

Fonds de recherche du Québec

Nature et Technologies *Santé* *Société et Culture*



United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Guide

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Introduction

In accordance with the 2022-2027 Québec Research and Innovation Investment Strategy (QRIS²) and the *Stratégie gouvernementale de développement durable 2023-2028*¹ (SGDD 2023-2028), as well as with their respective 2022-2025 strategic planning, the FRQ aims to promote the role of both science and the scientific community in meeting the challenges set out by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With this in mind, the objective of this guide is to provide helpful information to the research community and FRQ's partners that can be used when responding to or preparing calls for proposals, especially considering the essential role that research has in understanding and tackling the major challenges facing society. The first section includes the context surrounding the development of SDGs and a description of the interrelated dynamics of the SDGs. The next section presents the FRQ's approach, and the various ways research can contribute to achieving the SDGs. The guide concludes with a brief description of the 17 SDGs. This guide is intended to evolve over time and may be enhanced by examples of research targeting the SDGs.

The SDGs: an overview

Our world is facing unprecedented challenges, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, economic and gender inequalities, access to health care and services, and global geopolitical instability.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs are part of a drive to respond to these challenges and the issues they raise. This innovative program is the result of a long process of multilateral deliberation involving a wide variety of actors from different sectors of society, including national governments, civil society, the private sector and the scientific community. The process began with the publication in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development of the report *Our Common Future*, commonly known as the “Brundtland Report”². With the publication of this report, the term *sustainable development* came into widespread use. This term generally refers to a mode of development that meets present-day social, economic and environmental needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The same concerns were echoed in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, published in New York in 2000. The current SDGs are based on these goals, which have been revised and expanded. These new goals, which are universal and more ambitious than their predecessors, were adopted following negotiations by the 193 Member States at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York in 2015.

The SDGs are based on the “Leave No One Behind” principle, which means taking factors of inequality—such as gender, ethnic origin and social class—into account and endeavouring to mitigate their distortive effect in the implementation of policies and programs, to ensure that they are applied in a fair and equitable manner.

¹ The strategy is only available in French.

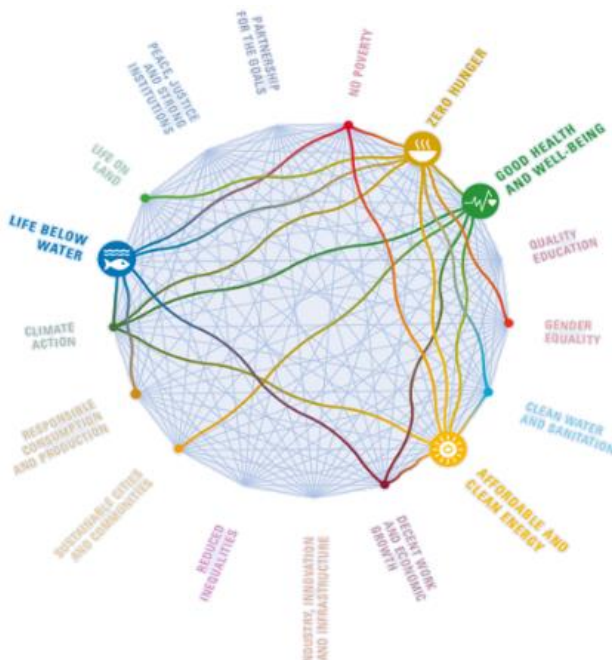
² “Notre avenir à tous”, French translation of *Our Common Future* (1987): see: <https://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca/developpement/voie.htm#1987>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Each SDG may be considered individually, with their own targets and issues, but they can also be seen and understood as a whole, in that they are interdependent and influence each other, as illustrated below. The complex interactions and relationships between the various themes and issues generate a range of questions and potential angles of approach. For example:

- Climate change may have a greater impact on vulnerable populations;
- The use of renewable energies raises social and environmental issues.



Source : International Council for Science, *A Guide to SDG Interactions : From Science To Implementation* (12.05.2017)

The concept of sustainable health, whose principles are in line with the SDG framework, illustrates the interactions between the goals. A dynamic resource for physical, mental and social well-being, sustainable health enables people to

develop their full potential and lead enjoyable lives. A sustainable vision of health is based on equitable access to an environment and services that foster the development and maintenance of healthy living conditions and habits³.

