patterns are linked in practice (pp. 90 & 92). Once again, SDG 11.3.1 is of regarding the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate is of relevance here. Furthermore, the intent to ensure that public transport modes are accessible (p. 111) can be assessed by SDG GFI 11.2.1, the proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Chapter 5 Natural Heritage, Recreation and Amenity

Chapter 5 contains an audit of various ecosystems in Galway city and its environs, including both green and blue spaces, community spaces, and agricultural lands that serve as reservoirs, and corridors that support biodiversity (pp. 119-120 & 126-8). Of relevance to ***SDG 13, Climate Action, SDG 14, Life Under the Water and SDG 15 Life on Land***, Galway city and its environs are noted to contain ecosystems that support biodiversity and climate change mitigation potential through carbon sequestration, which also require management and planning to conserve resources and manage climate related impacts such as flooding and biodiversity loss (pp. 117 & 130).

This is a significant task as Galway has one of the highest percentages of protected habitat in Ireland at 29%¹⁰, however the quality of conservation is unfavourable in 91% of EU protected habitats across Ireland¹¹. It is noted that it is the intent of GCC to protect the environment by ensuring that planning, adaptation and mitigation activities and development respect a number of European Directives including Habitats, Birds, Water Framework and Floods Directives (p.118). This addresses the requirement of ***SDG 14***, to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development and ***SDG 15*** to Protect, restore and promote sustainable

¹⁰ <https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/apps/irelands-life-on-land/explore>

¹¹ National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021

use of terrestrial ecosystems, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Demonstrating that this has been achieved will require some consideration.

For example, in relation to *SDG 15, Life on Land* GCC intends to ensure the conservation and restoration of biodiversity by protecting the quality of the city's open spaces and natural resources and linking them together into a green network to provide for their sustainable management and enhancement. A primary commitment in the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021, which has been integrated into the Galway City Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-2024, is to move to a level of no net loss of biodiversity through implementation of actions including for mitigation measure (p.117). This can be indicated by demonstrating compliance to SDG GFI 15.9.1 (a) established national targets in accordance with national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.

Also, of relevance to *SDG 15*, urban woodlands and trees are recognised as an important resource in the city and environs (p.134) and it is stated that sustainable management of this resource will be implemented going forward (pp.134 & 141). SDG GFI 15.1 required that by 2020 the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, is ensured in line with obligations under international agreement. The indicators are forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDG GFI 15.1.1) and the rate of progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG GFI 15.2.1). It would be useful in particular to know whether this has been SDG GFI 15.1.1. has been achieved, as a baseline to considering the progress towards sustainable management (SDG GFI 15.1.2). What constitutes sustainable management would need to be defined, in order for progression towards this goal to be assessed.

This chapter also contains a consideration of invasive species and notes that legislative controls are in place under the EU (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 recognising the adverse impacts of these species on the environment and economy (p.128). It may be the case that the SDG GFI (15.8) the introduction of measures to prevent and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species by 2020 has already been achieved as the indicator is the proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (SDG GFI 15.8.1). If this is the case an audit of biodiversity will also be of relevance here, to support an outline of relevant measures in place and an assessment of the outcomes of any actions prescribed in order to demonstrate if resourcing is adequate.

Chapter 6 Economy & Enterprise, and Retail

This chapter contains an objective to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all in line with **SDG 8**. In order to achieve this goal, the plan asserts a need to transition to a sustainable, carbon-neutral economy that delivers for all parts of society through medium and high value employment creation, future skills development, research and development, and the reduction of poverty and inequality (pp.145-148). It is stated that this will be achieved through a focus on the key growth sectors and support for new and emerging innovative sectors including maritime and blue economy, renewable energy, fourth level education and training, research and development, creativity and innovation, digital, ICT and life sciences (pp. 147 & 159). An assessment of this goal of inclusive sustainable growth, can be measured by SDG GFI 8.2.1: annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. In addition to this indicator SDG GFI 8.4 which promotes the progressive improvement, through 2030, of global resource efficiency in consumption and production and economic growth without environmental degradation is also relevant. The indicators here are material footprint per capita and per GDP (SDG GFI 8.4.1) and domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (SDG GFI 8.4.2).

It is the intention is to support the review and preparation of a new Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) for the city to ensure the local level framework is in place to support sustainable economic growth and community improvements (p.151). This is also of importance to SDG 8.5, the achievement of full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value by 2030. The indicators for this are SDG GFI 8.5.1: average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities, and SDG GFI 8.5.2: unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

SDG GFI 8.9 also supports the promotion and development of policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. This goal is integrated into the planned objective of promoting the continuing diversification of tourism in the city in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland in particular through the development of Greenways, and Blueway's. It is also intended to work in partnership with Fáilte Ireland and key stakeholders to support the hospitality sector and promote tourism related facilities including a sustainable range of tourism accommodation (p.162). The attainment of this objective can be demonstrated by SDG GFI 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate.

