

The Project on “Standards for the SDGs”

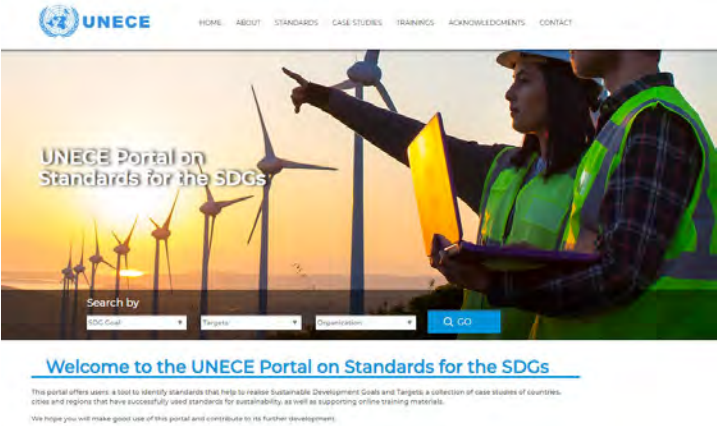
Three objectives:

1. Raising awareness among standards bodies on the 2030 Agenda
2. Promoting the use of standards by policymakers, local authorities, regulators
3. Breaking silos, work across various organizational cultures and methods of work

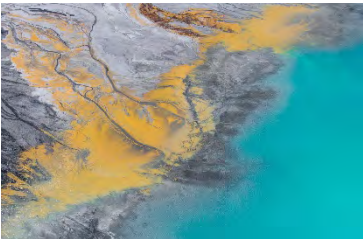


Deliverables of the «Standards for the SDGs» project

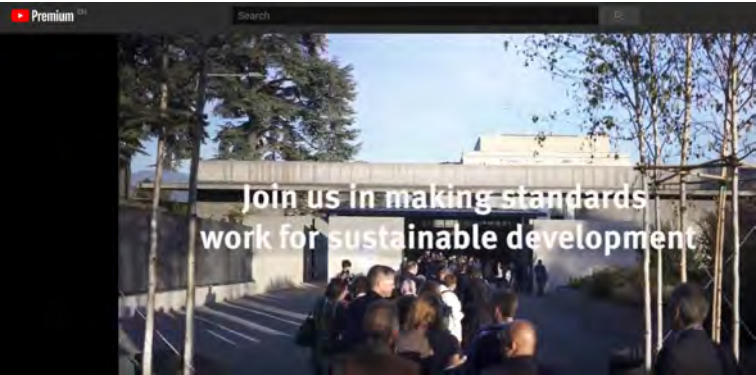
Database



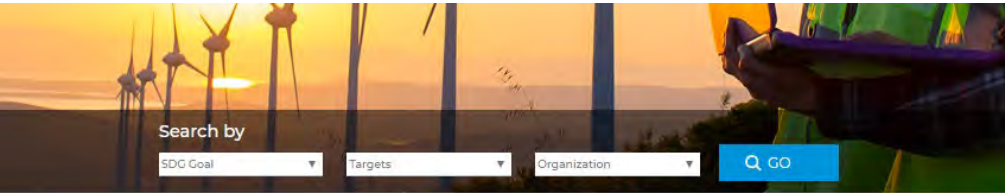
Case Studies



Events



Database



Welcome to the UNECE Portal on Standards for the SDGs

This portal offers users: a tool to identify standards that help to realise Sustainable Development Goals and Targets; a collection of case studies of countries, cities and regions that have successfully used standards for sustainability, as well as supporting online training materials.

We hope you will make good use of this portal and contribute to its further development.

<https://standards4sdgs.unece.org/>

STANDARDS

Search by

SDG 11


11.2 - Transport Services

Organization

GO

Displaying 1 - 4 of 39 results

Items per page 4

**ORGANIZATION**
UNECE


Title: UN vehicle regulations and rules

Standard Number: Consolidated Resolutions (R.E.3, R.E.5 and R.E.6); Special Resolution (S.R.1) Mutual Resolutions (M.R.1 and M.R.3) [↗](#)

Organization responsible: UNECE [↗](#)

Goal: SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities [↗](#)

Targets: 11.2 - Transport Services [↗](#)
11.5 - Security [↗](#)
11.6 - Environmental Protection [↗](#)

**ORGANIZATION**
UNECE


Title: UN vehicle regulations and rules

Standard Number: UN GTRs Nos. 1 to 20 [↗](#)

Organization responsible: UNECE [↗](#)

Goal: SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities [↗](#)

Targets: 11.2 - Transport Services [↗](#)
11.5 - Security [↗](#)
11.6 - Environmental Protection [↗](#)

**ORGANIZATION**
UNECE

Title: UN vehicle regulations and rules

Standard Number: UN Regulations Nos. 141 to 147 [↗](#)

