



ENVIRONMENTAL SDGS TOOL COMPENDIUM

Regional Technical Assistance 9245
Supporting Implementation of Environment-Related Sustainable Development Goals
in Asia and the Pacific

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Tools Compendium for the Integration of Environmental Considerations into Policy and Planning Implementation Cycle

Introduction

Objectives and Purpose of this Compendium

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has a responsibility towards the developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asia and the Pacific region in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (i.e. the sustainable development goals or SDGs). Unlike the MDGs that came before, the SDGs are designed with the intent of integration... meaning that the Agenda itself, will only be achieved if these 17 goals are addressed in an integrated way. This view argues for a holistic and integrated approach to development; one that convinces environmental sectors to address non-environment issues, and one that convinces non-environment sectors to address environmental sustainability, and to find common ground and space to work together towards the integrated sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Most, if not all, of the SDGs have environmental sustainability linkages and underpinnings that mean that for their achievement, the environmental goals must also be considered, if not addressed. SDGs 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water), and 15 (life on land) all directly relate to the environmental dimension of the framework, as do a number of others whose targets have strong environmental linkages, such as SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 through the interactions of natural and social systems with economics systems and activities.

As countries in the Asia and Pacific region begin to address the SDGs national and sub-national level, they will need support in implementing the environment-related SDGs (specifically SDGs 12, 14 and 15 plus the environment-related targets of other SDGs) to avoid them being overlooked or being given little real prominence in national development policy and plans compared with other more social and economically focused SDGs. It is recognised that the capacities of countries will need to be strengthened in order to see enhanced integration of these environment-related SDGs into national policies, plans, and programmes. This includes addressing implementation issues, such as strengthening situational analyses and assessments, modelling, statistics, monitoring and evaluation, strategic planning, stakeholder engagement and consultation, developing partnerships, financing, and harnessing science, technology, and innovation, among other areas.

In lieu of these issues surrounding the implementation of the SDG framework, ADB's Environment Thematic Group is implementing a regional technical assistance (TA) 9245: Supporting Implementation of Environment-Related SDGs in Asia and Pacific. As a component of this project, an inventory of best practice models, approaches, frameworks, methods and tools was carried out that can be used for strengthening the consideration of and integration of environment into the policy and planning cycle at a national level. For those undertaking or supporting policy-making and implementation through plans, programmes, projects, etc., having knowledge of which kinds of tools are available to assist and support their efforts is an important factor for success.

It is with this consideration in mind that the TA has produced a Compendium of the tools available to support policymakers, programme officers, field staff and others to strengthen the integration of environmental considerations and goals, specifically goals 12, 14 and 15 into policy formulation and implementation in the Asia and the Pacific region. It is hoped that the compendium and tool briefs, will provide a useful reference for those working on policy and planning within the context of the sustainable development at the national level for the countries of Asia and the Pacific. We have identified a total of 134 tools, which have been organised according to their relevance to the environmental SDGs 12, 14 and 15, and to the SDGs in general; tool typology; tool use classification; and to their application within the policy cycle. Information on the tool developer as well as information on their practical uses through case studies and papers is summarised.

Structure and Organisation of the Tool Compendium

This Compendium provides a review of available tools related to the integration of environment into policy and planning in order to deliver sustainable development in the Asia and Pacific region. In the context of this task, the term 'tools' is interpreted broadly in order to ensure that as wide a range of potential tools and processes as possible is considered that could be used to integrate the environmental considerations of sustainable development into the Policy Cycle.

The Compendium organises the inventoried tools in several ways, so as to allow users to quickly understand and identify potential tools that can be used to assist users in their identified purpose. Thus the Compendium categorises according to the following questions:

1. Which of the SDGs is the tool best suited or applicable for use with?
2. What is the tool type?
3. How is the tool applied in the Integration process?
4. Which tasks or applications can the tool be used for and with?
5. Where in the policy cycle can the tool be effectively applied?

1. SDG Use Categories

There are five SDG application categories identified for which we have organised the 134 tools compiled. These are as follows:

1. Tools relevant to use with all three of the environment-related SDGs (i.e. SDGs 12, 14, 15 and other environment-related targets) - **24 tools**
2. Tools specifically relevant to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) – **20 tools**
3. Tools specifically relevant to SDGs 14 (Life Below Water) & 15 (Life on Land) – **44 tools**
4. Tools that can be applied and used with any and all 17 SDGs – **35 tools**
5. Tools that are supportive of SDG integration process, but are general and applicable to other aims and uses as well – **11 tools**

Each of the individual tools is listed by Name or Title, and includes a hyperlink to the Online source for more information on the tool and/or the tool itself that then can be downloaded from the Internet.

2. Tool Typology

The word 'tool' can mean many different things to different people. A tool is *anything* you use to accomplish a task. It includes all of the above, and more. A framework is also a tool: it is something you use to put a set of structured definitions in place. A methodology is a tool: you use it to think your way to a solution, or to create another tool (like, for example, an indicator, or a systems map). Processes and models are also, of course, tools. PowerPoint files are tools. Teaching games are tools. Even a song can be a tool, if you are using it to accomplish a task.

To assist users with understanding the tool typology of the various tools included in the Compendium, they are classified into one of 4 tool typologies. Some tools straddle typology and can be categorized under as two types. A brief description of the tool typology terminology used in the Compendium is included below.

Framework / Approach

A "framework" is a set of definitions, principles, and often symbols that describes a complex concept. A framework provides definition and structure to the concept. An "approach" is essentially the overall strategy to achieve a targeted outcome or result.

Guidance Tool

Guidance tools are ones that provide an overview and advice on how to go about a task or process. A "process" is something you do in collaboration with other people (i.e., "group process"). Like a methodology, guidance and process are also provide structured sequence of steps, but they are steps designed to help people do something better, which may or may not have a specific result as its purpose.

Methodology

A "Methodology"(or "method") is a logical sequence of steps, to be done in a particular way and in a particular order, to achieve an identified result or outcome. More simply, methodology is like a recipe that can be followed.

Tool

A "Tool" as used in this Compendium is essentially a stand-alone instrument which is used to produce a particular output or outcome. Tools can be used in and with any of the previous tool types described above. Tools of this type can be online portals, statistical and dynamic simulation models, spreadsheets and grids, etc.

3. Tool Integration Application

A third categorization of the tools in the Compendium is based on how each tool facilitates the integration of environmental objectives and concerns into the policy cycle process. We classify the tools into 3 integration categories: Strategic tools; Procedural tools; and Organisational Tools.

Strategic instruments refer to tools which accommodate the *inclusion* of environmental objectives into policy (i.e. integrated policy coherence), regulatory framework and programmes, and ensure consistency with other overarching Strategies and policies to ensure appropriate weighting of environmental goals and objectives against economic and social ones and the allocation of adequate financial resources for environmental integration. These tools often communicate visions, objectives, strategies and the accumulation of knowledge that are supposed to frame reform efforts towards environmental integration, while leaving it to individual the Member States themselves to develop concrete pathways to operationalize them. These tools do not require explicit changes in existing routines, practices or structures, but present opportunities to link with other integration tools and communicate high-level political commitment.

Procedural tools involve a set of assessment procedures, proofing tools and monitoring and reporting systems. Essentially, these tools have the potential to strengthen common procedures, routines and practices in policy-making, and according to some, have the highest potential for policy innovation in terms of environmental integration. However, the use of these tools often face the strongest political resistance and bear relatively high administrative costs, therefore, their formalisation and institutionalisation in the policy-making process will be insufficient unless capacities and knowledge are developed and harnessed towards ensuring their effective application in practice.

Organisational tools refer to wider governance changes, which often involve changes in institutional structures, enforcement of the partnership principle and stakeholder engagement and consultations. The potential of these tools lies in the opportunity for strengthening the position of environmental actors, provide opportunities for formation of collaborative networks, and engage with new environmentally focused stakeholders.

Note: The three types of tools are not mutually exclusive, but should be seen as complementary and reinforcing of each other. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy for environmental integration into a cohesive policy cycle would require a mix of the different types of instruments and a particular effort into implementing them in practice.

4. Tool Use Classification

The tools in this Compendium are also classified by the way a tool can be applied and used to achieve a specific result or outcome. We have identified 17 different task applications / use classifications.

1. **Visioning & Backcasting;** Visioning is the development of a plan, goal, or vision for the future; a method of analysing alternative futures; Backcasting involves working backward from a desired future end-point or set of goals to the present to determine the physical feasibility of that particular future and the policy measures required to reach that end point.

2. **Situational Analysis & Assessment** looks at information and data needed to plan programmes and initiatives. A situation analysis is a key foundation for any sound intervention as it helps to ensure a programme's relevance and to find out the best course of action (e.g. strategies, entry points, partnerships) by learning about stakeholder attitudes and practices; identifying what has already been done to address specific issues, and what results and lessons were obtained, as well as who the main actors have been and who might be key to engage. In addition to ensuring the appropriateness of the intervention to the local context, carrying out a situational analysis will help avoid duplication of efforts.
3. **Static Inter-linkage Analysis** involves identifying and analyzing the causal connections, or linkages, between the 17 SDGs, but also looking at the system-wide inter-linkages in knowledge development, policy analysis, norm-setting and operational functions in order to develop a strategic perspective for common action. This helps to link one's activities to the interrelated activities of others, as well as to the development strategies of governments and other development actors, providing an instrument for achieving coherent sustainable development efforts at national, regional and global levels, through mapping of efforts, monitoring of outcomes, identifying gaps and opportunities, and making recommendations for greater effectiveness of outcomes.
4. **Dynamic Simulation & Modeling** involves the use of a computer program to model the time varying behavior of a system, and to provide the framework and procedure for qualitative and quantitative description, exploration and analysis of the systems in terms of their processes, information boundaries and strategies, facilitating dynamics and outputs.
5. **Barrier and Bottleneck Identification and Analysis** looks at the enabling factors that either constrain or advance the achievement of desired outcomes for sustainable development. It is based on the principle that certain conditions or determinants need to be fulfilled in order to achieve effective outcomes.
6. **Strategic Planning** is used to set priorities, focus energy and resources, strengthen operations, ensure that key actors and other stakeholders are working toward common goals, establish agreement around intended outcomes/results, and assess and adjust direction in response to a changing environment.
7. **Innovation for Development** is about identifying more effective solutions that add value for the stakeholders involved in development challenges, including citizens, communities, companies, governments, etc. For example, innovative approaches might include setting up an innovation lab with government for system re-design; incorporating data revolution technology to implement and monitor the SDGs; exploring emerging and alternative sources of financing to deepen and diversify the resourcing and implementation of the SDGs.
8. **Budgeting** is the process of setting revenue and expense targets for a specific period of time, with the budget resulting from the process being used to plan and control the allocation of resources. It is a projection (forecast) of what will happen financially if certain strategies and decisions are implemented, and can be used as a tool for deciding which activities will be chosen for a future time period.
9. **Investment and Financing: Investing** is the act of committing money or capital to an endeavor (a business, project, technology, etc.), with the expectation of obtaining a financial value-added return; i.e. profit. **Investing** also can include the amount of time you put into the study of a prospective programme. **Financing**, on the other hand, involves obtaining funds to start and operate or implement a programme, project or

activities. For example, issuing bonds and repaying the debt is a financing activity that involves creditors while paying cash dividends is a financing activity that involves investors.

- 10. Stakeholder Engagement** is the process by which people and/or groups and organisations who may be affected by a development decisions, or can influence the implementation of these decisions are consulted and involved in the decision-making process at some level.
- 11. Scenario building** involves the development of a story which is based on the analysis and understanding of current and historic trends and events. It includes a consistent description of possible future situations. The development of sets of narrative **scenarios** helps to identify possible pathways towards a vision of the future.
- 12. Risk Assessment** – describes the overall process or method where hazards and risk factors that have the potential to cause harm (hazard identification) are identified and analysed and evaluated for level or extent of a particular risk associated with that activity or hazard (risk analysis, and risk evaluation) to determine appropriate ways to eliminate the hazard, or control the risk when the hazard cannot be eliminated (risk control).
- 13. Training & Capacity Development: Training** focuses on providing skills for specific challenge or problems (e.g. using a tool, method or equipment). **Capacity development** encompasses a whole range of activities designed to empower individuals and institutions (including the analysis of policy contexts, awareness building, institutional adjustments, policy research, policy immersion and more_.
- 14. Consensus Building** is a facilitated process that allows for various stakeholders (parties with an interest in the problem or issue) to work together to develop a mutually acceptable solution.
- 15. Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising: Strategic Communications** is the purposeful use of communication by an organization to fulfill its mission. It means creating clear goals and understanding how a certain set of audience attitudes, behaviors, or perceptions will support those objectives. Awareness Raising means fostering communication and information exchange in order to improve mutual understanding to bring about the necessary change in attitudes and behaviour.
- 16. Indicator Development & Measurement** is the process of selecting a marker of accomplishment/progress that is a specific, observable, and measuring the accomplishment or change that shows the progress made toward achieving a specific output or outcome in a logic model or work plan.
- 17. Data Management, Reporting & Verification - Data management** is an administrative process that includes acquiring, validating, storing, protecting, and processing required data to ensure the accessibility, reliability, and timeliness of the data for its users. **Reporting** means documentation intended to inform all interested parties, including information on methodologies, assumptions and data. **Verification** means specific procedures or expert reviews used to verify the quality of the data and estimates.

5. Integration into Policy & Plans (Following a Policy Cycle Analysis)

The **policymaking process** refers to the actions taken by government (i.e. its legal decisions) that are intended to solve problems and improve the quality of life for its citizens. Policymaking is not typically a linear process. Different policy participants may also enter into a policy process at its different stages deploying different “building blocks” of analytical and process-related tools. The policy cycle describes the way in which an issue develops from initial ideas, through implementation phases to fruition, evaluation and the framing of new agendas. For this TA, we see it consisting of 4 main phases, namely, Issues identification and framing; policy formulation and drafting, implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Using the policy cycle is useful for analyzing the development of a policy item. It is used in this tool Compendium to help identify where the selected environmental integration tools maybe be applied and used in the formulation and implementation of national sustainable Development policy and plans.

In the Compendium we have also classified the tools by where in the policy cycle each tool can be applied. Many of them can be applied at multiple times in the policy cycle, depending on the designed purpose, process and desired results. The four policy cycle phases which the tools are matched to are described here.

Issue identification and Framing - Most social, economic and environmental problems have multiple dimensions which need to be thoroughly understood so that multiple policy measures may be coordinated among government and other stakeholders. Agenda setting is part of this process; i.e. identifying a list of issues or problems (including potential opportunities, which may be missed without policy interventions) to which government officials, and people outside of the government closely associated with those officials, are paying some serious attention at any given time. Additionally, issue identification and framing involves framing the issue in sustainability terms; harmonising the interests of different stakeholders; managing the entry of an issue onto the agenda; and identifying the policy leverage points.

Formulation and Drafting (Drafting and Approval) is the process of generating policy options in response to a problem or issue included in the political or policy agenda (in this case implementation of the SDG framework). In this process, policy formulators – both inside and outside of the government – identify, refine, and formalise policy options to prepare the ground for decision-making, whereby a government decision-maker or an official decision-making body selects a course of action or non-action among a small set of policy options identified at the policy formulation stage with a view towards policy implementation. Involves exploring a variation of options or alternative courses of action available for addressing the problem.

Implementation - Policy Implementation is the stage in the policy process where policy action occurs to address a recognized policy problem. At this stage, the design of a policy proposal is put into effect and the policy is executed by respective administrative agencies. Tasks within this stage can include: designing the implementation framework, including the overall responsibilities and resource allocations to different actors; modifying organizational structures; Identifying network capacities necessary for implementation; building legitimacy by raising awareness of need for reform developing concrete plans, performance expectations and accountability, and creating and carrying out of do-able activities.

- **Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting** is the stage in the policy cycle that refers to the effort to monitor and determine how a policy has fared during implementation from a sustainable development perspective. This stage examines the means employed, the objectives served, and the effects caused in implementation. Activities carried out in monitoring, evaluation and reporting include: specifying the type, scope, and criteria of evaluation; collecting data and isolating policy effects; conducting participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and ensuring policy learning. The results and recommendations from evaluation are fed back into further rounds of policymaking.

Other Information Provided in the Compendium

In addition to the different categories and classification of the tools, the Compendium provides information for each of the tools in relation to...

- Requirements for use of the tool (i.e. whether the tool is free access, or requires license and particular technical requirements);
- Application to specific environment-related SDGs, and targets;
- Practical experience that has been documented in terms of development, testing and full application, particularly through case studies. Where there are documented case studies available online, hyperlinks are provided to steer users to the appropriate site for accessing them.

SDG 12, 14, 15 Relevant Policy & Planning Integration Tools (including other environment-related SDG targets) (24 Tools)

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>CLEW (Climate – Land use – Energy- Water)</p> <p>Developed by: Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Sweden in cooperation with the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>CLEW (Climate, Land, Energy and Water) is a framework for integrated assessment of resource systems using quantitative tools. CLEW systematically quantifies trade-offs associated with actions aimed at meeting development goals (specifically energy, food, and water supply) and their impact on the climate, water and environment. The model quantifies resource use with calculations based on collected data, assumptions and user-defined scenarios. Importantly, the model is not limited to internal or national effects but also includes external changes induced through energy imports or exports and land use change. The visualization allows the analysis of interlinkages between climate, energy, land and water at global level through the direct “side-by-side” comparison of different scenarios that are selected from a dropdown menu. Scenarios can be compared based on: 1) Baseline Scenario, 2) 4°C Scenario, 3) 2°C Scenario, 4) Carbon Tax Scenario.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Framework and Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Dynamic Simulation & Modeling • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement 	Issue identification and Framing	Open Source, Requires Computer and Internet Access	CLEW is primarily focused on Energy (SDG 7) and Water (SDG 6), but also brings in land use, which links with SDG 12, 14 and 15.	A pioneering pilot assessment of the CLEWD nexus in Mauritius has shown the practical benefits of integrated analysis for policymaking. The assessment of the nexus has helped in identifying innovative policy that avoids costly mistakes of isolated sectoral policymaking. FAO and LIPHE4 (a spin-off of the Autonomous University of Barcelona) have developed a Multi-Scale Integrated Analysis of Societal and Ecosystem Metabolism approach to assess ‘nexus’ problems in Mauritius, the Punjab region of India, and South Africa. UNECE supported the creation of a task force under the UNECE Water Convention which aims to support CLEWD applications for river basins.
<p>Food-Water-Energy (FWE) Nexus Approach</p> <p>Developed by: Unknown</p>	<p>The FWE-Nexus serves as a conceptual approach to describe and aid in addressing complex interrelationships associated with coupled human-natural systems at local, regional, and global scales. The nexus serves as an analytical tool to understand the interplay between natural systems and their human dimensions. Envisioning their interconnections as a ‘nexus’ aids in decision-making that span particular objectives, production and</p>	<p>Tool typology: Framework with associated tools.</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage 	Issue identification and Framing	Open Source	Relevant to SDG 2, 6 14, 15	There are many case studies presented online at: https://www.water-energy-food.org/resources/implementation-and-case-studies/ , which over Latin America and Asia predominantly.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	consumption pathways, and regulatory modes.	Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic Simulation & Modeling • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement 				
Integrated Ecosystem Assessments: Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: A Manual for Assessment Practitioners Developed by: UN Environment (UNEP) and UNDP	The Manual is a “how-to” guide about conducting an assessment of the consequences of ecosystem change for people. It presents methods for public-sector decision makers to use information on ecosystem services to strengthen economic and social development policies and strategies. The manual contains detailed guidance on conceptual frameworks, assessing status and trends of ecosystems, developing and using scenarios, assessing policy options and the process for establishing, designing and running an ecosystem assessment.	Tool typology: Approach / Guidance Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Scenario building • Strategic Planning • Strategic Communication and Awareness building • Indicator development and measurement • Data management, reporting and verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & framing • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Free Access / Open Source	The Integrated Ecosystems Assessment Manual is particularly aligned with SDGs 14 and 15, as well as additional targets such as 2.4, 2.5, 6.3, and 6.6	The Manual builds on the experiences and lessons learned from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) global assessment and from over 30 sub-global assessment initiatives at a range of scales, including local, national and regional assessments). The multi-scale component of the MA have been conducted in Brazil, Canada, the Caribbean Sea, Central Asia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Fiji, the Hindu Kush-Himalayas, India, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Southern Africa (including Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and Norway.

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<p>Achieving National and Sectoral Development Priorities: The Use of Integrated Environmental Assessment Tools for Improved MEA Implementation</p> <p>Developed by: IISD (International Institute for Sustainable Development)</p>	<p>The training modules and workshop described in the Manual present a sequence of six hands-on working sessions, each representing a critical step in clarifying future desired outcomes for MEA implementation. Each session features a specific Integrated Environmental Assessment tool that demonstrates the relevance of the MEA to national and sectoral development priorities and the important synergies among MEAs. The sessions and featured tools Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify Focal MEAs, Status and Linkages with Development Priorities - Features an MEA Priorities Mapping Tool designed to help demonstrate the relevance of an MEA to national development priorities by identifying the ecosystem services supported by the MEA and exploring how these services each advance human well-being. • Identify Synergies Among Focal MEAs — features an MEA Synergies Mapping Tool designed to help illustrate the commonalities among the various MEAs that have been ratified by a country, and thus increase the efficiency of implementation efforts. • Articulate Desired Future Outcomes — provides guidance for identifying key progress indicators and targets related to future MEA outcomes. An MEA Challenge Scenario is set for the future, recognizing the synergies among MEAs and their relevance to national development priorities. • Identify Portfolio of MEA Policies for Achieving Future Outcomes — Features a Policy Mapping Tool that uses the DPSIR analysis framework to inventory the key policies in support of a specific MEA, identify major gaps, and make recommendations for 	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Training Manual</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Training & Capacity Development • Risk Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting 	Free Access / Open Source	The Integrated Ecosystems Assessment Training Manual is particularly aligned with SDGs 12, 14 and 15, as well as additional targets such as 2.4, 2.5, 6.3, and 6.6	The Training Manual was developed for use with a workshop held in Paramaribo, Suriname from March 29 – April 1, 2011. Specific MEAs of focus for illustration of the use of integrated environmental assessment tools during the workshop will include the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean, the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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	<p>achieving the desired future MEA outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess Risks and Opportunities and Improve and Adapt as Necessary — Features a Policy Stress Testing Tool to help identify the MEA implementation risks and opportunities under different plausible future scenarios • Prepare MEA Policy Planning Brief — Compilation worksheet all of their results from the workshop into an MEA Policy Brief designed to help politicians and policy-makers understand (with supporting evidence) the importance of successful MEA implementation for advancing national development priorities. 					
<p>Mainstreaming Environment and Climate for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development: The Interactive Handbook to Strengthen Planning and Budgeting Processes</p> <p>Developed by: Poverty-Environment Initiative—a joint program of UNDP and UN Environment</p>	<p>This handbook provides guidance and tools for policymakers and practitioners to mainstream pro-poor ENR and climate objectives into development policies, plans, budgets and implementation programmes at the national, subnational and sectoral levels. It guides the work of the Poverty-Environment Initiative—a joint global programme of UNDP and UN Environment. It sets out a programmatic approach to poverty environment mainstreaming that includes arrangement of mutually reinforcing activities and outputs aimed at addressing causes of ENR unsustainability. The handbook's core chapters are organized as follows:</p> <p>Chapter 2: Why Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Climate Concerns Matter Chapter 3: Politics of Mainstreaming Chapter 4: Mainstreaming into Planning Processes Chapter 5: Mainstreaming into Budgeting Processes Chapter 6: Mainstreaming into Sector Strategies</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier & Bottleneck Identification and Analysis • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Investment & Financing • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Monitoring, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Free Access / Open Source	Mainstreaming Environment and Climate for Poverty Reduction and SD Handbook is applicable to all of the environmental SDGs (12, 14, 15 and environment related targets found with other SDGs)	It guides the work of the Poverty-Environment Initiative—a joint global programme of UNDP and UN Environment (UNEP) now operating in 20 countries, and soon to be succeeded by a new global programme, Poverty-Environment Action for SDGs.