The regional connectivity supported by the plan is relevant to **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) as investment in low carbon public transport, active travel modes and the connecting of road networks will support the advancement of the Atlantic Economic Corridor (AEC) to maximise its assets, attract investment and create jobs (p.146). This is in line with SDG GFI 9.1 the development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human

well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. This can be assessed by SDG GFI 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport.

This plan also supports a Smart City approach through the application of new innovations and digital technologies to support economic growth, citizen engagement, enhance the quality and performance of urban services and to reduce costs and consumptions of resources (p. 157), while encouraging enterprise and business to transition to a circular economy where waste and resource use is minimised (p.158). This is relevant to SDG GFI 9.4 the upgrade of infrastructure and retrofit of industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency, along with the adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. This can be assessed by SDG GF1 9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added.

It is noted and welcomed that in line with **SDG GFI 11.a.1** (sustainable cities and communities) where national urban policies or regional development plans (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space this Chapter sets out the intent to support the ambitions for strong sustainable economic growth as set out in the Regional Policy Objectives of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) (p.151).

Chapter 7 Community and Culture

This chapter gives consideration to **SDG3, Health and Wellbeing**, by setting out the intent to support the participation of the city in the National Healthy Cities and Counties of Ireland Network and the implementation of the Healthy Galway City Strategy 2019- 2021. Of relevance to measurable items on the SDG GFI there is a stated intent to support the development and expansion of existing healthcare infrastructure by the HSE, statutory and voluntary agencies and private healthcare providers, including community-based care, mental health and social care services as appropriate, in accordance with the local need and the regional role of the city (p.196). The attainment of progress can be measured by an adaption of SDG GFI 3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services).

The chapter also contains items of relevance for **SDG 4 Quality Education**. The intent is to support the ongoing development and provision of third level education, and community based further education and lifelong learning in the city while ensuring those opportunities are accessible for people with disabilities (p.194) This can support the attainment of SDG GFI 4.4 that by 2030 there will be a substantial increase in the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship . This can be partially measured by SDG GFI 4.4.1, the proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill. It is also important to consider disparities in educational attainment under SDG GFI 4.5. So, access to education as supported by the expansion of

educational infrastructure can be measured by SDG GFI 4.5.1 Parity indices (e.g., female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, minority groups).

This chapter has an action of relevance to **SDG 10, the Reduction of Inequality** and to a limited extent **SDG 4 Gender Equality**. It is the intent to facilitate the development of childcare facilities, including afterschool services, at a number of suitable locations, within residential areas, places of employment, the city centre, neighbourhood and district centres, schools, in the vicinity of educational and community establishments and adjacent to public transport nodes in consultation with the Galway Childcare Committee (p. 195). By proactively promoting social inclusion, through the provision of community facilities (p. 190) this aspect of the plan may support the social and economic participation of women in the labour force. This can be measured by SDG GFI 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex.

In terms of **SDG 11**, the Council recognises the importance that availability and access to community, social and cultural infrastructure brings to quality of life as experienced in the city and the difference it can make to people's lives (p.183-4). To achieve this end, it intends to support development in collaboration with key stakeholders, and public participation that affords inclusive, accessible opportunities for everyone that contributes to a high quality of life and wellbeing for all who live work and visit the city (p.184). This will be underpinned by a Social and Community Infrastructure Audit in conjunction with the LECP/LCDC and relevant stakeholders to establish a baseline of services in the city and to ensure adequate community facilities are provided to serve the existing and future targeted population of the city (p.198).The indicators that are of relevance to these actions are SDG GFI 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically; SDG GFI 11.7.1 the average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities; and SDG GFI 11.a.1 regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; and (b) ensures balanced territorial development.

Policy Recommendation

This is an ambitious and far-reaching plan that spans diverse domains of action. It is acknowledged here that the UN SDG Global Framework of Indicators are not entirely scalable to the GCDP as they contain indications that are the remit of National governance, and other indications which are more relevant to countries in the Global South. Nonetheless the SDG GFI can be used to demonstrate progress on the overall goals of the UN SDG if integrated into the plan going forward. This would enable the city to demonstrate compliance to **SDG 16.6** effective, accountable and transparent decision-making within institutions, improve the CDP's progression towards strategic goals while vindicating Human Rights. ***Our six key recommendations are:***

- Monitoring plays a crucial role in understanding how effective the Development Plan objectives are in contributing to Ireland's commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The Council

will establish a methodology, based on a selection of appropriate indicators from the SDG Global Framework indicators. Therefore, each chapter should include actions and name the specific targets and indicators from the Global Indicator Framework which they relate to.

