



BALTIMORE

**Baltimore's Sustainable Future: Localizing
the UN Sustainable Development Goals,
Strategies and Indicators**

December 2016



CATHERINE E. PUGH
MAYOR

*100 Holliday Street, Room 250
Baltimore, Maryland 21202*

December 30, 2016

As Mayor of the great City of Baltimore, I am honored to be among the first US cities to participate in the United Nations Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-UCI) and the opportunity it provides to develop targeted local strategies including the Baltimore Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2015, the UN identified 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the aim to end poverty, build prosperity, improve quality of life, and promote environmental stewardship. In doing so, the SDGs provide a global framework towards a more sustainable, just and equitable future for our city, and subsequently the world.

I'd like to thank and acknowledge the leadership of the University of Baltimore and the Baltimore SDG Executive Team, a consultative group of stakeholders who worked in collaboration with City agencies, community members, and other higher education institutions to identify 54 concrete measures that track Baltimore's progress towards each of these goals. As you will read in this report, the indicators reflect the range of work that is already being done in Baltimore, challenging us to push further in ways that are connected to a global movement.

The SDG process provides a platform that reinforces Baltimore City Government's existing methodology which includes performance-based budgeting and goal-setting through our award-winning OutcomeStat process. As we continue to engage community stakeholders and residents in collaborative problem solving, it is crucial to not only agree on common goals for our community, but to also publically provide relevant data that measures our progress.

The SDG process builds on the City's work, and includes the initiatives of other organizations to ensure an alignment of priorities, that are mutually inclusive, and reflect a more complete view of Baltimore's progression towards sustainable development for our future.

Sincerely,

Catherine E. Pugh
City of Baltimore
Mayor

****DRAFT****

Baltimore's Sustainable Future: Localizing the UN Sustainable Development Goals, Strategies and Indicators

Report Prepared for the USA Sustainable Cities Initiative

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2015, as part of a program called the USA Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI), Baltimore was selected as one of three US cities to pilot implementation of 17 new United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs, adopted by UN member countries in September 2015, form a cohesive and integrated package of global aspirations the world commits to achieving by 2030. They address the most pressing global challenges of our time, calling upon collaborative partnerships across and between countries and communities to achieve objectives around economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), headed by Professor Jeffery Sachs, approached the University of Baltimore and other key stakeholders to launch USA-SCI in Baltimore (now known as SCI-Baltimore) in order to develop citywide targets and strategies to achieve the SDGs. The Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance and the College of Public Affairs at the University of Baltimore took the lead to build the infrastructure needed for multi-sector stakeholders to provide substantive, locally-grounded input into the initiative to establish quantitative targets for sustainable development in Baltimore. Given the unique timing of this activity in Baltimore, less than a year after the civil unrest following the death of Freddie Gray in April 2015, the local SCI-Baltimore project team conducted a range of consultative meetings and adopted a “listening-to-the-listening” approach to ensure inclusive engagement and non-duplication of effort and resources. Summarized in the report below are the accomplishments of SCI-Baltimore during this first year of the SDGs. Moving forward, the project team anticipates that these achievements will be the foundation of a long-term endeavor to promote global standards of just, equitable and sustainable development in Baltimore City.

Sustainable development strategies, indicators and targets for Baltimore. The project team kicked SCI-Baltimore off in fall 2015 with an effort to take stock of existing plans and initiatives in the city relating to sustainable development. Documents summarizing these activities were reviewed, and the alignment of their targets and goals with the SDGs was documented (See Appendix 1 for summary of results). The project team also led an effort to identify locally-relevant and useful indicators that can be used to set and track progress toward SDG-aligned targets. A set of 56 indicators were formulated through a consultative process that considered SDG-aligned development efforts, stakeholder data needs and community aspirations (see Section 4 below for indicator details). Over the course of the year, the Baltimore SDG Executive Team was established and working group events were convened to consult local organizations, experts and authorities on the stocktaking exercise and indicator development, and to establish a community of practice to coordinate and promote SDG achievement over the long term. Compiling these indicators exposed that as City stakeholder aspire to build a more just and equitable city, significant gaps in measuring these targets exist. The proposed set of indicators also provides a foundation to launch discussions to set quantitative SDG-aligned targets for achievement.

Public perception and community outreach. An important element of the Baltimore process included community-based outreach by an NGO named Communities Without Boundaries International (CWBI). Inclusiveness is a matter of urgent concern to City residents, and it is a primary rule of the SDG agenda to “leave no one behind”. In these discussions convened by CWBI, several questions arose about SCI-Baltimore and SDG achievement in the City, which are critical to address in order to ensure this initiative achieves its long-term goals. Key questions that deserve attention and effective communication going forward are (see also Appendix 8 for a summary report from a community meeting on June 4, 2016):

- What does the SDG Baltimore effort intend to achieve and how will it engage local communities?
- Because this was a University-led engagement, when/how has City government been involved?
- Who has access to and ultimately owns or controls how indicator data is used?
- What is the higher purpose that the SDG effort? What does what does progress in Baltimore look like when this purpose is realized?

Additionally, the development and use of a concrete “picture” of results would be beneficial for communicating across cultural lines the SDG agenda and the expected impacts of SCI-Baltimore. Whether graphical or in words, this image



could use a storytelling approach to convey potential outcomes from the initiative, so that Baltimoreans can envision how their lives could be improved through the endeavor. As the SDG effort moves forward these types of communications tools should be seriously considered.

Setting goals and implementing the SDGs in Baltimore. Activities under SCI-Baltimore established a comprehensive suite of indicators for all stakeholders in Baltimore to continuously track and measure progress toward SDG achievement. Some indicators were specifically included because prior planning processes have established clear goals (e.g. ‘Increase Tree Canopy to 40%’ and ‘Ensure Swimmable and Fishable Harbor by 2020’). Others are included because local SDG partner organizations have committed to use the indicator to track trends. However, for the SDGs to be achieved in Baltimore, concrete targets need to be established. To establish targets for achievement by 2030 for each of the proposed indicators requires more detailed analysis on the costs associated with achieving goals, leadership and commitment to setting attainable targets, and a communications strategy to celebrate achievement across all goals.

Baltimore has several means and opportunities to inform SDG target setting. The City of Baltimore has established a performance-based and participatory budgeting process, and in 2015 launched OutcomeStat (<https://outcomestat.baltimorecity.gov/>), a decision-making tool that aligns City resources from all sectors to enable City government and partners to build and sustain the best possible quality of life for Baltimoreans. To enable the City of Baltimore to quickly and actively engage in the continuation of SCI-Baltimore, many of the OutcomeStat’s 23 measurable indicators have been included in the proposed Baltimore SDGs. In addition, Baltimore is receiving technical assistance through Bloomberg Philanthropies What Works Cities in order to development a focused data effort on economic growth, which is aligned with SDG #8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. And ultimately, with the transition to a new city administration, the existing work should be continued to identify 5-year targets for each indicator and action plans to help reach those targets.

In addition to the efforts of the Mayor’s office, to continue to track and implement the SDGs in Baltimore, several activities have taken root. These activities and affiliated organizations represent ongoing opportunities for building collaboration:

1. Update of the Baltimore Sustainability Plan—Office of Sustainability

The City’s current sustainability plan was adopted in 2009, and although it was an excellent plan for the time, much has changed around the nation and in our communities over the last seven years. The new plan requires concrete metrics, a broader definition of what sustainability means, and greater attention paid to issues of equity and inclusion. The Office of Sustainability is committed to linking the strategies and concepts that emerge from the planning process (outlined below) to the appropriate SDGs. BNIA staff will continue to be available to help advise the Office of Sustainability on these linkages as the plan is developed over the course of 2016. The Sustainability Plan will be launched in December 2016.

