

PHILANTHROPY AND THE SDGs

Practical Tools For Alignment



ROCKEFELLER PHILANTHROPY ADVISORS
PHILANTHROPY ROADMAP

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This guide provides practical steps for philanthropic funders that are ready to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—the global agenda for people and planet adopted by all countries at the United Nations in 2015. In this guide, you'll learn how to plan, assess, report, and take action on the SDGs, and you'll read illuminating examples of other funders facing and resolving challenges similar to yours.

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Contents

4	Introduction
7	The “2030 Agenda”
12	Three Steps for Aligning with the SDGs
13	Step 1: Plan
20	Step 2: Assess Progress
28	Step 3: Report and Use Data
34	Conclusion
36	Appendix: SDG Targets
42	Additional Resources

Introduction

There is a passionate and growing effort among funders to focus less on change that is short-term or only at the project or program level; such funders are instead using models that reach across different sectors and approaches and dig deep into root causes, leading to more structural, systemic change. Some systems-change funders are even challenging the inequities that enable the accumulation of vast wealth and private philanthropy in the first place. These funders are joining individuals and organizations across all sectors that are aiming their efforts at more transformational progress on the challenges facing us today.

The global endeavor known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls on all sectors to realize a world “free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. A world free of fear and violence.”

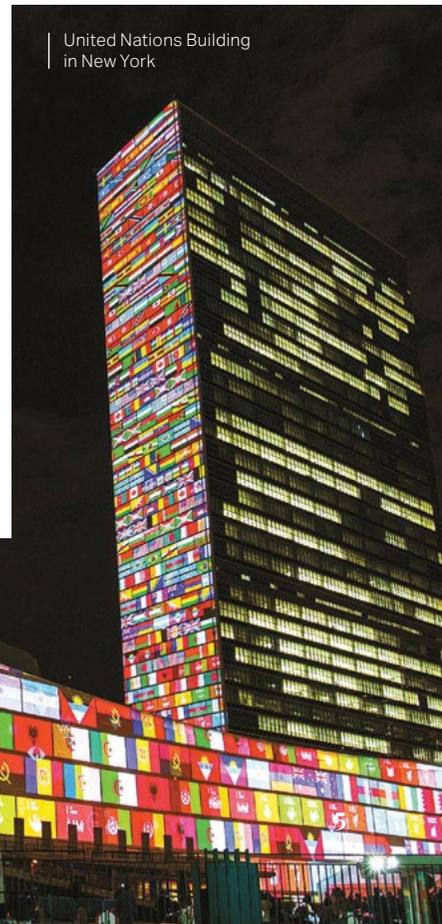
These are but a few of the aspirations described in the vision statement that precedes the list of SDGs. In 2015 at the United Nations, the countries of the world pledged to achieve this set of goals by the year 2030.

The SDGs represent an opportunity to effect the systemic change that so many foundations aim for. Around the globe, the SDGs are inspiring funders to find new ways to partner, engage employees, collaborate with governments and NGOs, and gather and share data to mark progress on the path to 2030.

Entities such as the SDG Philanthropy Platform, SDGfunders.org, Community Foundations of Canada, and many others work to support SDGs-focused funders. In keeping with the spirit of SDG 17, “Partnerships for the Goals,” funders are finding ways to connect across sectors and borders to multiply their impact.

For foundations that are moving forward on the SDGs or are ready to start, this guide gives step-by-step tips on how to join with this international effort. You’ll learn how to better plan, assess progress, and report on the work you do in service of your mission and the SDGs. In these pages, you’ll also read about why a group in India encourages partnerships with government, how a community foundation in Florida connects the local and the global, how Canadian foundations are using the SDGs in tandem with another national framework, and more.

The SDGs are grand in their ambition, but the work of achieving them involves incremental steps. The steps taken may be small, but the journey is great and the destination is worthwhile—bigger contributions to a fairer and more peaceful and prosperous world.





Please see Appendix: SDG Targets for a complete list of targets.

The 2030 Agenda

“Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” is the formal title of the agenda adopted in 2015 by the member states of the United Nations. It is often referred to as simply “the 2030 Agenda.”

At the heart of the agenda is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by the year 2030. The SDGs comprise a wide array of global concerns, covering people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnership. The goals are universal, because they apply to all countries, and indivisible, because progress toward any one goal generally supports progress toward all of them. An important principle of the SDGs is to ensure that “no one will be left behind” on the journey to achieving the SDGs and to “reach the furthest behind first.”

Each goal is broad (for example, SDG 6 is about water and sanitation). Each of the goals has a set of targets, or narrower objectives that fall under that goal (the first target under SDG 6 is to ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all), and indicators, or selected measures used to evaluate progress on the targets (for example, the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services). Across the 17 SDGs, there are 169 targets and 230 indicators.

Many funders find that their missions and objectives align well with one or more of these goals. Others find more resonance with specific targets under a goal.