- These appropriate indicators will be included in Appendix 1 (p.327) and integrated into the methodology outlined in the Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Report (p.60) and plan arising from a Public Sector Duty Assessment.
- GCC will undertake its required Public Sector Duty Assessment, across all aspects of the Councils responsibilities, within year 1 of the new plan. The plans and actions developed to address issues raised in the equality and human rights assessment will include the appropriate SDG indicators.
- The Chief Executive's two-year report will include a review of the progress achieved in relation to the SDGs and any recommendations necessary to ensure that Ireland's commitment to achieve the SDGs by 2030 will be realised.
- GCCN, as the Public Participation Network for Galway City should be named as a key stakeholder as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014.
- The actions of this plan should integrate 'Target 16.7: 'Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels' within Appendix 1: Implementation and Monitoring to centre meaningful engagement of communities and young people in the implementation and monitoring of the plan.
- That the SDG Framework of Indicators should be better integrated into the document to ensure that progression towards these goals can be measured and barriers can be addressed. The attainment of the SDGs is of crucial importance towards mitigating crises in the future, and securing the human rights of citizens, so cannot be separated from Public Sector Duty.

The attached appendix demonstrates the relevance of the SDG GFI for each chapter to support the integration of this framework into their objectives, and links relevant Rights Provision to each one.

Appendix: Indicators Relevant to Each Goal in Sampled Chapters

Goal	Chapters	Actions	Indicators	Rights
SDG 3	Chapter 7	Health and Wellbeing	SDG GFI 3.5.1	Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12]; and children [CRC art.24]
SDG 4	Chapter 7	Quality Education	SDG GFI 4.4.1 SDG GFI 4.5.1	Right to education [UDHR art. 26; ICESCR art. 13], particularly in relation to children [CRC arts. 28, 29]; persons with disabilities [CRC art. 23(3), CRPD art. 24]; and indigenous peoples [UNDRIP art. 14] Right to work, including technical and vocational training [ICESCR art. 6]
SDG 7	Chapter 2	Access to Clean Energy	SDG GFI 7.1.2	Right to an adequate standard of living [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11] Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]
SDG 8	Chapter 6	Work and Economic Growth Sustainable Economic Growth Decent Work Sustainable Tourism Urban Plan	SDG GFI 8.2.1 SDG GFI 8.4.1 SDG GFI 8.4.2 SDG GFI 8.5.1 SDG GFI 8.5.2 SDG GFI 8.9.1	Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work [UDHR art. 23; ICESCR arts. 6, 7, 10; CRPD art. 27; ILO Core Labour Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work]
SDG 9	Chapter 6	Transport Infrastructure Urban Infrastructure and Industry	SDG GFI 9.1.2 SDG GFI 9.4.1	Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]
SDG 10	Chapter 10	Social Inclusion	SDG GFI 10.2.1	Right to equality and non-discrimination [UDHR art. 2; ICESCR art. 2(2); ICCPR arts. 2(1), 26; CERD art. 2(2); CEDAW art. 2; CRC art. 2; CRPD art. 5; CMW art. 7; DRtD art. 8(1)] Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25; CEDAW art. 7; ICERD art. 5; CRPD art. 29; DRtD art. 8(2)]
SDG 11	Chapter 2	Access to Sustainable Transport Land Consumption Rate	SDG GFI 11.2.1 SDG GFI 11.3.1	Right to adequate housing, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11] Right to participate in cultural life [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 15; ICERD arts. 5, 7; CRPD art. 30; CRC art. 31]
	Chapter 3	Sustainable Planning	SDG GFI 11.3.1	Accessibility of transportation, facilities and services particularly of persons with disabilities [CRPD art. 9(1)], children [CRC art. 23], and rural women [CEDAW
		Access to Public Spaces Adequate Housing	SDG GFI 11.7.1 SDG GFI 11.1.1	
	Chapter 4	Access to Sustainable Transport Open Public Space	SDG GFI 11.2.1	

			SDG GFI 11.7.1	art. 14(2)] Protection from natural disasters [CRPD art. 11]
	Chapter 6	Urban Planning	SDG GFI 11. a	
	Chapter 7	Inclusive Communities	SDG GFI 11.3.2	
SDG 13	Chapter 2	Risk Reduction Strategy Awareness Raising Greenhouse Gas Emissions	SDG GFI 13.1.3 SDG GFI 13.3.1 SDG GFI 13.2.2	Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28] Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]
	Chapter 3	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	SDG GFI 13.2.2	
	Chapter 5	Risk Reduction Strategy	SDG GFI 13.1.3	
SDG 14	Chapter 5	Eco-system Management	SDG GFI 14.2.1	Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28] Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]
SDG 15	Chapter 5	Protection of Biodiversity	SDG GFI 15.9.1 (a)	Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28] Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]
		Forest Management	SDG GFI 15.1.1 & SDG GFI 15.1.2	