Research into sustainable health aims to develop strategies for health promotion, prevention and intervention at an early stage of disease, leading to the optimization of health care and services. It takes into account the individual, socioeconomic and environmental determinants of health, and it harnesses, among other things, big data and artificial intelligence.

The diagram found below shows, by using a few examples, how aspects of the sustainable health approach can address issues linked to the SDGs, and vice versa.

³ Félix Desrosiers, @ Pulsar-Université Laval, 2018

1 PAS DE PAUVRETÉ

Cible de l'ONU*
Mettre en place des systèmes et mesures de protection sociale pour tous et toutes

Objectif du Québec
Répondre aux besoins essentiels en offrant des solutions durables

17 PARTENARIATS POUR LA RÉALISATION DES OBJECTIFS

Cible de l'ONU
Encourager et promouvoir les partenariats publics, les partenariats public-privé et les partenariats avec la société civile

16 PAIX, JUSTICE ET INSTITUTIONS EFFICACES

Indicateur du Canada
Proportion de la population ayant une grande confiance envers certaines institutions

Cible de l'ONU
Mettre en place des institutions efficaces, responsables et transparentes à tous les niveaux

15 VIE TERRESTRE

Cible de l'ONU
Assurer la préservation des écosystèmes montagneux, notamment de leur biodiversité

Objectif du Québec
Prévenir les effets sur la santé associés à la dégradation de la nature

14 VIE AQUATIQUE

13 MESURES RELATIVES À LA LUTTE CONTRE LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

Cibles de l'ONU
Renforcer la résilience et les capacités d'adaptation face aux aléas climatiques
Améliorer notamment l'éducation et la sensibilisation en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques et d'atténuation

12 CONSOMMATION ET PRODUCTION RESPONSABLES

2 FAIM «ZÉRO»

Cible de l'ONU
Mettre fin à toutes les formes de malnutrition d'ici 2030

Indicateur du Canada
Prévalence de l'insécurité alimentaire

3 BONNE SANTÉ ET BIEN-ÊTRE

Cible de l'ONU
Réduction du taux de mortalité due à des maladies non transmissibles ainsi que promotion de la santé mentale et du bien-être

4 ÉDUCATION DE QUALITÉ

Cible de l'ONU
Acquisition des connaissances et compétences nécessaires à l'adoption de modes de vie durables

5 ÉGALITÉ ENTRE LES SEXES

Cible de l'ONU
Accès aux soins de santé sexuelle et procréative pour tous et toutes

Objectif du Québec
Créer des conditions sécuritaires et favorables à l'intégration de tous et toutes au marché du travail

6 EAU PROPRE ET ASSAINISSEMENT

Cible du Canada
Accès à l'eau potable pour tous et toutes

7 ÉNERGIE PROPRE ET D'UN CÔTÉ ABORDABLE

8 TRAVAIL DÉCENT ET CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE

Ambition canadienne
Accès pour tous et toutes à des emplois de qualité

9 INDUSTRIE, INNOVATION ET INFRASTRUCTURE

Cible de l'ONU
Renforcer la recherche scientifique, perfectionner les capacités technologiques des secteurs industriels, notamment en encourageant l'innovation

10 INÉGALITÉS RÉDUITES

Objectif du Québec
Soutenir les groupes communautaires et les entreprises d'économie sociale



11 VILLES ET COMMUNAUTÉS DURABLES

Objectif du Québec
Créer des milieux de vie durables, inclusifs et conviviaux

*Le schéma ci-dessus illustre, à titre indicatif seulement, de quelle façon les aspects constitutifs de la vision en santé durable peuvent répondre à des enjeux liés aux ODD et, inversement.