2. 2030 Baltimore—Empowered Community Network

Baltimore 2030 is a collaborative of organizations that began in response to the civil unrest that erupted in the City in 2015. The purpose of Baltimore 2030 is to: (1) create a vision for the future of the City through the engagement of a range of community leaders and organizations, (2) share analysis on key issues that need to be addressed from a community perspective, and (3) establish action steps that can be taken by a full range of actors in order to build a more just and equitable future for all Baltimoreans. Baltimore 2030 will promote a collaborative network of existing and emerging community leaders across Baltimore City who can champion this effort and support these activities. Community leaders include but are not limited to: community associations, grassroots organizers, city-wide supporting organizations, identity based organizations, faith leaders, and perhaps most importantly, informal leaders and go-to people in the community. Many organizations that participated in SCI-Baltimore consultative activities over the past year are also Baltimore 2030 participating partners. As Baltimore 2030’s objectives and approach align closely with those of the SDG

agenda, the initiative and its partners aim to establish promote community-empowered philanthropy that sustainably builds capacity and strengthens leadership in neighborhoods to achieve community-based goals.

3. New Local Indicators for SDG#16—Maryland Access to Justice Commission

The Access to Justice Commission is an independent entity that promotes legal awareness, equal access to justice, and fair outcomes for all Marylanders who encounter the civil justice system. The commission is focused on SDG Goal #16 and helped convene the City's Justice Indicators Roundtable to discuss methods for measuring and tracking progress towards a more just and equitable city. These discussions produce several proposed measures that would promote SDG #16 targets that are critical to achieving progress in Baltimore. However, some requisite data is not yet publicly available for calculating and monitoring these indicators. The proposed indicators are as follows:

- State/Local Public Funding for Legal Aid for Eligible Clients: Cost is often a prohibitive factor restricting a person's access to legal representation. This indicator is intended to capture availability of affordable legal counsel. Maryland Access to Justice Commission is in the process of procuring data to calculate this indicator.
- Length of Time in Jail Pretrial for Misdemeanor Offenses: Criminalization of poverty is a major problem. This indicator will track the prevalence of civil or misdemeanor cases that result in increased severity of legal consequences due to a defendant's inability to post bail or pay fines. BNIA is in the process of working with the State's Attorney's office to calculate this indicator.
- Civil Legal Aid Attorney Ratio: In collaboration with the Baltimore Justice Indicators Roundtable, the requisite data for this new indicator will need to be acquired for Baltimore. To calculate this ratio, the number of full-time-equivalent civil legal aid attorneys employed in Baltimore would be divided by the number of people in the state with incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

4. New Local Indicators for SDG#1 and SDG#3— Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance

In addition to the indicators proposed to be calculated for Goal #16 (noted above), two other key indicators require dedicated resources to be calculated for Baltimore. These indicators were identified through consultations with the SDG-ET and working groups and the Listening-to-the-Listening effort. The Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance seeks to continue this work in the development of these critical indicators, which are needed to adequately track Baltimore's SDGs. Proposed indicators are as follows:

- Percent of Residents Earning a Living Wage: A living wage is the hourly wage a wage that is high enough to maintain a normal standard of living. In 2016, the living wage for a single adult in Baltimore is \$12.33. The percentage of residents by household type earning a living wage can be calculated using methodology established by MIT and the Brookings Institution. This indicator is relevant to setting and tracking SDG#1 targets for Baltimore.
- Life Expectancy by Race: Life expectancy (the average number of years a newborn can expect to live), assuming he or she experiences the currently prevailing rates of death through their lifespan, would be the premier indicator for tracking the health of Baltimore residents. BNIA-JFI works with the Baltimore City Health Department to calculate life expectancy by neighborhood and will work to disaggregate this data by race. This indicator is relevant to setting and tracking SDG#3 targets for Baltimore.

1. BALTIMORE AND THE USA SUSTAINABLE CITIES INITIATIVE

In September 2015, the member countries of the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which defined new standards for a global commitment to three interrelated objectives: economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. The SDGs form a cohesive and integrated package of global aspirations the world commits to achieving by 2030. They address the most pressing global challenges of our time, calling upon collaborative partnerships across and between countries to address universal, integrated challenges to sustainable development, including job loss, deteriorating infrastructure, social exclusion and climate change. The SDG agenda comes at a time when more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas, and as this proportion grows at rapid speed so too do the complex development challenges in these locations. In support of the SDG agenda, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) launched the USA Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI), a nationwide program with the objective of bringing this global agenda down to the local level of the American urban environment.

SDSN and their partners are supporting SDG achievement in locations worldwide through initiatives that are:

- **Goal-oriented** – Promoting sustainable development strategies that feature clear, time-bound, quantified SDG targets.
- **Multi-stakeholder** – Involving active and diverse participation of government, business, civil society, academia, and social (not-for-profit) enterprises.
- **Investment-led** – Encouraging discussions that include long-term public-private partnerships that integrate business capital investments with complementary investments in infrastructure, human capital, natural capital, and social capital.
- **Knowledge-based** – Integrating technical expertise across sectors, and including academia, business, government, and civil society.

The SDGs provide a long-term and sustainable approach to city-level planning by providing clear common objectives that, through partnerships with diverse stakeholders, can be continuously pursued irrespective of political cycles. Ensuring full ownership of the goals through an inclusive, participatory dialogue is of paramount importance to the success of the SDG agenda. The goals must ultimately act as the common language for both government and citizens, and represent a shared ideal to be pursued at the city-level, but also within each community and therefore must be localized through a fully representative and inclusive participatory planning process.

In conjunction with the launch of the new SDG agenda, SDSN embarked on a partnership with three cities in the United States to pilot the implementation of the SDGs: New York, NY; San Jose, CA and Baltimore, MD. Over this past year, SDSN has collaborated with academic institutions and non-profit organizations in these cities to support the development of city-level development strategies that align with the 17 SDGs. Baltimore, a city in the spotlight that is confronted both with challenges and a moment of opportunity, endeavored to join the global SDG initiative in support of a development strategy for the City, which – based on a foundational principle of the SDGs – would *leave no one behind*.

Over the course of the past year the USA-SCI effort in Baltimore (SCI-Baltimore) has yielded a wealth of insights and ideas for furthering inclusive, coordinated sustainable development efforts in the City of Baltimore. To further this endeavor, this paper serves as a resource for local stakeholders by providing a review of the SDGs and their relevance for Baltimore,

providing a summary of current achievements of SCI-Baltimore and recommendations for next steps to achieving long-term, equitable sustainable development benefits for Baltimoreans by aligning local efforts with the SDGs.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals provide a comprehensive and inclusive framework for sustainable development that can be utilized by stakeholders in Baltimore as a guide for community planning. The history and main principles of the SDGs that have utility for Baltimore's sustainable development strategy efforts are outlined below.

"Getting Started with the SDGs in Cities: A Guide for Stakeholders" summarizes the SDGs as follows:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states have committed to use to frame both domestic and international development policies over the next 15 years. They build upon the progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2001 and expired in 2015. While the MDGs focused on reducing extreme poverty in all its forms, the SDGs pursue a broader agenda that encompasses the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development, which is relevant for all countries worldwide.

The SDGs are at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹ which was ratified by all UN member states at the 2015 United Nations General Assembly. Their 17 goals and 169 targets address critical issues facing the world today, including the eradication of extreme poverty, tackling global inequality and climate change, promoting sustainable urbanization and industrial development, protecting natural ecosystems, and fostering the growth of peaceful and inclusive communities and governing institutions (p. 8).

A complete list of the SDGs and their targets is available at

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

The SDG framework addresses five key themes, referred to as the Five Ps of Sustainable Development:

- **People** – The commitment to ending extreme poverty, hunger, and economic and gender inequality;
- **Planet** – The commitment to protect the planet from degradation through sustainable development, production, consumption, and natural resources management practices, and to address the causes and effects of climate change;
- **Prosperity** – The adoption of consumption and production patterns that are sustainable for future generations and result in equitable economic growth and participation for all members of society;
- **Peace** – The promotion of good governance, rule of law, anti-corruption, human rights, and equal protection under the law for all members of society;
- **Partnerships** – The coordination of a multitude of stakeholders, including national and local governments, multinational corporations, NGOs, and other members of global civil society to implement the SDG agenda with accountability and transparency.²

¹ United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015 (2).

