



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Bristol and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

AN ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT, DATA, AND DELIVERY GAPS IN BRISTOL

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The report of an independent analysis by students of the University of Bristol's MSc Environmental Policy and Management programme, commissioned by Bristol Green Capital Partnership CIC and Bristol City Council on behalf of the Bristol SDG Alliance



The UN Sustainable Development Goals

1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8	Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
15	Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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Commissioners' foreword

The University of Bristol postgraduate student team were commissioned to produce this report by Bristol Green Capital Partnership CIC on behalf of the Bristol SDG Alliance, with Bristol City Council involved closely in its scope and development.

This report was intended to help kick-start thinking on the SDGs in our city. It is not – nor was it intended to be – comprehensive. It highlights areas that are being reasonably well-addressed and others that could benefit from greater attention. It also offers some constructive thoughts for next steps. We will consider how best to build these in to our future work.

Now, city organisations that already have well-defined strategies can reflect on how these already map across to the global challenges contained within the SDGs – indeed, many will likely be directly or indirectly delivering against one or more targets without realising it, especially organisations such as BGCP members that are already likely to be actively addressing sustainability in some way.

Organisations that are about to review their existing strategies or draw up new ones have a great opportunity to actively incorporate the global challenges represented by the SDGs in their future work.

The University of Bristol Environment Policy and Management consultancy scheme is one example of the huge range of mutually beneficial opportunities for student engagement with sustainability and organisations engaged with it in Bristol. We have gained a report that helps to clarify our thinking, and which moves us towards a better understanding of how a forward-thinking city like Bristol can engage with the global SDG agenda to enhance our social, environmental and economic sustainability. And the student team have gained from a real-life consultancy project, from commissioning to presenting their final report, while also gaining a new appreciation of the role of cities in sustainability, which some or all of them may take forward in the future.

We thank the University of Bristol for this opportunity and the student team for their hard work. We would encourage other organisations working on sustainability issues to investigate the potential opportunities for collaboration with both our city's universities in future: see www.skillsbridge.ac.uk for more details.

We look forward to building on this report in the months and years to come.

Ian Townsend – Chief Executive Officer, Bristol Green Capital Partnership CIC

Sarah Toy – Strategic Resilience Officer, Bristol City Council

Executive Summary

- i. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a series of global challenges embodied in 17 goals that aim to address worldwide issues of sustainable development by 2030, including social inequality, responsible production and consumption, and environmental wellbeing. They have been described as “the closest thing the world has to a strategy” (UKSSD, 2017).
- ii. Localisation of the SDGs is occurring as countries and some cities engage with the sustainable development agenda. The city of Bristol in the southwest of the UK has a reputation as being relatively wealthy and environmentally aware; however, despite its successes, it displays the same disparity and inequalities within it as other cities worldwide.
- iii. Our initial assessment of the relevance of the 167 SDG targets to Bristol is that 54% (91 targets) were rated relevant, 20% (33 targets) were rated potentially relevant, and 27% (45 targets) were assessed to be not relevant.
- iv. This report assesses in which areas Bristol is performing well, and which targets it might be furthest from achieving. The report also appraises the SDGs as a framework for tackling sustainability challenges at a city-scale in Bristol.

Section 1: Bristol's agenda and the SDGs

- v. We approached the SDGs from both top-down and bottom-up perspectives. Local authorities, including Bristol City Council, have an important though far from exclusive role to play in delivering the SDGs (UKSSD, 2016). Since 2012, Bristol has had a directly-elected mayor. This is believed to have led to stronger leadership and a more broadly recognised city vision (Sweeting and Hambleton, 2015).
- vi. Bristol City Council is responsible for a variety of public services and spending within the city and strategies for devolving these responsibilities. The Bristol Resilience Strategy provides an opportunity to embrace the SDGs. The Resilience Strategy has been designed specifically for Bristol following a broad consultation process, resulting in 40 ‘actions’, of which at least 17 directly map onto the SDGs. While resilience and sustainability have much in common, they do not entirely overlap. Nonetheless, Bristol's Resilience Strategy is an obvious place to start the city's SDG localisation process.
- vii. The first election of a regional ‘metro’ mayor took place on the 4th May 2017. Devolution to the West of England Combined Authority also presents opportunities for SDG implementation and the integration of sustainable development principles into its policies and practice.

Section 2: Grassroots Engagement

- viii. We analysed a sample of 64 organisations based in Bristol, and found that over half of these groups' activities contributed to 4 goals. SDG1 and SDG5 were well-served goals. SDGs 4, 6, 12 and 13 were addressed by one action group each. Organisations had not yet embedded the SDGs into their strategies, perhaps because the SDGs are relatively new and/or relatively unknown to these organisations. Further work could be done to promote organisation participation on these goals.

Section 3: Bristol and the SDG Indicators

ix. The SDGs can be used as a management tool, and the indicators under each goal provide a useful way to measure progress. For the SDGs to be used in practice at city level, data at sufficiently granular scales is needed in order to monitor and assess progress. Because these datasets are so crucial to the SDGs 'Leave No-One behind' strategy, we scoped the available data for Bristol.

x. The majority of data is held or analysed by Bristol City Council, but central government bodies such as the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs also possess crucial datasets. Generally, goals which are more quantifiable were better served with data, perhaps because indicators are more easily defined. For example, goals with economic parameters tend to be well-served with existing data, which are often available with both geographic and demographic disaggregation.

xi. However, some goals were not well-served with data, especially those that were less well-defined, hence difficult to accurately measure. This is the case for social datasets, with the exception of deprivation indices. It is also important to note that there was inherent difficulty in accessing the relevant data, as many datasets were inaccessible or out of date.

Section 4: Gap Analysis

xii. We found that while not all goals are being equally tackled by city groups, at least one target within each goal is beginning to be addressed in Bristol. Some goals are better represented in city strategies, though at present it is unclear if the targets could be achieved directly through existing strategies. SDG14 and SDG15 (life above land, and below water) are well served by city strategies and the existence of multiple conservation groups. Within SDG6 (sustainable management of water), Bristol is performing well, we found only 1 action group directly addressing it, and there is little accessible quantitative data.

xiii. Some of Bristol's greatest challenges lie in its social and economic disparities: for instance, over 51% of the population is malnourished, and only 54% of children receive a 'pass' grade in their secondary education (BCC, 2015). These disparities are indicative of common problems found in the Filwood, Hartcliffe, Central, and Lawrence Hill wards. We propose that early action in education is key, and can lead to health improvements, and reduced inequalities and crime. However, this process may only occur on a longer timescale (Kydland et al, 2015).

Section 5: The SDGs Relevance to Bristol

xiv. We propose that there are 3 main barriers to SDG implementation in Bristol: policy consistency, business and public engagement, and inconsistencies within the goals.

xv. On the national scale, the SDGs have not yet been implemented in UK policy; rather, current policies that tackle the goals have been highlighted, and there is a proposal to map departmental plans to the SDGs.

xvi. Successful SDG implementation will rely on effective public engagement. There are already a number of ‘grassroots’ organisations addressing the SDGs on a bottom-up scale (as highlighted in Section 1). The engagement of businesses will be vital in ensuring cross-sector participation in the SDG agenda, perhaps through the integration of SDGs in company sustainability strategies and corporate social responsibility. Some businesses are leading the way in this respect, but few examples exist for organisations that are headquartered in Bristol.

xvii. A final challenge exists in the inherent difficulty of addressing economic development and environmental protection under a single agenda. Both of these issues are included in the SDGs, and we propose that the goals have not addressed this limitation. While not impossible, there exists a fine balance between the two, which can only be ensured by effective policy. The disaggregation of datasets to ward and district level provides an opportunity for council policy to address economic growth and environmental protection in the most deprived areas.

Policy implications

xviii. Implementing the SDGs at a city-level will be challenging, but is necessary to address sustainable development issues. We suggest further work be undertaken in the following areas:

- **More ‘bottom-up’:** encourage the creation of new organisations in undersupplied goals. Awareness-raising among people, businesses and other organisations about the SDGs is important: it will help promote such community action, and help businesses to adopt sustainable agendas.
- **More ‘top-down’:** integrate the SDGs into existing national, regional and city strategies; initially through mapping, then more explicitly in the creation and revision of strategies. The principle of ‘leave no one behind’ under-pinning the SDGs is relevant to city inequalities, and will help to address issues in, for example, poverty, education, health, and gender.
- **Improved data:** Further provision of timely, detailed data is needed to continually measure sustainable development progress. Data should be disaggregated to small geographical areas and for a range of demographics in order to properly understand changes and inform further policy enforcement.
- **Improved partnership-working:** Finally, we suggest that organisations that present a synergy between national governments, local councils, charities, and businesses (such as the Bristol Green Capital Partnership) will be vital, as well as a harmonisation of strategic policy documents.

