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The Impact Radar

A resource for Holistic Impact Analysis



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Disclaimer

It is our hope that the Impact Radar will be a source of inspiration to many organisations as they develop their in-house impact management capabilities and/or any advisory services and products on impact management for third parties.

Any resources, tools, systems, products or services developed based on, referring to or otherwise using the Impact Radar should acknowledge UNEP FI, however, the results, as well as any associated outcomes and decisions made based on such resources, are exclusively attributable to their developers and their own interpretation of the Impact Radar. In no case may these be assumed to be aligned with UNEP FI's views and methodologies and/or to have been validated, approved or otherwise certified by UNEP FI.

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1. Introduction

Background

Evidence shows that funding for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is far below what is needed and that the gap has in fact widened in the wake of multiple planetary crises.¹ As seen in UNEP FI's flagship publication, Rethinking Impact to Finance the SDGs,² a holistic impact reading of business practices and country needs and priorities is required to help close the financing gap. A holistic approach is key in that it enables contextualised priority setting and the leveraging of the interlinkages between different sustainability topics.

This holistic approach was first explored in UNEP FI's Principles for Positive Impact Finance (2017);³ the concept has since been embedded into key frameworks such as the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB). To help operationalise this holistic approach, the first UNEP FI Impact Radar (hereafter named "Impact Radar") was launched in 2018, with the aim of providing practitioners (financial institutions in particular) with a means to holistically understand the sustainability topics they may be impacting, positively or negatively, through the products and services rendered to their customers and clients.

The Radar has since been used to develop various mappings and as such has become the cornerstone of UNEP FI's Holistic Impact Tools and related guidance surrounding impact management (see more under section 3—The Impact Radar in practice). The present revised edition of the Radar was prepared to reflect the lessons learned from over three years of experimentation and usage by a growing community of practice both within and beyond UNEP FI's membership. The new edition also seeks to respond to the growing need and demand for interoperability, a topic which UNEP FI has become a

1 2022 Financing for Sustainable Development Report: Bridging the Finance Divide, UN Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development (comprised of more than 60 United Nations Agencies and international organizations. The Financing for Sustainable Development Office of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs serves as the substantive editor and coordinator of the Task Force, in close cooperation the World Bank Group, the IMF), developmentfinance.un.org/fsdr2022

2 Rethinking Impact to Finance the SDGs, UNEP FI, 2019, unepfi.org/positive-impact/rethinking-impact/

3 The precursory Principles for Positive Impact Finance provided a definition of positive impact / SDG finance that set the foundation for a holistic approach: 'positive impact finance and business is that which serves to deliver a positive contribution to one or more of the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social), once any potential negative impacts to any of the pillars have been duly identified and mitigated'. They also established the need for appropriate impact analysis and management processes, as well as the need for transparency on both the processes and outcomes of impact analysis and management, marking a shift towards considering sustainability management as core to business strategy. unepfi.org/positive-impact/principles-for-positive-impact-finance/

champion for Interoperability through its work as co-chair of The Impact Management Platform (IMP), a collaboration between leading providers of public good standards and guidance for managing sustainability impacts.⁴

With this revised Impact Radar, our aspiration is to continue to spearhead and facilitate holistic impact analysis and management, as the key to unlocking the impact-ready and impact-based economy we need to deliver the SDGs.

Overview

The Impact Radar is a compilation of Impact Areas and Topics across the three pillars of sustainable development. As per Figure 1 below, these are used with the purpose of capturing and managing positive and negative impacts of financial institutions and their clients or investees on people, communities and the environment.



Figure 1: The three pillars of sustainable development: the basis of the Impact Radar

While the pillars represent the “objects” of the impacts (who or what is impacted), the Impact Areas and Topics are the “themes” of the impacts. As per Figure 2 below, for each of the three pillars, a series of Impact Areas and Impact Topics have been identified.

