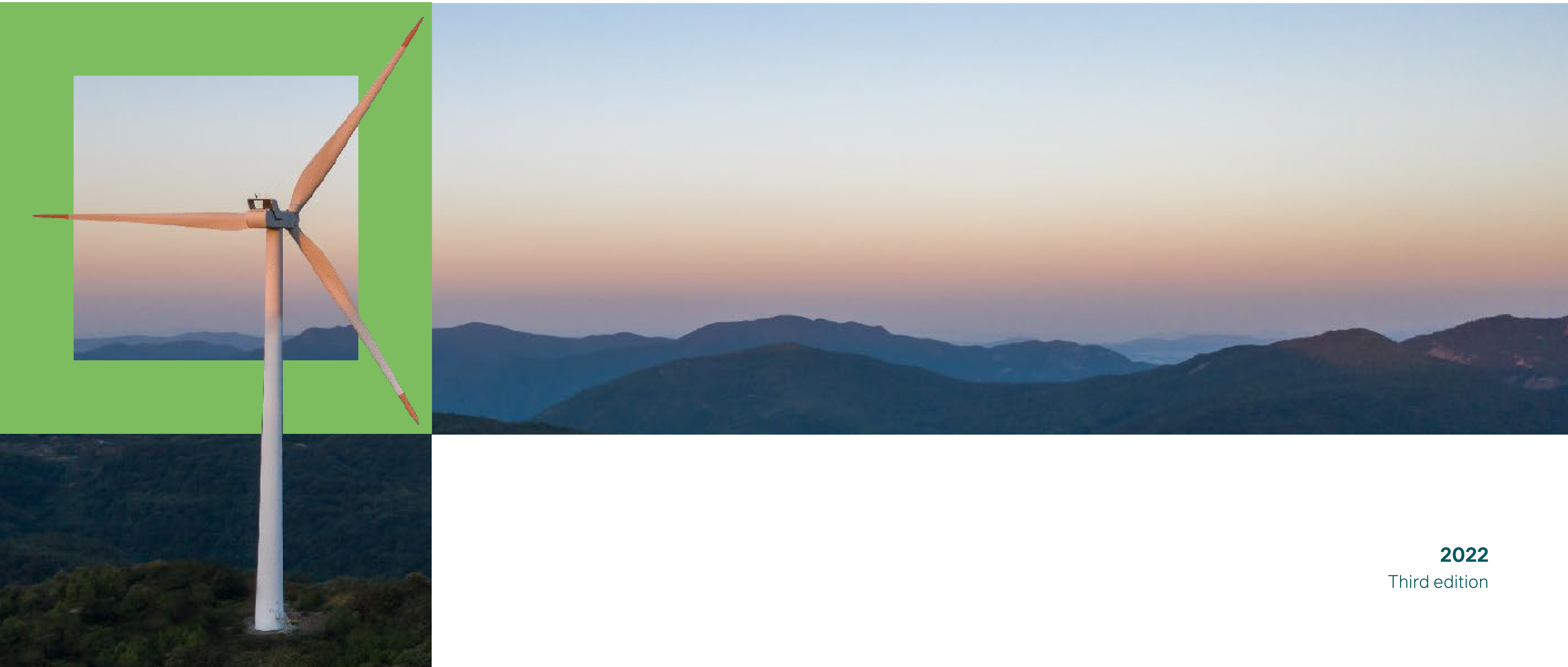
For investment professionals, institutional investors and professional investors only

M&G Investments

Can the world catch up?

The SDG Reckoning



2022

Third edition

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Introduction

Ben Constable-Maxwell
Head of Impact Investing,
M&G Investments

In many ways, our third annual SDG Reckoning report makes for depressing reading, with little sign of positive progress – and some signs of reversal – on 15 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is very clearly seen in the most recent data, particularly in Goals related to poverty, education, gender and income equality.

Also, while continued progress on access to the internet continues to be a massive driver of economic empowerment in under-developed regions, this has been counterbalanced by political inertia in providing climate finance to developing countries, many of which are at particularly high risk from the effects of a warming planet.

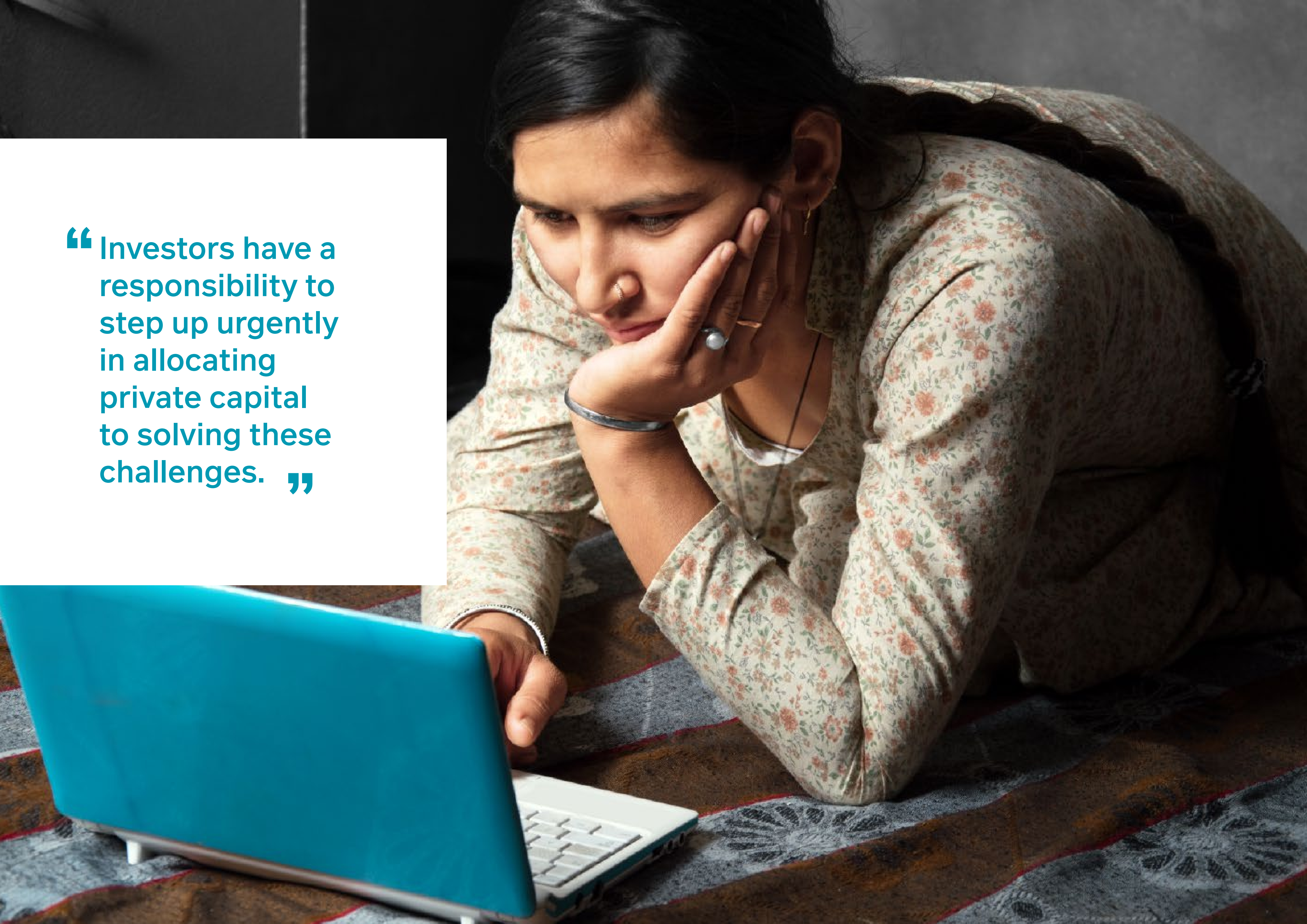
Arguably, the true picture may be even worse than the data in this report suggests. Due to the complexity involved in gathering global data, our core analysis is largely based on 2021 metrics; but we cannot ignore more recent events. Russia's war on Ukraine, the energy emergency and the intensifying cost of living crisis are all adding to an already strained geopolitical mix and testing the political resolve in rich countries to maintain or increase international development aid.

However, we must not fall into defeatism. The SDGs are the planet's most pressing challenges, of relevance to us all. Given deep strains on public finances, investors have a particular responsibility to step up urgently to the plate, to allocate private capital to solving these challenges, rather than continuing on a path that is causing many of them.

The good news is that across asset classes and financial instruments, investors are increasingly recognising this responsibility, and the investment opportunity represented by sustainability solutions, which can prove profitable as well as societally beneficial. On pages 6-8, five of our M&G investment professionals share their reactions to the report, including where they think opportunities for investors lie in a diverse range of asset classes, from listed equities to private debt and private equity.

As always, if you have any questions from reading this report, please do reach out to us – our contacts are on the last page of this report and we are always happy to talk about all things impact!