Introduction

1. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been described as ‘the closest thing the world has to a strategy’ (UKSSD, 2017). The SDGs cover 17 areas, with most targets to be achieved by 2030 and indicators for each target.

2. The SDGs bring together diverse issues into a single agenda. Ranging from ‘decent work and economic growth’ (SDG8) to ‘climate action’ (SDG13), they encompass the core values of sustainable development, which can be defined as rejecting “policies and practices that support current living standards by depleting the productive base [...] and that leaves future generations with poorer prospects and greater risks than our own” (Repetto, 1985, p6). While the SDGs were designed as a global action plan, they will be delivered at the national level. Here, we examine how cities might contribute towards delivery, implementation and monitoring.

3. Cities are now home to more than half of the world’s population (UNDESA, 2014), and account for 70% of global energy demand, and 80% of all carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore, the capacity for engagement in the sustainable development agenda, and resultant positive action, is a genuine opportunity in cities.

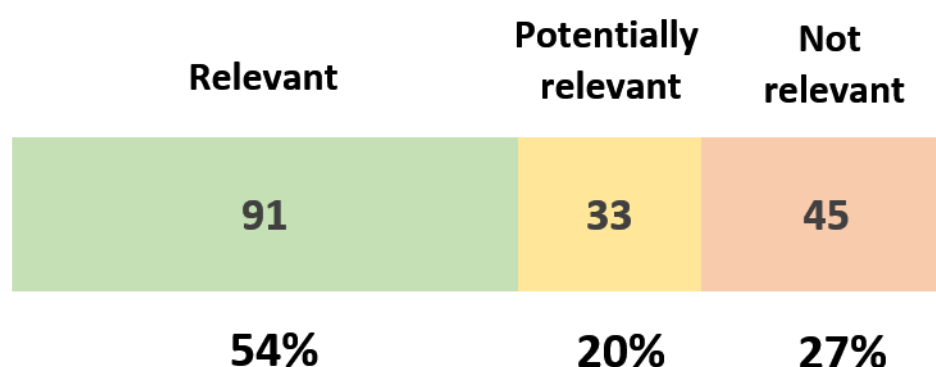
4. The inclusion of SDG11 as a specific goal introduced to make urban areas inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, is indicative of how cities will be central in the transition towards a more sustainable future (Parnell, 2016). Indeed, SDG11 will be the first instance of a sub-national unit being included in a UN statistical reporting framework. The UN High Level Panel which presaged the SDGs concluded that “cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost” (UN High-level Panel, 2013).

5. Localisation of the SDGs at city-level is therefore an important aspect of SDG implementation. As part of the USA Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI) three US cities have based their sustainability strategies on the goals (UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2017). The scheme has been piloted in Baltimore, San José, and New York City, with the aim of developing the SDGs at a city level. Under the Baltimore-SCI, the city developed new indicators to measure the city’s adherence to the SDGs (University of Baltimore, 2016). For instance, SDGs 1 and 16 were deemed to be of the greatest importance to the city, and 56 new indicators across all the goals have been included in the Baltimore City Sustainability Plan, such as the percentage of residents earning a living wage, and the amount of legal aid provided to poor residents. This was important for Baltimore residents as this data and information for the indicators was previously limited or not available to the public (Biron, 2017).

6. In the UK, Bristol has gained a reputation as an environmentally aware city, in particular because of its year as European Green Capital in 2015, which showcased its thriving ‘green business’ community, and high level of third sector activity in this area. However, despite these successes, Bristol suffers similar disparities and inequalities seen in other cities. The Deprivation in Bristol 2015 Report revealed that 16% of residents, some 69,000 people, live in the 42 lower/super output areas (LSOAs) of Bristol that are among the 10% most deprived in England (BCC, 2015). There is a life expectancy gap between Bristol’s least and most deprived areas which most recent research places at 9.6 years for men and 7.0 years for women. These highlight the range of problems Bristol needs to address.

7. We were commissioned to assess whether the SDGs are a useful practical framework for tackling issues at a city-scale in Bristol. Our initial assessment of the relevance of the 167 SDG targets to Bristol is that 54% (91 targets) were rated relevant, 20% (33 targets) were rated potentially relevant, and 27% (45 targets) were assessed to be not relevant.

Figure 1: Traffic Light Analysis of the Relevance of each Target to Bristol



In addition, we investigated which areas within the goals might prevent Bristol from meeting the 2030 targets. This was enabled by separating our research question into 5 areas, and this report outlines our findings to these in turn:

1. **Agenda & strategies:** What existing strategies exist in Bristol that aims to address sustainability? How to they map across to the SDG targets?
2. **Grassroots:** What individuals, groups, initiatives, or organisations exist in Bristol that are working towards achieving the Goals? Are these actions groups familiar with the SDGs; are SDGs implemented in their business-sustainability strategies, or are they taking a different approach?
3. **Data:** What existing key datasets are available to assess the SDG targets? Who provides them? How do these datasets map across to the SDG target indicators? Are there gaps? For which goals is there sufficient information, and for which are more information needed?
4. **Gap analysis:** Which are the Goals that Bristol performs well on, and which goals pose the greatest challenges?
5. **Relevance:** What are the risks or inconsistencies within the SDG agenda, and how might these be mitigated, and in Bristol in particular?

Section 1: Bristol's Agenda, Strategies and the SDGs

8. Bristol City Council (BCC), as a local authority, is responsible for a range of public services and spending in the city. BCC produces a range of strategies to inform and guide such activity. Table 1 lists a selection of strategies which overlap with the SDGs and the relevant targets. A selection of the areas that are addressed by council strategies are as follows.

Table 1: List of BCC strategies for the city

Strategy	Relevant Goal(s)
Bristol Local Carbon Framework	7, 13
BCC and mainstreaming environmental sustainability: a case study in sustainable social care	3
Our Resilient Future: A framework for climate and energy security	7, 13
Flood Risk Strategy and Responsibility	2, 15
Bristol Biodiversity Action Plan	15
Homelessness Prevention Commissioning Plan	1, 11
Bristol Housing Strategy 2016 to 2020	11
Emotional Health and Wellbeing Transformation Plan for Children and Young People	5
Towards a Zero Waste Bristol: Waste and Resource Management Strategy	12

9. Academics have suggested that the localisation of targets and indicators may improve the performance of local authorities, such as BCC, on successful SDG implementation (UCLG, 2015). The creation of the Bristol Resilience Strategy and devolution to the West of England Combined Authority are two key opportunities for improving the success of SDG implementation in Bristol.

1.1 How do the SDGs relate to Bristol's Resilience Strategy?

10. The overlap between Bristol's Resilience Strategy and the SDG framework has previously been studied by the Schumacher Institute (Barker, 2016). The Strategy was produced in association with the Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities network, and was issued in 2016, setting out a framework for Bristol over the next 50 years. The Strategy is based on five pillars that are indicative of a 'flourishing resilient city': fair, liveable, sustainable, agile, and connected.

11. The Strategy consists of 40 resilience actions each relating to one or more resilience pillar. Previous mapping revealed that the resilience actions overlapped with all 17 SDGs at least once (Barker, 2016). The specificity of the SDG targets, especially those more relevant to developing countries, makes it difficult to assess how they might interact with broader resilience actions. One major difference between the Strategy and the SDGs is the timeframe on which they will be delivered. We argue that given the 50-year Resilience Strategy framework this is more likely to be achievable than delivering the SDGs by 2030, and in the case of some SDG targets, by 2020. The targeted nature of the Bristol Resilience Strategy ensures that all resilience actions are relevant to Bristol, but of course these will be less relevance to other cities, especially those not within the 100 Resilient Cities network.