The goals are listed below. Funders can find the full list of goals, targets, and indicators on the SDGs Knowledge Platform.¹

¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

Philanthropy and the SDGs: Practical Tools for Alignment



1. No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



2. Zero Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security, and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



3. Good Health And Well-Being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



4. Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



5. Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



6. Clean Water And Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



7. Affordable And Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all



8. Decent Work And Economic Health: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all



9. Industry, Innovation, And Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation



10. Reduced Inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries



11. Sustainable Cities And Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable



12. Responsible Consumption And Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



13. Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change)



14. Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



15. Life On Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss



16. Peace, Justice, And Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels



17. Partnerships For The Goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Why Align with the SDGs?

The SDGs were written by acknowledged experts on every theme in the SDGs and with the input of people from every sector of society. They determined that achieving these interrelated goals would create the world we want and need in our lifetime. The SDGs provide a common framework for collaborative action. When foundations align with the SDGs, they can connect to a global community, forge new partnerships, and achieve deeper and more sustainable impact.

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Report of the **World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future, 1987.**

Power of Partnerships: Dasra Encourages a “Field Approach” in India

“A lot of philanthropists say, ‘I have finite resources. I’ve been giving for five or seven years, but what does my giving really do? Maybe it changes some lives in a village.’” So says Sonvi Khanna, a manager at Dasra, a strategic philanthropic organization in India.

Dasra partnered with Bain & Company India to produce the “India Philanthropy Report 2019,”² which encourages a “field approach” to achieve the SDGs in India—how and why funders, nonprofits, and government must work together for India to achieve the SDGs.

The report states its case plainly: “To maximise the impact of each rupee, private philanthropy should collaborate with the largest funder and scale partner in the landscape: the government.”

Partnering with the government doesn’t mean that philanthropists have to give up their own identity, Khanna says. “If you’re interested in education, choose your particular interest from the SDGs or from the national indicators.”

Therein may lie the answer to so many philanthropists’ doubts. How to make a big change? As Khanna puts it, “Philanthropy has to be a team player.”

² <https://www.bain.com/insights/india-philanthropy-report-2019/>





Philanthropy has to be a team player in order to make big changes happen

Three Steps for Aligning with the SDGs

Achieving the SDGs will require far more resources than are now being applied to them. To end poverty. To combat climate change. To achieve gender equality. To “leave no one behind” and be truly concerned with the most forgotten and disadvantaged people in every society.

Foundations can contribute to this ever-growing endeavor in many ways. Some will change how they make grants or how many grants they make. Some will support SDG infrastructure so that funders can collaborate better. Others will match their existing program areas to the SDG targets, in a process we call “alignment.”

In the following chapters, this guide addresses three steps for aligning with the SDGs:

- 1. Plan:** Identify how your priorities as a foundation align with the SDG goals and targets.
- 2. Assess Progress:** Decide how to measure progress and results, and gather and analyze data and evidence.
- 3. Report and Use Data:** Prepare to report your findings to target audiences, and use data to improve decisions and actions.

By collaborating with grantees and other partners throughout these three steps, the process of aligning with the SDGs can yield keener insights and greater impact. That is precisely because the SDGs provide a unifying language to find and collaborate with more allies working toward the same goals.

Step 1: Plan

In this step, you identify how your priorities as a foundation align with the SDG goals and targets.

A. List your foundation's priority program areas. Try to distill your foundation's priority program areas down to their essence. For example, one funder might put "support women microentrepreneurs to boost their income and job skills" whereas another might put "promote climate resilience in coastal communities." List each priority program area separately. Your priorities as a foundation, and your grantee partners' needs, will inform the entire process of planning your work on the SDGs.

B. Look through the 17 goals to find the closest matches. Look at the list of SDGs on pages 8-9 in this guide. For this step, you can stay at the goal level. Choose only the single most relevant SDG for each of your priorities. You might also decide to choose an additional SDG that cuts across programs. If, for example, you have seemingly disparate programs on

Definitions

A note on terms used in this guide. **"Measures"** are the units of measurement, such as the number of students enrolled in a program or the proportion of healthy births in a given region; here we opted to use the term "measures" instead of "metrics."

"Indicators" are the precise numerical measures against which progress on the SDG targets is assessed; many indicators are population-level data used in relation to the SDGs. **"Data"** is the raw values or other information collected against any given measures, such as "550 students enrolled in the program" or "95% healthy births in the region." Data and measures can be quantitative or qualitative.

Matching your existing program areas to the SDGs is a process we call "alignment."

hunger (SDG 2) and access to justice (SDG 16) but both of them focus on the concerns of women and girls, you might choose gender equality (SDG 5) as an umbrella. Note that SDG 17, “Partnerships for the Goals,” likely applies across most programs, so you might choose another that is more specific to your work.

