



MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

Measuring the Social Impact of
Employee Volunteer Programs on the
Sustainable Development Goals

➤ **IMPACT** | **2030**



IMPACT2030 was created to unite the private sector to scale the impact of their human capital investments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since its founding in 2015, *IMPACT2030* was committed to developing a Universal Measurement Framework that would enable companies to advance beyond tracking the number of hours contributed through their employee volunteer programs, to being able to measure outcomes and impact of the company's contributions to the SDGs and even on society at large. Our goal was to make the Measurement Framework available open-source and to be integrated into existing global reporting structures of the private sector—with an intended result to better demonstrate the ROI of human capital investments

As a first step, the IMPACT2030 Measurement Council conducted exhaustive research and found that no framework currently exists to measure the outcomes and impact of the private sector's human capital investments on the SDGs. As a result, we became more committed to our conviction that if a universal framework could be developed and adopted, it would increase recognition for the contributions being made by the private sector through their human capital investments.

The next step in the process was to develop a theoretical framework that would pull in data and develop unit measures of the impact of people were on the SDGs. This work proved inconclusive in the eyes of the Council and was eventually set aside for the more practical approach here.

In early 2019, Bank of America funded the development of this practical framework, with True Impact authoring and beta-testing the model that has been developed. Our 'contribution claim' framework is designed to be simple and applicable across all types of volunteer efforts from pro bono, skills-based and traditional activity-based service. Further, it is intended to be applicable globally.

There are many people over the past five years who have helped determine the need for and development of this framework. This version is the result of: critical funding from IMPACT2030 Collaborating Partner, Bank of America; the time and expertise of True Impact for writing and piloting the guide; and beta testing by IMPACT2030 Partners AT&T, Bank of America, Dow, GSK, Mars, and PIMCO.

This foundational framework is available as a building block for the private and social sectors to align on how we value the time and skills of our people as we march towards 2030. It is intended to be tested, used and improved as adoption increases. Over the past 5 years, this is still the only open sourced framework that is globally applicable. We are confident that it moves the conversation forward, and look forward to what is to come!



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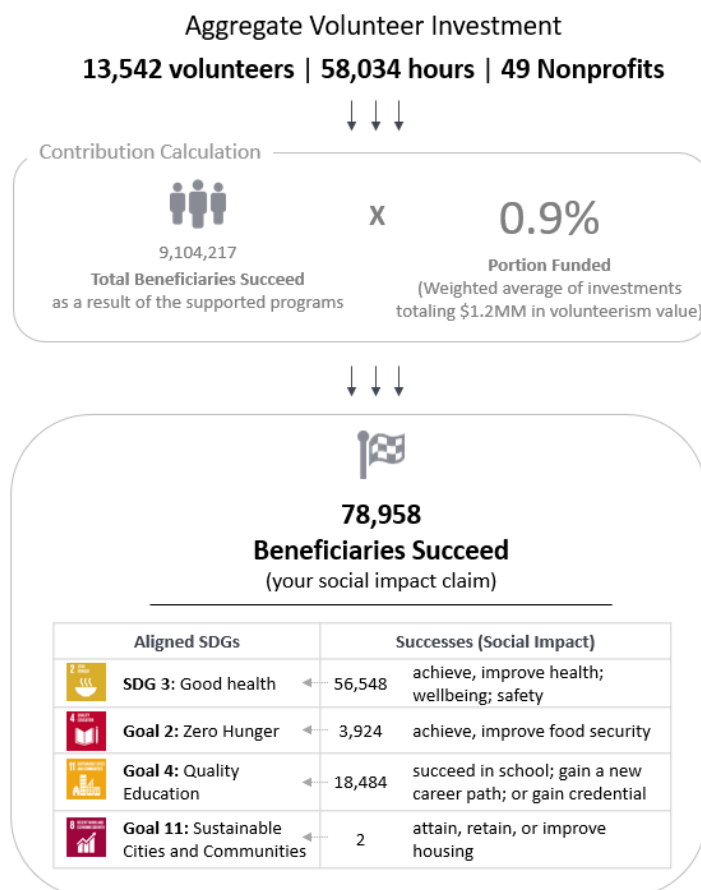
The private sector provides millions of hours of volunteerism annually to help drive social change, but too often lacks the impact metrics necessary to meet core business objectives, including:

- Proving the value of their programs to leadership and other stakeholders (e.g., customers, recruits, employees, communities, legislators, and regulators) who value corporate citizenship
- Improving social return on investment (ROI), by determining which activities are most successful (to do more of them) and which are less so (to modify them to be more successful)

This guide provides employee volunteer managers at companies of all sizes a practical framework for measuring the impact of their volunteer activities on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 SDGs – adopted by all United Nations Member States – represent a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

Using a “contribution claim” approach, this framework guides you to claim a portion of a program’s social impact equal to how much of the program you supported. So, if over the course of a year your volunteers provide 1% of a program’s operating support, you can claim 1% of the program’s impact. The resulting social impact claim can then be presented as contributing to the achievement of aligned SDGs.

The following illustration, using composite results from our pilot companies, summarizes the approach:



1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost

Assessing the social impact of volunteerism requires understanding the social impact of the program being supported (typically for the nonprofit's current fiscal year), and then determining what portion of that impact your volunteers can claim.

The first step of this measurement framework focuses on gathering the key program data – the program's overall social impact and implementation cost – that we'll use later in steps 2 and 3 to calculate your social impact claim. To implement this step:

- a. **SET UP A DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM:** If you don't have one already, establish a follow-up survey or reporting process for nonprofits that host your volunteers. Many volunteer management systems include this capability (see Appendix C for a sample), or you may use a third-party provider, like SurveyMonkey, SurveyGizmo, Qualtrics, or Google Forms.
- b. **CREATE AN OUTCOMES QUESTION:** Configure your survey to gather information on the outcomes of the program overall (not just for the specific volunteer event or activity). For example, you might ask: "How many of the beneficiaries served by your program this year achieved the desired end outcome?"

Better yet, offer a list of specific, predefined outcome questions to choose from – such as "How many beneficiaries gained jobs" or "How many beneficiaries attained or retained housing" – to reduce the likelihood that respondents inadvertently report back on outputs instead of outcomes, and to enable you to more easily roll up the final results among many volunteer activities and report on aggregate impact. (See Appendix E for an example nonprofit survey template.)

// The impact of individual volunteer activities can be modest – but when viewed in aggregate, you can illustrate the impact your program is creating.

What Are Program Outcomes?

Volunteerism is often viewed through the lens of the activities the volunteers perform: the houses painted, the meals served, the marketing plans developed, or the pro bono legal advice given. These “outputs” are immediately observable and easy to count. But they only create social value if they successfully improve the lives of the target beneficiaries as a result. These resulting improvements in beneficiary wellbeing are the “outcomes” that define a program’s social value.

Understanding the differences between inputs, outputs, and outcomes can help ensure you measure the right thing, and provide effective guidance to your nonprofit partners.

METRIC	WHAT IT IS	WHAT IT SHOWS
INPUTS	The resources invested in a program, typically including cash, materials, or time. <i>Examples: # of employees that volunteer, # of hours they donate.</i>	Your company’s level of commitment and generosity (i.e., how much it has donated)
OUTPUTS	The goods or services being delivered, and to whom. <i>Examples: # of hours of services (e.g., landscaping, mentoring, or marketing support) provided, \$ value of those services.</i>	How well you are leveraging the hours you are donating (e.g., by increasing the value of each hour donated by prioritizing skilled-based volunteerism)
OUTCOMES	The resulting improvement in the intended beneficiaries’ wellbeing, such as health, education, income, or housing. <i>Examples: # of kids gain reading proficiency, # of unemployed people gain jobs.</i>	How much the supported program is improving peoples’ lives or society in general (i.e., the social value your investment is creating)

- c. **CREATE A COST QUESTION.** Configure your survey to capture the total implementation cost of the program overall (again, not just for the period of volunteerism). For example, you might ask: “What was the total cost of implementing the program this year (including direct, indirect, and in-kind investments)?”

What is a Program’s Total Cost?

In order to assess how much (what percentage) of the program you are supporting through your volunteerism, you need to understand the total cost of implementing the program. The true cost of implementing a charitable program or initiative includes the following three components:

- **DIRECT COSTS:** The total staffing, equipment, travel, and support costs associated with directly implementing the program or initiative.
- **INDIRECT COSTS:** An allocated portion of the organization's overhead costs, such as administration, fundraising, and special events costs.
- **IN-KIND SUPPORT:** The market value of any donated goods or services used to directly support the program or initiative (i.e., what the organization would’ve had to spend if it had to purchase the goods or services commercially), or an allocated portion of in-kind donations to your organization’s overhead operations (i.e., the program’s indirect costs).