1.2 What might a West of England Combined Authority mean for Bristol and the SDGs?

12. On 4th May 2017, voters in Bath and North-East Somerset, Bristol and South Gloucestershire local authorities, elected their first Metro Mayor. This role is separate from, and additional to, that of the Mayor of Bristol, who will retain power over BCC and its services. Acting with the Bristol Mayor and the leaders of the other two authorities, the Mayor of the West of England Combined Authority (WECA) will be able to (Department for Cities and Local Government, 2016):

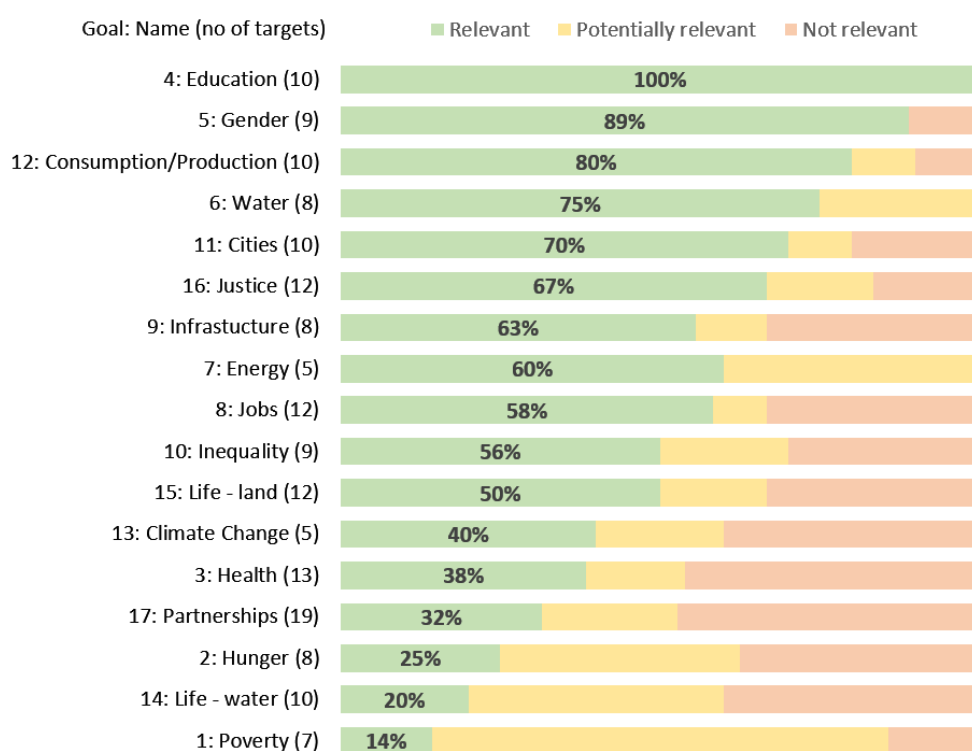
- Invest in local priorities via a new Investment Fund (valued at £900 million over 30 years) (*potentially a range of SDGs*);
- Manage local transport and bus services (*SDG9*);
- Have more power over land-use to meet housing (*SDG11*), employment (*SDG8*) and transport (*SDG9*) needs;
- Promote equality (*SDGs 1, 5, and 16*) and improve the local environment (*SDG11 and 15*);
- Control adult education services (*SDG4*).

13. We believe that regional devolution presents a great opportunity for Bristol to not only meet the targets of the SDGs, but to integrate sustainable development principles in its policies. The devolution of the above powers encompasses a minimum of, if not more than, 8 of the 17 goals. Not only this, but the goals addressed by these devolved powers include 63 of the targets identified as ‘green’ or ‘amber’ in our traffic-light analysis (Appendix 2).

14. WECA will have a ‘single pot’ fund, with power to transfer funds between budgets according to local needs and priorities, with the potential to address several SDGs. This fund consists of three main elements: the investment fund grant, for investment in local economic priorities; the transport grant; and the adult education budget. The investment fund grant is for up to £30 million per year in the local area over 30 years, totalling £900 million.

15. The first payment of this budget to WECA by central Government was made in March 2017. Funding will be allocated separately for the development of a Local Transport Plan, which will include responsibility for tackling air pollution (Targets 3.9, 11.6). The increased responsibility for adult education funding has the capacity to make a huge contribution to the successful implementation of SDG4. Every Target in Goal 4 was identified as relevant to Bristol in our traffic-light analysis (Fig.2, Appendix 2). Responsibility for adult education addresses targets 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.8, especially if WECA provides a ‘suitable range of colleges’ that are inclusive, transparently funded, and capable of maintaining educational standards (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016).

Figure 2: The percentage of targets classed as relevant to Bristol for each Goal



16. The combined authority will be required to be transparent, with agendas, discussion papers and minutes published online in line with the Local Government Transparency Code. This may create opportunities for accessible, and geographically specific, indicators to monitor the performance of the West of England combined authority SDG success.

Section 2: Grassroots Engagement

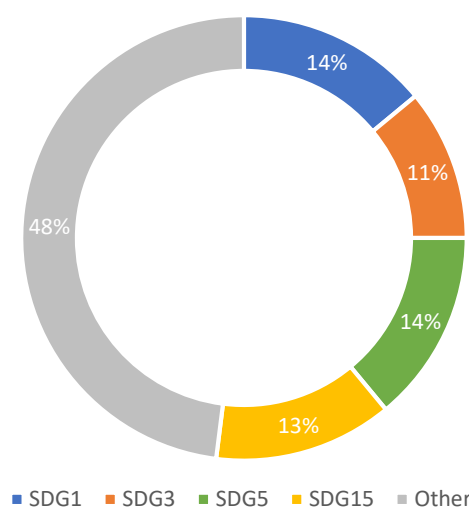
2.1 How do city organisations map onto the SDGs?

17. We sampled a total of 64 different groups within Bristol working towards the SDGs (Appendix 3). The SDGs are all covered by at least one action group. This is a small sample, limited by time and resources, but gives an idea of activity. A fuller organisational mapping would be very informative.

18. Over 50% of these 64 organisations were addressing 4 of the goals. Both SDG1 and SDG5 constituted 14% of the groups (Fig. 3). In particular, many groups addressing SDG1 also worked towards hunger, health and wellbeing, and economic and social inequalities. For instance, the homelessness charity, Matthew Tree Project, aims to provide assistance to those living in poverty, provide nutritional and well-being aid, and prevent economic inequalities. Whilst some groups, such as 'Christians against Poverty' focus on one goal, others cover a range of SDGs.

19. For SDGs 4, 6, 12, and 13 we found only one organisation for each Goal, suggesting that more action in these areas may be needed. For example, by promoting grassroots, community-led initiatives, especially in the most deprived areas, which would in turn address SDG 10. Alternatively, grassroots initiatives which address SDG10 will consequently help address other issues including inequality within areas, such as education, well-being, and responsible consumption.

Figure 3: Top 4 SDGs addressed by organisations based in Bristol



2.2 Are organisations in Bristol identifying or incorporating the SDGs in their work?

20. The SDGs present real opportunities for businesses and other organisations to address economic, social and environmental challenges in Bristol. Research shows that the SDGs can be successfully implemented by businesses, and may improve the organisation's social value, stakeholder relations, and quality of reporting (GRI, 2015).

21. From our limited interviews, we found there was an awareness of the SDGs amongst businesses, but they had not yet been incorporated into sustainability strategies. This is likely due to the SDGs being a relatively new and a yet not widely understood framework. While respondents were aware of the SDGs, national professional bodies also play a role in the increasing awareness, as seen by the work of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.

22. For example, @Bristol had an existing sustainability strategy before the SDGs were ratified. Therefore, instead of basing their strategy on the goals, they have mapped how the SDGs apply to their sustainability strategy and analysed which goals are being addressed. Through their company goals and sustainability strategy, @Bristol address all goals except SDG1 and SDG9.

23. Another example, Sustain Live advises small-scale businesses and social enterprises on green innovation and sustainability. They originally encouraged businesses to build their sustainability strategies from the SDG indicators, but consequently found that small businesses were more focussed on financial stability than social and environmental objectives. They believe that to effectively meet the SDGs, organisations should apply the SDGs to their existing sustainability frameworks. Sustainability consultancy organisations can help to improve the sustainability of businesses' strategies and the application of the SDGs within them.

Section 3: Bristol and SDG Indicators

24. The SDGs and their targets can act as a “management tool” (UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2015), and the indicators serve as a way to assess the current situation then move toward the goals.

25. Given the significant role city governments will have in executing the SDGs (Lucci and Lynch, 2016). It is therefore crucial that data exists at the regional, city, and smaller scales to provide an effective way to measure progress toward the SDGs (Pinter, 2013).

3.1 Existing local datasets

26. A breadth of data is available to examine how successfully Bristol is addressing the SDGs. Government bodies, such as DEFRA and the Environment Agency, also hold a range of datasets covering Bristol. We found that the majority of SDG-relevant data is published by BCC, including air and water pollution monitoring, the state of the current local economy and educational achievement (BCC, 2017a). Several local charities were also found to have undertaken research and published reports that were useful in SDG mapping (Table 2).

