
UNEP FI Toolkit for Impact Management for Banks

The Principles for Responsible Banking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  <p>PRINCIPLE 1: ALIGNMENT</p> <p>We will align our business strategy to be consistent with and contribute to individuals' needs and society's goals, as expressed in the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement and relevant national and regional frameworks.</p> |  <p>PRINCIPLE 2: IMPACT & TARGET SETTING</p> <p>We will continuously increase our positive impacts while reducing the negative impacts on, and managing the risks to, people and environment resulting from our activities, products and services. To this end, we will set and publish targets where we can have the most significant impacts.</p> |  <p>PRINCIPLE 3: CLIENTS & CUSTOMERS</p> <p>We will work responsibly with our clients and our customers to encourage sustainable practices and enable economic activities that create shared prosperity for current and future generations.</p> |
|  <p>PRINCIPLE 4: STAKEHOLDERS</p> <p>We will proactively and responsibly consult, engage and partner with relevant stakeholders to achieve society's goals.</p> |  <p>PRINCIPLE 5: GOVERNANCE & CULTURE</p> <p>We will implement our commitment to these Principles through effective governance and a culture of responsible banking.</p> |  <p>PRINCIPLE 6: TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY</p> <p>We will periodically review our individual and collective implementation of these Principles and be transparent about and accountable for our positive and negative impacts and our contribution to society's goals.</p> |

The Implementation Journey

Click on the images to access the documents



Key characteristics of UNEP FI Impact Management Methodology

Focus and scope



Materiality focus: impact materiality with clear connection to financial materiality



Value chain scope: focus on downstream (portfolio)



Topical scope: holistic, all three dimensions of the sustainable development, in alignment with the SDGs

Relationship to other frameworks and interoperability



High degree of complementarity due to specific focus on the finance sector

High degree of interoperability by virtue of the holistic nature of the methodology

The PRB and the UNEP FI methodology are focused on “impact materiality” ...

...however, impact management supports **both** impact and financial materiality objectives:



→ Operate sustainably and/or contribute to solutions

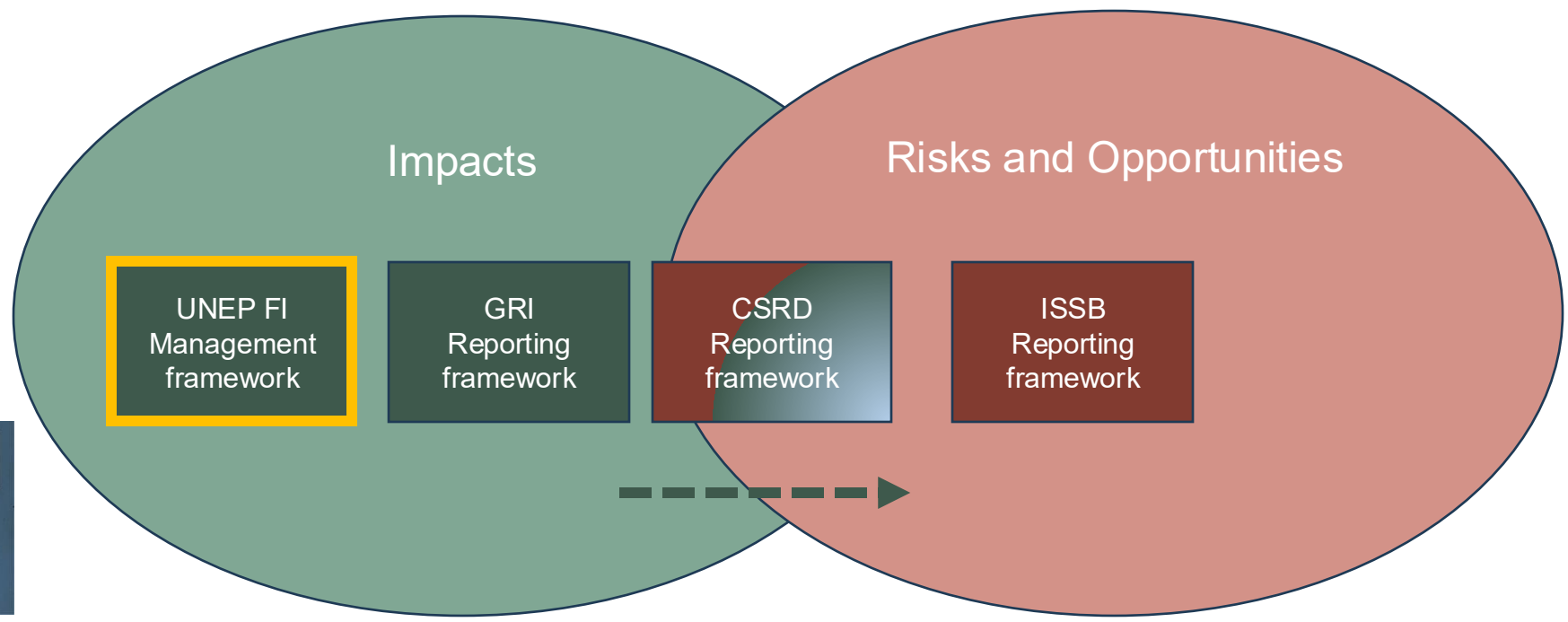
*Relevant from an
‘**impact materiality**’
perspective*

