IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1



In 2015, under the guidance of the United Nations, countries adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda.

Targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.

In order to align Toniic's efforts with the industry, and report data that can be comparable across the impact investment ecosystem, Toniic mapped the impact themes of interest to its members to the Sustainable Development Goals, and the SDGs Targets to a selection of impact metrics from the IRIS Catalogue 4.0ⁱ.

In this document you will find 3 tables:

- The first table (pages 2 3), represents the mapping between the Sustainable Development Goals and Toniic Impact Themes Framework V1.1
- The second table (pages 4 17), provides a description of the Toniic Impact Themes Framework V1.1
- The third table (pages 18 − 27), includes the mapping between the Sustainable Development Goals Targets and a selection of the IRIS metrics to support investors in identifying relevant outcomes and output indicators for impact management and measurement.





	U.N.	TONIIC	U.N.
	PRIMARY SDG	IMPACT THEME	ADDITIONAL SDGs
1 NO POVERTY	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Access to basic goods and services (p.4) Financial inclusion (p.4) [Affordable housing - See SDG 11] [Small holder farmers - see SDG 2]	9, 17
2 ZERO HUNGER	End hunger, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Food security (p.4) Food waste (p.4) Healthy food (p.4) Small holder farmers (p.5) Sustainable agriculture (p.5)	3, 4 12 3 1 15
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Access to healthcare (p.5) Ageing (p.5) Maternal and reproductive health (p.6) Mental health (p.6) Disease prevention and response (p.6) Fitness and wellbeing (p.6) Biotechnology (p.6)	1 10 5
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ensure quality education for all	Access to education (p.7) Education systems (p.7) Upskilling (p.7)	1, 5 16 8
5 GENDER EQUALITY	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Products and services for women (p.8) Women inclusive corporate policies (p.8) Women leadership and capital (p.8)	10 10
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Clean drinking water (p.8) Sanitation (p.8) Water infrastructure (p.8) Water conservation (p.8)	9
7 AFFORDAGIE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, clean energy for all	Access to (clean) energy (p.9) Transition from fossil to clean energy (p.9) Energy efficiency (p.9)	13, 1 13 9, 13
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Promote decent work for all and sustainable economic growth	Developed world jobs (p.9) Developing world jobs (p.9) Fair trade and ethical supply (p.9)	1 1 1
9 AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Build resilient infrastructure; promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Digital infrastructure (p.10) Sustainable physical infrastructure (p.10) Technology and technology transfer (p.10) Small enterprise lending (p.10)	9 8 17



	U.N.	TONIIC	U.N.
	PRIMARY SDG	IMPACT THEME	ADDITIONAL SDGs
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Reduce inequality within	Equality (p.10)	
IU INEQUALITIES	and among countries	Refugees (p.10)	16
(=)		Social justice (p.10)	16
		, ,	
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Make cities and human	Affordable housing (p.11)	1
H 4	settlements inclusive, safe,	Community empowerment (p.11)	
♠ ⊞⊞≡	resilient and sustainable	Green building (p.11)	12
The Residence of the Control of the		Homelessness (p.11)	
		Smart cities and mobility (p.11)	
12 RESPONSIBLE	Ensure sustainable	Circular economy (p.12)	9
AND PRODUCTION	consumption and	Environmental health (p.12)	3, 11
CO	production patterns	Resource efficiency (p.12)	
13 CLIMATE ACTION	Take urgent action to	Climate adaptation strategies (p.13)	
TO ACTION	combat climate change	CO2 harvesting and storage (p.13)	15
	and its impacts	Greenhouse gas reduction (p.13)	7
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Protection and sustainable	Aquatic sustainability (p.14)	6
***	use of marine resources	Sustainable fisheries (p.14)	1
		Sustainable aquaculture (p.14)	12
15 LIFE ON LAND	Protection and sustainable	Animal welfare (p.15)	2, 6, 12, 13
A-	use of land resources	Sustainable managed landscapes (p.15)	13
		Biodiversity and conservation (p.15)	8
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG	Promote peaceful and	Policies and governments (p.16)	17
INSTITUTIONS	inclusive societies, provide	Culture and the arts (p.16)	
	access to justice, and	Media (p.16)	
	provide strong institutions	Conflict resolution (p.16)	16
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Work together for	Financial system change (p.17)	
FOR THE GOALS	sustainable development	Blended capital (p.17)	
		Building the impact ecosystem (p.17)	8
<u> </u>			



IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Access to basic goods and services

The poor often lack access to goods and services that those in the developed world take for granted. Sometimes access simply requires more income; sometimes it can be improved by selling smaller packages, improving distribution to remote areas, providing purchase financing, or creating products that can be produced at much lower price points. Investments in this theme use one or more of these mechanisms to improve access to basic goods and services for the poor.

Financial inclusion

The poor often rely on jobs and occupations in the informal economy. This, combined with the challenges to adapt the traditional financial institutions business models and infrastructure to people living in poverty, excludes them from accessing traditional financial services, including saving, borrowing, and insurance. Without access to savings and insurance, unpredictable expenses, such as health costs, often are a heavy burden for people living in poverty. At the same time, financial services such as microfinance that lend to families (typically women who tend to me more financially savy) and microentrepreneurs, combined with basic financial literacy, can lift people out of poverty by improving the economic condition.



Food security

As defined by the FAO, "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

Food waste

As defined by the FAO, "Hunger is still one of the most urgent development challenges, yet the world is producing more than enough food". "One-third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally, which amounts to about 1.3 billion tons per year. Food is lost or wasted throughout the supply chain, from initial agricultural production down to final household consumption. Food losses represent a waste of resources used in production such as land, water, energy and inputs, increasing the green gas emissions in vain (FAO, 2011)."