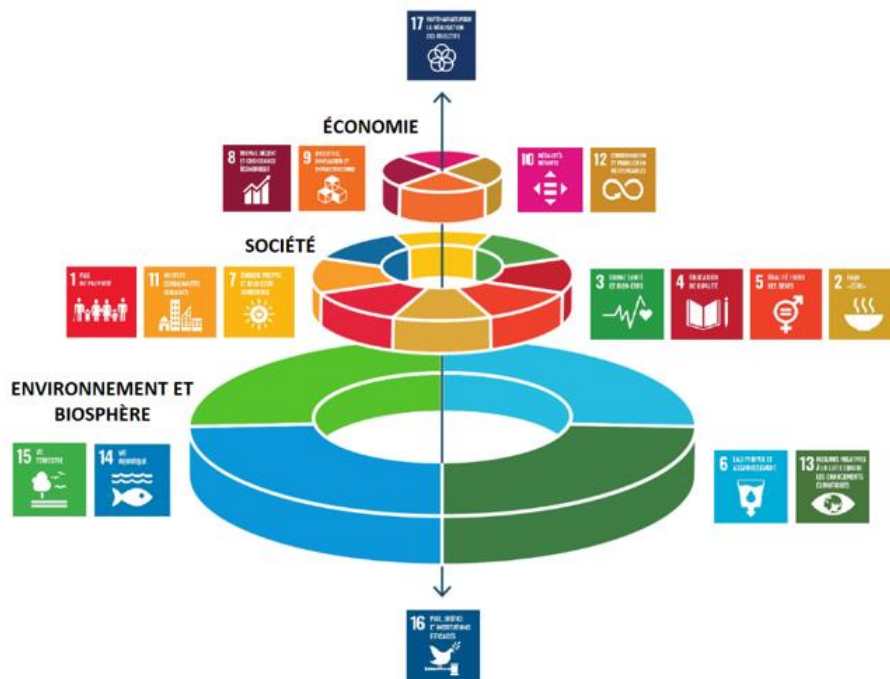
Source : Compilation Fonds de recherche du Québec

Breaking the SDGs down into themes may enhance our understanding of them and helps highlight their interconnectedness. For example, they can be grouped according to what are known as the “5 Ps” of SDGs: *Prosperity*, *People*, *Planet*, *Partnership* and *Peace*.



Source: The 5Ps of SDGs: <https://unsdg.un.org/fr/latest/videos/5ps-sdgs-people-planet-prosperity-peace-and-partnership>

In the following configuration, the SDGs are grouped according to the three essential and interconnected dimensions of sustainable development, economy, society and environment.



Source: Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University CC BY-ND 3.0.

The SDGs represent a framework that is both dynamic and open to improvement. They must be adapted over time to each context and be updated by 2030. In the world of research, the SDGs offer a common language and framework to facilitate discussions within research disciplines and between research sectors. This intersectoral stance makes it possible to tackle the complexity of the issues at stake in research, and thus to broaden our ways of thinking. Of course, other analytical frameworks also exist.

Moreover, some issues are poorly addressed, or not addressed at all, by these goals. Such is the case, for example, with intangible culture, artificial intelligence, and space junk. Due to the transversal nature of culture, it has a key role to play in achieving the SDGs. *“Cultural heritage—both tangible and intangible—and creativity are resources that need to be protected and carefully managed. They can serve both as drivers for achieving the SDGs as well as enablers, when culture-forward solutions can ensure the success of interventions to achieve the SDGs (...) The safeguarding and promotion of culture is an end in itself, and at the same time it contributes directly to many of the SDGs — safe and sustainable cities, reduced inequalities, the environment, promoting gender equality and peaceful and inclusive societies⁴.”* Indeed, UNESCO declared 2021 the International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development.

Contribution of research in working towards the SDGs

The role of higher education institutions in achieving the SDGs is crucial. These institutions are already involved in various ways in achieving the SDGs, whether through their teaching, research, social engagement activities, or through their organizational governance⁵.

The contribution of research in this endeavour may be anchored in different ways, such as how research is carried out, the acquisition of key skills in sustainable development, or the mobilization of knowledge (sharing, transfer, promotion, dissemination, etc.).

The FRQ is aware that not all research projects or programs are contributing to addressing the challenges set out by the SDGs or their indicators. As such, the FRQ proposes an approach that focuses on promotion and reflection towards making potential contributions to the SDGs, an approach that illustrates the essential role of research in understanding and tackling society’s major challenges. Indeed, it must be considered that this approach must not restrict the freedom and creativity of individuals in carrying out their projects.