C. Dive into each SDG you selected to find which targets best align your philanthropy.

For this step, use the SDG Indicator Wizard,³ an online tool developed by the SDG Philanthropy Platform—simply type in a sentence that describes a goal or objective you are working on, and it will give you the best match within the SDGs. Find the SDG that is most relevant to your work, click the icon for that goal, and then click the tab for “targets and indicators.” If you don’t see a clear link between your foundation’s objectives and the targets of your selected SDG, look at the targets of another related SDG. If you still find no links, either find the most relevant target or match your work to that of a more general goal. For this step, you can instead look at the list of targets and indicators on the Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform.⁴

Some groups have created mapping tools that help users match other sets of goals or measures to the SDGs. For example, UNICEF created a publication⁵ that shows how each SDG goal and target is connected to the



Your priorities as a foundation, and your grantee partners’ needs, will inform the entire process of planning your work on the SDGs

³ <https://www.sdgphilanthropy.org/sdg-indicator-wizard>

⁴ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

⁵ https://www.unicef.org/agenda2030/files/SDG-CRC_mapping_FINAL.pdf

preamble and articles of the 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child, and vice versa. This two-way tool helps organizations that use one or the other framework to “translate” their language into that of the other. Such tools may be particular to a given organization or set of users; nevertheless, they can act as a model for any organization wishing to match its own goals, targets, and indicators with the SDGs.

Example: Education

Foundation Priority Area

Expand access to preschools for underserved children.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Corresponding SDG

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Most fitting target

4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

Example: Environment

Foundation Priority Area

Protect the oceans from pollution.

Foundation Priority Area

Address overfishing of the oceans.

Corresponding SDG

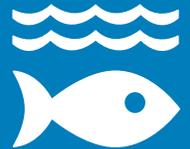
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Most fitting targets

14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



The SDGs don't talk about each of the problems or goals in silos, but about how they interlink

D. Consider human rights principles. When planning, bear in mind three aspects of a human rights approach to the SDGs, as described by the Center for Economic and Social Rights.⁶ First, although human rights commitments are central to SDG 16, on peace and access to justice, they should also guide implementation of all the SDGs. Second, human rights principles of universality, interdependence, equality, participation, transparency, accountability, and using the maximum available resources should guide SDGs financing, including through philanthropic support. Third, funders have a crucial role to play in ensuring that nongovernmental organizations and affected communities can actively participate in reviewing and implementing the SDGs, particularly in situations where space for advocacy is limited. Funders such as the Disability Rights Fund⁷ have shown how applying human rights principles to their SDG work can make it more ethical, effective, and sustainable.

Perspectives on the SDGs

- **Adam Bendell, Toniic:** "If you're an investor and you adopt the SDGs, there's the temptation to claim as many SDGs as possible for a single program—gender *and* poverty *and* energy. When you straddle too many of the SDGs, they lose their explanatory power. That's why we recommend to investors that they analyze their investments by the primary SDG they're concerned about."
- **Ross Comstock, W.K. Kellogg Foundation:** "We're moving towards a more networked view of how change happens. The question then becomes how grantees fit in with larger agendas such as the SDGs. That means recognizing that a given organization is not just our grantee, but part of broader networks of change-makers. WKKF is exploring how to make it easier for grantees to work collaboratively, with the belief that together, we can accelerate the pace of change."
- **Sonvi Khanna, Dasra:** "With the SDGs, for the first time there is a fairly comprehensive framework. The SDGs don't talk about each of the problems or goals in silos, but about how they interlink. You cannot have a definition of development without taking a global perspective. You can't end poverty if everyone is choking on the environment."
- **Natalie Ross, Council on Foundations:** "Most of our philanthropic members care about place. The SDGs are a universal agenda, but they acknowledge that each country and context is different. In that way, the SDGs are a place-based framework; that place can be the world, or a country, a state, a city, a village. The SDGs help you look at how to leave no one behind in that place."

⁶ <http://cesr.org/human-rights-sustainable-development>

⁷ <http://disabilityrightsfund.org/making-development-processes-inclusive-disability/>

Crossing Borders: The Southwest Florida Community Foundation Uses the SDGs to Connect to the World

When the Southwest Florida Community Foundation began aligning its “cause areas,” or philanthropic impact outcomes, with a sustainability framework in 2016, it saw the SDGs as an opportunity to deepen its work. The foundation uses the STAR Communities Rating System to assess local economic, social, and environmental resilience and to measure and implement its mission to cultivate regional change for the common good. Using the STAR framework along with the SDGs helps the foundation and its grantees place their local work in a global context.

Such connections could be discovered with any number of other frameworks, but the SDGs provide an additional opportunity: In an increasingly diverse region with residents—and donors—from other countries, the SDGs help show the foundation’s connection to other communities worldwide.

The Southwest Florida Community Foundation, serving five counties, understands that concerns such as climate change, education, and jobs cross county lines and national borders—and so do the solutions. Says the foundation’s social innovation and sustainability director, Tessa LeSage, “The SDGs help us understand how our work fits into the bigger picture. Some of it is visionary at this point. We’re on the edge, and we’re excited to be here.”