3.2 Data rich

27. Goals that were more quantifiable were generally better served with data. This may be because monitoring progress numerically toward these goals is easier. Additionally, it is more beneficial from a political standpoint to produce data which shows progress against measurable goals. Data is readily available where it is relevant to defined indexes, and comparable on a national level.

28. Consequently, there were multiple datasets available for goals encompassing economic parameters and for those addressing inequality (Table 2). These data were often disaggregated by demographic factors, including gender, religion, ethnicity, age and income. This is of vital importance to the SDGs and their ‘Leave No-One Behind’ strategy (ONS, 2016).

3.3 Data poor and dataset limitations

29. We found that SDG7 was poorly served with data (Table 2). Although indicator data could be found for particular LSOAs of Bristol, and BCC provides data for its own use of renewable energy, there is no city-scale dataset.

30. Monitoring progress is also made more difficult as there was no specific definition of “affordable”. Data addressing SDG12 was also difficult to locate as it was challenging to quantify (Table 2). Indeed, research found that 91 targets (54% of the SDGs) are not explicit enough, which renders them difficult to measure logistically (Hák, 2016).

31. Locating data which effectively measures progress toward the SDGs is “incredibly complex” (Maurice, 2016). There are technical challenges surrounding accessibility and quality (Lucci et al, 2016), and although the necessary data likely exists, it is often not publicly available. Much of the data was also out of date, particularly research published by charities and local organisations that are not required to keep information updated. Finally, on those goals which did not have clear indicators (i.e. SDG17), datasets were also difficult to locate.

Table 2: The SDGs, indicators and local key datasets

Goals	Indicators ¹	Datasets ²
1	Percentage living below the 'poverty line' Life Expectancy Poverty Deprivation	Poverty Gap Index Public Health England Church Urban Fund Index of Multiple Deprivation (DCLG), including Deprivation in Bristol 2015 Report
2	Malnutrition (elderly population) Food poverty Food sustainability Food Bank use	The Matthew Tree Project dataset Trussell Trust Data 'Who feeds Bristol?: Towards a resilient food plan' 'A Good Food Plan for Bristol 2015' CSI Nuffield
3	Road accidents Drug and Alcohol Use Air Pollution Crime Wellbeing	Department of Transport, SamSaunders Bristol Bristol Drug and Alcohol Survey 2012, Prevalence of Drug Use Report Bristol BCC Air Quality Monitoring Avon and Somerset Police Department, and the Safer Bristol Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment Happy City Index
4	University achievement School performance Ethnicity and school achievement	Bristol and UWE data archives Bristol Annual School Census (BCC) Bristol Education Performance Report 2014-2015 (BCC) 'Ethnicity and Achievement in Bristol's Schools' (BCC)
5	Abuse Employment Levels Maternal Morality Trafficking Representation Life expectancy	Bristol Against Violence and Abuse Office for National Statistics World Health Organisation Bristol Fawcett Annual Report 2014 "The Right Man for Bristol" Gender, Representation and the Mayor of Bristol BCC NHS
6	Water Quality Water Supply	BCC Environment Agency Bristol Water
7	Renewable Energy Council Use of Renewable Energy The Energy Service	UK Renewable Energy Roadmap BCC
8	Employment levels Labour market profile Income growth Employment in relation to National Average	ONS regional employment City of Bristol – Official Labour Market Statistics Bristol Local Economic Assessment State of Bristol: Key Facts 2015 - BCC
9	Future Cities Research Resilience Sustainability	Cabot Institute Bristol Resilience Strategy, BCC Resilience and Sustainable Development: Conceptual and Programme Linkages and Potential Next Steps in Bristol –The Schumacher Institute Bristol: European Green Capital 2015

10	Economic Inequalities Ethnicity Regional Inequalities	Bristol Economic Briefing March 2017 Runnymede Trust, 'Ethnic Minority disadvantage in Education and Employment' Quartet Community Foundation report
11	Affordable housing Urbanisation Green Space	'Managing urban expansion - Core Strategy', BCC 'Bristol's Parks and Green Space Strategy', BCC
12	Levels of waste Recycling Rate Material footprint per GDP	Bristol Development Monitoring Report 2015 Compare Bristol's recycling rate to other councils – The Guardian published report Forum for the Future 2015 report
13	Climate change and local policy Climate Security Climate	'Our resilient future: a framework for climate and energy security' Cabot Institute data 'Change and Sustainability' – BCC
14	Water quality and pollution Ecosystem services Waste from the City Clean Water	'Mapping in the Severn estuary and inner Bristol Channel', BCC From City to Sea Bristol Avon Rivers Trust
15	Sites of Nature Conservation Interest Ecosystem Conservation Protected buildings Species and Habitat Data Invasive Species	National Government Datasets Local list of valued buildings – BCC Bristol Regional Environmental Records Centre Bristol Avon Rivers Trust
16	Crime Levels Crime rates Human trafficking and modern slavery	Safer Bristol Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment Neighbourhood Scout Bristol BCC
17	Research collaboration with other countries Internet Access Financial and technical assistance to developing countries	Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded research Households and Individuals across Great Britain – ONS report Bristol Volunteers for Development Abroad, Development Initiatives Bristol

¹ Indicators were assessed from the UN SDG targets.

² A list of organisations and/or reports that publish relevant datasets.

Section 4: Gap Analysis

32. Our gap analysis found that while not all the goals are being tackled equally, there is at least one target within each goal that is beginning to be addressed in Bristol. Some goals are better represented by city strategies and as such are better served, however the existence of a city strategy does not mean the goal or target is being met. We will consider which goals Bristol performs well on, which present the greatest challenges, and then which goals need the most immediate action.

4.1 Where does Bristol perform well?

33. One of the strongest goals for Bristol is SDG6, Clean Water and Sanitation. New public pumps, and reductions in prices, have made water far more accessible to the public (Targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.8, Appendix 1, Competition and Markets Authority, 2015). Furthermore, harbour water quality has been steadily increasing over the past 30 years (BCC, 2017b), and the Council has multiple groups working towards protecting, riverine and water based ecosystems. We found limited grassroots action, perhaps because the city is largely successful in addressing the issues raised in the targets.

34. Ecosystem protection is also seen in SDG14 and SDG15. Both are served by city council strategies and multiple conservation groups. While our traffic light analysis of the targets for SDG14 found many were not relevant to Bristol, Bristol Rivers of Life and Bristol Avon River Trust are working to combat those that are. The lack of relevance is highlighted in the lower numbers of action groups and data sets for these goals (Section 2 and 3). TreeBristol and the Bristol Biodiversity action plan and national conservation strategies mean Bristol scores highest on Green Space in the HCI (2016), which is calculated from number of conservation areas and use of outdoor spaces. Furthermore, the city farms, allotments and parks are reflected in the 82% of people who are happy with green spaces (11.7; BCC, 2016c).

35. Alongside this, the proposed Clean Air Zone (Onions, 2017; BCC Newsroom, 2017), the integration of equality and environmentalism to city policies (10.2, 10.3, 15.2, 15.9), increasing investments in green energy (Bristol Energy Cooperative, 2017; 7.2, 7.3), and high economic productivity (8.1, 8.2, 8.5) of the city highlight other SDG success. Bristol is able to maintain the fastest economic growth outside of London (Economist, 2016) without severely compromising the environment, indicated by receiving the highest sustainability score of the HCI (SDG11 and SDG12; HCI, 2016). Furthermore, city (Centre for Sustainable Energy, 2017; BGCP, 2017), national (UKSSD, 2017), and international partnerships (University of Bristol, 2017) show strong cooperation and work towards SDG17, a goal that is often overlooked at the city level (University of Baltimore, 2017).

4.2 Where do the greatest challenges lie?

36. Despite some success in almost every goal, there are still multiple SDG targets where improvements are necessary to meet them. Furthermore, health in Bristol is poor, with nearly 35% of children and over 45% of the total population who are obese. Over 51% of the population is malnourished and there are severe problems with substance abuse and smoking (2.1, 2.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.10).

37. The city faces issues of slavery, forced labour and crime (5.2, 8.7, 16.1, 16.2, 16.4; UKcrimestats, 2017; Anti-Slavery Partnership, 2017). These span multiple goals but tend to be found in the same parts of the city that also face the most deprivation (Emanuel, 2015). When indicators for Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16 are considered it is most often the most deprived areas that face challenges.

