WEBINAR
Matching Private Sector Pledges with SDG Impact Metrics
29 JUNE 2021
About Ksapa

• Ksapa’s 3 Core Services

• Ksapa’s Team and Network

• Ksapa’s Inbuilt Commitment to Advocacy

Farid Baddache
CEO
Introducing Ksapa

Ksapa is an impact business.

Our mission is to catalyze an economy-wide shift towards **economically, socially and environmentally-sound** operating and investment models.

Our services range from **Sustainability Advisory** to **Innovative Investment Schemes** and **Advocacy**.

Sustainability, finance and investment, IT, agronomy, development and field expertise all **aggregated at core team level**.

Thanks to a **network of partnering organizations** and **150+ experts worldwide**, we offer close contextual and operational support for effective impact on the ground.
Ksapa’s Inbuilt Commitment to Advocacy

REPORTS & BRIEFING PAPERS

ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF POSTS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

REGULAR WEBINARS

5 USEFUL QUESTIONS ANY COMPANY (ANY STAKEHOLDER) CAN ASK THEMSELVES TO AVOID DOING SDG WASHING

TOWARDS 2030

THE SUSTAINABILITY DELIVERY DECADE

Using digital & financial innovations to accelerate business transitions and create a resilient and inclusive society

Supercharging Business and Finance Sustainability in 2021

Gaging the credibility of Net Zero Strategies

Real Economy Business Leaders on the Front Lines of Post-Pandemic Societies – 3 Guiding Principles for Action

Why Boards Must Impulse Just Corporate Transitions

An Inclusive Recovery? Quite Simply Everyone’s Business

The EU Green Taxonomy: a Game-Changer For Business and Investors

Oct 26

Solutions for Resilient Raw Materials Supply
Matching Private Sector Pledges with SDG Impact Metrics
Learning from SDG Action To Date

• While 93% of investors align their goals with 1 or more of the 17 SDG, **48% actually aim to achieve the 169 specific targets.**

• If 57% compared actual performance with expectations, only 11% engaged with stakeholders. **Impact management practices are less robust at later stages of the investment cycle**, with just 20% of impact investors following up on impact underperformance with investees.

• The **OECD developed** various governance and analytical tools, based on lessons learned from national feedback and emerging best practices. The goal is to better **manage spillover/transboundary effects in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.**

• **The UN Development Programme** worked with the Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance to **launch** a tool supportive of SDG investment. **The new platform highlighted more than 200 investment opportunities in 14 countries.**

• There is an estimated **SDG financing gap of $2.5–3 trillion per year in developing countries.** Financing is however theoretically available, given the size, scale and level of sophistication of the global financial system — **given the gross world product and global gross financial assets; at US$85 trillion and US$ 200 trillion respectively.**

• Amid Covid-19, the UN’s Joint SDG Fund notably announced a **$US60 million grant** to close the SDG financing gap. The multi-year commitment, with an initial disbursement of $29 million received **258 proposals submissions, from +100 countries.**
Ksapa’s 5-Point Approach to Avoiding SDG-Washing

The 2015 Sustainable Development Goals set a Global Agenda for 2030, with 17 priority themes. It expects companies and governments to help shape a more just and sustainable society. Find out more from Ksapa blog post!

1. Select SDG truly linked to core business

2. Develop a long-term strategy where the SDG offer a strategic axis of progress for the organization, its products and services.

3. Recognize the links between SDG and demonstrate an ability to reduce adverse impacts on non-priority SDG

4. Share feedback on past programs to shore up credible future-oriented commitments

   Support engagement with impact and economic performance criteria to demonstrate the company’s ability to overcome passing fad trends, and create long-term economic performance by improving business through progress on priority SDGs

5. SDG-Washing entails an organization only develops activities at the margins, with a goal to adorn itself with global goodwill principles. Companies and investors must instead effectively embed the SDG at the heart of their strategies and practices, to demonstrate genuine impact against the 2030 Global Goals.
The Challenge of SDG Impact in 2 Key Figures

As of 2017, SDG action could generate **US$12 trillion in business savings and revenue** by 2030, as well as **380 million job creations**.

Despite various public/private pledges, developing countries face a SDG Financing gap ranging between **US$2.5 and 3 trillion** per year.

**NECESSARY ACTION**

- Direct private investment towards sustainable development at the **scale and speed required**. For example, the combined effects of SFRD, EU Taxonomy and upcoming CSRD will accelerate the mobilization of funding in Europe.
- Channel the potential of **digital technologies for SDG action**, while acknowledging their risks and challenges, as underlined by the Covid-19 crisis.
- Accelerate long-term investment in **resilient infrastructure** for sustainable development, through public investment and incentives for the private sector. For example, the $2 trillion Biden administration plan for improving the nation's infrastructure and shifting to greener energy over the next 8 years.
- Increase **investment in risk management and preparedness**, including but not limiting the scope to regulatory compliance, to incentivize SDG financing over shareholder returns.
- Strengthen the **global financial safety net and framework for debt sustainability**.
Following the launch of the UN SDG, a global indicator framework was generated based on availability of existing data both globally and at national level, as well as the quality of that data and its relevance to specific targets.