Collaborative Pathways

The SDG Philanthropy Platform (SDGPP) was launched in 2014 by the United Nations Development Program, Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, and the Foundation Center (now Candid) to help the philanthropy sector engage meaningfully in the SDGs. It is a global and national facilitator that helps optimize resources and efforts to achieve the SDGs by enabling effective collaboration with the broader ecosystem. SDGPP has established “Collaborative Pathways” to engage philanthropy in national SDG planning and implementation in several pilot countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the US, and Zambia. The Collaborative Pathway steps have been the Platform’s flagship approach at the country level, and taking these steps can be a useful process for any funder at the national or local level:

- **Map Stakeholder Ecosystem:** Find key navigation and entry points to an SDG ecosystem by doing the landscaping exercise of identifying national priorities, policies, stakeholders, and processes and analyzing challenges that can be tackled through collaboration.
- **Convene and Analyze:** Convene stakeholders to share approaches and models for working more collaboratively to deepen impact in achieving the SDGs.
- **Identify Leverage and System Acupuncture Points:** Conduct participatory workshops to identify acupuncture points and levers that scale impact. Define collective outcomes for collaborative actions.
- **Support Innovative Solutions:** Launch or enhance existing sources of innovative and promising solutions, often from local organizations and social entrepreneurs.
- **Review and Reiterate:** Get SDGPP’s shared best practices, assessments, and challenges for each initiative and each launch, keeping in mind that every country is different.

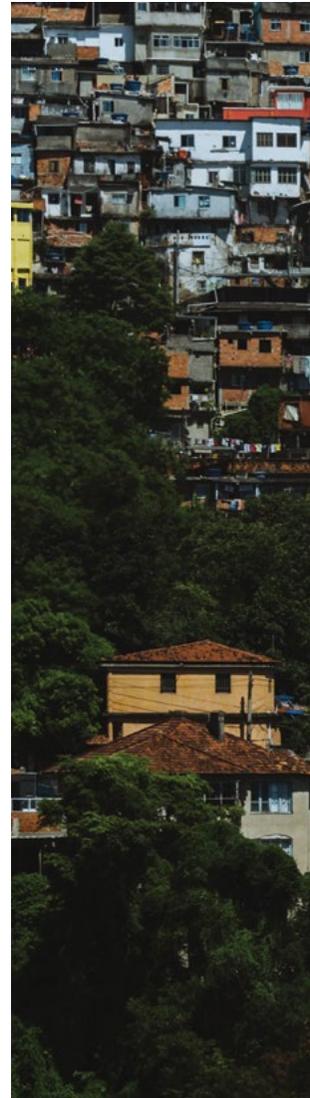
SDG Philanthropy Platform Collaborative Pathways: The Platform’s Flagship Approach at Country Level



Step 2: Assess Progress

Having determined the most relevant SDG goals and targets, you now decide what to measure and how to gather and analyze data and evidence to know the results you are supporting—for better decisions and actions.

A. Assess the state of your monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. Whether you have an established M&E framework or none at all, the SDG indicators for your chosen targets may inform how you assess your work. The SDG indicators are best suited to inform your program strategy rather than the impact of individual grants; the data on progress may come from individual grantees, but it feeds into higher-level learning about program strategy.



Where Is Your Foundation?

If your M&E framework is well defined:

Compare how your M&E framework outcomes and impact relate to the SDG targets and indicators.

If your M&E framework needs refinement:

Explore which SDG targets and indicators would be good measures to help your foundation and grantees reach your identified goals.

If your M&E framework is not developed yet:

Consider building your M&E framework around the SDG targets and indicators so that your reporting easily contributes to the national plan and conversation.

“The best data to collect provide high quality learning opportunities leading to better decisions and actions by all affected stakeholders. Be intentionally discerning in your choices about data, guided by an impact-focused learning agenda aligned with your scope of action toward SDG goals.”

JANE REISMAN
Founder and Senior
Advisor of ORS Impact

A foundation’s work toward the SDGs might include not only grants but also investments; for this reason, determine whether your M&E framework covers not only grant-making but also program-related investments and mission-related investments (known as PRIs and MRIs in the US).

B. Decide on measures and what data to gather. The SDGs offer a convention and a set of targets and indicators that funders can use when measuring progress toward the goals. Work with grantees and other stakeholders to determine which measures will help you assess your contribution to selected SDG targets and what kinds of qualitative and quantitative data you will need to collect. As mentioned above, this may include data not only on grants but also on PRIs and MRIs. You may also decide to collect program-level data (for example, children targeted by a preschool education program) and/or population-level data (all preschool-age children in a given area, not only those targeted by the program). Foundations that are able may wish to work with the Foundation Center on data-gathering.

The primary factor that will influence decisions about what data to collect is who will use it and how. (See also the next chapter, on reporting.) All the types of data listed below can help funders and their partners assess and boost their impact. Different stakeholders may assign different values to various outcomes: Your board of directors might be most interested in efficiency at the level of grant-making programs;

government may be more interested in job growth or economic development; NGOs might welcome big progress on climate change. Whatever the case, your stakeholders' needs will influence what data you collect and how you put it to use. Deciding on precisely which data you'll use and how also helps you avoid wasting resources and becoming overwhelmed with data.