- d. **ASK FOR CONTEXT (OPTIONAL).** Finally, including a question about how the nonprofit collects its outcome data can help you understand how precise it is when using it for reporting or decision making. For example, you might ask: “What is the source of the outcome data you are providing?”

How to Measure Program Outcomes?

One of the greatest obstacles to reporting on outcomes is a perception that it is always a resource-intensive process, and beyond the means of most nonprofits. It is true that some techniques for directly measuring outcomes, such as randomized-controlled trials or longitudinal tracking of beneficiaries over many years, can be expensive or otherwise impractical for meeting immediate reporting needs. But there are other options.

Alternatives include estimating results using 1) representative sampling, where you track the impacts of a cohort of beneficiaries and extrapolate out to the entire program population; 2) evaluations of past implementations of the program you are supporting; or 3) third-party evaluations implemented on comparable programs. All are reasonable ways to make evidence-based assertions that can be used by a donor company for reporting or investment decision making.

Overall, we recommend asking your nonprofit partners to report on outcomes using their “best-available data.” This means encouraging directly measured outcomes as available, or estimates using the tactics listed above. Or, if neither are available, at least ask them to speculate on what they expect the impact to be. (While this last category isn’t true measurement, it is a useful way to increase focus on what needs to be measured for the future.)

A key element to using this approach is then requiring your nonprofit partner to always explicitly identify their method of data collection. This will enable you to properly contextualize the outcome data being provided – i.e., how precise it is – and determine whether it is sufficiently robust for your reporting or decision-making purposes (and if it is not, lead to a constructive conversation with your partner on improving data quality).

EXAMPLE RESULTS

A sampling of outcomes and costs from our pilot implementations includes the following:

NONPROFIT PROGRAM	PROGRAM OUTCOMES	PROGRAM COST
FOOD BANK. Our full-service soup kitchen and food pantry provides more than 90,000 free meals each month. We rely on volunteers to work on the front lines in our Community Kitchen.	140,311 improve food security	\$984,200 \$650,000 (direct) + \$192,200 (indirect) + \$142,000 (in kind)
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. We help under-served youth, ages 6-18, achieve academic success, good character & citizenship and healthy lifestyles through direct programming.	45 improve school performance	\$425,788 \$350,000 (direct) + \$30,000 (indirect) + \$45,788 (in kind)
HOUSING. We help county residents achieve home ownership or gain critical home repairs. Our program uses volunteer labor to reduce costs.	22 attain, retain, or improve housing	\$1,097,547 \$654,511 (direct) + \$329,273 (indirect) + \$113,273 (in kind)
HEALTH ADVOCACY. We use our advocacy to mobilize governments, influencers, businesses and the public to commit funds, energy and resources to ending deaths from malaria.	7,000,000 protect, improve health	\$3,639,485 \$ 3,276,919 (direct) + \$336,888 (indirect) + \$25,678 (in kind)

2. Monetize Your Volunteerism

Not all volunteerism is equally valuable. Like commercial services (labor you pay for), higher-skilled volunteer services tend to be more valuable than lower-skilled services.

To quantify the value of a volunteer service, consider how much the organization being supported would have to pay someone to perform an equivalent task. Putting this in terms of an hourly rate allows you to then multiply it by the number of hours provided to monetize the total value of the volunteerism.

Option A: Third Party Datasets

Using a centralized dataset – if available – to generate actual or estimated wage rates (ideally, customized for the country where the volunteerism is occurring) can be an efficient way to support the implementation of this step. These data are typically generated by a country's national government (such as with the [United States Bureau of Labor Statistics \(BLS\) Occupational Employment Statistics](#), which annually reports wage rates for over 800 occupations nationwide), or third-party research organizations¹. For the purpose of illustration, the following tasks guide you through a monetization process using the BLS dataset.

A.1. CATEGORIZE YOUR VOLUNTEERISM. Determine which dataset service category most closely matches the volunteer services you wish to monetize by evaluating occupation titles and their definitions.

Occupation code	Occupation title (click on the occupation title to view its profile)
37-3010	Grounds Maintenance Workers
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers
37-3012	Pest and
37-3013	Tree
37-3019	Gro

37-3011 Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers

Landscape or maintain grounds of property using hand or power tools or equipment. Workers typically perform a variety of tasks, which may include any combination of the following: sod laying, mowing, trimming, planting, watering, fertilizing, digging, raking, sprinkler installation, and installation of mortarless segmental concrete masonry wall units. Excludes "Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse" (45-2092).

A.2. FIND THE HOURLY WAGE. Identify the mean (i.e., average) hourly wage for that service category.

Occupation code	Occupation title (click on the occupation title to view its profile)	Level	Employment	Employment RSE	Employment per 1,000 jobs	Median hourly wage	Mean hourly wage	Annual mean wage
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	detail	913,480	0.6%	6.311	\$13.94	\$14.88	\$30,940

¹ For example, the National Bureau of Economic Research published a database (<https://www.nber.org/oww/>) that contains occupational wage data for 161 occupations in 171 countries from 1983 to 2008, derived from International Labour Organization (ILO) research. Unfortunately, no recent updates to this dataset are available.

A.3. ADD OVERHEAD. Add in an overhead cost to more accurately represent the full salary cost of that occupation (i.e., what the organization would otherwise have to pay to an employee to perform the tasks). A commonly used overhead rate is 12%².

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \$14.88 & * & 1.12 \\ \text{mean hourly wage} & & \text{overhead} \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \$16.67 \\ \text{total hourly cost} \end{array}$$

A.4. CALCULATE THE TOTAL VALUE. Finally, calculate the total value of the volunteerism provided by multiplying the total hourly cost by the number of hours of service provided. For example, if 100 volunteers contributed 4 hours each of groundskeeping activities, the total value would be:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \$16.67 & * & 400 \text{ hours} \\ \text{total hourly cost} & & 100 \text{ volunteers} * 4 \text{ hours} \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \$6,668 \\ \text{total value} \end{array}$$

Option B: Direct Request

In the absence of a centralized dataset that sufficiently meets the needs of your program, an alternative is to request this information directly from your nonprofit partners. To implement this option:

B.1. CREATE A SERVICE VALUE QUESTION. Using the survey from step 1 (in which you gather program outcome and cost data), add a question about the value of the volunteerism being provided. For example, you might ask: “How much would you have to pay on an hourly basis if you needed to hire someone to perform the tasks our volunteers are completing for you?”

B.2. CALCULATE THE TOTAL VALUE. Then, calculate the total value of the volunteerism by multiplying the hourly cost provided by the nonprofit partner by the number of hours of volunteer service provided. For example, if the nonprofit reported that it would cost \$16.67 per hour to hire someone to perform the groundskeeping activities, and 100 volunteers contributed 4 hours each of those activities, the total value would be:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \$16.67 & * & 400 \text{ hours} \\ \text{total hourly cost} & & 100 \text{ volunteers} * 4 \text{ hours} \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \$6,668 \\ \text{total value} \end{array}$$

² A more realistic rate would likely be higher, but we defer to the 12% standard used by the Independent Sector until a well-documented alternative emerges.

EXAMPLE RESULTS

A sampling of monetized values from our pilot implementations includes the following:

ACTIVITY	HOURLY WAGE VALUE	HOURS OF VOLUNTEERISM	TOTAL VALUE
MEAL PACKING AND SERVING	\$13.37 Food Preparation Workers (\$11.94/hr. * 1.12)	1,464	\$19,580
MENTORING	\$32.40 Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors (\$28.93/hr. * 1.12)	323	\$10,450
HOME BUILDING, REPAIR	\$27.53 Carpenters (\$24.58/hr. * 1.12)	1,375	\$37,850
ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS (SENIOR LEVEL)	\$71.67 Advertising and Promotions Managers (\$63.99/hr. * 1.12)	358	\$25,678

3. CALCULATE THE PORTION OF SOCIAL IMPACT YOUR COMPANY CAN CLAIM

The percentage of a program that you fund (through donations of cash, goods, or services) is the percentage of the program's social impact that you can reasonably claim.

For example, if you donate \$1,000 worth of volunteerism to a program with a total annual implementation cost of \$100,000 (including direct, indirect, and in-kind costs), you are funding 1% of the program. If that program helps 100 unemployed people attain jobs annually, then you can claim 1% of the social impact, or one beneficiary gaining a job (i.e., 100 beneficiaries gain jobs * 1% claim = 1 beneficiary gains a job).