- Proposed research may contribute in the advancement of knowledge for one or more of the SDGs, as well as in the development of expertise, the identification of solutions, or in creating various tools. Targets set by the United Nations and by Canada may be considered as a basis for defining the contribution of research. For any project that contributes in one way or another to achieving the SDGs, an important challenge to consider is the interaction between goals. For example, economic growth (SDG 8) may run counter to measures to combat climate change (SDG 13). This approach can also help to identify blind spots and place the project in a wider context.
- Even if a proposed research activity does not specifically aim to develop knowledge for the SDGs, it can contribute to tackling issues set out by the SDGs through its methodology, whether by establishing of partnerships, the selection of participants or analyses, the planning and execution of field studies, or the analysis of the environmental impact of the research (see the FRQ action plan for environmental responsibility in research ([link](#))). For example, the contribution of research can be strengthened by involving the relevant communities or individuals in the design of the research, and by promoting diversity, equitable representation and inclusion within research teams. Research activities can also be an opportunity for students to develop key skills in sustainable development.
- The democratization of knowledge through the dissemination of research results and methods to the general public is reflected in the SDGs. For example, one of the targets of SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) aims to ensure public access to information. Access to research findings is an essential factor for innovation and contributes

⁴ Jyoti Hosagrahar, The UNESCO Courier, April-June 2017: online:

« https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000248106_fre/PDF/248106fre.pdf.multi »

⁵ See Bibliography: Other University Resources.

to the development of the scientific culture. To maximize its impact, research should be conducted and disseminated in a spirit of open science. This encompasses various practices aimed at making scientific knowledge freely accessible and reusable by all, so as to strengthen scientific collaboration and the sharing of information⁶.

A closer look at the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda is universal in both its approach and its nature. It proposes 17 SDGs, for which 169 targets have been set and more than 200 indicators have been established to monitor progress. In implementing the SDGs, countries are encouraged to adapt them to their own context, taking into consideration such factors as level of development, natural resource reserves, challenges related to the country's ecosystems, as well as political organization or specific governance issues. Canada has therefore determined its specific ambitions, along with a framework of indicators and precise targets to measure progress towards achieving the SDGs⁷. In Québec, the [Stratégie gouvernementale de développement durable 2023-2028](#) is the government's formal response to the 2030 Agenda. The examples outlined below are taken from this strategy developed by Québec. For more information, Annex 1 attached to this document shows the connections between the principles of sustainable development and the SDGs, and Annex 2 presents a table of concordance between the strategy's objectives and the SDGs.



SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere: Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

- More than 700 million people live in extreme poverty, or around 10% of the global population
- The COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and subsequent inflation have reversed progress towards reducing poverty
- In Québec, between 2015-2016 and 2019-2020, government financial support for community organizations fighting poverty and social exclusion rose from \$528 million to \$674 million per year. This support benefits around 5,000 organizations across Québec (ISQ, 2021*)

UN targets: [Goal 1 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 2. Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

- A third of all food produced in the world is wasted, yet 821 million people still suffer from hunger
- Conflict, climate change and growing inequalities continue to undermine global food security
- In 2020, food insecurity (severe, moderate or marginal) affected 12.7% of Quebecers, including 184,000 people living with severe insecurity (Statistics Canada, 2023*)
- 45.5% of Quebecers live in areas with poor access to food stores (supermarkets, grocery stores, public markets, fruit and vegetable markets) (Robitaille et al., 2013*)

UN targets: [Goal 2 \(un.org\)](#).

⁶ UNESCO, *UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science*, November 2021.

⁷ [The Canadian Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#)

*See the *Stratégie gouvernementale de développement durable 2023-2028* for references with an asterisk



SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages: Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development.

- COVID-19 has had a dramatic impact on public health as a direct consequence of the disease, but also through the loss of a large number of healthcare workers
- Diseases such as tuberculosis are making a comeback
- In Québec, between 2009 and 2013, three out of ten premature deaths (before the age of 75) were attributable to material and social disadvantage, representing 6,000 preventable deaths each year (INSPO, 2018*)

UN targets: [Goal 3 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development.

- 617 million children and adolescents do not have minimal proficiency levels in reading and mathematics
- The global learning crisis and inequalities in education have been exacerbated by the pandemic
- 30.5% of First Nations members and 54.2% of Inuit do not have a certificate, diploma or degree (Public Inquiry Commission on relations between Indigenous Peoples and certain public services in Québec, 2019*)

UN targets: [Goal 4 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

- One in three women has been a victim of physical or sexual violence
- Women are underrepresented in decision-making bodies, and are less employed overall than men
- In Québec, the employment rate for women was more affected than that for men during the pandemic, resulting in a widening of the gender gap. The gap between men's and women's employment rates has increased from 6.3 % in 2019 to 7.1 % in 2021 (ISQ, 2022a*)

UN targets: [Goal 5 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all: Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to build together.