² For more information on the "5 Ps" see: SDSN, "Getting Started with the Sustainable Development Goals - A Guide for Stakeholders", (New York: SDSN, 2015), 8-9. Available at: <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/151211-getting-started-guide-FINAL-PDF-.pdf>

The SDG framework is also designed to reflect advancements in the field of development since the advent of the MDGs, as it promotes key opportunity areas for improved outcomes by applying these five principles in development strategies:

- **Inclusivity** – The SDG agenda stands on the principle that *no one is to be left* behind, and therefore requires the engagement of stakeholders across all levels of society in order to effectively account for and respond to the needs and interests of all;
- **Universality** – In order to achieve global targets for development, the involvement of developed and developing countries is required. Understanding that development contexts vary worldwide, the SDGs are designed to be adapted as they are applied to local situations;
- **Integration** – The SDG agenda addresses the complexity of long-term solutions, by recognizing the interconnectivity of development policies and investments and building on existing relationships between stakeholders across the three dimensions of sustainable development: economy, environment, and society;
- **Technologically-driven** – Advances in ITC and data availability inform sustainable development policy and investment as they improve global communication and interconnectedness and bring to light a range of data that illustrate and measure development needs, challenges and progress;
- **Locally-focused** – Local achievements in sustainable development and the SDGs require support, action and coordination from communities and local governments. In this respect, cities are critical centers of sustainable change due to their population density and economic needs and output. For this reason, piloting the agenda in cities like Baltimore will not only provide benefits to the community, but the bottom-up approach can also inform national-level policy, and it will serve as an example for other cities around the world who seek ways to participate in the SDG initiative.³

2.2 WHY THE SDGS ARE USEFUL FOR BALTIMORE

“Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost” (High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 2013 <http://www.post2015hlp.org/the-report/>). This is a salient point, as the SDGs have come into effect in a world that is increasingly urban. A little over half the global population currently resides in cities, and by 2050 this statistic is expected to grow to two-thirds of the global population.⁴ Urbanization has created some of the world’s most complex development challenges. This trend also yields the opportunity to create high-impact solutions. The imperative for innovation and change is spurring wide interest and investment in 21st century urban development.

As explained in the handbook *Getting Started with the SDGs in Cities: A Guide for Stakeholders*: “For mayors and local leaders that are working to improve the quality of life in urban environments, the SDGs provide a roadmap for balanced and equitable urban development.”⁵ Additionally, the quest to build sustainable cities that advance global progress is putting Mayors and local government leaders at the forefront of change. And this trajectory is triggering broad interest

³ The five “new opportunities for sustainable development” can be reviewed in: SDSN, “Getting Started with the Sustainable Development Goals - A Guide for Stakeholders,” (New York: SDSN, 2015), 10-11. Available at: <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/151211-getting-started-guide-FINAL-PDF-.pdf>

⁴ UNDESA, “World Urbanization Prospects-The 2014 Revision,” United Nations, New York, 2014. Available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Publications/Files/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>

⁵ SDSN, “Getting Started with the SDGs in Cities: A Guide for Stakeholders,” (New York: SDSN, 2016), 1. Available at: <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/151211-getting-started-guide-FINAL-PDF-.pdf> <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/9.1.8.-Cities-SDG-Guide.pdf>

and investment in urban development. The SDGs provide a set of integrated objectives that comprise a more complete and sustainable vision of urban development, which provides equal living and working opportunities to all inhabitants, to promote healthy living environments and resilience against the array of everyday challenges and risks that we face today. As the cities guide explains: “The SDG agenda is one that has been crafted with input from millions of stakeholders – as UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon described it, the SDGs are a ‘people’s agenda.’ Utilizing the SDG framework therefore helps to show responsiveness to what local residents want, the world over.”⁶

Baltimore is a vibrant and diverse community that nevertheless faces development challenges, such as inequality, poverty, unemployment, and natural resource degradation. For example, in 2014 34.6% of children in Baltimore live below the poverty line (American Community Survey), in comparison to the national average of around 21% (National Center for Education Statistics). In 2012, the Department of Public Works reported the level of lead in Baltimore’s drinking water at the Environmental Protection Agency “action level” of 15 ppb, indicating the water unsafe for children and pregnant women to consume through drinking and cooking. Furthermore, Baltimore Harbor continues to experience unhealthy levels of pollution due to the city’s beleaguered sewer system, which is causing damage to the natural ecosystem and restricting people’s access to the water. Through their comprehensive and inclusive approach to development, the SDGs have the potential to guide Baltimore toward improving these and other conditions and to improve the livelihoods of all residents.

For Baltimore, the SDGs provide a framework for sustainable development that points to the importance of mobilizing communities with a shared vision that is defined by quantifiable targets. Community buy-in and collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders are essential to the success of the SDGs. By establishing indicators to measure progress toward development outcomes accountability and transparency of public programs and non-profit initiatives is maintained, and results can be more effectively achieved. Support for expanded and improved data collection will bolster the city’s existing efforts to eliminate poverty and homelessness, increase opportunities for employment and education, and protect the environment. Baltimore is already host to several similar, goal-oriented sustainable development projects, including the Mayor’s OutcomeStat Performance Budgeting process (<http://bbmr.baltimorecity.gov/outcomestat-0>) and Baltimore City Planning Department’s Sustainability Plan (<http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/plans/sustainability-plan/>). To be sure that the SDG effort in Baltimore is efficient and builds on what is already being done in the City, the SCI-Baltimore project team conducted a stocktaking of these existing and recent efforts, and documented goals and targets that align with the SDGs (see Section 3.1 for additional information on this activity and Appendix 1 for a summary of results). The SDG framework can help coordinate like-minded efforts towards a common, measurable, and comprehensive set of targets for Baltimore.

3. SCI-BALTIMORE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE: PARTNERS AND PRODUCTS

Since September 2015, the project team has worked to develop the institutional infrastructure for engaging multi-sector stakeholders who can provide substantive input into the establishment of quantitative targets and indicators as part of an ongoing effort to localize the SDGs and integrate their comprehensive principles into the City’s development activities. During this time period, these primary activities have been conducted: stocktaking, and indicator review. The project team has convened government, non-profit and civil society representatives to provide feedback for these activities, and in so doing they have established a community of practice that can continue as a coalition for SDG achievement.

⁶ SDSN, “Getting Started with the SDGs in Cities: A Guide for Stakeholders,” (New York: SDSN, 2016), 17. Available at: <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/151211-getting-started-guide-FINAL-PDF-.pdf> <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/9.1.8.-Cities-SDG-Guide.pdf>

3.1 STOCKTAKING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, INITIATIVES, GOALS AND TARGETS

The project team kicked SCI-Baltimore off in fall 2015 with an effort to take stock of existing plans and initiatives in the city relating to sustainable development. Documents summarizing these activities were reviewed, and the alignment of their targets and goals with the SDGs was documented. A complete spreadsheet of this review can be accessed [here](#). A summary of results can be found in Appendix 1. Additionally, the stocktaking effort identified: (a) indicators and measure data for SDG target tracking, and (b) partner organizations that could share tacit knowledge on development in Baltimore and collaborate on the SDG achievement effort. The information that was yielded through the stocktaking effort grew with each consultative event (see Calendar of Activities in Box 1), as SDG partners convened and pooled information on their work and the work of others in the city. The objective of the stocktaking exercise, foremost, was to promote efficiency by building a coordinated SDG effort from existing sustainable development knowledge, resources and activities.

3.2 PRELIMINARY SET OF SDG INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

The project team led an effort to identify locally-relevant and useful indicators that could be used to set and track progress toward SDG-aligned targets. These indicators developed out of the stocktaking exercise, considered stakeholder data needs for their own SDG-aligned development efforts (see Section 3.3 on consulted stakeholders below), and incorporated community aspirations. Information on those who were consulted during indicator development is provided in Section 3.3 below. The details on each of the proposed indicators are provided in Section 4 of this paper.