Healthy food

As defined by the FAO, "Consuming a healthy diet throughout the life-course helps prevent malnutrition in all its forms as well as a range of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and conditions. But increasing production of processed food, rapid urbanization and changing lifestyles have led to a shift in dietary patterns. People are consuming more foods high in energy, saturated fats, trans fats, free sugars or salt/sodium, and many do not eat enough fruit, vegetables and dietary fibre such as whole grains."

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Small holder farmers

According to the Conservation Finance Network, small holder farmers produce the majority of food in developing countries, however their productivity is affected by low yields and inefficient farming practices. In addition to that, soil erosion and deforestation degrade soil and air quality, further reducing farmers productivity. Small holder farmers often lack access to the value chain, including produce processing and cold chain, perpetuating a condition of poverty that the World Bank estimates in 500 million people, a large proportion of the world's poor living on less than \$2 a day.

Sustainable agriculture

As defined by the sustainable agriculture vision of the FAO: "It is a vision of a world in which food is nutritious and accessible for everyone and natural resources are managed in a way that maintain ecosystem functions to support current as well as future human needs. In this vision, farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks, foresters and other rural dwellers have the opportunity to actively participate in, and benefit from, economic development, have recent employment conditions and work in a fair price environment. Rural men, women, and communities live in security, and have control over their livelihoods and equitable access to resources which they use in an efficient way."



Access to healthcare

As defined by the World Health Organization, access to healthcare can be promoted through three dimensions "1. Physical accessibility. This is understood as the availability of good health services within reasonable reach of those who need them and of opening hours, appointment systems and other aspects of service organization and delivery that allow people to obtain the services when they need them. 2. Financial affordability. This is a measure of people's ability to pay for services without financial hardship. It takes into account not only the price of the health services but also indirect and opportunity costs (e.g. the costs of transportation to and from facilities and of taking time away from work). Affordability is influenced by the wider health financing system and by household income. 3. Acceptability. This captures people's willingness to seek services. Acceptability is low when patients perceive services to be ineffective or when social and cultural factors such as language or the age, sex, ethnicity or religion of the health provider discourage them from seeking services."

Ageing

As defined by the World Health Organization, "populations around the world are rapidly ageing. Ageing presents both challenges and opportunities. It will increase demand for primary health care and long-term care, require a larger and better trained workforce and intensify the need for environments to be made more age-friendly. Yet, these investments can enable the many contributions of older people – whether it be within their family, to their local community (e.g. as volunteers or within the formal or informal workforce) or to society more broadly. Societies that adapt to this changing demographic and invest in Healthy Ageing can enable individuals to live both longer and healthier lives and for societies to reap the dividends."

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Maternal and reproductive health

As defined by the World Health Organization about Maternal health "every day in 2015, about 830 women died due to complications of pregnancy and child birth. Almost all of these deaths occurred in low-resource settings, and most could have been prevented. The primary causes of death are haemorrhage, hypertension, infections, and indirect causes, mostly due to interaction between pre-existing medical conditions and pregnancy. The risk of a woman in a developing country dying from a maternal-related cause during her lifetime is about 33 times higher compared to a woman living in a developed country. Maternal mortality is a health indicator that shows very wide gaps between rich and poor, urban and rural areas, both between countries and within them". In addition to Maternal Health, "family planning and ensuring access to preferred contraceptive methods for women and couples is essential to securing the well-being and autonomy of women, while supporting the health and development of communities."

Mental health

As defined by the World Health Organization, "good mental health is related to mental and psychological well-being (...) and it includes the prevention of mental disorders and the protection of human rights and the care of people affected by mental disorders."

Disease prevention and response

According to the WHO, "preventable diseases continue to impose a high burden of premature mortality, and unfortunately, simple and cost-effective preventive and curative interventions are underused". It is important to "Strengthen public health programmes to prevent communicable and noncommunicable diseases, and address risk factors. A high prevalence of risk factors can put populations or communities at a greater risk and result in more disease. These risk factors accumulate throughout the life-course and have economic, social, gender, political, behavioural and environmental determinants. Comprehensive action on the leading causes, conditions and the high coverage of proven health interventions can significantly reduce the burden of disease, premature death and disability."

Disease Response involves the treatment of diseases, as well as the development of drugs. This includes the treatment of 'neglected' diseases (diseases that do not receive funding for treatment and drug development) that affect disproportionately people living in poverty and in developing countries.

Fitness and wellbeing

As defined by the World Health Organization "Unhealthy diet and physical inactivity are key risk factors for the major noncommunicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and diabetes."

Biotechnology

Biotechnology investments are focused on the development of biological medicinal products to ensure safe and effective treatment and prevention of diseases, including drugs and vaccines.

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Access to education

As defined by Unicef: "Every girl and boy, regardless of who they are or where they live, is entitled to nothing less than full and complete access to quality education. But many of the world's poorest and most marginalized children are denied this basic human right. A child's access to education is often determined by circumstances such as gender, location, conflict, disability and the family's socioeconomic status – factors that exist before the child is born. These barriers exclude 61 million primary school age children from school and deny them a fair chance to reach their full potential. Worst, exclusion from school not only thwarts children's individual potential but also fuels intergenerational cycles of poverty and disadvantage. It robs societies of a source of dynamic growth and development, and a chance to build social cohesion and reduce tensions that can spark violence."

Education systems

Improving Education systems involves interventions that can improve learning outcomes.

