

How the Sustainable Development Goals Can Help Community Foundations Respond to COVID-19 and Advance Racial Equity





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I. THE WORLD'S ROADMAP FOR CHANGE

The watchwords of 2020, and for months if not years to come, are COVID-19 and racial equity. Across the country, communities are grappling to meet the life and death challenges posed by each.

In March, American life began to undergo major disruptions as the worst pandemic in more than a century began to spread inexorably across the country. Businesses were shuttered, millions of workers lost jobs, and health care facilities were stretched beyond capacity as the coronavirus basically caught the U.S. flatfooted. COVID-19 hit like a natural disaster and U.S. community foundations responded as foundations do to disasters, by creating emergency funds to assist people in meeting the urgent demands of the moment. By the end of September, more than 950 funds — most of them established by community foundations — had sprung up in response to COVID-19.¹

Meanwhile, just over two months into the pandemic, a reeling country watched in horror as George Floyd's life was snuffed out by a Minneapolis police officer on May 25, 2020. Almost immediately, widespread protests against police brutality and insistent reminders that Black Lives Matter moved to center stage. Throughout the summer, the COVID-19 death toll continued to climb, even as protesters kept taking to the streets to pound home the message that racism is not a relic of the past.

While the pandemic continues to unfold and “normal” is still somewhere beyond the horizon, it is not too soon to begin thinking about what sorts of proactive steps community foundations and others could take to help the country recover and to address some of the systemic issues that put U.S. public health in such a vulnerable position in the first place. Nor is it too soon for community foundations to embrace a leadership role in helping their communities come to grips with and root out persistent racial inequities that aren't always obvious to white eyes.

In the face of such imposing and complex problems, how can community foundations begin to take meaningful actions that will lead to long-term, systemic change?

Although it may not be the first thing U.S. community foundations think of, there is in fact a roadmap that could be helpful. It was created through a multi-year process involving public consultations with hundreds of thousands of people worldwide² that was designed to answer just such a question: What actions can be taken to solve the biggest, most complex problems in the world and that will lead to long-term, systemic change?

¹ “Funds for coronavirus relief.” Candid, 2020. candid.org/explore-issues/coronavirus/funds, Accessed 29 September 2020.

² For a description of the consultative process used to develop the SDGs, see “Sustainable Development Goals: All You Need to Know.” *The Guardian*, 19 January 2015. www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jan/19/sustainable-development-goals-united-nations. Accessed 20 October 2020.

Among the problems these stakeholders were charged to address were ending global poverty and hunger, eradicating devastating diseases, eliminating gender inequality, cleaning up the natural environment, and ensuring educational opportunities for all, while also keeping people safe, deescalating conflicts, and finding sustainable ways to grow economies and build livable cities. The result was the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which introduced the world to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and was adopted unanimously by all members of the United Nations in 2015.

Community foundations around the world have begun to latch onto this framework. In a recent survey of European community foundations, nearly 60 percent recognized a connection between their work and the SDGs.³ Community Foundations of Canada (CFC) has produced a [Guidebook and Toolkit](#) for community foundations that explains why “community foundations are well positioned to align with the SDGs and how the SDGs can deepen collective impact” and provides vivid examples of how Canadian community foundations have begun to relate their work to the SDGs.⁴