38. Disparities in deprivation mean that despite having some of the most affluent districts in the UK, 42 of 263 LSOAs in Bristol are in the 10% most deprived in the country (Peters, 2015). This represents nearly 20% of the population. These areas often perform poorly in other targets as well (Fig. 4).

Figure 4: A map of deprivation by LSOA (Peters, 2015)

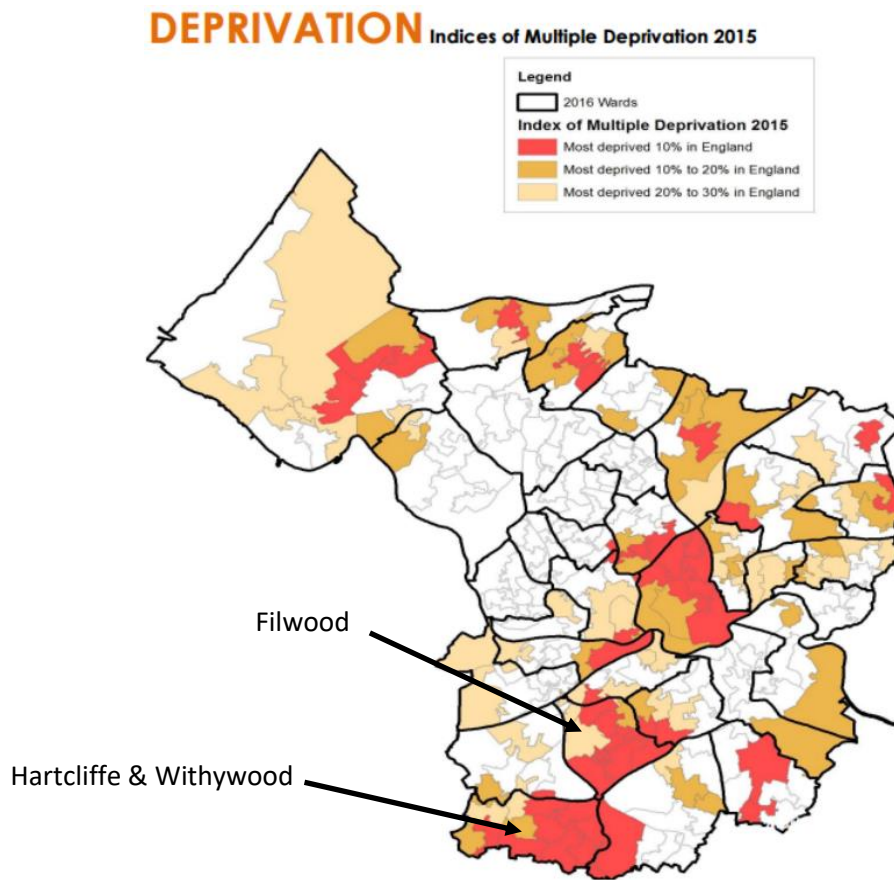
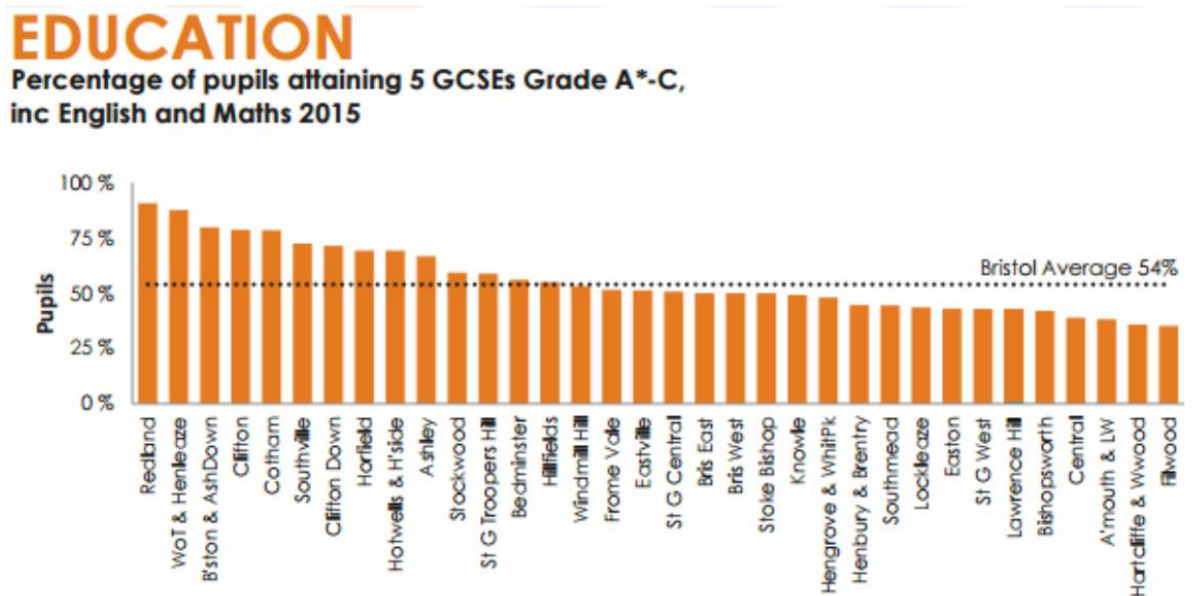


Figure 5: A graph of education by ward (BCC, 2016b)



39. In Bristol, 54% of children receive a passing grade in their secondary education, which is slightly higher than the UK average (BCC, 2016b). However, in some wards this is less than 40% (Filwood, Hartcliffe, Central, Fig. 5). These wards also face elevated crimes rates (16.1, 16.4), premature mortality (3.4), distrust of institutions (16.6, 16.7) and reduced care for the planet and their local environment (13.3; BCC, 2016c). Social inclusion is often poor here as well, with many of the most deprived areas correlating with high percentage minority populations and low levels of English (BCC, 2016c).

40. Other targets such as transport (50.3% happy with public transport, 9.1, 11.2; BCC, 2016c), fuel poverty (13.5% of the city in fuel poverty, 7.1), food waste (39% of total waste in Bristol, 12.3), education inequalities (4.3, 4.5), environmental education (only 74% of city worried about Climate Change, 13.3), access to affordable housing (11.1) and youth employment (21.3% of youth receiving Job Seekers Allowance, 8.6) all need further work.

4.3 Where is early action required?

41. There are large numbers of organisations already addressing the goals with the worst performance (Section 2). Despite this, there are still areas that need development. Improvements in education are key as they can lead to health improvements (Cutler and Lleras-Muney, 2006; Brown et al, 2013), reduced inequalities, and crime, but will inevitably take time to occur. Improving education will increase opportunities and employability, care for the environment, and health (van der Berg, 2008).

42. Another important target area is transport. Large-scale infrastructure projects take many years to complete and therefore need to be started well in advance of 2030 in order to meet the goals. In addition to this, social mobility has been strongly linked with access to good transport links. Improving citywide access to transport links may help improve inequalities across the city (Lucas, 2012; Kenyon, 2002).

43. The development of affordable housing is important for Bristol as the average resident spends 39% of their income on accommodation, and homelessness is a major problem in the city (Economist, 2016). It will require long term investment in new communities and affordable housing, especially as many predict that locals will be 'priced out' as wealthier migrants from London and abroad see Bristol as an inviting area to live (Economist, 2016).

Section 5: Relevance and Risks of the SDGs to Bristol

44. Although the SDGs were ratified by a majority of world leaders, they have their critics. We found that 3 risks for implementation exist: policy inconsistencies, public engagement, and inconsistencies within the goals. We will address why they are a problem and how these risks can be mitigated.

45. The Goals contain a series of inconsistencies and risks for those trying to implement them, which if not properly addressed, could cause the sustainable development agenda to be held up or even move in the wrong direction. Nobel Laureates at the Copenhagen Consensus found that if the world attempted to address every target in the goals equally, the economic social benefit per dollar spent would reduce by up to a quarter (Kydland et al, 2015). This is a warning sign for those attempting to implement the SDGs.

5.1 Policy Incoherence

46. Many within the SDG community have complained that the UK government has sidestepped the issue of policy coherence in implementing the SDGs (Long, 2017). The recent DFID report has been selective in highlighting only current policies tackling the goals and areas of success and ignores marginal groups like migrants, homeless and those in social care (DFID, 2017; Long, 2017). In total there are 16 areas where government policy directly contradicts SDG targets (UKSSD, 2016; Table 3). These inconsistencies in national policy, while detrimental to UK implementation, are more identifiable and combatable at a local level (Sexsmith and McMichael, 2015).