As defined by Unicef: "On any given day, more than 1 billion of the world's children go to school. They go to learn – but too often, that does not happen. For many children, learning becomes difficult because of discrimination, bullying, poor sanitation facilities, crumbling buildings or makeshift classes. Others come to school too hungry or sick, or too exhausted from work or household tasks, to benefit from their lessons. An estimated 250 million primary school aged children worldwide who cannot read, write or do basic math. More than half of these have attended at least four years of school."

Other improvements include the availability of basic classrooms and teachers, as well as leveraging technology and education technology. Other approaches include "Flipping the model" (doing homework in class and lectures online) to produce superior educational outcomes, as well as working with experiential learning as opposed to theoretical knowledge transfer.

Upskilling

In a time where careers don't last a full working life time anymore and technology and society changes at an ever increasing speed. Continuous learning and upskilling are essential. Using all tools possible to unsure life long learning to make sure as many people as possible can be engaged in meaningful work. Upskilling includes both technical skills, as well as social and emotional learning.

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Products and services for women

Products and services focused primarily (but only) on women and girls. Products that empower women and girls will improve gender equality.

Women inclusive corporate policies

Companies that focus on correcting gender wage inequality will attract talented women and will outperform financially and unlocking the potential of the female workers within companies improves productivity and equality.

Women leadership and capital

Investment strategies build around the fact that: women-led private companies deliver better financial results and improve gender equality.



Clean drinking water

As defined by the WHO, "Water safety and quality are fundamental to human development and well-being. Providing access to safe water is one of the most effective instruments in promoting health and reducing poverty."

Sanitation

As defined by the WHO, "Safely managed sanitation and safe wastewater treatment and reuse are fundamental to protect public health. Sanitation is critical for preventing many diseases including diarrhoea, intestinal worms, schistosomiasis and trachoma which affect millions of peoples. Ensuring universal access to sanitation in households and institutional settings such as healthcare facilities and schools is essential in reducing disease, improving nutritional outcomes, enhancing safety, well-being and educational prospects, especially for women and girls."

Water infrastructure

As defined by the WHO, "A growing world population, unrelenting urbanization, increasing scarcity of good quality water resources and rising fertilizer prices are the driving forces behind the accelerating upward trend in the use of wastewater, excreta and greywater for agriculture and aquaculture."

Water conservation

The UN estimate that "more than 2 billion people globally are living in countries with excess water stress, defined as the ratio of total freshwater withdrawn to total renewable freshwater resources above a threshold of 25 per cent." Water conservation promotes sustainable management of freshwater and the hydrosphere. In a time when climate change increases pressure on natural water resources, it is important to meet the current and future demand. Factors that influence human demand include agriculture, population, human settlements, water intensive industries.

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Access to (clean) energy

As defined by the UN, "Energy is crucial for achieving almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, from its role in the eradication of poverty through advancements in health, education, water supply and industrialization, to combating climate change. Globally, 85.3 per cent of the population had access to electricity in 2014, an increase of only 0.3 percentage points since 2012. That means that 1.06 billion people, predominantly rural dwellers, still function without electricity. Half of those people live in sub-Saharan Africa." It is important to distinguish energy and electricity.

Transition from fossil to clean energy

As defined by the UN, "The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption grew modestly from 2012 to 2014, from 17.9 per cent to 18.3 per cent. Most of the increase was from renewable electricity from water, solar and wind power. Solar and wind power still make up a relatively minor share of energy consumption, despite their rapid growth in recent years. The challenge is to increase the share of renewable energy in the heat and transport sectors, which together account for 80 per cent of global energy consumption."

Energy efficiency

Reducing the energy intensity, calculated by dividing total primary energy supply by GDP, is key to decoupling economic growth and climate change. One of the main reasons for its impact on climate change is related to the current energy mix: by improving efficienty we are directly redusing the usage of fossil fuels in the current energy mix.



Developed world jobs

Creation of good jobs (fair wages & benefits), particularly in areas of high unemployment, as a positive social impact. For example by re-valuing the care economy (health care, home care, day care, child care, disability care) in wages and ownership.

Developing world jobs

SMEs are the backbone of developing economies. Investing in sustainable SMEs creates engines of job creation. Jobs directly impact society, economy, and welfare. The UN estimates the global unemployment rate "at 5.7 per cent in 2016, with women more likely to be unemployed than men across all age groups. Youth were almost three times as likely as adults to be unemployed, with unemployment rates of 12.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively, in 2016."

Fair trade and ethical supply

Getting a higher share of end product price to the original producer will help provide good jobs and end poverty. Shareholder advocacy & consumer education in developed countries can improve employment conditions in the developing world. Clarity and transparency will help distinguish genuinely good businesses.

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Digital infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to bring the digital revolution to anyone anywhere on the planet. According to the UN, in 2016, "95 per cent of the world's population and 85 per cent of people in the least developed countries were covered by a mobile-cellular signal." Digital infrastructure offers developing countries the chance to leapfrog developed countries.

Sustainable physical infrastructure

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.

Technology and technology transfer

Scientific research and technological captabilities can significantly advance economic productivity, distrupt industries, reduce barriers, and lead to scientific investigation.

Promoting technology also includes the technology transfer to developing economies to promote economic development and local capacity building.

Small enterprise lending

SMEs are the backbone of most economies but often SMEs (especially small enterpises) have no access to lending options to grow. Financial services allow integration into value chains and international markets.



Equality

The equality within and among countries in terms of income and access to economic opportunities

Refugees

More and more people move (semi)permanently across the borders of their home country/region. Investing in refugees solutions can improve their life conditions and the costs to host countries

Social justice

Invest in companies driving social change for disenfranchised communities to promote equal rights and opportunities

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Affordable housing

To ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. Investing in housing solutions for the most vulnerable in society (homeless, refugees, disabled), leads to great societal savings. Preserving (or investing in) affordable workforce housing in cities and improving residents lives creates more diverse and thus stronger communities.