Please note that, while we support the UN SDGs, we are not associated with the UN and our funds are not endorsed by them.



> “Investors have a responsibility to step up urgently in allocating private capital to solving these challenges.”

Summary

Progress has all but stalled

Since our inaugural report in 2020, progress towards the goals has been tentative at best, with this latest report revealing that the world is on track to deliver only seven of the 17 SDGs. In the context of being another year closer to 2030, we see no movement in scores on an annual basis to 13 of the 17 goals.

Two goals note a marginal improvement; SDG 3 focusing on Good Health and Wellbeing and SDG 9 focusing on Industry, Innovation and infrastructure. SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy and SDG 10, Reduced Inequalities have decelerated over the review period.

Global healthcare systems continue to recover but feel the strain following the global COVID-19 pandemic, with the roll-out of vaccines in most developed countries effectively reducing the number of deaths due to the virus. However, the regional disparities in the roll out of the COVID-19 vaccines, continues to shine a light on the inequalities of access to global healthcare.

Although improving, the findings highlight that massive infrastructure investment in energy, telecoms, transport and water is needed, with the UN estimating that €2.6 trillion must be invested annually through to 2030 to meet the SDGs and achieve net zero. A notable challenge for this goal is that government stimulus and readily available credit are rarely available in low-income countries.

Interlinked to infrastructure investment is affordable and clean energy. Despite displays of international unity at the COP26 conference on climate planning and energy transition, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has disrupted the global energy system, generating the biggest surge of energy prices since the 1970s.

This derailment of progress and significant contributor to the current cost-of-living crisis will have a disproportionate impact on developing economies – with the potential to cause a ripple effect across many of the SDGs.

How finance can respond

Based on the findings of this year's Reckoner, private sector investment is more imperative than ever to help deliver global progress towards the UN Sustainable Development goals.

We have asked five M&G investment professionals to share their views on the SDG opportunities they see for investors across diverse asset classes including private equity, private debt and public listed equities.

Alexia Savva
Responsible Investment Manager, Infracapital

An important aspect of our investment process is mapping each of our investments to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, noting that, as investors in essential and sustainable infrastructure, our investment activities often play a key and highly impactful role in supporting broader societal goals.

Infrastructure is a key enabler of economic growth and as a long-term infrastructure investor Goal 9: Infrastructure, Industry and Innovation is at the heart of our business. We are proud that our investments also play their part in supporting many others.

We believe in mobilising capital to combat climate change. This presents an opportunity to invest in new technologies that support existing systems and to transition existing assets into more sustainable models. Such investments, in renewables and energy transition for example, seek to support Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. Making economic growth more sustainable and inclusive through infrastructure supports Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. Our investments, across the various essential sectors in which we invest, deploy capital to construct assets and scale businesses which creates permanent and temporary jobs supporting wider economic growth and livelihood creation.

In this decade of action, we continue to look for investment opportunities that address societal challenges and contribute toward the delivery of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Rana Modarres
Catalyst Impact Director

Catalyst invests in companies that contribute solutions to three global challenges: climate change and environmental pollution, inequality, and the need for innovative and accessible healthcare. Investee companies operating in these areas align primarily to SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). One area of focus is the use of innovation to improve healthcare outcomes, which Catalyst addresses through direct investments in companies embracing technology to accelerate drug discovery. We are also targeting opportunities in this area by supporting the venture ecosystem for innovation in life sciences growing out of medical research at UK universities.

Another focus area is the development of clean energy and storage solutions. Catalyst has made two solar energy investments in emerging markets as well as investing in a venture-focused fund supporting the development of cost effective and sustainable hydrogen storage solutions.

An area for growth will be circular economy solutions, aligned with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Catalyst has invested in companies that recycle plastic and other feedstock into materials that can be used in both industrial products and consumer goods. We see this as a high priority challenge given the urgent need to tackle pollution and protect natural capital from unsustainable extraction and production methods.

John William Olsen
Fund manager, M&G Positive Impact Fund

The SDGs provide a critical guide for both governments and investors as we accelerate efforts to reach net zero and avoid the most harmful effects of climate change.

As investors in climate solutions, we are naturally drawn to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), with over 50% of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) from the generation of energy. However, reducing emissions from energy alone won't get us to Net Zero. There are several other SDGs that have a direct climate focus. For example, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) seeks to address growing consumption patterns and the waste it creates, re-purposing that waste as a valuable input back into the economic system. Such activities can help eliminate up to 20% of global GHG emissions whilst providing broad-based economic benefits.

With our eye on 2050, SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) will also play a crucial role in pioneering new solutions to the climate crisis. SDG 9 focuses on sustainable infrastructure and supports the clean technology and innovation necessary to upgrade today's carbon intensive industrial activities.

Richard Sherry
Director of Alternative Credit, Private and Illiquid debt

Private debt investments are generally focused on a more concentrate range of business activities than companies that borrow in public markets so we can direct our capital to finance projects which have demonstrable social and economic impact, aligning us well with the 17 SDGs. There are certain SDGs where investment opportunities in private markets are especially prevalent. For example, SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) maps to investments in green buildings, green transport and social housing and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) maps to energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Looking forward, we are seeing opportunities in SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) in larger companies in the private space. We expect investments in EV infrastructure to be an area for growth and made our first investments in sustainable agriculture in the last year (SDG2 No Hunger and SDG 15 Life on Land), as well as investing in several companies with highly circular business models (SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production). In the private debt space, we are able to target some of the less 'straightforward' SDGs like SDG5 (Gender Equality) and SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), through targeted, structured financings, such as blended finance transactions in conjunction with development banks.

Thembeka Stemela Dagbo
Diversity and Inclusion Fund Manager

Ongoing health and cost-of-living crises have highlighted the need to address inequality and drive more equitable capital allocation towards the social SDGs. We consider access to vital infrastructure within underserved markets, both physical and digital, as one of the clearest ways to support social challenges. We focus on high-quality companies with a technological and scale advantage that should enable them to generate strong financial returns – and drive social change – over time.

For example, companies offering affordable mobile payments systems for unbanked populations – and those using their scale to provide affordable access to credit in an environment of rising interest rates – can support financial inclusion and empower entrepreneurship within the informal sector. Therefore, we believe SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) remain squarely in focus amidst current economic uncertainty.

Historically, investing to support SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 4 (Quality Education) has proved difficult due to the perceived lack of investment opportunities in public markets. However, the pandemic has accelerated the pace of digitalisation within spaces such as education, leading to newly listed edtech platforms scaling up to meet enhanced demand in online education which can represent a more affordable, accessible and flexible option versus traditional educational institutions. The enhanced use of technology in healthcare is also opening up opportunities for solutions that can provide greater access to vital medical procedures.

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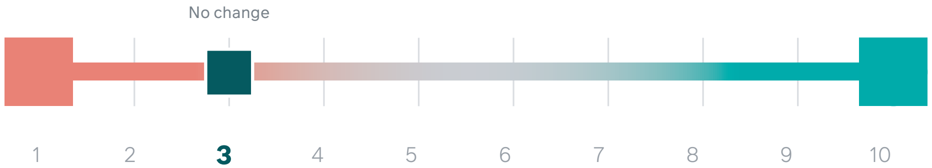
The Goals

SDG 1: No Poverty

Frustrating reversals, renewed focus

Metric:

Poverty headcount ratio at US$1.90 a day



Progress on global poverty has stalled

In 2021, Pre-COVID, momentum towards eliminating global extreme poverty[1] had been strong, with global poverty rates dropping from 10.2% in 2015 to 8.4% in 2019. Unfortunately, this progress is in reverse for the second successive year, with the global poverty rate back, with the global extreme poverty rate estimated to have risen back to 9%, representing roughly 700 million people. The World Bank estimated that 150 million people were pushed into poverty by the impacts of the pandemic with a further 50 million people at risk of extreme poverty if current food inflation continues.

These factors have disproportionately affected low-income countries, which have seen poverty increase at which have seen poverty increase at a dramatically higher rate than the global average. The UN also estimates 1.3 billion people globally are living in 'multidimensional' poverty, without access to decent levels of education, work, sanitation and water services, and housing: demonstrating the inter-related nature of the Sustainable Development agenda.

[1] (defined by The World Bank as living on less than $1.90 a day, to be increased to $2.15 this year).

What investors can do

Policy action and public-private partnerships remain imperative, but investors can also play a key role via both investment and stewardship activities.