Table 3: A selection of the policy inconsistencies presented by the UKSSD (2017) which are relevant to Bristol

Goal(s)	Potential Incoherence
7, 11, 13, 15	Energy policies are not moving the UK to a low-carbon society.
1, 2	EU and DFID food production policies are not consistent.
3, 11, 13	Reduced incentives to buy less polluting cars, increases air pollution and emissions.
1, 10	Increasing inequality and deprivation fails to improve the life chances of the poorest.
6, 15	Government commitments to expand food production, contrast the restoration of water bodies and forests.

47. The SDGs also present policy inconsistencies on a local scale. For instance, Bristol will need to co-ordinate policy with the new regional combined authority. Policy coherence has increasingly been the focus of academic literature since the ratification of the SDGs in 2015 (Nilsson et al, 2016; Shepherd et al, 2015; Simon et al, 2015) and this will be only more challenging across a wider and more varied geographic area that the WECA presents. Perhaps the most complementary method to combat policy coherence and successfully implement the SDGs and resilience strategy is to employ the goals as a method of informing the assessment of the Resilience Strategy's effectiveness (Barker, 2016).

48. The Bristol Resilience Strategy identifies the barrier between our city and truly sustainable development as 'our own resistance to change, national and international policies, and a lack of appropriate financing' (BCC, 2016a). Therefore, the combined authority devolution may present an opportunity to address this barrier by providing more funding, and greater discretion over its use, to invest in improvements that are region-specific. Policy coherence will be ever-central to making this opportunity a success. Ensuring coherence between policies devised and enforced by BCC and the combined authority will be essential. London's Sustainability Commission is a potentially useful model for this.

49. There is a useful tool for scoring the interactions between individual SDGs (Fig 6). Employing this, or a similar framework, for mapping the interactions between SDGs will help to ensure policy coherence on a city-scale. This coherence will avoid disputes between achieving SDG targets, and improve the possibility of cohesive implementation of the agenda as a whole.

Figure 6: Mapping the interactions between SDGs for policy-making (Nilsson et al, 2016)

GOALS SCORING The influence of one Sustainable Development Goal or target on another can be summarized with this simple scale.			
Interaction	Name	Explanation	Example
+3	Indivisible	Inextricably linked to the achievement of another goal.	Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is indivisible from ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership.
+2	Reinforcing	Aids the achievement of another goal.	Providing access to electricity reinforces water-pumping and irrigation systems. Strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards reduces losses caused by disasters.
+1	Enabling	Creates conditions that further another goal.	Providing electricity access in rural homes enables education, because it makes it possible to do homework at night with electric lighting.
0	Consistent	No significant positive or negative interactions.	Ensuring education for all does not interact significantly with infrastructure development or conservation of ocean ecosystems.
-1	Constraining	Limits options on another goal.	Improved water efficiency can constrain agricultural irrigation. Reducing climate change can constrain the options for energy access.
-2	Counteracting	Clashes with another goal.	Boosting consumption for growth can counteract waste reduction and climate mitigation.
-3	Cancelling	Makes it impossible to reach another goal.	Fully ensuring public transparency and democratic accountability cannot be combined with national-security goals. Full protection of natural reserves excludes public access for recreation.

5.2 Public Engagement

50. One of the most significant issues with the implementation of the SDG agenda in the UK and Bristol is how to engage the public. Re-branding and advertising campaigns have taken place (Murphy, 2015), but despite an extensive celebrity campaign, the goals are still struggling to gain traction with the public (Hickel et al, 2015), something that has been attributed in large part due to the sprawling nature of the goals (Hickel, 2015). The SDGs were intentionally ambitious, to continue and expand the work of the MDGs (Kumar et al, 2016) yet in attempting to combat every issue, SDG policies and progress can seem complicated and difficult for the public to interpret (Jones et al, 2016).

51. The UKSSD submitted evidence to the Environment Audit Committee of the House of Commons raising similar concerns, calling for two tiers of reporting, one with simple higher-level indicators for the public, and another more complex and rigorous report, so that methodologies and data are accessible.

52. Over-reliance on indicators can cause tension between engaging the public and showing successes and choosing effective indicators (Jones et al, 2016). Also, the use of indicators can discredit or ignore targets that are hard to quantify (Jones et al, 2016). Fortunately, BCC conducts an annual quality of life survey (BCC, 2016c). This provides information on residents' perceptions and attitudes, making available and accessible data on some of the goals that are more difficult to quantify.

53. The second problem arises from the choice of indicators to measure a target. Using the general example of gross domestic product (GDP), Jones *et al.* argue that indicators can drive the thinking and rhetoric of a discussion (Jones et al, 2016). GDP has forced much of the development agenda to become economically focused, when there is little evidence to show that an increase in GDP results in a reduction in poverty, or inequality (Merry, 2011; Espeland and Sauder, 2007).

54. Public engagement can be initiated through top-down, bottom-up or a combined approach. The success of Bristol European Green Capital 2015 (Sweeting and Hambleton, 2015), highlighted how the city already possesses a number of grassroots actors covering the goals (Section 2).

55. Companies have an important role to play here. They should develop their sustainability strategies as they evolve based on the goals, following the examples of companies like Airbus, Triodos and UWE, rather than just mapping the SDGs to their current strategies. In addition, a concerted effort by these business networks and organisations will allow citizens to better engage with the goals. Alongside this, a city-wide Bristol SDG education programme, such as an SDG week, could provide a top down approach to educating the city on the issues surrounding the goals. A 'Global Goals' centre for Bristol has also been proposed which would encourage schoolchildren and other citizens to engage with the global sustainability agenda.

5.3 Inconsistencies within the SDGs

56. One major inconsistency is the economic development and environmental protection targets within the goals. The SDGs call for sustained economic growth, from increased industry and production, while promoting environmental protection and sustainable consumption. These two targets may be considered to be mutually exclusive (Victor, 2010; Antal, 2014), and some of those who do not consider this believe that major changes to the global economy will be needed (Boyce, 2007; Dasgupta et al, 2002). The simple indicators of GDP and economic growth cannot be used to predict improvements in poverty, and will result in a reliance on continued excessive consumption (Victor, 2007).

57. Using ward- and district-level data can help to target policies at the areas of worst deprivation and inequality (see Section 4). This allows for community economic growth and environmental protection, while also combating multiple other interlinked targets. Furthermore, connecting organisations operating in similar fields can coordinate efforts and identify areas where such groups are underrepresented.

Conclusions and Policy Implications

58. There are a range of views about the value of the SDGs at city level. Many note that the success of the SDG agenda rests crucially on their implementation in cities. However, the feasibility of this is challenged by the sheer variety and vast number of goals, targets and indicators. Some SDG targets simply do not apply to developed country urban environments, or are too unspecific to implement successfully at the local level. Consequently, some have argued that the resilience strategy is more applicable on a citywide scale for Bristol (Barker, 2016).

59. However, SDG11 focuses specifically on cities. This is vital to the success of the SDGs and their agenda of leaving “no one” and “no place” behind. A strategic choice would be to focus development efforts on cities, as improvement in these regions will have a disproportionate impact on development. As the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2015) states, the SDGs act as a “roadmap for a more balanced and equitable urban development”, and thus must be implemented at all levels of governance. Many current datasets are spatially disaggregated by the BCC, meaning a comparison and gap-analysis is possible across Bristol. Ensuring policy synergy will be vital to achieving a more socially, environmentally and economically just Bristol.

60. We advocate the following policy implications:

- 1) Policy efforts should be focused on sectors with less data and/or action groups, notably SDG4, 6, 12 and 13.
- 2) Major efforts to reduce inequality are needed, noting for example the widespread homelessness
- 3) Improved access to and quality of transport will benefit equality through increased social mobility.
- 4) Improved secondary education pass rates will increase knowledge and consequently care for: health, societal, and environmental issues.
- 5) Monitoring progress across all the SDGs requires accurate measurement and datasets. To be effectively monitored it is important that these datasets are disaggregated both by area and demographics.
- 6) Alignment with existing policies is important; the SDGs need to be integrated effectively into the existing policy framework.
- 7) Better education and raising awareness on the SDGs is vital, as it can lead to the SDGs becoming better integrated into business objectives and policy.
- 8) Better collaboration between stakeholders is required.
 - a) It is crucial to ensure that organisations are aware of each other and how they address all of the goals collaboratively. Organisations/charities do not need to address all of the goals, but target those most relevant to their organisation.
 - b) Harmonisation of policies will improve the effectiveness of policies and their implementation.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Methodology

The majority of our research was desk-based, with some additional approaches.