Community empowerment

Community investing involves the deployment of capital into traditionally underserved individuals or communities, and promote businesses with a clear social or environmental purpose that will benefit the local populations.

Green building

Improve sustainability of the built environment (buildings account for 18% of global emissions today) while preserving health of the residents, especially kids who are more vulnerable to the chemicals contained in cheap building materials. When buildings are designed in a circular way the total cost of ownership is lower and it gives space for new business models, pay per use etc. Through a material passport for every building on the planet (detailing the materials used and how to take it apart again) would greatly reduce the cost of circular building and thus the total costs of ownership.

Homelessness

Homelessness is due to the lack of permanent dwelling, and leads to difficulties in maintaing employment as well as living in safety, security, and in healthy condition. Furthermore it leads to insecurity and prevents emotional wellbeing. Housing solutions can reduce costs for society.

Smart cities and mobility

According to the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities, smart cities and mobility solutions "concern the creation of an efficient and integrated mobility system that allows for organising and monitoring seamless transport across different modes; increasing the use of environmentally-friendly, alternative fuels; creating new opportunities for collective mobility. The proposed solutions lead to a decreased environmental impact."

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Circular economy

As defined by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, "Looking beyond the current "take, make and dispose" extractive industrial model, the circular economy is restorative and regenerative by design. Relying on system-wide innovation, it aims to redefine products and services to design waste out, while minimising negative impacts. Underpinned by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural and social capital."

Environmental health

As defined by the National Environmental Health Association, Environmental health involves the prevention of "human injury and illness and promoting well-being by identifying and evaluating environmental sources and hazardous agents and limiting exposures to hazardous physical, chemical, and biological agents in air, water, soil, food, and other environmental media or settings that may adversely affect human health."

Resource efficiency

As defined by the UN, "Economic growth and development require the production of goods and services that improve the quality of life. Sustainable growth and development require minimizing the natural resources and toxic materials used, and the waste and pollutants generated, throughout the entire production and consumption process."

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Climate adaptation strategies

As defined by Wikipedia, "Climate change adaptation is a response to global warming and climate change, that seeks to reduce the vulnerability of social and biological systems to relatively sudden change and thus offset the effects of global warming. Even if emissions are stabilized relatively soon, global warming and its effects should last many years, and adaptation would be necessary to the resulting changes in climate. Adaptation is especially important in developing countries since those countries are predicted to bear the brunt of the effects of global warming. That is, the capacity and potential for humans to adapt (called adaptive capacity) is unevenly distributed across different regions and populations, and developing countries generally have less capacity to adapt "

CO2 harvesting and storage

As defined by Wikipedia, "Carbon sequestration is the process involved in carbon capture and the long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Carbon sequestration involves long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to mitigate or defer global warming. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of greenhouse gases, which are released by burning fossil fuels.

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical, and physical processes. Artificial processes have been devised to produce similar effects, including large-scale, artificial capture and sequestration of industrially produced CO2 using subsurface saline aquifers, reservoirs, ocean water, aging oil fields, or other carbon sinks."

Greenhouse gase reduction

As defined by Greenpeace, "Carbon dioxide is the most common greenhouse gas, but other greenhouse gases are much more potent in smaller concentrations." Reduction of all greenhouse gases is key.

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Aquatic sustainability

As defined by the UN, "The sustainable use and preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and their biological diversity is essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda, in particular for small island developing States. Pollution of both land and seas is a threat in many coastal regions. In addition, since river basins, marine ecosystems and the atmosphere are all part of hydrological systems, the effects of such pollution are often felt far from their source. In many coastal communities, pollution and eutrophication, which is the presence of excessive nutrients in water, frequently owing to runoff from the land, causing dense plant growth and the death of animal life, are driving detrimental changes."

Sustainable fisheries

As defined by the UN, "In order to achieve a healthy balance, fish stocks must be maintained within biologically sustainable limits, at or above the abundance level that can produce maximum sustainable yields. Based on an analysis of assessed stocks, the percentage of world marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels declined from 90 per cent in 1974 to 69 per cent in 2013. Fortunately, the downward trend has slowed and appears to have stabilized since 2008."

Sustainable aquaculture

Sustainable aquaculture is the cultivation of aquatic organism for commercial purposes by means that have a low or positive impact on the environment, contribute to local social community development and to generate an economic profit.

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Animal welfare

To improve animal welfare different strategies are deployed from reducing the consumption of animal protein to reducing the suffering of animals while producing animal protein.

Sustainable managed landscapes

As defined by Commonland Foundation, "Healthy landscapes and water systems are the basis of our life. They provide food, water, clean air, a stable climate, biodiversity, good health, security and happiness. However, one-fourth of the world's land mass is seriously degraded from centuries of human activity. Think: deforestation, overgrazing, overexploitation, the building of infrastructure and pollution. In economic terms, this incurs an estimated loss of more than USD 4.3 trillion per year."

Biodiversity and conservation

As defined by the UN: "Protecting key biodiversity areas is necessary to strengthen natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Biodiversity loss continues at an alarming rate according to the Red List Index. The extinction risk for corals is increasing most rapidly among all assessed species groups owing to the growing threat from climate change and local impacts. Chytrid fungal disease, another grave concern, is decimating many amphibian species and increasing their risk of extinction. Wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to thwart conservation efforts."

IMPACT THEME FRAMEWORK V1.1





Policies and governments

Investment in policies promote transparency and accountability of the public sector, and are aimed to develop strong institutions to support the wellbeing of a nation.