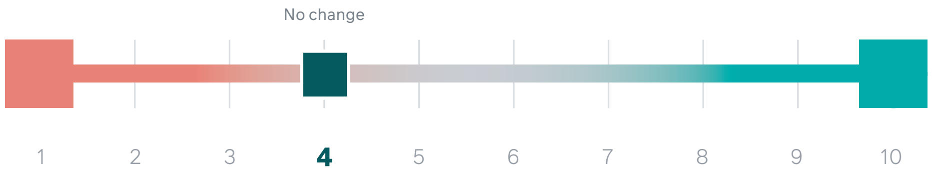
Investing in businesses providing access to essential economic services such as access to finance or telecommunication can help lift vulnerable individuals and communities out of poverty. Seeking out companies that are delivering solutions to improve working conditions can also play a role. These could be early-stage projects that require fresh, catalytic capital from private assets investors, or listed businesses where public equity investors can provide patient and supportive capital to enable company growth. Investors can also provide targeted financing for emerging market infrastructure or 'place-based impact' investment to support locally agreed development or regeneration priorities.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

An increasingly precarious goal

Metric:

Prevalence of stunting in children under the age of 5



More people are going hungry

The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that 45 million people faced famine in 2021, whilst 283 million people experienced acute food insecurity, a drastic increase compared to pre-pandemic levels. Numbers are likely to rise again in 2022 due to disruption in global food supply exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. The WFP predicts that an additional 47 million people will experience acute hunger this year. Overall, climate change and associated extreme weather, conflicts and growing inequality are all adding to the challenge of meeting SDG 2 of Zero Hunger. Moreover, this is now a global challenge, with rising food bank usage in rich countries such as the UK and US.

What investors can do

Promoting biodiversity and a sustainable agricultural system is central to addressing this challenge, as food production is hugely dependent on Nature, to which agricultural practices often cause irreparable damage. In fact, the World Economic Forum estimates that more than 50% of global GDP is highly or moderately dependent on nature.

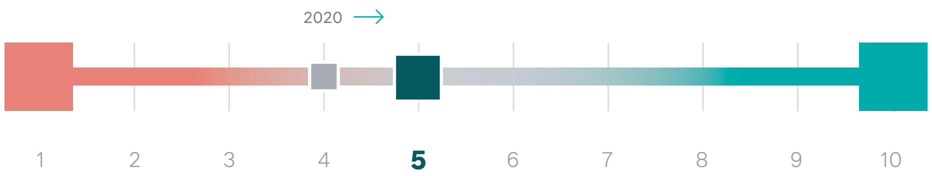
Private market investors can consider early-stage financing of new technologies such as alternative proteins, or agricultural approaches such as contained environment (or vertical) farming, more efficient irrigation systems and organic and regenerative farming methods. Public market investors can support these companies as they grow and go public, but they can also invest in companies developing sustainable and healthy nutrition, and tackling the issue of food waste. (The UN estimates that in 2020, 13.3% of the global food production was wasted before reaching retail market, with a further 17% of supply wasted subsequently.). Investors can also engage with investee companies, urging them to adopt and drive sustainable practices through their supply chains.

SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

Pandemic lessons on health system strengthening

Metric:

Countries and territories certified Malaria free



COVID-19 shockwaves continue to reverberate

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to negatively impact SDG 3 around the world, not only through deaths directly caused by COVID-19, but also through the accompanying havoc on healthcare systems. The development of effective vaccines is an impressive public health achievement, and vaccine roll-out in the most developed countries has reduced the strain on healthcare systems and reduced the number of deaths. However, the dust has not yet settled as the economic and public health shockwaves of the pandemic continue to reverberate. Waiting lists for non-COVID-19 related diseases continue to rise, disruption to supply chains for healthcare equipment and medicines persists, and new variants of COVID-19 continue to appear. This all contributes to an ongoing reduction in effective healthcare provision.

In addition to the indirect impacts on healthcare systems, the regional disparities in the roll out of the COVID-19 vaccines have also thrown into sharp relief the inequalities in global healthcare access and the importance of international cooperation, in both the public and private spheres.

What investors can do

While the implementation of lessons learned from COVID-19 will rely heavily on governments, the private and financial sectors have an important role to play in identifying financing gaps and diverting capital towards the development of new medicines and healthcare technologies. Furthermore, towards models which increase access by lowering costs to both government agencies and the end user, as well as by ensuring responsible patent management which does not restrict the wider adoption of new treatments.

These will all contribute to the creation of robust, efficient healthcare systems. There will be new epidemics and pandemics, and it will only be through increasing the robustness of healthcare systems around the world that we will be able to prevent future diseases from having the same human and economic cost as COVID-19.

Spotlight:

Health

The outstanding theme of this year's SDG Reckoner is how two and a half years of COVID-19 pandemic has hampered – and in some cases reversed – progress towards so many of the SDGs. The effects of the pandemic were not limited to its impacts on human health. Its pervasive reach also managed to exacerbate poverty, halt educational progress and restrict economic opportunities for hundreds of millions around the world.

More than ever, SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being, needs to be central to our thinking on building a more sustainable, equitable and resilient world. The good news is that the pandemic also showed how much governments, private enterprise and investment, academia and individuals can achieve by working together.

Exciting areas for growth

The incredible achievements – and failures – in response to the pandemic have highlighted the potential in the combination of technology with medicine – such as whole-genome sequencing and mRNA.

Genetic sequencing will drive a revolution in healthcare. The first genome sequenced took 13 years and cost c.$1 billion. With advances in technology, it is possible to sequence a genome in a few hours and cost less than $1,000. Continued progress will bring this down to $100 in the coming years translating to a 10-million-fold reduction in cost.

There are 300+ million rare disease patients globally and the average time for diagnosis is 8 years. Genomics offers potential for the diagnosis and deeper understanding of both rare and more common diseases, by leveraging AI and big data capabilities.

It has long been recognised that early diagnosis of illnesses such as cancer can save lives: but even today, we can only screen for five cancers.

Liquid biopsy technology is helping to address this by leveraging big data analytics to provide earlier diagnostics for a greater number of cancer types - easier, faster and cheaper than existing alternatives. Investment opportunities exist across the value chain of diagnostics from companies specialising in carrying out the testing, to those developing the technology required for improved diagnosis.

Moving to treatment, biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies continue to invest in R&D to drive cutting-edge research into medicines to combat diseases such cancer, HIV, diabetes and, of course, COVID-19. The ability to measure and analyse big data from patient studies continues to be a huge tailwind for drug development. Treatments are increasingly more personalized, more targeted and less invasive, both increasing effectiveness and improving patients' quality of life during treatment.

The miniaturisation of technology combined with the IoT is enabling remote patient monitoring and homecare. Continuous glucose monitoring leverages sensor-technology to upload real-time 24/7 health information to your mobile phone leading to improved patient control, improved medical and cost outcomes.

Technology, such as telehealth and remote patient monitoring, is evolving to advance home care therapies enabling patients to remain in a familiar environment and with family during treatment and recovery. These technologies also have the opportunity to help overcome a lack of healthcare infrastructure supporting a more equitable access to life-saving health services for the least developed regions.

Which brings us to perhaps the greatest challenge, one that the dark side of the COVID-19 response highlighted only too clearly: if we are to live up to the promise and opportunity of SDG3, only a huge and concerted effort to increase the availability and affordability of healthcare globally will ensure good health for all. To protect against future pandemics, we need to turn our attention to the broader 'social determinants of heath' such as access to nutritious food, clean air, safe housing and decent education. Addressing all of these can make a transformative contribution to global health outcomes and the societal goal of achieving SDG3.

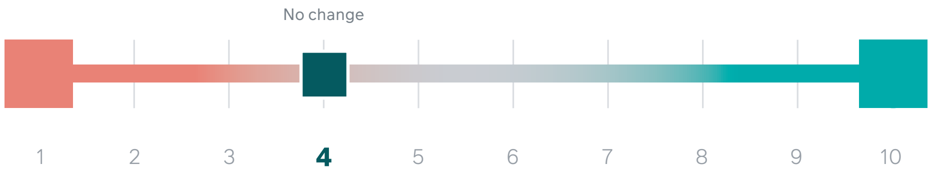
Jasveet Brar
Fund manager, M&G Better Health Solutions

SDG 4: Quality Education

Continued setbacks from COVID-19

Metric:

Literacy rate – people aged 15-24



Historic progress has reversed due to lockdowns

Recent decades have seen an encouraging increase in access to education across the globe. However, throughout the pandemic a significant number of children were prevented from attending school while many from less advantaged groups and areas were unable to access online education. UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring report indicated that in October 2021, schools were, on average, at least partially closed for 55% of the time.

These developments have entrenched existing educational inequalities, in particular affecting girls, children living in rural areas and children from ethnic minorities. Besides access to education, the quality of education is also a key issue. In many countries, students do not meet the minimum reading proficiency by the end of their schooling.

What investors can do

Quality education can transform lives, and is especially important for individuals in underserved groups given its potential to break the cycle of poverty. As decent education is considered a human right with huge societal benefits, public provision should be the main option. However, there are still ways in which investors can make an impact.