To implement this step:

CALCULATE CLAIM PERCENTAGE. To calculate your claim percentage, divide the value of the volunteerism you provided (from Step 2) by the total cost of the program being supported (from Step 1):

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \$1,000 & / & \$100,000 \\ \text{value of volunteerism} & & \text{cost of program} \\ \text{provided} & & \text{implementation} \end{array} = 1\% \text{ claim percentage}$$

CALCULATE CLAIM. Then, multiply the program's total social impact by your claim percentage to calculate how much of the program's social impact you can claim:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 100 & \times & 1\% \\ \text{beneficiaries} & & \text{claim percentage} \\ \text{achieve success} & & \end{array} = 1 \text{ beneficiary achieves success (your claim)}$$

EXAMPLE RESULTS

A sampling of claim calculations from our pilot implementations includes the following:

CLAIM PERCENTAGE	OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT	COMPANY'S CLAIM
2.0% \$19,580 volunteerism value/ \$984,200 program cost	140,311 Improve food security	2,791 Improve food security
2.5% \$10,450 volunteerism value/ \$425,788 program cost	45 improve school performance	1 improve school performance
3.4% \$37,850 volunteerism value/ \$1,097,547 program cost	22 attain, retain, or improve housing	.8 attain, retain, or improve housing
0.7% \$25,678 volunteerism value/ \$3,639,485 program cost	7,000,000 protect, improve health	49,388 protect, improve health

4. ALIGN TO THE SDGS

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all members states of the United Nations in 2015. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand in hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

The mission of IMPACT2030 has been to unite the private sector to scale the impact of their human capital investments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since being founded in 2015, IMPACT2030 has been committed to developing a Universal Measurement Framework that would enable companies to advance beyond tracking the number of hours contributed through their employee volunteer programs, to being able to measure outcomes and impact of the company's contributions to the SDGs and even on society at large.

Learn more about the SDGs [here](#). Access IMPACT2030's open-source, multi-lingual materials to educate and inspire your employees on the SDGs and how their volunteer actions connect to Goals [here](#).

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



To measure progress on the SDGs, the UN developed 232 population-level indicators (e.g., 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line) appropriate for tracking progress at a national level, but too high-level to reflect the impact of individual corporate or corporate-coalition investments.

Therefore, our approach is to **aggregate** our volunteerism-generated social impact claims, and align them as logical *contributors* to each relevant global goal. For example:

“Our 10,000 hours of volunteer service contributed to *SDG 1: No Poverty*, by helping 100 unemployed people gain jobs in (insert community/city/region/country).”

TO IMPLEMENT THIS STEP:

MAP OUTCOMES. Create an inventory of the social impact claims you calculated in Step 3, and map each to the global goal it logically contributes to. For example:

OUTCOME CLAIMS	MAPPED SDG
100 people increase income above the poverty line	SDG 1: No poverty
100 people gain access to basic services	SDG 1: No poverty
100 people avoid disaster-related economic losses	SDG 1: No poverty
100 malaria infections prevented	SDG 3: Good health
100 suicide mortalities reduced	SDG 3: Good health
100 deaths due to road traffic injuries reduced	SDG 3: Good health
100 children achieve proficiency in reading and mathematics	SDG 4: Quality education
100 children improve health, learning, psychosocial wellbeing	SDG 4: Quality education
100 youth and adults gain education and training	SDG 4: Quality education

Note that there is some subjectivity required here, as the UN has not (yet) translated the SDGs into beneficiary-level outcomes (see *Population-level vs. Beneficiary-level Measures* on page 15). To help promote strong claims, we suggest using the following tactics when mapping outcomes:

- First, only connect your outcome claims to those SDGs they obviously align with, and which your company would be comfortable asserting publicly
- Second, be transparent about your mappings, either directly in your communications or via linked content that are easily accessible by the public

Alternatively, you can ask your nonprofit partners to perform this task for you and map their own social impacts to the SDGs when they're reporting their results to you in Step 1. For example, you might ask: "If relevant, please identify the primary Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) this outcome aligns with."

For additional guidance on what each goal represents and to facilitate mapping, consult the full list of SDGs, targets, and indicators contained in Appendix D.

POPULATION-LEVEL VS. BENEFICIARY-LEVEL MEASURES

The Sustainable Development Goals are accompanied by 169 targets and 232 progress indicators. A few examples, from SDG 1:

GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE	
TARGETS	INDICATORS
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
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	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

As illustrated here, these targets and indicators are expressed in population-level terms (e.g., “the proportion of population living below the national poverty line”) which are appropriate for tracking progress towards the global goals at a national level. They are not, however, useful for determining the impact of individual corporate or corporate-coalition investments; they are simply subject to too many other variables that would make it impractical to isolate the effect of such investments.

Consider, for example, a company that supports an inner-city jobs program that helps train and place people living in poverty into jobs that pay a living wage. Even if that program were unusually successful – say, serving 100 beneficiaries and achieving a 100% successful placement rate – it may not even register on a large city’s poverty rate. Indeed, an economic downturn could cause a larger number of people to enter poverty, causing the poverty rate to go up. If the company looked to that population-level metric to evaluate their investment, they might erroneously conclude the investment was not impactful. And vice versa for investments made in unsuccessful programs at a time when other economic activity caused the poverty rate to decline.

In short, population-level metrics are valuable for assessing need (i.e., is poverty still a problem for the region?), while beneficiary-level outcomes are valuable for assessing the efficacy of individual investments (i.e., how did our investment contribute to addressing the larger need?).

AGGREGATE CLAIMS. Once you’ve completed your inventory, consider opportunities to consolidate similar outcomes into common, more easily communicated, categories.

For example:

OUTCOME CLAIMS	AGGREGATE CLAIM
100 people gain a living wage 100 people gain access to basic services 100 people avoid disaster-related economic losses	“Our 10,000 hours of volunteer service supported <i>SDG 1: No Poverty</i> , by enabling 300 people to increase income, gain access to basic services, and avoid disaster-related economic losses in the United States.”
100 malaria infections prevented 100 suicide mortalities reduced 100 deaths due to road traffic injuries reduced	“Our 10,000 hours of volunteer service supported <i>SDG 3: Good Health</i> , by helping to prevent malaria infections, suicides, and traffic-related deaths for 300 people.”
100 children achieve proficiency in reading and mathematics 100 children attain health, learning, and psychosocial wellbeing goals 100 youth and adults gain formal and non-formal education and training	“Our 10,000 hours of volunteer service supported <i>SDG 4: Quality Education</i> , by helping 300 children and adults achieve key educational goals.”

(Optional) Predefine specific indicators. Consider pre-defining the indicators that you request your nonprofit partners report on in Step 1, with definitions adapted from the SDG indicators.

To modify an SDG indicator from its population-level focus to a more appropriate beneficiary-level focus, replace references to “proportion of population,” “proportion of GDP,” “total value,” or “percentage change in rate or density or distribution” with “number of people” or specific changes in value.

For example, using indicators from SDG 1 - Zero Hunger:

SDG INDICATOR (POPULATION LEVEL)	CHANGE TO... (BENEFICIARY LEVEL)
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Number of people no longer below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Number of people no longer living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Number of people, including men, women and children of all ages, no longer living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

A complete list of potential beneficiary-level adaptations from the SDG indicators is included in Appendix D.

EXAMPLE RESULTS

A sampling of mapped SDGs from our pilot implementations includes the following:

COMPANY'S CLAIM	MAPPED SDG
2,791 improve food security	SDG 2: No Hunger
1 improve school performance	SDG 4: Quality Education
0.8 attain, retain, or improve housing	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
49,388 protect, improve health	SDG 3: Good Health

IN SUMMARY

The four steps to this measurement framework, summarized below, require no specific expertise and typically requires no more than a couple of hours per step to implement. The body of this guide provides detailed instructions for implementing each step.