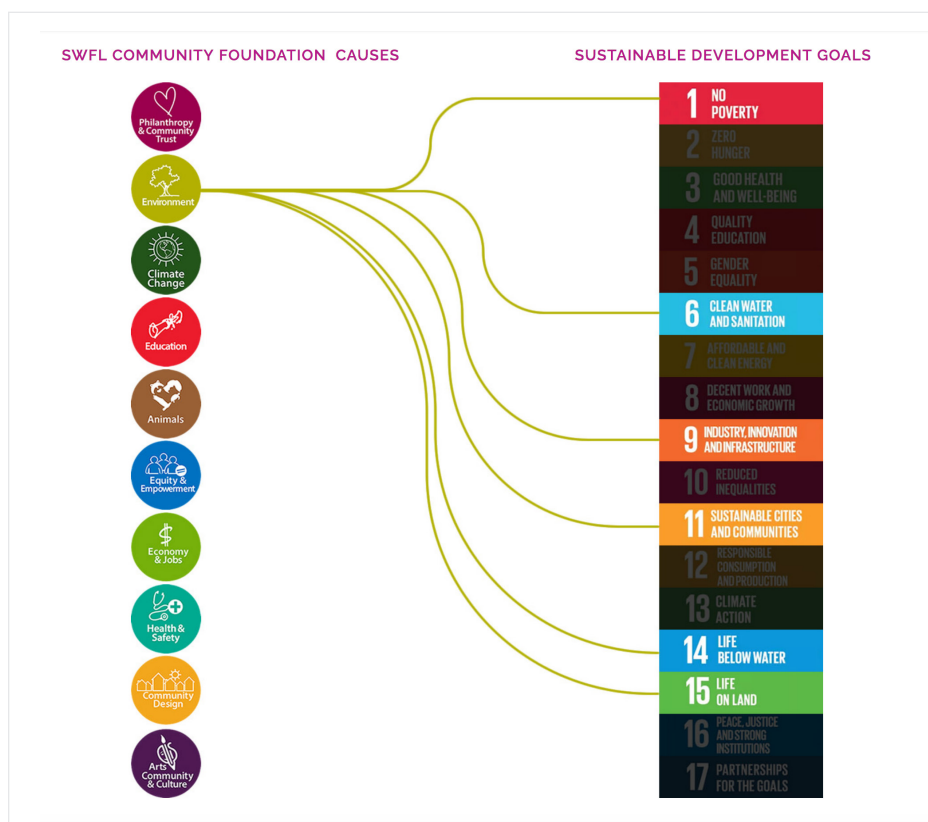
In the United States, the Southwest Florida Community Foundation has linked its ten “Foundation Causes” to the SDGs “to inform more productive conversations with donors around opportunities for impact.” For example, it has related SDG 10 (“Reduced Inequalities”) to its work in the areas of Education, Equity and Empowerment, Economy and Jobs, and Community Design. It has also created a [dynamic graphic](#) to illustrate the multiple points of connection among the SDGs and the Foundation’s causes.

Why might a community foundation choose to align its work with the SDGs? A recent report from the European Community Foundation Initiative (ECFI), [Connecting Community Foundations with the SDGs](#), explains: “By embracing the SDGs, and aligning with the

Goals, community foundations can demonstrate how their strategies and work are relevant and impactful – this can attract partners and funding; can motivate staff, board members and volunteers; and can consolidate the community foundation’s position as a connector between the public, private and non-governmental sectors in its territory.”

On a pragmatic level, Sara Owen, president of the Southwest Florida Community Foundation, points out that by using the SDG framework in Board presentations, it allows the foundation to “demonstrate impact in a way that is easy to understand, whereas the previous reporting method was activity-centric and confusing.”

Strategically, the SDG framework can help a community foundation fill in gaps in the way it may be thinking about its work. By comparing the foundation’s areas of strategic focus to the comprehensive SDG framework, it may discover opportunities to broaden or deepen its work and increase its impact. At the least, it can help a foundation identify which parts of the “elephant” it is focusing on in relation to the entire beast. In this case, the elephant is nothing less than our entire planet.



³ *Connecting Community Foundations with the SDGs*. European Community Foundation Initiative, 2020, page 11. www.communityfoundations.eu/fileadmin/ecfi/knowledge-centre/ECFI-guide-Connecting_Community_Foundations_with_the_SDGs_-2020.pdf. Accessed 29 September 2020.

⁴ *The SDG Guidebook and Toolkit: A Community Foundation Resource on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*. Community Foundations of Canada, 2020. communityfoundations.ca/sdg-guidebook/. Accessed 29 September 2020.

II. CRACKING OPEN THE SDGS

The SDG framework — 17 high-level Goals, 169 Targets, and 232 Indicators — is impressive. It is also imposing, and it isn't immediately obvious how to put the framework into action.

Many of the SDGs are organized around relatively straightforward concepts — e.g., No Poverty (Goal 1), Zero Hunger (2), Quality Education (4), Life Below Water (14), and Life on Land (15). But the same cannot be said of other goals. Several are more abstract — e.g., Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (9) and Sustainable Cities and Communities (11); some blend two or more concepts together into a single goal — e.g., Decent Work and Economic Growth (8), and Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (16); and others are cross-cutting — e.g., Reduced Inequalities (10), and Partnerships for the Goals (17). Moreover, there are 17 goals to remember.

All these things make the SDG framework, as given, hard to grasp holistically and challenging to work with. But more importantly, **the key points of connection with the work of community foundations are the 232 indicators**, which are buried two levels down in the SDG framework, below the Goals and their 169 targets.