- Water scarcity affects more than 40% of the planet's population
- 85% of water-related ecosystems have been lost over the last 300 years
- A quarter of transboundary waters are not legally regulated
- Freshwater covers 10% of the surface of Québec. With tens of thousands of rivers and more than three million bodies of water, Québec holds 3% of the world's renewable freshwater reserves (MELCC, 2020*)

UN targets: [Goal 6 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all: Sustainable energy is an opportunity to transform lives, economies and the planet.

- 3 billion people do not have access to clean fuels
- Only 17.7% of current energy consumption comes from renewable and sustainable sources
- In Québec, 1 kilometre travelled by car costs 4.9 times more than 1 kilometre by bus, 14 times more than 1 kilometre by foot and 25 times more than 1 kilometre by bike (Voisin, Dubé and Coelho, 2021*)
- In 2022, the Québec government unveiled Québec's first green hydrogen and bioenergy strategy (MERN, 2022a*)

UN targets: [Goal 7 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all: Political commitment is needed to ensure that people everywhere have access to essential services and social protection.

- One fifth of young people have no education, employment or training
- The global unemployment rate is higher than it was before the pandemic
- One child in ten is still involved in child labour
- In Québec in 2020, employment among immigrant men increased by 1.9% compared with 2019; however, the increase in the working population (+5.3 %) pushed their unemployment rate up from 6.6% in 2019 to 9.6% in 2020. For immigrant women, employment fell by 3.2 %. Their unemployment rate rose from 7.4% to 12.0% (MIFI, 2021*). In 2016, around 55% of people aged 15 to 64 with disabilities were employed compared with around 75% of people without disabilities (ISQ, 2021c*)

UN targets: [Goal 8 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation: Investments in infrastructure are crucial to achieving sustainable development.

- Roads, water, sanitation and electricity remain scarce in many developing countries
- The financial support provided to small-scale industries is not sufficient to help them emerge from the crisis or begin an ecological transition
- In Québec, 14.2% of companies are committed to a sustainable development approach based on green environmental, social and economic business practices (ISQ, 2021*)
- There were 1,108 local municipalities in Québec on March 31, 2020. According to a survey of the sustainable development efforts of municipal organizations carried out in 2020, 29.6% of these local municipalities were engaged in a sustainable development approach or in actions falling within its three dimensions (MAMH, 2020*)

UN targets: [Goal 9 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries: Reducing inequalities and ensuring no one is left behind—from individuals to nations—is integral to building a just world and lasting peace.

- The poorest 40% of the population earn less than 25% of world income
- One person in five suffers or has suffered discrimination
- Migrants, as well as Indigenous people, the elderly, people with disabilities and children, are particularly at risk of being left behind
- The number of refugees is at an all-time high, and current conflicts are exacerbating the problem

- In Québec, people from advantaged backgrounds have a higher healthy life expectancy than those from disadvantaged backgrounds (difference of 9.7 years for men and 7.5 years for women) (INSPQ, 2018*)

UN targets: [Goal 10 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: The future we want includes cities of opportunity for all.

- More than a billion people currently live in slums
- 90% of urban residents breathe polluted air
- 1 km is the distance beyond which the positive effects of green space on health tends to disappear (Maas et al., 2006*). In addition, the European Commission recommends that every resident should have a green space within 300 m of their home, as the crow flies distance (INSPQ, 2017*)

UN targets: [Goal 11 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns: By 2050, the equivalent of three planet earths would be needed to sustain current lifestyles: sustainable consumption and production aim to “do more and better with less”.

- Unsustainable consumption patterns are one of the main causes of climate change, biodiversity loss and global pollution
- Electronic and chemical waste is not managed safely
- There are 8 million connected objects in Québec and 34 million across Canada. By 2025, this number could increase tenfold (Pinsard and Toussaint, 2020*). The environmental footprint of all this equipment is substantial

UN targets: [Goal 12 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 13., Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: The fight against global warming has become an integral part of achieving sustainable development

- Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions have increased by almost 50% since 1990
- Coral reefs are dwindling, sea levels and temperatures are rising, and droughts are on the increase, affecting communities
- Funding for climate action is currently insufficient to deal with the emergency
- In Québec, nearly 17% of wildlife species (vertebrates) and 12% of plant species (vascular plants) are at risk (MFFP, 2021a*; MELCCFP, 2022*)
- A rise of 2°C to 3°C in air temperatures can result in a 4% to 7% increase in heat-related mortality (Health Canada, 2020*; Wang et al., 2016*)
- In 2019, more than 43% of Québec’s GHG emissions come from the transport sector (road, air, sea, rail and off-road). These types of transport also contribute significantly to air pollution. Road transport alone was responsible for 80% of the sector's emissions, or 34.4% of total GHG emissions. This represents an increase of 60.1% over 1990 (MELCC, 2021f*)

UN targets: [Goal 13 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources: Oceans and their ecosystems are essential to our survival, and swift action must be taken to protect them.