STEP	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1. GATHER PROGRAM OUTCOMES & COST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather Program Outcomes & Cost 	5
2. MONETIZE VOLUNTEERISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate the value of the volunteer services provided (i.e., average hourly rate of service * number of hours) 	10
3. CALCULATE CLAIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divide the value of your contribution into the total cost of the program to calculate your contribution percentage; then, calculate an equal percentage of the program's impact as your claim 	13
4. ALIGN TO SDGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map your beneficiary-level outcomes to relevant SDGs to demonstrate your contribution to the global goals 	15

Additional information is included in the following appendices:

- A. Implementation Tips & Case Studies
- B. About the Contribution Claim Methodology
- C. Software-Specific Implementation Guidance
- D. List of Mapped SDG Indicators
- E. Example Nonprofit Survey Template
- F. An Invitation for Feedback

IMPLEMENTATION TIPS & CASE STUDIES

1. The biggest impact depends on both the quantity and the quality of outcomes.

When measuring the outcomes of community investments, it can be seductive to focus on those that produce the largest number of impacts. But bigger isn't necessarily better, if those outcomes are superficial (i.e., lots of trivial results can be less desirable than fewer deep and substantive results). So, when evaluating progress towards your goals, be sure to consider both the quantity and quality of the results.

Bank of America

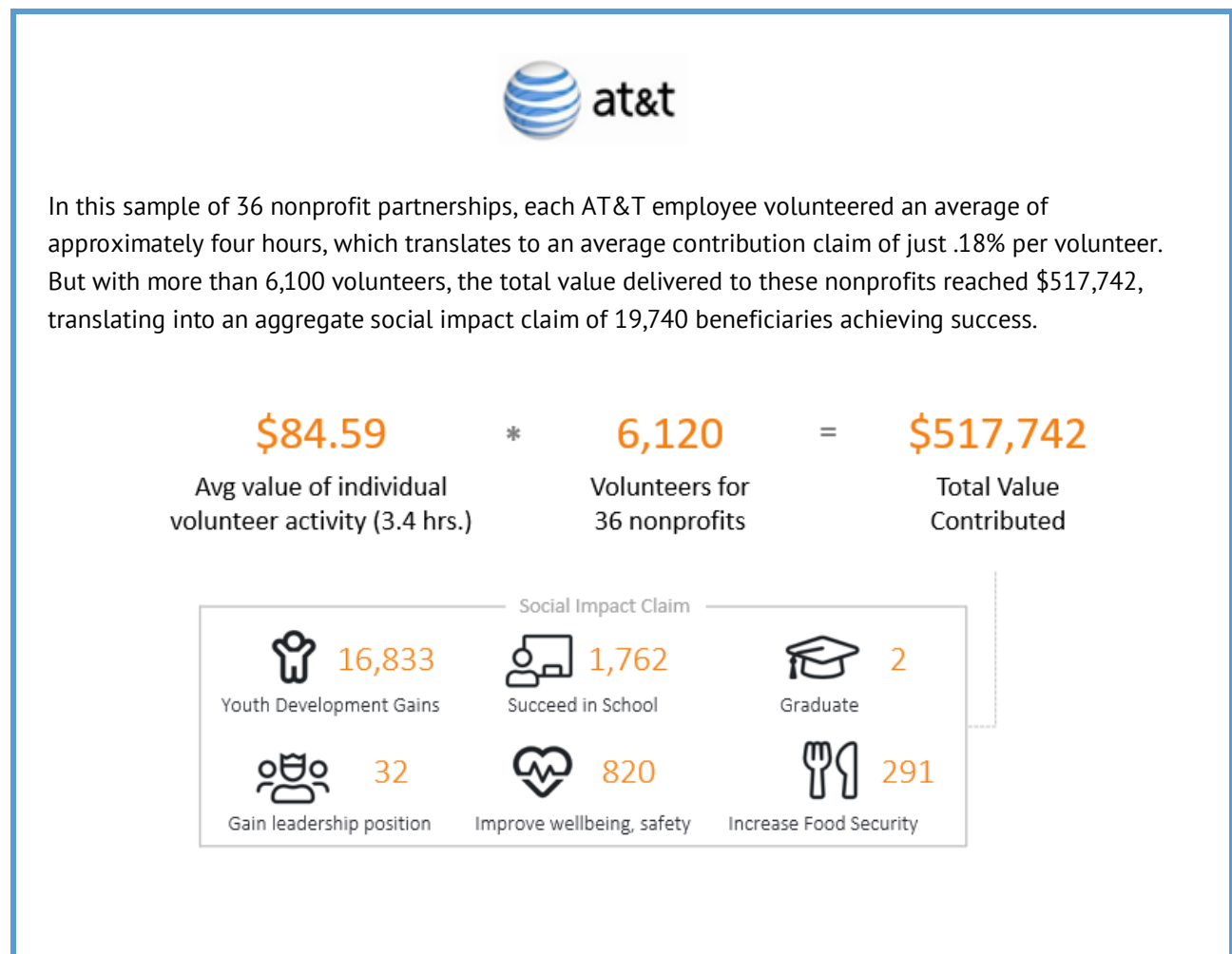
Bank of America employees volunteer with a broad range of community organizations and programs. Looking only at the social return on investment (ROI) of the following small sample of results from youth-related volunteerism suggests that the investments listed at the top (with over 200 successful outcomes per \$10,000) are superior to those listed at the bottom (with less than 1 successful outcome per \$10,000).

But these are not true “apples-to-apples” comparisons. A closer look at what each of those successful outcomes represent – i.e., the quality of those outcomes – reveals that the lower-listed investments produce far more meaningful individual results (i.e., improved income or educational performance) than those higher on the list (i.e., benefits of receiving free supplies or gaining specific skills). All of these outcomes are valuable, just not equally so.

Partner	Description of Success	Social ROI (Successes/\$10K)
Program A	Children provided needed supplies	210
Program B	Students gain Social Emotional Learning (SEL) skills	46
Program C	Students perform at grade level	1
Program D	Young adults gain upwardly mobile career path	0.1

2. The impact of individual volunteer activities can be modest. But when viewed in aggregate, corporate volunteer programs often have tremendous impact. Gathering standardized outcome data from your nonprofit partners enables you to roll up these results, and illuminate how much value your program is creating.

Individual volunteer activities are often relatively small compared to the overall resources invested in the implementation of a program, leading to small impact claims (e.g., <1% of a program's overall impact). While this may not be compelling on an individual activity level, such investments – when combined with a company's broader portfolio of volunteer activities – can roll up to reflect substantial aggregate impact.



3. Volunteering with organizations you also support through cash or in-kind donations can build stronger and more productive nonprofit relationships – and can easily be combined into aggregate social impact claims.

The general trend in corporate community investment is towards 'multi-faceted support' where companies leverage a range of resources to support their nonprofit partners, building stronger relationships that generate more social and business value.

Fortunately, our contribution calculation methodology enables companies to easily aggregate their investments – adding up the total value of their volunteerism, cash, and in-kind giving – to compute their contribution percentage and social impact claim.

PIMCO

As part of its commitment to fighting global hunger (SDG 2), PIMCO has expanded its new signature partnership with Global Food Network, to include:

- Foundation grants to GFN locations worldwide
- Pro bono projects supporting technical capacity development (e.g., data collection, analysis, inventory systems, and process mapping)
- Board service support for strategic planning, fundraising, and general operations
- Volunteerism support of food banks/pantries in PIMCO markets

As in the following illustration, these disparate investments can easily be added together to calculate a company's total contribution claim for each supported program¹:

\$55,477	=>	5.5%	*	1,701,064	=>	94,369
Total company donation: \$50,000 grant + \$2,135 board service + \$3,342 volunteerism		Claim percentage		beneficiaries improve food security (overall program impact)		beneficiaries improve food security (company claim)

When aggregated across all of PIMCO's hunger-related investments, this approach enables the company to more accurately represent the full impact of its global philanthropy (i.e., approximately 1.8MM beneficiaries improving food security in 2019).

¹ Example data

4. Embedding the basic data collection concepts of this framework into a company's site-level activities is a simple way to monitor and evaluate even extensive global operations.

Managing the scale of global corporate community investments and engagement with limited staff (as is often the case) means any new system has to be easy and efficient to understand and implement, or else it will collapse under its own weight.

Implementing the data collection elements of Step 1 (gather program outcomes and costs) and Step 2 (gather type of volunteer activity and number of hours) at the local level, and leaving the calculations and mapping from Steps 3 and 4 to a corporate team, can help ensure the process remains simple and lightweight. For local sites, the request is then just one of adding or modifying a few tracking questions in their existing management systems and practices.



With 113 facilities in 31 countries, Dow's employee base spans the globe – as does its Engaging for Impact volunteer efforts.



By updating its existing volunteer management system to include questions about program outcomes and costs, and to track volunteer activity type along with hours donated, Dow can automatically collect data at the project level – which a corporate team can use to more effectively calculate social impact globally and alignment to the SDGs.