Fortunately, the 2015 UN resolution that officially announced the adoption of the SDGs⁵ also offered a more succinct, memorable, and coherent way to think about them, namely the 5 Ps, each representing a pillar of the work — **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships**. Using the 5 Ps as a framework, it is possible to group the 232 indicators across a smaller set of twelve Indicator categories that are more intuitive to work with.⁶ Further, 42 indicators are relevant only to developing countries, leaving 190 that are U.S.-relevant.

The bulk of these indicators (81%) fall into the “People” and “Planet” pillars, with 102 and 51, respectively. “Prosperity,” “Peace,” and “Partnerships” have 17, 14, and 6, respectively.

The “People” pillar collects together all of the indicators that relate either to meeting basic human needs or to human empowerment. “Basic Human Needs” includes 67 indicators distributed across four categories — 1) No Poverty; 2) Zero Hunger; 3) Good Health; and 4) Safety.⁷ “Human Empowerment” includes 35 indicators across three categories — 5) Quality Education; 6) Decent Work; and 7) Reduced Inequalities.

The “Planet” pillar bundles 51 indicators into two sub-categories: 8) Healthy Environment and 9) Responsible Consumption & Production. Each of the other three pillars is a category unto itself — 10) Prosperity; 11) Peace; and 12) Partnerships.

Some of these Indicator categories take all or most of their indicators from the SDGs of the same name. For example, the categories “Quality Education” and “Decent Work” each take all of their indicators from SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Development); while “Peace” takes all but two of its indicators from its namesake, SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). On the flip side, “Safety” brings together indicators from six different SDGs, a good example of the deep interrelatedness of the 17 Goals.

A complete list of all 190 indicators, organized according to the five Ps, is included in the Appendix.

⁵ *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. United Nations Resolution 70/1, 21 October 2015, page 3. [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld/publication](https://www.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld/publication). Accessed 9 October 2020.

⁶ This 12-category framework for grouping relevant SDG indicators together is just one way the 232 indicators may be usefully organized. It is offered as an example of how shifting the focus from the Goals to the Indicators can help clarify points of connection between the work of community foundations and the SDGs.

⁷ Focusing at the indicator level reveals an important dimension of the work that was not explicitly visible at the Goal level, namely, Safety. No fewer than 21 indicators (across 6 SDGs) focus on safety issues.

Using the 5 Ps to Shift from Goals to Indicators*

PEOPLE

BASIC NEEDS: 67 INDICATORS

1 NO POVERTY 8 INDICATORS			
2 ZERO HUNGER 11 INDICATORS			
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 27 INDICATORS			
4 SAFETY 21 INDICATORS			
			

HUMAN EMPOWERMENT: 35 INDICATORS

5 QUALITY EDUCATION 8 INDICATORS			
6 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 5 INDICATORS			
7 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 22 INDICATORS			
			

PLANET

8 HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT 22 INDICATORS				9 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION 29 INDICATORS			
							

PROSPERITY

10 PROSPERITY 17 INDICATORS

PEACE

11 PEACE 14 INDICATORS

	
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PARTNERSHIPS

12 PARTNERSHIPS 6 INDICATORS



* The order in which the SDG icons are listed is based on how many indicators under each Goal relate to a given category.

III. COVID-19 AND THE SDGS

If community foundations were to use the Sustainable Development Goals as a guide to approach the challenges posed by COVID-19 in the year ahead, what might this look like?

At a high level, several SDGs would stand out as particularly relevant:



Most of the 27 U.S.-relevant indicators⁸ under SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) are “temperature checks” on the rates of occurrence of various diseases and adverse health outcomes. Seven specific categories of illness are mentioned, including HIV infections, tuberculosis, malaria, Hepatitis B, and others. Seven other indicators monitor mortality rates due to such factors as pollution, poisoning, and complications from childbirth.

But three indicators in particular resonate with the ongoing COVID-19 crisis:

- 3.8.1.** Coverage of essential health services
- 3.8.2.** Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
- 3.d.1.** International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness⁹

The first two relate to Target 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.” In the U.S., of course, the idea of universal health coverage is politically complicated. But COVID-19 has exposed major gaps in health care coverage and shined a spotlight on subpar living conditions that have left populations of color and lower income people at much greater risk of infection and death.

Rather than prioritizing broader health care coverage for all Americans, the U.S. has instead relied upon the operation of patchwork of social safety nets to assist those who face hard times when hit with a serious health crisis. Much of the burden of providing such relief services has fallen to an overstressed nonprofit sector that has neither the funding nor the capacity to adequately meet existing demand even in the best of times.