- More than three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods
- Our oceans are endangered by problems arising from plastic waste and pollution, acidification and overfishing
- Freshwater covers 10% of the surface of Québec. With tens of thousands of rivers and more than three million bodies of water, Québec holds 3% of the world's renewable freshwater reserves (MELCC, 2020c*)

UN targets: [Goal 14 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 15. Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss: Deforestation and desertification pose major challenges to sustainable development and have a negative impact on the lives and livelihoods of millions of people.

- Forests are home to more than 80% of terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects
- 10 million hectares of forest are destroyed every year, 90% for agricultural expansion
- 40,000 species are at risk of extinction in the coming decades
- Between 1990 and 2013, artificial surfaces in southern Québec increased by 528 km², an increase of around 0.6 % per year. More than half of this increase took place in census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. This occurred mainly at the expense of natural environments, with forest representing 65% of land loss, wetlands 10%, and agricultural land 25% (ISQ, 2018*; MAMH et MCC, 2022*)

UN targets: [Goal 15 \(un.org\)](#).



SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:

- In 2018, more than 70 million people were forced to leave their homes to flee war, persecution or conflict
- A quarter of the world's population lives in situations of conflict
- Institutional corruption is an ever-present problem: one in six companies admitted to having been approached for this purpose
- A third of the world's population, mainly women, are afraid to walk alone at night

UN targets: [Goal 16 \(un.org\)](#).



























SDG 17. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: A successful development agenda requires inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision and common goals

- The achievement of the SDGs has the potential to create 12 trillion dollars in market opportunities and 380 million jobs by 2030
- The external debt of developing countries has increased, and this issue needs to be addressed in a coordinated manner by international institutions
- The democratization of the internet offers exciting prospects for international, regional and even local partnerships for global action





























UN targets: [Goal 17 \(un.org\)](#).

Annex



































Annex 1: The principles of sustainable development set out in the Québec *Sustainable Development Act* and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)⁸

16 principles			17 SDGs
A	<i>Health and quality of life</i>	People, human health and improved quality of life are at the centre of sustainable development concerns. People are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.	   
B	<i>Social equity and solidarity</i>	Development must be undertaken in a spirit of intra- and inter-generational equity and social ethics and solidarity.	   
C	<i>Environmental protection</i>	To achieve sustainable development, environmental protection must constitute an integral part of the development process.	    
D	<i>Economic efficiency</i>	The economy of Québec and its regions must be effective, geared toward innovation and economic prosperity that is conducive to social progress and respectful of the environment.	    
E	<i>Participation and commitment</i>	The participation and commitment of citizens and citizens' groups are needed to define a concerted vision of development and to ensure its environmental, social and economic sustainability.	  
F	<i>Access to knowledge</i>	Measures favourable to education, access to information and research must be encouraged in order to stimulate innovation, raise awareness and ensure effective participation of the public in the implementation of sustainable development.	  

⁸ Source: Bureau de coordination du développement durable, Outil d'évaluation de la durabilité, Government of Québec, May 2022