3.3 SDG PARTNERSHIPS WITH BALTIMORE STAKEHOLDERS

3.3.1 Core Project Team

Over the past year, an initial, small group of partners have comprised the core “project team”, which kicked off SCI-Baltimore. The University of Baltimore (UB) has served as the “host” for the program and its activities during this time.⁷ The College of Public Affairs and the Baltimore Neighborhoods Indicators Alliance (BNIA) provided resources and expertise to the initiative by planning and serving as lead convenor for a series of consultative discussions that aimed to: (a) build and contextualize knowledge of the SDGs; (b) inform a stocktaking exercise of current development plans and actors; and (c) develop and refine a set of proposed indicators for measuring development achievements aligning with the SDGs. The entire project team leveraged existing relationships in Baltimore and the community to convene key stakeholders in the service of the initiative’s goals and to operationalize credible indicators that reflect community concerns. As a result of these activities, participants in these meetings identified opportunities for next steps in the SCI-Baltimore effort, which are outlined in Section 5 below.

In addition to the resources of the University of Baltimore, the core team included two additional partners: University of Maryland (UMD) and Communities Without Boundaries International (CWBI). UMD’s National Center for Smart Growth also played an integral role in the review of potential SDG indicators for Baltimore context, and supported outreach to

⁷ In July 2014 the city of Baltimore designated the university as one of eight “Anchor Institutions” that provide vital resources and support for the city’s sustainable growth. These institutions have partnered with the city through the Baltimore City Anchor Plan to collaborate resources and strategies for investing in the city’s revitalization and redevelopment. This established relationship placed the University of Baltimore in an advantageous position for implementing the USA-SCI initiative. UB was chosen as an Anchor Institution for its history of providing innovative and accessible education to a diverse population in an urban setting, and for its positive economic impact including over \$275 million in direct investment. The University of Baltimore fosters research and education in highly relevant areas such as public policy evaluation and global affairs, providing resources and expertise to this complex project. Involved research centers include the aforementioned Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance and the College of Public Affairs.

stakeholders supporting environmental sustainability activities, who participated in working group meetings (discussed below). CWBI, a nongovernmental organization that supports community dialogue in locations worldwide, has augmented the discussions convened by UB by hosting meetings for community leaders to provide feedback on SCI-Baltimore activities, reflect on technical discussions about targets indicators, and to consider their roles in SDG implementation (See Box 1 for SCI-Baltimore Calendar of Activities and Appendix 8 for minutes from a CWBI meeting held on June 4, 2016).

3.3.2 SCI-Baltimore SDG Executive Team and Working Groups

Over the course of the year, several events were convened to consult local organizations, experts and authorities on the stocktaking exercise and indicator development, and to establish a community of practice to coordinate numerous local sustainable development activities and to promote SDG achievement over the long term (See Box # for Calendar of Activities). The inclusion process has been iterative. In December 2015, using information from the initial stocktaking, the project team assembled the Baltimore SDGs Executive Team (SDG-ET). This initial convening on December 3, 2015 (see Box 1 “SCI-Baltimore Calendar of Activities”) brought together representatives from key organizations who the project team knew had knowledge of sustainable development strategies and sustainable development data for Baltimore in order to: advise on the overall SCI-Baltimore process, review the relevance and appropriateness of SDG targets and indicators that were revealed by the preliminary stocktaking exercise, and brainstorm additional organizations and initiatives to include in the SCI-Baltimore effort. Consequently, two working meetings (March 4 and May 24, 2016) brought together the expanded list of “SDG partners” and divided them into working groups to discuss proposed SDG indicators for Baltimore that could be used to set appropriate and realistic targets, and track them over time. In each of these meetings participants were familiarized with the Global Sustainable Development Goals, the stocktaking exercise on existing plans that address these goals in Baltimore/Maryland, and proposed indicators that can be measured and tracked annually to benchmark current conditions in Baltimore.

Box 1: SCI-Baltimore Calendar of Activities

The timeline below reviews the SCI-Baltimore meetings that have occurred to date. Additionally, there have been a series of events as part of the “listening-to-the-listening” initiative, in order to link the project team with community engagement efforts.

- ✓ December 3, 2015 – First meeting of Baltimore SDG Executive Team
- ✓ March 3, 2016 – CWBI First Community Meeting to engage local organizations
- ✓ March 4, 2016 – SDG Sustainable Communities Initiative Working Group Discussion 1
- ✓ May 24, 2016 – SDG Sustainable Communities Initiative Working Group Discussion 2
- ✓ June 4, 2016 – CWBI Community Meeting
- ✓ July 21, 2016 – Pre-Session for Baltimore Data Day
- ✓ July 23, 2016 – CWBI Community Meeting

SDG partners participated in the working groups as follows in order to apply their technical expertise in the area of “People”, “Prosperity” and “Planet”, as defined by the SDG’s 5 P approach that is summarized above. The working groups then came together in plenary discussions to integrate their perspectives on the material under discussion:

THE PEOPLE WORKING GROUP

- College of Public Affairs, University of Baltimore
- University of Maryland
- Greater Baltimore Cultural Alliance



- United Way of Central MD
- United Nations Association-National Capital Area
- Baltimore City Council
- Health Department
- MD Justice Commission
- SouthEast CDC
- Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle
- Communities Without Boundaries International

THE PROSPERITY WORKING GROUP

- Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance, University of Baltimore
- Opportunity Collaborative
- Baltimore's Promise
- Casa de Maryland
- School of Planning and Community Development, Sojourner-Douglass College
- Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
- Baltimore Cash Campaign
- Johns Hopkins Center for Government Excellence
- Center for Economic Policy
- City of Baltimore Outcome Budgeting
- Mayor's Office of Employment Development
- Baltimore Schools
- Center for Urban Families
- Fund for Excellence
- Open Society
- Jacob France Institute
- Vital Economy

THE PLANET WORKING GROUP

- 1000 Friends of Maryland
- Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance
- Baltimore Sustainability Commission
- Blue Water Baltimore
- Center for a Livable Future
- Chesapeake Climate Action Network
- Chesapeake Physicians for Social Responsibility
- Civic Works
- Clean Water Action
- Community Power Network
- Energy Justice Network
- Institute for Local Self-Reliance
- Maryland Environmental Health Network
- United Workers
- Center for a Livable Future, Johns Hopkins University
- Office of the Mayor
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Baltimore Office of Sustainability

SDG partners were also provided ways to promote community consultations. This included:

1. Attending any of the open conversations named above and use #SDGBaltimore to broadcast via social media how those discussions related to the SDGs.
2. Taking the [“Which Goals Are You?”](#) Quiz to help working group members personalize their understanding of SDG priorities, and then using this information in organizational discussions, community consultations and other public events.
3. Informing the project team and the SDG-ET of additional community based forums that working group members could attend or should be present at.

After the 56 indicators were selected, organizations and individuals were invited to endorse SDGs that reflected their work and values (see Appendix 6).

3.3.3 Expanding Inclusion through “Listening-to-the-Listening”

For sustainable development efforts in Baltimore to be truly inclusive, and reflective of the SDG principle that “no one will be left behind”, the project team determined to expand its engagement and consultation effort by tapping into the myriad of community initiatives underway in the city. In the spring of 2015, Baltimore experienced the ramifications of civil unrest in ways not experienced since 1968. Consequently, Baltimoreans have entered into a period of soul-searching and reform-minded discussion -- formally, informally, and via social media. With a non-incumbent Mayoral election, various constituent organizations had been focusing in 2016 on the preparation of key priorities to ensure that new leadership be informed of and responsive to communities’ needs. Several processes have been underway or are being planned, and so the project team felt it would be most effective and efficient to connect SCI-Baltimore to these ongoing discussions. This has allowed SCI-Baltimore to promote a coordinated sustainable development effort that aligns with the SDGs, and it ensures that the effort builds on community concerns and priorities that are being voiced in real-time. This effort became known as a “listening-to-the-listening” approach to community engagement. To put this idea into action, SDG partner organizations compiled a list of community initiatives that SCI-Baltimore could link to and work alongside.