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	and Sub-national Planning Chapter 7: Mainstreaming into National Monitoring Processes Chapter 8: Mainstreaming into Management of Private Investment The target audience for the handbook consists primarily of practitioners at the national, subnational (regional, district, municipal) and sectoral levels, and champions of the mainstreaming process.	Reporting & Verification				
International Guidebook of Environmental Finance Tools Developed by: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	The International Guidebook of Environmental Finance Tools provides guidance on developing and implementing the most commonly used, widely applicable, and potentially high-impact environmental finance tools. The Guidebook takes a sector approach (as opposed to tool focused) to the analysis because financial decisions tend to be based within a sectoral context. The sectors included in the Guidebook are sustainable agriculture, sustainable forestry, protected areas, and pro-poor energy access. It aims to define and analyse the primary tools that are already in use and that can be applied globally to advance sustainable development. The tools explored in the Guidebook have been successfully applied to protect the environment and promote pro-poor and predominantly rural development. The Guidebook is intended for decision-makers and practitioners in government, NGOs and industry who are considering how best to develop and apply financial tools for environmental management in developing economies.	Tool typology: Approach / Guidance Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: Investment and Financing	Implementation	Open Source	This guidebook can be applied to all three Environmental SDGs (12, 14, 15) and environment related targets in other SDGs.	The Guidebook uses over 100 case studies from 30 developing countries across 4 sectors: pro-poor energy, protected areas, sustainable agriculture and sustainable forestry.
Framework for the Development of	The FDES is a multipurpose conceptual and statistical framework that is comprehensive and integrative in nature and marks out the scope of environment statistics. It provides an organizing	Tool typology: Framework Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, 	Open source / countries will need to involve, through inter-	The FDES framework is relevant and aligned with the	The FDES have been used independently by countries, as a basis for capacity building and technical assistance by UNSD and partner

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<p>Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)</p> <p>Developed by: UN Statistical Division (UNSD)</p>	<p>structure to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics at the national level that are relevant for policy analysis and decision-making by applying it to crosscutting issues such as climate change or water management. Within the FDES a Core Set of Environment Statistics has been identified to guide countries in the development of their environment statistics programmes. The Core Set is complemented with a wider set of environment statistics that can be implemented in a flexible and incremental fashion depending on countries' resources and priorities. FDES is relevant to and recommended for use by countries at any stage of development. However, its primary objective is to guide countries at early stages in the development of their environment statistics programmes.</p>	<p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<p>Reporting, Verification</p>	<p>governmental panel or committee of the 3 main government actors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Statistical Offices or Institutes, 2) Environment and other environmentally relevant line Ministries or authorities; and 3) National experts and researchers with extensive and in depth knowledge of environment. 	<p>environment SDGs (12, 14, 15) and environment related targets of other SDGs</p>	<p>agencies, and has also been used by consultants assisting countries / regions/ sub- regions to develop and strengthen environment statistics. Countries more recently developing their environment statistics programmes are using its structure and guidance to organize their own statistical databases and compendia of environment statistics (following the same components, sub-components, etc.)</p> <p>To learn more about the use and application of the FDES at the national level go to this link.</p>
<p>Green Finance Catalyzing Facility (GFCCF)</p> <p>Developed by: Asian Development Bank (ADB)</p>	<p>The Green Finance Catalyzing Facility (GFCCF) is a practical and implementable guidance tool, applicable to the context of the Asia and Pacific region with respect to the region's development demands, priorities, and institutional capacities. It incorporates lessons from green and leveraged finance approaches. The publication is structured into four interrelated parts, with each part aiming to identify key learnings based on an analysis of green finance literature and experiences from infrastructure financing in the Asia and Pacific region over the last decade. These are:</p> <p>Part A: The Green Finance Priority Part B: The Green Bankability Conundrum Part C: The Emerging Lessons from Green</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Budgeting Investment and Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Open Source</p>	<p>The GFCCF is relevant and aligned with the environment SDGs (12, 14, 15) and environment related targets of other SDGs, and can be used with other social and economic SDGs to facilitate linkages to environment.</p>	<p>Sixteen examples of green finance initiatives and 34 examples of green finance projects are illustrated in the appendices.</p>

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	<p>Finance Initiatives Part D: The Green Finance Catalyzing Facility (GFCF)</p> <p>The Green Finance Catalyzing Facility (GFCF) has been conceptualized to create a national or regional green finance vehicle which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly catalyze a pool of bankable green infrastructure projects in a specific country, through, • Assisting projects in creating both financially bankable as well as environmentally sustainable models, with timebound green targets, by utilizing, • Concessional sovereign and development finance to mitigate risks, linked to, • Clear conditionalities for both, achieving green indicators and crowding in a blend of private sector finance at the project level, as well as, • Accessing private sector finance at the pooled GFCF vehicle level itself, while strengthening a country's green growth policies and leveraging structures, allowing a gradual reduction on national level fiscal burdens from external debt. 					
<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</p> <p>Developed by: SEA evolved out of the field of EIA; many SEA advocates were</p>	<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a method of considering and broadly evaluating the likely impact of a public plan, programme or strategy on the environment. SEA process provides for a high level of protection of the environment and to promote sustainable development by contributing to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of specified Policy, Plans and Programmes (PPP). A meaningful SEA can challenge those responsible for</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance, Approach and Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Approval • Planning 	<p>Open Source Process</p>	<p>SEA is a tool is particularly focused on environment indicators aligned with SDGs 12, 14, 15 and other environment related targets</p>	<p>Most SEA has been applied at the Planning and Programme side of the PPP continuum but not with policies making. However, a number of countries, including Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, and New Zealand, have implemented procedures to incorporate environmental consideration into the design of public policies. The World Bank as published a comprehensive guidance document</p>

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<p>EIA specialists who believed that assessments at the level of policies, plans, and programs could overcome the limitations of assessments conducted for individual projects.</p>	<p>preparing plans to identify and explore alternative approaches and different options, and highlighting the best options for the environment. It can help to avoid, or minimise any negative environmental impacts and enhance positive ones. EIA, from which SEA derived from, is primarily applied at the Project end of Policy, after policy, programme and planning decisions have been made. An EIA requires decision makers to account for environmental values in their decisions and to justify those decisions in light of detailed environmental studies and public comments on the potential environmental impacts.</p>	<p>& Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Consensus Agreement • Strategic Communication & Awareness 				<p>on SEA for Policies: An Instrument for Good Governance (2008) that includes numerous case studies of its use globally as well as a report entitled: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations and Strategic Environmental Assessment Requirements Practices and Lessons Learned in East and Southeast Asia UNECE has published a Resource Manual to Support Application of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2012); The Manual: Highlights the main requirements of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Protocol); Outlines the key issues for applying the Protocol in practice; and Provides materials for training and capacity-development programmes supporting application of the Protocol</p>
<p>Handbook on SEA for Cohesion Policy 2007-2013</p> <p>Developed by: Greening Regional Development Programmes Network</p>	<p>The Handbook is meant to provide information, resources and procedural guidance to those who require it in order to carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Cohesion Policy programming documents. The Handbook illustrates the benefits that sound environmental assessment can provide to Cohesion Policy plans and programmes, and by extension to regional development overall. The overall objective of the handbook is to promote and enable the use of SEA for the integration of environmental concerns and considerations into plans and programmes prepared for Cohesion Policy 2007-2013. Its main message is that environmental assessment, specifically SEA, is a key tool for “greening” plans and programmes,</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting 	<p>Free Access / Open Source</p>	<p>The Handbook for SEA Cohesion Policy is directly applicable to SDG 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, and 15.</p>	<p>The Handbook builds upon the guidance outlined in the Handbook on Environmental Assessment of Regional Development Plans and EU Structural Funds Programmes (European Commission DG Environment, 1998). The Handbook also makes use of more recent practical experience in applying SEA to Cohesion Policy programmes from around the EU. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish methodology contained in: Environmental Assessment of Structural Programming 2007-2013: Guide for Planning Managers,

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	<p>and for improving their overall logic, consistency and chances for success within the overall Cohesion Policy objectives. Within this objective, the Handbook aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recommend a practical procedure and methodology for undertaking SEA within the programming process for Cohesion Policy; • clarify the purpose and process of SEA and explain its role within the Cohesion Policy programming process; • enable authorities to understand SEA as a tool to strengthen the programming process and not as a burden or a complication; • promote the use of public consultations to strengthen the evaluation and the programming process overall. <p>The Handbook is meant for use by different stakeholders in the programming process in the EU Member States: planning or development authorities in charge of the Cohesion Policy programming process; competent environmental authorities; and the SEA expert teams which carry out the assessments of plans and programmes. This, however, does not preclude others from referring to and learning from this handbook outside of the EU.</p>	<p>analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement 				<p>(Ministry of Environment of Spain, Draft November 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience with SEA of Structural Funds programming documents for the period 2004-2006 in the new EU • Member States (e.g. SEA of National Development Plans in the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia, Estonia in 2003 and assessment of selected operational programmes in Hungary, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic in 2003) • Lessons learned from the UNEP pilot project on Integrated Assessment and Planning for Sustainable Development, undertaken for the National Development Plan of the Czech Republic, 2005 • The UK guidance manual: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, September 2005 <p>Recent work on application of SEA and sustainability assessments in local development planning in the UK.</p>
Resource Manual to Support Application of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2012)	<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a method of considering and broadly evaluating the likely impact of a public policy, plan, programme or strategy on the environment. A meaningful SEA can help to avoid, or minimise any negative environmental impacts and enhance positive ones. <u>EIA</u>, from which SEA derived from, is primarily applied at the Project end of Policy, after policy, programme and planning decisions have been made. The Resource Manual to Support Application of the</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance, Approach and Methodology</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • 	<p>Open Source Process</p>	<p>SEA is a tool is particularly focused on environment indicators aligned with SDGs 12, 14, 15 and other environment related targets</p>	<p>Most SEA has been applied at the Planning and Programme side of the PPP continuum but not with policies making. However, a number of countries, including Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, and New Zealand, have implemented procedures to incorporate environmental consideration into the design of public policies. The World Bank as published a comprehensive guidance document</p>

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<p>Developed by: UNECE</p>	<p>Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2012) highlights the main requirements of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Protocol) as well as outlining the key issues for applying the Protocol in practice; and providing materials for training and capacity-development programmes supporting application of the Protocol. Manual is expected to be used by those who want to learn about the Protocol and the theory of its application, including Government and other officials working on the application of the Protocol, practitioners carrying out Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and stakeholders wishing to participate in the SEA process.</p>	<p>& Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Consensus Agreement • Training & Capacity Development <p>Strategic Communication & Awareness</p>				<p>on SEA for Policies: An Instrument for Good Governance (2008) that includes numerous case studies of its use globally as well as a report entitled: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations and Strategic Environmental Assessment Requirements Practices and Lessons Learned in East and Southeast Asia</p>
<p>Environmental Performance Review (EPR) UNECE</p> <p>Developed by: Committee on Environmental Policy of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).</p>	<p>An Environmental Performance Review (EPR) is a voluntary assessment carried out by UNECE with the assistance of outside experts, is an assessment of the progress a country has made in reconciling its environmental and economic targets and in meeting its international environmental commitments. EPRs also evaluate progress made by governments in meeting their international commitments on environment and sustainable development By providing concrete, tailor-made, recommendations, the EPR reports assist countries to reconcile their economic and social development with environmental protection. An EPR can be used to evaluate progress made by governments in meeting their international commitments on environment and sustainable development such as the SDGs.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Process & Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Scenario Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	<p>EPRs are carried out under the auspices of the Committee on Environmental Policy of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).</p>	<p>The EPR indicators are aligned with SDGs 6, 11, 12, 14, and 15.</p>	<p>Example EPR reports for various countries can be found online, such as Republic of Korea, Spain, Morocco, etc.</p>

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<p>The Green Economy Toolbox</p> <p>Developed by UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)</p>	<p>The UNECE Green Economy Toolbox is a practical one-stop tool providing information and guidance on the green economy. The toolbox offers numerous UNECE tools, such as guidelines and policy recommendations, from the areas of environmental protection, energy, education, finance, housing, innovation, standards or transport to support the transformation to the green economy. It allows searching for different purposes, such as environmental protection, social inclusiveness and economic development, as well as sectors, such as energy, housing, health, finance, forest, transport or industry. Also, the toolbox contains different categories of tools, such as on legislation, norms and standards, training and measurement. Hence, the toolbox can contribute in multiple ways to achieving green economy.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Online Information Platform & Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Investment & Financing • Stakeholder Engagement • Risk Assessment • Training & Capacity Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data management, reporting and verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	<p>Computer and access/permission to access satellite images or aerial photographs. GIS software is readily available for licensed use. Training and expertise are required however.</p>	<p>GIS and Remote Sensing are very useful tools for monitoring most of the targets of SDG 12, 14, and 15, as well as other select SDG environment targets.</p>	<p>The Green Economy toolbox includes numerous tools and case studies for all aspects of environmental policy, planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation and reporting in different sectors, and from different regions and countries.</p>
<p>GIS & Remote Sensing (Integrated approach)</p>	<p>Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer-based information system tool for input, management, analysis, and output of geographic data and information. GIS systems are important tools for managing natural and</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and framing • Implementation 	<p>Open Source/ Expertise in statistics</p>	<p>SEEA is applicable to all of the three environmental SDGs – 12, 14,</p>	<p>The Landsat MSS, TM, Spot and IRS have had wide application in natural resource management, primarily in the inventory and measurement of natural resources, as well as monitoring</p>

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<p>Developed by: The European Space Agency (ESA) and ADB work together on the Earth Observation for a Transforming Asia and Pacific (EOTAP).</p> <p>The Suitability Mapper</p> <p>Developed by: World Resource Institute (WRI) and Sekala</p>	<p>other resources at all scales ranging from local to global. GIS capabilities include the overlay of information provided by different thematic maps according to user-specified logic as well as derivative map outputs. The efficiency and accuracy of data are improved when remote sensing data products and GIS are used together. Spatial tools such as the Global Positioning System (GPS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) for storing and analysing spatial data can help to inform policy and planning decisions in regards to environmental management associated with different development sector plans.</p> <p>One useful tool for Southeast Asia is the Sustainability Mapper. The Suitability Mapper enables users to identify potentially suitable sites for sustainable palm oil production. This publically available online application allows users to replicate or customize the desktop portion of a method developed under Project POTICO for identifying potentially apposite areas for sustainable palm oil in Indonesia, and to identify priority sites for further investigation in the field.</p>	<p>Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Risk Assessment • Data management, reporting and verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 		<p>15, and other environment related targets.</p>	<p>change. ADB has recently published a study of the use of Earth Observation in a number of Asia and Pacific countries. Some specific GIS applications are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.wri.org/resources/maps/suitability-mapper • http://developers.globalforestwatch.org/ • https://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/smart-infrastructure-planner-beta <p>For the Sustainability Mapper tool methodology see the Technical Document. For additional notes on methodology and applications, see our publication How to Identify Degraded Land for Sustainable Palm Oil in Indonesia.</p> <p>Also see a related map, the Forest Cover Analyzer, which enables users to assess forest cover change and risks related to sustainable palm oil production in areas of their choice in Kalimantan, Indonesia</p>
<p>SEEA</p> <p>Developed by: It has been produced and is released under the auspices of the United Nations, the European Commission, the FAO, OECD, the</p>	<p>The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) is a statistical framework tool consisting of a comprehensive set of tables and accounts, which guides the compilation of consistent and comparable statistics and indicators for policymaking, analysis and research. SEEA brings together economic and environmental information into a common framework to measure the condition of the environment, the contribution of the environment to the economy and the impact of the economy on the environment. The SEEA contains an</p>	<p>Tool typology: Framework & Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Open Source/ Expertise in statistics</p>	<p>SEEA is applicable to all of the three environmental SDGs – 12, 14, 15, and other environment related targets.</p>	<p>SEEA Applications and Extensions provides potential compilers and users of SEEA based environmental-economic accounts with material to show how this information can be used in decision making, policy review and formulation, analysis and research. SEEA Applications and Extensions is intended to provide a bridge between compilers and analysts allowing each to recognise the potential uses and the related measurement considerations.</p>

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IMF and the World Bank Group.	internationally agreed set of standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables to produce internationally comparable statistic. SEEA supports understanding the interactions between the economy and the environment, and for describing stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets. It puts statistics on the environment and its relationship to the economy at the core official statistics. The SEEA-Central Framework reflects the evolving needs of its users, new developments in environmental- economic accounting and advances in methodological research. The SEEA Central Framework is complemented by two other publications, namely SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting and SEEA Applications and Extensions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 				The System of Environmental-Economic Accounts for Water (SEEA-Water) and the International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRWS), adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), provide the conceptual framework for monitoring progress towards water policy objectives in countries and on an international scale. The UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) reached out to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to produce a briefing note aiming for a better understanding of international methodological standards for water which have been developed by the broader social, political and economic issues affecting the use and allocation of water resources.
Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform - Green Policies Map Developed by: UN DESA	The Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform provides users with a map and a searchable, interactive global database of green economy policies and other initiatives at national and local levels. It was developed as an information resource in the lead up to Rio+20, and since then has been continually fed with new green economy policies and initiatives worldwide. Many of the initiatives and best practices in policy design and implementation are uploaded directly into the database by member states, international organizations and major groups through the online voluntary initiative registration form. It presents a real-time overview of green economy policies and initiatives at the national and local levels, and facilitates sharing of knowledge and best practices among countries.	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational Use Classification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training & Capacity Development • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting 	Open Source / Computer and Internet Connection	The SD Knowledge Platform – Green Policies Map provides examples of national and local policies aligned with all of the environment SDG 12, 14, 15 and other SDG environment specific targets.	The SD Knowledge Platform collects and hosts, as an archived online library resource, reports, meeting minutes, tools, etc. from countries around the world that document their progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

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<p>Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)</p> <p>Developed by: ESSAT was developed through experience and suggestions of collaborating countries' work in the field of environment statistics, with assistance from UNSD in 2012.</p>	<p>The Environmental Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT) helps countries improve their ability to assess their baseline with respect to national environment statistics. It is a means for them to assess current position and sets a basis from which to build capacities to produce environment statistics in support of the FDES. It consists of an assessment and comparison of the Basic Set of Environment Statistics (458 statistics) contained in the FDES with, inter alia, available national environment statistics, environmental policy objectives and reporting requirements/user requests.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Stakeholder Engagement • Development & Data Management • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Open source</p>	<p>This tool is particularly focused on environment indicators aligned with SDGs 12, 14, 15 and other environment related targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan, Qatar – have tested the implementation of FDES, as has Nepal, Mongolia, Maldives, Bangladesh (2017/2018) • Ecuador, Colombia, Indonesia, Philippines, Mongolia – more recently have been using the ESSAT Tool • Botswana – using the FDES and Basic Set • Arab countries in 2013 (workshop) – used the ESSAT
<p>UNEP Live Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS)</p> <p>Developed by: UN Environment (UNEP)</p>	<p>UNEP's on-line knowledge management platform UNEP Live. The platform supports more dynamic, interactive assessment and reporting processes, with a focus on open access to global, regional and national environmental data and knowledge. It includes a range of analytical, mapping, search, and visualization tools, with portal for the SDGs/ MEAs Synergies and Web intelligence portal. The IRIS aims to help government ministries responsible for reporting on national, regional and global obligations, to collect, analyse and publish quality assured environmental information in a timely manner. The IRIS tool is a template-based interactive, multi-sector reporting tool for consistent and simplified reporting against national, regional and global environmental obligations. It provides user countries with a dashboard, access to data sources, indicator workbooks and resources, and reporting templates that can be customized.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Development & Data Management • Measurement, Reporting & Verification • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Platform is open source. IRIS technology will be transferred to interested countries so that they own and manage the software and its use locally (i.e. deployed on local servers).</p>	<p>This tool is particularly focused on environmental indicators but can also be applied broadly to all SDGs</p>	<p>Currently UNEP is testing IRIS in Asia Pacific region with six countries – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Samoa, Mongolia and Maldives. The Government of Australia is currently utilising IRIS for its environmental data accounts and communication with the public through its public data base platform, data.gov.au. The platform provides an easy way to find, access and reuse public datasets from Government. The main purpose of the site is to encourage public access to and reuse of public data.</p>

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<p>Ecological Footprint Accounting</p> <p>Developed by: Ecological Footprint Network.</p>	<p>Ecological Footprint Accounts help communities, organisations, and municipal and national governments frame policies, set targets, and track progress toward sustainability. Ecological Footprint accounting measures the demand on and supply of nature. On the demand side Ecological Footprint measures the ecological assets that a given population requires to produce the natural resources it consumes (including plant-based food and fiber products, livestock and fish products, timber and other forest products, space for urban infrastructure) and to absorb its waste, especially carbon emissions. The Ecological Footprint tracks the use of six categories of productive surface areas: cropland, grazing land, fishing grounds, built-up land, forest area, and carbon demand on land. On the supply side, a city, province/state, or nation's biocapacity represents the productivity of its ecological assets (including cropland, grazing land, forest land, fishing grounds, and built-up land). The Footprint is used by governments to measure and manage sustainability efforts, from communication and planning to implementation and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Scenario building • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Licensing and expertise in EFA accounting required</p>	<p>Ecological Footprint Accounting is applicable to all three primary Env SDGs (12, 14, 15) along with targets 2.4, 6.4, 6.6, 6.a, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 9.4, 11.6, 11.7, 11.b</p>	<p>A few studies have explored EFA policy potential (Abdullatif and Alam, 2011; Bagliani et al., 2008; Bassi et al., 2011; Gondran, 2012; Hopton and White, 2012; Kuzyk, 2012; Lawrence and Robinson, 2014; Niccolucci et al., 2009; Rugani et al., 2014), but a full picture of its policy usefulness has to date not been presented. Policy implication case study: Rationale and policy usefulness of Ecological Footprint Accounting: The case of Morocco</p>
<p>Green Bonds</p> <p>Developed by: The Climate Bond Initiative is the first NGO to develop green bonds. Another important NGO is Ceres, which has coordinated much of the</p>	<p>Green bonds are financial instruments where the proceeds of the bond issuance are invested exclusively (either by specifying the use of the proceeds, direct project exposure, or securitization) in green projects that generate climate or other environmental benefits. Green Bonds are similar or the same as traditional bonds in terms of deal structure, but they have different requirements for reporting, auditing and proceed allocations. These additional requirements also provide marketing and branding value absent from traditional bonds.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment and Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Financing (funds) and lending institutions that issue Green Bonds.</p>	<p>Green Bonds is a tool applicable to all three primary environmental SDGs (12, 14, 15) along with targets 2.4, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 6.a, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 9.4, 11.6,</p>	<p>The International Capital Market Association's Green Bond Principles and the Climate Bonds Initiative's (CBI) Climate Bond Standards help to determine whether a bond qualifies as green or not. The World Bank has a good information portal on Green Bonds:</p>

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<p>private sector involvement around green bonds. Thirdly, a growing coalition of banks have teamed to help accelerate the green bond market.</p>	<p>Green bonds can be used to mobilize financial resources from both domestic and international capital markets, and green bond funded projects could be in areas of renewable energy, waste management and recycling, sustainable water management, land use and biodiversity conservation. Two categories of green bonds have been developed so far: 1) green labelled bonds (i.e. certified as green), and 2) unlabelled green bonds (issuances linked to projects that produce environmental benefits). Climate bonds are a sub-category where the proceeds are linked to projects that address climate change. Usually, green bonds must undergo third-party verification/certification to establish that the proceeds are funding projects that generate environmental benefits.</p>					
<p>Market Based Instruments (tools)</p> <p>Developed by: British Prime Minister David Lloyd-George introduced the first market-based instrument of environmental policy in the UK when a fuel tax was levied in 1909 during his ministry.</p>	<p>Market-based instruments (MBIs) are policy instruments (e.g. regulations) that encourage environmentally friendly or sustainable behaviour through market channels rather than through explicit directives (command and control measures) targeted at environmental polluters, for example. MBIs seek to address the failure of markets to incorporate and/or value externalities (such as pollution or disruption of ecological system services) into overall profit/costs accounts by incorporating the external cost of production or consumption activities through 'green' taxes or charges on processes or products, or by creating property rights and facilitating the establishment of a proxy market for the use of environmental services (e.g. Payment for ecosystem services or PES). Examples of MBIs include environmentally related taxes, charges and subsidies, emissions trading and other tradable permit systems and other tradable permit systems, deposit-refund</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment and Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation and Drafting Implementation 	<p>Policy legislation supporting MBI</p>	<p>MBI's are tools applicable to all three primary environmental SDGs (12, 14, 15) along with targets 2.4, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 6.a, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 9.4, 11.6,</p>	<p>ADB has produced a working paper on Market Based Approaches for Managing the Asian Environment: A Review in 2008.</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	systems, environmental labelling, licenses, and economic property rights. Implementing an MBI commonly requires some form of regulation.					
<p> State of Environment Reporting Guidelines for the Preparation of Indicator-based Environmental Assessment Reports Checklist for State of Environment Reporting </p> <p> Developed by: European Environment Agency (1999) </p> <p> State of Environment Report Guidelines </p> <p> Developed by: UN Environment, SPREP and ACPMEAs2 </p>	<p> National SOE reports generally aggregate and summarise data and information on development of the society and its pressures on the environment, on environmental issues and on responses to reduce environmental problems such as legislation and national environmental strategies. There are several guidance documents </p> <p> Guidelines for the Preparation of Indicator-based Environmental Assessment Reports provide the relevant government bodies in EECCA countries with practical guidance on improving the analytical parts of state (national and territorial) environmental assessment reports so that these reports can support the setting of priorities and targets for environmental policy and the assessment of efficiency of environmental measures. Implementation of these guidelines will help the EECCA countries to compare their national indicator values with those in neighbouring countries and in other UN member States. </p> <p> The Checklist for State of Environment Reporting is produced by the European Environment Agency in 1999 to arrive at the required harmonisation of state of the environment reporting is not to issue strict guidelines, but to work together with the member countries to develop common frameworks. - The intention of this checklist is thus to support a greater harmonisation of environmental information through the development and encouragement of common approaches, practices and terminology. </p>	<p> Tool typology: Guidance </p> <p> Integration Application Type: Procedural </p> <p> Use Classification </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication and Awareness Raising • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Open Source / Free Access	State of Environment Reports are usually aligned with a mix of issues and targets related to SDGs 12, 14 and 15, along with specific environment focused targets of other Goals.	Almost every country in the Asia and Pacific region produces a periodic State of the Environment Report (SoE). Some report every two years, other countries every 5 years or so. Searching "State of Environment Report" and country name on Google or other search engine will bring up any country SoE's that are uploaded to the World Wide Web.

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	<p>The report first lists the condensed checklist, and thereafter an annotated version of the checklist.</p> <p>State of Environment Report Guidelines – SPREP has put together a short guide to inform country officials who are tasked with preparing a State of Environment Report (SoE) for their country. Within the Pacific Island context, it highlights the key issues for environment, including: Atmosphere and Climate; Culture and Heritage; Land; Water; Built Environment; Biodiversity; and Marine. The Guide provides brief advice on how to use an SoE in the decision making policy and planning process, along with the process of developing an SoE report.</p>					
<p>Corporate Ecosystem Review 2.0</p> <p>Developed by: World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<p>The Corporate Ecosystem Services Review 2.0 is a Guidance resource for identifying business risks and opportunities arising from ecosystem change. This guidance resource describes a 5-step methodology for performing an Ecosystem Services Review. It provides an analytical framework, case examples, and helpful suggestions for each step. It is also tool for strategy development, not just for environmental assessment. Businesses can either conduct an ESR as a stand-alone process or integrate it into their existing environmental management systems. It includes a number of resources that can be used when conducting an Ecosystem Services Review, including a “dependence and impact assessment” spreadsheet, scientific reports, economic valuation approaches, and other issue-specific tools.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Free Open Source</p>	<p>The Corporate Ecosystem Services Review 2.0 is directly relevant to SDGs 12, 14, 15 and SDGs 2.4, 6.3 and 6.6.</p>	<p>Short case studies are provided on the website that include on-the-ground illustrations of how to conduct an ESR and represent a range of sectors operating in several different countries, such as:</p> <p>Mondi, Europe’s largest pulp and paper company, conducted an ESR on three of their tree plantations in South Africa.</p> <p>Yves Rocher, a French cosmetics company, conducted an ESR to guide development of a corporate-wide biodiversity strategy.</p> <p>Syngenta, one of the world’s leading companies in the agriculture sector, conducted an ESR in a growing market for the company, small farms in south India.</p>

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<p>Achieving National and Sectoral Development Priorities: Using Integrated Environmental Assessment Tools for Improved MEA Implementation</p> <p>Developed by: Caribbean Community Secretariat, UNEP and International Institute for SD (iiSD)</p>	<p>This training module provides the basis for a multi-stakeholder workshop approach that uses integrated environmental assessment (IEA) tools to generate win-win scenarios for achieving national sustainable development priorities through enhancing the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The module and workshop use a series of six hands-on working sessions, each featuring a specific IEA tool to cogently demonstrate the relevance of MEAs to sustainable development priorities and the important synergies among MEAs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify Focal MEAs, Status and Linkages with Development Priorities — uses an MEA Priorities Mapping Tool to help demonstrate relevance of MEAs to development priorities by identifying ecosystem services supported by MEAs and exploring how these services advance human well-being. 2. Identify Synergies Among Focal MEAs — features an MEA Synergies Mapping Tool, based on the Driving Forces-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) analysis framework, to illustrate commonalities among MEAs that have been ratified by a country. 3. Articulate Desired Future Outcomes —uses insights gleaned from the first two sessions to provide guidance for identifying key progress indicators and targets related to future MEA outcomes, and sets an MEA Challenge Scenario for the future, recognizing synergies among MEAs and their relevance to sustainable development priorities. 4. Identify Portfolio of MEA Policies for Achieving Future Outcomes —features a Policy Mapping Tool that uses the DPSIR framework to inventory the key policies in support of a 	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Tools</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Interlinkage Analysis • Training and Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	Open Source / Free Access	The Training Module for IEA & MEAs is directly applicable to SDGs 12, 14, 15 and other environment-related SDG targets that have relevance to international MEAs.	No information available on application experiences.