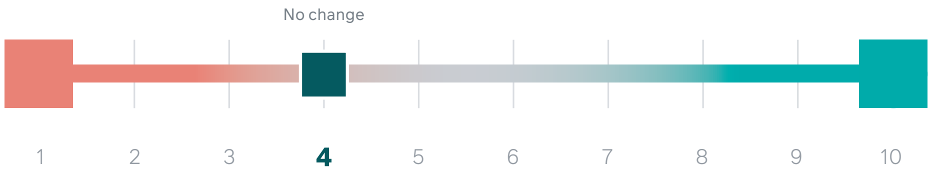
Although access to education is shaped by many factors, such as economic circumstances and social norms, investments to reduce institutional barriers are vital. For example, public market investors can invest in affordable alternatives to state-run schools or other organisations that provide education to marginalised groups. Private market investors could build schools and support the financing of student loans. Additionally, with internet access increasing, investing in online education delivery and other innovative technological tools would allow for low-cost, accessible options. Supporting the re-skilling of workers in 'old economy' sectors also has a valuable role to play in supporting a Just Transition towards a low carbon future.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Equality takes a backseat

Metric:

Ratio of female to male labour participation rate*



Challenges in recent years

Progress on gender equality (GE) has been mixed over the past few decades. While at the national level, countries such as Ireland and Spain have seen impressive progress, elsewhere political and economic challenges have led to a slow down or reversal of progress. This past year in particular has shown the ease with which gender equality can slip down the agenda in the face of conflict, economic turmoil and the climate crisis. A key impact of COVID-19 has been its effect on women's economic empowerment: sectors in which a greater proportion of women work have borne the brunt of funding cuts, while the extra unpaid care burden caused by lockdowns fell disproportionately on the shoulders of women reducing their labour force participation rate[2]. UNWOMEN reports that between 2020 and 2021, women's employment fell by 4.2% globally compared with 3% for men. The number of employed women declined by 54 million in 2020 and 45 million left the labour market altogether.

[2] Modelled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.

What investors can do

It is challenging to identify companies with products or services directly aligned with the advancement of GE. Gender inequality arises due to underlying social norms around which society and its economic systems are built, and unlike issues such as climate change, there are no obvious technological solutions. However, where product/service level impact is not possible, investors can still promote GE by recognising that whenever an investment benefits people, there are women who can be targeted.

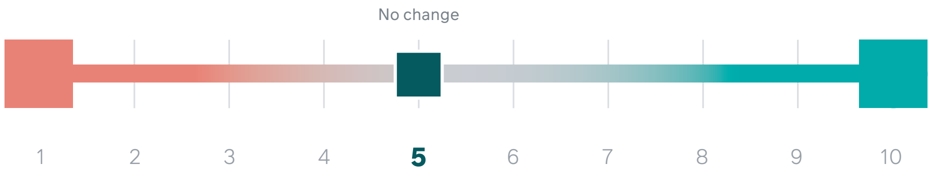
This can involve making investments where the particular needs of women are recognised in the design of the product or service, or for which the beneficiaries of the investment are overwhelmingly female. For example, financial services, education and health are all areas in which women's needs have been long ignored. In addition, investing in companies promoting gender balance within their own business should not be neglected, and has the potential to reverse some of the damage done to women's economic empowerment by COVID-19.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

A basic human right in peril

Metric:

% of population using safely managed drinking water services



Safe water is crucial for sustainable development

Access to clean water and sanitation is a basic human right, yet only 74% of the global population has access to safe drinking water. The lowest-income regions are disproportionately affected: in Africa, the figure drops to 30%. Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all is crucial for sustainable development globally. Gender equality is negatively impacted by a lack of water services, as women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises. Health outcomes are severely impacted, with approximately 829,000 people dying every year from diarrhoea as a result of unsafe drinking water, while the COVID-19 pandemic was exacerbated by a lack of safe hand-washing facilities, with 1 in 4 medical facilities globally lacking running water.

Achieving universal coverage by 2030 requires a quadrupling of current progress rates in safely managed drinking water, sanitation and basic hygiene services. The socio-economic argument is clear: a WHO study found that, for every $1 invested in sanitation, the return was $5.50 in lower health costs, higher productivity, and fewer premature deaths. However, water services are not being prioritised by governments and the public sector, with development assistance decreasing 11% in just one year. This demonstrates the funding gap to be filled by greater public-private cooperation, and the role of private investors in providing capital where necessary.

What investors can do

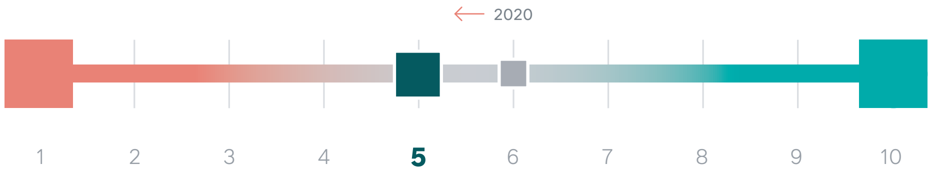
Investors can help finance water infrastructure, including water pipelines and towers, supplying communities and reducing stress on existing water sources. We can invest in water efficiency and treatment technologies, recognising the environmental and social impacts of water scarcity and pollution. 80% of wastewater from human activities is discharged into rivers or oceans without any pollution removal, while water scarcity currently affects 40% of the world's population. Investing in water recycling infrastructure and water efficient irrigation systems within agriculture can help to address these issues.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Urgent need for clean energy

Metric:

Share of renewables in electricity production



A solution to rising energy prices?

With 91% of the global population now having access to electricity, we have seen solid progress since 2015. However, the overall share of renewable energy in total energy consumption has only increased from 16.1% in 2010 to 17.7% in 2021. Rapid electrification has led to a growing demand for energy, and it is now necessary to decarbonise the energy system just as rapidly. While renewable energy per capita has increased by 57.6% globally since 2015, at the current pace it will take the least developed countries 40 years to catch up with developed and developing countries.

At the COP26 conference in November 2021, significant international unity on climate planning and the energy transition appeared to be in reach. However, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has disrupted the global energy system and derailed the progress, generating the biggest surge of energy prices since the 1970s. This is contributing to the cost-of-living crisis with a disproportionate impact on developing economies. Fortunately, the declining cost of renewables is addressing the challenge of affordability, but a huge infrastructure funding gap highlights the need for private capital.

What investors can do

The fact that governments are reverting to fossil fuel generation to address the current energy crisis highlights the need to invest in low-carbon sources to ensure energy security, but the resulting higher near-term emissions will have serious consequences on global efforts to meet climate goals. Investors need to deploy capital sustainably towards areas such as renewables, energy efficiency, grid resilience and green hydrogen. Private assets investors can also finance the construction of offshore wind and solar capacity. Capital also urgently needs to reach low-income countries, as international financial flows to developing countries for clean and renewable energy continue to drop.

Spotlight:

Energy Transition

Less than twelve months ago, COP26 saw almost 200 countries affirming their commitment to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees, as the effects of higher temperatures, floods, fires and loss of biodiversity is felt around the world. But to achieve progress on SDG Goal 13, Climate Action the UN believes we must cut global emissions by 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels or these symptoms will only intensify.

However, Russia's war in Ukraine, inflation, food security and particularly energy security issues, have tested political focus and resolve on tackling emissions. Germany, Italy, the USA and China are among the countries currently increasing their reliance on coal – described as the 'dirtiest fossil fuel', while higher military and national security spending also adversely impacts the energy transition. Not only are armies themselves generators of huge carbon emissions – the US military emitted more CO_2 in 2017 than the whole of Switzerland – but this will redirect funding away from the energy transition and climate plans, and may limit international cooperation on tackling climate change.

Everyone will be affected by failing to meet our climate targets, but some people will be more affected than others. The ND-GAIN index indicates how vulnerable a country is to climate change – and how well it will be able to adapt. The most vulnerable countries are also those who might struggle economically and politically to adapt: indeed rising sea levels threaten the very existence of island states such as Kiribati, according to the WHO. At the same time, this demonstrates that climate change and cleaner energy is an especially interesting area for impact investing – which could solve many societal and social issues.