The project team connected with these community initiatives and attended associated events scheduled to take place in Baltimore. Working group members were also provided a running calendar of events so that they could also participate. Those who attended the events were tasked with documenting data on local development concerns, priorities, targets and indicators that they heard, and mapping those to the SDGs. Information from these community initiatives helped inform the project team’s effort to take stock of existing city plans (see Section 3.1).

The “listening-to-the-listening” approach benefited the SCI-Baltimore effort by enabling the team to record and synthesize the diverse community concerns and desires being articulated by the public. The set of proposed indicators compiled in this report (see Section 4) attempts to capture the sentiments of this synthesis.

The project team connected with several ongoing initiatives and included associated events in the “listening-to-the-listening” effort, including:

- The Opportunity Coalition (<http://theopportunitycoalition.org/>)
- Big Hope for Baltimore, American Visionary Arts Museum (<http://www.avam.org/news-and-events/events/big-hope-for-baltimore-conference.shtml>)
- Baltimore Rising: Summoning the Village Call to Action (<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/blackmindsmatter-baltimore-rising-summoning-the-village-tickets-22183846482>)
- Baltimore CASH Campaign: Financial Inclusion Work Group (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/13biUXSQsJgurm8IH8QTiixJ3sy_bkMuWVpNnSsOAdDE/viewform?c=0&w=1)
- Baltimore 2030 (no current website)
- ABC Baltimore/OneBaltimore Truth Talks (no current website)
- Baltimore City Sustainability Plan Update (<http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/plans/sustainability-plan/update/>)
- Election 2016 Forums (<https://www.ubalt.edu/cpa/about-the-college/election-2016.cfm>)

4. PREPARING FOR ACTION: GLOBAL SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF SUCCESS IN BALTIMORE

The following pages provide a review of the global targets for the 17 SDGs and a series of progress indicators to track, which comprise a *draft* Baltimore SDG Index. The information is provided in a format that aims to inform and guide Baltimore stakeholders as they define a strategy to achieve the SDGs and track the city's progress to this end.⁸

The proposed indicators outlined in the pages below can be used by decision-makers and stakeholders in Baltimore to set quantitative values for local targets that align with the Global Targets, and they can be used to track progress toward achieving those targets leading up to 2030. A total of 56 indicators across the 17 SDGs have been identified through a series of SDG Executive Team and working group meetings, where indicators were reviewed, added and removed from the selection, and through the Listening-to-the-Listening effort. The resulting set of 56 indicators were then presented to and scored by those representatives at the Opening Session for Baltimore Data Day 2016 (see Box 2 for more details on the Opening Session, and to view Data Day Scores). Indicators were evaluated according to these guiding principles:

- The data aligns with SDG targets *and* represents local priorities;
- Indicators reflect existing/parallel processes envisioning Baltimore's future;
- Data is accessible and actionable and from a valid, reliable source;
- Baseline measures are recurring in order to be tracked over time;
- Measures can help address disparities through disaggregation by race and by gender.

For each proposed progress indicator listed below the following information is provided: baseline measure, baseline year, data source, participant score from Baltimore Data Day and description, a graphic that visualizes 3-5 years of baseline data and a potential trend line based on the existing trajectory out to 2030. All of these indicators draw from open data sources including the aggregation of data in Baltimore's Vital Signs report produced annually by the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance.

⁸ The SDG Global Targets listed in the pages below were determined by the SCI-Baltimore project team, SDG-ET and working group members to be neither relevant nor adaptable to urban sustainable development policy in Baltimore. A select few global targets are not included here because they focus on national context and cannot be localized (e.g. global target 8.11 "Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries"). The entire list of SDG global targets can be accessed here: <http://www.globalgoals.org/#the-goals>.

Box 2: Review of Baltimore SDG Indicators at Baltimore Data Day's Opening Session on Sustainable Development

Beginning in June 2016, the SCI-Baltimore project team solicited public feedback via an online survey of the final 56 indicators that had been identified through SDG-ET and working group meetings. The survey was promoted via social media as well as through a media press release issued by the University of Baltimore. Additionally, the team obtained feedback via the project website, which provides details on these indicators for public review (<http://www.ubalt.edu/about-ub/sustainable-cities/>).

An Opening Session on Sustainable Development, held on July 21, 2016, one day prior to Baltimore Data Day, provided an in-person opportunity for SCI-Baltimore partners and participants to provide additional feedback on the set of indicators. Data Day is an annual workshop hosted by the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance to help local communities expand their capacity to use technology and data to advance their goals. At the 7th Annual Baltimore Data Day in 2016, community leaders, nonprofit organizations, governmental entities and civic-minded technologists came together to see the latest trends in community-based data, technology and tools and learn how other groups are using data to support and advance constructive change. More than 130 people registered for the Sustainable Development Opening Session of Baltimore Data, which was hosted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond's Baltimore Branch.⁹ The general public was invited to provide comments on posters for each of the SDG indicators, using stickers to answer this question for each indicator: "Do you think a change in this indicator addresses the sustainable development goal?" (Yes, No, Maybe). The public engagement with the posters themselves provided visual ways for audience members to see how relevant the indicators were to participants. See adjacent photo example. The poster responses combined with the online survey results provided key feedback as to which indicators are deemed important to a broad spectrum of Baltimore stakeholders.

Responses were positive overall, with an average score among them of 4.2/5. Individually, the majority of proposed indicators scored either a 4 or a 5 on the scale provided. There were a few that scored 3 or less; and based on that feedback the project team recommends that they should potentially be removed from the final list or revised.¹⁰ Throughout the next section of the report, Data Day feedback scores for each indicator are noted.

Indicators Receiving Low Feedback Scores	Goal
Survivors of Human Trafficking per 10,000 Residents	5 Gender Equality
Total Electricity Consumption per Capita	7 Affordable and Clean Energy
Number of Utility Patent Grants	9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Number of Days with Air Quality Index "Good"	11 Sustainable Cities
Number of Excessive Heat Code Red Days	13 Climate Action
Percent Registered Voters Who Voted in the General Election	16 Peace and Justice

⁹ The Opening Session on Sustainable Development also featured keynote speeches by Professor Jeffery Sachs and former Maryland Governor Parris Glendening.

¹⁰ "Data Day Scores" were calculated as follows. Feedback for each indicator was weighted accordingly: yes=5; maybe=3; no=1. Scores were summed for each "dot" or "vote", and that sum was divided by the total number of votes.



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE.

GOAL 1 GLOBAL TARGETS

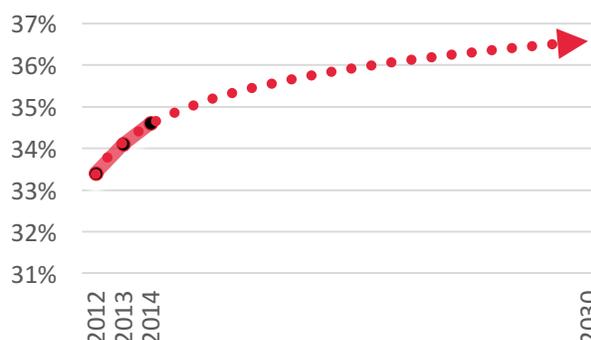
- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- 1.a Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.
- 1.b Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

GOAL 1 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Percent Children Living in Poverty¹¹

Baseline Measure	34.6%
Baseline Year	2014
Source	American Community Survey
Data Day Score	4/5

Children are the future of Baltimore. Children living at or below the federal poverty line have limited access to resources that can ensure healthy life outcomes.