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	<p>specific MEA, identify major gaps, and make recommendations for achieving desired future outcomes.</p> <p>5. Assess Risks and Opportunities and Improve and Adapt as Necessary —features a Policy Stress Testing Tool to identify MEA implementation risks and opportunities under different future scenarios.</p> <p>6. Prepare Policy Planning Brief —workshop participants compile results from the workshop into a Policy Brief to help politicians and policy-makers understand (with supporting evidence) the importance of successful MEA implementation for advancing sustainable development priorities.</p> <p>The tool is intended to engage technical officers from a variety of governmental sectors and non-governmental organizations, including agencies involved in MEAs implementation, environmental management, natural resources management, sustainable development, key productive/economic sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism), development planning, finance and economic affairs, and with responsibility for providing technical and policy advice to politicians and policy/decision-makers.</p>					

SDG 12 (SCP) Relevant Policy & Planning Integration Tools (20 Tools)

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>Sustainable Consumption Self-Assessment Checklist</p> <p>Developed by: Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN)</p>	<p>The Sustainable Consumption self-assessment tool has been developed to help identify what actions may serve as best entry points for sustainable consumption activities in a country, city or community. The checklist helps to analyse the current state of sustainable consumption activities and craft initiatives that are relevant, timely, and well received. The checklist is organized by action category (i.e. climate action planning, housing, food, etc.) and each category's assessment includes four steps: 1) Category choice; 2) Assessment of current conditions; 3) Possible next steps in your community related to your chosen category; and 4) a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis to test your choices and get a deeper understanding of how to move forward.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning • Assessment, Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Open Source Online Web-based Tool	This tool is relevant to SDG 12 in particular, as well as targets 6.4, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 9.4, 11.6, 11.7, 11.b, 11.c	This tool is primarily aimed at the municipal / city level in application in 6 areas: food, climate action, housing, consumer goods, business and purchasing. The website presents initiative examples, from the US primarily.
<p>Green Industrial Policy and Trade: A Tool-Box</p> <p>Developed by: UN Environment and UNIDO under the P Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)</p>	<p>This toolbox (which implies that there are a number of different tools included) is designed to assist policy makers and green economy professionals in the use of policy options at the intersection of green industrial policy and trade. As such, it provides an overview over trade-related green industrial policy instruments available, and clarifies their structure and operation, while outlining their implications with regard to trade policy. The tools are embedded in an overall methodology consistent with the UNIDO Practitioner's Guide to Strategic Green Industrial Policy. This toolbox focuses on a subset of green industrial policies, which comprise of trade policies that can be harnessed to promote green industries and green industrial policies that are of particular relevance from an international trade perspective. The publication introduces the following tools: Border measures</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tools & Methodology</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Training and Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting 	Open Source	The Green Industrial Policy and Trade Tool box is aligned with SDG 12 (SCP) as well as SDG targets 6.3, 6.4 and 8.4.	This tool-box is intended as a practical and policy- relevant manual, targeted at national policy makers concerned with industrial, trade or environmental policies, as well as negotiators of trade and investment agreements. It therefore aims to provide a 'menu for choice' of the trade- related green industrial policy tools available and clarify their structure and operation, while outlining their implications with regard to trade policy. In doing so, the tool-box refers to some of the most relevant examples, successful but also unsuccessful. It also points to more specific resources for those that want to explore a particular tool

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	(ch.2), Support schemes (ch.3), Standards (ch.4), Sustainable public procurement and manufacturing (ch.5), and Provisions in trade agreements reserving or promoting green industrial policy (ch.6) and Employment-related schemes (ch.7). In terms of use, the tool-box can be used in two ways: 1) as a stand alone resource by government officials, policy makers and/or trade negotiators who want to consider a wide range of trade-related industrial policy options to advance the transition to inclusive green economies; and, 2) a trade-related tool complementing the PAGE Practitioner's Guide to Strategic Green Industrial Policy , developed in 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning 				further.
<p>Practical Tools for Sustainable Consumption and Production: Promoting Mainstreaming and Implementation at National Level</p> <p>Developed by: Secretariat of the 10-YFP on SCP (10YFP), UN Environment, with support of the Ministry Environment of Norway and the European Commission</p>	<p>This Guidance material shares information about the added value of an integrated approach, present the 10-Year Framework of Programmes and the opportunities it offers to support policy design and implementation at the country level. It includes tools to help present and promote the Framework to various audiences at national level and to be used during any internal meetings, institutional or national events on relevant topics, which can be easily complemented with an overview of national SCP policies and initiatives across sectors. All these tools can be found in the online resources of the toolkit:</p> <p>Creating ownership, strengthening capacities and coordinating action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information and promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP • Working in partnership through stakeholder engagement 	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Risk Assessment • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Investment and Financing • Stakeholder Engagement • Training and Capacity Development • Strategic communication & awareness raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	Open Source	This Guidance tool is aligned with SDG 12 (SCP) as well as SDG targets 6.3, 6.4 and 8.4.	Concrete examples of successful initiatives, developed with the active contribution of National Focal Points in the "Sharing experience case studies" of the Toolkit.

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	<p>Support the design and implementation of national policies on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the ‘policy cycle’ approach • Scoping existing relevant policies and initiatives to identify priorities and entry points • Designing integrated policies and initiatives for Sustainable Consumption and Production • Identifying policy instruments • Measuring impacts <p>Mobilizing resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying relevant cooperation and financing mechanisms • Trust Fund and calls for proposals • Developing high quality project proposals – tips and guidance 					
<p>Sustainable Asset Valuation (SAVi) Tool: Helping Governments and Investors See the Value of Sustainable Infrastructure</p> <p>Developed by: International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p>	<p>Sustainable Asset Valuation (Savi) tool is intended to help governments and investors assess the true costs—and risks—associated with infrastructure projects so as to make better decisions. As a baseline, SAVi provides an assessment of the Total-Cost-of-Ownership and financial feasibility of individual infrastructure projects, from highways and solar parks to buildings and irrigation projects. The financial feasibility analysis includes the pricing of environmental, social and economic performance in order to give governments and investors a clear and detailed picture of how and why a sustainable infrastructure project is more financially attractive. The tool can generate scenarios to quantify if sustainable assets can generate more attractive financial returns and trigger more positive economic, social and environmental multipliers. The added value of SAVi is its ability to identify and price the</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Dynamic Simulation & Modeling • Scenario building • Risk Assessment • Investment and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	<p>Licensed use through IISD, Computer based software and systems modelling expertise required.</p>	<p>SAVi is aligned primarily with SDG 9 (innovation & Infrastructure), with links to environmental SDGs 12, 14, 15, and other environment relevant targets.</p>	<p>Governments can use SAVI to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the environmental, social and economic performance of business-as-usual infrastructure with more sustainable alternatives. • Determine the climate resilience of planned infrastructure projects. • Assess how sustainable infrastructure projects can bring greater positive externalities including contributions to GDP and Green GDP, employment, productivity, wages, household incomes, lower carbon and greenhouse gas emission,

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<p>broader co-benefits that sustainable infrastructure brings to the domestic economy: enhanced GDP, avoided spending on pollution clean-up and public health services, more jobs, the opportunity to up-skill and much more. Governments and investors can then make infrastructure decisions based on the total value created by projects and not simply on the financial feasibility at the point of procurement. SAVi incorporates the use of System Dynamics modelling and project finance modelling. The systemic relationship between the infrastructure asset, its geographical location and socio-economic context is quantified through System Dynamics simulation utilizing Vensim systems modelling software. The financial performance of the asset, from construction to end of life, is modelled following Corality SMART financial modelling methodology. SAVi shows why sustainability and profitability in infrastructure go hand in hand. SAVi also assesses project risks under three different climate change scenarios, such as the number of days a coal plant would need to shut down due to increased air temperatures and decreased water availability.</p>	Financing				<p>improve energy, water and resource efficiency, reduce effluents and wastes and much more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine trade-offs and prioritise projects and policies based on their contribution to sustainable development. • Governments can also use SAVi to assess effectiveness of green economy and SD policies. The tool can be applied to infrastructure assets in the energy and renewable energy, buildings, roads and water sectors. It will soon expand to cover nature-based infrastructure.
<p>Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)</p> <p>Developed by: LCA evolved from energy modeling studies of the 1960s and 1970s. In 2003, UNEP partnered with SETAC to launch the Life Cycle Initiative.</p>	<p>An LCA is a comprehensive method for assessing a range of environmental impacts across the full life cycle of a product system, from materials acquisition to manufacturing, use, and final disposal. Therefore, LCA is a tool that can be used to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of a product, material, process, or activity, and to improve processes, support policy and provide a sound basis for informed decisions. LCA results help to promote the responsible design and redesign of products and processes, leading to reduced overall environmental impacts and the reduced use and release of more toxic materials. There are two main types of LCA: 1) Attributional LCAs seek to</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Indicator Development & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	Expertise in LCA methodology	LCA is particularly relevant to SDG 12, as well as SDG 2.4, 6.3, 6.4.	<p>The procedures of life cycle assessment (LCA) are part of the ISO 14000 environmental management standards: in ISO 14040:2006 and 14044:2006.</p>

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<p>ECO-LCA is developed by Ohio State University Center for resilience</p>	<p>establish (or attribute) the burdens associated with the production and use of a product, or with a specific service or process, at a point in time (typically the recent past); 2) Consequential LCAs seek to identify the environmental consequences of a decision or a proposed change in a system under study (oriented to the future), which means that market and economic implications of a decision may have to be taken into account. There is also a hybrid of LCA, called ECO-LCA, which considers a much broader range of ecological impacts. It was designed to provide a guide to wise management of human activities by understanding the direct and indirect impacts on ecological resources and surrounding ecosystems. Eco-LCA is a methodology that quantitatively takes into account regulating and supporting services during the life cycle of economic goods and products. In this approach services are categorized in four main groups: supporting, regulating, provisioning and cultural services.</p>	<p>Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Management, Reporting & Verification 				
<p>Eco-labelling and Eco-certification Schemes</p> <p>Developed by: Eco-labels and certifications are primarily developed and managed by NGOs, but need recognition and support from Government.</p>	<p>An eco label is a trustworthy symbol that manufacturers can put on the things they sell to demonstrate that they are <i>genuinely</i> better for the environment than comparable products. Most eco labels are voluntary: canned fish producers might apply for permission to use a label from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) showing that the salmon they catch meets its standards of sustainability, while timber producers might ask for certification by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to prove that their wood has not been sourced from a tropical rainforest. Other eco labels are mandatory: for example, in North America, manufacturers of cars and major household appliances are obliged to label their products to show how energy efficient they are; in Europe,</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Formulation and Drafting Implementation Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Most Eco-labels and certification conducted voluntarily and are implemented / verified by NGOs. Supporting government policy is not necessarily required, but is helpful.</p>	<p>This Guidance tool is aligned with SDG 12 (SCP)</p>	<p>There are many different eco-labelling schemes in operation around the world, each covering a different range of environmental criteria. Some labels are very narrowly defined: for example, a label that reads "100% recycled" tells you only that a product has been made from recycled materials; it doesn't guarantee the factory where the product was made produced no air pollution, used no child labour, paid its workers fairly, or didn't transport its goods by environmentally damaging air freight. Others labels <i>seem</i> narrowly defined but</p>

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	<p>makers of major electrical appliances also have to display a label containing an A–G rating (A is good, G is bad) showing its level of energy efficiency. Different countries have different schemes and there are also different labels covering different aspects of environmental performance—including organic standards, animal welfare, sustainability of natural resources, and fair trade. Three examples of eco-labelling / eco-certification schemes related to SDG 12, 14, 15 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Stewardship Council (FSC): Aims to ensure wood products don't come from threatened rainforests • Marine Stewardship Council (MSC): Certification of sustainable fisheries. • EU Eco Label: Broad range of environmental criteria. • Rain Forest Alliance Certification 					<p>implicitly include broader standards of environmental performance.</p>
<p>The Global Opportunity Explorer</p> <p>Developed by: The Global Opportunity Explorer is a joint project of Sustainia, DNV GL and the UN Global Compact</p>	<p>The Global Opportunity Explorer details out 300 ways companies can engage in "sustainable innovation," leading to better societies as well as new business opportunities. The platform's purpose is to inspire entrepreneurs, investors, and possibly policy makers, to see big challenges — like world hunger, water scarcity, and gender equality — not as risks, but as potential markets. The Global Opportunity Explorer is organised by the 17 SDGs. The website covers 10 business sectors, including food, health, transportation, and technology, which you can pair with an SDG to find tangible solutions. The site also features 45 new markets, from smart cities to the regenerative ocean economy, with key statistics on how those markets are expected to grow in the near future. By compiling solutions in one place, the Global Opportunity Explorer can help companies</p>	<p>Tool typology: Approach</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning / Backcasting • Strategic Planning • Scenario Building • Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	<p>Open Source / Computer and Internet Access</p>	<p>This tool is directly aligned with SDG 12 (SCP)</p>	<p>Built and developed from 5 years of research with 18,000 business leaders and 17 expert panels. The Global Opportunity Explorer launched 2017 with 300 solutions, but it is continually collecting stories and ideas from the field. The creators want "continuous co-creation and crowdsourcing" to expand the platform and tap into the countless good ideas for sustainable innovation.</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<p>and even policy makers that want to have more of a sustainable or positive social impact find new ideas and new partners.</p>					
<p>Food Loss Waste Protocol & FLW Standard</p> <p>Developed by: The Food Loss & Waste Protocol (FLW Protocol) is a multi-stakeholder partnership, which has developed the global <i>FLW Standard</i>. World Resources Institute (WRI) serves as the Secretariat of the FLW Protocol and led the drafting and review process for the standard.</p>	<p>The Food Loss & Waste Protocol is a multi-stakeholder partnership, which has developed the global Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard – also known simply as the FLW Standard.</p> <p>The <i>FLW Standard</i> is a global standard that provides requirements and guidance for quantifying and reporting on the weight of food and/or associated inedible parts removed from the food supply chain—commonly referred to as “food loss and waste” (FLW). Its purpose is to facilitate the quantification of FLW (what to measure and how to measure it) and encourage consistency and transparency of the reported data. The standard enables the consistent quantification of other targets. Using the standard enables countries, cities, companies, and other entities to develop inventories of how much FLW is generated and where it goes.</p> <p>These inventories can under- pin, inform, and focus strategies for minimizing FLW. Minimizing FLW can provide economic benefits, enhance food security, improve natural resource use efficiency, and reduce environmental impacts.</p> <p>The FLW group has created a number of tools and resources to help to properly use the FLW Standard. These can be found at: http://flwprotocol.org/flw-standard/tools-resources/</p> <p>On the FLW Protocol website there is a link to various training webinars on how to use the FLW Standard to measure and manage food loss and waste (http://flwprotocol.org/trainings/).</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification • Training & Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	Open Source Free Access	This tool is directly aligned with SDG 12 (SCP), especially SDG 12.3.	A number of international companies and organisations are currently using the FLW Standard. There are case studies provided on the FLW Protocol website that share their experiences with measuring food loss and waste along with and the benefits of doing so; how they define the scope of their food loss and waste inventory using the FLW Standard, and some of the innovations that are helping these companies achieve their goals. There are no country or city level examples as yet. Find the Case studies on FLW accounting at: http://flwprotocol.org/case-studies/

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
Global Protocol on Packaging Sustainability 2.0 Developed by: The Consumer Goods Forum	The Global Protocol on Packaging Sustainability (GPPS) provides consumer goods, packaging industries and government agencies dealing with industry and waste with a common language with which to discuss and assess the relative sustainability of packaging. That common language consists of a framework and a measurement system. The metrics deliver the measurement system, which, alongside the framework, offer a standardised way to address a range of business questions about packaging sustainability, either within a company or between business partners.	Tool typology: Guidance and Framework Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situational Analysis & Assessment ● Innovation ● Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation ● Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	Open Source Free Access	This tool is directly aligned with SDG 12 (SCP), especially SDG 12.3.	The Consumer Goods Forum is an independent global parity-based consumer goods network. It brings together the CEOs and senior management of over 650 retailers, manufacturers, service providers and other stakeholders across 70 countries. GPPS metrics are now incorporated as part of a trade item's product information that is available from GS1's Global Data Synchronisation Network (GDSN). By leveraging GDSN, trading partners are able to automate the cost-efficient exchange of real-time and trusted sustainability data about their product packaging. Global and local businesses can gain many benefits from the GPPS standard such as cost benefits, reduced environmental impact, improved consumer perception, better decision making and extended influencing.
Sustainable Procurement Guide for Wood and Paper-based Products Developed by: WRI and WBCSD	The Sustainable Procurement Guide for Wood and Paper-based Products is developed to assist sustainability officers and procurement managers to develop and implement their wood and paper-based procurement policies. The guide identifies and reviews issues central to procurement of wood and paper-based products, and highlights resources that can be of assistance and value. The 3 rd edition of this guide incorporates the most up-to-date developments on the legality of forest products, the latest advances in technological and data management systems to trace and control forest product supply chains, an overview of social implications of forest products, and updates to chapters on climate change and recycled fibers.	Tool typology: Guidance and Framework Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situational Analysis & Assessment 	Issue identification and Framing	Open Source /Free Access	This tool is directly aligned with SDG 12 (SCP), especially SDG 12.1 and 12.2, as well as SDG 15 (particularly 15.2)	The guidance document was developed in consultation with multiple stakeholders and is now in the 3 rd edition.

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<p>Circular Economy Toolkit</p> <p>Developed by:</p> <p>The Circular Economy Toolkit has been researched and created by Cambridge masters student Jamie Evans and has been overseen by Dr Nancy Bocken as dissertation supervisor.</p>	<p>The Circular Economy Toolkit (CET) is an assessment tool that aims to identify potential improvement of products' circularity. The tool is freely accessible online. The aim of the CET is to revolutionise the way in which businesses create more sustainable products and services. The challenge is broken down in to seven key opportunities; explaining each of them and giving company examples to see how others are already generating profit out of the circular economy. The website provides a '5 Minute Assessment Tool' which analyses the products and services sold by a company and gives guidance on potential improvement areas. It consists of answering—in a trinary format (yes/partly/no or high/medium/low) — 33 questions divided into 7 sub-categories, similar to the lifecycle stages considered in an environmental qualitative assessment: 7 questions are related to design, manufacture and distribute; 3 related to usage; 6 related to maintenance and repair of the product; 3 related to reuse and redistribution of the product; 10 related to refurbish and remanufacture; 2 related to product-as-a-service; 2 related to product recycling at end-of-life. The 'Workshops' section of the website encourages companies to get involved themselves, by downloading all the materials they need to run their own workshops and start finding opportunities for themselves</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance Toolkit</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Innovation • Training and Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification and Framing • Implementation 	Free Access / Internet based	This tool is directly aligned with SDG 12 (SCP).	Successful workshops have already found up to 26 opportunities in one session, and in one example a saving was identified worth up to £4 million per year.
<p>Delivering the circular economy: a toolkit for policymakers</p> <p>Developed by:</p> <p>Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) and the</p>	<p>The report Delivering the circular economy: a toolkit for policymakers, describes a step-by-step methodology and demonstrates its application through a case study in Denmark. This toolkit report describes the methodology for circular economy policymaking. It also explores a range of policy options that Denmark – the country of the report's pilot study – could choose to pursue.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance Toolkit & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting 	Free Access / Open Source	This tool is directly aligned with SDG 12 (SCP).	The toolkit was developed in cooperation with Danish and international stakeholders, including leading policymakers, businesses and academics. The McKinsey Center for Business and Environment ("MCBE") provided analytical support. NERA Economic Consulting provided support for the macroeconomic and

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Danish Business Authority and the Danish Environmental Protection Agency		Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Innovation • Training and Capacity Development 				policy analysis for Parts 2 and 3 of this report. The Full Danish case study is described in the document.
<p> The Circularity Indicators Project: An Approach to Measuring Circularity </p> <p> Developed by: Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) and Granta Design </p>	<p> Up to now there is little in information and tools for measuring how effective a company is in making the transition from 'linear' to 'circular' models, nor have there been any supporting tools. The Circularity Indicators Project aims to address this gap and has developed indicators that measure how well a product or company performs in the context of a circular economy, thereby allowing companies to estimate how advanced they are on their journey from linear to circular. The developed indexes consist of a main indicator, the Material Circularity Indicator, measuring how restorative the material flows of a product or company are, and complementary indicators that allow additional impacts and risks to be taken into account. The indicators can be used as a decision-making tool for designers, but might also be used for several other purposes including internal reporting, procurement decisions, and the rating or evaluation of companies. </p> <p> The full Circularity Indicators methodology, together with a project overview report and a collection of non-technical case studies, are available for download from the website. In addition, an Excel-based model to illustrate the functioning of the methodology at the product level, and a spreadsheet for aggregation at the company level are provided for convenience. </p>	Tool typology: Guidance Toolkit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	Free Access / Open Source	This tool is directly aligned with SDG 12 (SCP),	<p> Together with the methodology, the project has contributed to the development of a commercially-available web-based tool that will provide businesses with the means to track their progress and ensure that their products fit a circular economy based business model. As part of the project, the methodology was tested by a group of leading European businesses with real product data to ensure its robustness and relevance economy-wide. In addition, several other stakeholders from investors, regulators, consultancies, and universities were involved in the project through virtual and in-person workshops to help refine the developed measurement approach. </p>

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ISO14000 Series Developed by: International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	ISO 14000 family of standards provides practical tools for companies and organizations of all kinds looking to manage their environmental responsibilities. The ISO 14000 family of standards provides practical tools for companies and organizations of all kinds looking to manage their environmental responsibilities. ISO 14001:2015 and its supporting standards such as ISO 14006:2011 focus on environmental systems to achieve this. The other standards in the family focus on specific approaches such as audits, communications, labelling and life cycle analysis, as well as environmental challenges such as climate change. The ISO 14000 standards are designed to be mutually supportive, but can also be used independently of each other to achieve environmental goals. The whole ISO 14000 family of standards provides management tools for organizations to manage their environmental aspects and assess their environmental performance. Together, these tools can provide significant tangible economic benefits, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced raw material/resource use • Reduced energy consumption • Improved process efficiency • Reduced waste generation and disposal costs • Utilization of recoverable resources 	Tool typology: Framework & Tools Integration Application Type: Procedural & Organisational Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning • Data Management, Reporting and Verification 	Measurement, Reporting, Verification	Use of the ISO 14000 family of tools requires purchase of the standards tool from the ISO organisation. ISO certification also requires outside auditing and verification.	The ISO 14000 Series of frameworks and standards tools is applicable to SDG 12 and SDG 6 primarily	ISO 14001 has been adopted as a national standard by more than half of the 160 national members of ISO and its use is encouraged by governments around the world. Although certification of conformity to the standard is not a requirement of ISO 14001, at the end of 2007, at least 154 572 certificates had been issued in 148 countries and economies.
Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals Toolkit Developed by: OECD	This toolkit is an internet-based tool that gives access to practical tools on environmental risk assessment of chemicals. It describes the general workflow of environmental risk assessment and provides examples of risk assessments. The toolkit also provides links to relevant tools developed by the OECD and member countries that can be used in each step of the workflow. The Toolkit walks the user	Tool typology: Guidance & Tool Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification:	Implementation	Open Source / Free Access	The OECD Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals Toolkit is applicable to SDG 12 and SDG 6.3.	The Toolkit provides 6 examples of how to use the Toolkit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment of a textile dye • Risk assessment of a pesticide • Setting an Environmental Quality Standard

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	through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A general Risk Assessment Process, which includes four steps: hazard identification, hazard characterisation, exposure assessment, and risk characterization. • A Risk Assessment Process for Pesticides, which takes into account the specificity of pesticides that are deliberately applied to the environment. The OECD Environmental Risk Assessment Toolkit is a module of the IOMC Toolbox for Decision Making in Chemicals Management. The internet-based IOMC Toolbox enables countries to identify the most relevant and efficient national chemicals management actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution: compliance with limits set in a permit • Risk assessment of a metal • Initial screening of substances for persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic properties
IOMC Toolbox for Decision Making In Chemicals Management Developed by: Inter-Organizational Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)	The IOMC Internet-based Toolbox for Decision Making in Chemicals Management (IOMC Toolbox) is aimed at countries that wish to address specific national issues regarding chemicals management. The IOMC Toolbox is essentially a problem-solving tool that enables countries to identify the most appropriate and efficient national actions to address specific national problems related to chemicals management. The toolbox identifies the available IOMC resources that will help the country address the identified national problem(s) or objectives. Special focus is given to identifying simple cost effective solutions to national chemicals management issues. The IOMC Toolbox identifies appropriate actions and guidance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national management scheme for pesticides • An occupational health and safety system 	Tool typology: Web-based Guidance Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Risk Assessment • Stakeholder Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	Open Source / Free Access	The IOMC Toolbox for Decision Making in Chemicals Management is applicable to SDG 12 and SDG targets 6.3. and 11.6.	The new version of the IOMC Toolbox provides a set of interactive features allowing governments to use it as a platform for collaboration among ministries, agencies, and other stakeholders such as industry. Users can save their information, add comments, and share and discuss issues with colleagues and partners. Note: The development of this Toolbox is still in progress. Only a limited number of issues related to chemicals management are addressed in this version. Future updates will expand the scope of the Toolbox.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chemical accidents prevention, preparedness and response system for major hazards • Pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTR) (New!) • An industrial chemicals management system (New!) • A classification and labelling system (New!) • A system to support health authorities that have a role in the public health management of chemicals (New!) <p>The IOMC Toolbox also provides links to five new online toolkits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD Environmental Risk Assessment Toolkit • WHO Human Health Risk Assessment Toolkit • FAO Toolkit for Pesticides Registration Decision Making • UNIDO Toolkit on Chemical Leasing • UNIDO Toolkit on Innovative, Safe and Resource Efficient Application of Chemicals in Industry 					
<p>The Procura+ Manual: A Guide to Implementing Sustainable Procurement, 3rd Edition</p> <p>Developed by: ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and the European Secretariat</p>	<p>The Procura+ Manual acts as a central point of reference for public authorities and others wishing to understand and implement sustainable procurement with the context of EU regulations. It is designed to provide clear, easy-to-understand guidance on how to develop a sustainable procurement policy and implement it in practice. The chapters contain practical advice, examples and a management framework in the form of the Procura+ Management Cycle. Particular focus is given to the possibilities under the 2014 EU Procurement Directives to take environmental, social and innovation aspects into account in tendering.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning 	Implementation	Open Source / Free Access	The Procura+ Manual is directly applicable to SDG 12, specifically, targets 12.6 and 12.7.	As with previous editions of the Manual (this being the 3 rd edition), it acts as a central point of reference for public authorities and others wishing to understand and implement sustainable procurement. The lessons and experiences of Procura+ Network members are reflected in the pages that follow, together with the findings of a number of recent large-scale studies and sector-specific initiatives. Though it is Europe specific, in terms of

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	The relative costs and benefits of sustainable procurement in different sectors are also analysed, with evidence from large-scale studies undertaken in recent years. Relevant resources and criteria are highlighted throughout the Manual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting 				aligning with EU laws and regulations, there are a lot of good advice and practice highlighted which could be adopted in Asia and the Pacific.
The Philippine Green Public Procurement Roadmap Developed by: Republic of the Philippines, Government Procurement Policy Board – Technical Support Office (GPPB-TSO) and EU-SWITCH Asia	The Philippines Green Public Procurement Roadmap provides a systematic sequence of strategic actions that the Philippine Government Ministries and Agencies must take when purchasing certain common-use supplies and equipment (CSE) and Non-CSE Products. The GPPR follows from the passage of Resolution No. 15-2013 entitled Approval to Support the Implementation of Sustainable and/or Green Public Procurement Regime in Government, wherein the GPPB resolved to support the implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement and/or Green Public Procurement in Government acquisition system, among other things. The GPP roadmap summarizes how GPP works, based on good practices and lessons learnt, and building on existing legal and institutional conditions. Through this GPP program, supplies, equipment and services secured by government agencies are subject to specifications that ensure reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle. Five strategies are described in detail, which are devised to deliver the expected results in terms of impact on the socio-economy lifestyle in the Philippines and its environment to reach the goals aligned with national priorities for sustainable development.	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational Analysis & Assessment Strategic Planning Budgeting 	Implementation	Open Source / Free Access	The Philippine Green Public Procurement Roadmap is applicable to SDG 12.6 and 12.7.	The PGPP roadmap is an initiative that is part of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022's Strategic Framework to Ensure Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment. It bears on the country's commitments to the SDGs. The GPP roadmap focuses on options that are possible within the existing legislation and procedures for public procurement in the Philippines. It was developed with the assistance of SWITCH-Asia. Though developed for the Philippines specifically, the Philippine GPP Roadmap can be a useful guidance tool to help other countries develop their own policy and procedures. The road map was developed with technical support from the EU-SWITCH PSC.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>Comparative Analysis of Green Public Procurement and Eco-labelling Programmes in China, Japan, Thailand and the Republic of Korea: Lessons Learned and Common Success Factors</p> <p>Developed by: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>	<p>This Guidance report compares Green Public Procurement (GPP) programmes from four leading Asian countries (China, Japan, Korea and Thailand) to understand what are the frameworks and key success factors that result in high impact green and sustainable procurement. This reports looks at their commonalities and differences with a goal to inform more effective implementation of green procurement policies and programmes across Asia. The comparison of green public procurement frameworks and programming will help officials and others who are involved in planning, designing and implementing sustainable consumption and production strategies. The report provides insights into the tools and approaches used to implement and promote green public procurement. The analysis is based on a review of the different elements of green public procurement programming in each country, including the legal framework governing procurement for environmentally preferred products, national eco-labelling programmes, guidelines and procedures, priority product categories, as well as green public procurement enforcement and monitoring practices.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance report</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning • Budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	Open Source / Free Access	The Comparative Analysis of Green Procurement and Eco-labelling guidance report is directly applicable to SDG 12, and more specifically to targets 12.6 and 12.7.	This comparative analysis was performed as an initiative of the Asia Pacific Green Public Procurement and Eco-labelling (GPPEL) Network, under the UN Environment’s project, “Strengthening the capacities and improving the knowledge on green public procurement and eco-labelling in the ASEAN+3 region. China, Japan, Korea and Thailand were selected as illustrative Asian examples because each country has made great efforts to institutionalize green public procurement through legislation, eco-labelling programmes, setting priority green public procurement products and delivering green public procurement promotion and incentive programmes.
<p>A Sampling Of Successes in Green Public Procurement: Case Studies of Green Public Procurement Implementation in Asia-Pacific Countries</p> <p>Developed by: Green</p>	<p>This is a compendium feature 6 examples of successful green public procurement programmes in four different Asia-Pacific countries: Thailand, Japan, China and Korea. Each case study can be read separately. Each is structured similarly, starting with a General Overview; 2) Background history leading up to the implementation of green procurement actions; 3) Summary of actions taken, including reference to policy, tools, frameworks and methodologies used to enable success, and ending with identifying the challenges faced in the implementation process, as well as the key factors that determined the success of the green</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Barrier & Bottleneck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	Open Source / Free Access	The Green Public Procurement Case Studies report is directly applicable to SDG 12, and more specifically to targets 12.6 and 12.7.	The case studies were written with the contribution of green public procurement practitioners from the four countries involved, with the goal of showcasing successful examples of green purchasing in the public sector and inspiring policy makers to improve.