The resulting data can then be reported to internal stakeholders (e.g., the board; program teams, other departments such as recruiting, government affairs, and HR; regional and regional citizenship teams) and external stakeholders (e.g., local communities, rating agencies, corporate awards), as desired.

5. Increasing skills-based volunteerism is a powerful way to increase the social impact of your volunteer activities (but is not the only way).

When employees donate their time and effort to support a nonprofit, what form that volunteerism takes has a significant impact on the social value being created. Above all, matching volunteer services with what the nonprofit actually needs is paramount (assigning volunteers to what amounts to busy work can be more of a burden than a benefit to a nonprofit that doesn't really need that assistance, yet still has to manage the volunteers and expend resources to ensure they have a good experience).

Of the volunteer services a nonprofit actually needs, those that involve greater skill generally are more valuable, as they would be more costly to hire someone to perform. (Step 2 of the measurement framework monetizes this greater value, which then leads to a greater social impact claim in Step 3.) So, consider encouraging volunteers to engage in high-skilled volunteer activities, through either formal programing (e.g., creating a specific skills-based or pro bono program) or simple nudges (e.g., messaging) to participants in your general volunteer program who might not have otherwise thought of seeking out skilled volunteer opportunities with their nonprofit hosts.

Another way to increase the social impact of your volunteer program is to increase your amount of volunteerism, either by increasing the number of employees that volunteer, or the number of hours each volunteer invests (or both!). Coupling traditional (hands-on) volunteerism with important business goals (for example, by matching volunteers with opportunities to build new skills; or to build new or stronger relationships with colleagues, recruits, sales prospects, or other stakeholders; or to engage in high-profile brand-building activities) can help catalyze greater engagement and increase both social and business return on investment (ROI).



GSK's PULSE volunteering initiative matches employees to a non-profit organization for three to six months full-time, contributing their high-value skills for a sustained period to help solve healthcare challenges at home and abroad.

The Mars Ambassador Program (MAP) enables individuals or teams of Associates to spend one to six weeks contributing their skills to improve the capacity of global programs run by partner nonprofits such as the Rainforest Alliance and World Wildlife Foundation.

(Continued on page 24)

A simple comparison of average wage rates illustrates how skills-based volunteer activities such as those promoted by PULSE and MAP can help generate increased social value as compared to volunteers performing traditional, “hands-on” task

Skills-Based Volunteerism		Traditional Volunteerism		Total Value
\$71.44/hr. Mgmt., Scientific, and Technical Support	vs.	\$13.37/hr. Meal packing and serving	=	6.3x (or 630%) more value

Further, these skills-based programs allow GSK and Mars to meaningfully support the professional development of their participating employees by exercising and expanding their job-related skills, resulting in substantial business benefits in terms of employee engagement and productivity.

However, skills-based activities are only one component of these companies’ commitment to volunteerism. Recognizing that nonprofits still need hands-on support, each company maintains robust programs – GSK Orange Days and Mars Volunteer Program (MVP) – to promote traditional volunteerism. Employees volunteer individually or as a team to undertake activities such as cleaning up parks, visiting the elderly, lifting the spirits of ill children, rehabilitating animal shelters, building houses, or packaging or serving food at food pantries. These popular programs generate substantial social value in aggregate, while also promoting engagement, fulfillment, and team development among employees.

Recommended Tactics

- **EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION.** When implementing a new reporting regime, it is best to communicate any new expectations at the beginning of a relationship or operating term, so partners are not ambushed by the request and are more likely to comply. Further, highlighting the mutual benefits of participation – that this approach helps better demonstrate program value, and can be re-used by grantees with other donors – can also encourage compliance.
- **ESTIMATING IMPACTS.** For companies with large volunteerism portfolios, an alternative to comprehensive direct measurement is to implement reporting for a representative sample of your volunteer activities, and then estimate the impact for your entire volunteering portfolio. For example, if your sample includes 20% (1/5) of your volunteer events, multiply your results by five to estimate the impact of your entire portfolio of activities.

- **TRANSLATING GENERAL SUPPORT TO IMPACT.** In cases where your volunteerism supports the general operations of a nonprofit organization and not a specific program, it is considered overhead support. You can still implement a contribution claim by asking the nonprofit partner to report on the outcomes and total costs of their programs overall.
- **ATTRIBUTION CLAIMS.** Volunteer activities in board service, pro bono, and international corporate volunteerism sometimes result in capacity development gains for a nonprofit organization that discernably increase the quantity or quality of beneficiary outcomes. In this case, you may wish to substitute the net increase in social outcomes as an attribution claim (i.e., a result solely due to your intervention), instead of calculating a contribution claim.
- **NUDGING TOWARDS THE SDGS.** Consider steering your volunteer activities toward SDG-relevant social focus areas. Even if employees are allowed to direct their volunteerism toward issues they feel passionate about and that are not covered by the SDGs, there are likely many volunteers at your company who are more flexible about where they donate their time. Nudging them towards the SDGs as a list from which they can find fulfilling volunteer opportunities can be a way to both help increase investment in global priority issues while simultaneously addressing corporate interests of promoting employee engagement.
- **CONSIDER TOTAL ROI.** The social impact of volunteerism is one of the primary benefits of employee volunteer programs, but it's not the only benefit. Even activities that result in modest claims of social impact can be compelling when combined with the business benefits, which may include employee engagement, skill or team development, relationship building (e.g., with existing or prospective recruits, customers, or other stakeholders), and brand effects.



ABOUT THE CONTRIBUTION CLAIM METHODOLOGY

Volunteerism is a philanthropic contribution of labor that helps a charitable program or initiative carry out its social mission. The social impact of volunteerism therefore comes from the program's overall activities and operations, to which the volunteer is a contributor.

For example, a volunteer may mentor an unemployed person as part of a nonprofit job placement program. But other contributors to that program include people that recruit and manage the mentors, case manage the clients (program beneficiaries), market to prospective employers, raise funds, maintain the office, and more. Each activity is required to run the program – whether it's the direct support to the client, or the indirect fundraising and management support that enables that direct support to happen – which means each activity contributes to the program's resulting social impact.

How to value each contribution

Fortunately, the market does this valuation for us, by pricing goods and services that can then be used to apportion value. For example, if a program costs \$100,000 per year to implement, and the paid staffing costs are \$75,000, then we can say that staffing contributes 75% of the program's value (\$75,000/\$100,000). For valuing volunteerism, we can take what it would have cost to hire someone to perform the volunteer activities (for example, \$1,000) and then similarly determine how much the volunteers contributed to the program (in this case, \$1,000/\$100,000 or a contribution of 1%).

This contribution calculation can then be used to determine how much of the program's impact can be "claimed." A donor contributing 1% to a program's operations can then claim 1% of the program impact. If that program helps 100 unemployed people attain jobs, the donor can claim to have helped one unemployed person attain a job (100 jobs gained * 1% = 1 job gained).

NOTE: This is the same approach you can use when you make a cash donation to a program. Nonprofits use cash donations to pay for all of the operations that are required to run their programs. When you provide volunteers to a nonprofit, you are similarly making a donation to support the operations of a program – only instead of cash, you are providing a service that otherwise would have to be paid for with cash. So, whether you donated funds that were ultimately used to pay for the accountant, the media consultant, or the maintenance workers – or provided those services directly via volunteerism, the result is the same to the program.

Contribution vs. Attribution

In some cases, an investment of volunteerism – most typically a pro bono project or dedicated investment of skills-based volunteerism – will help increase the capacity of the organization in a way that can be separated from all other contributing activities. For example, a new software system or a new management approach implemented as a result of a pro bono volunteer might improve a program’s effectiveness (say, help a job

placement program improve its successful placements to 110 per year from 100 per year). In this case, the social impact of 10 additional unemployed persons attaining a job would be attributable to (i.e., solely as a result of) that volunteer project, and can substitute for a contribution claim.

In practice, however, is it relatively rare for the impacts of a volunteer activity – even among skills-based or pro bono projects – to be separated from other contributing activities. So, expect that contribution calculations will be appropriate for most, and perhaps all, of your volunteer activities.



SOFTWARE-SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

This appendix provides summary guidance on how to use the following software platforms to implement this guide's measurement framework.