Secondary factors influencing data collection include:

- **Existing data:** What data already exists, whether it is primary data generated by your foundation or grantees or secondary data generated by governments or other parties, and whether you have access to it—some data may already be available, such as national and international data in the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), local data such as New York City's DATA2GO online mapping tool, project or organizational data kept by NGOs in their databases, and data reports such as what is available at SDGFunders.org.
- **Capacity:** What data you are already equipped to gather and what resources, if any, you are willing to invest in building data collection capacity.
- **Frequency:** How often the data can be made available and how often you will collect it.

Research For Action

Toniic Institute, a global action community for impact investors, manages the T100 project, a longitudinal study of investment portfolios in Toniic's 100% Network that are committed entirely to impact investments. The 2018 T100 report⁸ maps participants' investment themes to the SDGs. Included in that report are some early results and findings from a research partnership that Toniic has with the Center for Sustainable Finance and Private Wealth (CSP) at the University of Zurich, which is coordinating a research consortium with selected top universities worldwide. Toniic also published the SDG Impact Theme Framework⁹, which enables investors to align their investments with the SDGs.¹⁰

⁸ <https://www.toniic.com/t100/powerd-ascent-2018/>

⁹ <https://www.toniic.com/sdg-impact-theme-framework/>

¹⁰ "Putting 'Impact' at the Center of Investing: A Case Study of Toniic's T100 Project," by Jane Reisman and Haley Millet for the Rockefeller Foundation, published January 22, 2018.

Philanthropy and the SDGs: Practical Tools for Alignment

When measuring, consider the types of data you might collect, what its value is, and where to get it:

Category of data	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
Definition	What financial and nonfinancial resources were devoted to the program, portfolio, or strategy	What activities were carried out	What products or services were generated by the activities	What changes happened in the target population or the broader population or ecosystem	What larger changes in the issue have resulted
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foundation - Grantees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grantees - Evaluators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grantees - News outlets - Official statistics - Evaluators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foundation - Grantees - Government - NGOs - Businesses - News outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foundation - Grantees - Government - UN and multilateral agencies - NGOs - Businesses
Example of preschool education program	Grant money, staff time invested in capacity-building, partnerships, models	Preschool teacher training program; preschool program delivery; advocacy to expand government's preschool budget	Teacher training program curriculum; number of teachers trained or students enrolled; policy white paper	Teachers expressing confidence in abilities; growth in students' skills; preschool budget increase	More children complete preschool program and are ready for primary school; higher test scores

C. Build capacity to collect the desired data. If you and your grantees do not already collect the desired types of data, plan how to get the information and determine whether it is primary or secondary data. This may require an additional investment, such as by providing supplementary funding, training grantee staff, hiring a consultant, or outsourcing data collection to another organization. Whether a foundation is willing to make such an additional investment will inform its decision about what data to collect.

D. Collect, analyze, and synthesize data on a regular basis. Decide on how often you and your partners will collect, analyze, and synthesize data. Gather data regularly, and use it to evaluate your progress against the selected SDG targets. If relevant to the SDG targets you've selected, break data down by region or population—gender, income level, vulnerable populations that the SDGs emphasize—to assess impact in different contexts.

E. Synthesize data, and use it for learning and action. Think of data in terms of three questions: what, so what, and now what? That is, what did we learn, what does it mean, and what do we do with it? The data might affirm the funder's program strategy, indicate minor adjustments, or suggest new directions; it might even hold lessons for the broader field.



Collect, analyze, and synthesize data on a regular basis

How Data Helps

Collecting and sharing data helps funders, partners, and the field:

- Identify needs and gaps in funding
- Establish a baseline to evaluate what progress is being made
- Build trust with partners
- Demonstrate philanthropy's value to international development
- Determine the acupuncture points and levers most likely to create change
- Discover new opportunities for collaboration

Two at a Time: Community Foundations of Canada Uses an Existing Framework in Tandem with the SDGs

“Vital Signs”¹¹ is a program that uses local knowledge to measure community vitality. The framework is used in communities around Canada and the rest of the world. Community foundations collect data and stories from government agencies, local nonprofits, education institutions, and community engagement.

“The overarching narrative of this data is about belonging,” explains Alison Sidney of Community Foundations of Canada (CFC), a national association that spearheaded the creation of the Vital Signs framework in the early 2000s. “The question is, ‘Where and how do people feel they belong in their community?’” That question applies equally to recently arrived immigrants and to seniors who’ve been in a given place their whole lives.

The resulting data is then used to help communities determine how they can improve their collective quality of life.

When the SDGs were adopted in 2015, CFC staff members wondered whether it would resonate

“When community foundations align with the SDGs, they demonstrate how their local work is linked to a global effort.”