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Purchasing Network Malaysia 2017	procurement activities. The Case studies cover a range of products, including: procurement of fire extinguishers, packaging ink, ball point pens, textbooks, LED lights and house paints.	identification and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-benefit Analysis • Training and Capacity Development 				

SDGs 14 (Life Below Water) & 15 (Life on Land) Relevant Policy & Planning Tools (44 Tools)

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>Valuation of Ecosystem Services</p> <p>Developed by: Various organisations and experts</p>	<p>Ecosystem valuation is a widely used methodology in determining the impact of human activities on an environmental system, by assigning an economic value to an ecosystem or its ecosystem services. The valuation of ecosystem services can provide input for decisions at many different levels. This ranges from national and international policy decisions to regional and sub-regional decisions and local planning decisions. The challenge in each case is to identify all the ecosystem services that will be affected by the decision and to obtain sufficient information to conduct the ecosystem service assessment, including linking the assessment of changes in service provision to measures of changes in human welfare. There are a number of different valuation methods that can be used to estimate financial measures of economic values associated with ecosystems:</p> <p>Market Price Method - <i>Estimates economic values for ecosystem products or services that are bought and sold in commercial markets</i></p> <p>Productivity Method - <i>Estimates economic values for ecosystem products or services that contribute to the production of commercially marketed goods</i></p> <p>Hedonic Pricing Method - <i>Estimates economic values for ecosystem or environmental services that directly affect market prices of some other good. Most commonly applied to variations in housing prices that reflect the value of local environmental attributes.</i></p> <p>Travel Cost Method - <i>Estimates economic values associated with ecosystems or sites that are used for recreation. Assumes that the value of a site is reflected in how much people are</i></p>	<p>Tool typology: Approach & Methodologies</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Investment and Financing • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Planning (including budgeting) • Implementation 	<p>Open Source / Free Access depending on the tool and method used.</p>	<p>Valuation of Ecosystem Services is an approach particularly relevant to SDGs 14 and 15, as its focus is on putting a monetary value on ecosystem services enjoyed by beneficiaries.</p>	<p>ADB Institute has published a study - Market-Based Approaches to Environmental Management: A Review of Lessons from Payment for Environmental Services in Asia (2009) - which reviews eight case studies of ongoing PES initiatives in Asia of watershed services, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, and initiatives on establishing markets for landscape beauty. Also, FORES as produced a case study compilation of PES projects in Asia, entitled: Review of international case studies of Payment for Ecosystem Services 2013</p>

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	<p><i>willing to pay to travel to visit the site.</i></p> <p>Damage Cost Avoided, Replacement Cost, and Substitute Cost Methods - <i>Estimate economic values based on costs of avoided damages resulting from lost ecosystem services, costs of replacing ecosystem services, or costs of providing substitute services.</i></p> <p>Contingent Valuation Method- <i>Estimates economic values for virtually any ecosystem or environmental service. The most widely used method for estimating non-use, or “passive use” values. Asks people to directly state their willingness to pay for specific environmental services, based on a hypothetical scenario.</i></p> <p>Contingent Choice Method - <i>Estimates economic values for virtually any ecosystem or environmental service. Based on asking people to make tradeoffs among sets of ecosystem or environmental services or characteristics. Does not directly ask for willingness to pay—this is inferred from tradeoffs that include cost as an attribute.</i></p> <p>Benefit Transfer Method- <i>Estimates economic values by transferring existing benefit estimates from studies already completed for another location or issue.</i></p>					
<p>Guide to Corporate Ecosystems Valuation</p> <p>Developed by: IUCN, Environmental Resources Management (ERM),</p>	<p>The Guide to Corporate Ecosystems Valuation offers a guidance framework for improving corporate decision-making.” The Guide aims to enhance business’ understanding of the benefits and value of ecosystem services. It explains how firms should examine issues such as: environmental risks in in transportation, stakeholder compensation options, potential revenue opportunities in emerging environmental markets, and the impact of regulatory changes on the availability of natural</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance Framework</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification & Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	<p>Free Open access and Use</p>	<p>The Guide to Corporate Ecosystem Valuation is particularly relevant to SDG 15, as its focus is on putting a monetary value on terrestrial ecosystem</p>	<p>The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity study (TEEB) – initiated by the G8+5 environment ministers (2007-2010) – has emphasized the concept of ecosystem valuation as a practical and influential aid to decision-making. The Guide to Corporate Ecosystem Valuation “operationalizes” TEEB’s key messages and recommendations</p>

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Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) and World Resources Institute (WRI)	<p>resources. This will support improved business decision-making by creating more alignment between the financial, ecological and societal objectives of companies.</p> <p>The Guide is divided into two parts.</p> <p>Part 1: Screening, or “Do you need to undertake a CEV?” answers some of the key questions that businesses might ask in relation to CEV: what it covers, how they might benefit from using the process, and what techniques and information are used. It also helps companies ascertain whether or not they need to conduct a CEV through a set of screening questions.</p> <p>Part 2: CEV Methodology, or “How to conduct a CEV?” outlines a 5-stage process (Scoping, Planning, Valuation, Application, Embedding) and a set of 12 principles for businesses to undertake CEV.</p>	Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 			services enjoyed by companies and how they can benefit from valuing ecosystem services in their business operations and management.	by providing a practical approach for effective application at the company level. The Guide was developed through an 18-month process of close collaboration with 4 partner organisations - ERM, IUCN, PwC and WRI – and fourteen WBCSD member Road Testers.
<p>Valuing the Benefits, Costs and Impacts of Ecosystem-based Adaptation Measures</p> <p>Developed by: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH</p>	EbA valuation is the process of describing, measuring and analysing how the benefits, costs and impacts arising from the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation are generated, received and perceived. Valuing the Benefits, Costs and Impacts of Ecosystem-based Adaptation Measures is a sourcebook of methods for decision-making. This sourcebook addresses the topic of EbA valuation. It offers a resource to guide the design, delivery and use of EbA valuation studies to inform and influence decision-making. The sourcebook covers a range of different approaches to valuing EbA benefits, and describes experiences, lessons learned and best practices in how valuation has been applied and used in the real world. Moreover, the sourcebook addresses these	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning • Investing & Financing • Stakeholder Engagement • Risk Assessment • Training and Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification & Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	Free Open access and Use	Valuing the Benefits, Costs and Impacts of Ecosystem-based Adaptation Measures sourcebook of EbA methods is directly relevant to SDGs 14 and 15.	Chapter 7 of the sourcebook provides a list of case studies of how EbA-relevant valuation methods have been applied in practice in adaptation decision-making and elsewhere. These 4-6 page case studies are directly accessible as PDF les, through links.

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	methodological and informational gaps, and looks at how valuation can be used to improve the mainstreaming of EbA into adaptation policies, strategies and plans.	Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Communication & Awareness Building • Indicator Development & Measurement 				
<p>Ecosystems Services Review in Impact Assessment (ISR for IA)</p> <p>Developed by: World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<p>The ESR for IA is a structured method that guides practitioners through six steps to incorporate ecosystem services into ESIA at the scoping, baseline and impact analysis, and mitigation stages. The ESR for IA can be used for two purposes. First, it identifies measures to mitigate project impacts on the benefits provided by ecosystems. Second, it identifies measures to manage operational dependencies on ecosystems. These goals are reflected in the ESR for IA's four outputs: A list of ecosystem services, for inclusion in the ESIA terms of reference;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of priority ecosystem services to be considered and stakeholders to be engaged in further stages of the ESIA process, for inclusion in the ESIA report; • Assessment of project impacts and dependencies on priority ecosystem services, for inclusion in the ESIA report; and • Measures to mitigate project impacts and manage project dependencies on priority ecosystem services, for inclusion in the environmental and social management plans. <p>This guidance document introduces the ESR for IA both to project developers, who can benefit from a broad understanding of the method, and</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance Framework / Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-lineage Analysis • Cost-benefit Analysis • Strategic Planning • Risk Assessment 	Implementation	Free open access and use.	The Guide to Corporate Ecosystem Valuation is particularly relevant to SDGs 14 and 15.	Version 1.0 of the ESR for IA was informed by the feedback on and implementation of <i>Ecosystem Services Review for Impact Assessment: Introduction and Guide to Scoping</i> Feedback and case studies generated by further implementation of the ESR for IA will inform the community of practice (e.g., LinkedIn's Business & Ecosystem Services Professionals and Environmental Impact Assessment groups).

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	to ESIA practitioners, who require a more detailed understanding. For ESIA practitioners, Weaving Ecosystem Services Into Impact Assessment Technical Appendix (Version 1.0) provides comprehensive technical instructions on implementing each step of the method.					
Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Methodology & Workbook Developed by: UNDP- Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)	Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) is a methodology that enables countries to measure their current biodiversity expenditures, assess their financial needs in the medium term and identify the most suitable finance solutions to bridge their national biodiversity finance gaps. The reference manual provides detailed guidance on conducting biodiversity expenditure reviews. The basic approach of the BIOFIN methodology takes shape through building national partnerships on biodiversity finance by cooperating on three assessments that culminate in a Biodiversity Finance Plan. These steps and data generated are aligned with the requirements countries need to report on, under the CBD Financial Reporting Framework. At the national level, BIOFIN works under the leadership of ministries of finance (treasury), economy, planning and environment to bring together a core group of national stakeholders, including the private sector, to rethink the most suitable finance modalities for biodiversity. Activities are implemented through in-depth consultation with a strong focus on capacity development.	Tool typology: Methodology Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Risk Assessment • Investment and Financing • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Open Source / MS Excel Spreadsheet, Other Spreadsheet, Basic Computer, Enhanced Computer	The BOFIN tool is particularly relevant to SDGs 14 and 15, as its focus is on financing for biodiversity.	There are 31 countries currently implementing the BIOFIN methodology. BOFIN is coordinated by the UNDP through a global team supporting country implementation and the continuous improvement of the methodology.

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<p>Guidelines for a Methodology to Support Value Chains for Bio-Trade Products</p> <p>Developed by: Prepared by María Teresa Becerra for UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNTAD)</p>	<p>The BioTrade Facilitation Programme (BTFP) is a programme that operates within UNCTAD's BioTrade Initiative. The BTFP has developed a series of guidelines to advise beneficiary countries on selecting and strengthening BioTrade value chains. The guidance document presents the methodology set out by UNCTAD's BioTrade Initiative, which is aimed at supporting and consolidating the value chains for BioTrade products, particularly those destined for international markets. Guidelines describe each step that is taken in supporting the value chains, from the identification and selection of products to the development and implementation of strategies, including activities that are required for companies and activities that are suggested for them, according to the sector they operate in. These guidelines should be adapted to the conditions and priorities of each country.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Framework & Guidance Methodology</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Planning • Implementation 	Open Source	This Guidance tool is specifically with SDG 14 and 15, and also link to the targets of SDG 8 (economic growth).	These guidelines are based on the experience of BioTrade national programmes operating in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Uganda to support value chains for BioTrade products. Moreover, they have been complemented by in-depth discussions with partners associated with UNCTAD BioTrade.
<p>Ecological Fiscal Transfers</p> <p>Developed by: UNDP</p>	<p>Intergovernmental fiscal transfers redistribute tax revenues among levels of government, from national and regional governments to local jurisdictions according to agreed principles and priorities. Integrating ecological services means making conservation indices (e.g. size/quality of protected areas) part of the fiscal allocation formula to reward investments in conservation and to incentivize the expansion of protected areas. The inclusion of conservation in the fiscal allocation formula makes for: 1) compensation for conservation opportunity costs; and 2) an indirect incentive to expand protected areas. It can also empower local governments to address <u>conservation</u> challenges. Without compensation, municipalities have the incentive to allocate</p>	<p>Tool typology: Approach and Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Investment and Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Implementation 	Open Source	Ecological Fiscal Transfers are particularly relevant to SDGs 14 and 15, as its focus is on financing for biodiversity	The only case where the impact of ecological fiscal transfers can be studied is Brazil, given their only very recent adoption in Portugal and the limited scope of the scheme in France. In Brazil, 25 per cent of ICMS (GST/VAT) receipts are transferred to municipalities. In Paraná – one of the States that implement the ICMS-E formula - 5 per cent of this 25 per cent municipal share is distributed according to ecological considerations (half to conservation units and half to watershed protection). These criteria include the size of

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	<p>land use rights to agriculture, industry and construction solely for the purpose of revenue generation. Given that conservation produces positive externalities beyond the boundaries of a municipality, there is a valid case for offering a fiscal premium for conservation. This solution is also considered more efficient and less costly than establishing a complex regulatory framework to value and compensate conservation efforts. Fiscal transfers can be "un-earmarked", meaning local jurisdictions can decide on their use, or specific purpose (conditional or earmarked). If the additional income is invested in conservation, the impact of the measure can be considerably higher. The quantity/size of protected areas is among the most easily available indices for calculating lump-sum transfers, but quality indicators may also be used. Ecological fiscal transfers can help to introduce results/performance-based budgeting if the indices used are able to measure progress towards defined social / environmental results as compared with traditional formulas that rely on static metrics. The introduction of such transfers can then contribute to strengthening the overall budget allocation processes as a co-benefit. Performance based grants in particular can generate positive infrastructure and service-delivery outputs in terms of allocative efficiencies in local jurisdictions.</p>					<p>protected areas, the area of the municipality and the protected area's management category. Some states also impose additional environmental criteria, such as protection of water reserves, quality of water, sanitation and treatment of solid waste and sewage. In Portugal the size of protected areas affects the allocation of funds from the General Municipal Fund, effectively constituting an ecological fiscal transfer. The fund is capitalized by fiscal revenues collected from personal income tax, corporate profits tax and value-added tax. Of the amount transferred, 30 per cent is distributed according to the area of the municipality and the area designated as a conservation_zone.</p>
<p>The Protected Areas Benefits Assessment Tool (PA-BAT)</p> <p>Developed by: WWF</p>	<p>The PA-BAT aims to help collate information on the full range of current and potential benefits of individual protected areas. The PA-BAT has been primarily designed for use by protected area managers to work with stakeholders to identify important values and the benefits that they bring to a range of stakeholders, from local to global. The PA-BAT can also be used by local communities to identify values/benefits</p>	<p>Tool typology: Methodology</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Planning 	<p>Open Source</p>	<p>Natural Capital Assessment and associated tools are aligned with SDGs 14 and 15, as its focus is on financing for biodiversity.</p>	<p>No case studies on application of PA-BAT are identified. However, The results can be used in several ways, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing community relationships and use agreements in relation to the values and benefits of the

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	<p>and by protected area advocates, such as NGOs, to help promote the range of benefits a protected area can bring. Because the tool has developed a standard typology of values and benefits the results from the tool can be aggregated to provide an overview of a portfolio of protected areas (e.g. regional groups, national systems, biome groups etc.). This can be used as a planning tool at system level (e.g. developing policies for specific resource uses) or as an advocacy tool for supporting protected areas. Although developed primarily for use in protected areas, the tool could have wider application, for example in assessing wider benefits of forest management units, agricultural landscapes or areas set aside for recreation. The main audience for this report is protected area managers and authorities, but it should also be useful for anyone interested in finding out about the range of benefits that protected areas provide.</p>	<p>& Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static inter-linkage analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising 				<p>protected area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing research and monitoring activities in relation to resource use • Informing the development of management plans/systems in relation to managing the wider range of values and benefits of the protected area.
<p>Natural Capital Assessment</p> <p>Developed by: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)</p>	<p>Natural Capital Assessments are landscape-focused appraisals that provide information on the natural environment of a planning unit. Specifically, they consider what assets and services nature provides, and how they can be best used without damaging or depleting them. This guidance resource describes the benefits and values of natural capital stocks, and can be used to make better decisions regarding land-use that supports a transition to a green economy approach. The guidance includes an 8-step methodology to undertaking a Natural Capital Assessment outlined in the guide are designed to lead users through the process, starting with a series of key questions. The questions are addressed by following the actions described under each sub-heading. Note that the steps are not designed as a 'recipe' for a Natural Capital Assessment as</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning / Backcasting • Training & Capacity Development • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Stakeholder Engagement • Strategic Communication & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting 	Open Source	Natural Capital Assessment tools are aligned with SDGs 14 and 15, as its focus is on financing for biodiversity	<p>This guide sets out a roadmap to assist environmental practitioners with the conceptual and practical aspects of developing, implementing and undertaking Natural Capital Assessments at the National and Sub-national Level. The approach taken in defining ecosystem assets follows the UN SEEA-EEA, (2014), and considers the physical measures of ecosystems and ecosystem service flows. The information mobilised via the assessment also provides a foundation for undertaking valuation of natural capital and constructing natural capital accounts; such valuations can guide the green economy</p>

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	each assessment process will be determined by the context within which it is undertaken. The checklist at the end of each step highlights the key actions to be undertaken to achieve the required outcomes, together with considerations of stakeholder engagement, communication and capacity building.	Awareness Raising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario building • Strategic Planning • Indicator Development & Measurement 				transition process. Further, the evidence gained from a Natural Capital Assessment enables the evaluation of different mixes of green economy policy options. No specific case studies of practical utilisation of the Natural Capital Assessment are available at this time.
<p>Natural Capital Assessments at the National and Sub-national Level (2016)</p> <p>Developed by: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)</p>	<p><i>Natural Capital Assessments at the National and Sub-national Level</i> presents a stepwise guidance document to conducting a natural capital assessment. This guide sets out a roadmap to assist environmental practitioners with the conceptual and practical aspects of developing, implementing and undertaking <i>Natural Capital Assessments at the National and Sub-national Level</i>. The approach taken in defining ecosystem assets follows the UN System of Environmental- Economic Accounting – Experimental Ecosystem Framework (SEEA-EEA, 2014), and considers the physical measures of ecosystems and ecosystem service flows. The steps presented in the guide are designed around sets of key questions, together with practical checklists of actions.</p> <p>Additionally, the assessment process is designed to provide an evidence base for understanding and mapping the distribution of natural capital, evaluating its status and trends, and exploring its relationship with priority economic sectors and livelihoods. The information collated through the assessment process will help to inform the development of policy targets for sustainable management and improvement of natural capital and the</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Stakeholder Engagement • Training and Capacity Development • Strategic Communications & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development and Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	Free Access / Open Source	Natural Capital Assessment is directly applicable to SDGs 14 and 15, in addition to other environment-related targets such as 6.6 and 11.4.	The steps presented in this guide are designed around sets of key questions, together with practical checklists of actions, including stakeholder engagement, communication and capacity building strategies. The Natural Capital Assessment is designed to provide an evidence base for understanding and mapping the distribution of natural capital, evaluating its status and trends, and exploring its relationship with priority economic sectors and livelihoods. In turn, this informs the development of policy targets for sustainable management and improvement of natural capital and the transition to a green economy over time.

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	transition to a green economy over time. It also provides a foundation for undertaking valuation of natural capital and constructing natural capital accounts; such valuations can guide the green economy transition process.					
<p>The Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment</p> <p>Developed by: Birdlife International</p>	<p>The Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) provides accessible guidance on low-cost methods for how to evaluate the benefits people receive from nature at particular sites in order to generate information that can be used to influence decision making. TESSA is primarily aimed at conservation practitioners, although the methods may be applicable to a wide range of users, including natural resource managers (e.g. forestry, fisheries, water managers), land-use planners, development organisations (e.g. for poverty alleviation), and the private sector. TESSA focuses on the site scale (predominantly gathering real field measurements, rather than relying on theoretical scenarios or extrapolations from global models) to respond to the need to generate information on ecosystem service values using locally gathered information at particular protected areas, sites of biodiversity importance or project locations. This makes it relevant for local decision-making and, when scaled up, for wider communication. The methods in the toolkit are designed to be applicable to users from developing and developed countries, and across all terrestrial and wetland habitats (currently excluding marine areas). The current version (2.0) includes a preliminary scoping appraisal and further methods for the following services: Pollination; Harvesting of Wild Goods, Coastal Protection; Nature-based recreation; Cultivated goods; Global Climate Regulation; Cultural Services; Water.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Online Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting 	Open Source / Free Access	This toolkit is applicable to SDGs 14 and 15, as its focus is on ecosystem services – both terrestrial and marine.	The Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) has been developed through a collaboration of six institutions with input generously provided by scientists and practitioners from multiple disciplines. The toolkit is designed to be used both online and in the field and is provided as a ‘user manual’ in a simple workbook structure. An interactive PDF is available to download on to a computer or other device (e.g. laptop, notebook, tablet) so that the methods and guidance can be accessed in remote locations. The methods and approaches presented in the toolkit have been tested extensively in different contexts and in countries including Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Grand Cayman, Kenya, Malawi, Madagascar, Mexico, Montserrat, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Uganda, UK and Vietnam, across temperate and tropical forest and wetland habitats. To see the outputs of some of these studies, see case studies and publications .