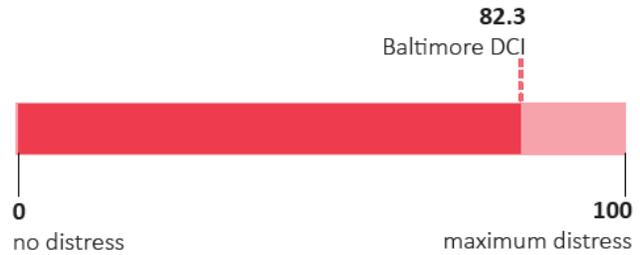


¹¹ Indicators measure populations within Baltimore City boundaries, unless otherwise specified.

Distressed Communities Index (DCI)

Baseline Measure	82.3
Baseline Year	2016
Source	Economic Innovation Group
Data Day Score	4/5

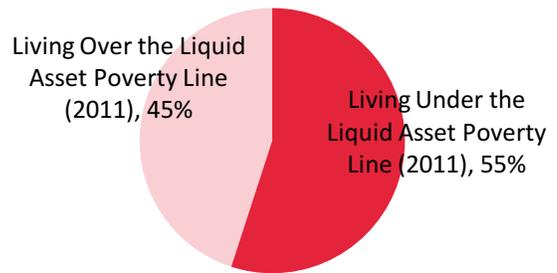
The DCI calculates economic distress scores based on a geography’s combined performance on seven well-being metrics. The scores range from 0 to 100; the higher the score, the greater the distress.



Liquid Asset Poverty

Baseline Measure	55%
Baseline Year	2011
Source	Assets & Local Opportunity Data Center
Data Day Score	4/5

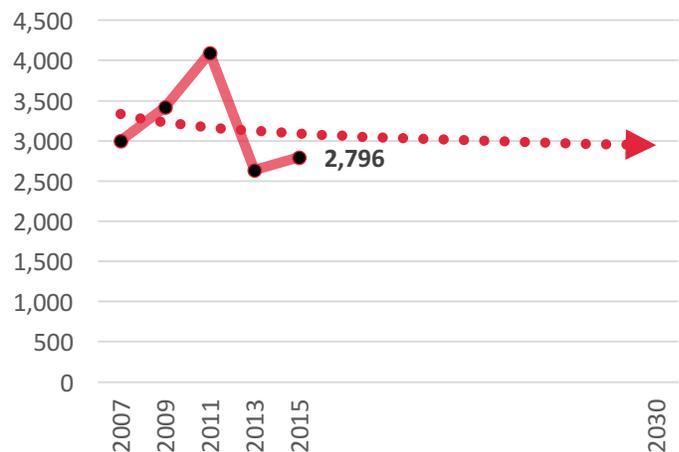
Liquid asset poverty is a measure of the liquid savings households hold to cover basic expenses for three months if they experienced a sudden job loss, a medical emergency or another financial crisis leading to a loss of stable income.



Number of Homeless Persons

Baseline Measure	2,796
Baseline Year	2015
Source	Baltimore City Mayor’s Office of Human Services
Data Day Score	4/5

The Mayor’s Office conducts a biannual point-in-time (PIT) count of homeless persons in Baltimore City. The PIT count provides a snapshot of the extent of homelessness in a jurisdiction by counting persons who slept outdoors and in shelters, transitional programs, and Safe Havens on a single night in January.





END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

GOAL 2 GLOBAL TARGETS

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

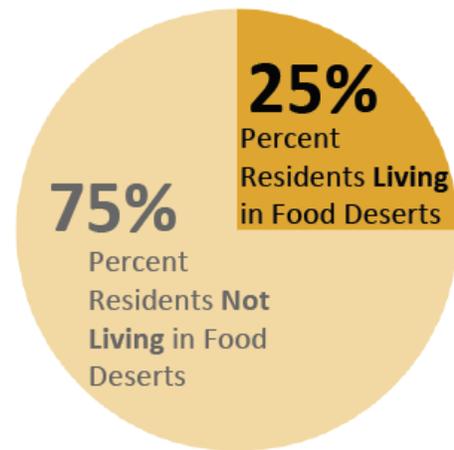
GOAL 2 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Percent Residents Living in Food Deserts

Baseline Measure	25%
Baseline Year	2015
Source	Baltimore Food Policy Initiative
Data Day Score	4/5

A food desert is an area where:

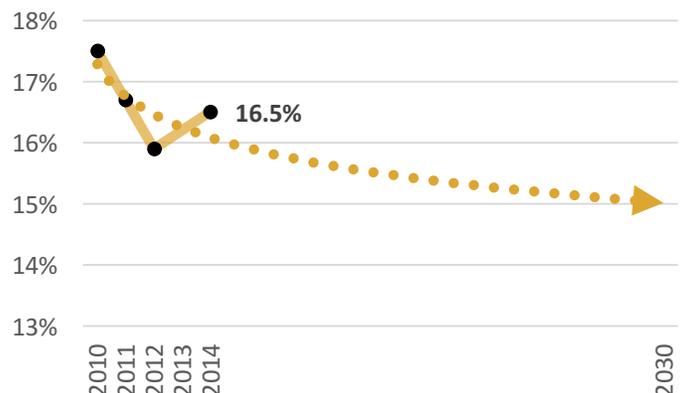
- 1) The distance to a supermarket or supermarket alternative is more than 1/4 mile,
- 2) The median household income is at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level,
- 3) Over 30% of households have no vehicle available, and
- 4) The average Healthy Food Availability Index score for all food stores is low.



Percent Residents Experiencing Food Hardship (Baltimore Metro Area)

Baseline Measure	16.5%
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Gallup
Data Day Score	5/5

Residents experiencing food hardship answered "Yes" to the Gallup poll question: "Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?"





ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELLBEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES.

GOAL 3 GLOBAL TARGETS

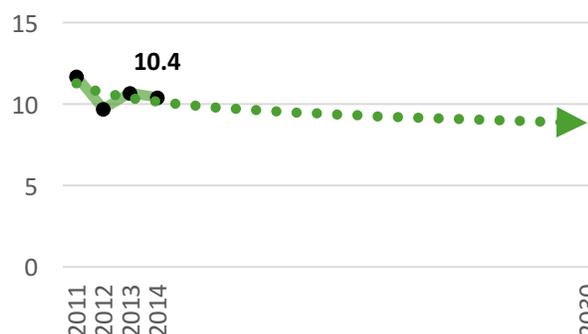
- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing.
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6 By 2030, halve global deaths from road traffic accidents.
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UNC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

GOAL 3 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Infant mortality rates per 1,000 Residents

Baseline Measure	10.4
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	5/5

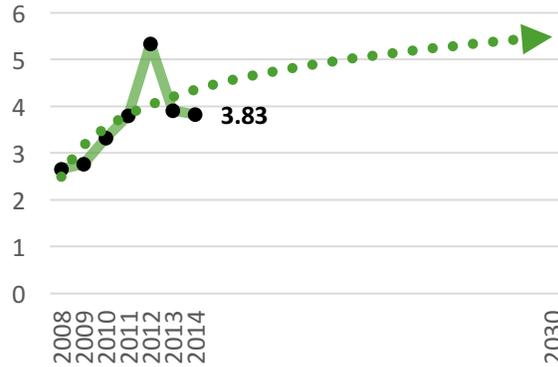
The number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births.



Number of Drug and Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Visits per 1,000 Residents

Baseline Measure	3.83
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Data Day Score	4/5

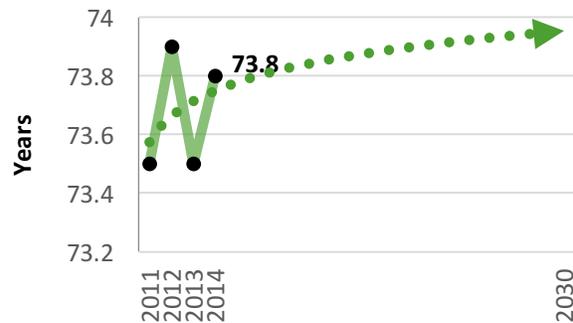
This measure includes emergency department visits related to consumption of alcohol, benzodiazepines, cocaine, heroin, opioids, and other potential substances of abuse.