→ Manage risks and opportunities that are specific to the organisation

→ Manage system-wide risk and opportunities

*Relevant from a
‘**financial materiality**’
perspective*

The UNEP FI Impact Framework is complementary to and interoperable with other leading frameworks 1/2



UNEP FI is a **management framework** that focuses on **impacts**. Since identifying impacts is the starting point for identifying risks and opportunities, the **UNEP FI methodology and resources can support the implementation of main reporting frameworks** focused on impacts, risks and opportunities.

The UNEP FI Impact Framework is complementary to and interoperable with other leading frameworks 2/2

1. Identification of Material Topics / Materiality Assessment

2. Banking sector specific Practice & Impact Metrics

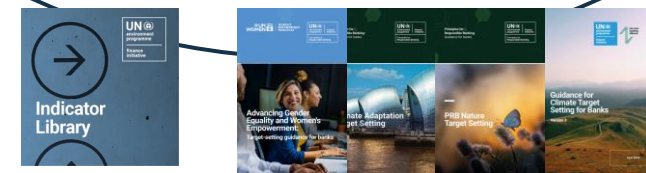
| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ISSB Reporting framework | <i>Scope: Financial materiality</i> |
| CSRD Reporting framework | <i>Scope: Double materiality</i> |
| GRI Reporting framework | <i>Scope: Impact materiality</i> |

- Identify likely positive and negative impacts associated with the portfolio that can drive financial risks and opportunities
- Identify likely positive and negative impacts associated with the portfolio, including those that can drive financial risks and opportunities
- Identify likely positive and negative impacts associated with the portfolio

- Topic- specific practice metrics for banks
- Topic- specific practice & impact metrics for banks
- Topic- specific practice & impact metrics for banks



Impact Protocol, Tool and Mappings




Indicator Library and Thematic Target Setting Guidance

The UNEP FI Impact Management Toolkit for banks

UNEP FI Impact framework and resources

Interoperability with other sustainability frameworks and resources



PRB Principle 2

- Impact analysis
- Target setting

Impact Protocol

- High level explanation of the full impact management process and clarification of key concepts and terms




Reference materials

- Impact Radar (nomenclature of sustainability topics)
- Sector/Impact map (including key sectors mapping)
- Needs Mapping
- SDG Mapping
- Interlinkages Mapping
- Indicator Library



Impact tools & associated User Guides

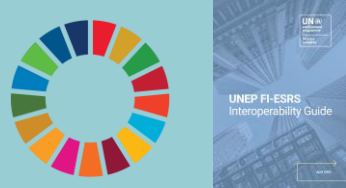
- Input-output tools for context analysis, impact identification, impact assessment and target setting



Guidance on indicators and target-setting and indicators

- Climate change mitigation
- Financial inclusion/Financial health
- Resource efficiency
- Nature
- ...

