Sustainable Development Goals and Strathclyde's CCSR Plan

This document outlines each of the 25 points to Strathclyde's new Climate Change and Social Responsibility (CCSR) Plan and aligns them with emissions scopes as well as which Sustainable Development Goals they support the most. Emissions scopes range from Scope 1 (all direct emissions), to Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions), and Scope 3 (all other indirect emissions from third parties). For each deliverable, three of the most relevant SDGs have been identified and briefly discussed. This allows the university to track its progress towards ensuring that all 17 SDGs are met through university operations but also to hold the university accountable to the SDG standard as the CCSR plan is implemented.

No.	Deliverable	Scope	SDG
1	Re-set our KPI 2009/10 baseline to be inclusive of all elements of Scope 3 emissions which we are able to reliably quantify and mitigate, with the intention to further review the coverage over time as our measurement approaches improve. 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION AND	3	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities: Strathclyde's efforts to improve scope 3 will, in turn, influence more sustainable practices within the city in connection to our suppliers. SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production: A greater understanding of scope 3 will mean products consumed at Strathclyde will have a more ethical production line. SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals: This will be a great opportunity to enhance and create lasting partnerships with suppliers to support sustainable practice.
2	Disaggregate the KPI's annual milestones to determine targets for reduction in energy use, travel emissions, waste. 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 13 ACTION		SDC3 – Good Health and Wellbeing: Efforts to reduce travel and energy emissions effectively lead to more active travel and healthier and more accessible behaviour amongst staff and students. SDC7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: Reduction in energy use naturally creates demand for cleaner energy so the disaggregation of KPIs could help support this transition. SDC13 – Climate Action: Reduced energy use and emissions will allow Strathclyde to take significant steps forward in taking action on climate change.
3	Determine the correct carbon accounting route for electricity from renewables and how this impacts on our ability to procure Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) that we can use to reduce CO2 burden. Continue to procure 100% renewable electricity with REGO certificates. 7 AFORDABLE AND AND INFRASTRUCTURE 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	2	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: This commitment from Strathclyde will not only commit to our own procurement of clean energy but also set an industry standard to encourage others to do the same. SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: This investment in renewable energy can support Scotland's just transition to clean energy, and also Strathclyde's own research innovation in this sector. SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals: PPA's will require a lot of close working together to create new energy contracts, which can help strengthen the partnerships the university has with the private sector.

4	Building on technical feasibility work underway, initiate transition away from fossil fuels and work with others to install large scale solar, wind, hydrogen, geothermal and battery storage systems; tapping into city networks where possible. 9 NOUSTRY, INNOVATION 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES 17 PARTINERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	2&3	SDG9-Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Working collaboratively within the Scottish renewables sector will utilise Strathclyde's procurement, research and industry links to inspire positive change towards a higher uptake of clean energy in Scotland. SDG11-Sustainable Cities and Communities: This outward-looking work gives Strathclyde the chance, not just to increase the sustainability of our own estate, but also that of organisations across Glasgow. SDG17-Partnerships for the Goals: Deliverable 4 commits the university to ensuring that collaboration underpins all innovation and clean energy work done, giving a great chance to utilise our industry links.
5	Develop an incentivisation system for local buy-in, for example carbon trading and localised targets, and drive up carbon literacy levels amongst staff and students. 4 QUALITY 8 DECENT WORK AND LOCAMMUNITIES 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	3	SDG4 – Quality Education: Increasing Carbon Literacy training opportunities for staff and students will give Strathclyders access to innovative, useful and nationally-leading learning that will benefit their own education and careers as well as the environment. SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: Through building in incentivisation schemes like carbon trading, Strathclyde can contribute to national efforts to create a more circular and ethical model of economic growth.
			SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities: This can create greater networks for sustainable action within local networks where Strathclyde can offer resources and learn from other organisations.
6	Implement our Sustainable Investment Policy, which considers a range of environmental, social and governance issues and which will inform any changes to the University's investment portfolio. 5 GENDER 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES		SDC5 – Gender Equality: With higher scrutiny of where Strathclyde's investments go, this commits the university to only invest in companies that can prove they have a culture of equality throughout their operations. SDC 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: By increasing the ethical standard that Strathclyde must adhere to in terms of our investment portfolio, Deliverable 6 will support a new and more sustainable method of growth. SDC 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities: The local community in Glasgow can be supported through making investments too, helping smaller communities decarbonise alongside the university.
7	Evaluate local schemes around socially responsible offsetting that involve local communities, sequestration potential and are based around our own assets.	N/A N/A and tial	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities: Investing time and resources into local schemes will benefit the local community in Glasgow through increasing their ability to live and act sustainably. SDG15 – Life on Land: Developing new sequestration projects will, as well as reducing atmospheric carbon levels, create much
	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES 15 LIFE 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		healthier natural landscapes that can then deliver multiple benefits to locals.
			SDC 17 – Partnerships for the Goals: So far, partnerships have mainly referred to industrial links and cross-sectoral collaboration but Deliverable 7 allows the University to further grow its partnerships with local community projects, councils and individuals.
8	Influence policy in Glasgow, Glasgow Region, Scotland, the UK and internationally to accelerate climate action, with a particular initial focus on COP26.		SDG13 – Climate Action: Through successfully influencing Scottish, UK and UNFCCC policy, Strathclyde will be able to influence climate action locally and across the world.
	13 CLIMATE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Through influencing policy, Strathclyde can advocate for communities and demographics of people, that connect to the university's research and partnerships, all over the world.
			SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals: The COP26 opportunity offers lots of ways to partner with different groups. From activistled policy groups (which link to student interest) to business collaborators (which link to industry partnerships), there are ways for all staff and students at Strathclyde to influence policy.