Average Life Expectancy

Baseline Measure	73.8 years
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	5/5

The average number of years a newborn can expect to live, assuming he or she experiences the currently prevailing rates of death through their lifespan.





ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.

GOAL 4 GLOBAL TARGETS

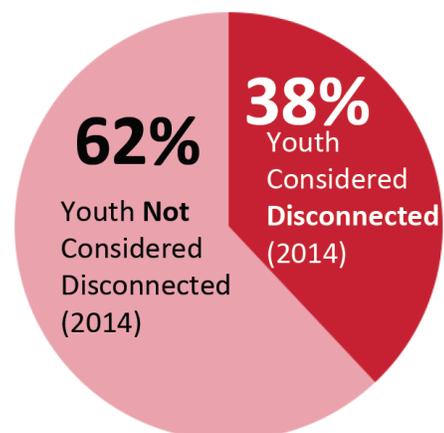
- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

GOAL 4 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Percent Disconnected Youth

Baseline Measure	38%
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	4/5

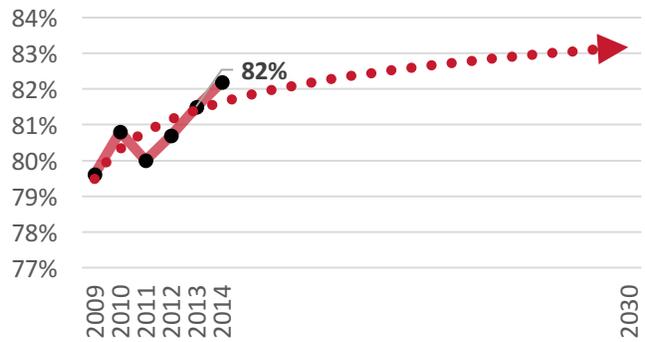
Disconnected youth are teenagers and young adults who are between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither working nor in school. This is a heterogeneous group that includes youth transitioning from foster care or juvenile justice facilities, homeless youth, and youth who have returned from college to live with their parents, among others.



High School Graduation Rate

Baseline Measure	82.3%
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	5/5

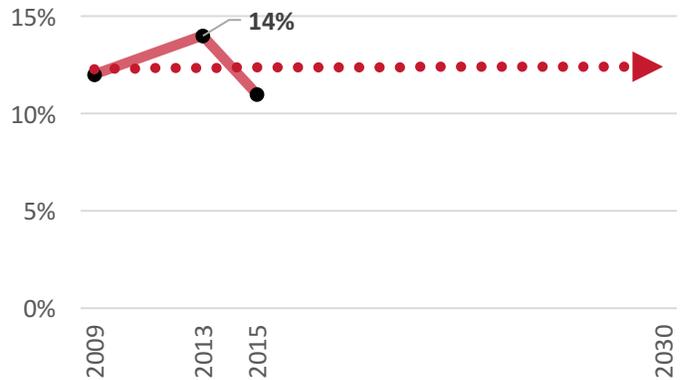
Percent of residents aged 18-24 years old who have graduated high school or earned a certificate of general education development (GED).



Percent Students Reaching Advanced or Proficient Levels on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in Reading at Grade 4

Baseline Measure	11%
Baseline Year	2015
Source	Maryland State Department of Education
Data Day Score	4/5

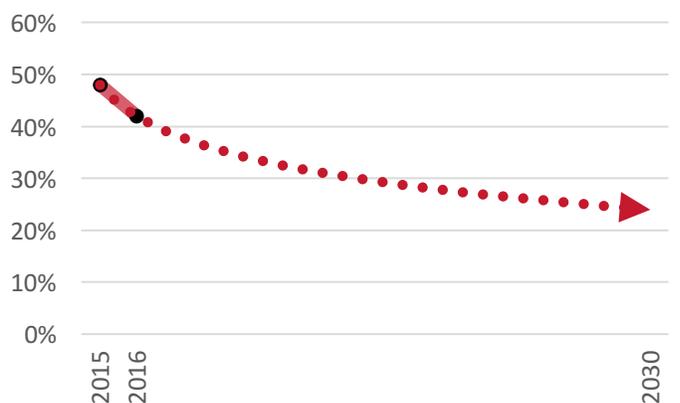
Reading proficiency by the end of grade 3 is essential for a student’s continued learning, marking the transition between learning how to read and reading in order to learn.



Percent Students Demonstrating Readiness on the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment

Baseline Measure	42%
Baseline Year	2016
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	5/5

The Kindergarten Readiness Assessment measures skills across four domains of learning – language/literacy, mathematics, social foundations, and physical development.





ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.

GOAL 5 GLOBAL TARGETS

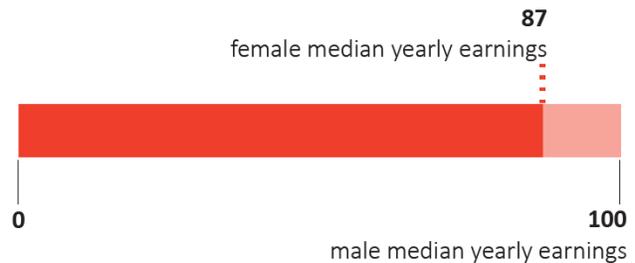
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

GOAL 5 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Gender Wage Ratio (Statewide average for Maryland)

Baseline Measure	87.4%
Baseline Year	2013
Source	Status of Women in the States
Data Day Score	5/5

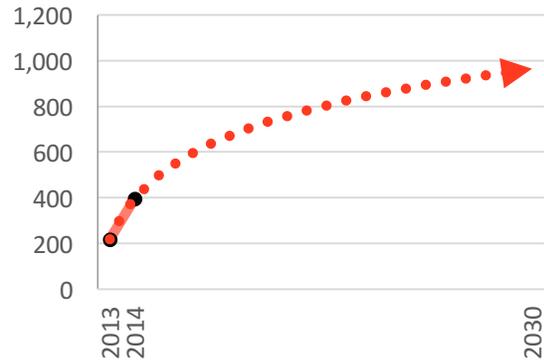
Ratio of female to male median yearly earnings among full-time, year-round workers.



**Survivors of Human Trafficking per 10,000 Residents
(Maryland state total)**

Baseline Measure	396
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force
Data Day Score	3/5

Count conducted by the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force calculating how many survivors of human trafficking were provided assistance by member organizations/agencies of the Victim Services Committee.



Percent Businesses Owned by Women

Baseline Measure	48%
Baseline Year	2012
Source	US Census Bureau
Data Day Score	4/5

Percentage of firms owned by women in Baltimore.





ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL.

GOAL 6 GLOBAL TARGETS

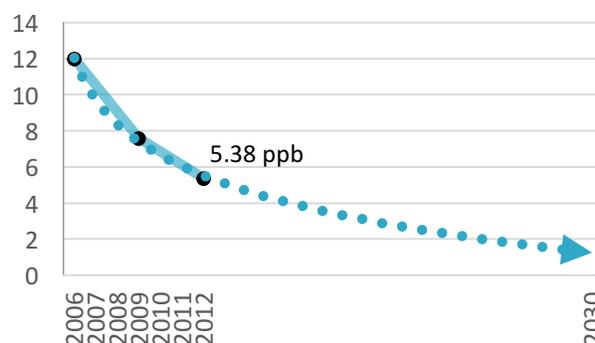
- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

GOAL 6 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Lead in Water of 90 Percentile Sample

Baseline Measure	5.83 ppb
Baseline Year	2012
Source	Department of Public Works
Data Day Score	5/5

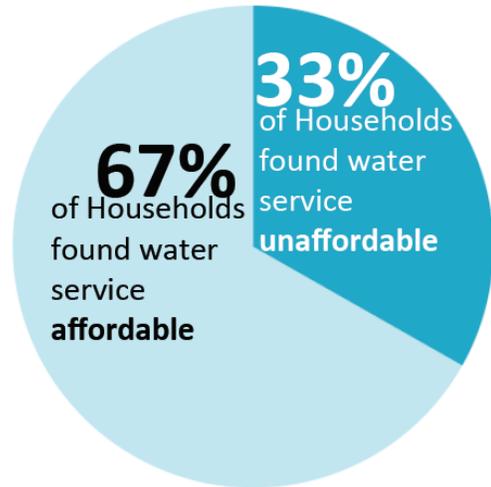
Measure of lead in water of 90 percentile sample is an indicator of drinking water quality. The lower the amount of lead, the higher the water quality and the lower the risk of adverse health effects on Baltimore residents.