- SDGs mapping
- UNEP FI-ESRS Interoperability Package

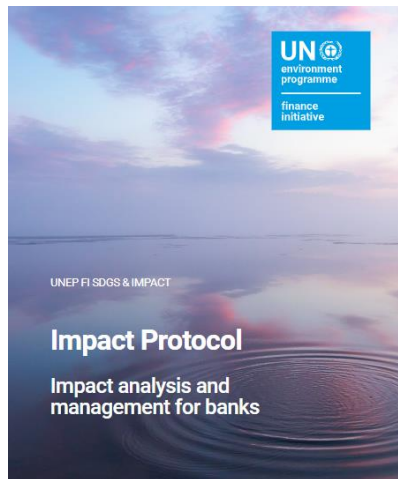


expectations

Generic guidance, tools and resources for impact management as a whole

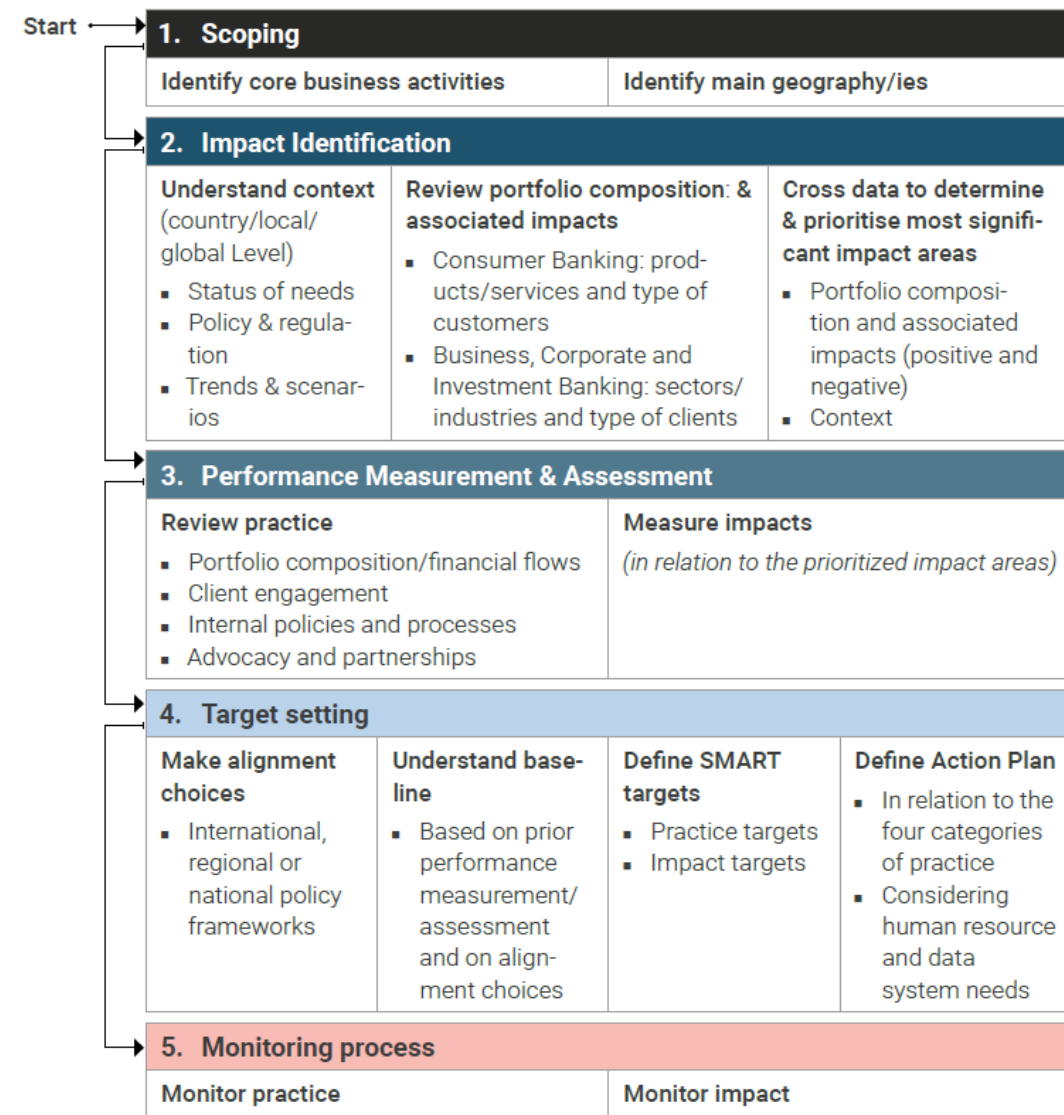
Thematic guidance and resources for target setting

The UNEP FI Impact Protocol



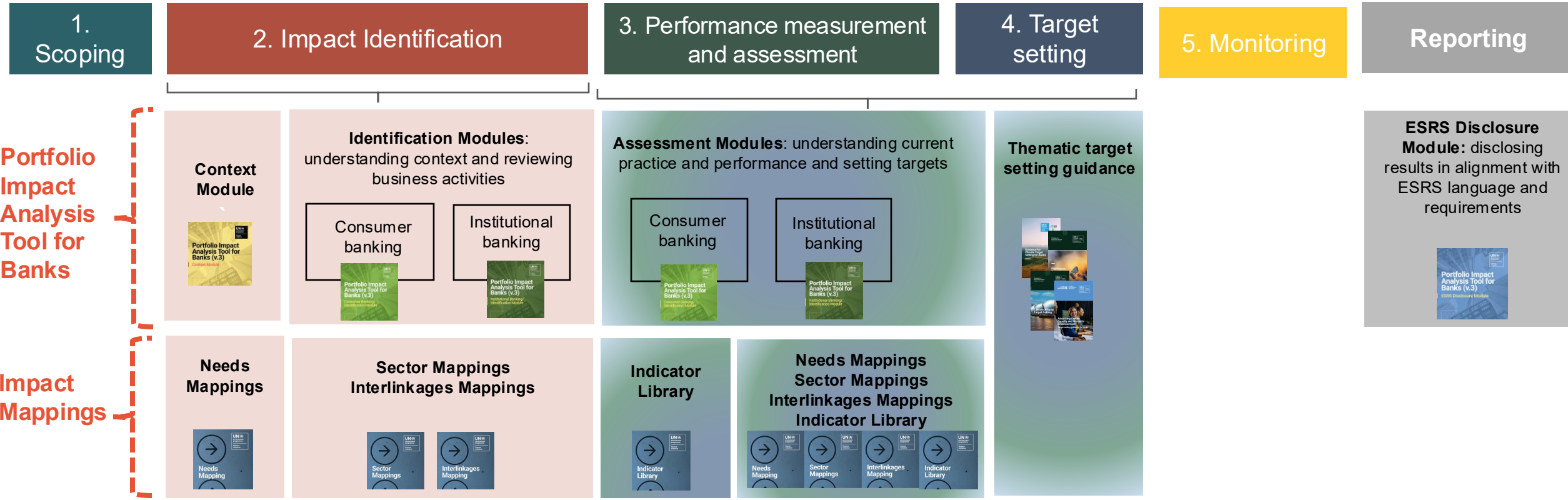
The Impact Protocol is available [here](#)