In addition to public institutions, many impact investors focus on the role of governments to adopt impact investing as an important tool for promoting the public benefit. As defined by the US Impact Investing Alliance, "strong partnerships must be sustained and strengthened between government, private investors, foundations, intermediaries, the social sector, and entrepreneurs, in order to develop a thriving impact investing marketplace. And to reach its potential, this marketplace must provide investors with sufficient data to make informed investment decisions".

Culture and the arts

Invest in the arts to promote quality of life and cultural heritage. By promoting creative expression, it is possible to inspire the critical thinking and developments of individuals and communities as a whole. Perhaps one of the earliest forms of promoting the arts, patronage through private capital can be seen as a form of impact investing.

Media

Free, independent, and strong media are one of the most important tools to promote the accountability of governments, critical thinking, freedom of speach, and the development of democracies. Investing in media supports the organizations providing news and information to promote the development of nations.

Conflict resolution

Conflicts resolution involves joint efforts, including countries to diplomacy, trade, culture, investments, and more. Investments promoting equitable economic development and inclusion provide inventives to long term stability and peace, reducing the risks of renewed conflicts.

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Financial system change

The current financial system is based on pursuing economic growth as opposed to the real economy and people. Despite having supported in the past the development of nations, financed fundamental innovations, and improved living standards, currently the financial system serves mainly itself. Financial institutions currently lack incentives to provide a clear, measurable benefit to the real economy. Impact investing is one important leverage point to change the financial system. Traditional investing is still based on Modern Portfolio Theory, which was defined 65 years ago and results inadequate to address major systemic issues of our times – including climate change, social justice, inequality, and global poverty. Modern Portfolio Theory defines systemic issues externalities and fails to internalize them. Impact investing is based on re-conceptualizing the existing financial theory to integrate positive social and environmental impact into its core. Such re-conceptualization requires policies that support accountability and sustainability reporting of companies, adequate pricing of externalities, and adequate incentives for a just financial system.

Blended capital

Blended capital consists of the strategic use of development finance, philanthropic, and sub-commercial funds to attract private and commercial capital flows to emerging and frontier market enterprises. Venture philanthropist participation alongside private investors not only encourages

private capital into impact enterprises by lowering the risk/return hurdles, it often enables pilot or innovative programs and activities to be undertaken as well as ensuring that the social objectives of the enterprise are not compromised.

Creating blended capital structures will overcome the "pioneer gap" in adoption of unproven impact investments and business models, as well as financing the development of market infrastructure and intermediaries.

Building the impact ecosystem

Impact investing ecosystem investment consist of investments that expand the capacity of impact investors. The recipient of these investments include accelerators, impact investing intermediaries and advisors, social entrepreneurship organizations, fund managers, that combined can jointly increase the scale and reach of impact investments.





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Targets (selection) – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS Outcomes	IRIS© metric catalogue 4.0 GIIN (selection) - Output Impact Metrics
Impact Metrics Applicable to all SDGs	Impact Metrics Applicable to all SDG Targets	 □ PI5691 Jobs Maintained at Directly Supported/Financed Enterprises: Total □ PI3687 Jobs Created at Directly Supported/Financed Enterprises: Total □ PI4060 Client Individuals: Total □ PI2822 Client Individuals: Provided New Access □ PI8330 Client Individuals: Female □ OI5247 Full-time Wages: Female Management □ PI4237 Client Individuals: Minorities/Previously Excluded □ OI3862 Full-time Wages: Minorities/Previously Excluded Management □ PI3180 Revenue Generated at Directly Supported/Financed Enterprises □ PI9652 Client Organizations: Total
1 NO POVERTY	 □ UN 1.1 Reduce number of individuals living below \$1.25 per day □ UN 1.2 Reduce number of individuals living below national poverty line □ UN 1.3 Increase number of individuals covered by social protection systems □ UN 1.4 Increase number of individuals with access to basic services (banking, land rights, technology) □ UN 1.5 Increase resilience of individuals to natural disasters □ UN 1.A Increase resources allocated to poverty reduction programs □ UN 1.B Promote policies to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication 	 □ PI1748 Client Savings Premium □ PI2476 Communities Served □ PI2242 Supplier Individuals: Poor □ PI3193 Client Individuals: Poor □ PI7815 Payments to Supplier Individuals: Poor □ PI9991 Supplier Individuals: Smallholder □ PI6372 Client Individuals: Smallholder □ PI8381 Number of Loans Disbursed □ PI5160 Average Loan Size Disbursed □ PI5476 Value of Loans Disbursed □ FP2630 Loans Receivable Gross □ FP9954 Value of Loans Fully Repaid on Time □ PD5833 Percent Affordable Housing □ PI2998 Individuals Trained: Total



2 NO HUNGER	ON 2.1 End hunger and increase access to	ш	Pisser supplier marviduals. Smallholder
L HUNGER	safe, nutritious and sufficient food		PI6372 Client Individuals: Smallholder
_ { { } { } { } { } { } { } { } { } { }	UN 2.2 Address nutritional needs of		PI3193 Client Individuals: Poor
	adolescent girls, pregnant women and		PI9421 Average Client Agriculture Yield:
	older persons		Smallholder
	UN 2.3 Increase agricultural productivity		PI4982 Units/Volume Purchased from Supplier
	and incomes of small-scale farmers		Individuals: Smallholder (IRIS)
	UN 2.4 Increase agricultural area under		PD2756 Product/Service Certifications
	productive and sustainable agriculture		PI3468 Average Client Agricultural Yield: Total
	UN 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of		OI6912 Land Directly Controlled: Sustainably
	seeds, plants and animals		Managed
	UN 2.A Invest in rural infrastructure,		OI4015 Water Conserved
	agricultural R&D to increase agricultural		PI4716 Protected Land Area: Total
	productive capacity		PD4686 Livestock/Fish Type
	UN 2.B Correct trade restrictions in		PI2476 Communities Served
	agricultural markets		
	UN 2.C Improve food commodity markets		
	and access to information to limit price		
	volatility		
	UN 12.3 Reduce global food waste and		
	losses		