Action Groups

In order to understand which organisations are operating at the grassroots level, we created a table of 'Action Groups' (Appendix 3). These groups were defined as businesses and organisations based within Bristol which have addressed the SDG Targets. International charities or other organisations which may have a base in Bristol, but focus on international projects, were excluded. We sampled 64 groups through their online presence or through word of mouth. This was limited by available resources and time.

We planned to survey in more depth such organisations, but our survey received very low response rates. This may be related to general SDG awareness levels. We undertook face-to-face and skype interviews with two organisations that accepted an invitation.

Data Collection

In collecting quantitative and qualitative data to analyse the SDGs in Bristol, we used a UN document, 'The Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' (UNDESA, 2016). This document contained a variety of indicators mapped onto each goal. After an appropriate indicator for Bristol was found, we undertook a one-directional internet search examining the data available in Bristol targeting that particular variable. Online reports, numerical datasets, and the organisations that published data were included. Each SDG was included in turn. A table was produced showing, 1) the appropriate goal, 2) a variety of suitable indicators, and, 3) the online datasets that were found with information (both qualitative and quantitative) that addressed that Goal.

Gap Analysis

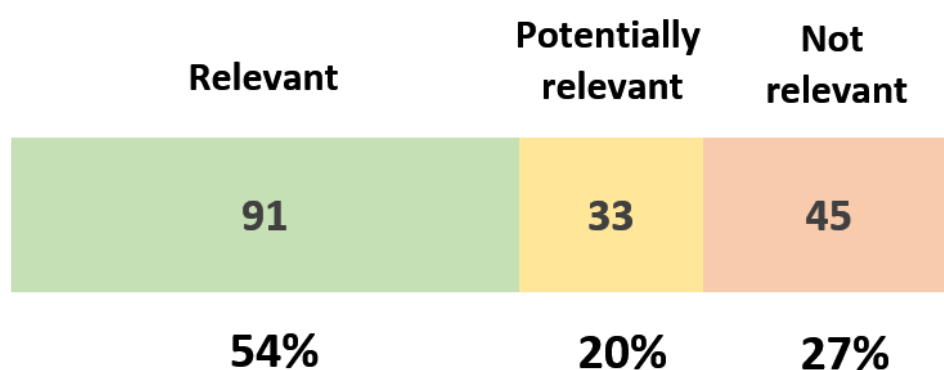
We analysed the datasets found in Section 4 to assess the more quantifiable targets. We also reviewed Bristol City Council strategies to assess targets focused on policies, and compared the work of other cities that have applied the goals to develop further indicators for Bristol.

Traffic Light Analysis

The 17 Goals were initially underpinned by 169 targets. This allows governments to more easily monitor the progress of goals, as each indicator is measurable. However, to properly understand how the SDGs relate to Bristol, we needed to assess which goals were most 'applicable', or 'relevant' to Bristol. We defined 'relevant to Bristol' as anything that was currently an issue to Bristol, and anything that we felt Bristol needed to address. For instance, we decided that the UN's definition for "extreme poverty" [Goal 1, Indicator 1.1] was irrelevant to Bristol, as this is \$1.25 per day; however, Goal 1, Indicator 1.2 is highly applicable to Bristol as it addresses poverty in accordance to national definitions. In this manner, we decided that many of the targets are more applicable to developing countries, and Bristol's sustainability agenda should be more thorough than the targets suggest, to ensure Bristol meets the Goals.

We recorded this as: red being irrelevant/not directly relevant; amber being potentially relevant, with more analysis needed; and green being relevant. Across the targets, 91 (54%) were rated green, 33 (20%) were rated amber, and 45 (27%) rated red (Fig. 7).

Figure 7: Percentage of targets' relevance to Bristol



Appendix 2: Traffic Light Analysis

The chart below shows highlights the share of targets assessed as green for each Goal, ordered by Goal. This is the mirror image to Fig. 2, where the Goals are ordered by their Targets' relevance to Bristol.

Figure 8: The percentage of targets classed as relevant to Bristol for each Goal

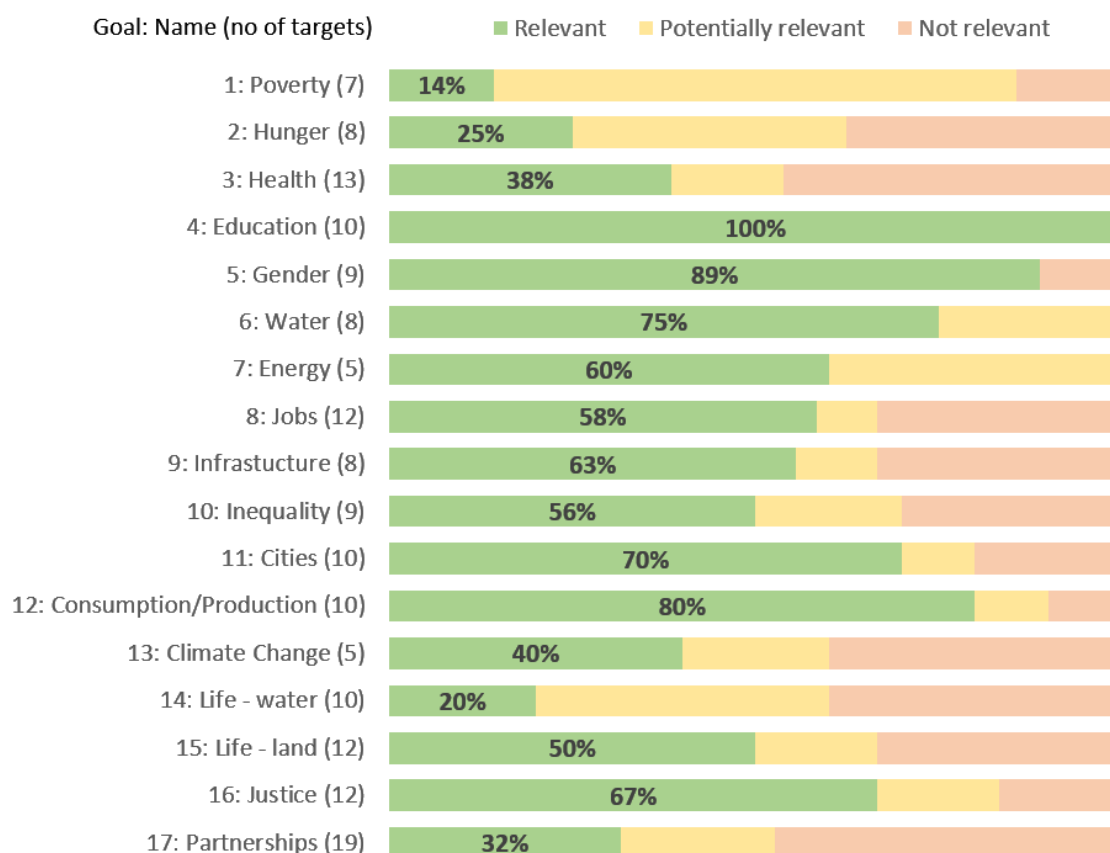


Table 4: Traffic Light Analysis

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (note: number of targets under classification/categorisation total number of targets in Goal)		
<i>Green 1/7</i>		
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	
<i>Amber 5/7</i>		
1.3	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance	
1.4	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	
1.6	Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	
1.7	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	
<i>Red 1/7</i>		
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		
<i>Green 2/8</i>		
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons	
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	
<i>Amber 3/8</i>		
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	

2.8	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	
<i>Red 3/8</i>		
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	
2.6	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	
2.7	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages		
<i>Green 5/13</i>		
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	
3.7	By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	
3.9	By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	
3.13	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	
<i>Amber 2/13</i>		
3.6	By 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	
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	
<i>Red 6/13</i>		
3.1	By 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	
3.2	By 2030 end preventable deaths of new-borns and under-five children	
3.3	By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases	
3.10	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	
3.11	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on	

	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	
3.12	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
<i>Green 10/10</i>		
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	
4.2	By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	
4.3	By 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations	
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	
4.7	By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	
4.8	Build and upgrade educational facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	
4.9	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	
4.10	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states	
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
<i>Green 8/9</i>		
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	