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<p>NBSAP Capacity Building Webinars</p> <p>Developed by: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)</p>	<p>A series of webinars to build capacity in incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem service values into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Participants learn about how biodiversity and ecosystem service values can be incorporated into NBSAPs through a series of two capacity building webinars designed for NBSAP practitioners. The webinars draw upon the findings of a UNEP-WCMC and IEEP project to review the lessons learnt from incorporating the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into NBSAPs. Watch the webinars or download the accompanying PDF's at:</p> <p>Watch the webinars on Vimeo</p> <p>Download zip file of webinar PDF's</p>	<p>Tool typology: Online Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and Capacity Development • Strategic Communications & Awareness Raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing 	Open Source / Free Access	This online training webinar series is directly applicable to SDGs 14 and 15, as the focus is on ecosystem services – both terrestrial and marine.	No information available on application experiences.
<p>Experimental Biodiversity Accounting as a component of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA-EEA)</p> <p>Developed by: UN Statistics Division (UNSD) & UNEP with Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</p>	<p>The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012 Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EEA) provides a framework to measure and link ecosystem service flows supported by biodiversity and other ecosystem characteristics (e.g. soil type, altitude) with the economy and other human activities. It also allows comparison and integration of data on ecosystem services with other economic and social data. Biodiversity Accounts, one of a number of accounts in the SEEA-EEA framework, can help understand the relationship between biodiversity within ecosystems and economic development and planning activity by cutting across this data in a spatially explicit manner. The document sets out the data mobilisation process for national scale data and considers the use of global datasets and models to inform Biodiversity Accounts and other accounts in the SEEA-EEA framework, such as Ecosystem Condition Accounts.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance and Framework</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Indicator Development & Measurement • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Open Source	<p>SEEA-EEA supports looking at the inter-play of SDGs 14 and 15 with other more economic and socially focused SDGs and targets.</p>	To assist countries in implementing biodiversity accounting, the technical guidance document presents experimental Biodiversity Accounts drawing on case studies from around the world. These are presented using a three tiered approach based on data availability. Other experimental accounts for Ecosystem Condition Accounts and Ecosystem Capacity Accounts are also available. The document also highlights issues for resolution and recommendations for testing, refining and validation in relation to biodiversity accounting.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>Advancing Natural Capital Accounting (ANCA)</p> <p>Developed by: United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP TEEB Office and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)</p>	<p>Advancing Natural Capital Accounting is a web portal that supports the practice of Ecosystem Accounting by being a clearing house for reports, tools, case studies, etc. related to the implementation of System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The portal's aim is to advance SEEA. As it states on its landing page, "The modelling and scaling of information on ecosystem services, ecosystem condition, and ecosystem capacity across all types of ecosystems represents a significant challenge. While complex, there is undoubtedly a way forward and this project (Portal) seeks to consolidate the gains that have been made and support the advancement of the work. The portal host links to technical guidance documents including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Perspective on Capacity and Capability in the Context of Ecosystem Accounting • Technical Guide 1: A functional Approach to EEA for Units and Ecosystem Services • Technical Guide 2: Land Accounts and Ecosystem Extent • Technical Guide 3: Land and Ecosystem Condition and Capacity • Technical Guide 4: Water and Ecosystem Accounting • Technical Guide 5: Carbon and Ecosystem Accounting • Technical Guide 6: Linkage between Ecosystem Service Accounts and Ecosystems Asset Accounts • Technical Guide 7: Compilation of Data, Tools, Methods and Pilots in Canada • Technical Guide 8: Spatial units, Scaling and Aggregation 	<p>Tool typology: Project Portal & Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Strategic Planning • Investment and Financing • Training and Capacity Development • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Free Open access and Use	<p>ANCA supports tools and guidance for ecosystems accounting linking to SDGs 14 and 15 as well as SDG 6.</p>	<p>The Portal includes examples of country plans, including Bhutan, Chile, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, South Africa, and Vietnam.</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Guide 9: Biophysical Modelling and Analysis of Ecosystem Services in an Ecosystem Accounting Context 					
<p>The Governance of Forest Initiative (GFI Indicator Framework)</p> <p>Developed by: World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<p>The GFI Indicator Framework provides a comprehensive menu of indicators for identifying strengths and weaknesses in forest governance. The indicators are designed to be applicable for a wide range of users interested in assessing or monitoring forest governance. Examples could include government agencies wishing to assess the effectiveness of policy implementation, legislators seeking to identify priorities for legal reforms, or civil society organizations seeking to monitor government performance. More specifically, the GFI indicator framework assists users to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a common definition and conceptual framework for understanding the integrity of institutions and processes that govern forests across different country contexts • provide a practical tool for civil society organizations to independently, systematically and comprehensively diagnose strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in their countries, as a basis to advocate for reform • define a set of measurable, reportable and verifiable indicators of good governance of forests. <p>To facilitate easy uptake, it helps users identify priority areas of interest. Further, the GFI Indicators are organized into six thematic areas, and further divided into subthemes. Each GFI Indicator is designed to evaluate a particular law, process, activity, or institution in detail.</p> <p>As a companion to this document, the GFI Guidance Manual provides supplementary materials to help users navigate decisions about how to design and implement a forest</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	<p>Free Open access and Use</p>	<p>The GFI Indicator Framework is directly applicable to SDG 15 .</p>	<p>This publication presents a revised version of the Governance of Forests Initiative (GFI) Indicator Framework, a comprehensive menu of indicators that can be used to diagnose strengths and weaknesses in forest governance. It updates the original GFI Indicator Framework based on several years of field-testing of by GFI partners in Brazil, Cameroon, and Indonesia.</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	governance assessment using the GFI indicators. The manual includes detailed explanations of each indicator and worksheets to support the data collection process.					
Guide to Investing in Locally Controlled Forestry Developed by: Growing Forest Partnerships initiative, FAO, IIED, IUCN, TFD, World Bank	This Guide to Investing in Locally Controlled Forestry (ILCF) emerged out of 11 international dialogues that engaged more than 400 people to discuss how to make ILCF happen. It is a primarily a tool for practical action – providing guidance on how to structure enabling investments and prepare the ground for asset investments that yield acceptable returns and reduced risk, not only for investors, but also for local forest right-holders, national governments and society at large. It provides a strong case and justification for this approach in the first section then goes about setting out a framework for structuring investments with tactical advice for building the partnerships necessary for successful ILCF. The core section of the guide is a roadmap to successful ILCF that covers the business stages of proposition, establishment, validation, preparation, negotiation and performance management – with practical advice for both investors and forest right-holder groups. Case studies of successful ILCF and a range of useful templates and sources of further information are provided.	Tool typology: Guidance & Framework Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investments and Financing ● Stakeholder Engagement ● Risk Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issues Identification and Framing ● Policy Formulation and Drafting ● Implementation 	Open Source Free Access and Use	The Guide to Investing in Locally Controlled Forestry (ILCF) is most relevant to SDG 15, but could also be applicable to SDG 2.4 and SDG 6.6.	Section 6 of the Guide on LCF offers 17 case studies from across the world, ranging from start-ups to established businesses, in developed and developing countries. The case studies highlight the opportunities for investing in locally controlled forestry.
Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values Developed by: HCV Resource	HCVs are biological, ecological, social or cultural values which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important, at the national, regional or global level. The HCV approach is the process in which High Conservation Values are identified, managed and monitored in forestry and agricultural production. The Common Guidance for Identification of High Conservation Values (HCV) is organised in two parts:	Tool typology: Guidance Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situational Analysis and Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issues Identification and Framing ● Implementation 	Open Source / Free Access	The Guide to Investing in Locally Controlled Forestry (ILCF) is most relevant to SDG 15.	This document builds on a series of Good Practice guides for High Conservation Value (HCV) practitioners and auditors. Part II of this guidance includes potential data sources and indicators for HCVs and provides illustrative case studies and examples for each HCV category.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
Network	<p>Part I provides the context for how the HCV approach should be used, including advice on HCV assessments.</p> <p>Part II provides detailed definitions and guidance on interpretation and identification of the six HCV categories. This guidance document is intended primarily for HCV assessors, resource managers, and auditors. It provides guidance on the interpretation of the HCV definitions and their identification in practice, to achieve standardization in use of the HCV approach. The document can also help developers of HCV national interpretations (HCV NIs) by providing a reference against which to adapt definitions, data sources and examples to national contexts. It is also useful for stakeholders who wish to evaluate or critique HCV assessments as part of a stakeholder consultation process or for the good governance of a certification scheme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Risk Assessment 				
<p>Sustainable Forest Finance Toolkit</p> <p>Developed by: Developed jointly by Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).</p>	<p>The Sustainable Forest Finance Toolkit is a globally applicable resource designed to help financial institutions support the management of forest resources through sustainable and legal timber production and processing, and markets for carbon and other ecosystem services. It aims to support the finance sector in progressing towards the sustainable financing of industries impacting forests. It provides financial institutions with guidance in client acceptance procedures, portfolio management, designing a clear and pragmatic forestry policy and the creation of internal procurement policies for forestry products. Included within are practical resources to manage risks and opportunities at corporate policy and individual client level, and further contact points for more detailed support.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational Analysis & Assessment Risk Assessment Investments and Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue Identification & Framing Policy Formulation & Drafting Implementation 	Open Source / Free Access	The Sustainable Forest Finance Toolkit is directly relevant to SDG 15, but may also be relevant to SDG 4.4, SDGs 17.1, 17.3 and 17.5.	The toolkit has undergone extensive stakeholder review involving leading banks, forestry industry companies, non-governmental organizations, certification bodies, governments, investors, asset managers and multilateral institutions.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>Data Basin</p> <p>Developed by: Conservation Biology Institute (CBI)</p>	<p>Data Basin is a science-based mapping and analysis platform that supports learning, research, and sustainable environmental stewardship. The user-friendly platform enables people with varying levels of technical expertise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and organize data & information. • Create custom visualizations, drawings, & analyses. • Use collaborative tools in groups. • Publish datasets, maps, & galleries • Develop decision-support and custom tools. <p>Data Basin supports researchers, natural resource managers, advocates, teachers, students, and members of the engaged public. Members create and participate in working groups where they can visualize, draw, comment, and discuss relevant topics or geographies.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Strategic Planning • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Data Management, Reporting and Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	<p>Free and Open Access... The core of Data Basin is free and provides open access to thousands of scientifically-grounded, biological, physical, and socio-economic datasets.</p>	<p>Data Basin is a mapping and dataset tool that is applicable to SDGs 14 and 15.</p>	<p>Data Basin is used by over 21000 scientists, natural resource practitioners, students & educators, and interested citizens from diverse sectors and geographies.</p>
<p>The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)</p> <p>Developed by: IUCN and the World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<p>The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), provides a flexible and affordable framework approach for countries to rapidly identify and analyse forest landscape restoration (FLR) potential and locate specific areas of opportunity at a national or sub-national level. ROAM can support the development of national restoration programmes and strategies, enabling countries to define and implement pledges to the Bonn Challenge target (to restore 150 million hectares worldwide by 2020) and thereby meet their existing international commitments under CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC.</p> <p>The handbook includes descriptions of the individual components of ROAM as well as guidance on how they can be combined and sequenced to suit different needs.</p> <p>1. Stakeholder Prioritization of Restoration</p>	<p>Tool typology: Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Stakeholder engagement • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Investment & Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification & Framing • Planning 	<p>Open Source Computer and Internet Access</p>	<p>The ROAM tool aligns with SDG 15, as its focus is on forest and terrestrial ecosystem management.</p>	<p>The ‘road-test’ edition of the handbook is being circulated to engage others in the process of learning about – and improving – the methodology. A revised version of the handbook will be published at a later date in order to integrate learning from the road-testing process</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<p>Interventions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Restoration Opportunities Mapping 3. Restoration Economic Modelling and Valuation 4. Restoration Cost-Benefit-Carbon Modelling 5. Restoration Diagnostic of Presence of Key Success Factors 6. Restoration Finance and Resourcing Analysis <p>The online ROAM resource (web portals) takes a step-by-step approach, providing one page for every prescribed step in the ROAM process. There are three separate phases in the ROAM process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phase 1: Preparation and Planning 2. Phase 2: Data Collection and Analysis 3. Phase 3: Results to Recommendations 					
<p>Land Use Change Modelling</p> <p>Developed by: UNEP - WCMC</p>	<p>Land-use models are important tools that can be used to explore potential future impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and evaluate potential trade-offs between different demands for land use, and thus inform decision-making. This guidance document aims to provide an overview of the current state of land-use modelling as well as the usability, applicability and availability of modelling tools, particularly in relation to land-use change as a driver of change in biodiversity and ecosystem services. A general overview of existing models is presented along with their data requirements and different scenarios that can be used to drive these models. (geographic land-use models; economic land-use models; integrated land-use models; and other models). The guidance document it can serve as a reference for other organisations to make informed choices on the capacity needs and options for</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Dynamic Simulation & Modeling • Training and Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation 	<p>Open Source</p>	<p>Land Use Change Modelling highlighted in this guidance aligns with SDG 15, as its focus is on forest and terrestrial ecosystem land use changes.</p>	<p>The choice of which land-use model and biodiversity/ecosystem services assessment method to use depends on the scope in terms of scale, geographic location and resources available. In general, land-use change modelling is complex, time consuming and requires many input datasets. For this reason, only a few models are made available outside the developing institutions. However, some of the freely available or limited cost tools such as CLUE and IDRISI Land Change Modeler (Clark labs) may be useful and viable for smaller projects.</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	the use of land-use models in assessments of land-use change and resulting impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services.					
<p>PANORAMA</p> <p>Developed by: Panorama Partnership between IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and GiZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH). IUCN coordinates the protected areas solutions” community.</p>	<p>PANORAMA brings together real-world, case-based solutions to conservation and development challenges across several themes such as "protected areas" or "marine and coastal conservation". These solutions have proven positive impacts and are shared on a single platform. Case studies aligned with 4 key ecosystem portals are documented as solutions using a standard format that identifies replicable "building blocks" (key success factors) and the context in which the solutions were implemented. The 4 Portals include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protected Areas 2. Marine & Coastal 3. Ecosystem-based Adaptation 4. Agriculture & biodiversity <p>Solutions are shared on the online platform and through publications. They are also integrated into capacity development activities and workshops. This methodology for learning and innovation is applicable across topics, sectors, and audiences. The approach of documenting, sharing and supporting the up-scaling of successful interventions is referred to as “the Solutioning Approach”.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Innovation • Training and Capacity Development • Scenario building • Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation 	<p>Open Source/ Computer and Internet Access needed</p>	<p>The Panorama tool is directly aligned with SDGs 14 and 15, as it deals primarily with ecosystem management and restoration.</p>	<p>PANORAMA is based on work conducted by IUCN and GIZ over the past 5 years. Following the adoption of the Aichi Targets in 2010, several agencies promoted the concept of building on success, rather than the more familiar focus of pointing at failures. The publication “Natural Solutions: Protected areas helping people cope with climate change” (Dudley, et al. eds., 2010) is a result. PANORAMA allows practitioners to share and reflect on their experiences, and to learn with their peers how similar challenges have been addressed in different countries and regions.</p>
<p>InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs)</p> <p>Developed by: Natural Capital</p>	<p>InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs) is a suite of free, open-source software models used to map and value the goods and services from nature that sustain and fulfill human life. It helps explore how changes in ecosystems can lead to changes in the flows of many different benefits to people. Governments manage natural resources for multiple uses and inevitably must evaluate</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment 	<p>Issue identification and Framing</p>	<p>Open Source computer software. InVEST models can be run independently, or as script tools in the</p>	<p>InVEST is particularly relevant to SDGs 14 and 15 with emphasis on ecosystems services and valuation.</p>	<p>InVEST has been applied for a number of different projects and spatial scales in different countries. See some in the research papers cited here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhagabati et al. 2014. (Biological Conservation) Ecosystem services reinforce Sumatran tiger conservation in

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
Project and WWF	<p>tradeoffs among them. The multi-service, modular design of InVEST provides an effective tool for balancing the environmental and economic goals of these diverse entities. InVEST enables decision makers to assess quantified tradeoffs associated with alternative management choices and to identify areas where investment in natural capital can enhance human development and conservation. The toolset currently includes eighteen distinct ecosystem service models designed for terrestrial, freshwater, marine, and coastal ecosystems, as well as a number of “helper tools” to assist with locating and processing input data and with understanding and visualizing outputs. InVEST also has several “helper tools”, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scenario Generator offers a relatively simple method of generating scenarios based on user-defined principles of where land changes could occur and the possible extent of these changes. It can be used to create alternate futures, the likely outcomes of which can be compared using InVEST. It is downloaded within InVEST, but can be used to generate potential future landscapes without running any additional InVEST models. • Overlap Analysis tool estimates the relative importance of regions for human use. Outputs can help decision-makers weigh potential conflicts among spatially-explicit management options that involve new activities or new infrastructure. The output maps help visualize hotspots of land or ocean use, and areas where the compatibility of various activities should be investigated when drafting new zoning or permitting schemes. It is downloaded within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic Simulation & Modeling • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Scenario building • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 		ArcGIS ArcToolBox environment. Mapping software is required such as QGIS or ArcGIS to view results. Requires basic to intermediate skills in GIS software.		<p>land use plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kovacs et al. 2013. (PLoS One) Evaluating the return in ecosystem services from investment in public land acquisitions. • Polasky et al. 2011. (Environmental and Resource Economics) The impact of land-use change on ecosystem services, biodiversity and returns to landowners: A case study in the state of Minnesota.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	InVEST. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • InVEST Dashboards automate common synthesis and visualization tasks that may be necessary after running an InVEST model. With the dashboards, you can explore InVEST outputs in a web browser with interactive maps and charts, share results with colleagues by simply sending a link, and spend less time fussing over layer symbologies in GIS and more time exploring results. Try our dashboards for three InVEST models: coastal vulnerability, recreation, and habitat risk assessment (HRA). 					
Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas (SDCA) Framework Developed by: Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)	The Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas (SDCA) framework covers a system of governance and several specific management systems critical to achieving the overall goals of sustainable development. The ICM framework is a useful guide for national and local governments to promote sustainable development initiatives and programs. Key areas of competence addressed in the governance component of the framework include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, Strategies and Action Plans • Institutional Arrangements • Legislation • Information and Public Awareness • Financing Mechanisms • Capacity Development The framework identifies five essential aspects of sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and their corresponding management regimes, which represent one or more priorities of local governments depending on environmental conditions within their respective areas of jurisdiction, as follows:	Tool typology: Framework Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Investment and Financing • Stakeholder Engagement • Training & Capacity Development • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Download fee from website of approximately USD16 (hard and electronic soft copies available)	SDCA is particularly relevant to SDGs 14, with its emphasis on coastal areas and systems, with additional links to SDG 15 (terrestrial near coast forests and ecosystems) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and human settlements)	The development of the Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas (SDCA) framework, stemming from more than 15 years of practical experience in the ICM application in East Asia.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural and Human-Made Disaster Prevention and Response Management Natural Coastal Habitat Protection, Restoration and Management Water use and Supply Management Pollution and Waste Reduction Management Food Security and Livelihood Management 	Measurement				
SEA Knowledge Bank Developed by: Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), with support from World Bank Group and GEF	The Seas of East Asia (SEA) Knowledge Bank serves as a knowledge platform for policymakers, planners, managers, investors and other stakeholders to scale up Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) and investment in sustainable development of coasts and oceans across East Asia. The platform provides access to a collection of case studies, manuals, technical reports and other resources, along with opportunities for engaging and collaborating with peers and experts and guidance for jumpstarting coastal management programs, or taking them to the next level. The platform also supports local governments and other stakeholders in identifying and developing projects that could attract investment, including a series of rapid assessments and the ability to submit a project for further evaluation.	Tool typology: Knowledge Platform Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational Analysis and Assessment Training and Capacity Development Investment and Financing Strategic Communication and Awareness Raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue Identification and Framing Implementation Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Free Open Access	The SEA Knowledge Bank is directly applicable to SDG 14 (Life Below Water).	The platform and its services aim to facilitate the transformation of ICM policies into successful project implementation and tangible investments. It includes resources for the entire ICM cycle, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An e-Library with documents, such as case studies, best practices and manuals 2) Online tools, such and investment-readiness quick assessments 3) An online directory and communities of practice for connecting with experts
Ocean Investment Facility Developed by: Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), with support from	PEMSEA has developed an online regional Ocean Investment Facility with two main components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-investment facility for identifying and developing a pipeline of bankable projects Links to actively managed, sector-focused investment fund. The Facility includes a page that provides guidance to potential investors to coastal and marine investment opportunities, including a set	Tool typology: Guidance Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment and Financing Indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Free Open Access	The Ocean Investment Facility is directly applicable to SDG 14 (Life Below Water).	Leveraging ongoing project work at over 100 ICM sites in 12 countries and a network of dozens of technical and program partners around the region, the pre-investment facility provides services and tools for sourcing an investment pipeline and connecting investors to investment opportunities.

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World Bank Group and GEF	<p>of coastal and ocean sectors with the potential for both positive environmental and social impact and financial returns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable fisheries & aquaculture • Ecotourism / sustainable tourism • Climate smart development and disaster risk reduction • Pollution reduction and waste management • Marine renewable energy • Sustainable ports, shipping and marine transport • Water use and water supply management • Habitat Protection, restoration and management • Ocean-based technology products and services <p>Additionally, the Facility utilizes the IRIS database from the GIIN, offering a full catalogue of impact investment performance metrics. PEMSEA has developed a State of the Coasts (SOC) reporting system. The SOC system includes 35 simple, meaningful core indicators to evaluate the impact of ICM implementation over time.</p>	Development & Measurement				
<p>The Ocean Data Viewer</p> <p>Developed by: UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)</p>	<p>The Ocean Data Viewer offers users the opportunity to view and download a range of global datasets on coastal and marine biodiversity (such as corals, mangroves and seagrasses). These datasets have been used and cited in high-profile scientific articles and in global, regional and national biodiversity assessments. Having been accessed in more than 100 countries by academic and research institutes as well as governmental, non-governmental, and UN-associated organizations, these datasets have been utilised for marine spatial planning, habitat</p>	<p>Tool typology: Online Tool & Guidance Manual</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Indicator Development & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Open Source / Free Access	The Ocean Data Viewer and Manual are directly applicable to SDG 14 (Life Below Water).	Ocean+ Data represents an online library of 183 ocean-related data resources to support informed decision-making for ocean conservation. Ocean+ Data can be used to identify resources to support, among other things, marine spatial planning, environmental impact assessments, and education and ocean literacy.

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	<p>mapping and biodiversity and ecosystem analyses. These data come from internationally respected scientific institutions and other organizations that have agreed to make their data available to the global community, with the hope that these data will support and encourage informed decision-making that sustains global biodiversity and ecosystem services. ODV datasets are available in standard GIS formats, while a simple mapping interface enables users to explore individual datasets and overlay them with other data layers. The ODV aims to raise the importance of data sharing, accessibility and updating, and users are encouraged to contribute. To complement the ODV, the Manual of marine and coastal datasets of biodiversity importance was created to provide an overview of more than 100 global marine and coastal datasets of biodiversity importance, with detailed metadata sheets for more than half of these resources and information on the various challenges, gaps and limitations that can be presented by coastal and marine data.</p>	Measurement				
<p>The Wetland Resources Action Planning (WRAP) Toolkit</p> <p>Developed by: HighARCS Project</p>	<p>The Wetland Resources Action Planning (WRAP) toolkit is a toolkit of research methods and better management practices used in HighARCS (Highland Aquatic Resources Conservation and Sustainable Development), an EU-funded project with field experiences in China, Vietnam and India. It aims to communicate best practices in conserving biodiversity and sustaining ecosystem services to potential users and to promote the wise-use of aquatic resources, improve livelihoods and enhance policy information. The Toolkit is organized in a homepage showing the general structure of the Wetland Resources Assessment Planning (WRAP) activities as implemented in the HighARCS Project, with</p>	<p>Tool typology: Framework</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situational Analysis & Assessment ● Strategic Planning ● Stakeholder Engagement ● Strategic Communications & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issue Identification and Framing ● Policy Formulation & Drafting 	Open Source / Free Access	WRAP is particularly relevant to SDGs 15 and SDG Target 6.6.	HighARCS has formulated an integrated action planning approach that cuts across disciplines and sectors, builds cooperation in the field and develops new forms of partnership with poor upland communities. The approach was designed to facilitate participatory and integrated policy development. It aimed to ensure that local needs were prioritised and incorporated with institutions responsible for different levels of planning and implementation. Researchers at all field sites worked in collaboration with local communities and

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	<p>many links to several sections and various aspects of the Toolkit. The main components of the Toolkit are the research approach used in HighARCS, the methodology and tools used in the context on how they were adapted in the wetland resources assessment planning activities in HighARCS, and the outputs generated from the activities implemented in HighARCS. The approach and methodology and tools components contain a brief description of the specific topics, i.e., a narrative of the process and specific tools used. These are also linked to their respective outputs. Tools and outputs, in word or PDF files, are downloadable. Potential users of the WRAP toolkit would be HighARCS' primary stakeholders: the fishing communities; government and non-government institutions; scientists and researchers; and policy makers in the project sites. It will also cater to the needs of those agencies and institutions who are planning to develop and implement a similar project involving highland aquatic resources conservation and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Awareness Raising</p>				<p>stakeholder groups to facilitate a process of information-exchange and joint assessment and decision-making, and to promote shared accountability. A series of capacity-building workshops ensured that the project was inclusive of all marginal stakeholder groups, including women, young people and ethnic communities. Workshops brought together project managers and researchers from both Europe and Asia to share ideas and expertise, including learning about local cultural contexts and relevant gender issues in relation to local livelihoods. To bridge the science-policy and science-practice interfaces, new knowledge originating from the HighARCS project has been made accessible to a range of stakeholders from farmers and the general public to natural resources managers and policy makers in appropriate formats.</p>
<p>Planning Management for Ecosystem Services – an Operations Manual</p> <p>Developed by: ICIMOD (International Centre for Integrated Mountain</p>	<p>The Planning Management for Ecosystems Services Operations Manual presents 6-steps, and supporting information, for working at individual sites and wider landscapes. Central to its approach is a practical method for understanding and working with the environment as an ecosystem. This is achieved through producing simple and practical descriptions of current and desired ecosystem functioning to supply ecosystem services. This also helps to analyse and address natural resource management problems, such as reduced water supplies, declining species, or the spread of invasive species, and to identify</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance / Approach</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Implementation 	<p>Open Source / Free Access</p>	<p>The Planning Management for Ecosystems Services Operations Manual is particularly relevant to SDGs 15 and SDG Target 6.6.</p>	<p>This Operations Manual aims to reduce the gap in understanding, planning, and managing the environment for ecosystem goods and services, thereby strengthening existing development and livelihood activities. Using established knowledge on ecology and ecosystem sciences, the Manual presents 6-steps for planning management for ecosystem services. Each step is explained in detail with easy-to-understand</p>

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Development) and UNEP-WCMC	options to increase ecosystem resilience to climate change. The Manual has primarily been designed to support the ecosystem management work of ICIMOD and its partners in the eight countries of the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH), but it is of wider relevance across terrestrial environments of the world.	Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Indicator Development & Measurement 				language so that the practitioners are guided towards the development of a management plan. This Manual enables natural resources managers to go beyond conventional empirical and <i>ad hoc</i> approaches to management, to a more systematic and practical understanding and use of ecosystem functioning to manage multiple ecosystem services. A case study on the use of this Manual has also been introduced.
Natural Capital Protocol Developed by: Natural Capital Coalition	The Natural Capital Protocol is a framework designed to help generate trusted, credible, and actionable information for businesses and business decision makers to make informed decisions. The Protocol aims to support better decisions by including the causal relationship and linkages between business activity and natural capital. The Protocol Framework covers 4 stages, "Why", "What", "How", and "What Next". Protocol Stages are further broken down into 9-Steps, which contain specific questions to be answered when carrying out a natural capital assessment. Although set out in a linear way, the Protocol is iterative and allows users to adjust and adapt their approach as they progress through the framework.	Tool typology: Framework Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Free Access / Open Source	The Natural Capital Protocol is relevant to SDGs 14 and 15 with emphasis on natural capital and ecosystems services.	During the development of the Protocol and sector guides over 50 companies took part in a piloting program to test, validate and improve the drafts, such as Coca Cola, H&M, Shell, Interface, Dow, Hugo Boss, Thames Water, Tata, etc. Sector guides are under development and the Natural Capital Coalition is developing a Protocol Application Program to support businesses measure, value and integrate natural capital considerations into their business decisions.
UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre Capacity Development Assessment Tool (CDAT)	The Capacity Development Assessment Tool's (CDAT) purpose is to support the design and evaluation of capacity development activities in the field of biodiversity-related decision-making. CDAT establishes a common and systematic approach to assessing the capacity development needs of partners and/or evaluating impact in terms of strengthening capacity. The tool results in numerical scores for the current capacity to achieve a goal or	Tool typology: Guidance and Tool Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training & Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Implementation 	Open Source	The CDAT has been developed by UNEP-WCMC to assist its capacity development work in the subject of biodiversity information and	Currently no information on practical use of CDAT identified.

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<p>Developed by: UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre</p>	<p>task, and scores for the feasibility of improving this capacity. This information helps decision-making on what capacity development is needed, as well as providing a baseline for the evaluation of capacity development activities. The CDAT gives a comprehensive approach to identifying capacity needs, with assessment of the competencies, resources and enabling environment needed for a goal. The tool consists of three versions of an Excel workbook to cover assessments at the scales of an individual, an organisation, and a network. Each workbook includes a set of predetermined elements of capacity appropriate for each scale. A fourth workbook allows the user to create a tailored assessment tool for any scale, by entering the names of the elements of capacity that they wish to focus on. CDAT is also adaptable to the user's circumstances, so that only relevant elements of capacity are assessed.</p>				<p>decision-making (SDG 14, 15), but still can be applied to other SDGs that have environment related targets as well.</p>	
<p>Global Forest Watch</p> <p>Developed by: World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<p>Global Forest Watch (GFW) is an interactive online forest monitoring and alert system designed to empower all stakeholders (anywhere) with the information required to better manage and conserve forest landscapes. Global Forest Watch uses technology and science to provide up-to-date and precise information about the status of forest landscapes worldwide, including near-real-time alerts showing suspected locations of recent tree cover loss. GFW enables users to create custom maps, analyse forest trends, subscribe to alerts, or download data for their local area or the entire world. Users can also contribute to GFW by sharing data and stories from the ground via GFW's crowdsourcing tools, blogs, and discussion groups. Special "apps" provide detailed information for companies that wish to reduce the risk of deforestation in their supply</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance and Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification & Framing • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	<p>Free Open Source / Computer and Internet Connection required</p>	<p>The Global Forest Watch tool is applicable to SDG 15, as its focus is on forest monitoring and management.</p>	<p>The GFW system contains maps and up-to-date data on over 100 countries and territories. Users can subscribe to get email notifications straight to their email inbox as forest clearing happens in their country. Through a complex alert system of satellites and mobile technologies, it monitors the status of forests through time. All the data is open and anyone can use it. GFW serves a variety of users including governments, the private sector, NGOs, journalists, universities, and the general public.</p>

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	chains, users who want to monitor fires across Southeast Asia, and more. GFW serves a variety of users including governments, the private sector, NGOs, journalists, universities, and the general public.					
Marine Spatial Planning: A Step-by-Step Approach for toward Ecosystem-based Management Developed by: UNESCO	MSP offers countries an operational framework to maintain the value of their marine biodiversity while at the same time allowing sustainable use of the economic potential of their oceans. MSP is an approach that can make key components of ecosystem-based management of marine areas a reality. The Marine Spatial Planning Guidance is a 10-step guide to understanding what marine spatial planning is about, insight into the steps and tasks of setting up a successful marine spatial planning initiative that can help achieving ecosystem-based management, and awareness of what has worked and what as not in marine spatial planning practice around the world. This guide is primarily intended for professionals responsible for the planning and management of marine areas and their resources.	Tool typology: Guidance Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training & Capacity Development • Strategic Planning • Investment and Financing • Stakeholder Engagement • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation 	Open source	The Marine Spatial Planning Guidance is relevant to SDG 14.	The steps of the guide are based on real world practices with MSP from around the world. Ten international examples of marine spatial planning , at different stages of development, were analysed and documented.
Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) Developed by: BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre	The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) provides a basic risk screening on biodiversity. IBAT is a central database for globally recognized biodiversity information including Key Biodiversity Areas and Legally Protected Areas. Through an interactive mapping tool, decision-makers are able to easily access and use this up-to-date information to identify biodiversity risks and opportunities within a project boundary. Exportable maps make it easy for users to quickly share biodiversity assessment results, while downloadable data sets enable your business to conduct additional in-house analysis. It draws together information on	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Risk Assessment • Strategic Planning 	Issue Identification & Framing	IBAT for Business requires a payment for subscription and use, with different rates for business and NGOs and research institutions.	The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) is applicable to both SDGs 14 and 15 targets.	Poor biodiversity performance can damage corporate reputations, thereby reducing consumer and investor support, complicating relations with regulators and potentially leading to increased costs and liability. This environmental track record can ultimately affect access to and retention of land and other natural resources, skilled labor, capital and markets. Many leading businesses, industry associations, regulatory agencies and finance institutions are taking a proactive approach to

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	<p>globally recognised biodiversity information drawn from a number of IUCN's Knowledge Products: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Key Biodiversity Areas (priority sites for conservation) and Protected Planet/The World Database on Protected Areas. (https://www.ibatforbusiness.org/).</p> <p>IBAT helps to streamline the project screening process and makes it easier to consider project alternatives at a time when such changes are still economically viable. During subsequent steps of the project life cycle, IBAT can also help to inform the research and baseline studies needed to effectively avoid, minimize and offset potential impacts. IBAT helps businesses incorporate biodiversity considerations into key project planning and management decisions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening potential investments • Siting an operation in a given region • Developing action plans to manage for biodiversity impacts • Assessing risks associated with potential sourcing regions • Reporting on corporate biodiversity performance 					<p>understanding and managing environmental risks. Now, biodiversity assessments are incorporated into investment safeguard policies, operational and sourcing practices as well as sector certification systems.</p>
<p>IIMS (Integrated Information Management Systems for Coastal and Marine Environments)</p> <p>Developed by: Partnerships in</p>	<p>The Integrated Information Management System for Coastal and Marine Environment (IIMS) is a desktop database application, which manages a relational database of environmental data for coastal and marine areas. IIMS can provide timely data recording and updating of information for management and technological intervention, and to facilitate data sharing via the Internet. The IIMS software enables storage, retrieval and analysis of data that can act as a decision support system for</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance, Methodology and Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	<p>The Guide is Free Access from the PEMSEA website, but to use the software, users must contact PEMSEA who is the manager of the software and</p>	<p>The Integrated Information Management Systems for Coastal and Marine Environments (IIMS) is directly applicable to SDG 14 (Life Below Water).</p>	<p>The IIMS for Coastal and Marine Environment as developed in response to the problems encountered by the Regional Programme during its pilot phase, known as Phase 1 (GEF/ UNDP / IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas). The development of the</p>

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Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), with support from GEF/UNDP/IMO	<p>decision-makers and other stakeholders that transforms data into vital information about the marine and coastal environment and its interconnections with human activities. IIMS facilitates the compilation of environmental profiles at ICM and hotspot sites, using data, information and maps from environmental risk assessments, resource valuations and oil sensitivity studies. In Manila Bay, for example, a comprehensive environmental management atlas was prepared, containing all the available data for the basin.</p> <p>The Guide to Establishing IIMS for Coastal and Marine Environment contains easy-to-follow steps and tips for encoding data, generating reports through query system and linking IIMS with external applications such as GIS and predictive models.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Risk Assessment • Indicator Development and Measurement • Data Management, Reporting and Verification 		central site.		system was based on the information needs of the PEMSEA demonstration and parallel sites, and was enhanced as new tools for integrated coastal management (ICM) and risk assessment and management have been improved. IIMS is operational in Bali, Bataan, Batangas, Bohai Sea, Cavite, Danang, Manila Bay, Nampho, Port Klang and Sihanoukville. Due to its capacity to provide a wide range of data and information necessary for marine and coastal management, IIMS has been adopted by the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources as its database platform, not only for coastal but also for river basin management.
<p>IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (RLE)</p> <p>Developed by: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</p>	<p>The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (RLE) Categories and Criteria is the global standard for assessing the conservation status of ecosystems and is applicable at local, national, regional and global levels. The Red List of Ecosystems evaluates whether ecosystems have reached the final stage of degradation (a state of Collapse), whether they are threatened at Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable levels, or if they are not currently facing significant risk of collapse (Least Concern). The RLE is ideally suited for conservation agencies to engage at a national level, in terms of increasing knowledge on conservation status (based on sound science) and subsequently assisting with the decision making and priority setting process for action at</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool and Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification & Framing • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	Free Open access under Creative Commons	The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems is applicable to SDGs 14 and 15, and SDG 6.6.	The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems programme will assess the global status of the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater and subterranean ecosystems. In addition, the programme aims to support the development of national and regional Red Lists to inform conservation planning and sustainable development. For more information on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems please consult the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems website (www.iucnrl.org).