NATALIE ROSS
Council on Foundations

¹¹<https://www.communityfoundations.ca/vitalsigns/>

with member foundations, considering that Vital Signs had already been in existence for some 15 years. They needn't have worried. "There was a lot of latent energy to align with the SDGs, an international framework," Sidney says.

CFC and its members came to see how the local grassroots approach of Vital Signs dovetailed with the global targets of the SDGs.¹² One funder adopted the SDGs as its impact measurement framework. Another launched a series of programs on SDG alignment. Still others have discovered how they can be local trackers of the SDG indicators. The CFC launched a national network for the SDGs called Alliance 2030¹³ and an SDGs-themed podcast called *No Little Plans*.¹⁴

In this way, CFC is demonstrating how the SDGs can be adapted at the local level. "Community foundations love that the SDG agenda is global," says Sidney, "but a guiding principle of the SDGs is to leave no one behind. That is a local imperative."



Where and how do people feel they belong in their community?

¹² <https://www.communityfoundations.ca/vitalsigns/sustainable-development-goals/>

¹³ <https://alliance2030.ca/>

¹⁴ <https://alliance2030.ca/podcasts/>

Step 3: Report And Use Data

Once you've gathered and analyzed data, you can prepare to report your findings to your target audiences and use data to inform better decisions and actions.

The purpose of reporting is ultimately for your foundation and partners, as well as the wider world of SDG stakeholders, to increase impact and help achieve the SDGs. Data reporting is immensely helpful as stakeholders worldwide build a global community to make progress on the SDGs. When reporting on the SDGs, consider that the best reporting is:

- Concise and focused only on the most relevant information
- Clear in its explanations of any UN terminology or other jargon that is included
- Internally consistent in format and measures so as to allow for an evaluation of impact over time
- Comparable in format to that of partners and peers so that it can be used to assess performance across organizations and increase impact across a given field, from water access to sustainable energy to mental health care. As more funders use the SDG framework when reporting their impact, the more comparable the data will be
- Insightful in its content so that the audience has a sense of the meaning and implications of the data and how it can be applied to future actions

A. Consider stakeholders' needs. Whom you share your reports with has a bearing on what data you decide to collect in the first place and how you report on it. Engage with stakeholders throughout the process of planning, collecting, and reporting on data, to understand what data they need and why. Working with stakeholders and considering their needs presents an opportunity to build engagement around the SDGs. In addition to statistical data, compelling stories of impact may also be valuable.

Stakeholder Checklist

	WHO uses the data	HOW they use it	WHAT they need
Internal and Field	Board of directors, staff	Refine program strategy, ensure accountability, allocate resources, communicate with partners, improve performance across grant portfolio	Strategy reports
	Grantee partners	Strengthen partnerships, form new partnerships, adjust collective action, and increase impact	Program, outcome, and impact data
	Philanthropic sector and academia	Identify successes and gaps to act more strategically and improve the sector; integrate findings and insights with other research to better understand global challenges and build the evidence base	Program, outcome, and impact data
External Institutions and Individuals	National and subnational governments	Complete voluntary national reviews (VNRs)—i.e., reports on progress toward the SDGs; in the case of some subnational governments, collect data to report on progress	Data clearly linked to the SDG indicators or, otherwise, that enable governments to illustrate their progress and the role of NGO partners
	United Nations and other multilateral agencies	Communicate about the state of sustainability and the SDGs; highlight best practices and targets that require more attention	Data on SDG indicators, insights into implementing UN Global Compact's guiding principles
	Public	Advocate for the SDGs and support government and other actors in their SDG efforts; take action in their own lives and communities to achieve the SDGs	Typically, data and stories that show progress and gaps and give individuals a concrete way to engage

B. Report on data through your preferred channels. Depending on your target audience(s) for reporting—whether it’s your board of directors or a United Nations agency—you might choose any number of different channels and formats. When reporting, you may choose to explain any obvious omissions and present your data in the larger context of sustainable development.

Reporting on the SDGs

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation publishes “The Goalkeepers Report”¹⁵ every year to chart and accelerate progress toward the SDGs. The report includes research data from partner organizations, stories behind the data, and insightful essays exploring challenges in sustainable development. The report helps catalyze action in the philanthropic sector and in the larger development field—challenging orthodoxies, presenting innovations, highlighting exemplars—all to accelerate progress toward the SDGs.

“Foundations of all sizes grapple with challenges around insufficient and poor-quality data,” says Senoe Torgerson, senior program officer at the Foundation. “Often foundations just think of their own pieces of the puzzle. We may fund a study, but then the question is, where will the data generated be stored, who has access to it, will it be understood and used by decision-makers? The SDGs define a set of indicators that are critical to inform policies and investment for entities ranging from small foundations to national governments and international organizations.”