- Impact Areas represent the objectives that are relevant and that are pursued for each of the three pillars. They respond to the question: ‘what is the goal or objective that needs to be achieved?’ (e.g. Integrity & security of person, healthy economies, climate stability, etc.)
- Impact Topics provide, where relevant, a further breakdown of the constitutive elements of the Impact Areas. They respond to the question: ‘what are the constitutive parts of the goals/objectives, or, what is their achievement a function of?’ (e.g. under “Livelihood”, there are the constitutive elements of “Employment”, “Wages” and “Social protection”)

⁴ Further information on the Platform is available online: impactmanagementplatform.org/

The distinction between Impact Areas and Topics is a new feature in the revised Impact Radar, seeking to provide further granularity and accuracy across the three pillars, while offering a more streamlined set of Impact Areas.

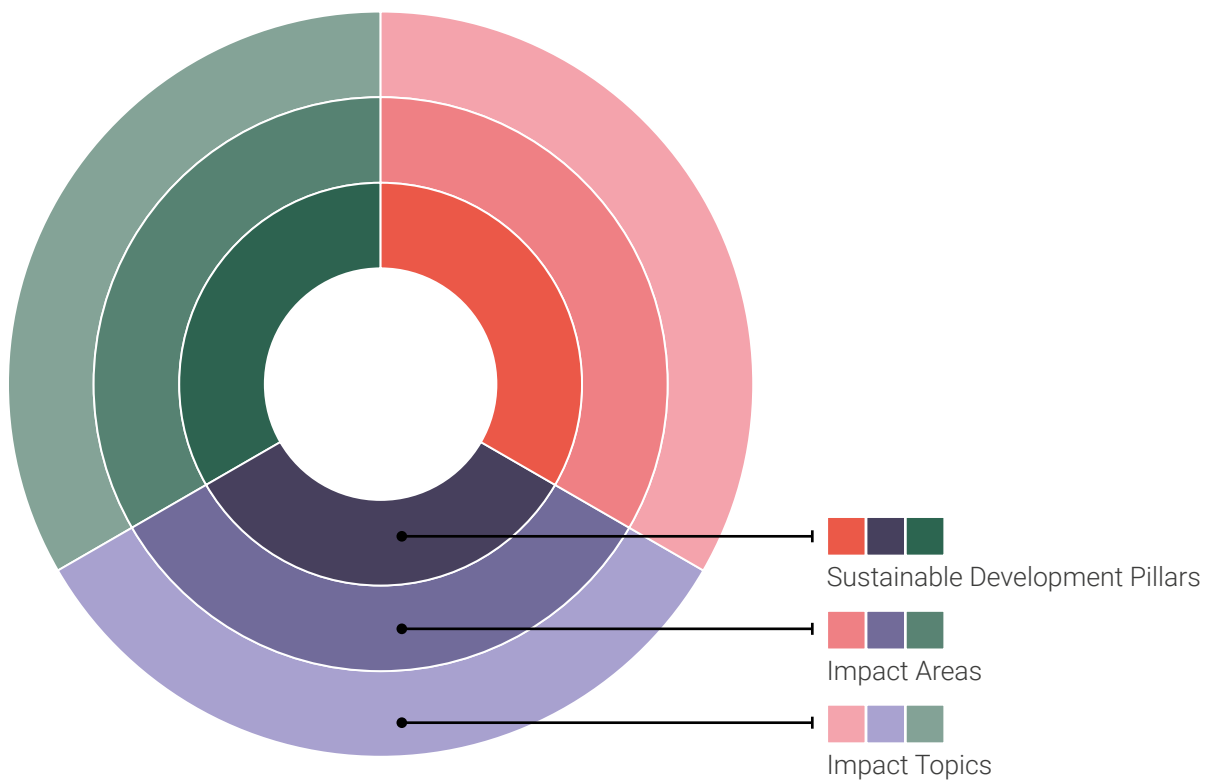


Figure 2: Impact Areas & Topics

As per Figure 2 below, for each of the three pillars, a series of Impact Areas and Impact Topics have been identified:

- They are concepts that are universally valid and relevant, to allow their use by all practitioners, regardless of their type, size, structure and operational context;
- They can be anchored in internationally recognized norms and definitions;
- They are formulated so as to allow their use for both positive and negative impact identification and assessment; and
- Where possible, they are already in use, hence tested by practitioners for impact analysis.

2. The Impact Radar

At a glance



Definitions & interlinkages

The definitions below explain the meaning of each impact area and topic. The interlinkages between Impact Areas and Topics is also explored; a dedicated column reflects the Impact Areas that might be positively or negatively affected when seeking to address any one Impact Area/Topic.