A five-step process to **understand** and **manage** potential and actual **positive and negative impacts** across the spectrum of environmental, social and economic issues.



Resources for implementation

Impact Management Process



The Tool provides an off-the-shelf ready-to-go resource for assembling the variety of parameters needed for the impact analysis, however it is also possible to draw directly from the underlying mappings

Needs Mapping



The **Needs Mapping** tracks the needs and priorities of where you may be operating. It contains pre-populated data of over 100 countries across the globe, across the 12 Impact Areas and 38 Impact Topics of the UNEP FI Impact Radar.

In addition to being available as a standalone mapping, the Needs Mapping is embedded in the Context Module of the UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks.

| Sustainable Development Pillars → | | | | Integrity & security of person | | | | | Health & safety | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--|
| Impact Areas → | | | | Conflict | Modern slavery | Child labour | Data privacy | Natural disasters | Other | | | |
| Impact Topics → | | | | SDG 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDG 16 | SDGs 11, 13 | | SDG 3 | | |
| Corresponding SDG(s) → | | | | SDG 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDG 16 | SDGs 11, 13 | | SDG 3 | | |
| India | Statistics | International resources | Resources Metrics Scoring system: 1 (low need) Scoring system: 2 (moderate need) Scoring system: 3 (high need) Scoring system: 4 (very high need) Comments Values Need scores | Violent crisis | 8 | N/A | Limited | 5.3 | | 70.79 | 60.3 | |
| | | Regional/country resources | Resources Metrics Scoring system Comments Values Need scores | Violent crisis | 2 | 3 | N/A | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | |
| | Need score per impact area/topic | | | 2 | 3 | N/A | 4 | 3 | N/A | 3 | | |
| | Policy Documents | India Voluntary National Review | Comments Priorities | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | India has achieved 100% of its national commitments and a 100% yes | |
| | | Source and date | Comments Priorities | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | |
| | Trends & Scenarios | International resources | Resources Comments | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | World Bank for the world (please select) | |
| | | | Direction of trends | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | Sustainable Development for the Sustainable Development (please select) | |
| | | Regional/country resources | Resources Comments | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | |
| | | | Direction of trends | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | (please select) | |
| | Status of impact area/topic deteriorating? | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |

You can see on these rows if the country has pre-populated data.

If N/A, there may be a lack of pre-populated data. This may need to be supplemented with research/data.

The grey-coloured cells are there for the input of further information.

Figure 1: Example screenshot from within the Needs Mapping.

Sectors Mapping (2/3)



The “My Search” functionality helps you see a visual representation of the impact associations for specific sectors.

A. Sector selection

Please select the sector(s) for which you want to visualise the potential positive and negative impact associations. You can select up to ten sectors.

| Sector 1 | Sector 2 | Sector 3 | Sector 4 | Sector 5 | Sector 6 | Sector 7 | Sector 8 | Sector 9 | Sector 10 |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| 0112 Growing of rice | 051 Mining of hard coal | 110 Manufacture of beverages | 0114 Growing of sugar cane | 29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 267 Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment | 3542 Solar electric power generation | 275 Manufacture of domestic appliances | 3600 Water collection, treatment and supply | 4311 Demolition |

B. Table 1. Heatmap at the Impact Topic level

Here you will see the potential impact associations for the selected sector(s) at the Impact Topic level (i.e. the most granular level of the UNEP FI Impact Radar). Positive associations are displayed in blue cell and negative associations are displayed in orange cell. Key impact associations are coloured with a darker shade (dark blue for key positive, dark orange for key negative).

| | | Sustainable Development Pillars → | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| | | Impact Areas → | Integrity & security of person | | | | | Health & safety | | | | |
| | | Impact Topics → | Conflict | Modern slavery | Child labour | Data privacy | Natural disasters | | Water | Food | Energy | |
| | | SDGs → | SDG 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDG 16 | SDGs 11, 13 | SDG 3 | SDG 6 | SDG 2 | SDG 7 | |
| Sector 1 | 0112 Growing of rice | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector 2 | 051 Mining of hard coal | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector 3 | 110 Manufacture of beverages | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector 4 | 0114 Growing of sugar cane | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | |

Specify up to 10 sectors

Blue cells indicate a positive impact association, and orange being a negative impact association (darker colour means that is it a key sector)

Sectors Mapping (3/3)



Within the Sectors Mapping file, you will also find “Key Sector Maps” which zoom in on the sectors that are most strongly associated to the different Impact Areas and Topics both positively and/or negatively.