- Share your data with selected stakeholders. You might choose to share relevant data specifically with any of the stakeholders mentioned in the chart above or others. Your foundation’s board of directors might need a certain set of data, whereas a government or foundation association might want another; choose the form of your report accordingly. Some stakeholders may publish your data publicly on open access platforms; for example, as noted above, the UN Global Compact publishes reports by its business¹⁶ and non-business¹⁷ members.
- Incorporate data into already planned public reports. You can add value to annual reports or other publications by including data specific to your SDG commitments; this might take the form of a special feature, a table of data, a statement from an executive or a program staff member, or a section of the report web page.
- Create dedicated reports. Some funders may choose to create special reports specifically on their SDGs-related work. Such reports may, for example, take the form of a short booklet, a blog post, a microsite, a press release, a series of social media posts, or a YouTube video. The SDG Philanthropy Platform¹⁸ offers many such resources on its website.

¹⁵ <https://www.gatesfoundation.org/goalkeepers/report>

¹⁶ <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/participation/tiers>

¹⁷ <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/participation/report/coe>

¹⁸ <https://www.sdgphilanthropy.org/>

C. Invite feedback and iterate. No matter how you gather data and with whom you share it, your foundation can use data as a basis for discussion about how to increase your impact. Internally, foundations can use their data reports to assess and improve their program objectives and strategies, reporting practices, and staff and grantees' level of engagement with the SDGs. Externally, feedback on reports can help funders gather more useful data for stakeholders in the future, build partnerships to leverage additional resources, advocate for the SDGs, and devise systemic approaches to global challenges. Funders may also be able to present their findings at conferences, UN side events, or government policy discussions.

Influence Strategies

Funders might opt to influence other stakeholders to align their work with the SDGs. In addition to grants, such influence strategies might include making impact investments, convening funders to address the SDGs, making grants to SDG advocacy organizations, and doing public communications. If a foundation discovers that the SDG indicators do not account for a key piece of work they or other funders are doing, the foundations might develop new indicators for the field that feed into the SDGs.



Use data as a basis for discussion about how to increase your impact

Change Is Coming: Embedding SDG Engagement in Government Practice in Ghana

In Ghana the government has aligned its national plans and budgeting with the SDGs as few other governments have. In 2018 the country launched its “SDG Budget Baseline Report,”¹⁹ which established how much the government was spending on each of the 17 goals; this data will now be tracked regularly by the Ghana Statistical Service,²⁰ revealing gaps and opportunities for the country to make progress on the SDGs. It’s a systematic approach to fulfill an ambitious agenda.

“The advantage of the SDGs is that they help structure development investment,” says Hilde Opoku, special advisor on the SDGs to the minister of finance. “Before the SDGs, such investment was wide open, but now the goals, targets, and indicators make it very concrete—whether it’s water access or early childhood education.”

Also in 2018, the country launched what is slated to be an annual SDG Investment Fair,²¹ inviting NGOs, social entrepreneurs, companies, funders, and others to share ideas and information. Side events on such topics as gender and education help potential partners meet. Says Opoku, “We want to create a marketplace for opportunities.”

Together, such efforts make it easier for funders to provide grants, knowledge, and connections to support local work and a global agenda.

“I’ve been working on sustainable development for many years,” Opoku says. “The SDGs are so concrete, and there’s so much enthusiasm here for them.” She ticks off a list of items that help maintain momentum, such as budget reporting, quarterly meetings of government ministers to discuss SDG progress, and voluntary reviews with the United Nations. “We have all these structures to help move us along,” she says. “I see change coming.”

¹⁹ <https://www.mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/news/Ghana's-SDG-Budget-Baseline-Report-Aug-09-18.pdf>

²⁰ <http://www.data4sdgs.org/partner/ghana-statistical-service>

²¹ <https://www.mofep.gov.gh/2018/sdg-investment-fair>



The advantage of the SDGs is that they help structure development investment

(Accra, Ghana)

Conclusion

The work described in this guide is mostly unglamorous. Adopting shared targets. Collecting data. Discussing the meaning of data. Copyediting reports. It involves spreadsheets and meetings and quick hallway conversations. Much of it takes place at desks and in conference rooms and by videoconference or email.

It can be easy, in the midst of such daily activity, to lose sight of its larger purpose.

But working together to use the SDGs enables each of us as philanthropic funders to tie that daily work ever closer to the global SDG agenda that embodies ambition, urgency, and systemic solutions for the pressing challenges of our time.

Ending hunger, reducing violence, achieving gender equality—therein lies the larger purpose of this work. The SDGs are, indeed, extremely ambitious—but working together to achieve them is our shared responsibility.