Integrity & security of person

Population's ability (read as ability of the person) to enjoy freedom from injury to the body and mind; freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; freedom from slavery and servitude; freedom from forced displacement from conflicts or climate change/natural disasters. It also includes data security, data privacy and protection.

Source: UNGA, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Human Rights Committee, United Nations Development Group



Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Modern slavery	Population's ability to live free from severe exploitation for personal or commercial gain. This can take the forms of human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage <i>et al.</i> Source: Anti-Slavery	<p>Positive: Health & safety Livelihood Equality & justice Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>
Child labour	Population's ability for children to live free from the deprivation of their childhood, their potential and their dignity. It can refer to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and that interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. Source: ILO	<p>Positive: Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Equality & justice</p> <p>Negative:</p>

Social

Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Data privacy	Population's accessibility to the right of personal privacy that people have against the possible use of their personal data by data processors in an unauthorized manner or against the requirements of force. This discipline is to protect the privacy of individuals at risk for the collection and misuse their personal data. Source: OAS	Positive: Health & safety Strong institutions, peace & stability
		Negative:
Natural disasters ⁵	Population's ability to live free from the long-standing effects of natural disasters including the displacement of population and worsened living conditions, additionally involving the limitation of natural resources such as drinking water. Source: UNHCR	Positive: Health & safety Infrastructure Climate stability
		Negative:
Conflict	Population's ability to live free from war, conflict and persecution. Source: UNHCR	Positive: Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services
		Negative: Employment

⁵ Includes weather events. Select this impact topic for action and target-setting in relation to climate change adaptation.

Health & safety

Populations ability to live in a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being including the aspects of safety and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Including the ability to meet various human needs, some of which essential to thrive and feel satisfied with their life.

Source: WHO, OECD



Interlinkages

Positive:

Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services

Negative:

Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services

Populations ability to access resources and services that pertain to their individual's needs, this includes the availability, accessibility, affordability, and quality of resources and services.



Impact topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Water	Population's accessibility to sufficient, safe, acceptable and affordable water for personal, domestic and economic uses. Safe water is water free from micro-organisms, chemical substances and radiological hazards that constitute a threat to a person's health. Source: OHCHR, UN-Water	Positive: Health & safety
		Negative:
Food	Population's accessibility, physical, social and economic, to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Source: FAO	Positive: Health & safety
		Negative: Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems
Energy	Population's accessibility to modern energy, to include: household access to a minimum level of electricity and to safer and more sustainable cooking and heating systems. Source: OECD, IEA	Positive: Infrastructure Socio-economic convergence
		Negative: Climate stability Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems Circularity

Social

Impact topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Housing	Population's accessibility to adequate, safe and affordable housing: a place where to live in security, peace and dignity. Source: OHCHR, UN-Habitat	Positive: Health & safety
		Negative: Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems Circularity
Healthcare & sanitation	Population's ability to access quality essential health-care services and effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines. It also includes sanitation, which refers to population's accessibility to facilities and services that ensure privacy and dignity, ensuring a clean and healthy living environment for all. Source: WHO, UN-Water	Positive: Health & safety Circularity
		Negative:
Education	Population's ability to access quality education and lifelong learning opportunities in an inclusive and equitable way. This refers to accessibility for all to elementary education, free and compulsory; and to technical, professional and higher education, as made available, equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. Source: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNESCO	Positive: Livelihood Equality & justice Socio-economic convergence
		Negative:
Mobility	Population's accessibility to safe, affordable, inclusive, efficient and sustainable mobility and transport systems and infrastructure. Source: The World Bank	Positive: Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Livelihood Infrastructure Climate stability Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems
		Negative: Health & safety Climate stability Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems Circularity

Social

Impact topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Information	<p>Population's accessibility to information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers. The right to freedom of expression, which includes the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, through any media, applies to everyone, everywhere, and may only be subject to narrow restrictions.</p> <p>Source: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNESCO, UNGA, OHCHR</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Strong institutions, peace & stability</p>
		<p>Negative:</p>
Connectivity	<p>Population's accessibility to universal and affordable information and communications technology.</p> <p>Source: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNESCO, UNGA</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Livelihood Socio-economic convergence</p>
		<p>Negative:</p> <p>Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Livelihood Climate stability Circularity</p>
Culture & heritage	<p>Population's ability to access and participate in cultural life, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. This includes the safeguarding and promotion of cultural heritage in all its forms: tangible and intangible, cultural and natural, movable and immovable.</p> <p>Source: UNGA, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNESCO</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services</p>
		<p>Negative:</p>