Key Sectors in concise form and granular (as per ISIC+)

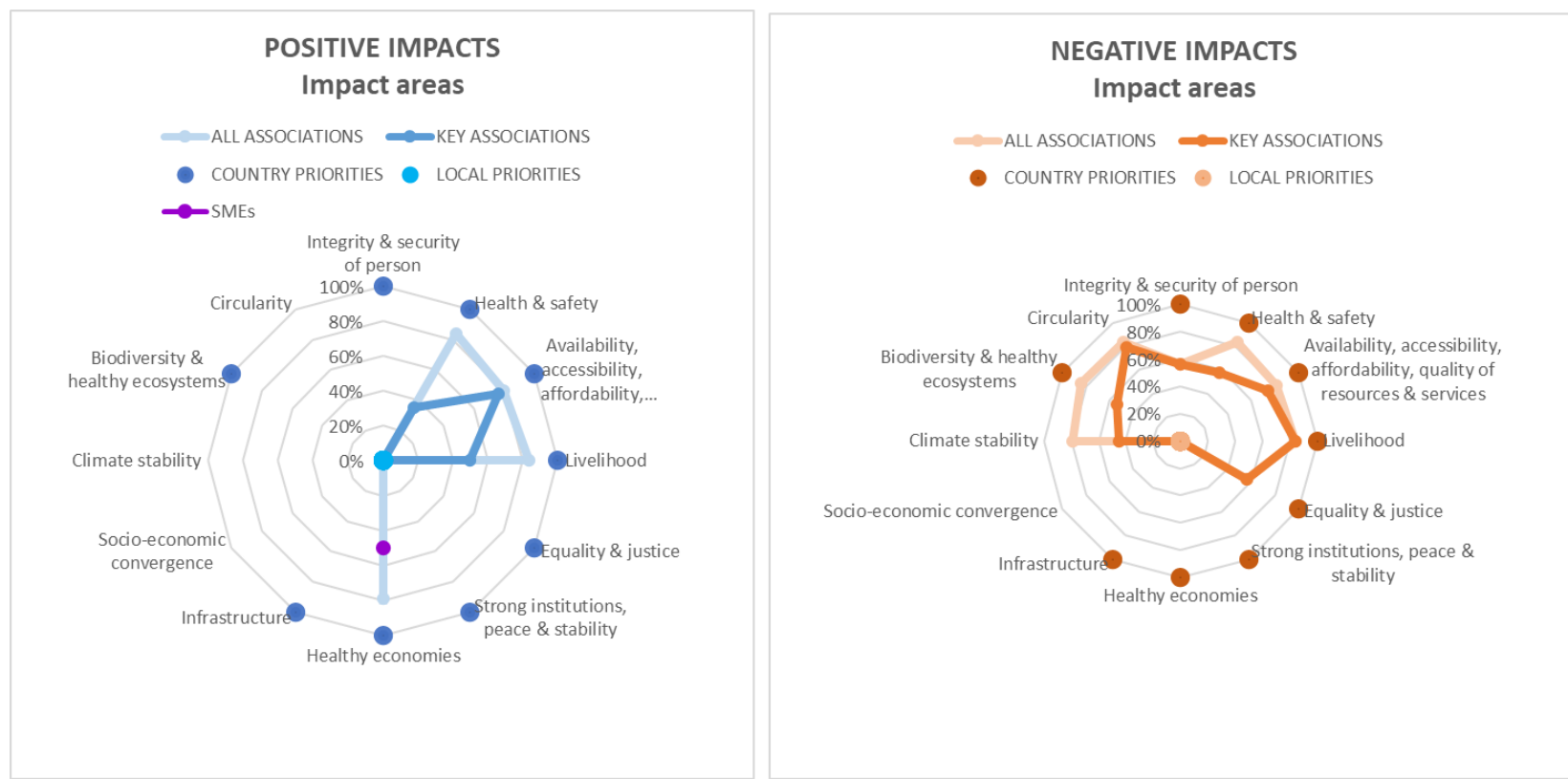
Peer frameworks that consider the sector to be key

The “Illustration” and “References” columns explain why the key sector is considered key, both briefly and in depth backed up by research.