COVID-19 also exposed major weaknesses in America’s health emergency preparedness (Indicator 3.d.1). While much of the responsibility for responding effectively to a health emergency such as a pandemic lies at the national level, the mobilization of emergency responses takes place locally. Heartbreaking images of overwhelmed medical facilities along with overworked and often under-protected health care workers have driven home the point that many local communities were not sufficiently resourced to deal with the on-the-ground challenges of COVID-19.



⁸ For the rest of this report, all references to indicators will refer to U.S.-relevant indicators only.

⁹ “International Health Regulations.” World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/health-topics/international-health-regulations>. Accessed 20 October 2020.

Taking these three indicators together raises some important questions for philanthropy:

1. What role can community foundations play in promoting a productive conversation about the human consequences of inadequate health care coverage in the United States?
2. What role can community foundations play in assuring that existing gaps in local health emergency preparedness are addressed?
3. What role can community foundations play in strengthening the existing safety net, specifically those vital nonprofit organizations that serve as the last resort for underserved populations trying to meet basic survival needs during times of crisis?
4. How does the nonprofit “safety net” need to be reimagined in order to serve as a more effective bulwark against the personal, social, and economic destruction caused by disasters such as COVID-19?

The economic fallout from the pandemic — widespread unemployment leading to economic insecurity and the inability of many to pay for basic necessities (represented by Indicator 8.5.2, “Unemployment rate”) — poses as significant a challenge to the country as does the health crisis per se. Among the cruelest consequences to emerge from the pandemic is rising hunger due to lack of sufficient resources to purchase food.

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is therefore relevant in the wake of COVID-19 — Indicator 2.1.2 in particular: “Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).”¹⁰ This indicator points to an international standard that can be used with equal effectiveness in the United States as it is in other parts of the world. The FIES asks people a simple set of eight questions to gauge the severity of food insecurity, ranging from “Worrying about running out of food” to “Compromising on quality and variety” to “Reducing quantities, skipping meals” and finally to “Experiencing hunger.” It is not hard to imagine millions of Americans answering “Yes” to many of these questions.

Community foundations might consider whether deploying the FIES could be helpful in assessing the extent to which food insecurity is an issue in their community. Barring a sudden turnaround in unemployment rates, this could remain a pressing issue for as long as COVID-19 prevents a return to business as usual.

Food Insecurity Experience Scale Survey Module

Standard Label*	Question Wording
1 WORRIED	During the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you were worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?
2 HEALTHY	Still thinking about the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?
3 FEWFOODS	Was there a time when you ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?
4 SKIPPED	Was there a time when you had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?
5 ATELESS	Still thinking about the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?
6 RANOUT	Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?
7 HUNGRY	Was there a time when you were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?
8 WHOLEDAY	During the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?

* “Standard Label” refers to the code (or variable) name give to each question asked on the survey.

The pandemic also spotlighted the stark realities of economic and racial inequality in the U.S. as COVID-19 took a disproportionate toll on impoverished communities and people of color, Black Americans in particular. Two indicators

¹⁰ “The Food Insecurity Experience Scale,” *Voices of the Hungry*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/. Accessed 9 October 2020.



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under SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) are relevant in this regard, driven by the aspirations expressed in Target 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.”¹¹

10.1.1. Growth of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Readily available statistics demonstrate that household income among the bottom 40 percent of the population has, in fact, declined since 1999 after adjusting for inflation, from \$35,094 to \$34,504.¹² If anything, the pandemic has only worsened this trend.

At the same time, the proportion of people in poverty (a proxy for Indicator 10.2.1) had been showing signs of progress since 2014. Poverty actually *decreased* annually between 2014 and 2019, from 14.8 percent to 10.5 percent.¹³ But many of these gains have been lost because of the 2020 pandemic.¹⁴

Moreover, while the overall poverty rate in 2019 was 10.5 percent, the rates for both Blacks (18.8%) and Hispanics (15.7%) were more than twice as high as the rate for non-Hispanic Whites (7.3%). Given increasing public impatience with chronic lack of action regarding systemic racism and the hyper-vulnerability of impoverished Americans (who are disproportionately Black and brown) to the adverse health and economic consequences of COVID-19, community foundations may have little choice but to make ample space available on their 2021 agendas to address these issues.

Finally, the education of millions of school-aged children has been radically disrupted by the pandemic. The SDG framework includes half a dozen indicators that monitor progress on educational outcomes such as rates of participation in organized learning and achieving appropriate levels of proficiency in reading and math. What role might community foundations play in helping educational institutions address both their current vulnerabilities and future preparedness in the face of such crises?