Social

Impact topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Finance	<p>Population's accessibility to the use of financial services by individuals and firms. Financial inclusion allows individuals and firms to take advantage of business opportunities, invest in education, save for retirement, and insure against risks. Financial health means a state in which an individual, household, micro, small or medium-sized enterprise can smoothly manage their current financial obligations and have confidence in their financial future. This includes four elements; managing day-to-day finances to meet short term needs; capacity to absorb financial shocks (resilience); capacity to reach future goals; feeling secure and in control of finances (confidence).</p> <p>Source: The World Bank, UNEP</p>	<p>Positive: Equality & justice Healthy economies Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>

Livelihood

Population's accessibility to full and productive employment and decent work, which delivers a fair income, security in the workplace, social protection for families, and involves prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment.

Source: ILO



Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Employment	Population's accessibility to productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Source: ILO	Positive:
		Negative:
Wages	Population's accessibility to a living wage, defined as the remuneration received for a standard workweek by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his dependents. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transportation, clothing and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events. Source: Global Living Wage Coalition	Positive: Integrity & security of person Equality & justice Socio-economic convergence
		Negative:
Social Protection	Population's accessibility to social protection, or social security, as the set of policies and programmes designed to reduce and prevent poverty and vulnerability across the life cycle. Social protection includes nine main areas: child and family benefits, maternity protection, unemployment support, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, health protection, old-age benefits, disability benefits and survivors' benefits. Source: ILO	Positive: Integrity & security of person Equality & justice Socio-economic convergence
		Negative:

Equality & justice

Population's ability to live free from discrimination of all kinds (gender, racial, ethnic, age et al.) and to access justice in an equal and inclusive way.

Source: UNGA



Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Gender equality	Population's ability to live free from gender inequality, where there is an equal treatment of rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men. Source: UN WOMEN	<p>Positive: Integrity & security of person Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Livelihood Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>
Ethnic/Racial equality	Population's ability to live free from ethnic/racial discrimination which is defined on any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Source: OHCHR	<p>Positive: Integrity & security of person Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Livelihood Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>

Social

Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Age discrimination	Population's ability to live free from ageism, defined as the stereotypes (how we think), prejudice (how we feel) and discrimination (how we act) towards others or oneself based on age. Source: WHO	<p>Positive: Integrity & security of person Health & safety Livelihood</p> <p>Negative:</p>
Other vulnerable groups	Population's ability for vulnerable groups to live free from discrimination. These groups can include persons with disabilities, LBGT+ persons, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. Source: OHCHR	<p>Positive: Integrity & security of person Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Livelihood Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>

Strong institutions, peace & stability

Population's ability to benefit from effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, which support the expansion of rule of law, maintenance of civil liberties and overall political and economic stability. Protection from corruption and bribery in all their forms, illicit financial and arms flows, all forms of organized crime and interference with rule of law; and recovery and return of stolen assets.

Source: UNGA, Human Rights Council, OECD



Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Rule of law	Population's ability to benefit from effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, which support the expansion of rule of law. Protection from corruption and bribery in all their forms, illicit financial and arms flows, all forms of organized crime and interference with rule of law; and recovery and return of stolen assets. Source: UNGA, Human Rights Council, OECD	<p>Positive: Integrity & security of person Healthy economies Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>
Civil liberties	Population's ability to benefit from effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, which support the maintenance and expansion of civil liberties. Source: UNGA, Human Rights Council, OECD	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Negative:</p>

Healthy economies

Development and creation of sustainable, diverse and innovative markets, that add value to society and the economy. This also includes the process of economic diversification where an economy shifts away from a single income source toward multiple sources from a growing range of sectors and markets.