3 GOOD HEALTH		UN 3.1 Reduce maternal mortality rates	PI3193 Client Individuals: Poor
J HEALTH		UN 3.2 Reduce neonatal, infant, and under-	PI1017 Healthcare Facilities
_\(\right\)		5 mortality rates	PI3902 Health Intervention Completion Rate
·		UN 3.3 Reduce incidence of communicable	PI3863 Quality Assurance Mechanism
		diseases (AIDs, TBC, malaria, neglected	PI1533 Disease/Condition Addressed
		tropical diseases, hepatitis and others)	
		UN 3.4 Reduce premature mortality from	
		non-communicable diseases, promote	
		mental health and well-being	
		UN 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and	
		treatment of substance abuse	
		UN 3.6 Reduce deaths and injuries from	
		road traffic accidents	
		UN 3.7 Increase access to sexual and	
		reproductive health-care services	
		UN 3.8 Increase coverage of health	
		services, and access to medicines and	
		vaccines	
		UN 3.9 Reduce the number of deaths and	
		illnesses from hazardous chemicals,	
		pollution and contamination	
		UN 3.A Promote tobacco control	
		UN 3.B Support the R&D of vaccines and	
		medicines for diseases primarily affecting	
		developing countries	
		UN 3.C Improve the financing and	
		recruitment, development, and training of	
		health workers in developing countries	
QUALITY		UN 4.1 Increase completion rates of free	PI3193 Client Individuals: Poor
- EDUCATION		and quality education for girls and boys	PI2389 School Enrollment: Total
		UN 4.2 Increase access to early childhood	PI1081 School Enrollment: Female
		development, care and pre-primary	PI7254 School Enrollment: Poor
		education	PI7774 School Enrollment:
		UN 4.3 Increase access to affordable and	Minorities/Previously Excluded
		quality technical, vocational and tertiary	PI9910 Student Dropout Rate
	_	education	PI8372 Student Tests Pass Rate
		UN 4.4 Increase the number of youth and	PI8836 Vocational/Technical Training
		adults who have the relevant skills for	PI2718 School Fees
		employment, decent jobs and	PI3786 Student Attendance Rate
		entrepreneurship	PI4509 Students Provided Full Scholarship
		UN 4.5 Increase access to all levels of	PI2998 Individuals Trained: Total



	education and vocational training for the vulnerable UN 4.6 Increase levels of literacy and numeracy among both youth and adults UN 4.7 Increase provision of global citizenship education and education for sustainable development UN 4.A Improve education facilities and provide effective learning environments for all UN 4.B Increase scholarships available to developing countries UN 4.C Increase in supply of qualified	PI3527 Job Placement Rate (IRIS)
	teachers	
5 GENDER EQUALITY	UN 5.1 Reduce incidence of discrimination against women and girls UN 5.2 Reduce violence against women,	OI3862 Full-time Wages: Minorities/Previously Excluded Management PI3180 Revenue Generated at Directly
Ŷ	including trafficking and sexual exploitation	Supported/Financed Enterprises
•	UN 5.3 Reduce harmful practices, such as	OI2840 Percent Female Ownership
	child, early and forced marriage and female	OI8118 Board of Directors: Female
	genital mutilation	OI1855 Gender Wage Equity
	UN 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care	PI8330 Client Individuals: Female
	and domestic work	OI5247 Full-time Wages: Female Management
	UN 5.5 Increase women's participation in leadership in political, economic and public life	
	UN 5.6 Increase access to sexual and	
	human reproductive rights	
	UN 5.A Increase number of women with	
	rights to economic resources, property rights, financial services and other resources	
	UN 5.B Increase use of enabling technologies to promote the empowerment of women	
	UN 5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality	



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	UN 6.1 Increase in number of individuals	PI7170 Area of Fresh Water Bodies Present
U AND SANITATION	accessing safe and affordable drinking	PD1403 Water Provision Capacity of Products
	water	Sold: Potable
*	UN 6.2 Increase in number of individuals	PD6052 Water Provision Capacity of Product:
	accessing adequate sanitation and hygiene,	Total
	and reduce open defecation, with special	PD8586 Water Treatment Capacity of Product:
	attention to the needs of women and girls.	Total
	UN 6.3 Improve the quality of water by	PD5087 Water Treatment Capacity of Product:
	reducing pollution, eliminating dumping	Potable
	and minimizing release of hazardous	PD3523 Water Treatment Capacity of Products
	chemicals and materials	Sold
	UN 6.4 Increase water-use efficiency to	PD3931 Water Consumption of Product
	address water scarcity	PD5786 Water Savings from Products Sold
	UN 6.5 Implement integrated water	PI8043 Water Provided for Sale: Potable
	resources management at all levels	OI9412 Wastewater Treated
	UN 6.6 Protect and restore water-related	OI4015 Water Conserved
	ecosystems, including mountains, forest,	
	wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	
	UN 6.A expand international cooperation	
	and capacity-building support to	
	developing countries in water- and	
	sanitation-related activities	
	UN 6.B Support and strengthen the	
	participation of local communities in	
	improving water and sanitation	
	management	
7 RENEWABLE	UN 7.1 Increase access to affordable,	PI7623 Energy Savings from Products Sold
/ ENERGY	reliable and modern energy services	PI1586 Building Area of Energy Efficiency
-0-	UN 7.2 Increase the share of renewable	Improvements
715	energy in the global energy mix	OI6697 Energy Conserved
	UN 7.3 Improve energy efficiency	OI2496 Energy Generated for Use: Renewable
	UN 7.A Increase access to clean energy	OI2092 Climate Resilience Strategy
	technology, and promote investment in	OI1479 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Total
	energy infrastructure	PI7015 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Energy
	UN 7.B Expand infrastructure and upgrade	Generated for Sale
	technology for supplying modern and	Emissions avoided (tCO2e) - Non-Iris Metric
	sustainable energy services	