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	<p>technical, political and financing levels. The RLE has the potential to be an important and cost-effective tool to assist countries with environmental monitoring and their international reporting requirements (e.g. SDGs, Aichi Targets) in a manner that is comparable over time and repeatable; for example being able to carry out repeat RLEs every 5 years (at relatively low cost). In terms of the SDGs3, the RLE can contribute to especially Goal 14 and 15, while it is also an important tool for assisting in reporting on the Aichi Targets5 (5, 11, 12, 14, and 15).</p> <p>The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems has several support materials for users, including:</p> <p>An introduction to the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems: the categories and criteria for assessing risks to ecosystems</p> <p>The Guidelines for the application of IUCN Red List of Ecosystems Categories and Criteria</p>					
<p>IUCN Green List Global Standard</p> <p>Developed by: IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)</p>	<p>The IUCN Green List standard is a globally applicable Standard that describes a set of components, criteria, and indicators for successful conservation in protected areas and thereby provides an international benchmark for quality that motivates improved performance and achievement of conservation objectives. The IUCN GLPCA consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Theory of Change that guides how the GLPCA Standard and Programme can help achieve lasting conservation outcomes in PAs around the world • A global Standard, including a set of Generic Indicators, for identifying Protected and Conserved Areas that deliver successful nature conservation outcomes and 	<p>Tool typology: Framework</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning • Training and Capacity Development • Strategic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	Free Access / Open Source	The IUCN Green List Global Standard is applicable to SDGs 14 and 15, and SDG 6.6.	<p>Through an online survey open through to the end of January, the first round of open consultation resulted in 161 submissions, from over 500 individuals, in multiple languages. These covered more than 5,000 specific comments and suggested edits. The consultation follows the ISEAL Alliance code of best practice in sustainability standards development.</p> <p>Comments focused on what contributors think should be the hallmark of a conservation area in the 21st Century. All suggestions received were given equal weight</p>

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	<p>associated cultural, ecosystem services and social benefits (the 'GLPCA Standard')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process for adapting the Generic Indicators of the GLPCA Standard to ensure applicability in differing contexts and regions, whilst fully respecting the benchmark the GLPCA Standard sets • Rules and procedures explained in a User Manual to verify that nominated Protected and Conserved Areas fully meet the GLPCA Standard and guidance on their implementation [this document] • Outreach, orientation, training and communication efforts to promote the GLPCA Programme and to guide and support PA managers or PA agencies that are committed to achieving the GLPCA Standard • A record of Green Listed areas and associated information and data, accessible through the Protected Planet portal of the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA), maintained by IUCN and UNEP - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and held by WCMC. 	<p>Communication & Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 				<p>and consideration by an IUCN Standard Group and associated experts. An event hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme -World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) convened a diverse and multi-disciplinary team of experts to help shape the latest revisions to the Standard.</p>
<p>Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas</p> <p>Developed by: IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)</p>	<p>The Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) is a guidance tool that includes definitions, the criteria and thresholds, and delineation procedures. It can be used by national constituencies to identify sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity in terrestrial, inland water and marine environments. The KBA Standard seeks to assist national governments and others to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonise existing approaches to the identification of important sites for biodiversity; 	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Communication & Awareness 	<p>Issue identification & Framing</p>	<p>Free Open access and Use</p>	<p>The Global Standard for identification of KBAs is applicable to SDGs 14 and 15, and SDG 6.6.</p>	<p>The Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs (hereafter the KBA Standard), builds on more than 30 years of experience in identifying important sites for different taxonomic, ecological and thematic subsets of biodiversity. Input to the standards came from experts in the IUCN Commissions, Members and Secretariat staff, other conservation organisations, academia, governments, donors and the private sector to consolidate the criteria and</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify important sites for elements of biodiversity not considered in existing approaches; • apply a consistent system in a repeatable manner by different users and institutions in different places and over time; • provide decision-makers with an improved understanding of why particular sites are important for biodiversity. 					methodology for identifying Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) as sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity.
<p>Artificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services (ARIES)</p> <p>Developed by: The ARIES Consortium (University of Vermont, Earth Economics, Conservation International)</p>	<p>ARIES (ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services) is a networked collaborative software technology designed for rapid ecosystem service assessment and valuation. It gives equal emphasis to ecosystem service supply, demand and flow in order to quantify actual service provision and use by society (as opposed to quantifying potential service benefits). It aims to provide a suite of models that support science-based decision-making. ARIES automatically builds all the agents involved in the nature/society interaction, connects them into a flow network and creates the best models for each agent and connection. The system to be analysed is defined by selecting a bounding box on the map and setting the resolution and temporal coordinates. This allows for a detailed and dynamic assessment of how nature provides benefits to people. It specifically assesses carbon sequestration, river and coastal flood regulation, freshwater supply, sediment regulation, fisheries, recreation, aesthetic viewsheds, and open-space proximity values.</p> <p>ARIES is powered by cutting-edge integrated modelling technology in development since 2007. The technology and corresponding k.LAB software are not specific to ecosystem services (i.e., they can be applied</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment; • Dynamic Simulation & Modelling • Strategic Planning • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication and Awareness Raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation 	Free Open access and Use	The ARIES tool is applicable to SDG 15, as its focus is on forest monitoring and management.	ARIES has been in development since 2007 and in use since 2008 in <u>various</u> releases of increasing sophistication. ARIES is being used by researchers and practitioners to quantify, map, and evaluate a broad spectrum of ecosystem services and beneficiaries in case studies across the globe. The ARIES group has partnered with government agencies, universities, NGOs, and other stakeholders to develop data and models that are relevant to resource management, producing high-quality knowledge and understanding to support decision making. The case studies highlighted here were designed using local, high-resolution spatial datasets whenever available to populate models that account for a broad range of ecosystem services in a variety of ecological and socio-economic settings.

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	<p>to other integrated modelling problems as well). ARIES can be applied in numerous ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An institution can maximize investment in reusable data and model components by installing a k.LAB network node, where research outputs can be published in forms that make them available, with full access control, to partner organizations or the general public. • A decision makers are able to connect to modelling engines through the k.EXPLORER, an interface that enables a two-step modelling workflow (set a context and observe a concept). With minimal training, running many sophisticated models is a relatively simple process of searching and observing a concept over a context – a user workflow that closely resembles the familiar ways we use the Internet today. <p>Training is provided on ARIES to enable simple use of complex models through artificial intelligence; as such, extensive training is only necessary for modelers who want to contribute to, and benefit from, ARIES models and data. An annual intensive modeling school is conducted every year, and at various other events around the world when the opportunity arises. Training opportunities can be accessed at: http://aries.integratedmodelling.org/?page_id=120</p>					
Environmental Risk Assessment Manual: A Practical Guide	The Environmental risk assessment Manual provides the basis for identifying and prioritizing risk as a result of human activity and their effect on ecosystems and human health. It provides policy makers, regulators and technical	Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology Integration	Implementation	This Manual must be ordered from PEMSEA at a cost of USD 15.25	The Environmental Assessment Manual for Tropical	The methodology is illustrated by examples and exercises. Environmental risk assessments have been conducted in Chonburi, Danang, Klang, Bali, Manila Bay,

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
for Tropical Ecosystems Developed by: PEMSEA	personnel with an understanding of the key principles and practices of environmental risk assessment. The methodology is illustrated by examples and exercises.	Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment • Training and Capacity Development 			Ecosystems is applicable to both SDGs 14 and 15.	Bohai Sea and the Malacca Straits. The results have shown, in varying degrees, the common issues and problem areas as well as the underlying causes of resource decline, habitat loss and degradation and contamination of coastal waters. The associated recommendations from environmental risk assessments have been used as inputs in risk management responses, including coastal strategy development and implementation, coastal use zoning schemes, investments in environmental infrastructure improvements, integrated environmental monitoring, and other issue- and area-specific action programs
Natural Resources Damage Assessment Manual Developed by: PEMSEA	This manual presents economic methods for Natural Resource Damage Assessment (or Appraisal) (NRDA) for tropical ecosystems. Tropical ecosystems are of special interest for NRDA since: (1) they have extensive natural resource ecosystems and habitats, such as mangroves and coral reefs, and coastal economic activities, for example, mariculture, fishing and coastal resorts, that are highly vulnerable to transboundary marine pollution; and (2) these resources are important sources of livelihood as well as other benefits to coastal populations. In this manual, concepts and methods for appraising damages from transboundary marine oil spill and discharges of priority pollutants are reviews.	Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Training and Capacity Development 	Implementation	This Manual must be ordered from PEMSEA at a cost of USD 15.25	The Natural Resources Damage Assessment Manual is applicable to both SDGs 14 and 15.	This manual stresses practical applications and procedures that can be used to implement NRDA methods and uses examples and exercises to illustrate these methods.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>Biodiversity Risk & Opportunity Assessment (BROA)</p> <p>Developed by: The BAT Biodiversity Partnership is comprised of Earthwatch Institute, Fauna & Flora International, Tropical Biology Association and British American Tobacco.</p>	<p>The BROA tool provides companies with guidance on how to conserve biodiversity in the agricultural landscapes where they work, and where the communities they rely on live. The BROA Handbook provides guidance on how to carry out the biodiversity risk and opportunity assessments, who to include in the assessment and how to manage their input transparently. BROA tool provides methods for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the impacts and dependencies of business operations on biodiversity in agricultural landscapes Assessing and prioritising the risks and opportunities arising from those impacts and dependencies Producing action and monitoring plans to address the identified risks and opportunities <p>The tool requires the involvement of all stakeholders relevant to the landscape in question, including managers, employees, farmers, local government and NGOs, depending on the situation. The scope of the assessment is grouped into three broad areas: Terrestrial biodiversity; Soil biodiversity; Aquatic biodiversity</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational Analysis & Assessment Static Inter-linkage analysis Risk Assessment Strategic Planning Stakeholder Engagement Indicator Development & Measurement 	Issue Identification & Framing	Free Open access and Use	BROA is directly applicable with SDGs 14 and 15, as well as SDG 2, specifically targets 2.3 and 2.4.	The tool has been applied by British American Tobacco's growing operations in 20 countries. The operations vary in size from a few hundred farmers to thousands within each growing region. Feedback from the application of the tool in 2010 resulted in a revised public version which builds on the experience from the first round and from independent external reviews. An example outcome is the development and implementation of an Integrated Watershed Management Plan underpinned by biodiversity. The tool has received independent external review from UNEP - WCMC, Richard Perkins at WWF-UK and one other biodiversity and agricultural specialist with extensive experience globally. For more information, go to the BAT BP website: http://www.batbiodiversity.org
<p>The Global Water Tool™ (GWT)</p> <p>Developed by: World Business Council for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>The Global Water Tool™ (GWT) is a resource for identifying corporate water risks and opportunities, and provides easy access to and analysis of critical data. It includes a workbook (data input, inventory by site, key reporting indicators, metrics calculations), a mapping function to plot sites with datasets, and a Google Earth interface for spatial viewing. The tool supports companies operating in multiple countries in starting their water management</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational Analysis & Assessment; 	Issue identification and Framing	Free Open access and Use	The Global Water Tool is applicable to both SDG 6 and SDG 15.	First launched in 2007, updated in 2011 with the addition of biodiversity hotspots, new reporting metrics and summary outputs, the latest version of the GWT, released in March 2015 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New datasets on water stress, more recent and comprehensive data, with

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	<p>journey and helps them build long-term water management strategies which minimise risk and build long-term resilience. Users can quickly map their locations and water use data against water, sanitation, population and biodiversity datasets, as well as stress indicators on a country and watershed basis, and in turn assess risks related to their global operations, supply chains, new projects and prioritize action.</p> <p>The benefits gained from using this tool include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of water use/needs of operations in relation to local externalities (including staff presence, industrial use and supply chain, water consumption and efficiency) to make informed decisions • Performing a first level screening through maps or charts capturing key water performance and risk indicators of water consumption, efficiency and intensity. These metrics can then be used for communication with internal and external stakeholders and reporting under corporate disclosure initiatives like the Global Reporting Initiative, CDP Water, Bloomberg and Dow Jones Sustainability Index. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Risk Assessment • Strategic Communication and Awareness Raising • Data Management, Reporting and Verification 				<p>improved modelling (WRI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated datasets (e.g. FAO, WHO/UNICEF JMP WSS) • Updated reporting metrics • Improved GIS-based mapping • User-friendly additions (easier data import, improved navigation and offline capabilities, improved coding)
<p>Water and Nature Initiative (WANI) Toolkit</p> <p>Developed by: IUCN</p>	<p>The WANI toolkit series supports learning on how to mainstream an ecosystems approach in water resource management. The toolkit series has been developed to support learning on how to mainstream an ecosystems approach in water resource management. It is aimed at practitioners, policy-makers and students from NGOs, governments and academia. WANI toolkit series aims to build on practical case studies to show how key principles of sustainable water management are implemented in river basins. The current toolkits</p>	<p>Tool typology: Platform & Tools</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	<p>Free Open access and Use</p>	<p>Water and Nature Initiative (WANI) Toolkit is directly applicable to SDG 15 as well as SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation).</p>	<p>The IUCN Water and Nature Initiative (WANI) has worked with 80+ partner organizations across the world to demonstrate water management that supports healthy rivers and communities. Case studies can be found at https://www.iucn.org/theme/water/resources/case-studies</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<p>cover the management of flows, governance, economics and incentives, and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>WANI is aimed at practitioners, policy-makers and students from NGOs, governments and academia and builds on practical case studies to show how key principles of sustainable water management are implemented in river basins.</p> <p>Toolkits provided on the website cover the management of flows, governance, economics and incentives, and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Investment & Financing • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement 				

SDG Policy & Planning Integration Tools (Applicable to all SDGs) (35 Tools)

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support)</p> <p>Developed by: United Nations Development Group (UNDG)</p>	<p>MAPS stands for Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support. MAPS was adopted by the UNDG as a common approach to its support to the implementation of the SDG framework at the country level. The MAPS approach captures the core components of the UNDG’s upstream support to the SDGs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstreaming work to raise public awareness on the 2030 Agenda. 2. Analytical work that informs policy makers of the drivers and bottlenecks to sustainable development at the country level. 3. Policy Support, in terms of joined-up approaches that will enable the UN to deploy its technical expertise and advice to Member States in support of SDG implementation in a coherent and integrated way. <p>In addition to these three core elements, the MAPS common approach recognizes the importance and the need to support partnership development, accountability and data efforts, as key ingredients to the success of its policy engagement on the SDGs at the country level.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Framework</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Visioning & Backcasting • Static inter-linkage analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Budgeting • Investment and Financing • Stakeholder Engagement • Scenario building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<p>All stages of the Policy Cycle...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Open source, No requirements for use by countries</p>	<p>MAPS is designed to be used across all 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for SD.</p>	<p>Cambodia: Different strands of work brought together into a single platform to address planning, budgeting, financing and M&E.</p> <p>Indonesia: promoting systematic and inclusive approaches to localize SDGs, monitor progress, and raise public awareness.</p> <p>Pakistan: making progress through commitment and institutional readiness at multiple levels of government.</p> <p>Philippines: promoting institutional coordination and coherence at national and sub-national levels and multi-stakeholder approaches.</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals Developed by: Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network	Indicators will be the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local, national, regional and global levels. A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, as well as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. This Guidance document outlines how a comprehensive indicator framework might be established to support the goals and targets. This guidance report outlines ten principles for Global Monitoring Indicators (GMIs), so they track the range of SDG priorities in a clear and effective manner. It is more effective if the indicators are somewhat limited in number; simple, intuitive, and policy-relevant; consensus-based, in line with international standards; relevant to all countries and all people; and able to be disaggregated to track progress for all relevant groups. The report identifies a number of urgent technical priorities that need to be addressed over the coming months to develop an effective indicator framework for the SDGs. They include filling gaps in available indicators; harnessing new, innovative sources of data; and moving towards annual monitoring. Implementing the changes outlined in this report and ensuring effective data for the SDGs will require increased resources. The SDSN has detailed the investment needs for robust SDG monitoring.	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Development & Measurement • Budgeting 	Measurement, Reporting, Verification	Free Access / Open Source	The Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for SDGs is designed to be used across all 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for SD.	The steps towards a data revolution for the SDGs that are outlined in this report is based on extensive, in-depth consultations with the world's leading experts and stakeholders involved in the SDG process.
Integrated Policymaking for Sustainable Development: A Reference Manual	The Integrated Policymaking for SD Reference Manual provides guidance on Integrated Policymaking (IP) with a view to promoting Sustainable Development in its environmental, social, and economic (ESE) dimensions. The manual presents a simple framework for	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting 	Free Open access and Use	The Integrated Policymaking for SD Reference Manual is applicable to any and all of the	This reference manual, complemented by the <i>Integrated Assessment: Guidance for Mainstreaming Sustainability into Policymaking</i> , to promote an integrated approach to

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<p>(2009)</p> <p>Developed by: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>	<p>applying the IP approach. Integration is interpreted at three levels, starting with consideration of a problem or issue arising from a previous policy (or the lack of a policy). It then moves to the consideration of options to address the problem (policy formulation). In the third stage decision-makers prescribe a particular course of action (decision-making). In the fourth stage the prescribed course of action is translated into action (policy implementation). The results of the policy are then monitored and evaluated against its original aims, and adjustments to the policy. An "integration filter" is applied at every stage of the continuous policy cycle. The third level of integration is to address policy constraints in terms of political support, administrative capacity, and analytical capacity within the policy process. The manual is targeted to two levels of audience: senior policy and decision makers in the public sector who wish to know IP's added value relative to their current policymaking approaches; and policy practitioners.</p>	<p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Scenario building • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building • Training and Capacity Development • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting 		SDGs.	<p>policymaking. UNEP is currently utilising the manual for the Green Economy Initiative, green job creation in their responses to the financial and economic crisis. Additionally, UNEP is working with economic development institutions to introduce the manual, promote its use on a voluntary basis, and get feedback at the country level.</p>
<p>Integrated Assessment: Guidance for Mainstreaming Sustainability into Policymaking (2009)</p> <p>Developed by: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>	<p>This Guidance Manual supports the use of Integrated Assessment (IA) as an instrument for mainstreaming sustainability into policymaking processes and to facilitate Integrated Policymaking for Sustainable Development. The manual seeks to encourage the use of 12 prescribed building blocks in a flexible way, according to the needs of practitioners with opportunities to influence the policymaking process. The "building to block" approach presented in this manual provides a powerful tool to make assessment less procedural and more flexible, tailored to different assessment contexts and policy processes. Essentially, it aims to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated policy design and ways to benefit 	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting 	Free Open access and Use	The Integrated Assessment Guidance Manual is applicable to any and all of the SDGs.	<p>This manual uses international experiences in the area of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Integrated Assessment (IA) during recent years, and in particular includes UNEP's country-level experiences of Integrated Assessment of trade-related policies, with a focus on the agricultural sector, undertaken over the last ten years in a large number of countries. The building blocks presented in the manual are illustrated by means of two sets of examples: a real IA assessment carried out in Viet Nam and Senegal and supported by UNEP,</p>

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	<p>from policy windows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of multiple stakeholders and feed a continuous dialogue; • Bringing about institutional change oriented at improving sustainability governance; • Integrating environmental, social and economic sustainability issues; • Making use of opportunities or win-win options in design of alternative policy options; and • Formulating policy options to create sustainable development benefits, rather than mitigate or compensate risks. <p>This guidance document is directed to two audiences: Assessment practitioners and planners and policy practitioners and decision-makers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario Building • Risk Assessment • Consensus Building • Training & Capacity Development • Strategic Communications & Awareness Raising 				<p>and a theoretical application of an IA process. Furthermore, the Annex 1 includes a comprehensive description and usage guide for the tools associated with and specific to each building block.</p>
<p>The Natural Step Framework (FSSD)</p> <p>Developed by: The Natural Step</p>	<p>Natural Step Framework, or the Framework for Strategic Sustainable Development (FSSD) supports planning and decision making in complex systems based on whole systems thinking. It comprises 5 levels: 1) System, 2) Success, 3) Strategic, 4) Actions and 5) Tools. It can be used to analyse any complex system of any type or scale and helps to plan, decide and act strategically towards success based on principles determined by the working of the system. As a framework it helps to see the BIG picture of the workings and functions of ecological and social systems and institutions, current trends and the sustainability challenge that a country, community or organisation faces.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Framework & Approach</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Training & Capacity Development • Indicator Development & Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Implementation 	<p>The Natural Step Canada this method in a freely available guidebook for download online.</p>	<p>The Natural Step FSSD framework can be applied with any of the SDGs and targets, depending on one's focus.</p>	<p>The FSSD has been applied in a number of diverse examples and levels, from teams, to companies and organisation, to cities, including the British Virgin Island, City of Edmonton, etc. See case studies at: http://www.naturalstep.ca/case-studies</p>

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<p>Triple Bottom Line (TBL)</p> <p>Developed by: First conceptualised by business consultant John Elkington</p>	<p>The Triple Bottom Line describes the economic, environmental, and social value of investment that may accrue outside a firm's financial bottom line. The TBL approach aims to more accurately value assets and leverage resources, so that capital is employed as efficiently and effectively as possible. TBL is mostly used by the corporate sector (via CSR), though not exclusively, to frame sustainable development within the context of profit making principles. The triple bottom line framework has been adopted and championed by a wide variety of actors, including corporations, community based nonprofit organizations, environmental groups, and international development agencies. Experts say that triple bottom line sustainability is most achievable at the regional and local scale. For example, Municipalities can set policies and standards for development projects that advance environmental and social equity goals. A natural starting point is to include a focus on the triple bottom line in the city's comprehensive plan, but on a smaller scale, cities and towns might encourage triple bottom line considerations in development initiatives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting ordinances to encourage low impact development (for example stormwater ordinances, flood plain ordinances, zoning ordinances or tree ordinances) • Crafting plans to encourage social equity and environmental health (for example a hazard mitigation plan, parks, recreation, or open space plans, residential development plans, or affordable housing plans) • Providing incentives such as reduced fees or taxes, grants, or loans to development initiatives that meet triple bottom line goals. 	<p>Tool typology: Framework & Approach</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Risk Assessment • Budgeting • Investment & Financing • Assessment, Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Implementation • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<p>Open Source</p>	<p>TBL is relevant to all SDGs (environment, social, economic)</p>	<p>TBL has been applied globally in the business sector for over a decade and in some places over 20 years, especially with MNCs and large national companies in Europe, North America, and now Asia to some extent. In terms of governments addressing TBL approach in policy making, several countries in Europe have taken the lead (City of London, Germany) as well as in US, Canada and Australia.</p>

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<p>Institutional And Coordination Mechanisms (ICM): Facilitating Integration And Coherence For SDG Implementation</p> <p>Developed by: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	<p>The Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms (ICM) tool aims to provide information on how countries have established new or adapted their existing institutional framework in order to implement the 2030 Agenda. ICM provides options for institutional coordination arrangements for SDG implementation; more specifically inter-ministerial coordination. It highlights efforts being made to mobilize institutions around the SDGs, improve their functioning, and promote horizontal and vertical coherence. The tool includes information on how responsibility can be allocated amongst various levels of Government (national, sub-national and local) for coherent implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda. It also own provides a checklist of key ingredients a country should consider when establishing a new institutional framework for SDG implementation or adapting its existing one. The primary target audience for this tool is policymakers at the national and subnational (regional, district, municipal) levels. This includes stakeholders from the government, including, for example, the head of the Government's office of finance, planning, subnational bodies, sectoral ministries, national statistics office). Other experts and practitioners – _in particular multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs and civil society who are partners with the government on SDG implementation.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance / Approach</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Formulation or Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Open Source / Basic Computer	This ICM tool is not specific to any SDG, but is apply to the overall framework as a whole to develop the institutional arrangements for coordination, collaboration on SDG implementation, monitoring and reporting.	Short cases studies are included in the tool illustrating how similar processes described have been utilised in various countries to facilitate Institution coordination modalities and mechanisms, including Columbia, Ghana, Pakistan, Philippines, Germany, Belize, Sierra Leone
<p>Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development Toolkit (FSSD) and Financing the 2030 Agenda - Introductory</p>	<p>FSSD toolkit provides guidance to policy makers and researches in reviewing and operationalizing financing solutions (e.g. impact investment, green taxes, etc.) to fund national and/or sectoral development plans and SDG accelerators. The toolkit can be used in 3 different ways: 1) to prepare awareness raising sessions on financing for development/SDGs (short-term engagement); 2) to identify most</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning 	Implementation	Open Source	The FSSD Online toolkit and the SDG Financing Guidebook are relevant to all SDGs, not only environment SDGs	The Online toolkit provides practical case examples (links) for each SDG as well as for the different financing tools in various countries and with different sectors, such as NGOs, agriculture, etc.