The role of finance

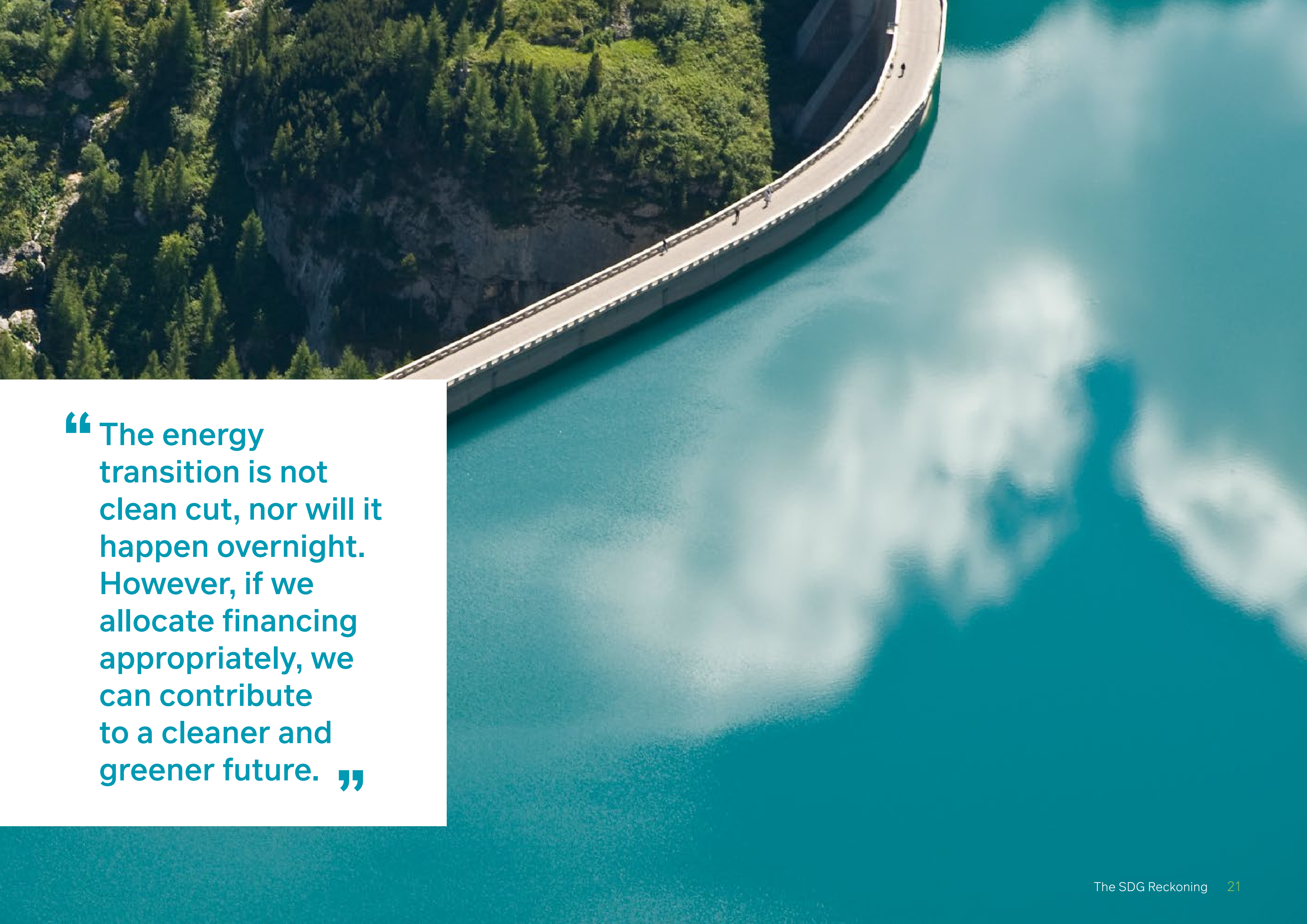
As countries move along the development curve, their energy demand is increasing, making low carbon energy production an essential investment area if we are to meet SDG Goal 7, access to affordable and clean energy and also make progress on sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), responsible consumption and production (SDG 10) and good health and wellbeing (SDG 3).

It's no surprise that M&G portfolio managers have been looking at companies globally that focus on solar, wind, hydro and to a lesser extent biomass, which deliver positive environmental impact whilst still targeting a financial return. Interest is also growing in investments facilitating distributed energy solutions, which ease grid constraints, reduce costs and reduce losses to support further renewable penetration. For example, our early stage private assets impact strategy, Catalyst, has recently invested in Sun King, a leading solar off-grid energy company in sub-Saharan Africa.

In public assets, we are building our portfolio of strategies focusing on climate change, such as the Global Sustain Paris Aligned strategies and the Climate Solutions strategies, with investments in companies such as Verbund (clean energy), Rockwool (insulation) and Schneider Electric (clean energy system components). To help encourage companies to switch to alternatives to fossil fuels, we are also phasing out investment in thermal coal by 2030 for developed countries and 2040 for emerging markets, as part of our goal of net zero carbon emissions across all our investment portfolios by 2050, at the latest.

The energy transition is not clean cut, nor will it happen overnight. However, if we allocate financing appropriately, we can contribute to a cleaner and greener future.

Michael Rae
Global Energy Analyst



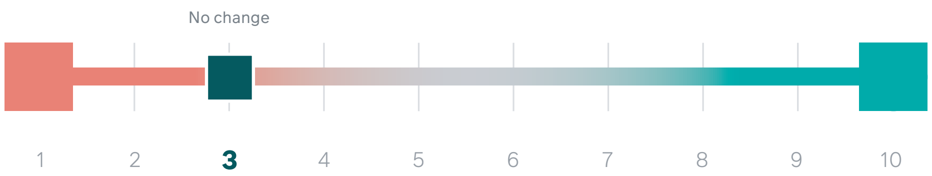
> "The energy transition is not clean cut, nor will it happen overnight. However, if we allocate financing appropriately, we can contribute to a cleaner and greener future."

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Sustainable recovery out of reach

Metric:

Share of young people who are not in employment, education or training



Uneven recovery from pandemic disruption

The COVID-19 pandemic reversed years of progress towards decent work for all. Business activity began to recover in 2021, with employment rebounding strongly in certain regions and sectors. But the rebound remains fragile and has entrenched established trends in precarious work and deteriorating job security. Turning to the second aspect of SDG 8, economic recoveries varied, with developed economies experiencing a more robust recovery, while lower income countries struggled with anaemic growth and caution around return to work. Small firms and those in low- and lower-middle-income countries, have been especially disadvantaged.

COVID-19 affected certain labour market groups more than others. Just as women, young people and those with disabilities experienced the highest employment losses in 2020, so were these areas the last to recover. For example, according the UN, the proportion of the world's youth not engaged in either education, employment or training increased from 21.8% in 2015-2019 to 23.3% in 2020. In 2021, global economic recovery was also hampered by new waves of COVID-19 infections, rising inflation, supply chain disruptions, policy uncertainties and persistent labour market challenges. The conflict in Ukraine is expected to further set back economic growth in 2022.

What investors can do

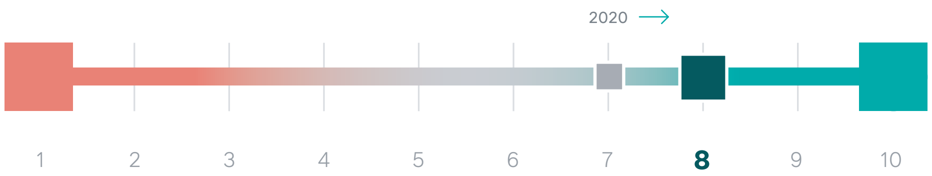
Impact investors can address precarious employment and working conditions, investing in companies that aim to provide good quality jobs and make workplaces safer. They can also direct capital towards companies that enable access to good jobs by developing a resilient job market. The majority ownership model of private equity can be particularly useful in effecting change. While there are opportunities to make a positive impact in this area, investors looking to help boost economic growth should also be thinking across the whole SDG spectrum – social inclusion, education, health and wellbeing, and circularity would also go a long way towards supporting economic growth. Again, the Just Transition has relevance here: the transition to a digital, low carbon economy must not leave workers stranded in old economy sectors.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Connectivity needed to reach the vulnerable

Metric:

Access to the internet



Rebuilding after the pandemic

Our reflection of progress here is driven primarily by improving access to the internet globally. This is a multi-faceted goal with progress lacking in other areas. 2021 demonstrated an incomplete and unequal economic recovery from COVID-19 within manufacturing. While Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) per capita grew to an all-time high in Europe and North America, it decreased in the lowest income countries. Combined with the inflationary and supply chain pressures created by COVID-19 and the Ukraine conflict, industry, trade and manufacturing continue to suffer disparately across the globe.

This has been exacerbated by the funding gap within infrastructure and industry. Government stimulus and readily available credit are rarely available in low-income countries, leading to the stifling of innovation as SMEs in these economies suffer. Furthermore, massive infrastructure investment is needed. Estimates suggest that $2.6 trillion must be invested annually through 2030 to meet the SDGs and achieve net zero, while the GI Hub estimates an $18 trillion funding gap between now and 2040. This gap is split across energy, telecoms, transport and water – all areas that investors can target.