Q GOOD JOBS AND	UN 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth	PI1748 Client Savings Premium
U ECONOMIC GROWTH	in accordance with national circumstances	PI2476 Communities Served
	UN 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic	PI7815 Payments to Supplier Individuals: Poor
	productivity through diversification,	PI2242 Supplier Individuals: Poor
	technological upgrading, and innovation	PI2998 Individuals Trained: Total
	UN 8.3 Increase productive activities, jobs,	PI8836 Vocational/Technical Training
	innovation and small enterprises, including	OI9650 Forced Labor Policy
	access to financial services	OI4432 Forced Labor Policy: Child Labor
	UN 8.4 Improve global resource efficiency	
	in consumption and production	
	UN 8.5 Increase productive and decent	
	employment for all, including minorities,	
	and equal pay for work of equal value	
	UN 8.6 Reduce number of youth not in	
	employment, education or training	
	UN 8.7 Reduce forced labour, modern	
	slavery, human trafficking and child labour,	
	including use of child soldiers	
	UN 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote	
	safe and secure working environments,	
	including for vulnerables	
	UN 8.9 Increase sustainable tourism that	
	creates jobs and promotes local culture	
	and products	
	UN 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of	
	domestic financial institutions to provide	
	banking, insurance and financial services	
	for all	
9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	UN 9.1 Improve quality, reliable,	OI1479 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Total
INFRASTRUCTURE	sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to	Emissions avoided (tCO2e) - Non-Iris Metric
20/1/	support economic development	OI4328 Recycled Materials
11/01,	UN 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable	PD9364 Percent Recycled Materials
	industrialization, raise employment and	OI4229 Employees Trained
	GDP	PI1290 Units/Volume Produced
	UN 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale	PI2998 Individuals Trained: Total
	industrial and other enterprises to financial	PI7997 Individuals Trained: Group-Based
	services, credit and their integration into	Training
	value chains and markets	PI8381 Number of Loans Disbursed
	UN 9.4 Increase resource efficiency and	PI5476 Value of Loans Disbursed
	adoption of clean and environmentally	PI5160 Average Loan Size Disbursed
	sound technologies and industrial	



	processes UN 9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries UN 9.B Improve domestic technology development, research and innovation UN 9.C To increase access to ICT	
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	UN 10.1 Increase income growth of bottom 40% of the population UN 10.2 Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, including vulnerables and minorities UN 10.3 Increase number of workers protected by fundamental labor standards UN 10.4 Promote policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality UN 10.5 Increase regulation and monitoring of financial markets UN 10.6 Ensure representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions UN 10.7 Facilitate safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people	Ol1582 Wage Equity Ol2003 Full-time Employees: Disabilities Ol8147 Full-time Employees: Minorities/Previously Excluded Ol4364 Worker Freedom of Association Policy Ol9650 Forced Labor Policy Ol4432 Forced Labor Policy: Child Labor Ol7194 Percent Minority/Previously Excluded Ownership Ol2330 Governance Policies Pl4237 Client Individuals: Minorities/Previously Excluded Ol6696 Board of Directors: Minority/Previously Excluded Ol9331 Anti-Discrimination Policy
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	UN 11.1 Increase access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services UN 11.2 Increase access to safe, affordable, and sustainable transport systems UN 11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and sustainable human settlements UN 11.4 Protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage UN 11.5 Reduce the number of deaths, and the number of people affected by disasters UN 11.6 Reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities by paying special attention to air quality and waste management	PI8007 Number of Community Facilities Financed PI2410 Value of Community Facilities Financed PI4765 Area of Community Facilities Financed PI2491 Number of Housing Units Constructed PI6058 Number of Housing Units Improved PI5965 Number of Housing Units Financed PI7233 Value of Housing Units Financed PI5983 Value of Commercial or Retail Infrastructure Financed PI2640 Individuals Housed PD5833 Percent Affordable Housing OI6765 Green Building Practices PI1586 Building Area of Energy Efficiency Improvements