Source: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, OECD, United Nations Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance, UNDP, SDGs, UNFCCC



Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Sector diversity	Diversifying local and national economies away from a single income source towards multiple sources from a growing range of sectors and markets. Source: UNFCCC	Positive: Livelihood Healthy economies Socio-economic convergence
		Negative: Climate stability Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems Circularity
Flourishing MSMEs	Development and value creation through successful MSMEs	Positive: Livelihood Healthy economies Socio-economic convergence
		Negative: Circularity

Infrastructure

Development and creation of vital services and systems that range from transport systems to power grids and sanitation networks, it provides the services that enable society to function and economies to thrive.

Source: UNOPS



Interlinkages
Positive: Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Livelihood Socio-economic convergence
Negative: Integrity & security of person Health & safety Livelihood Equality & justice Climate stability Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems Circularity

Socio-economic convergence

Ability of countries to reduce inequality at the individual and population level.

Source: UNDESA

Interlinkages
Positive: Equality & justice Healthy economies
Negative:

Climate stability⁶

State of the climate when not affected by human activities. Human activities change the composition of the global atmosphere with the exposure to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions being a direct factor contributing to climate change. Climate stability can be achieved through the:

- avoidance of GHG emissions (avoided emissions are emission reductions that occur outside of a product's life cycle or value chain, but as a result of the use of that product)
- reduction of GHG emissions (limitation of emissions directly related to the product)
- removal of GHG emissions (anthropogenic activities removing CO₂ from the atmosphere and durably storing it in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products. It includes existing and potential anthropogenic enhancement of biological or geochemical sinks and direct air capture and storage)

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Global CCS Institute, World Resources Institute



Interlinkages

Positive:

Integrity & security of person | Health & safety | Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems | Circularity

Negative:

Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services | Equality & justice | Socio-economic convergence

⁶ Select this Impact topic for action and target-setting in relation to climate change mitigation

Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems

Variety of living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems and the ecosystems they are part of. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems varying from within waterbodies, soil and in the air.

Source: United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity



Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Waterbodies	Quality, understood as the physical, chemical, biological, and taste-related properties of water, as well as the quantity of surface water and groundwater. Source: United Nations, European Commission, IMF, OECD, World Bank	Positive: Health & safety Infrastructure Circularity
		Negative:
Air	Quality of ambient (outdoor) and household (indoor) air as exposed to contaminant or pollutant substances that do not disperse properly and that interfere with human health and welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects. Source: United Nations Statistics Division, WHO	Positive: Health & safety Climate stability Circularity
		Negative:
Soil	Composition of soil and its ability to deliver ecosystem services, in terms of food production, as biodiversity pools and as a regulator of gases, water and nutrients. Exposure to pollutants and factors that may interfere with this ability and soil stability for future land use. Source: United Nations Glossary, FAO, European Environment Agency	Positive: Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Socio-economic convergence
		Negative: Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services

Natural environment

Species	<p>Ability to maintain species which can range from an animal, a tree, a coral, a fungus, an insect, or any number of other life forms on this planet. Endangered species are species that are listed as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU) by the IUCN Red list.</p> <p>Source: WWF, IUCN</p>	<p>Positive: Health & safety Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>
Habitat	<p>Ability to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and non-terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Source: UN SDGs</p>	<p>Positive: Health & safety Socio-economic convergence</p> <p>Negative:</p>

Circularity

Circularity is the model of production and consumption that involves the following processes:

- Reduce by design: reducing the amount of material used, particularly raw material, should be applied as an overall guiding principle from the earliest stages of design of products and services
- From a user-to-user perspective: Refuse, Reduce and Re-use
- From a user-to-business intermediary perspective: Repair, Refurbish and Remanufacture
- From business-to-business: Repurpose and Recycle.

Source: UNEP



Impact Topic	Definition	Interlinkages
Resource intensity	Efficient use of limited, non-renewable natural resources (which cannot be regenerated after exploitation) and renewable natural resources (which can return to their previous stock levels by natural processes of growth or replenishment) in the process of exploiting nature for production and consumption purposes. Can also be read as resource security. Source: United Nations Glossary, International Resource Panel	Positive: Health & safety Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Healthy economies
		Negative: Healthy economies
Waste	Ability to manage waste, including the control, monitoring and regulation of the production, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, and the prevention of waste production through in-process modifications, reuse and recycling during a project life-cycle. This includes waste reduction. Source: United Nations Glossary, UNGA	Positive: Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services Healthy economies
		Negative:

3. The Impact Radar in practice

The Impact Radar is a resource intended to support the identification of impacts as a first step of holistic impact analysis across the three pillars of sustainable development. The Impact Radar is operationalised through a set of Mappings and Tools.