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Guidebook Developed by: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	suitable finance solutions to be included in national road maps (medium-long term programming); and 3) as self-paced learning on the variety of financing instruments and strategies. The Guidebook is focused on the SDGs in particular, and is an 'entry point' for advice and information on financing for sustainable development, and the tools and services that UNDP offers in this space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment • Innovation • Investment & Financing • Strategic Communications & Awareness Raising • Training & Capacity Development 				
Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the SDGs Developed by: United Nations Development Group (UNDG)	The Guidelines outlines a set of steps for countries reporting on their implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The guidelines can help countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pinpoint the greatest needs for partnership among stakeholders; • Identify country data and capacity gaps; and • Provide guidance on integrated, systematic and phased approaches to addressing data needs for review processes. The annexes provide examples of available methodologies that can be used to make the national SDGs report more analytical; step-by-step guide for developing a communications and dissemination plan; a checklist for managing the production of an SDG Report, and sample of sources, guidance notes and tools available of relevance to SDG reporting.	Tool typology: Guidance Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement • Strategic communications & awareness raising • Indicator development & measurement • Data management, reporting, verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification & Framing • Measurement, Reporting and Verification; 	Free Access / Open Source	The Guideline for SDG Reporting are applicable to all 17 of the SDGs, including all environmentally focused SDGs and targets	As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for SD encourages member states to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress (Voluntary National Reviews or VNRs) at the national and sub-national levels. These VNRs are expected to serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the high-level political forum (HLPF), meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC. As to date, 118 countries have completed their VNR report, which can be found at this link .
The AtKisson Accelerator Developed by: Alan AtKisson and AtKisson Group	The AtKisson Accelerator is a set of tools for sustainability. More specifically, it is a set of tools for doing strategic planning, organizational development, training, and analysis, often in collaborative group process and setting. Each of the four main tools is actually a toolbox in itself, with several different applications. The Accelerator comes in the form of manuals, slide	Tool typology: Methodology Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Proprietary License: Fee based for Accelerator Pro, and Free for Accelerator Lite.	VISI method can be used with any and all of the SDGs.	The Accelerator is a suite of tools developed over the course of more than two decades of work on sustainability. The Sustainability Compass has been applied globally in a diverse number of ways and with different groups, from cities, professional organisations, companies and communities for

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	<p>sets, spreadsheets, and other documents that guide you in running workshops or performing analyses. These tools include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability Compass - a tool for sustainability orientation, visioning, indicator development and assessment, stakeholder engagement, training and strategic communication. The Sustainability Compass is named for its core image and framework: a compass with the four directional points, North-East-South-West, replaced by the four key dimensions of sustainability: Nature (environment and resources), Economy (investment and innovation), Society (accountability and responsibility), and Well-Being (health, happiness, and quality of life). StrateSphere is focused on strategy, and help groups who need to sharpen their strategies by taking a closer look at their underlying Theory of Change, their strategic niche, or their strategic capacity. As part of the integrated <i>Accelerator</i> package, <i>StrateSphere</i> does two things: 1) It produces <i>inputs</i> to various other tools and processes, such as the development of indicators (using multi-stakeholder consultation) for a Compass-based indicator set. It includes a set of worksheet templates that can be used in this way, or as stand-alone process tools; 2) It takes the <i>outputs</i> from other <i>Accelerator</i> tools, and helps you turn these outputs into a comprehensive action plan. VISIS Methodology - VISIS stands for Vision > Indicators > Systems > Innovation > Strategy. These are the five critical steps in a sequenced, iterative methodological process of goal-setting, assessment, analysis, 	<p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building • Training and Capacity Development • Strategic Planning • Innovation • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Monitoring, Reporting and Verification 				<p>different purposes, such as training, assessment and reporting, visioning, indicator development and strategic planning. See: The Compass Index of Sustainability Prototype for a Comprehensive Sustainability Information System. Compass, VISIS and Pyramid have been used by multiple organisations, regional groups, cities, communities, etc. since 1995 for both sustainable development planning and training in every continent. A Good case of the use of the Pyramid tool for city Sustainable Development planning can be found here.</p>

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	<p>initiative development, and planning, in a sustainable development context. VISIS is applied in a wide variety of sectors — business, government, education and research — around the world, as a framework for sustainability planning, training, and stakeholder facilitation.</p> <p>4. Pyramid is a workshop tool that combines the Sustainability Compass and the VISIS Method in a highly interactive and dynamic group exercise. The exercise includes building a physical model of a Pyramid that reflects the stages in the process, and has four sides to reflect the four directions of the Sustainability Compass. The Pyramid model is used to capture and reflect the results of the group process, and to symbolize the group's conclusions and resulting commitments to future action.</p>					
<p>Sustainability Impact Assessment</p> <p>Developed by: SIA was adopted by the European Commission in 1999. OECD has become the main advocate and promoter of SIA in recent years.</p>	<p>Sustainability in SIA means that all three sustainable development aspects are fully integrated into the assessment. This is not the case with other types of impact assessments (such as regulatory impact assessments, or environmental impact assessments). Integrating sustainable development into policies means considering both short-term and long-term effects. An SIA has two main functions: (i) it is a methodological soft policy instrument for developing integrated policies which take full account of the three sustainable development dimensions and which include cross-cutting, intangible and long-term considerations; and (ii) a process for assessing the likely economic, social and environmental effects of policies, strategies, plans and programmes before they have been formulated (ex ante). SIA is designed to move beyond the simple identification of potential negative consequences of particular</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Risk Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting 	<p>Open Source / expertise in SEA and SIA are important, especially in regards to policy process</p>	<p>SIA is a tool that is used with all SDGs in all three dimensions (social, economic and environment).</p>	<p>SIAs are important to assess implementation of National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDSs) Almost all use of SIA in in Europe and OECD countries, e.g. Belgium, Finland, Switzerland refer to SIA in their NSDSs</p>

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	<p>policies, and instead promotes the articulation and development of policy alternatives and supportive accompanying measures, which seek to emphasize and promote policy benefits while mitigating potential negative impacts.</p>					
<p>ISDG's Threshold 21</p> <p>Developed by: Millennium Institute (MI)</p>	<p>The Integrated Sustainable Development Goals (iSDG) Model is a comprehensive simulation tool that can generate country-specific development scenarios to show the implications of policy on a country's progress towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The iSDG model enables policy makers and planning officials to understand the interconnectedness of policies designed to achieve the SDGs and test their likely impacts before adopting them. The iSDG model is useful both in the early stages of policy design, to support scenario exploration, and in its advanced stage, when specific interventions designed for various sectors can be jointly simulated to assess their combined effect. The model is structured to allow for rapid expansion to support the analysis of other country-specific development issues beyond the SDGs. Its user-friendly desktop interface allows various stakeholders to use it, and a portable version is also being developed. The iSDG Model is beneficial to policy makers and planning officials, but can also be used by multiple stakeholders at various levels.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Dynamic Simulation & Modeling • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Scenario Building / Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Planning 	<p>Proprietary tool that is used through MI customized to each country through a collaborative process involving consultation with a broad range of local/national stakeholders. This approach ensures that the model reflects the unique development dynamics of each country and fits expressed needs and priorities.</p>	<p>This tool is not specific to the Environmental SDGs (12, 14, 15) but can be applied to any and all SDGs</p>	<p>T21 technology has been used as an integrated planning tool by more than 40 countries, regional groups and multilateral development institutions, including the governments of Kenya, Senegal, Swaziland, Peru, Venezuela, China, The Philippines, as well as the ECOWAS Commission and UNEP. Some projects include: The Green Economy Report published by UNEP; Changing Course in Global Agriculture; the Africa Adaptation Programme of the UNDP.</p>
<p>Modelling Tools for Sustainable Development Policies</p> <p>Developed by: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-</p>	<p>The online platform aims to assist countries in designing policies and strategies related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs. The platform introduces practitioners to various modelling tools organised under the 3 dimensions of SD – economy, society and environment, with focus primarily on energy and climate change. It provides an interactive platform for policy analysts; and make available</p>	<p>Tool typology: Platform Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis • Static Inter-linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and framing • Policy Formulation 	<p>Access, Computer and Internet required</p>	<p>This tool is not specific to the Environmental SDGs, with application more focused on SDGs 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12,13 and 17, with some linkages to</p>	<p>A number of case studies are utilized in the modelling tools, primarily from Africa.</p>

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DESA_ and the Office of Information and Communications Technology	data and model codes to promote further research and policy dialogue. It features models on: fuel tax and development; universal access to electricity; integrated systems analysis of energy (Atlantis); growth and social inclusion; estimating electricity consumption from household surveys; and climate, land, energy and water systems.	Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic Simulation and Modeling • Barrier and Bottleneck Identification • Training & Capacity Building 			SDGs 14 and 15.	
Integrated Approaches for Sustainable Development Goals Planning: The Case of Goal 6 on Water and Sanitation Development by: UN ESCAP	This Guidance document highlights how the systems thinking approach applied by ESCAP complements tools created by experts as the most comprehensive method to develop strategies and plans for the integrated and holistic implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It provides an overview of the analytical framework developed by ESCAP and describes how the many inter-linkages and relationships were analysed (in three selected country case studies) using the systems thinking approach of causal loop interactions combined with the theory of leverage points to identify effective and impactful interventions at the policy level. This methodology will assist policymakers in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewing existing institutional architecture and mandates to determine their relationship with the 17 SDGs; • assessing the impacts of policies and identifying effective policy interventions (leverage points) for impactful investment and use of scarce resources; and • stakeholder mapping and engagement in collectively developing the aspirational qualitative vision for societal change. 	Tool typology: Approach & Guidance Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier & Bottleneck Identification and Analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Scenario Building • Training & Capacity Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and framing • Policy Formulation 	Free Access / Open Source	This tool is not specific to the Environmental SDGs (12, 14, 15) as it is applicable to any and all of the 17 SDGs.	ESCAP's methodology stock of that and applies systems thinking approach to integration of the SDGs into national planning. Further illustrating the application of integrated and systems thinking approaches is a selection of case studies. Country case studies describe the applications in Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Fiji with SDG 6 on water and sanitation planning at the core. The systems thinking approach applied beyond the integration of SDG 6 on water and sanitation has proven particularly conducive to strengthening and enhancing the capacity of policymakers for adaptive governance to better address the complex challenges of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
e-Learning Modules on Integration of the SDGs into	This Learning course aims to support policymakers and sustainable development practitioners in the development of strategies and plans to implement the 2030 Agenda on	Tool typology: Approach Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and framing • Policy 	Free tuition; participation is on a periodic time frame	This tool is not specific to the Environmental SDGs (12, 14,	The SDG Integration e-learning course is built from the experience of UN ESCAP in modelling of SDG 6 for Policy Integration with three

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National Planning Development by: UN ESCAP	<p>Sustainable Development and the SDGs in an integrated and holistic manner. The complex and aspirational 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), require multidisciplinary methods for developing implementation strategies because of their “indivisible whole” nature. Furthermore, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their targets are closely interlinked and require innovative and unconventional policy approaches, such as those focusing on the intersections (meeting points), inter-linkages and complex causal relationships. This e-Learning course deals with the aspects of ‘Why’ and ‘How’ of integration and ESCAP methodologies and tools to aid integrated and interlinked policy-making process. The course consists of three modules, which give insights on the importance of the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and provide further guidance on available tools and their application for policy making and implementation.</p>	<p>Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Training & Capacity Building 	Formulation	managed by UN ESCAP Help Desk	15) as it is applicable to any and all of the 17 SDGs.	countries, Fiji, Tajikistan and Sri Lanka.
UN ESCAP Online Statistical Database Developed by: UN ESCAP Statistical Division	<p>The UN ESCAP Online Statistical Database is a one-stop statistical database that allows users to browse, tabulate and download data for any of the 350 indicators (disaggregated into 1200 data series) contained in the database. Users can navigate through 16 domains (demographic trends, health, education, poverty, gender, energy and natural resources, disasters, environment, GDP, labour, trade, financing. The platform highlights the Asia and Pacific region’s development progress through a number of selected indicators covering various domains of the database by comparing the latest available data with an earlier reference year. Data for two areas (country or group of countries) for any given indicator can be compared, which can be displayed as charts and tables showing the</p>	<p>Tool typology: Online Portal & Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Data Management, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & Framing • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Free Access / Open Source. Need Internet Connection.	This tool is not specific to the entire SDG framework (all 17 Goals).	The ESCAP Statistical Database provides a regional perspective on development issues in Asia and the Pacific. The database, covering the 58 regional ESCAP Member States and Associate Members, contains over 370 statistical indicators disaggregated into 1500 data series on a wide range of topics organized into 16 domains: demographic trends, health, education, poverty, gender, energy and natural resources, disasters, environment, GDP, labour, trade, financing, science, technology and innovation, connectivity, governance and insecurity. The data is updated

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	similarities or differences between countries, or the relative performance of a country with the Asia-Pacific or world averages. Users can also get information about the statistical indicators presented in the database (data sources, definitions, classifications used), country group composition and statistical methods used in compiling and processing the data.	Reporting & Verification				continuously and updates are posted approximately every 2-3 months.
SDG Acceleration Catalyst Tool (ACT) – Methodology Developed by: UNDP	The SDG Acceleration Catalyst Tool (ACT), which is built upon the MDG Acceleration Framework tool, assist in identifying catalytic policy interventions or “accelerators” that can trigger positive multiplier effects across various SDGs, and help to identify solutions to bottlenecks that impede the optimal performance of the identified accelerators. The ACT provides a structured methodology that consists of five steps: Step 1: Identification of a key development objective Step 2: Identification of determinants that impede progress on the identified development priority Step 3: Identification and prioritization of interventions that address the determinants Step 4: Identification and prioritization of bottlenecks and bottleneck solutions to SDG accelerators Step 5: Preparation of an implementation and monitoring plan for the proposed solutions; The ACT is intended for two core categories of users: (1) expert working groups within a country comprised of ministry officials, UN representatives, development partners, and CSO and private sector representatives; and (2) UNCT technical experts, and other partners.	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Stakeholder Consultation & Dialogue Support • Planning and Strategy process • Planning and Strategy process • Budgeting • Review, Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Open Source, but requires expertise and financing to carry out as it is quite involved with many steps	This tool is not specific to the Environmental SDGs (12, 14, 15) but can be applied to any and all SDGs	The ACT builds on the methodology of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) and its application in 60 countries. Case study resource: Unlocking Progress: MDG Acceleration Framework (MFA) lessons from pilot countries.

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<p>Bhutan GNH Policy Screening Tool</p> <p>Developed by: GNH Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan</p>	<p>The GNH Screening Tool is a system that ensures all development policies and projects of Bhutan are reviewed under the lens of GNH. It evaluates, monitors, sets goals and raises national consciousness about what conditions are conducive to the happiness and wellbeing of the people, and country as a whole. The GNH screening tools can be applied in two phases, at project level and policy level. The GNH screening tool forces project sectors to consider GNH dimensions in project formulation process. As the screening tools require all policies and projects to be subjected in terms of other dimensions of life (eg. Culture, community vitality etc.), it ensures a holistic approach to project development. It also acknowledges unknown potential effects and penalizes the project. Furthermore, as the scoring is done by a heterogeneous group, it provides diverse occupational backgrounds to work towards a consensus about project impacts.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation & Drafting • Approval • Planning • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Open Source	The GNH Policy Screening tool is used by Bhutan to screen policy in all three dimensions of SD as part of the GNH Index. It could be adapted to focus on impacts of any policy on various environmental aspects and indicators.	Bhutan is currently the only country using this tool as they are only country applying GNH.
<p>Rapid Integrated Policy Assessment (RIA)</p> <p>Developed by: UNDP</p>	<p>Rapid Integrated Policy Assessment (RIA) is a tool helps countries assess their readiness for SDG implementation by reviewing national plans against the SDGs. The RIA is a first step (like a snapshot) in defining a roadmap for a country to implement the SDGs. It reviews the current national development plans and relevant sector strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine SDG relevance to country context, both at the national and subnational level • Provide an indicative overview of the level of alignment between the plans/strategies (at national or sub-national levels) and SDG targets • Identify interlinkages across SDG targets and areas for multi-sectoral coordination <p>The primary target audience is policymakers at</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Stakeholder Engagement • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising 	Issue identification and Framing;	Open Source	Tool is not exclusive to the environment SDGs but can be applied broadly with any goal and targets.	As of Oct 2016, the RIA tool has been piloted in Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Namibia, Panama, Tonga at national level and India (at the sub-national level). Some of these exercises have been quite influential. In the Dominican Republic the results of the RIA have been recognized as an official document. In Cambodia and Liberia, the RIA analyses are informing the mid-term review of the National Plan.

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	the national and subnational levels, including stakeholders from the government.					
<p>Sustainability Dashboard</p> <p>Developed by: A number of different countries and companies are producing Sustainability Dashboards.</p>	<p>There are many different types of Sustainability Dashboards in existence internationally. Essentially, a sustainability dashboard is an online multifunctional web application that facilitates uploading of regular monitoring results and instantly summarises and reports back trends to policy makers (and other targeted stakeholders) at regional and national level. Dashboard can be a compliance and eco-verification tool, or it provide a hub for learning to become more sustainable. It can also be an information 'clearing house' for linking past data sources.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Computer and Internet Access / domain name and URL</p>	<p>Sustainability Dashboard can be applied to any and all of the SDGs, depending on area of focus.</p>	<p>The New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard project as published a report entitled: A survey of Sustainability Dashboards in use internationally. SSDN has published a report that is useful in the development of SDG index and dashboard: SDG Index and Dashboards - Global Report UN ESCAP has an SGD Dashboard as well http://www.sdgindex.org/</p>
<p>Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standards tools, and Guidelines</p> <p>Developed by: The Global Reporting Initiative - GRI</p>	<p>A sustainability report is a report published by a company or organization about the economic, environmental and social impacts caused by its everyday activities. A sustainability report also presents the organization's values and governance model, and demonstrates the link between its strategy and its commitment to a sustainable global economy. Sustainability reporting can help organizations to measure, understand and communicate their economic, environmental, social and governance performance, and then set goals, and manage change more effectively. A sustainability report is the key platform for communicating sustainability performance and impacts – whether positive or negative.</p> <p>In order to encourage more reporters to strive for a better quality of reporting, The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) offers its GRI Support Suite on its website. The GRI is an independent</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool / Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Stakeholder Engagement • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Free Access – Any organisation can produce and publish a Sustainability Report and follow the GRI Standards to structure and develop their report.</p>	<p>Sustainability Reporting can be applied to any and all of the SDGs, depending on area of materiality and reporting focus of the organisation.</p>	<p>Sustainability reports are released by companies and organizations of all types, sizes and sectors, from every corner of the world. Thousands of companies across all sectors have published reports that reference GRI's Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. Public authorities and non-profits are also big reporters. GRI's Sustainability Disclosure Database features all known GRI-based reports. Major providers of sustainability reporting guidance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRI (GRI's Sustainability Reporting Standards) • The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

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	<p>international organization that has pioneered sustainability reporting since 1997. The GRI Support Suite is a range of useful tools and services for both report preparers and report users, covering the whole reporting cycle. All available services are categorized under four sections: Preparation, Alignment, Communication, and Analysis. For report preparers, the GRI Support Suite offers guidance throughout the reporting process. No matter where you are in the process, the GRI Support Suite can help empower you to make more sustainable decisions, and take your reporting to the next level. In a nutshell, GRI's tools and services help you prepare your report; align your reporting with the GRI Guidelines; give your reporting exposure to a wider audience; and give you insights into sustainability data. The GRI Standards represent global best practice in sustainability reporting. They are designed to be used as a set by any organization that wants to report about its impacts, and how it contributes towards sustainable development.</p>	<p>Reporting & Verification</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Nations Global Compact (the Communication on Progress) • The International Organization for Standardization (ISO 26000, International Standard for social responsibility)
<p>ISO 26000</p> <p>Developed by: International Standards Organization (ISO)</p>	<p>ISO 26000 provides guidance on how businesses and organizations can operate in a socially responsible way. This means acting in an ethical and transparent way that contributes to the health and welfare of society. The 26000 Guidance helps clarify what social responsibility is about and also helps businesses and organizations translate CSR and Sustainability principles into effective actions and shares best practices relating to social responsibility, globally. It is aimed at all types of organizations regardless of their activity, size or location. The ISO 26000 PPO has produced the following document(s) to support the implementation of ISO 26000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Protocol – Describes 	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Strategic Communication & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Free Access - Any organisation can apply and follow the ISO 26000 guidelines.</p>	<p>The ISO 26000 is applicable to any and all of the SDGs, depending on area of materiality and reporting focus of the organisation.</p>	<p>The 26000 standard was launched in 2010 following five years of negotiations between many different stakeholders across the world. Representatives from government, NGOs, industry, consumer groups and labour organisations around the world were involved in its development, which means it represents an international consensus. The ISO has documented the Benefits in applying ISO 26000 - Selected case studies as a result of the SR MENA Project Case studies from the ISO project to increase use and uptake of ISO 26000 in the</p>

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	<p>appropriate wordings organizations can use to communicate about their use of ISO 26000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 26000 basic training materials in the form of a PowerPoint and training protocol guidance [PDF] • ISO 26000 And SDGs describing how ISO 26000 contributes to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. 	<p>Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 				<p><i>SR MENA region.</i></p>
<p>Sustainable Development Goals Inter-linkages and Network Analysis Tool</p> <p>Developed by: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)</p>	<p>The SDG Inter-linkages and Network Analysis tool aims to help users visually map the inter-linkages between different SDG targets. The binary linkages between each pair of the 169 SDG targets are identified using a synthesized approach based on extensive review of the existing scientific literature and relevant policy documents provided by major international policy processes working on SDGs and indicators. This enables users to construct a network of SDG inter-linkages presenting the causal links between the targets. Indicators with trackable data are selected and mapped with SDG targets. Time-series data for the indicators for nine selected Asian countries are collected based on which the inter-linkages between SDG targets are quantified. A dashboard can then be developed for each country that can be available for policy-making review.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Integration/Mainstreaming • Strategic Planning • Strategic Communication and Awareness Raising 	<p>Issue identification and Framing</p>	<p>Open Source / Free Access - Basic Computer skills required</p>	<p>The SDG Inter-linkage Analysis Tool can be broadly applied to any and all of the SDGs, depending on area of focus.</p>	<p>This tool comes out of an IGES initiated project entitled “Sustainable Development Goals, Targets and Indicators”. The main purpose of this research report focused on presenting an integrated analytical approach on the identification, quantification and network analysis of the inter-linkages between SDG targets. The proposed approach was then applied to the analysis and visualisation of SDG inter-linkages for nine selected Asian countries, namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam. All the data has been compiled into a database which is publicly available and free of cost from SDG Interlinkages and Data Visualisation under this IGES SDG Interlinkages Web Tool homepage.</p>
<p>Sustainability Grid</p> <p>Developed by: UN DESA</p>	<p>The Sustainability Grid is a MS Excel-based tool that can be used to conceive, plan and report on sustainable development goals. Its systems-based approach helps users see the inter-linkages among goals, and hence the co-benefits of development policies and objectives. Application starts by weighting the main</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Planning • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Open Source / Computer and Excel Spreadsheet expertise</p>	<p>The Sustainability Grid can be broadly applied to any and all of the SDGs, depending on</p>	<p>Over the past 25 years, more than 15 countries have applied the tool. It can be applied to policies, plans and programmes and has been tested in a variety of situations.</p>

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	objectives, which requires participation and inputs from stakeholders and decision makers (UNDESA, 2015).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Indicator Development & Measurement 			area of focus	
Eco-advising Sustainable Development Evaluation Grid Developed by: Villeneuve, C., Riffon, O., Tremblay, D, Chaire en écoconseil, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (Institut du développement durable de la Francophonie)	The Eco-advising SD Evaluation Grid is an MS Excel spread sheet with a “User’s guide” applicable for sustainability assessment of projects, strategies, programs and policies. The purpose is to give direction to sustainable development policies, strategies, programs or projects (PSPPs), in order to address their shortcomings and/or assess their progress. The tool covers six dimensions of sustainability (Cultural, Economic, Environmental, Ethical, Governance, Social). It is designed for use by teams including stakeholders, and is used to assess to what extent a project or framework can lead to improved human conditions through the leverage it provides. It automatically compiles information, generates graphs and tables to support decision-making, assists in setting goals and indicators, priorities and follow-up. This tool is connected with an SDG targets priority tool and Sustainability governance report sheet for Systemic Sustainability Assessment.	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Bottleneck identification and analysis • Stakeholder Engagement • Measurement, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Implementation 	Open Source / Training is available on demand.	The SD Evaluation Grid is a tool that is applicable to any and all of the SDGs, depending on area of focus.	The tool was developed in 1991 and has been applied in numerous countries (developed, emergent and developing). The 2016 edition covers the 17 SDGs.
Institutional and Context Analysis (ICA) Tool for SDGs Developed by: UNDP	The Institutional and Context Analysis (ICA) tool supports SDG implementation with a focus on “acceleration”. It can assist countries to identify elements that may help boost the success of policy implementation or overcome bottlenecks that undermine the policy. The tool helps reveal policy gaps, as well as constraints that prevent existing policies from being implemented. It can be used to identify the reasons for gaps between formal rules such as laws or regulations (or how things should work in theory) and informal ones	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis 	Issue identification and Framing	Free Access / Open Source	The ICA tool is not specific to environment and can be applied in any scenario or focus with respect to the SDGs.	The ICA methodology lends itself to analysing any development issue and it has been applied in areas as diverse as health, justice, climate change, job creation, extractive industries, peace building, forestry, corruption, water management, and renewable energy. UNDP in Latin America has undertaken similar analyses as part of the Political Analysis and