	□ UN 11.7 Increase access to	safe, inclusive	OI6697 Energy Conserved
	and accessible green and p	oublic spaces	OI2535 Waste Disposed: Recycled/Reused
	□ UN 11.C Increase number	of sustainable	OI6192 Waste Disposed: Total
	and resilient buildings utili	zing local	
	materials		
4.0 DECDONCIDIE	☐ UN 12.2 Increase efficient	use of natural \Box	PI7623 Energy Savings from Products Sold
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION	resources		Ol6697 Energy Conserved
00	☐ UN 12.3 Reduce global foc		Ol1479 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Total
	retail and consumer levels		PI7015 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Energy
	losses	and reduce rood	Generated for Sale
		nmentally sound	Emissions avoided (tCO2e) - Non-Iris Metric
	•	· ·	
	management of chemicals		OI4328 Recycled Materials
	throughout their life cycle		PD9364 Percent Recycled Materials
	□ UN 12.5 Reduce waste ger		OI2535 Waste Disposed: Recycled/Reused
	prevention, reduction, rec	-	Ol6192 Waste Disposed: Total
	☐ UN 12.6 Increase sustainal	•	OI7920 Waste Reduced
	companies, and sustainable		PI5926 Waste Reductions from Products Sold
	☐ UN 12.8 Increase in aware		
	sustainable development a	and lifestyles in	
	harmony with nature		
13 CLIMATE ACTION	□ UN 13.1 Increase resilience	e and adaptive \qed	PI7623 Energy Savings from Products Sold
TO ACTION	capacity to climate-related	I hazards and	OI6697 Energy Conserved
Engl	natural disasters		OI2496 Energy Generated for Use: Renewable
	□ UN 13.2 Integrate climate	change \Box	OI2092 Climate Resilience Strategy
	measures into national po	licies, strategies	OI1479 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Total
	and planning		PI7015 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Energy
	□ UN 13.3 Improve educatio	n, awareness on	Generated for Sale
	climate change mitigation,	adaption,	PI1586 Building Area of Energy Efficiency
	impact reduction and early	y warning	Improvements
			Emissions avoided (tCO2e) - Non-Iris Metric
A A LIFE DELOW	☐ UN 14.1 Reduce marine po	ollution, in	PI3468 Average Client Agricultural Yield: Total
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	particular from land-based		Ol1618 Threatened Species Policy
****	☐ UN 14.2 Increase in sustain		OI5929 Biodiversity Assessment
	and protected marine and	-	Ol9326 Water Conservation Strategy
	ecosystems	Coastai	Ol4015 Water Conserved
	☐ UN 14.3 Reduce ocean acid		PI7170 Area of Fresh Water Bodies Present
	☐ UN 14.4 Restore fisheries,		PI5840 Length of Coastline Present
	overfishing and illegal fish		PI4716 Protected Land Area: Total
	promote science-based ma	anagement plans	PI9556 Ecological Restoration Management



	UN 14.6 Increase the economic benefits	Area
	from sustainable use of marine resources	PD4686 Livestock/Fish Type
	UN 14.7 Increase sustainable use of marine	
	resources for developing countries,	
	including sustainable fisheries, aquaculture	
	and tourism	
	UN 14.B Increase access for small-scale	
	artisanal fishers to marine resources and	
	markets	
15 LIFE ON LAND	UN 15.1 Ensure the conservation,	PI3468 Average Client Agricultural Yield: Total
ON LAND	restoration and sustainable use of	OI6912 Land Directly Controlled: Sustainably
	terrestrial and inland freshwater	Managed
<u> </u>	ecosystems	OI1618 Threatened Species Policy
	UN 15.2 Increase amount of forests	OI5929 Biodiversity Assessment
	regenerated or under sustainable forest	OI9326 Water Conservation Strategy
	management	OI4015 Water Conserved
	UN 15.3 combat desertification, restore	OI2622 Forest Management Plan
	degraded land and soil, including land	PI7170 Area of Fresh Water Bodies Present
	affected by desertification, drought, and	PI5840 Length of Coastline Present
	floods	PI4716 Protected Land Area: Total
	UN 15.4 Conserve mountain ecosystems	PI9556 Ecological Restoration Management
	UN 15.5 Reduce degradation of natural	Area
	habitats, protect biodiversity and	PD4686 Livestock/Fish Type
	threatened species	
	UN 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing	
	of the benefits arising from the utilization	
	of genetic resources	
	UN 15.7 Reduce poaching and trafficking of	
	protected species of flora and fauna	
	UN 15.8 Reduce impact of invasive alien	
	species on land and water ecosystems	
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	UN 16.1 Reduce violence and related	OI1582 Wage Equity
JUSTICE **	deaths	OI2003 Full-time Employees: Disabilities
	UN 16.2 Reduce abuse, exploitation,	OI8147 Full-time Employees:
	trafficking and all forms of violence and	Minorities/Previously Excluded
	torture against children	OI4364 Worker Freedom of Association Policy
	UN 16.3 Ensure equal access to justice for	Ol9650 Forced Labor Policy
	all	OI4432 Forced Labor Policy: Child Labor
	UN 16.4 Reduce illicit financial and arms	OI7194 Percent Minority/Previously Excluded
	flows, and combat organized crime	Ownership



	UN 16.5 Reduce corruption and bribery	OI2330 Governance Policies
	UN 16.6 Develop effective, accountable	PI4237 Client Individuals: Minorities/Previously
	and transparent institutions	Excluded
	UN 16.7 Ensure inclusive decision-making	OI6696 Board of Directors: Minority/Previously
	UN 16.10 Increase access to information	Excluded
	and protect fundamental freedoms	OI9331 Anti-Discrimination Policy
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	UN 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource	FP9083 Total Deposits
TOK THE GUALS	mobilization, including through	FP1307 Capital Available: Total
∞	international support to developing	OI7783 Social Responsibility Client Policies
	countries	OI4953 Social and Environmental Performance
	UN 17.2 Increase net private grants as	Incentives
	percent of GNI	PD7356 Microfinance Delivery Methodology
	UN 17.3 Increase net private impact	PD9681 Non-Financial Support Offered
	investments as percent of GNI	PD7932 Environmental Policies for Financial
	UN 17.16 Increase net impact investments	Services Clients
	and building the impact ecosystem	PI4583 New Businesses Created: Total
		PI6414 New Businesses Created: Low Income
		Areas
		PI5066 Number of Equity Investments Closed
		PI4142 Value of Equity Investments Closed
		PI8381 Number of Loans Disbursed
		PI5476 Value of Loans Disbursed
		PI5160 Average Loan Size Disbursed



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