Mappings

The UNEP FI Impact Mappings use the Impact Areas and Topics as a common lens and language through which to observe positive and negative impacts and to relate them to sustainability needs and priorities context on the ground. The mappings include:

- **The Sector/Impact Map:** this portrays the positive and negative associations of different sectors and activities with the Impact Areas and Topics (based on ISIC Rev 4 and mapped across to several other industry classifications).
- **The Asset/Impact Map:** this portrays the positive and negative associations of different asset classes and types with the Impact Areas and Topics (based on the asset classification of the Principles for Responsible Investment).

These mappings build on resources such as the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines of the International Finance Corporation⁷, UNEP FI's Risk Briefings⁸, as well as thematic resources such as ENCORE.⁹ The mappings have also benefitted from the reviews of several specialist organisations (see acknowledgements).

- **Needs & Priorities Map:** this provides needs and priorities data at the global and country level vis a vis the different Impact Areas and Topics. It draws from a collaboratively built collection of statistical and policy resources.

The above sets of mappings feed directly into the UNEP FI's Holistic Impact Tools (see below). Most mappings are also available as standalone resources on the UNEP FI website.¹⁰

7 Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines, International Finance Corporation, [ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines](https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines)

8 UNEP FI members-only resource

9 ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure), Natural Capital Finance Alliance (NCFA) [encore.naturalcapital.finance/en](https://www.ncfa.org/encore.naturalcapital.finance/en)

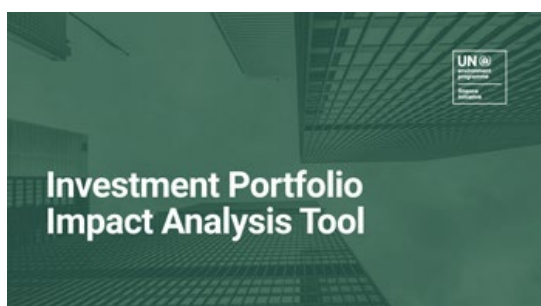
10 UNEP FI Impact Mappings: [unepfi.org/positive-impact/impact-radar-mappings/](https://www.unepfi.org/positive-impact/impact-radar-mappings/)

Tools

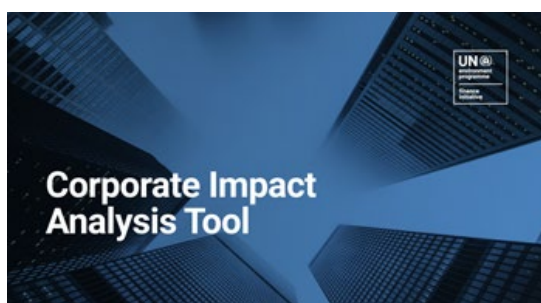
The Impact Radar is a foundational resource in the UNEP FI Impact Analysis Tools, a set of open-source tools designed for banks, investors and their corporate clients and investee companies.¹¹ These include:



The [Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks](#) enables banks to perform a holistic impact analysis of their portfolios. Developed jointly with signatories of the [Principles for Responsible Banking](#) and UNEP FI Member Banks, the Tool helps banks analyse the impacts associated with their portfolios. The analysis enables banks to set targets where it matters in order to drive their contribution to society's goals, as required by the Principles for Responsible Banking.



The [Investment Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool](#) enables financial institutions to holistically identify and assess the impacts associated with their investment portfolios. It requires users to input data about the nature, content and context of their portfolios. A set of in-built impact mappings is then combined with this data to help users identify the most significant Impact Areas of the portfolio and to reflect on their current impact performance, thus setting the basis for strategy development and target setting.



The [Corporate Impact Analysis Tool](#) helps banks and investors gain a cross-cutting view of the impact status and possibilities of their clients and investee companies. The Tool enables users to perform a holistic analysis of companies, based on the reality of those companies' business activities and the needs of the countries in which they operate, whether for sourcing, production or sales.