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	(how things really work in practice), and to map those elements influencing the status quo. It then looks at the various stakeholders at international, national and local levels that can influence events and practices with regard to a particular issue, and what kind of interests and incentives guide their actions. The analysis is a practical exercise that leads to applicable recommendations based on the specific characteristics of the context in question and the profile of relevant stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Bottleneck identification and analysis Strategic Planning 				Prospective Scenarios Project (PAPEP). No Case studies of its application are available.
SDG Interaction Scoring Framework Developed by: Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the International Council for Science (ICSU)	The SDG Interaction Scoring Framework identifies causal and functional relations underlying progress or achievement of particular sustainable development goals (SDGs) and targets. Positive interactions are assigned scores of +1 ('enabling'), +2 ('reinforcing') or +3 ('indivisible'), while interactions characterised by trade-offs are scored with -1 ('constraining'), -2 ('counteracting'), or -3 ('cancelling'); neutral interactions between SDGs are assigned 0. By systematically assessing the interactions and relationships between goals and targets the process supports more supportive and effective horizontal policy coherence across sectors. The strength of this tool is that it is a highly iterative dialogue process that deepens the understanding of SDG target interactions. Participants in using this tool have valuable discussions about the terms and scale of interactions and possible trade-off, which can lead to revisions in thinking and decisions. SEI provides A Guide to SDG Interactions: from Science to Implementation which examines the interactions between the different goals and targets, determining to what extent they reinforce or conflict with each other. The report includes detailed analysis of four SDGs and their interactions with other goals:	Tool typology: Framework & Tool Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Static Inter-linkage Analysis Barriers and Bottleneck Identification & Analysis Stakeholder Engagement Scenario building Risk Assessment Training & Capacity Development Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising 	Issue identification and Framing	Free Access / Open Source	The SDG Interaction Scoring Framework tool can be applied broadly with any and all of the SDGs and their respective targets.	At present, SEI is piloting the tool in Sweden and Sri Lanka and will soon start applying it for policy coherence in Mongolia with the National Development Agency (NDA) in support of implementation of SDV 2030 and the Medium- term National Development Plan.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG2: Zero Hunger • SDG3: Good Health and Well-being • SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy • SDG14: Life below Water 					
EMG SDG Nexus Visualization Tool Developed by: Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	The EMG SDG Nexus Visualization tool is an online mapping visualization tool using Kumu software (i.e. mapping of key actors working on the different SD goals) that to enhance more efficient operations, stronger partnerships, and guidance for implementing the environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. The tool displays in what areas the United Nations system is well positioned to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and where there are gaps by incorporating how the United Nations entities are contributing to the SDGs. This information can be used to identify potential strategic initiatives or partnerships. The Visualization Tool also maps potential synergies within the Sustainable Development Goals and demonstrates the indivisibility of the targets. The tool can be tailored to examine different environmental nexuses.	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Planning • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Open source software is most levels	The EMG SDG Nexus Visualization Tool addresses all SDGs, but through the tool users can focus on specific SDGs only to find direct and indirect linkages.	The tool has already been used for the EMG Nexus Dialogues 2017 Series. For each Dialogue, specific SDG targets were chosen to demonstrate the interactions of the environmental nexus. UN entities' nexus-relevant initiatives and tools were mapped for the reasons described above, while providing nexus contributors a platform to find available resources. While it has been applied at a global level so far, the Visualization Tool has the potential to map similar interactions at the national level.
UNDP Web Portal – Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development Developed by: UNDP	The UNDP Financing Solutions for SD platform offers a compass to navigate across different options for financing solutions. It describes their potential, advantages, disadvantages, risks and characteristics. It provides a search for financing options and by 2) instrument, 2) SDGs; 3) sector, and 4) Results. It also profiles case studies and references external sources, including e-learning and advanced guidance material. This platform has been designed with practitioners, including public officials, policy makers, in-country stakeholders, researchers and consultants, who want to diversify the mix of development finance tools at their disposal in mind. It also provides the knowledge to enable participation in development finance activities,	Tool typology: Tool & Guidance Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment and Financing 	Implementation	Open Source / Basic Computer	The Financing Solutions for SD web Portal, is applicable to all three primary Env SDGs (12, 14, 15) and other targets though not exclusively as all SDGs have links relevant to their goal and targets.	The portal hosts various blogs on that address finance schemes implementation, challenges, opportunities in different regions and countries.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	and to mobilize and make effective use of public and private financial resources to support sustainable development.					
Education for Sustainable Development Goals: Learning Objectives Developed by: UNESCO	This publication guides readers on how to use education, especially ESD, to achieve the SDGs. It identifies learning objectives, suggests topics and learning activities for each SDG, and describes implementation at different levels from course design to national strategies. The document aims to support policy-makers, curriculum developers and educators in designing strategies, curricula and courses to promote learning for the SDGs.	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training & Capacity Development • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising 	Issue identification and Framing	Open source	The Education for Sustainable Development Goals: Learning Objectives addresses all SDGs.	International recognition of ESD as a key enabler for sustainable development has been growing steadily. ESD was acknowledged as such at the three seminal global sustainable development summits: the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro; the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa; and the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. ESD is also recognized in other key global agreements, such as the Paris Agreement (Article 12).
Foresight Developed by: UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence	Foresight' is the processes of anticipation to identify opportunities and threats that may arise in mid- to long-term versions of the future. As a way of thinking, foresight encourages innovation, strategic evaluation and the proactive shaping of the future. Where traditional planning has sought to prevent failure, strategic foresight prioritises resilience, namely early detection and fast recovery. Forward-looking, adaptive and resilient policies allow public administrations to engage with and shape events to the best advantage of their citizens. The Foresight Manual – Empowered Futures for the 2030 Agenda provides a concise overview of the use of foresight for SDGs implementation. The Manual puts foresight firmly in a development context, emphasizing the importance of foresight capacity in developing countries. It gives	Tool typology: Guidance Manual Integration Application Type: Strategic Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Visioning & Backcasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Planning 	Open Source	Though not specifically designed for the SDGs, the Foresight methods are perfectly suited to using with all of the 17 goals, together, of the 2030 Agenda.	Up to present, Foresight has been applied primarily with developed countries and emerging economy / middle income countries such as Brazil, India and South Africa, though not so much in developing countries. In the Asia-Pacific region, the APEC Center for Technology Foresight “aims to develop and diffuse foresight capability and leading edge planning tools to prepare APEC Economies for rapid change and major societal challenges.” The 112 A project to integrate foresight for sustainable economic development and eco-resilience in the ASEAN countries

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	concrete suggestions where and how to employ foresight at different levels of the policy cycle, as well as tips on how to effectively use foresight. The Manual ends with a review of the most widely used foresight techniques currently available. Foresight is useful to those parts of government responsible for strategic decision-making, strategic management and, crucially, policy coherence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Scenario building • Risk Assessment • Training & Capacity Development 				is currently underway. The project is expected to yield new insights into what may be possible by 2020, and to produce a model to support sustainable development planning in ASEAN countries.
Adaptive Scenario Analysis and Planning (ASAP) Developed by: IISD Foresight Group	The IISD Foresight Group has developed and applied a suite of ASAPs to meet a range of planning needs: (i) ASAP for Stress Testing for adapting to external stressors (i.e., climate change, economic shocks, etc.); (ii) ASAP for Alternative Futures for exploring what the future might look like; and (iii) ASAP for Visioning for creating a shared vision of the future. ASAP is targeted to be used by decision makers, local stakeholders, experts and computer modellers to better understand drivers of change and future trends, and to explore alternative pathways to a sustainable and resilient future. To ensure effective integration of scenarios development into adaptation planning, the results show that it is crucial to use additional qualitative and quantitative approaches to refine stakeholder information on i) climate change impacts on relevant sectors, such as agriculture and water; ii) socioeconomic trends and available capacities; and iii) relevant adaptation actions and their effectiveness at the national and sub-national levels.	Tool typology: Guidance Manual Integration Application Type: Strategic & Organisational Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Strategic Planning • Scenario Building • Training & Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting 	Requires contacting IISD for license to use.	The Foresight methods have primarily been developed in response to climate change models and scenarios, but there is no reason that ASAP would not be suited to using with any of the 2030 Agenda.	Case studies presented in the report - <i>Recent Progress in Applying Participatory Scenario Development in Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries Part II</i> (Bizikova, Pinter, Tubiello, 2014) indicate that scenario approaches provide specific benefits for adaptation planning, including capacity-building and awareness-raising. Case studies of the uses of ASAP can be found in the Paper: Recent Progress in Applying Participatory Scenario Development in Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries Part II
SDG Compass Developed by: Global Reporting Initiative (GRI),	The objective of the SDG Compass is to guide companies on how they can align their strategies as well as measure and manage their contribution to the SDGs. The guide presents five steps that assist companies in maximizing	Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and 	Open Source / Free Access	The SDG Compass guidance and steps is designed for use	The full SDG Compass guide can be found on the SDG Compass website (www.sdgcompass.org) along with resources that will help companies to align their business

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
the UN Global Compact and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	their contribution to the SDGs. Companies can apply the five steps to set or align their course, depending on where they are on the journey of ensuring that sustainability is an outcome of core business strategy: 1) Understanding the SDGs; 2) Defining priorities; 3) Setting Goals; 4) Integrating; and 5) Reporting and Communicating. The five steps of the SDG Compass rest on the recognition of the responsibility of all companies to comply with all relevant legislation, respect international minimum standards and address as a priority all negative human rights impacts. The SDG Compass is developed with a focus on large multinational enterprises. Small and medium enterprises and other organizations are also encouraged to use it as a source of inspiration and adapt as necessary. It is also designed for use at entity level, but may be applied.	<p>Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development and Measurement • Data Management, Reporting and Verification 	Drafting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 		with all of the 17 goals, of the 2030 Agenda.	strategy with the SDGs. The website includes a live inventory of existing business indicators from relevant and widely-recognized sources, mapped against the 17 SDGs and their targets, as well as the inventory of business tools mapped against the SDGs, and a two-page overview for each SDG, covering the role of business, and illustrative examples of business solutions, indicators and tools.
Budget Tagging Low Emission Budget Tagging and Scoring System (LESS) for Climate Change Mitigation Expenditures in Indonesia Developed by: UNDP, UNEP and the Indonesian Ministry of Finance	<p>Budget tagging aims to develop a system that allows for tracking, monitoring, and reporting of climate mitigation expenditures, and that will flag budget codes that are relevant to sustainable development actions (such as climate change mitigation) to identify and report the proportion of government expenditure allocated and spent to implement climate mitigation actions. The system is designed to complements the monitoring, evaluation and reporting system. Related to Budget Tagging, Budget scoring aims to indicate the impact of government spending on action and enable decision-makers to prioritize actions that maximize the benefits of the spending. Most all budget tagging to date has been in the area of climate change and emissions reduction (mitigation), but could be applied to any SDG and associated targets.</p> <p>A useful Guidance resource is the Low</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting • Investment & Financing • Monitoring, Reporting and Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Open Source / Free Access	Theoretically, Budget Tagging could be applied with any of the 17 goals, of the 2030 Agenda, though currently it is applied primarily to Green House Gas emissions and climate change action (SDG 13) and Forest Management (SDG 15).	A useful resource highlighting practical experiences with Budget Tagging in Asia and Pacific region is Climate Budget Tagging: Country Driven Initiatives for Tracking Climate Expenditures . This report introduces the concept of climate budget tagging, describes country experience for Philippines, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Indonesia, and outlines the enabling conditions for countries who might consider implementing climate budget tagging. The report also discusses the implications of climate tagging for tracking of international climate finance in developing countries.

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
	<p>Emission Budget Tagging and Scoring System (LESS) for Climate Change Mitigation Expenditures in Indonesia provides guidance for ministries in tagging their climate mitigation expenditure. This report also summarizes the process of developing a Budget Tagging System for climate mitigation expenditures in Indonesia.</p>					
<p>Strategic for National Sustainable Development: A Handbook for their planning and implementation (1994)</p> <p>Developed by: Carew-Reid, J, Prescott-Allen, R, Bass, S and Dalal-Clayton, DB and published by Earthscan</p>	<p>Though a bit dated (1994) this Handbook for National Sustainable Development still provides excellent guidance on approaches, tools and methodologies for the planning and implementation of integrated sustainable development. The Handbook shows how the task can be approached, drawing on a wide range of national Conservation Strategies, Green Plans, Environmental Action Plans, sectoral plans such as Forestry Action Plans and comparable exercises throughout the world. It shows how such strategies need to be a participatory process of planning and action if economic, ecological and social objectives are to be achieved in a balanced and integrated fashion. The result is an invaluable guide for governments, their agencies and NGOs in setting about this crucial step.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development and Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	<p>Available for purchase from Island Press (USD 26.00)</p>	<p>This Handbook is applicable any and all of the 17 goals, of the 2030 Agenda.</p>	<p>This handbook reflects the strategy experience in Africa, Asia, Latin America and in a number of OECD countries. It does not specifically address Eastern Europe, although the lessons learned elsewhere are relevant to this region. At the time of the network meetings on which much of the analysis is based, the NEAP process and development of environment funds in Eastern Europe were in early stages. Now there is a rich experience in that region which needs to be shared through the other strategy networks worldwide, particularly as common problems of implementation, financing and monitoring are now being addressed.</p>

General Policy & Planning Support Integration Tools (applicable to SDGs) (11 Tools)

Tool Name	Tool Description	Typology & Use Classification	Policy Cycle Application	Use Requirements (i.e. license or open source)	Alignment with ENV SDGs:	Practical Application Experiences
<p>Systems Thinking Approach</p> <p>Developed by: The progression of systems thinking started with Ludwig von Bertalanffy in the 1930s and 40s. During the 1970s and 1980s, several luminaries, notably Dr. Donella Meadows of MIT, developed new frameworks and intervention methods. The various fields within systems thinking converged into what is referred to as critical systems thinking in the 1990s. The book <i>The Fifth Discipline</i>, Peter Senge popularized systems thinking.</p>	<p>Systems thinking is a philosophy or world view as well as an approach and set of tools and methods for developing models to promote our understanding of events, patterns of behaviour resulting in the events, and even more importantly, the underlying structure responsible for the patterns of behaviour. Systems thinking involves moving from observing events or data, to identifying patterns of behavior overtime, to surfacing the underlying structures that drive those events and patterns. By understanding and changing structures that are not serving us well (including our mental models and perceptions), we can expand the choices available to us and create more satisfying, long-term solutions to chronic problems. The tools that are included in systems thinking include: behaviour over time graphing, causal loop diagramming, stock and flow diagrams, system iceberg, and dynamic modelling. The tools are effective vehicles for identifying, describing, and communicating one's understanding of systems, particularly in groups.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Approach / Guidance</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Dynamic Simulation & Modeling • Scenario building • Training & Capacity Development • Investment and Financing • Indicator development and measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification & framing • Formulation and drafting • Planning • Measurement, Reporting and Verification 	Open Source	A systems thinking approach can be applied across all of the 2030 Agenda's 17 goals, and also can be used starting from a specific SDG to link with other SDGs and factors.	ESCAP has applied a systems thinking approach to mapping leverage point for SDG 6 (Water & Sanitation) at regional and national level with Sri Lanka, Fiji and Tajikistan. ESCAP has also applied this approach towards integrated policy formulation and development of strategic pathways in support of National SDV for Mongolia.
<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <p>Developed by: Originated by</p>	<p>A SWOT analysis is a planning tool that provides an overall view of the most important factors influencing the future of the program. SWOT Analysis stands for strength,</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration Application Type:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Implementation 	Open Source, Free Access	SWOT Analysis can be applied to any and all SDGs,	SWOT analysis has been utilized in various fields concerned with decision-making and strategy guidance as it allows pair-wise

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<p>Albert S. Humphrey in the 1960s, the tool is as useful now as it was then. You can use it in two ways – as a simple icebreaker helping people get together to "kick off" strategy formulation, or in a more sophisticated way as a serious strategy tool.</p>	<p>weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, and is a structured planning method that evaluates those four elements of a plan, programme, project or organisation in relation to its goals and objectives. A SWOT analysis aims to identify the key internal and external factors seen as important to achieving an objective. SWOT analysis groups key pieces of information into two main categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal factors – the <i>strengths</i> and <i>weaknesses</i> internal to the organization 2. External factors – the <i>opportunities</i> and <i>threats</i> presented by the environment external to the organization <p>SWOT analysis may be used in any decision-making situation when a desired end-state (objective) is defined. SWOT analysis may also be used in pre-crisis planning and preventive crisis mgmt. SWOT analysis may also be used in creating a recommendation during a viability study/survey.</p> <p>The World Resources Institute (WRI) created the Sustainability SWOT (sSWOT) to help companies take action on environmental challenges. It helps companies to explore collaboration with internal departments, as well as suppliers, customers, or other stakeholders on strategies to create and sustain long- term value.</p>	<p>Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building 			<p>depending on one's focus.</p>	<p>comparisons between opportunities/threats and strengths/weaknesses.</p> <p>The World Resources Institute (WRI) Sustainability SWOT (sSWOT) has been "road tested" with over two dozen companies and sustainability experts.</p>
<p>Scenario Development: A Review of Approaches (2016)</p> <p>Developed by:</p>	<p>Scenario planning, also called scenario thinking or scenario analysis, is a strategic planning method used to make flexible long-term plans. Scenario planning provides descriptions, rather than forecasts or predictions of plausible futures that reflect different perspectives on development. Scenarios can help explore complexity and</p>	<p>Tool typology: Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting 	<p>Open source, but need expertise in scenario planning facilitation</p>	<p>Scenario Planning can be used with any and all of the SDGs.</p>	<p>Royal Dutch Shell has applied the use of scenario planning in corporate strategy development and really popularised the tool.</p> <p>A useful resource looking at application of scenario development</p>

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United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)	<p>uncertainty in social ecological systems. When applied in multi-stakeholder processes, scenarios act as mutually relevant / understood reference points to promote social learning, collective action, the co-production of knowledge and innovation, and to form reference points for development planning.</p> <p>Scenario Development: A Review of Approaches provides an overview of scenario users, uses and typologies, based on two main sources of data: a quasi systematic review of literature, and a synthesis of information collected from a number of key publications cited in papers identified in the review or suggested by scenario experts. Multiple scenario typologies exist that seek to classify the large diversity of scenarios and scenario approaches and create a common understanding. Existing typologies vary in focus, from characterising the elements of a scenario development exercise, the design and methods, and the characteristics of the scenarios themselves, to using the underlying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis & Assessment • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder engagement • Scenario building • Risk Assessment 				<p>for biodiversity and ecosystems services is a report produced by IEEP, Alterra, Ecologic, PBL and UNEP-WCMC entitled: Scenarios and Models for Exploring Future Trends of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Changes. This report provides the full results of the European Commission (DG Environment) contracted study on “Scenarios and models for exploring future trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services changes”. The overall purpose of the study is to clarify which models and scenarios are being used and can be used to explore the developments of biodiversity and ecosystems in light of different assumptions of drivers and policies.</p>
<p>Theory of Change (ToC) Online</p> <p>Developed by: ActKnowledge, Center for Theory of Change</p>	<p>A ‘Theory of Change’ (TOC) explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. A TOC can be used for strategic planning or programme/policy planning to identify the current situation, the intended situation and what needs to be done to move from one to the other. TOC can help to design more realistic goals, clarify accountabilities and establish a common understanding of the strategies to be used to achieve the goals. A ‘Theory of Change’ can also be used during implementation to identify which indicators must be monitored, and to communicate the policy, plan or programme implementation to stakeholders.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & backcasting • Strategic planning • Stakeholder engagement • Strategic Communication & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation & Drafting • Planning • Implementation 	Computer & Internet Connection / Open source web-based software (no download required)	TOC and TOCO can be used with any and all SDGs.	<p>Theory of Change (TOC) as a visioning and planning methodology has become popular globally with NGOs, corporate sectors and other organizations. TOC has been extensively used by the Asia Foundation across Timor-Leste, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>The desired engagement approach is using the TOCO after one or more facilitated traditional TOC planning sessions involving a variety of stakeholders. A core team of stakeholders then work collaboratively in TOCO to develop</p>

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	<p>Theory of Change Online (TOCO) is the only web-based software (no download required) that you can use to design and edit and store your theory of change, learn the concepts of theory of change, and capture your outcomes, indicators, rationales and assumptions in an interactive graphical environment. With TOCO you can also export your theory of change data into an Excel editable worksheet which you can use as the basis for strategic planning, evaluation, work plans or systemic analysis of your organization and programs.</p>	<p>Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator Development & Measurement 				<p>and refine the theory.</p>
<p>Design Thinking</p> <p>Design Thinking Guide: What, Why and How</p> <p>Developed by Hasso Plattner Institute of Design at Stanford University</p>	<p>Design Thinking (DT) is a design methodology that provides a solution-based approach to solving problems. It's extremely useful in tackling complex problems that are ill-defined or unknown, by understanding the human needs involved, by re-framing the problem in human-centric ways, by creating many ideas in brainstorming sessions, and by adopting a hands-on approach in prototyping and testing. The method of DT involves an iterative design process consisting of 5 steps—Empathize, Define, Ideate, Prototype and Test. Design thinking is useful in tackling problems that are ill-defined or unknown.</p> <p>Stanford University's d.school has developed an Online Course and set of resources for learning about Design Thinking and how to apply and do it.</p> <p>Crash Course in Design Thinking: Using the video, handouts, and facilitation tips below, we will take you step by step through the process of hosting or participating in a 90-minute design challenge.</p> <p>Design thinking tools: a collection of resources from their classes and workshops to use as a starting point for use of design thinking.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Methodology</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic & Organisational</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovation development Stakeholder Engagement 	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Free Access Open Source, though some resources and materials are copyrighted and require registration and licensing.</p>	<p>Design Thinking can be used with any and all SDGs.</p>	<p>Rethinking Learning is a website that shows how to apply the steps of Design thinking towards the SDGs. The website "Making Technologies Work" documents the case of applying Design Thinking methodologies to Sustainable Energy.</p> <p>The Website 'SUST4IN' also has information on the application of Design Thinking in achieving the SDGs.</p>

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<p>The World Café / Knowledge Café Method</p> <p>Developed by:</p> <p>World Café Method by Juanita Brown and David Isaacs;</p> <p>Knowledge Café Method by David Gurteen</p>	<p>A World Café or Knowledge Café is a structured conversational process for knowledge sharing in which groups of people discuss a topic at several tables, with individuals switching tables periodically and getting introduced to the previous discussion at their new table by a "table host". A café or coffee conversation ambience is simulated in order to facilitate free-flowing conversation and dialogue. As well as speaking and listening, individuals are encouraged to write or doodle on a shared paper table covering so that when people change tables, they can see what previous members have written as well as hearing the table host's view of what has been happening. Although pre-defined questions are agreed at the beginning, outcomes or solutions are not decided in advance. An underlying assumption of World Café events is that collective discussion can shift people's conceptions and encourage collective action.</p> <p>A Quick Reference Guide for Hosting World Café outlines a series of guidelines for putting conversation to work through dialogue and engagement.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement 	<p>Issue Identification and Framing</p>	<p>Free Use / Open Access</p>	<p>World Café methodology can be used with any of the 17 SDGs and is effective for engaging stakeholders to analyze and assess the issues, challenges and opportunities.</p>	<p>World Café methodology has been used by thousands of groups in all continents. Examples and cases of practical experience in using World Café process include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the IAALD (International Agricultural Information Specialists) Conference, Nairobi May 2006 • Training session on World Café at FAO • Using World Café to explore strategies for knowledge sharing • Lessons learned from training on "World Café" method at an International Organization • Using the world cafe in a participatory evaluation workshop, 2013.
<p>The Practitioners Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement, Vol. 1 and Vol.2</p> <p>Developed by: UNEP in coordination with AccountAbility and Stakeholder Research Group</p>	<p>Public participation encompasses a range of procedures and methods designed to consult, involve, and inform the public to allow those that would be potentially affected by a decision or policy to have input into the process. Stakeholder engagement broadly refers to a framework of policies, principles, and techniques which ensure that citizens and communities, individuals, groups, and organizations have the opportunity to be engaged in a meaningful way in the process of decision-making that will affect them, or in which they have an interest. Popular tools and methods for stakeholder engagement include:</p>	<p>Tool typology: Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Strategic & Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Approval • Planning • Implementation 	<p>Open source methodology; expertise in stakeholder engagement techniques and facilitation required</p>	<p>Public participation, stakeholder engagement and stakeholder dialogue can be used with all SDGs.</p>	<p>Various degrees, levels and effectiveness of stakeholder engagement and public participation are used in every country in Asia and the Pacific with mixed results, including in Policy formulation, SEA, EIA processes to name a few. One interesting study, entitled: Challenges in the Public Participation and the Decision Making Process (2015) provides some good case examples and lessons learned from Philippines, Denmark and Canada and UK.</p>

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	public meetings, workshops, Citizen advisory / consultation committees, surveys, focus groups, direct mail/email/digital media/SMS, newsletters, articles, invitations for public submissions with comment opportunities represented. Stakeholder dialogue offers a tool to engage people in serious discussion, and a designed and facilitated process for groups to initiate dialogue with those persons and institutions that have a stake in their activities. UNDP as produced a “2015 Post Development: Guidelines for Country Consultations” which summaries different tools for stakeholder consultations	identification and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Consensus Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising • Indicator Development & Measurement 				
Blockchain Technology Developed by: Satoshi Nakamoto (person or group, still unknown)	A Blockchain is a continuously growing list of records (a ledger essentially), called <i>blocks</i> , which are linked and secured using cryptography. By design, blockchains are inherently resistant to modification of the data contained, therefore, transparency and accountability are assured as it is both verifiable and permanent. A blockchain is typically managed by a peer-to-peer network collectively adhering to a protocol for validating new blocks. This makes blockchains potentially suitable for the recording of events, records, data and other records of management activities. They are now being seen as a possible repository of “big data” that is now required to globally manage the SDGs.	Tool typology: Tool Integration Application Type: Procedural Use Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment and Financing • Indicator Development & Measurement • Data Management, Reporting & Verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Measurement, Reporting, Verification 	Computer and Internet Access and blockchain developer/ source	Blockchain can be applied to any and all of the SDGs, including, and especially useful for monitoring and reporting of environmental data and information.	For SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production, the procurement of raw materials through a blockchain platform would allow ‘asset tagging’ of raw materials. This allows for full transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain, which will ensure products are actually sourced in line with their sustainability claims (e.g. carbon neutral, sustainably produced, or producing ecosystem service benefits). For example, blockchain has been introduced into the Pacific Islands’ tuna industry , to help stamp out illegal fishing and human rights abuses. This is the first such use of blockchain in the region, and was implemented by the WWF in partnership with global blockchain venture studio ConsenSys , ICT implementer TraSeable , and tuna fishing and processing company Sea Quest Fiji Ltd.

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<p>International Futures Scenario Modelling</p> <p>Developed by: Initially created by Barry Hughes of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the Univ. of Denver, in Colorado, USA. Currently hosted by the Frederick S. Pardee Center for Int. Futures.</p>	<p>Developed 35 years ago, International Futures (IFs) is a global integrated assessment model designed to help in thinking strategically and systematically about key global systems (economic, demographic, education, health, environment, technology, domestic governance, infrastructure, agriculture, energy and environment) for 186 countries. The model incorporates dynamically linked sub-models. They include: population, economic, agricultural, educational, energy, socio-political, international political, environmental, health, infrastructure and technology. It provides its users (e.g. policy analysts, policy makers) with the ability to explore a variety of potential global transition scenarios in moving to a situation of environmental sustainability. IFs can help you better recognize possible unintended long-term consequences of action or inaction today. In the same vein, IFs can help to identify more effective avenues for achieving stated goals.</p>	<p>Tool typology: Tool</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visioning & Backcasting • Static Inter-linkage Analysis • Barrier and Bottleneck identification and analysis • Strategic Planning • Scenario building • Risk Assessment • Training & Capacity Development • Consensus Building • Strategic Communication & Awareness Raising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue identification and Framing • Formulation and Drafting • Planning 	<p>Computer and Internet Access. Free for public use in both its online and downloadable forms.</p>	<p>International Futures Models can be applied to any and all of the SDGs, and any issue or sub-issue addressed in the model.</p>	<p>The African Futures Project is a collaboration between the Institute for Security Studies and the Pardee Center for International Futures to promote long term strategic planning for African development. This collaboration has led to the publication of various African Futures Project Policy Briefs, monographs on long-term African Development and a website where the IFs model can be used specifically for exploring African development.</p>
<p>Policy Options and Instruments for Financing Innovation: A Practical Guide to Early Stage Financing</p> <p>Developed by: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)</p>	<p>This guide provides practical advice on the different sources of finance available to innovative companies or organisations in the early stages of their development, including for companies/organisations innovating for increasing environmental protection, resources efficiency or access and affordability to socially-crucial services. The guide presents the various policy options and instruments that can be deployed by the public sector to increase the supply of potentially successful innovative companies and to mobilise private financing to support the development of these companies and organisations. In addition, it discusses different good practices and</p>	<p>Tool typology: Guidance</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Application Type: Strategic</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis and Assessment • Innovation • Investment and Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	<p>Open Access / Free to Use</p>	<p>The Guidance document on financing innovation is applicable to any of the 17 SDGs.</p>	<p>The guide has been compiled on the basis of existing information, illustrating some of the issues considered with the experiences of UNECE countries. It has benefited from the comments and information provided by the international network of experts that supports UNECE activities in the area of Financing for Innovative Development.</p>

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	institutions that increase the effectiveness of the activities of the various agents, both private and public, involved in the financing of innovative enterprises.					
The Consensus Building Handbook: A Comprehensive Guide to Reaching Agreement Developed by: Sage Knowledge	This Handbook is intended to serve as a guidance reference, documenting best practices in the field of consensus building. It is designed to be accessible and informative for both practitioners and a broader audience. The Handbook includes an overview of guidelines for consensus building, chapters examining various phases and types of consensus building in more detail, an extensive selection of case studies, brief biographies of the contributing authors, a selected bibliography, and a comprehensive index to the text. Part One offers an abbreviated step-by-step guide to the consensus building process. Part Two consists of seventeen chapters; each contributed by an expert in the field, and each discussing an aspect of consensus building.	<p>Tool typology: Guidance & Methodology</p> <p>Integration Application Type: Procedural</p> <p>Use Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning • Stakeholder Engagement • Consensus Building • Training and Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Identification and Framing • Policy Formulation and Drafting • Implementation 	This Handbook is not free, and must be purchased Online (Amazon.com)	The Consensus Building Handbook could be used with any and all of the SDGs when there is need for multi-stakeholder agreement	Part Three of this guidance handbook consists of seventeen cases (over 400 pages), each with commentaries by experts in the field, which illustrate issues discussed in the earlier chapters. Cases range from community visioning to corporate restructuring to local governance, environmental and development policy disputes to organisational trauma recovery, deep value disputes to health policy debates. They include successes and failures. Some cases address the role of cultural differences in decision-making processes. Others focus on highly technical disputes. Most cases explore consensus making in ad hoc groups, whose members assembled to address the problem at hand. However, a few cases focus on disputes within existing organizations.