

Whilst contributing to the synergies with most of the SCDs, climate change mitigation actions in the buildings and construction sector may also have trade-offs. For example, improving building design and performance can result in synergies with SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15 & 16, while also having trade-offs with SDGs 8 & 9; Changing construction materials can bring synergies with SDGs 3, 6,
7, 8, 9, 11, 12 & 17, but paradoxically also have trade-offs with SDGs 3, 8, 6 & 14 (IPCC, 2022).
The 2030 Agenda sets out ambitious goals for the achievement of a better and more sustainable future for all. Transforming buildings and the built environment can generate multiple benefits, from dimate to resources, to improved quality of life, health, shelter and access to basic services. It is critical for the buildings and construction sector to harness the synergies between dimate and SDGs while minimising the negative trade-offs. It is also important to note that there exists no one-size-fits-all solution: Synergies and trade-offs vary depending on the national contexts.
III. Lessons learned on opportunities and

integration of resilience strategies and plansfor the built environment, the use of integrated design based on green building standards, certification schemes, rating tools. In addition, the GlobalABC has launched 10 principles for effective action

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