¹¹ Aside from a plea in Target 17.18 for better data worldwide allowing statisticians to disaggregate indicator readings by race, sex, and other subgroups, this is the only time race is explicitly mentioned within the SDG framework.

¹² “The Bottom 40 Percent Has Grown Poorer, So Why Are Tax Cut Plans Focused on the Rich and Corporations?” *Just Taxes* blog, Institute on Taxation and Public Policy, 14 September 2017. [ittp.org/the-bottom-40-percent-have-gotten-poorer-so-why-are-tax-cuts-focused-at-the-top/](https://www.ittp.org/the-bottom-40-percent-have-gotten-poorer-so-why-are-tax-cuts-focused-at-the-top/). Accessed 27 September 2020.

¹³ Creamer, John. “Poverty Rates for Blacks and Hispanics Reached Historic Lows in 2019: Inequalities Persist Despite Decline in Poverty for All Major Race and Hispanic Origin Groups,” *America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers*. United States Census Bureau, 15 September 2020. www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/poverty-rates-for-blacks-and-hispanics-reached-historic-lows-in-2019.html#:~:text=In%202019%2C%20the%20poverty%20rate,race%20and%20Hispanic%20origin%20groups. Accessed 9 October 2020.

¹⁴ “8 Million Have Slipped into Poverty Since May as Federal Aid Has Dried Up.” *New York Times*, 15 October 2020. www.nytimes.com/2020/10/15/us/politics/federal-aid-poverty-levels.html. Accessed 16 October 2020.

SDG Indicators to Consider in Relation to Covid-19



- 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
- 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



- 2.1.2** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)



- 3.4.1** Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
- 3.4.2** Suicide mortality rate
- 3.8.1** Coverage of essential health services
- 3.d.1** International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness



- 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
- 4.1.2** Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
- 4.2.2** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
- 4.3.1** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
- 4.5.1** 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
- 4.6.1** 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



- 8.5.2** Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1** Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training



- 9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
- 9.5.1** Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2** Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants



- 10.1.1** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population
- 10.2.1** Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities



- 11.1.1** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- 11.2.1** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 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.b.2** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



- 16.1.3** Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
- 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

IV. RACIAL EQUITY AND THE SDGS

The death of George Floyd on May 25, 2020 brought to a boil a long-simmering national conversation about racial equity in the United States.

Philanthropy, already deeply invested in trying to alleviate the national suffering caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, dug deep for a second time in 2020 to try to find ways to address racial equity. By the end of September 2020, Candid had documented more than \$53 million in contributions from 26 U.S. community foundations.¹⁵

But the simultaneous timing of COVID-19 and the national outrage released following George Floyd's death makes it impossible to draw any early conclusions about the true scope of the community foundation response regarding issues of racial equity. Because of the enormous impact of the pandemic on American life, community foundations, like the entire country, have had one hand tied behind their backs as they attempt to do their work. And the issue of racial equity is not necessarily best addressed through the establishment of pop-up funds.

Further, it is almost impossible to get a handle on how much "racial equity"-focused funding community (and other) foundations have provided historically. A standard definition of "what counts" as racial equity funding has not been adopted by the field and the significant limitations of available data on foundation grantmaking make robust counting of such grants a hit or miss activity.

There are, however, some philanthropic pioneers who have made progress in defining the concept of racial equity as it applies to the work of foundations. Among them is the Annie E. Casey Foundation which gently reminded the field in July

2020¹⁶ that it had thoughtfully considered this issue in 2014¹⁷ and offered a carefully crafted definition of equity, as it relates to its cousin, equality.

"Equity is defined as 'the state, quality or ideal of being just, impartial and fair.' The concept of equity is synonymous with fairness and justice. It is helpful to think of equity as not simply a desired state of affairs or a lofty value. To be achieved and sustained, equity needs to be thought of as a structural and systemic concept.

- **"Equity** involves trying to understand and give people **what they need** to enjoy full, healthy lives.
- **"Equality**, in contrast, aims to ensure that everyone **gets the same things** in order to enjoy full, healthy lives. Like equity, equality aims to promote fairness and justice, but it can only work if everyone starts from the same place and needs the same things."
[emphasis added]

In practice, then, racial equity-related grantmaking would address one or more of the following:

1. Reduce systemic disadvantages experienced by people of color (such as political and housing disparities),
2. Reduce the vulnerability of people of color to systemic "shocks" (such as COVID-19, natural disasters, and economic downturns), and
3. Ensure that people of color have equal access to all publicly available resources.

¹⁵ This estimate likely undercounts the total response of community foundations to this issue because it is based only on public announcements and media reports of new initiatives, which may not capture the activities of many community foundations.