| Impact Topic (as per Impact Radar) | Key Sectors | | Frameworks that consider the sector to be key | | | | | NEGATIVE <i>What industries are most critical to the impact area? What industries are best positioned to significantly drive the impact area in a negative direction?</i> | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | Sectors | Sectors as per ISIC Rev 4 | GHG Prioritized Sectors | NZ Alliance Targeted Sectors | OECD RBC Due Diligence Guidan | PRB Target Setting Guidelines | TCTD Priority Sectors | TNFD Priority Sectors | Illustration |
| Conflict <i>Population's ability to live free from war, conflict and persecution. Source: UNHCR</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Manufacture of weapons, ammunitions & military vehicles Defense activities | B-05: Mining of coal and lignite B-06: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas B-07: Mining of metal ores B-08: Other mining and quarrying C-252: Manufacture of weapons and ammunition C-3040: Manufacture of military fighting vehicles O-0422: Defence activities | | | | | | These sectors provide inputs and conditions that fuel armed conflicts. | [D] "The Extractive Industries (EIs) present particular challenges for both fragile states and developing nations: the exploitation of non-renewable resources has been cited as a key factor in triggering, escalating or sustaining violent conflicts around the globe." UNWEU (2012). Extractive Industries and Conflict. https://www.un.org/en/land-natural-resources-conflict/pdfs/IGN_Extractive.pdf [C] "Illicit arms and ammunition are key enablers of armed conflict and organized criminal activities. Non-state armed groups use illicit weapons to extend their control and duration. Organized criminal groups use illicit arms to carry out crimes and, more broadly, to assert and sustain power. Organized criminal groups use weapons to earn revenue." UNODC & UNODC (2022). Addressing the linkages between illicit arms, organized crime and armed conflict. https://www.unodc.org/documents/trafficking-arms-protocol/2022/UNODC-UNODC_Adressing_the_linkages_between_illicit_arms_organized_crime_and_armed_conflict.pdf |

Example: Significant Impact Areas based on context and portfolio composition 1/2

Proportion of portfolio associated with the different impact areas and priorities in the country/locations



Source: Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks

Example: Significant Impact Areas based on context and portfolio composition 2/2

Heatmap: impact associations between sectors/products and impact topics

| Sustainable Development Pillars → | | | | Social | | | | Socio-economic | | Natural environment | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Areas → | | | | Equality & Justice | | | | Healthy economies | | Climate stability | Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems | | | | | | | |
| Impact Topics → | | | | Gender equality | Ethnic/racial equality | Age discrimination | Sector diversity | Flourishing MSMEs | Climate stability | Waterbodies | Air | Soil | Species | Habitat | Resilience | | | |
| Corresponding SDG(s) → | | | | SDG 5 | SDG 10 | SDG 10 | SDGs 8, 9 | SDG 8 | SDG 13 | SDGs 6, 14 | SDGs 11, 12 | SDGs 15, 12 | SDGs 14, 15 | SDGs 14, 15 | SDG 15 | | | |
| i. Context | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Priority areas/topics based on country needs and priorities | | | | Cambodia | | X | X | | X | X | | | X | X | X | | | |
| Priority areas/topics based on local needs and priorities | | | | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii. Sectors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sectors | Total % of portfolio | % of general purpose | EU Taxonomy eligible sectors | Key sectors | Type of association | Filter here for: Health & safety | Filter here for: Gender equality | Filter here for: Ethnic/racial equality | Filter here for: Age discrimination | Filter here for: Sector diversity | Filter here for: Flourishing MSMEs | Filter here for: Climate stability | Filter here for: Waterbodies | Filter here for: Air | Filter here for: Soil | Filter here for: Species | Filter here for: Habitat | Filter here for: Resilience |
| 011 Growing of non-perennial crops | 10.00% | 10.00% | X | | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 011 Growing of non-perennial crops | 10.00% | 10.00% | X | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 012 Growing of perennial crops | 12.50% | 12.50% | X | | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 012 Growing of perennial crops | 12.50% | 12.50% | X | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 014 Animal production | 12.50% | 12.50% | X | | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 014 Animal production | 12.50% | 12.50% | X | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Exercise

Step 1 – Understanding national priorities

Open the Needs Mapping file shared ahead of the workshop.

- Identify the priority areas for Cambodia, i.e. those with a high level of need (score 3 or 4) based on statistical data or highlighted as priorities in national policy documents

Question: Which topics emerge as top priorities for Cambodia?

Step 2 – Exploring sector impacts

Next, open the Sector Mapping file.

- Think about the main sectors your bank finances in Cambodia and select these sectors in the “My Search” worksheet
- Review the resulting heatmap to identify the main impact associations (both positive and negative) linked to these sectors

Questions: Which impact topics are most likely to be associated with your portfolio? Which sectors generate key impact associations (the darkest colors on the heatmap), indicating particularly strong impacts?