Organization responsible: UNECE [↗](#)

Goal: SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities [↗](#)

Targets: 11.2 - Transport Services [↗](#)
11.5 - Security [↗](#)
11.6 - Environmental Protection [↗](#)

ORGANIZATION
UN VEHICLE REGULATIONS AND RULES

Title: UN vehicle regulations and rules

Standard Number: UN Regulations Nos. 121 to 140 [↗](#)

Organization responsible: UNECE [↗](#)

Goal: SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities [↗](#)

Targets: 11.2 - Transport Services [↗](#)
11.5 - Security [↗](#)
11.2 - Transport Services [↗](#)

The United Nations logo, featuring a world map surrounded by olive branches, with the text "UNITED NATIONS" above it.

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Current Status: 1,000 Standards and Counting

The database allows users to:

- Cross-reference standards through a dynamic search
- Identify standards that support specific policies
- Link standards to SDGs and associated targets (currently, SDG6, SDG7, SDG11 and SDG13)



Case Studies

- **Practical experience of policy makers** using international standards for sustainable development
- Presented by regulatory authorities, governments and administrations, as well as regional groups
- Focused on:
 - **SDG6** – Clean Water and Sanitation
 - **SDG7** – Affordable and Clean Energy
 - **SDG11** – Sustainable Cities and Communities
 - **SDG13** – Climate Action
- Examples ranging from the subnational and national to the global levels, and from all regions
- Case studies available at:
<https://www.unece.org/sdgs-isoweek2018.html>

Strategy

Developing an extended version of IEC 61215 is crucial to adapt the tests to different climate-related conditions, and to provide a model that allows to simulate the loss of power and the correlation factors between the accelerated laboratory tests and the actual operation conditions. Likewise, in the test protocols, it seems pivotal to take into account the high levels of UV radiation under real operating conditions in the Atacama Desert area.

Results and Impact

The current IEC standards have been conducive to the greater adoption of solar PV in Chile. This has reached a 5% share of generation in the national energy mix and contributed to an estimated reduction of 2.2 million tonnes of CO₂e in 2017.

It is necessary to advance the development and extension of the current IEC standards, with the aim of ultimately relying on standards, which could guarantee long-term operation and accurately estimate the life time of photovoltaic systems, in different climatic and radiation conditions.

Specific challenges for areas with high solar generation potential, such as the Atacama Desert, present technological questions that need to be taken into account as part of the development of new IEC standards and/or when updating existing ones, so as to avoid the maximum emissions of tCO₂e.

The rise in arid and desert zones, highlights the need for greater sharing of behaviour knowledge and certification of PV systems – under Atacama Desert conditions – to other desert zones. The adoption of zero-emissions PV technologies could mitigate many of the more challenging aspects of life in such desert conditions.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

When satisfied that the demonstrated supplier certifications are sufficient, project developers will seek the option with the lowest invest cost. Whilst some larger companies may purchase the services of supplier who provide extended certifications to achieve greater quality, this is not necessarily an option available to all market actors.

Challenges arose from the lack of awareness of the impact of radiation conditions in the long-term performance and durability of solar modules and systems.

Potential for Replication

As a continental leader in the development of solar PV, Chile's experience can inspire others to develop renewable systems. Further, the standards for photovoltaic systems, which guarantee performance and reliability under specific climatic conditions (e.g. Atacama Desert), would equally serve as a benchmark for replication.

Contact Name: Ana Maria Ruz
Organisation: Chilean Solar Committee – CORFO



Objectives & Methodology of the Case Studies



- The research focused on a **less commonly researched group of standards users** (institutions & policymakers)
- The standards addressed in the case studies are meant to **meet basic needs while reaching global aspirations**, ranging from safety from hazards to adaptation and mitigation of climate change effects
- UNECE received more than **90 case studies** written and submitted by the policymakers in charge. 26 of them were selected on the basis of predetermined criteria
- UNECE reached out to policymakers either directly or through the Secretariats of partner organizations, including:
 - ASTM International
 - Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
 - International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
 - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE-SA)
 - International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
 - International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
 - International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - UN-Water
 - World Health Organization (WHO)



High-level events



Standards for the SDGs Conference

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsZlg75bzyo>



Signing of declaration on Gender Responsive Standards

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4Cu5V6pbSQ&feature=youtu.be>