¹⁶ "Equity vs. Equality and Other Racial Justice Definitions." The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 24 August 2020. www.aecf.org/blog/racial-justice-definitions/. Accessed 28 September 2020.

¹⁷ *Race Equity and Inclusion Action Guide*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014, page 5. www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF_EmbracingEquity7Steps-2014.pdf#page=7. Accessed 28 September 2020.

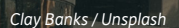
Overall, SDG 10 has seven U.S.-relevant targets and eleven related indicators. Because SDG 10 is intended to “reduce inequality [both] within and among countries,” two of its seven targets focus on migration issues and one on improving the regulation of global financial markets and institutions. But the other four targets are of central importance regarding racial equity in the United States:

- 10.4.** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

“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.”¹⁸ [emphasis added]

16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

¹⁸ Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. United Nations, 2020. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202020%20review_Eng.pdf. Accessed 28 September 2020.

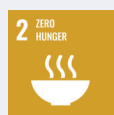


SDG Indicators to Consider in Relation to Racial Equity

More than two dozen indicators (beyond those associated with Goal 5: Gender Equality) call for disaggregating findings by sex. Yet on many of the indicators that pay specific attention to gender, the issue of racial equity may be just as salient. Along with gender, a foundation might ask of its community...



- 1.2.1** Are Black people (or other racial or ethnic groups) more likely (than whites) to be living in poverty?
- 1.3.1** Are Blacks less likely to be covered by social protection floors/systems?
- 1.4.2** Are Blacks less likely to have secure tenure rights to land?



- 2.2.2** Are Black children more likely to experience malnutrition?



- 3.2.2** Are Black newborns less likely to survive their first month of life?
- 3.4.1** Are Blacks more likely to die from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease?
- 3.9.1** Are Blacks more likely to die due to household and ambient air pollution?



- 4.1.2** Are Blacks less likely to complete primary or secondary education?
- 4.2.1** Are Black children less likely to be developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being?
- 4.6.1** Are Blacks less likely to achieve functional levels of proficiency in literacy and numeracy skills?



- 8.5.1** Are the hourly earnings of Black people lower than those of whites?
- 8.5.2** Are Blacks more likely to be unemployed than whites?
- 8.8.1** Are Blacks more likely to be injured on the job?



- 10.1.1** Are Black household incomes increasing at the same rate as white households?
- 10.2.1** Are Black people more likely to be living below 50 percent of median income?
- 10.3.1** Are Blacks more likely to have personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months?



- 11.2.1** Are Black people less likely to have convenient access to public transport?
- 11.7.1** Are Blacks less likely to have access to open space for public use?
- 11.7.2** Are Blacks more likely to experience physical or sexual harassment?



- 16.1.1** Are Black people more likely to be victims of intentional homicide?
- 16.7.1** Are Blacks less likely to hold positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary?

Moreover, because of the heightened focus on gender in the SDGs, community foundations should be mindful of intersectionality when addressing issues of racial equity, specifically equity challenges faced by Black women. For example, in your community:



- 3.1.2** Are Black women (or other women of color) less likely (than white women) to be attended by skilled health personnel when giving birth?
- 3.7.1** Are Black women of reproductive age (15-49) less likely to have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods?
- 3.7.2** Are Black women more likely to have children before the ages of 14 and 19?



- 5.2.1** Are Black women (ages 15 and older) more likely to have been subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner?
- 5.4.1** Are Black women more likely to spend time on unpaid domestic and care work?



- 8.3.1** Are Black women more likely to be informally employed?

The answers to these questions can help determine the extent to which systemic racism and/or sexism are issues in your community.

How a grant made by the Community Foundation of Greater Memphis contributes to both racial equity and the SDGs



While the concept of “racial equity” is complex and multifaceted, one way to think about whether a particular philanthropic intervention is contributing to racial equity is by posing the following questions:

1. Does the proposed intervention reduce systemic disadvantages experienced by people of color?
2. Does the proposed intervention reduce the vulnerability of people of color to systemic “shocks” (such as COVID-19, natural disasters, and economic downturns)?
3. Does the proposed intervention increase the access of people of color to publicly available resources?

For example, in July 2020, the Community Foundation of Greater Memphis announced that it had created a \$40M endowment fund for Lemoyne-Owen College, one of the oldest historically Black colleges in the United States.¹⁹ What kind of contribution does this investment make toward racial equity and how does it relate to the Sustainable Development Goals?