The [Real Estate Impact Analysis Tool](#) enables financial institutions to holistically identify and assess the impacts associated with real estate investments and portfolios. There are multiple use cases for this kind of analysis, including: decision-making and due diligence in the context of asset acquisition; fund/portfolio review and management; impact target-setting as well as impact & SDG reporting.

¹¹ UNEP FI Impact Tools: unepfi.org/positive-impact/unep-fi-impact-analysis-tools/

Interoperability

SDGs

As discussed in the Overview section of this document, the Impact Areas and Topics of the Impact Radar are structured around the three pillars of sustainable development; as such they are closely aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Indeed, many Impact Areas/Topics and SDGs are the same: food, housing, climate, to name but a few. For a number of reasons there are also differences. Some SDGs are impact areas while others are systems; they are a collection of several impact areas—SDG 11: /sustainable cities and communities, for instance. Other SDGs are closely connected; thus SDG 1/ no poverty is in many ways an aspect or corollary of ‘reduced inequalities’ and ‘decent work’. In other cases an impact area is spread over more than one SDG, such as biodiversity and ecosystems, which is reflected in SDG 14 /life below water and SDG 15 /life on land. For the purpose of impact analysis it is important that impact areas and topics be specific and distinguishable from each other, hence the existence of the Impact Radar, as a means of operationalizing the global frameworks in the specific context of private finance and business.

Tables 1 and 2¹² below map the Impact Areas and Topics of the Radar to the SDGs, utilising the underlying target and indicator levels of the SDG framework as a guide. These mappings have also been embedded directly in the data visualisations and other outputs of the UNEP FI Impact Analysis Tools. A more detailed mapping to and from the SDGs is also available.¹³

Human Rights

Human rights relate to all the Impact Areas and Topics (as they do to all the SDGs) and cannot be isolated as an impact area or topic. Therefore, human rights are not named as a standalone Impact Area or Topic in the Impact Radar. Much in the same way that they are not named as a standalone Sustainable Development Goal. This is because human rights relate to all the Impact Areas and Topics (as they do to all the SDGs) and cannot be isolated as an impact area or topic.

For the benefit of practitioners using frameworks such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, some of the main human rights issues (i.e. often identified as ‘salient’ by practitioners when implementing these frameworks) have been mapped to the corresponding Impact Areas and Topics in the UNEP FI Impact Mappings and Impact Analysis Tools. The highlighted Impact Areas and Topics are: Integrity & security of person (Modern Slavery and Child Labour); Livelihood (Employment, Wages, Social Protection); Equality & Justice (Gender Equality, Ethnic/Racial Equality, Age Discrimination, Other Vulnerable Groups).

¹² This mapping was updated in February 2023; this new mapping is more streamlined and easy to operationalise.

¹³ [SDG Mapping](#), UNEP FI, 2023.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mapped to the Impact Areas in the Impact Radar

	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Integrity & security of person								•			•		•			•	
Health & safety			•														
Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services		•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•					•	
Livelihood	•							•		•							
Equality & justice					•					•							
Strong institutions, peace & stability																•	
Healthy economies								•	•								
Infrastructure									•								
Socio-economic convergence										•							•
Climate stability													•				
Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems						•					•	•		•	•		
Circularity											•	•					

Table 2: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mapped to the Impact Topics in the Impact Radar

	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
Conflict																	•	
Modern slavery								•									•	
Child labour								•									•	
Data privacy																	•	
Natural disasters											•		•					
Health & safety			•															
Water						•												
Food		•																
Energy							•											
Housing											•							
Healthcare & sanitation			•			•												
Education				•														
Mobility									•		•							
Information																	•	
Connectivity									•									
Culture & heritage											•							
Finance								•	•									
Employment	•							•										
Wages	•							•										
Social protection	•									•								
Gender equality					•													
Ethnic/racial equality										•								
Age discrimination										•								
Other vulnerable groups										•								

Rule of Law																		●		
Civil liberties																			●	
Sector diversity								●	●											
Flourishing MSMEs								●												
Infrastructure									●											
Socio-economic convergence										●										●
Climate stability																			●	
Waterbodies							●												●	
Air												●	●							
Soil													●					●		
Species																			●	●
Habitat																			●	●
Resource intensity														●						
Waste														●	●					

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