- Benevity
- Bright Funds
- CyberGrants
- Goodera
- Salesforce Philanthropy Cloud
- SmartSimple
- True Impact
- V2V
- VolunteerMatch
- YourCause + Blackbaud





The following table summarizes the capabilities of Benevity (www.benevity.com) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We provide the capability for non-profits to provide more details on their impact and cost in a form-setting, so it can be an effective part of their profile on our Causes portal. This information can then be shared with clients and end users in Spark.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benevity's robust reporting tools allow for clients to calculate the dollar value of volunteering efforts. Combined with Spark's ability to setup custom-configured monetary reward incentives, clients can both motivate greater volunteerism, and easily monetize the value generated.
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claim calculations may be completed outside of the platform using the data collected in Framework Steps 1 and 2.
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the non-profit side, we encourage the non-profits to specify associated SDG categories, so the volunteer opportunities created by non-profits will be searchable under the correct SDG categories accordingly. On the client side, we offer the capability to easily tag categories, e.g., SDG categories, so associated volunteer opportunities can be easily surface and shared via search and other browse pages.

Please contact your Benevity account manager for further information.



The following table summarizes the expected 2020 capabilities of Bright Funds (www.brightfunds.org) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collect impact and cost data from a nonprofit, Bright Funds will work with VolunteerMatch and also create a custom survey for all participating nonprofits.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms that track the hours will be expanded to fetch the details on volunteering activity. Based on the activity, these hours will be converted into a monetary value based on the department of labor statistics.
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the data from Step 1 & Step 2 Bright Funds Platform will calculate the Claim.
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the nonprofits will be categorized into 1 or more SDGs by tagging them within our platform.

Please contact your Bright Funds account manager for further information.

The following table summarizes the capabilities of CyberGrants (www.cybergrants.com) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collect impact and cost data from a partner nonprofit, select 'Yes' to the question 'Send Survey to Non-Profit?' in the event/project creation form. This will automatically send the pre-configured survey to the Non-Profit after the event is completed.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To calculate the value of volunteerism provided, first ensure your system is set up to track the desired breadth of volunteer activities by configuring your event/project creation form with the specific attributes available for selection during the creation of each event. The system will automatically calculate the hours of each participant of the event based on the start and end time of the event.
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once configured, the system will automatically calculate the following after the survey form is submitted and store the results in separate fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$ value of volunteerism / \$ total program cost = % contribution [# beneficiaries achieved success] * % contribution = Impact Claim
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system will automatically store the beneficiary-level outcomes and aligned SDG category after the survey form is submitted. This can be overridden by an Admin user if necessary

Please contact your CyberGrants account manager for further information.



The following table summarizes the capabilities of Goodera (www.goodera.com) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer program related data such as Impact, Number of Beneficiaries, Cost can be filled in by the Non-Profit in the 'add event' form. Review the data before making it live for your organization.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, ensure that each event has details around type of service, number of hours per activity, number of beneficiaries, etc. Data can be aggregated and filtered with Admin Dashboards and Summary Reports
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claim calculations may be completed outside of the platform using the data collected in Framework Steps 1 and 2.
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use our SDG tagging capability in 'add event' form to categorize each event to the specific SDG.

Please contact your Goodera account manager for further information.



The following table summarizes the capabilities of Salesforce Philanthropy Cloud to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collect impact and cost data from a partner nonprofit, check with your local United Way to create and implement a custom survey [form]. (Philanthropy cloud does not track costs or impact discretely.) Admins can, however, report impact in Philanthropy Cloud as a story. The story is then visible to everyone in the company.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To calculate the value of volunteerism provided, first ensure your system is set up to track the desired breadth of volunteer activities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift-based volunteering (e.g., Homeless shelters, food/clothing drives, soup kitchens) One-time event volunteering (e.g., Fundraising Walks) Ongoing volunteering (e.g., Pro bono work, mentoring) Then, to harvest the service hours provided to nonprofit partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Go to Admin Reporting Under Reports, select the date range you'd like to view Under Participation, see volunteering and giving Under engagement, see total giving and volunteering by UN Sustainable Development Goals, Causes, Source, Region, or Department to see both hours volunteered and dollars donated. Note: Philanthropy Cloud has a taxonomy of skills that is tangentially correlated to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, but there's no direct mapping at this time. Also, this would require an assumption that the volunteer is using those skills.
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claim calculations may be completed outside of the platform using the data collected in Framework Steps 1 and 2.
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted in Step 2, SDG reporting is supported by going to Admin Reporting > Reports > Participation > Engagement.

Please contact your Philanthropy Cloud account manager for further information.



The following table summarizes the capabilities of SmartSimple (www.smartsimple.com) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collect impact and cost data (Step 1) from a partner nonprofit, a nonprofit reporting activity can be created within a volunteer event. This activity type will allow you to create a distinct process flow for gathering these details from the nonprofit. Using discreet and metric based fields within the form, the nonprofit will be able to provide the necessary data for further reporting and evaluation.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To calculate the value of volunteerism provided (Step 2), you must be utilizing a Volunteer Management module within your SmartSimple instance. This module will track all volunteer events, registrations, submitted hours, locations, and event stories. Once implemented, the time sheets submitted to track volunteer hours will be utilized to track not only the user's hours, but will calculate a wage equivalent for each set of hours. This wage equivalent can be configured to fit any standard model.
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the data captured in the nonprofit reporting activity within a volunteer event, along with the aggregated hours and wage equivalencies from volunteers at the event, the system can use workflows and formulas to automatically calculate the Impact Claim.
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using SmartSimple's Engage CSR framework, each event will be tied back to a UN Sustainable Development Goal. As such, all activity from events associated to a goal will be aggregated and reported against the applicable goal. This accounts for not only standard financial contribution reporting, but can account for custom definitions of impact and outcomes, such as the Impact Claim calculation.

Please contact your SmartSimple account manager for further information.



The following table summarizes the capabilities of True Impact (www.trueimpact.com) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<p>True Impact is a social impact measurement tool designed to complement (and integrate with) existing grants and volunteer management platforms. True Impact guides your nonprofit partners to report on their outcomes using standardized indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Donor Portal, launch an invitation for your nonprofit partner to complete a social impact report for the programs you are supporting. • Nonprofits are guided step-by-step on how to quantify their program outcomes (using a library of standardized outcome indicators) and the total cost of implementing that program.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	Use your existing volunteer management system to gather the hours and services provided by your volunteers. These data may be imported manually into True Impact via a CSV upload, or automated via API integration.
3. Calculate Claim	True Impact automatically calculates your social impact claim by individual investment (via Impact Receipt), or in aggregate via the Donor's portal view.
4. Align to SDGs	True Impact reports include SDG mapping by default.

Please contact your True Impact account manager for further information.

The following table summarizes the capabilities of V2V (www.v2v.net) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<p>V2V is a Corporate Volunteering Management Platform that allows the company to engage, manage event participations, collect field information and track results of volunteer activities promoted by the company and its employees. Program impact and costs can be collected and calculated using V2V Platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admins can create specific questions to collect impact indicators and costs, so that NOPs Representatives or Volunteer Leaders can answer them; • The information is inserted using standardized categories library or inserting new ones; • Standard time frames and scopes must be adopted vertically, so that calculations can be consistent throughout the process.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2V tracks data of every volunteer event. Admin must configure the Action Theme result categories using the library of indicators or creating new ones. Then, as the Volunteer Action is being executed (or in the end), Action Leader must insert its outcomes and when it is over, proceed to Volunteer Action Checkout. • Admin must create result categories that allow them to calculate the monetization of volunteer activities, i.e., type of activity, # of volunteers involved, # of hours dedicated, monetary value of the hour. • V2V automatically calculates the monetary contribution of each volunteer activity.
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claim calculation can be done in V2V Platform creating formulas using the information collected above. • Calculation is consolidated when Volunteer Leader does the Volunteer Action Checkout, at the end of the process. • The company can have the aggregated indicators of groups of actions via Action Theme Results, or the entire program via V2V BI dashboards.
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In V2V Platform, every Volunteer Action can be associated to one or more SDGs. • For the Framework above to work properly, the Volunteer Action must be associated to one SDG only (if necessary, this can be requested to V2V as a customization on the system).

Please contact your V2V account manager for further information.