- **Is the gift likely to reduce systemic disadvantages faced by Black people?** Presumably, yes. Strengthening an historically Black college should create better educational outcomes for Black students, which in turn would lessen the gap between Black educational achievement and that of whites and other racial/ethnic groups.
- **Is the gift likely to reduce the vulnerability of Blacks to systemic “shocks”?** Presumably, yes. Better educational outcomes for Black students should create more opportunities for them to obtain “Decent Work,” leading to higher income potential and the ability to live in a secure, safe location.
- **Is the gift likely to improve Black access to publicly available resources?** Presumably, yes. Better educational outcomes for Black students should lead to higher income potential, improving their ability to qualify for loans, mortgages, etc.

In addition, this intervention is likely to contribute, directly or indirectly, to at least a dozen SDG indicators:

It has the potential to make a **direct contribution** to several indicators relating to SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth):

- 4.3.1.** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training
- 4.4.1.** Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills
- 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 indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
- 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
- 8.6.1.** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training

It has the potential to make **long-range contributions** to these indicators, among others:

- 1.2.2.** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 2.1.2.** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- 8.3.1.** Proportion of informal employment in total employment
- 8.5.1.** Average hourly earnings of employees
- 8.5.2.** Unemployment rate
- 10.2.1.** Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income
- 11.1.1.** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing
- 16.7.1.** Proportion 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

¹⁹ “LeMoyne-Owen College Named \$40 Million Endowment Beneficiary.” Community Foundation of Greater Memphis, 2020. <https://www.cfgm.org/news/lemoyne-owen-college-named-beneficiary-of-40-million-endowment-at-the-community-foundation/>. Accessed 9 October 2020.



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V. COLLECTIVE ACTION TO ACHIEVE COMMON GOALS

Although every community has its own distinctive character and set of challenges, the nature of those challenges is universal.

- Every **Person** must meet basic needs (food, health, safety, economic security) and have opportunities to grow (education, employment, and equality).
- We are collectively responsible for our **Planet** — maintaining the health of the natural environment that makes human life possible, through acts of responsible consumption and production.
- Communities and nations aspire to **Prosperity**, to ensure that their citizens have the opportunities they need to grow.
- **Peace** is the bedrock upon which all possibilities for human achievement rest.
- And strategic **Partnerships** are essential to achieving long-term, sustainable impact.

The SDG framework can serve as a tool to discipline the thinking of community foundations as they address complex issues, like COVID-19 and racial equity. More than two dozen indicators,

spanning nine SDGs, are relevant to COVID-19, while matters of racial equity are implicit throughout the framework.

And in the spirit of Partnership, the more that community foundations become conversant with the language of the SDGs, the better they will be able to communicate clearly with each other and to the world how their work intersects with that of others and contributes to the achievement of common goals.

As 2020 comes to a close, we are now one year into the “Decade of Action,” a call by the UN Secretary-General to accelerate progress on the SDGs in order to achieve them by 2030. The urgency of the Secretary-General’s call has only been intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic:

“What began as a health crisis has quickly become a human and socio-economic crisis. While the crisis is imperiling progress towards the SDGs, it also makes their achievement all the more urgent and necessary. It is essential that recent gains are protected as much as possible. A transformative recovery from COVID- 19 should be pursued, one that addresses the crisis, reduces risks from future potential crises and relaunches the implementation efforts to deliver the 2030 Agenda and SDGs during the Decade of Action.”²⁰

²⁰ “Decade of Action: Ten Years to Transform Our World.” United Nations, 2020. www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/decade-of-action/. Accessed 8 October 2020.

Similarly, the massive protests sparked by the recent killings of Black Americans by police officers have driven home the need for urgent action on the issue of racial equity. In June, backed by more than sixty African-American foundation leaders (including a dozen from community foundations), the Association of Black Foundation Executives (ABFE) issued a statement calling on philanthropy to take collective action against anti-Black racism.

“We challenge philanthropy to be bold and be inspired by the courage of the protestors who are risking their well-being for the sake of defending Black lives. Our long-term goal is to free Black people from disparate treatment that result in the racial disparities we see in COVID-19, police brutality, and on almost every indicator of well-being. To get there, we must dismantle the structures (institutional policies and practices) that disadvantage and marginalize Black people as well as the false narratives about Black communities that allow for continued inhumane treatment. This will lead to stronger Black communities. Philanthropy has a critical role to play and must step forward.”²¹

While this report has focused on how the SDGs can be used as a framework for thinking systematically about setting targets and measuring outcomes regarding racial equity, it has only

briefly touched upon what racial equity-focused philanthropy actually looks like. ABFE’s statement, “[We Must Be in It for the Long Haul](https://abfe.egnyte.com/dl/NhwadCaj6s/),” is a good place to go for more information.