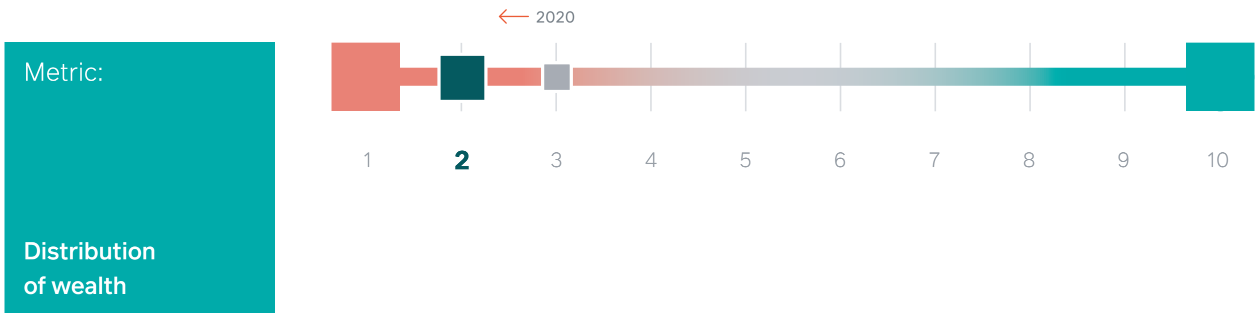
What investors can do

At M&G, we are invested in sustainable transport, low-carbon energy generation, sustainable water infrastructure, and critical telecommunications infrastructure. Our ability to invest across the capital spectrum allows us to reach the underfunded solutions needed to achieve the SDGs and net zero.

Public market investors can also support both the physical and digital infrastructure needed to bring vulnerable communities into the opportunities of the global economy. One area of success is within telecommunications infrastructure, as the world continues to become better connected. 95% of the global population now have access to mobile broadband network, and 88% have access to 4G. Certain regions, however, have much lower rates. To address this, investors can work alongside governments in public-private partnerships, and through direct capital deployment, to ensure every citizen globally has access to the infrastructure needed to live a healthy, prosperous life.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Ensuring progress for all



Exacerbated by COVID-19 and the cost-of-living crisis

Income inequality has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the UN, in many countries the poorest segments of the population saw less growth than the national average. Richer countries, being predominately knowledge economies, saw more consistent continuation of work during the pandemic. Furthermore, the vaccine rollout has been inconsistent around the globe, which, according to the WHO, has limited economic growth in developing countries. Elsewhere, UNHCR data indicates that 2021 had the highest absolute number of refugees on record. And with the worsening cost-of-living crisis globally, the poorest individuals will be most affected, resulting again in worsening inequalities.

Inequalities within society have numerous negative implications, being linked with higher levels of violence, incarceration and teenage pregnancy. There is also a widely held recognition of the universal responsibility to decrease all kinds of inequalities, whether racial, religious, cultural or socioeconomic.

What investors can do

SDG 10 is one of the goals for which it is less clear how investors can contribute to solutions. However, investors can still contribute to SDG 10 by directing investments to companies in low- and middle-income countries that support the priorities of local communities, for example those that are improving infrastructure and access to fundamental services. Investing in physical infrastructure to enable improved connectivity and access to local markets, but also digital infrastructure in regions where penetration is underdeveloped, can play an important capacity-building role.

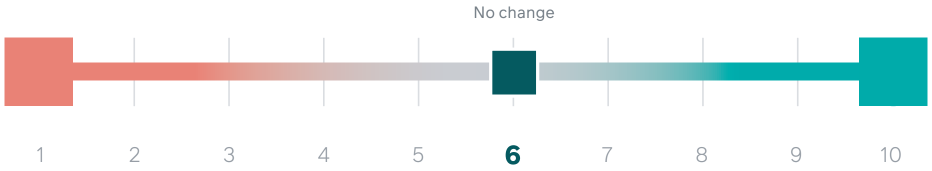
In a stewardship context, investors can engage with investee companies to incorporate inclusive practices, for example to push for reduced inequalities around gender and ethnicity. This falls within investors' fundamental responsibilities of ensuring their investments are managing ESG-related risks effectively.

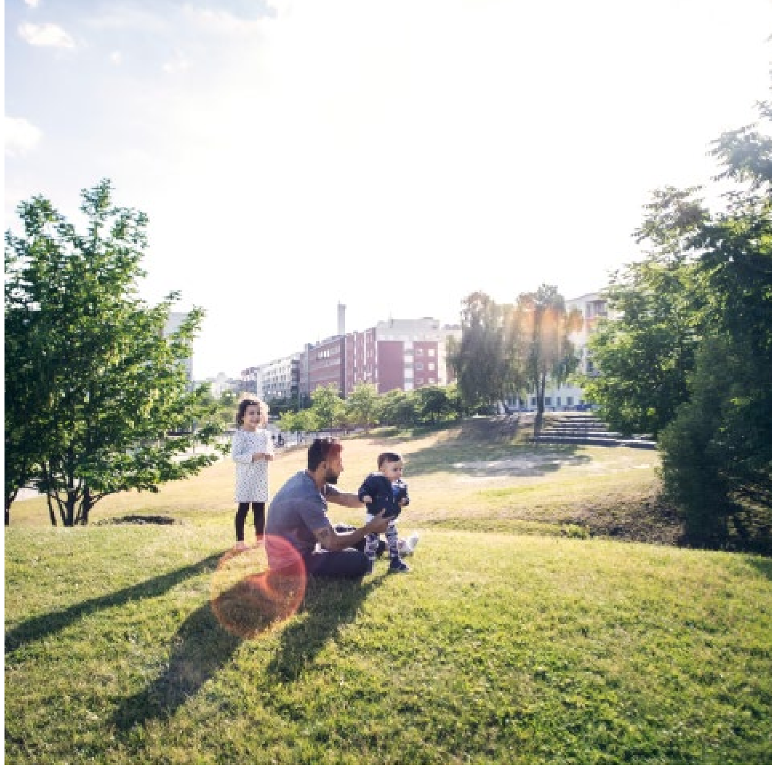
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Safe, sustainable living

Metric:

Annual concentration of PM2.5 particle matter in China





Intertwined with better health, education and climate outcomes

Sustainable cities and communities should be accessible, inclusive, climate efficient and green. Air quality is a huge issue, given its impact on health outcomes. It is estimated by IqAir that in 2021, the deaths of 40,000 children under the age of five were directly linked to PM2.5 air pollution, while a study published in Lancet found that air pollution accounted for ~12% of global deaths in 2019. Safe and affordable housing is another priority area for SDG 11. However, the UN estimates that over 1 billion people globally live in slums, with no access to public provisions such as clean water. Affordable and adequate housing will also contribute to other SDGs, as it will allow individuals better access to education and other basic services.

According to the UN, six out of ten people will live in cities by 2030, highlighting the urgency of developing urban environments that are both sustainable and habitable. Taking into consideration that roughly 70% of global emissions originate from cities, working towards SDG 11 will also contribute to better health (SDG 3) and climate outcomes (SDGs 7 and 13).

What investors can do

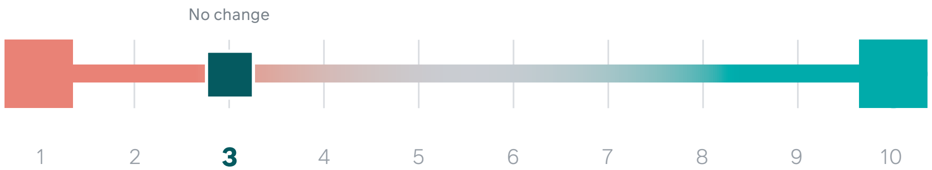
Local and national governments have a major responsibility to put sustainability at the heart of urban policy and planning. Beyond that, there is an opportunity for both public and private investors to contribute actively to SDG 11. They can invest in companies that provide the necessary infrastructure and technology, focusing on areas such as affordable housing, efficient buildings and sustainable mobility. Additionally, investors can play a role in supporting urban resilience to natural disasters and other effects of climate change, either by financing innovative solutions to these challenges or by pushing investee companies to build resilience into their strategic plans.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Testing the planet's limits

Metric:

Circularity gap



Challenges in the face of higher living costs

Investors seeking to advance SDG 12 generally focus on identifying and investing in businesses operating a circular economy model, ensuring they Reject, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and/or Rot any materials they use which come from finite or carbon-emitting natural resources. This ensures that environmental impacts are removed or minimised wherever possible. However, this is easier said than done. Circle Economy's 2022 Circularity Gap report states that, between 2015-2021, the global economy consumed 70% more resources than the earth can safely replenish.

While public awareness of the negative impacts of areas such as fast fashion and single-use plastic has grown, the increase in inflation and unemployment over the past year means that this may not be translated into consumer demand. In the face of a cost of living squeeze, consumers are less able and less likely to consider sustainability in their purchasing decisions. This only heightens the need for further investment in circular products and services, in order to ensure they become mainstream and affordable, rather than being the preserve of wealthier, middle-class consumers.

What investors can do

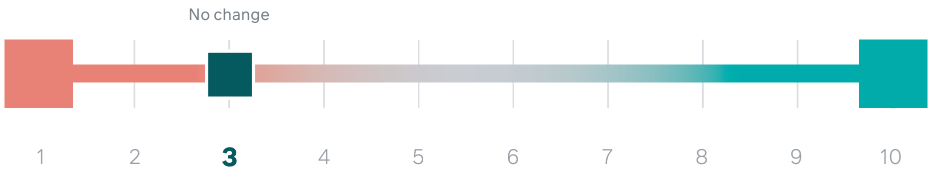
The circular economy is an area of great opportunity for investors. One approach is to support investments in enablers. Supporting facilitators in moving to business models with minimal climate and environmental impact is as important for the achievement of circularity as the development of circular consumer goods themselves (such as replacements for single-use plastics). Such facilitators can include online third-party retailers, service providers to wholesalers, and transport and infrastructure providers. This will ensure that carbon and economic efficiencies are achieved throughout supply chains and can contribute to the economic feasibility of circular models, increasing access to and affordability of circular products and services.