16 principles			17 SDGs
G	<i>Subsidiarity</i>	Powers and responsibilities must be delegated to the appropriate level of authority. Decision-making centres should be adequately distributed and as close as possible to the citizens and communities concerned.	  
H	<i>Inter-governmental partnership and cooperation</i>	Governments must collaborate to ensure that development is sustainable from an environmental, social and economic standpoint. The external impact of actions in a given territory must be taken into consideration.	 
I	<i>Prevention</i>	In the presence of a known risk, preventive, mitigating and corrective actions must be taken, with priority given to actions at the source.	   
J	<i>Precaution</i>	When there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty must not be used as a reason for postponing the adoption of effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.	   
K	<i>Protection of cultural heritage</i>	The cultural heritage, made up of property, sites, landscapes, traditions and knowledge, reflects the identity of a society. It passes on the values of a society from generation to generation, and the preservation of this heritage fosters the sustainability of development. Cultural heritage components must be identified, protected and enhanced, taking their intrinsic rarity and fragility into account.	  culture 21 Agenda 21 for culture Agenda 21 de la cultura Agenda 21 de la cultura
L	<i>Biodiversity preservation</i>	Biological diversity offers incalculable advantages and must be preserved for the benefit of present and future generations. The protection of species, ecosystems and the natural processes that maintain life is essential if quality of human life is to be maintained.	  
M	<i>Respect for ecosystem support capacity</i>	Human activities must be respectful of the support capacity of ecosystems and ensure the perennality of ecosystems.	  
N	<i>Responsible production and consumption</i>	Production and consumption patterns must be changed in order to make production and consumption more viable and more socially and environmentally responsible, in particular through an ecoefficient approach that avoids waste and optimizes the use of resources.	
O	<i>Polluter pays</i>	Those who generate pollution or whose actions otherwise degrade the environment must bear their share of the cost of measures to prevent, reduce, control and mitigate environmental damage.	  
P	<i>Internalization of costs</i>	The value of goods and services must reflect all the costs they generate for society during their whole life cycle, from their design to their final consumption and their disposal.	  

Annex 2: Table of Concordance : *Stratégie gouvernementale de développement durable 2023-2028, Plan pour une économie verte 2030* and the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework⁹

STRATÉGIE GOUVERNEMENTALE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	OBJECTIFS DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE 2030 DES NATIONS UNIES	PLAN POUR UNE ÉCONOMIE VERTE 2030	ACCORD DE KUNMING-MONTRÉAL SUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ
Orientations et objectifs		Axes d'intervention (Plan de mise en œuvre 2022-2027)	Cibles
Orientation 1 – Faire du Québec un pôle d'innovation et d'excellence en matière d'économie verte et responsable			
Objectif 1.1. Soutenir la transition vers des modèles d'affaires durables	     	1 – 2 – 4	15 – 7
Objectif 1.2. Structurer le marché des emplois verts et verdissants	   	2	
Objectif 1.3. Favoriser la consommation responsable	  	1 – 4	16 – 7
Orientation 2 – Agir en faveur de la nature et pour la santé			
Objectif 2.1. Conserver la biodiversité et les services rendus par les écosystèmes	 	1 – 3	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 6 – 8 – 11 – 19
Objectif 2.2. Améliorer la santé des écosystèmes	     	1	5 – 7 – 10 – 11
Objectif 2.3. Maximiser les bienfaits de la nature pour les citoyens	   		12
Orientation 3 – Favoriser la participation de tous au développement durable du Québec			
Objectif 3.1. Assurer une transition socio-écologique juste	     	Tous	
Objectif 3.2. Valoriser l'égalité et la diversité de notre société	  	4	

2 Tableau de concordance – Stratégie gouvernementale de développement durable 2023-2028, Plan pour une économie verte 2030 et Accord de Kunming-Montréal sur la biodiversité

⁹ Online: <https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/min/environnement/publications-adm/developpement-durable/strategie-gouvernementale/tableau-concordance-sgdd.pdf>

Orientation 4 – Développer les collectivités durablement

Objectif 4.1. Créer des milieux de vie durables, inclusifs et conviviaux



1 – 3 – 4

12 – 1

Objectif 4.2. Accélérer la transition vers une mobilité durable



1 – 2

Objectif 4.3. Bâtir des collectivités dynamiques et innovantes



Tous

Orientation 5 – Créer un État exemplaire qui agit en faveur de l'innovation

Objectif 5.1. Placer le développement durable au centre des décisions du gouvernement



Tous

14 – 22 - 23

Objectif 5.2. Appuyer les interventions gouvernementales sur le conseil scientifique



1 – 2 – 3 – 5

21

Objectif 5.3. Investir de façon durable au profit des Québécois



2 – 4

15 – 18 - 19

Objectif 5.4. Utiliser les marchés publics comme levier de croissance durable



4

16 - 15

Objectif 5.5. Effectuer une transformation numérique gouvernementale responsable



16

Objectif 5.6. Améliorer la performance environnementale des bâtiments et infrastructures publics



4

7

Objectif 5.7. Valoriser les matières résiduelles



16

Objectif 5.8. Opérer un changement vers des modes de déplacement plus durables



4

Objectif 5.9. Soutenir les réseaux parapublics dans la transition socio-écologique



2 – 3

16 – 21

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