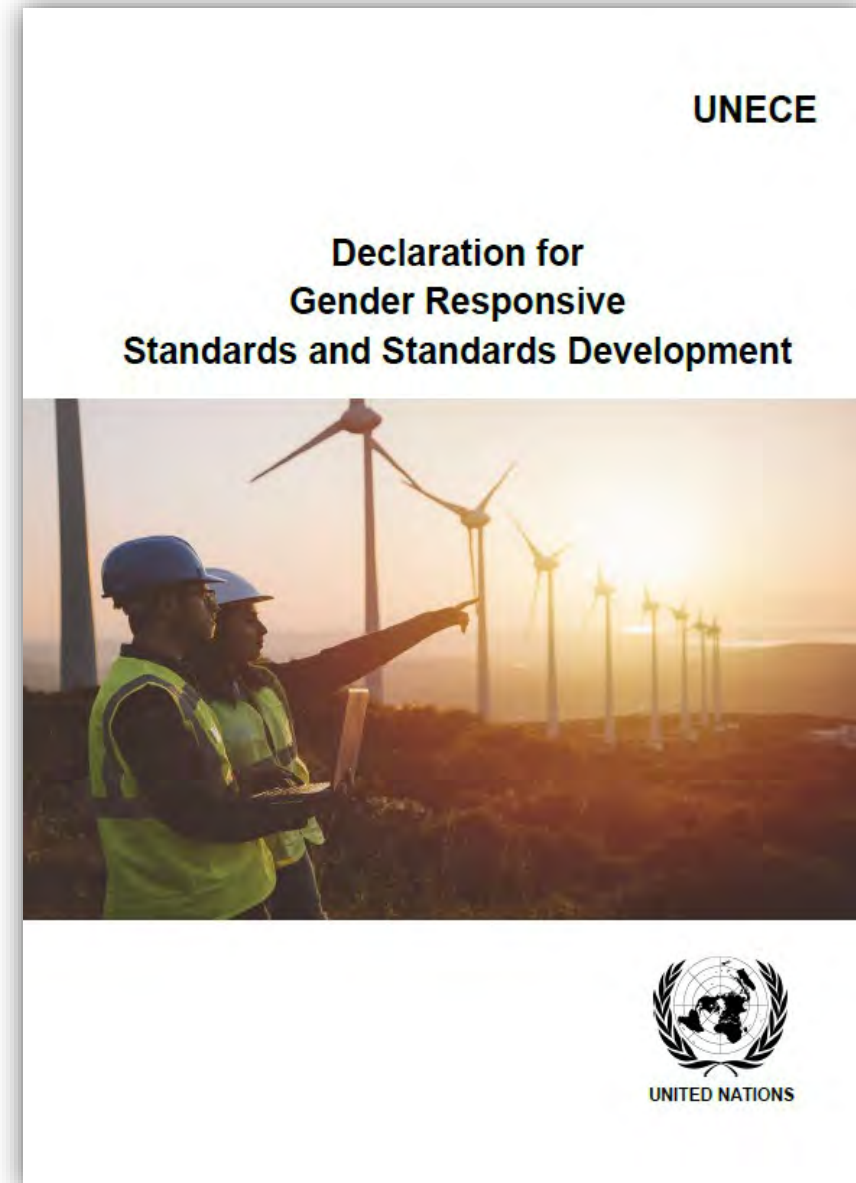
Declaration for Gender-Responsive Standards and Standards Development: Gender Action Plans

- By signing the Declaration, developed at UNECE, standards bodies pledge to create and implement gender action plans
- The objective is to support more gender-balanced and inclusive standards development processes, and to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of standards themselves, including by conducting gender-based analysis for the development or revision of all standards.
- They also commit to tracking progress, collecting and disseminating relevant data, success stories and good practice.



Declaration for Gender-Responsive Standards and Standards Development

- The Declaration for Gender-Responsive Standards and Standards Development
- The Declaration seeks to support national and international standardization bodies in **developing gender equality action plans** tailored to national and regional levels
- These plans will focus on selected priorities among the following alternative measures:
 - Examining existing standards to make sure they are not gender biased
 - Developing a methodology to ensure that standards currently under development are gender-responsive
 - Supporting increased participation of women in standardization activities
- The Declaration is **embedded into Recommendation U**



Declaration for Gender-Responsive Standards and Standards Development: Materials (Videos, Signatories)

- A full list of signatories is available on the WP6 [page](#).
- The full video of the Declaration's Opening Ceremony is available [here](#).
- The Opening Ceremony featured the launch of research [volume on Gender Responsive Standards](#)
 - The Study makes the case for mainstreaming gender in the development and implementation of standards.
 - The study reviews the status of and approaches to gender responsiveness in standards development and use, and provides recommendations for action by standards bodies, governments and donors and international organizations.



Conclusions

This project has contributed to:

- Increasing knowledge of the role of voluntary standards for policymaking
- Increasing awareness on the 2030 Agenda
- Enhancing understanding on the benefits of using international standards for woman's empowerment and Agenda 2030



Thank You!

Lorenza Jachia

Secretary, Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies (WP.6)

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

lorenza.jachia@un.org