SDG 13: Climate Action

Struggling to adapt at pace

Metric:

Annual contribution towards mobilizing at least US$100 billion per year by 2020



Further climate adaptation investment is essential

The world is experiencing increasingly frequent extreme weather events, from heatwaves and wildfires to floods and storms. There is scientific and political consensus that human-driven climate change is to blame; but governments and institutions are struggling to combat climate change, to adapt to its effects and to protect the vulnerable from its impacts. Signs of progress, however, are emerging: 118 countries have reported the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with the SDGs, up from 44 in 2015.

Furthermore, many of the countries least responsible for climate change are most vulnerable to its risks. In 2009, rich nations pledged US$100 billion annually by 2020 to low-income countries to support their adaptation and mitigation efforts. While this has not yet been achieved, the COP26 conference brought international leaders together to reinvigorate the pledge.

What investors can do

Although SDG13 is primarily dependent on governmental action, concerted efforts are required across the public and private sectors to build resilience to the effects of climate change. Global investment in mitigation hugely outweighs capital allocated to adaptation and resilience. Investors need to step up, and can play a crucial financing role in areas such as sustainable infrastructure designed to withstand extreme weather conditions, or supporting agricultural innovation to tackle water scarcity and develop drought resistance. Private asset investors can also provide financing to local and regional resilience projects, such as sustainable forest management, protection of wetlands and conservation of coastal flood defences such as tropical mangrove forests.

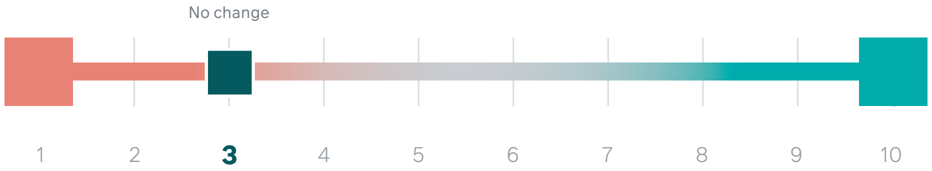
Investors focused on SDG13 naturally target issues addressed by other Goals, such as water security, climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable food systems and circular economy solutions. All have a role in building future resilience to the realities of climate change.

SDG 14: Life Below Water

The world’s largest ecosystem in peril

Metric:

Ocean Health Index



Pollution risks causing ecological collapse

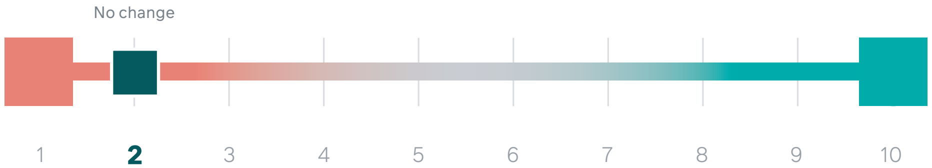
SDG 14 is another goal against which progress has been worryingly absent. The ocean is the planet’s largest ecosystem – and it is critically endangered. It is essential for life on earth – not only as a biological support system, but, in the face of the climate emergency, as a natural carbon sink: the ocean absorbs around ¼ of global annual CO_2 emissions. Aside from risking the ocean's capacity to moderate climate change, pollution, such as agricultural run-off and plastic waste, have caused significant harm: 8-10 million metrics tons of plastic enter the ocean every year and this figure is expected to nearly triple by 2040. Global targets, such as to improve legal protections by 2020, have seen progress but were not met. Marine areas, such as the coast of West Africa, are now on the brink of total ecological collapse due to poor enforcement of environmental protections. One of the central objectives of this year's UN Biodiversity conference (COP15) is to ensure 30% of land and sea areas are protected by 2030.

What investors can do

Despite the bleak picture, there are a multitude of opportunities for impact investors to contribute to solutions. Pollution issues, such as agricultural run-off and plastic waste, can be tackled by approaches which also address other SDGs: by investing in alternatives to single-use plastics, promoting circularity and pursuing environmentally friendly agricultural practices. Illegal fishing and unsustainable fishing practices are a major source of marine ecosystem degradation, driven by growing global consumer demand for fish: identifying companies implementing sustainable tracing practices can help to address this. This can also go hand-in-hand with investment in alternative proteins to replace fish products.

SDG 15: Life on Land

Nature needs a seat at the table



Metric:

Percentage protection of sites important to biodiversity

Nature loss threatens health, the climate and economic growth

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals report 2022 sets out a sobering overview of SDG 15's status, as forest areas continue to shrink by approximately 100 million hectares every year. Additionally, the Red List Index, measuring the extinction risks of species, has deteriorated over the past two decades. Urgent action is required to halt these declines. However, the world has also taken important steps. The Nagoya protocol, a multilateral treaty for the utilisation of genetic resources, has been ratified by 137 parties. This will guide fair and equitable usage of research supporting biodiversity. Furthermore, the Key Biodiversity Areas partnership estimates that on average 46.1% of Key Biodiversity Areas are protected, thus ensuring area-based conservation efforts.

SDG 15 seeks to tackle nature loss, which can exacerbate climate change, endanger human health and cause economic disruption. Contributing to this Goal also supports Climate Action (SDG 13) via the conservation of the natural flood defences provided by terrestrial and marine ecosystems; and rural and indigenous communities will benefit from investments into the natural ecosystems that directly provide their livelihoods. In sum, we are heavily dependent on the services provided for us by Nature, so we need to protect it.

What investors can do

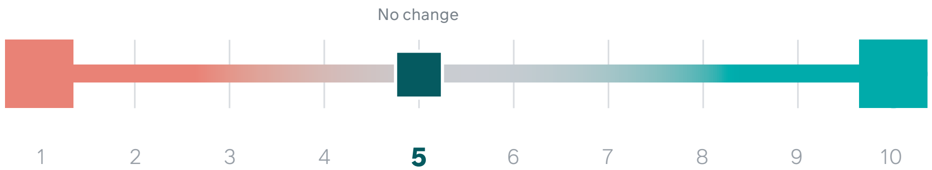
Mainstream investors are starting to incorporate biodiversity in their decision-making, as evidenced by transparency-focused initiatives such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' and the introduction of a forestry section within the CDP disclosure framework. These should provide much needed data for investors about which companies are contributing to biodiversity loss or, by contrast, supporting its conservation and regeneration. With almost 90% of global deforestation due to agricultural expansion, sustainable agriculture investment is vital. The Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform has set out principles and practices for assessing potential investments. And the importance of investor stewardship cannot be overstated: robust engagement with investee companies has a crucial role to play in reversing biodiversity loss.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

An unobtainable ideal?

Metric:

Global Corruption Perception Index Average Country Score



Major setbacks from armed conflict

Ensuring peaceful and inclusive societies, as well as providing access to justice for all, is a huge task and a universal responsibility… one that currently seems a pipe dream. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has clearly derailed this goal, with tens of thousands killed and many more injured and displaced. Violent conflicts have also caused huge loss of life in places such as Syria and Ethiopia, while resurgent nationalist movements are seeing tensions rise in many other places. The impacts of these developments are far-reaching. By the end of 2021, 90 million people had been forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, violence or conflict. During 2022, the war in Ukraine has pushed the number above 100 million for the first time.

The links between other aspects of SDG16, such as human rights and anti-corruption are also important. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2021, which scores 180 countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, more than two thirds of those assessed scored below 50/100, and the average score remained at 43/100. The results show that countries with well-protected civil and political liberties generally control corruption better.

What investors can do

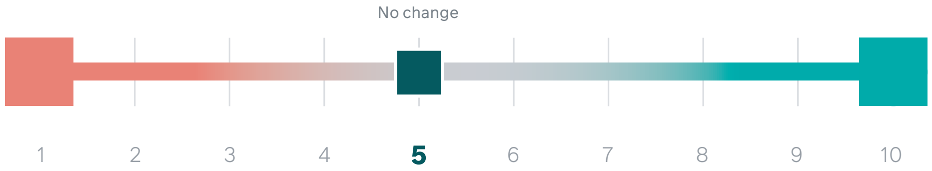
Investors can incorporate transnational principles such as those of the UN Global Compact into their investment processes to address egregious practices such as human rights abuses and labour rights failures. They can also hold investee companies to account on their progress towards the objectives of this Goal, via actively tackling and engaging on issues such as corruption and child labour. There has been some debate among investors about the validity of investing in defence to support SDG16 – while too complex an issue to resolve here, we find it hard to make this case given the contribution of weapons to conflict globally. And recognising climate change as an increasingly influential contributing factor in many conflicts, investor climate action – targeted in an intentionally universal and equitable manner - once again has an important role as a solution.

SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals

The power of cooperation

Metric:

Level of development aid granted to developing countries



Stepping up to help those in need

The UN calls for inclusive partnerships at global, national, regional and local levels, built upon a cohesive vision and shared goals. International cooperation must play a central role in finding sustainable solutions to the multiple challenges represented by the 17 SDGs.

The world's poorest countries are facing record inflation, rising interest rates and looming debt burdens, plus increasingly severe climate impacts and heightened risk of conflict. With competing priorities and limited resources, many are finding it especially hard to recover from the pandemic. In times of such crisis, richer countries must step up to support those in need. Encouragingly, official development assistance reached a new high of 0.3% of donors' gross national income in 2021, largely due to COVID aid. However, this still falls short of the 0.7% target called for by the SDGs.

Beyond development aid, the SDGs call for multiple areas of global action, from assistance in sustainable debt management and investment in the least developed countries, to knowledge sharing in the areas of science, innovation and clean technologies. While many of these fall under the remit of policy makers and civil society, public funding constraints mean that private capital can accelerate the transition to a more sustainable society by helping to close the SDG funding gap.

What investors can do

Impact investing provides an opportunity for collaboration and partnership across the societal spectrum – bringing investors together with actors in the public, policy and corporate spheres to identify and prioritise the world's most pressing challenges and to ensure sufficient funding is allocated to their solutions. Impact investors can further contribute to the global agenda for sustainable development – and support the standards and practices that will act as its guardrails – by aligning their investments with these 17 goals when assessing, measuring and reporting on impact.

Methodology

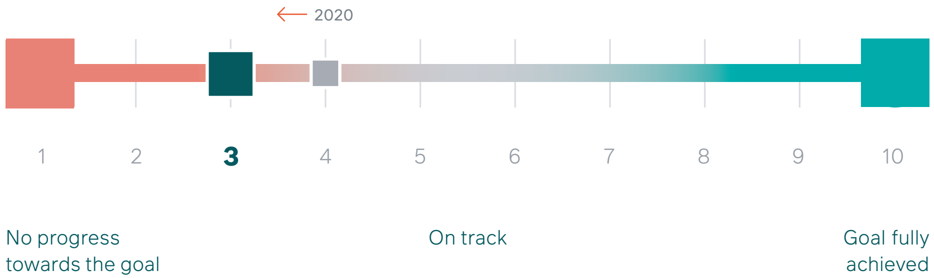
Our SDG scorecard assesses global, year-on-year progress, from a general perspective and through an impact investing lens, towards achieving the UN's 17 SDGs.

Our assessment is based on one key representative indicator per goal. For example, to measure progress across SDG 14 (Life Below Water), we use the Ocean Health Index as our primary metric to determine the score for this goal. We also provide contextual detail and qualitative analysis alongside each score, including key developments, considerations and figures to provide an in-depth insight into how much work is needed worldwide to achieve the UN's 2030 agenda.

On a scale of 1-10, we have allocated a number to each SDG, indicating whether the world is on target, behind schedule or ahead of schedule in terms of progress. An SDG with a score of 5 out of 10, for example, means that we think the world is on track towards delivering that goal.

On our slider, the highlighted square indicates the latest (2021) score, while the faded square shows 2020 score, demonstrating how much (or how little) progress has been made in a year, based on our analysis.

While we support the UN SDGs, we are not associated with the UN and our funds are not endorsed by them.



SDG Scorecard

SDG Description	SDG Number	Metric	Metric 2019	Metric 2020	Metric 2021	2019 Score	2020 Score	2021 Score	YOY Change
No Poverty	SDG 1	Poverty headcount ratio at US$1.90 a day	8.40%	9.1% (Estimated)	9% (Estimated)	4	3	3	0
Zero Hunger	SDG 2	Prevalence of stunting in children under the age of 5	23%	22%	22.50%	4	4	4	0
Good Health and Wellbeing	SDG 3	Countries and territories certified Malaria free	37	39	41	4	4	5	1
Quality Education	SDG 4	Literacy rate – people aged 15-24	86%	87%	91%	4	4	4	0
Gender Equality	SDG 5	Ratio of female to male participation rate	0.65	0.65	0.64	4	4	4	0
Clean Water and Sanitation	SDG 6	% of population using safely managed drinking water services	73.70%	74.30%	75.10% (Estimated using current rate of progress)	4	5	5	0
Affordable and Clean energy	SDG 7	Share of renewables in electricity production	26.20%	28.00%	28.10%	6	6	5	-1
Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG 8	Share of young people who are not in employment, education or training	22.20%	23.3% (Updated from previous assessment)	Data not yet available, but our estimations suggest a high probability of this metric further decreasing in 2021.	4	3	3	0
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	SDG 9	Access to the internet	57.40%	60.10%	63%	6	7	8	1

SDG Description	SDG Number	Metric	Metric 2019	Metric 2020	Metric 2021	2019 Score	2020 Score	2021 Score	YOY Change
Reduced Inequalities	SDG 10	Distribution of wealth	43.40%	45.80%	47.8%	4	3	2	-1
Sustainable Cities and Communities	SDG 11	Annual concentration of particle matter of less than 2 microns in diameter in China	39.1	34.7	32.6	5	6	6	0
Responsible Consumption and Production	SDG 12	Circularity gap	9.1%	8.6%	8,6%	4	3	3	0
Climate Action	SDG 13	Total climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries (OECD, 2022)	US$80.4bn	US$83.3bn	US$83bn (Estimated)	2	3	3	0
Life Below Water	SDG 14	Ocean Health Index – The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under	69 (Updated from previous assessment)	69.2 (Updated from previous assessment)	70.2 (Updated from previous assessment)	3	3	3	0
Life On Land	SDG 15	Percentage protection of sites important to biodiversity	16.50%	16.70%	16.87%	2	2	2	0
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	SDG 16	Global Corruption Perception Index Average Country Score	43/100	43/100	43/100	5	5	5	0
Partnerships for the Goals	SDG 17	The amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of gross national income (GNI) for DAC (Development Assistance Committee) Countries	0.3	0.32	0.33	5	5	5	0

Metric detail and sources

SDG description	SDG number	Metric detail	Metric source
No Poverty	SDG 1	% of population living on <US$1.90 a day.	Poverty trends: global, regional and national – Development Initiatives (devinit.org)
Zero Hunger	SDG 2	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards.	Levels and trends in child malnutrition – The UNICEF/WHO/WB Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (JME) group
Good Health and Well-being	SDG 3	Number of countries and territories certified Malaria free by WHO. Must have achieved 3 consecutive years of 0 indigenous cases to be eligible. Excludes countries where Malaria never existed or disappeared without specific measures.	WHO Global Malaria Programme, Certification of Malaria Information, 1955-2021
Quality Education	SDG 4	The percentage of youths, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.	UNICEF Global database on literacy rate
Gender Equality	SDG 5	Modelled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.	World Employment and Social Outlook | Trends 2022
Clean Water and Sanitation	SDG 6	The percentage of the population using at least a safely managed drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. 2000-2020
Affordable and Clean Energy	SDG 7	% share of renewable energy including wind, solar and hydropower within the global power generation mix.	Renewables in Electricity Production | Statistics Map by Region | Enerdata
Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG 8	The share of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group, by gender.	The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	SDG 9	The percentage of the population who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.	Digital 2022: April Global Statshot Report — DataReportal – Global Digital Insights

SDG description	SDG number	Metric detail	Metric source
Reduced Inequalities	SDG 10	% of wealth controlled by adults with more than USD$1 million wealth.	Global Wealth Report 2022, Credit Suisse
Sustainable Cities and Communities	SDG 11	Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.	World's Most Polluted Countries in 2021 – PM2.5 Ranking | IQAir
Responsible Consumption and Production	SDG 12	Share of cycled materials as part of the total materials input into the global economy every year.	The Circularity Gap Report 2022
Climate action	SDG 13	Total climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries (OECD, 2022). Note, data for 2021 is not yet available. The figure cited in this report is an indicative forecast of climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries in 2021, taking into account possible delays in scaling up climate finance due to a wide range of factors, e.g. macroeconomic conditions, capacity constraints (OECD, 2021).	Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2016-2020 Forward-looking Scenarios of Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2021-2025
Life Below Water	SDG 14	The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens, and rubbish.	2021 Global Ocean Health Index | OHI
Life On Land	SDG 15	% conservation of terrestrial and inland water (Aichi Target: 17% by 2020).	Explore the World's Protected Areas (protectedplanet.net)
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	SDG 16	The CPI scores 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, according to experts and businesspeople. A score of 100 is very "clean", while a score of 0 means that a country is very corrupt.	Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2021
Partnerships for the Goals	SDG 17	Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries.	OECD Net ODA

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