Inevitably, the work of community foundations will contribute one way or another toward the achievement of the SDGs. The question is whether or not that contribution will be intentional and coordinated. Organizations such as the Council on Foundations, Community Foundations of Canada and the European Community Foundation Initiative have developed helpful resources for community foundations (wherever situated) looking to deepen their involvement with the Global Goals.²² The Kansas Association of Community Foundations, CF Leads, CF Insights, and other U.S. philanthropy serving organizations (PSOs) are convening conversations and conducting research to elucidate connections between the work of community foundations and the SDGs.

Successfully addressing the twin crises of COVID-19 and racial inequity calls for coordinated action by community foundations and others. The Sustainable Development Goals can help inform an organized approach as philanthropy engages in the essential work of systemic change.



²¹ “‘We Must be in It for the Long Haul’ Black Foundation Executives Request Action by Philanthropy on Anti-Black Racism.” Association of Black Foundation Executives, June 2020. <https://abfe.egnyte.com/dl/NhwadCaj6s/>. Accessed 8 October 2020.








²² *Local Leadership, Global Impact: Community Foundations and the Sustainable Development Goals*. Council on Foundations, 2018. www.cof.org/content/local-leadership-global-impact-community-foundations-and-sustainable-development-goals; *Connecting Community Foundations with the SDGs*. European Community Foundation Initiative, 2020. www.communityfoundations.eu/fileadmin/ecfi/knowledge-centre/ECFI-guide-Connecting_Community_Foundations_with_the_SDGs_-2020.pdf; *The SDG Guidebook and Toolkit: A Community Foundation Resource on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*, Community Foundations of Canada, 2020. communityfoundations.ca/sdg-guidebook/.

VI. APPENDIX: 190 U.S.-RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR PEOPLE, PLANET, PROSPERITY, PEACE, AND PARTNERSHIPS







Main Category	Indicator Category	Indicator
People - Meeting Basic Needs	1 No Poverty   	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 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 1.4.1 Proportion of population 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.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	2 Zero Hunger 	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) 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 2.2.2 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) 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
	3 Good Health   	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Main Category	Indicator Category	Indicator
People - Meeting Basic Needs	3 Good Health   	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 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) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age 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 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	4 Safety      	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries 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 5.2.2 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 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 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.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.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, 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 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Main Category	Indicator Category	Indicator
People - Meeting Basic Needs	4 Safety      	<p>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</p> <p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
	5 Quality Education 	<p>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</p> <p>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p> <p>4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</p> <p>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</p> <p>4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
People - Empowerment	6 Decent Work 	<p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</p> <p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training</p> <p>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</p>
	7 Reduced Inequalities      	<p>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</p> <p>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p> <p>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>

Main Category	Indicator Category	Indicator
People - Empowerment	7 Reduced Inequalities      	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.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 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 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee 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.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 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 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
Planet	8 Healthy Environment   	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries 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 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index 15.5.1 Red List Index

Main Category	Indicator Category	Indicator
Planet	8 Healthy Environment   	<p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p> <p>15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p> <p>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p>
	9 Responsible Consumption & Production     	<p>6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</p> <p>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time</p> <p>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management</p> <p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</p> <p>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</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p> <p>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</p> <p>9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added</p> <p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p> <p>11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>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</p> <p>12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</p> <p>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</p> <p>12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p>

Main Category	Indicator Category	Indicator
Planet	9 Responsible Consumption & Production	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
		12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
		12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)
Prosperity	10 Prosperity	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
	<div>       </div>	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 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 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) 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.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
Peace	11 Peace	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age 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 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism 16.4.1 Total 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 16.5.1 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 16.5.2 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

Main Category	Indicator Category	Indicator
Peace	11 Peace  	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of 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
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
		16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
		16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
Partnerships	12 Partnerships 	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)
		17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
		17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
		17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
		17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
		17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

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The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, established in 1926 in Flint, Michigan, by an automotive pioneer, is a private philanthropy committed to supporting projects that promote a just, equitable and sustainable society. It supports nonprofit programs throughout the United States and, on a limited geographic basis, internationally. Grantmaking is focused in four programs: Civil Society, Education, Environment and Flint Area. In addition to Flint, offices are located in metropolitan Detroit, Johannesburg and London. For more information, visit www.mott.org.