This resulted in a list of 231 distinct indicators, with varying degrees of availability, comparability and timeliness:

- **Tier 1 indicators** = the methodology is well established and supporting data are widely available.
- **Tier 2 indicators** = the methodology is established but supporting data are not easily accessible.
- **Tier 3 indicators** = there is no globally recognized methodology.

For example, complete data coverage of the 90 environmental indicators across 193 UN countries would require 17,370 different data points. Currently, only 59% of these data points are covered in the SDG Database.

- Businesses must demonstrate **concrete impact** against their SDG pledges, based on readily-available **tools and benchmarks are readily available**.
- **Ksapa** has for instance supported the World Bank’s **DIME program** as well as the **IRIS+ reference system**. Both are open source and address stakeholder expectations in terms of setting comparable goals.
- The next logical step for organization is to **prioritize quantitative or qualitative indicators** and develop more **granular analyses for core stakeholders**. For instance, a company committed to creating jobs locally would be able to **demonstrate** its ability to create quality jobs, complete with advancement opportunities, skill development and wages reevaluation (...).
Panel Discussion

Facilitation: Farid Baddache, CEO, Ksapa

Matching SDG Pledges with Impact Metrics

With insights from expert panelists

Priscilla Boiardi
Policy Analyst, Private Finance for Sustainable Development

Carla Orrego
Project Manager at the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance

Roberto Fernández Albeneda
CSR Director
HIGHLIGHTS

• OCDE developments on private finance for Sustainable Development

• Introducing the new OECD/UNDP Impact Standards for Financing Sustainable Development and the adjoining implementation guidance: challenges, approach, consultation...

• Next Step: Implementation. Examples of guidance applications in Latin America.
The OECD-UNDP Impact Standards For Financing Sustainable Development (IS-FSD): 4 Building Blocks

1. **STANDARD 1 - IMPACT STRATEGY**
The partner sets development impact objectives, framed in terms of the SDGs, with particular attention to the overarching commitment to "leave no one behind". Objectives are aligned with donor and partner country priorities and are embedded in the impact-centred investment strategy.

2. **STANDARD 2 - IMPACT MANAGEMENT APPROACH**
The partner adopts an impact management approach that integrates development impact, human rights safeguards, the SDGs and ESG into the design and management of its operations.

3. **STANDARD 3 - TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY**
The partner discloses towards donors and beneficiaries how it manages and measures the development impact and contribution to the SDGs of the private sector operations deploying public resources, as well as how development impact is integrated in its management approach and governance practices.

4. **STANDARD 4 - GOVERNANCE**
The partner’s commitment to contributing positively to the SDGs is reflected in its governance practices and arrangements.
How Does The IS-FSD Fit With Existing Principles, Frameworks And Tools

High Level Principles
- to ensure investment has positive impact for people and the planet

Decision-Making Framework
- to integrate high level principles into investment strategies

Impact Management Tools
- Metrics, taxonomies, valuation models, benchmarking

External Disclosure
- to report on performance to external stakeholders

Source: OECD-UNDP

Integrated CSR reporting and SDG Disclosure Recommendations
- CDP
- Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
- International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC)
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

Operating Principles for Impact Management (OPIM)
- UNEP FI's Positive Impact
- Finance and Responsible Banking Principles
- Principles for Responsible Investment
- UNGC Principles on Integrated SDG Investments and Finance

UNESCO Harmonized Indicators for Private Sector Operations
- IRIS+ System
- Natural Capital Protocol of the Natural Capital Coalition
- Social and Human Capitals Protocol
Understanding the IS-FSD Process

The CoP is now a community of over 300 stakeholders

- Kick off in the CoP-PFSD – April 2020
- 10-month CoP-PFSD consultation process – April 2020-February 2021
- DAC approval – March 2021
- Communication, guidance and pilot studies – From April 2021

Find out more from the IS-FSD Platform
HIGHLIGHTS

• Introducing the CPI and Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance

• Reflections on SDG Impact Metrics and mainstreaming private support of sustainable development

• Next Step: Implementation. Examples of guidance applications in Latin America.

Carla Orrego
Project Manager at the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance
Introducing the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance

The Lab identifies, develops, and launches innovative finance instruments that can drive billions in private investment to action on climate change and sustainable development.

- **Public-Private Collaboration**: Strengthened partnership between the public and private sectors builds capacity and knowledge to identify and deploy effective climate finance solutions.
- **Innovation & Transformative Solutions**: Innovative, actionable, catalytic, and financially sustainable solutions reduce risks and barriers to investment in sustainable development.
- **Mobilizing Finance**: Catalytic finance from Lab Members and the broader network enables piloting and implementation of transformative solutions.

- **49** instruments launched
- **70+** Lab Member institutions
- **$2.5Bn+** capital mobilized

Find out more about the Climate Finance Lab and the broader Climate Policy Initiative.
The Lab Brings Together Over 70 Institutions To Address The Sustainable Investment Gap
Lab instruments support the Sustainable Development Goals

Number of Lab instruments by top SDGs addressed

Learn more about the Conexus Instrument
HIGHLIGHTS

• Developing on Iberdrola and its commitment to a sustainable energy transition

• Reflections on the challenges and opportunities of mainstreaming SDG Impact Metrics

• Next Step: Implementation examples within Iberdrola operations.

Roberto Fernández Albendea
CSR Director
Questions/Answers
Closing Remarks
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