The following table summarizes the capabilities of YourMatch by VolunteerMatch (www.volunteermatch.org) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate program impact and cost data requests from your nonprofit partners, set up your opportunities to collect their contact information using the Beneficiary function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – When creating a volunteer opportunity (using Projects) for your workplace, select Yes in the Benefiting Nonprofit section. – A drop-down menu will appear. Select the nonprofit of your choice and save the project. If you do not see your nonprofit in the list, click Add a Beneficiary – You will be prompted to search our network of nonprofits to copy the information onto your new organization profile. You can also opt to fill in this information manually, where you can fill in the name of the page, a description, mission statement, cause areas, etc. – **Important note**: If you assign a Beneficiary Contact, this person will receive emails each time someone signs up or removes him/herself from an opportunity. These are the same emails that the opportunity admin/leader receives, so two emails will go out to these two contacts. Assigning a beneficiary contact is not required. • To generate a contact list of these beneficiaries that you can then use to email or call with your request for program impact and cost information, go to Reports.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate a report summarizing the number of hours and type of services provided to each beneficiary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Go to Reports – Select Projects for the information to report on – Select Filter by Filter by Opportunity/Project? to apply the applicable filter – Select Setup dynamic organization/event filters for this report? as the type of filter – Select only Projects and enter the date range you are reporting on and save – Summary for the following will default to selected (but can be deselected if not needed):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of Projects ○ Total Employees Attending ○ Total Employees Waitlisted ○ Total Employees Not Attending ○ Total Tracked Slots – Group totals by Project- Beneficiary Name – Run report – You will receive a report totaled by each Beneficiary – You can use this information to determine the number of hours per Beneficiary
3. Calculate Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claim calculations and SDG alignment may be completed outside of the platform using the data collected in Framework Steps 1 and 2.
4. Align to SDGs	

Please contact your VolunteerMatch account manager for further information.



The following table summarizes the capabilities of YourCause + Blackbaud (www.blackbaud.com) to facilitate implementation of the volunteerism measurement framework.

Framework Step	Implementation Guidance
1. Gather Program Outcomes & Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For employee engagement programs, YourCause + Blackbaud offers custom surveys/questions that can be completed by program administrators and employees to capture feedback and outcomes. The data is then used to allow program administrators to drill down on program impact, educate employees, and curate opportunities for engagement. For grant programs, YourCause offers custom impact/progress/outcomes reports that can be completed by NGOs and used as part of the grant lifecycle.
2. Monetize Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YourCause + Blackbaud works with clients that approach calculations in various ways, so our reporting tools allow clients to include calculated fields to identify the value of volunteer hours based on an approach and formula of their choosing. By using multiple data elements such as activities/tags, employee demographic information, and event data, clients can create calculations that provide a granular level of measurement for their programs.
3. Calculate Claim	
4. Align to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YourCause + Blackbaud recognizes that most NGOs do not have the bandwidth to complete forms/surveys for every employee engagement program, so in order to offer a more scalable solution YourCause + Blackbaud offers the Global Goals Gateway within our NPOconnect portal, allowing organizations to identify which of the Sustainable Development Goals they align with, which measures, triggers, and indicators they influence, and what percentage of their operating funds and volunteer efforts go towards each of the SDGs.

Please contact your YourCause + Blackbaud account manager for further information.

LIST OF MAPPED SDG INDICATORS

This appendix contains the full list of SDG goals, targets, and indicators, along with an additional column with example modifications of the SDG indicators from population-level metrics to beneficiary-level metrics.

GLOBAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*		
Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. ¹		
GOALS AND TARGETS (FROM THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)	INDICATORS	EXAMPLE MODIFICATIONS TO BENEFICIARY-LEVEL INDICATORS
	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	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	1.1.1 Number of people no longer below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
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	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1.2.1 Number of people no longer living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.2 Number of people, including men, women and children of all ages, no longer 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	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Number of people covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and 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	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1.4.1 Number of people living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	1.4.2 Number of adults with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
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	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.5.1 Number of avoided deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	1.5.2 Amount of disaster-related economic losses avoided
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1.5.4 Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
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.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	1.a.1 Amount of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	1.a.2 Amount of increased government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	1.a.3 Amount of increased grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes
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	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	1.b.1 Amount of increased government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups



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,	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	2.1.1 Number of people no longer undernourished
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including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2.1.2 Number of people no longer moderately or severely food insecure, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
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	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2.2.1 Number of children that avoided stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	2.2.2 Number of children that avoided malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
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	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	2.3.1 Increased volume of production by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	2.3.2 Number small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status, that increase their income to XXX.
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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2.4.1 Increase in amount of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

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	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	2.5.1 Number of additional plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	2.5.2 Number of local breeds that change classification from at risk to not at risk
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.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	2.a.1 Increase in agriculture orientated government expenditures
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	2.a.2 Increase official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
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.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	2.b.1 Amount of agricultural export subsidies eliminated
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	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	2.c.1 Number of policies implemented to minimize food price anomalies



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	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1 Number of maternal mortalities reduced
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.1.2 Increase in number of births attended by skilled health personnel
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	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	3.2.1 Number of under-5 mortalities reduced
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2 Number of neonatal mortalities reduced
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	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections prevented by sex, age and key populations
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	3.3.2 Number of tuberculosis infections prevented
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	3.3.3 Number of malaria infections prevented
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	3.3.4 Number of hepatitis B infections prevented
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	3.3.5 Number neglected tropical disease infections prevented
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	3.4.1 Number of mortalities attributed to cardiovascular disease,

prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease reduced
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	3.4.2 Number of suicide mortalities reduced
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	3.5.1 Number of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders implemented
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	3.5.2 Incidents of harmful use of alcohol reduced, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	3.6.1 Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries reduced
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	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1 Number of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7.2 Number of adolescent births (among women aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) reduced

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	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	3.8.1 Number of people that gain coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	3.8.2 Number of people that avoid large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3.9.1 Number of mortalities attributed to household and ambient air pollution reduced
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	3.9.2 Number of mortalities attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) reduced
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	3.9.3 Number of mortalities attributed to unintentional poisoning reduced
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	3.a.1 Number of age-standardized tobacco users among persons aged 15 years and older reduced
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries,	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	3.b.1 Number of people that gain coverage by all vaccines included in their national programme

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.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	3.b.2 Amount of official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	3.b.3 Number of health facilities that gain a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
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.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	3.c.1 Number of health workers gained
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	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	3.d.1 Number of International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness gains



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	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	4.1.1 Number of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
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	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	4.2.1 Number of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	4.2.2 Increased number of children participating in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	4.3.1 Increased number of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
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	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	4.4.1 Increased number of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
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	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	4.5.1 Number of vulnerable persons gaining access to education (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	4.6.1 Number of people in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
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	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	4.7.1 Number of policies implemented to promote (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
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.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	4.a.1 Number of schools that gain access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
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.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	4.b.1 Amount of increased official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

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	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	4.c.1 Number of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education that gain at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
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Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	5.1.1 Number of legal frameworks implemented to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
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	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	5.2.1 Reduced number of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	5.2.2 Reduced number of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	5.3.1 Reduced number of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	5.3.2 Reduced number of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
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	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	5.4.1 Number of people that reduce time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
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	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	5.5.1 Number of seats gained by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.5.2 Number of women that gain managerial positions
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	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	5.6.1 Number of women aged 15–49 years who begin making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	5.6.2 Number of countries that gain laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
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.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	5.a.1 (a) Number of women that gain ownership or secure rights over agricultural land; and (b) number of women that become owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	5.a.2 Number of countries that gain the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	5.b.1 Number of women that gain a mobile telephone
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	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	5.c.1 Number of countries that gain systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



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	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1 Number of people begin using safely managed drinking water services
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	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	6.2.1 Number of people that begin using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	6.3.1 Amount of wastewater that becomes safely treated

chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	6.3.2 Number of bodies of water that gain good ambient water quality
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	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	6.4.1 Amount of water saved due to water-use efficiency gains
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	6.4.2 Amount of freshwater withdrawal reduced
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)	6.5.1 Number of new integrated water resources management implementations
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	6.5.2 Number of transboundary basin areas that gain an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	6.6.1 Number of water-related ecosystems protected or restored
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.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	6.a.1 Amount of new water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Number of local administrative units that gain policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
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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	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	7.1.1 Number of people that gain access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	7.1.2 Number of people that gain primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7.2.1 Amount of renewable energy consumed (net gain)
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	7.3.1 Amount of energy saved through increased 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.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

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	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	7.b.1 Amount of investments in energy efficiency and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services



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	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	8.1.1 Amount of economic growth
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	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	8.2.1 Amount of economic growth

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	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	8.3.1 Increase in informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
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	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	8.4.2 Amount of material consumption reduced
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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.1 Number of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities that gain full and productive employment
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.2 Number of people that gain employment, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	8.6.1 Number of youth (aged 15–24 years) that enter education, employment 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	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	8.7.1 Reduced number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	8.8.1 Reduced number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
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	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	8.8.2 Reduction of incidences of national noncompliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	8.9.1 Increase in economic value of sustainable tourism
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	8.9.2 Number of jobs gained in sustainable tourism industries
	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) gained
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	8.10.2 Number of adults (15 years and older) that gain an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