Ending hunger, reducing violence,
achieving gender equality—therein
lies the larger purpose of this work

Appendix: SDG Targets



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility



Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and

non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b** By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.6** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Philanthropy and the SDGs: Practical Tools for Alignment



Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.a** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.4** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5** By 2030, achieve 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
- 8.6** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a** Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related

Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1** Develop 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
- 9.2** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020



Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent



Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide 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 those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials



Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts²²

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

²² Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Philanthropy and the SDGs: Practical Tools for Alignment



Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation²³

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation,

restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities



Goal 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

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

²³ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

- 16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance

- 17.1** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- 17.3** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

- 17.6** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

- 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

- 17.10** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha

Development Agenda

- 17.11** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12** Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.17** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- 17.18** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Additional Resources

- **Center for Economic and Social Rights** (<http://cesr.org/>): CESR works to promote social justice through human rights. In a world where poverty and inequality deprive entire communities of dignity, justice, and sometimes life, CESR seeks to uphold the universal human rights of every human being. The organization has resources on human rights in sustainable development. (<http://cesr.org/human-rights-sustainable-development>).
- **Council on Foundations** (<https://www.cof.org/program-initiative/sustainable-development-goals-philanthropy>): The council offers numerous resources on the SDGs for foundations, including “From Global Goals to Local Impact” (2016) (<https://www.cof.org/content/global-goals-local-impact>), which examines how US funders can view their work in the global development framework and contribute to the success of the goals in the United States, and “Local Leadership, Global Impact: Community Foundations and the Sustainable Development Goals” (2018). (<https://www.cof.org/content/local-leadership-global-impact-community-foundations-and-sustainable-development-goals>).
- **IMPACT2030** (<https://www.impact2030.com/>): This resource is for companies that are looking to engage their employees in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **SDGfunders.org** (<http://sdgfunders.org/>): A service of the Foundation Center, SDGfunders.org offers the most comprehensive representation available of foundations’ giving and official development assistance (ODA) aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. Users can look up information by goal, country or region.
- **SDG Index & Dashboards** (<http://sdgindex.org/>): Led by Columbia University economist Jeffrey Sachs, the SDG Index is a worldwide study to assess where each country stands with regard to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **SDG Indicator Wizard** (<https://www.sdgphilanthropy.org/sdg-indicator-wizard>): The SDG Indicator Wizard is an online tool that enables organizations to map their own mission and goals to the SDGs. It was created by the SDG Philanthropy Platform, and the widget can be imported into other websites.
- **SDG Philanthropy Platform** (<https://www.sdgphilanthropy.org/>): The SDG Philanthropy Platform is partnering with foundations to align their work with the SDGs and collaborating with like-minded organizations to scale impact. It offers a blog, events, publications, webinars, and other resources and has focused its work on seven diverse countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, and Zambia.
- **SDG Tracker** (<https://sdg-tracker.org/>): The SDG Tracker presents data across all available indicators from the “Our World in Data” (<https://ourworldindata.org/>) database, using official statistics from the UN and other international organizations.
- **SDGs Knowledge Platform** (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>): The platform’s section on the SDGs lists each of the goals and offers detailed information on targets, indicators, progress reports, and other information for each year. Also included is the full text of “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>)
- **Sustainable Development Solutions Network** (<http://unsdsn.org/>): Under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, SDSN mobilizes global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions for sustainable development. Among SDSN’s publications are the 2017 (<http://unsdsn.org/resources/publications/us-cities-sdg-index/>) and 2018 (<http://unsdsn.org/resources/publications/leaving-no-u-s-city-behind-the-2018-u-s-cities-sdgs-index/>) editions of the annual “U.S. Cities SDGs Index,” which ranks the 100 most populous US metropolitan areas on the SDGs; the “SDG16 Data Initiative 2018 Global Report” (<http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/2018-SDG16DI-Report-FINAL.pdf>); and other resources on the SDGs (<http://unsdsn.org/resources/publication/type/sdgs/>). SDSN is also a partner with Bertelsmann Stiftung on the SDG Index & Dashboards (<http://sdgindex.org/>), which produces reports and an online dashboard showing where each country stands with regard to achieving the SDGs.
- **Toniic** (<https://www.toniic.com/>): This international impact investor network promotes a sustainable global economy and offers peer-to-peer opportunities to share, learn, and co-invest—including a searchable directory of impact investments, an impact portfolio tool, and multiyear studies of impact investing portfolios.
- **United Nations Open SDG Data Hub** (<http://www.sdg.org/>): This platform promotes the exploration, analysis, and use of authoritative SDG data sources for evidence-based decision-making and advocacy.
- **United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database** (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>): This platform provides access to data compiled through the UN system in preparation for the Secretary-General’s annual report on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

ROCKEFELLER PHILANTHROPY ADVISORS

is a nonprofit that partners with individuals, families, and institutions to help make philanthropy more thoughtful and effective. Since 2002, we have facilitated more than \$3 billion in grantmaking worldwide, establishing ourselves as one of the world's largest and most trusted philanthropic service organizations. We advise established and aspiring philanthropists, foundations, and corporations; manage innovative, early-stage nonprofits; and share insight and learning with our clients, our community, and the sector, translating the motivations of innovative leaders and pioneers into action. By continuing to build on lessons learned over more than a century, our goal is to help define the next generation of philanthropy and to foster a worldwide culture of giving.



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