Step 3 – Connecting national needs and portfolio impacts

Finally, reflect on how the two analyses intersect.

Question: Which topics represent both a national priority for Cambodia and are also strongly associated with the sectors in your portfolio?

Needs Mapping: main priorities for Cambodia

b. Levels of need by impact topic, including priority topics and trending topics

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| high level of need (statistics) | high priority (policy documents) | deteriorating (trends & scenarios research) | high priority (policy documents) AND deteriorating (trends & scenarios) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|

"N/A" in red indicates that there is no statistical data for that Topic in that country
 "N/A" in grey indicates that there is no additional source included in the "Other" columns
 Please remember there may be incomplete data for some Impact Topics/Areas. Ensure you consult the detailed information in the 'Country Assessment' tab to identify such gaps

| Sustainable Development Pillars → | Social | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------|--|-------|--------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| Impact Areas → | Integrity & Security of Person | | | | | | Health & Safety | | Availability, accessibility, affordability & quality of resources and services | | | | | | | | | | | Employment | |
| Impact Topics → | Conflict | Modern slavery | Child labour | Data privacy | Natural disasters | Other (Integrity & security of person) | Health & safety | Other (Health & safety) | Water | Food | Energy | Housing | Healthcare & sanitation | Education | Mobility | Information | Connectivity | Culture & heritage | Finance | Other (Availability, accessibility, affordability) | Employment |
| SDGs → Countries & Locations ↓ | SDG 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDG 16 | SDGs 11, 13 | | SDG 3 | | SDG 6 | SDG 2 | SDG 7 | SDG 11 | SDGs 3, 6 | SDG 4 | SDGs 9, 11 | SDG 16 | SDG 9 | SDG 11 | SDGs 8, 9 | | SDGs 1, 8 |
| Cambodia | 1 | 2 | 4 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 1 |

| Livelihood | | | | | | | | Equality & Justice | | | | Socio-economic | | | | | | | Climate Stability | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Wages | | | Social protection | | Other (Livelihood) | | | Gender equality | Ethnic/racial equality | Age discrimination | Other vulnerable groups | Other (Equality & justice) | Rule of law | Civil liberties | Other (Strong institutions, peace & stability) | Sector diversity | Flourishing MSMEs | Other (Healthy economies) | Infrastructure | Other (Infrastructure) | Socio-economic convergence | Other (Socio-economic convergence) | Climate stability | Other (Climate stability) |
| SDGs 1, 8 | | | SDGs 1, 10 | | | | | SDG 5 | SDG 10 | SDG 10 | SDG 10 | | SDG 16 | SDG 16 | | SDGs 8, 9 | SDG 8 | | SDG 9 | | SDGs 10,17 | | SDG 13 | |
| 3 | 4 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N/A | | | |

| Natural environment | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Climate Stability | | Biodiversity & Healthy Ecosystems | | | | | | Circularity | | |
| Climate stability | Other (Climate stability) | Waterbodies | Air | Soil | Species | Habitat | Other (Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems) | Resource intensity | Waste | Other (Circularity) |
| SDG 13 | | SDGs 6, 14 | SDGs 11, 12 | SDGs 15, 12 | SDGs 14, 15 | SDGs 14, 15 | | SDG 12 | SDGs 11, 12 | |
| 1 | N/A | N/A | 2 | 3 | 4 | N/A | N/A | 2 | 1 | N/A |

Sectors Mapping: key impact associations

A. Sector selection

Please select the sector(s) for which you want to visualise the potential positive and negative impact associations. You can select up to ten sectors.

| Sector 1 | Sector 2 | Sector 3 | Sector 4 | Sector 5 | Sector 6 | Sector 7 | Sector 8 | Sector 9 | Sector 10 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0112 Growing of rice | 13 Manufacture of textiles | 41 Construction of buildings | 79 Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities | (Select sector) | (Select sector) | (Select sector) | (Select sector) | (Select sector) | (Select sector) |

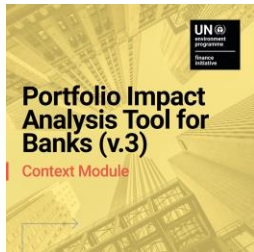
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Here you will see the potential impact associations for the selected sector(s) at the Impact Topic level (i.e. the most granular level of the UNEP FI Impact Radar). Positive associations are displayed in blue cell and negative associations are displayed in orange cell. Key impact associations are coloured with a darker shade (dark blue for key positive, dark orange for key negative).