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.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements (net increase)
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	8.b.1 Number of newly developed and operationalized national strategies for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy



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	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	9.1.1 Number of rural people who live within 2 km of an all-season road (net increase)
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (net increase)
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added

employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	9.2.2 Manufacturing jobs gained
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	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	9.3.1 Value of small-scale industries (net increase)
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	9.3.2 Number of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (net increase)
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	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	9.4.1 Amount of CO ₂ emissions reduced
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	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure (net increase)
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	9.5.2 Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) (net increase)
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.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	9.a.1 Total increase in official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

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.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	9.b.1 Amount of medium and high-tech industry value added
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	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	9.c.1 Number of people covered by a mobile network (net increase), by technology



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	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	10.1.1 Number of people among the bottom 40 per cent of population that increase household expenditure or income
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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	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	10.2.1 Number of people no longer living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
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	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	10.3.1 Reduction in number of people having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	10.4.1 Increase in labour wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	10.5.1 Gains in Financial Soundness Indicators
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	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	10.6.1 Number of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (net increase)
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	10.7.1 Number of employees that reduce recruitment cost as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (net increase)
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.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	10.a.1 Number of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff (net gains)

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.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	10.b.1 Net gains in resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
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	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	10.c.1 Number of people that gain reduced emittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



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	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	11.1.1 Reduction in number of people living in urban slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
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	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	11.2.1 Number of people that have convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	11.3.1 Reduction in land consumption growth
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	11.3.2 Number of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (net increase)
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	11.4.1 Increase in expenditure (public and private) spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
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	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	11.5.1 Reduction in number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	11.5.2 Reduction in economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
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	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	11.6.1 Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	11.6.2 Reduction in fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities
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	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Increase of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	11.7.2 Decrease in number of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	11.a.1 Increase in number of people living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
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.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (net increase)
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	11.b.2 Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (net increase)
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Amount of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials (net increase)



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	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (net increase)
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	12.2.1 Reduction in material footprint
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	12.2.2 Reduction in domestic material consumption
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	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	12.3.1 Reduction in (a) food loss and (b) food waste
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	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (net increase)

	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	12.4.2 Reduction in hazardous waste generated and increase in hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	12.5.1 Number of people recycling, tons of material recycled (net increase)
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (net increase)
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (net increase)
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	12.8.1 Number of instances in which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (net increase)
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (net increase)
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (net increase)

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	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	12.c.1 Amount reduction in fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption)
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Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts²

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	13.1.1 Reduction in number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (net increase)
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	13.1.3 Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (net increase)

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (net increase)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (net increase)
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions (net increase)
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	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	13.a.1 Increase in amount of United States dollars mobilized per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

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	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (net increase)



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	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	14.1.1 Reduction in coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris (net change)
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	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	14.2.1 Number of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (net increase)
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	14.3.1 Reduction in marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

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	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	14.4.1 Amount of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (net increase)
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	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	14.5.1 Increase in coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
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 negotiation ³	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	14.6.1 Increase in implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
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	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	14.7.1 Increase in sustainable fisheries in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

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.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	14.a.1 Increase in total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	14.b.1 Increase of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
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”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (net increase)



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	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	15.1.1 Increase in forest area
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	15.1.2 Increase in important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
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	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.1 Increased implementation of sustainable forest management
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	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	15.3.1 Reduction in land that is degraded
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	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	15.4.1 Increase in protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	15.4.2 Increase in mountain green cover
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	15.5.1 Red List Index	15.5.1 Amount of biodiversity protected or restored

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	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (net increase)
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	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	15.7.1 Reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
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	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	15.8.1 Number of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (net increase)
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020	15.9.1 Increase in national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Increase in official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of 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.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

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	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	15.c.1 Reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
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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	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	16.1.1 Reduction in number of victims of intentional homicide, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	16.1.2 Reduction in conflict-related deaths, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	16.1.3 Reduction in number of people subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	16.1.4 Increase in number of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	16.2.1 Reduction in number of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	16.2.2 Reduction in number of victims of human trafficking, by sex, age and form of exploitation

	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	16.2.3 Reduction in number of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	16.3.1 Increase in number of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	16.3.2 Reduction in unsentenced detainees
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	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	16.4.1 Reduction in amount of value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	16.4.2 Increase in seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	16.5.1 Reduction in number of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	16.5.2 Reduction in number of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	16.6.1 Increase in primary government expenditures within original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	16.6.2 Increase in number of people satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	16.7.1 Increase in positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	16.7.2 Increase in number of people who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	16.8.1 Increase in members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	16.9.1 Increase in children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	16.10.1 Decrease in number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (net increase)
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.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	16.b.1 Reduction in number of people reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law



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	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	17.1.1 Increase in government revenue, by source
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	17.1.2 Increase in domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

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	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	17.2.1 Increase in net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	17.3.1 Increase in foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	17.3.2 Increase in remittances (in United States dollars)
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	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	17.4.1 Increase in debt service
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries (net increase)

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	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	17.6.1 Increase in number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	17.6.2 Additional fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed
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	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	17.7.1 Increased amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
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	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	17.8.1 Increased number of individuals using the Internet
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	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	17.9.1 Increased dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

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	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	17.10.1 Reduction in tariffs
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	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	17.11.1 Increase in developing countries' and least developed countries' global exports
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	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	17.12.1 Reduction in tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Systemic issues		
Policy and institutional coherence		
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	17.13.1 Stabilizing macroeconomic policies implemented
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	17.14.1 Increased number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	17.15.1 Increase in use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
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	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (net increase)
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships	17.17.1 Increased amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability		
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	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.1 Increase in number of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.2 Increase in number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	17.18.3 Increase in number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
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	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	17.19.1 Increase in dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	17.19.2 Increase in number of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

* As contained in the Annex of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313) and the annual refinements in E/CN.3/2018/2 and E/CN.3/2019/2.

¹ Resolution 68/261.

[†] Indicator codes were developed by UNSD for data transfer, tracking and other statistical purposes.

² Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

³ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

Example Nonprofit Survey Template

The following example survey template includes questions recommended in the various steps of our measurement framework. You may use them as is, or modify them, as desired.

Dear [Nonprofit Partner],

As part of [Company]'s commitment to promoting the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, we are asking all of our nonprofit partners to respond to this brief survey to help us assess the social impact of our community investments.

These questions are based on the IMPACT2030 Measurement Framework, which uses a "contribution calculation" approach to assessing social impact. In short, this means that donors can claim a portion of a program's social impact equal to percentage of the program's operating cost they contributed. (For example, if a company provides \$1,000 worth of volunteerism to support a nonprofit program, which represents 1% of the program's operating cost, then the company can claim 1% of the social impact.)

1. SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME. *In a few words, please describe what your program helps its primary beneficiaries to achieve (e.g., improved health, sustainable housing, increase food security).*

[Answer type: short text field]

2. ALIGNED SDG. *If relevant, please identify the primary Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) this end outcome aligns with. (For more information, on the SDGs click [here](#))*

[Answer type: drop down]

N/A: Not Applicable

Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Goal 4: Quality Education

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Goal 13: Climate Action

Goal 14: Life Below Water

Goal 15: Life on Land

Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

3. NUMBER ACHIEVED. *How many of the beneficiaries served by your program this year are expected to achieve the desired end outcome?*

[Answer type: number field]

4. PROGRAM COST. *What is the expected total cost of implementing your program this year (including direct program costs, overhead, and the monetary value of any donated in-kind goods or services)?*

[Answer type: currency]

5. VOLUNTEERISM VALUE. *How much would you have to pay on an hourly basis if you needed to hire someone to perform the tasks our volunteers are completing for you? (List the service and average hourly value below, e.g., Food preparation (\$13.37/hr.), home repair (\$27.53/hr.))*

[Answer type: short text field]



AN INVITATION FOR FEEDBACK

The purpose of this guide is to establish a foundation for practical and effective measurement to help companies, volunteers, and nonprofits to better demonstrate the value of their community investments and to illuminate opportunities for improvement.

But it is a journey. We invite all stakeholders to share their feedback on this framework and how it is presented – including compliments, criticisms, questions, and suggestions – so we may help to evolve it into as valuable a resource as it can be.

Please contact us at impact2030@trueimpact.com