5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	
5.8	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	
5.9	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	
<i>Red 1/9</i>		
5.7	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
<i>Green 6/8</i>		
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	
6.7	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	
6.8	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	
<i>Amber 2/8</i>		
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
<i>Green 3/5</i>		
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	
7.4	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	
<i>Amber 2/5</i>		
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
7.5	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
<i>Green 7/12</i>		
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	
<i>Amber 1/12</i>		
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	
<i>Red 4/12</i>		
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	
8.11	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	
8.12	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation		
<i>Green 5/8</i>		
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	

9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	
<i>Amber 1/8</i>		
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	
<i>Red 3/8</i>		
9.6	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 18	
9.7	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	
9.8	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries		
<i>Green 5/9</i>		
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	
10.10	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	
<i>Amber 2/9</i>		
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	
<i>Red 3/9</i>		
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	
10.8	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	

10.9	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
<i>Green 7/10</i>		
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	
11.8	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	
<i>Amber 1/10</i>		
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	
<i>Red 2/10</i>		
11.9	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	
11.10	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
<i>Green 8/10</i>		
12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their lifecycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	

12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	
12.11	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	
<i>Amber 1/10</i>		
12.9	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	
<i>Red 1/10</i>		
12.10	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
<i>Green 2/5</i>		
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
<i>Amber 1/5</i>		
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	
<i>Red 2/5</i>		
13.4	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	
13.5	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
<i>Green 2/10</i>		
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	
<i>Amber 4/10</i>		
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	

14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	
14.8	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	
<i>Red 4/10</i>		
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	
14.9	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	
14.10	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss		
<i>Green 6/12</i>		
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes	
15.10	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	
15.11	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	

<i>Amber 2/12</i>		
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	
<i>Red 4/12</i>		
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	
15.12	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		
<i>Green 8/12</i>		
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	
16.11	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	
16.12	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	
<i>Amber 2/12</i>		
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	
<i>Red 2/12</i>		
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development		
<i>Green 6/19</i>		
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a	

	global technology facilitation mechanism	
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	
17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	
<i>Amber 4/19</i>		
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	
<i>Red 9/19</i>		
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	

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

Appendix 3: Action Group Directory

Table 5: List of Action Group found within Bristol

Sustainable Development Goal		Action Groups		
1	No poverty	<i>Child Poverty Action Group (Bristol)</i> Local welfare assistance scheme, run by Bristol City Council	<i>The Matthew Tree Project</i> Registered charity, giving support and advice (healthy food and nutrition) to the homeless	<i>Baby Bank Network</i> Pre-loved baby essentials for those in need
		<i>Christians Against Poverty</i> Debt counselling charity in partnership with St. Edith's Church	<i>Bristol Refugee Rights Centre</i> Centre where asylum seekers and new refugees can meet in Bristol and be supported	<i>Shelter</i> Expert housing and homelessness advice for people living in Bristol
		<i>St Mungo's</i> Helping the homeless in Bristol with housing, health, and skills	<i>Julian Trust</i> Night shelter, helping the homeless in Bristol	<i>Crisis Centre Ministries</i> Christian organised centre, helping the homeless and addicted
2	Zero hunger	<i>Bristol Food Policy Council</i> Partnership of community, public and private organisations, helping to give food donations. In partnership with Sustainable Food Cities	<i>Bristol Soup Run Trust</i> Operates soup runs to the homeless every night	<i>Bristol Food Producers</i> Network of growers and producers, helping to supply Bristol with locally grown food
3	Good health and wellbeing	<i>Bristol Community Health (NHS)</i> Provider of NHS community health services to people in Bristol	<i>Bristol City Council Air Quality Data</i> Free, available air quality data, supplied by Bristol City Council	<i>Bluebell</i> Support group for those suffering from post-natal depression
		<i>Developing Health and Independence</i> Charity supporting people facing drug and alcohol problems	<i>Changes</i> Support for those with mental illnesses	<i>Bristol Mind</i> Support for those with mental illnesses
		<i>Southmead Project</i> Charity that supports adults who were abused as children, who now suffer from drug and alcohol abuse		

4	Quality education	<i>Bristol Scholars</i> Pioneer scheme to encourage students from poorer backgrounds to attend the University of Bristol		
5	Gender equality	<i>Bristol Women's Voice</i> Group that identifies key issues for women, and increase gender equality	<i>Survive</i> Charity helping singles mothers experiencing domestic violence	<i>Bristol Feminist Network</i> A community group of people interested in discussing feminist ideas
		<i>The Fawcett Society</i> Membership charity for women's rights	<i>TIGER Bristol</i> Gender equality education	<i>Refugee Women of Bristol</i> Charity for refugee women entering Bristol
		<i>One25</i> Helping women trapped or vulnerable to the sex trade	<i>Bristol Zero Tolerance</i> An initiative aiming to make Bristol a gender-based violence-free city	<i>Catalyse Change</i> Social enterprise, aiming to get young women to develop sustainability skills and knowledge
6	Clean water and sanitation	<i>The People's Republic of Stoke's Croft</i> Organisation improving streetscapes		
7	Affordable and clean energy	<i>Bristol Energy</i> Business helping 1,000 homes tackle fuel poverty	<i>Bristol Community Energy</i> Bristol City Council scheme to create community energy	<i>Warm Up Bristol</i> Bristol City Council scheme to create affordable energy, and improve energy-efficient housing
8	Decent work and economic growth	<i>Tomorrow's People</i> Charity that supports and empowers young people to build skills to succeed in work.	<i>WORKS</i> Part of the Bristol Learning City Partnership, creating collaborations between employers and local communities	<i>Young Bristol</i> Youth driven charity that works with young people to explore new opportunities and experiences
		<i>The Prince's Trust (South West)</i> A charity helping young people get into jobs		
9	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	<i>Sustain Live</i> Consulting company (limited) that helps businesses and social enterprises be more	<i>Business Improvement Districts (BID)</i> Council-led projects aiming to improve centres of commerce in	

		sustainable	Bristol. There are separate BID's for Broadmead, Cater Business Park, Clifton, Bedminster, and Gloucester Road	
10	<i>Reduced inequalities</i>	<i>The Equality Trust Bristol</i> An organisation aiming to reduce economic inequalities: local Bristol branch	<i>Voice by Volume</i> Business that designs and promotes events for social good	
11	<i>Sustainable cities and communities</i>	<i>Bristol Green Capital Partnership</i> Organisation aiming to make Bristol a more sustainable city	<i>Neighbourly</i> Seeks to bring together possible ways to volunteer to combat the issues surrounded by the goals	<i>My Neighbourhood</i> Bristol City Council led organisations, with the aim of bringing people together
12	<i>Responsible consumption and production</i>	<i>Bristol Food Network</i> Connects groups who want to make Bristol into a sustainable food city		
13	<i>Climate action</i>	<i>Rising Tide</i> Network of people dedicated to taking local action against climate change		
14	<i>Life below water</i>	<i>Severn Estuary Levels Research Committee</i> Organisation promoting archaeological research into the Severn Estuary and Severn Estuary Levels	<i>Association of Severn Estuary Relevant Authorities</i> Group of authorities, aiming to protect the Severn Estuary European Marine Site	<i>City to Sea</i> Non-profit organisation, aiming to prevent plastic pollution travelling into rivers and sea
		<i>Bristol Avon River's Trust</i> Community led organisation, aiming to provide education, advise and practical restoration work		
15	<i>Life on land</i>	<i>Bristol University Conservation Group</i> Student conservation volunteering society	<i>The Conservation Group</i> Voluntary group organising conservation events	<i>Secret World Wildlife Rescue</i> Rescue rehabilitation and release of animals
		<i>Somerset Wildlife Trust</i> Organisation aiming to	<i>Bristol Conservation Volunteers Programme</i> A community	<i>Avon Wildlife Trust</i> Charity for the protection of wildlife in

		protect the wildlife (plus estuary) in Somerset	volunteering charity	the West of England area
		<i>Bristol Ornithological Club</i> Membership club for the scientific study of ornithology	<i>Forest of Avon Trust</i> Charity for conservation projects in Bristol and Avon	
16	<i>Peace, justice, and strong institutions</i>	<i>B.friend</i> Network of people befriending asylum seekers and refugees	<i>Mentor Me</i> Group mentoring prison releases	<i>Bristol Together</i> Group creating full-time jobs for people who have been in prison
		<i>Volunteer Bristol</i> Volunteering Development Agency		
17	<i>Partnerships for the goals</i>	<i>Cabot Institute</i> University of Bristol led research initiative, concerning world-wide challenges	<i>Schumacher Institute</i> An independent research group for environmental, social, and economic issues	