| | | Sustainable Development Pillars → | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|--------|---------|-----|
| | | Impact Areas → | Integrity & security of person | | | | | Health & safety | Availability, ac | | | | |
| | | Impact Topics → | Conflict | Modern slavery | Child labour | Data privacy | Natural disasters | | Water | Food | Energy | Housing | Hea |
| | | SDGs → | SDG 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDGs 8, 16 | SDG 16 | SDGs 11, 13 | SDG 3 | SDG 6 | SDG 2 | SDG 7 | SDG 11 | SI |
| Sector 1 | 0112 Growing of rice | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector 2 | 13 Manufacture of textiles | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector 3 | 41 Construction of buildings | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector 4 | 79 Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service | positive impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | negative impacts | | | | | | | | | | | |

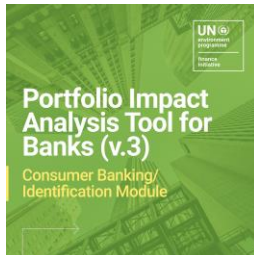
Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks 1/2

The [Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks](#) is an easy-to-use input-output tool to assist banks throughout their impact management process, one module at a time



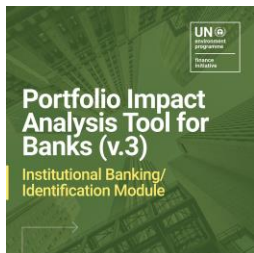
Context Module

- Download Module and User Guide [here](#)
- Download a brief presentation of the Module [here](#)



Consumer Banking / Identification Module

- Download Module and User Guide [here](#)
- Download a brief presentation of the Module [here](#)

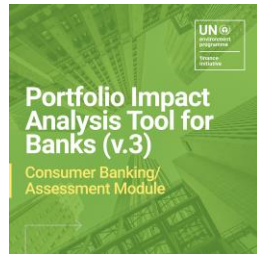


Institutional Banking / Identification Module

- Download Module and User Guide [here](#)
- Download a brief presentation of the Module [here](#)

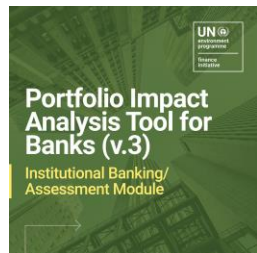
Watch a walk-through of the Context and Identification Modules [here](#)

Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks 2/2



Consumer Banking / Assessment Module

- Download Module and User Guide [here](#)
- Download a brief presentation of the Module [here](#)
- Download the Indicator Library [here](#)



Institutional Banking / Assessment Module

- Download Module and User Guide [here](#)
- Download a brief presentation of the Module [here](#)
- Download the Indicator Library [here](#)

Additional resources

- Find a presentation of all Tool Modules [here](#)
- Download the demo versions of all the Tool Modules [here](#).

Watch a walk-through of the Assessment Modules [here](#)

Impact Radar & Mappings



• **Impact Radar (2022 edition) – [Download here](#)**



• **Sectors Mapping – [Download here](#)**

- You can find a video walk-through of the Sectors Mapping [here](#).



• **Needs Mapping – [Download here](#)**

- You can find a video walk-through of the Needs Mapping [here](#).




• **Interlinkages Mapping – [Download here](#)**

- You can find a video walk-through of the Sectors Mapping [here](#).
- Additional information and guidance in the accompanying document available [here](#).



• **Indicator Library – [Download here](#)**

- You can find a video walk-through of the Indicator Library [here](#).

User Guide to the Impact Mappings 

Guidance on how to perform an impact analysis using the UNEP FI Impact Mappings

July 2024

This short guide is intended for those who have no/limited access to the UNEP FI Impact Analysis Tools and/or who wish/need to use the UNEP FI Impact Mappings in isolation.

If you are facing one of the following restrictions, this guidance is for you:

- Data management regulations
- Localised language issues
- Internal IT restrictions

This guidance may also be relevant to those wishing to build the mappings directly into their own internal processes/tools.


Principle 2 of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) requires banks to perform an impact analysis of their portfolios to identify their most significant impact areas and set impact targets and action plans accordingly, so as to manage their positive and negative impacts.

To help facilitate this, UNEP FI has developed the Impact Protocol, as well as a suite of [Tools for Holistic Impact Analysis](#). These tools are built upon a number of resources ("impact mappings"), which are also available as standalone resources. The tools are not mandatory to use but all banks should refer to the Impact Protocol and those not using the tool should refer to the mappings.

The following is a step-by-step guide on how to conduct an impact analysis as part of a broader impact management process utilising the individual impact mappings. While we recommend to use (or draw inspiration from) the tools, this guide is designed for those that have limited/no access to the tools.

Note that the process requires the collection of multiple data points internally before the relevant data from the standalone mappings can be used; therefore, users of the Mappings will need to set up their own data collecting and data pairing files and mechanisms instead of utilising the Impact Analysis Tool.

The process outlined below is based on the [Impact Protocol](#), UNEP FI's impact management methodology, and the basis for the Impact Tools.



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You can find a guide to using the individual Impact Mappings for impact analysis [here](#).