Percent Households to Whom Water Service is Unaffordable

Baseline Measure	33%
Baseline Year	2015
Source	Food & Water Watch
Data Day Score	5/5

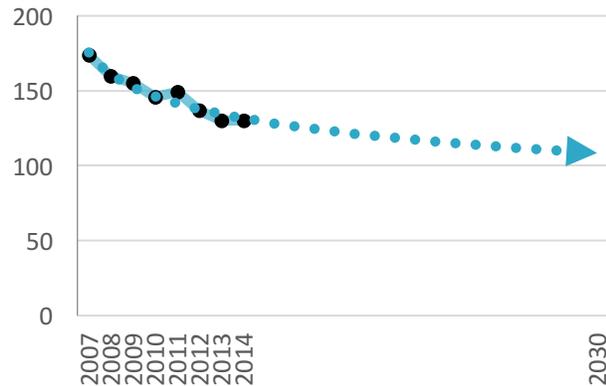
Number of households to whom water service is unaffordable is an indicator of water affordability. The lower the number of residents for whom water is unaffordable, the greater the equity of access to water service.



Average Residential Daily Water Usage

Baseline Measure	130 gallons
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Baltimore City Office of Sustainability
Data Day Score	4/5

Average residential daily water usage measures the number of gallons Baltimore resident consume on average on a given day. The lower the average usage the less Baltimore residents are consuming water resources.





ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL.

GOAL 7 GLOBAL TARGETS

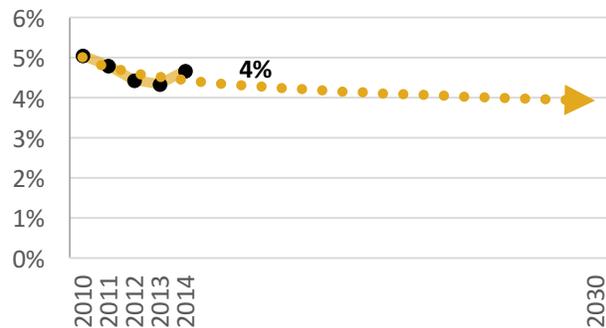
- 7.1 By 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

GOAL 7 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Ratio of Utility, Fuels, and Public Services Cost to Before-Tax Income (Baltimore Metropolitan area)

Baseline Measure	4%
Baseline Year	2014
Source	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
Data Day Score	4/5

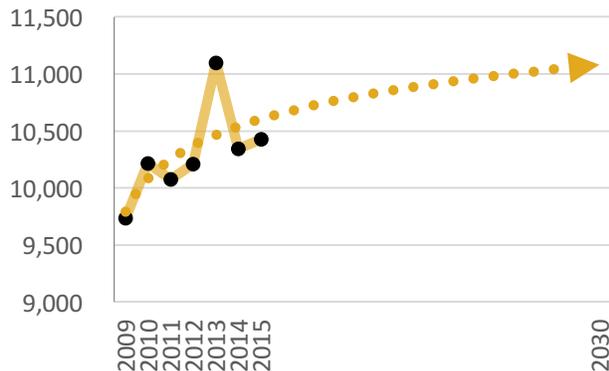
This indicator is calculated as the total expenditure on utilities per household divided by the total pre-tax income. The lower the share of expenditure on utilities the more households have to spend on other necessities.



Total Electricity Consumption per Capita

Baseline Measure	10,209.41 kWh
Baseline Year	2015
Source	OutcomeStat, City of Baltimore
Data Day Score	3/5

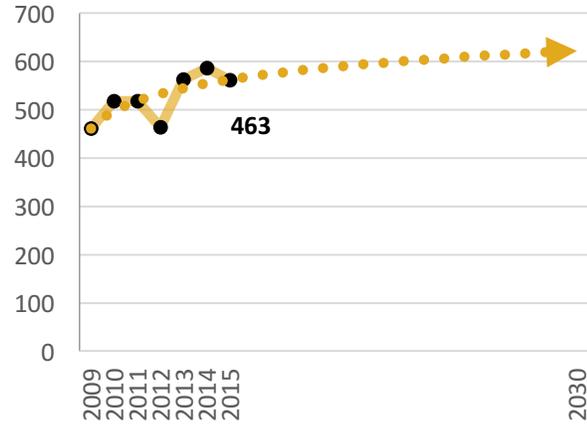
This indicator is calculated as the total amount of electricity consumed in Baltimore per year divided by the population. Lower electricity consumption means less energy use, less resource consumption, and lower air emissions.

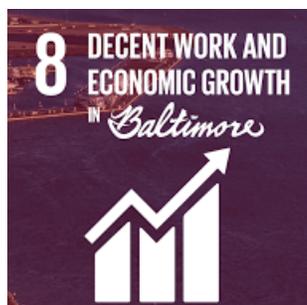


Total Gas Consumption per Capita

Baseline Measure	463 Therms
Baseline Year	2015
Source	OutcomeStat, City of Baltimore
Data Day Score	4/5

This indicator is calculated as the total amount of gas consumed in Baltimore per year divided by the population. Lower gas consumption means less energy use, less resource consumption, and lower air emissions.





PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL & PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT & DECENT WORK FOR ALL.

GOAL 8 GLOBAL TARGETS

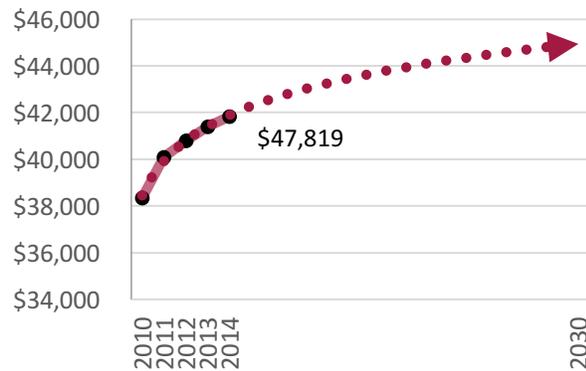
- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, (and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the LDCs).
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

GOAL 8 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Median Household Income

Baseline Measure	\$41,819
Baseline Year	2014
Source	American Community Survey
Data Day Score	4/5

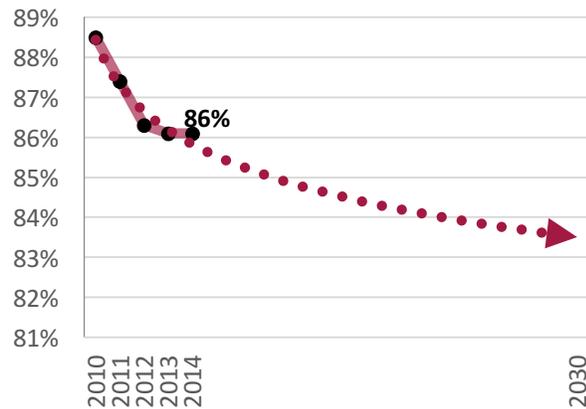
This indicator is calculated as the middle value of the incomes earned by households within an area for the prior year. The median value is used as opposed to the average so that both extremely high and extremely low prices do not distort the total amount of income earned by households in a geographic area.



Labor Force Participation

Baseline Measure	86.1
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	4/5

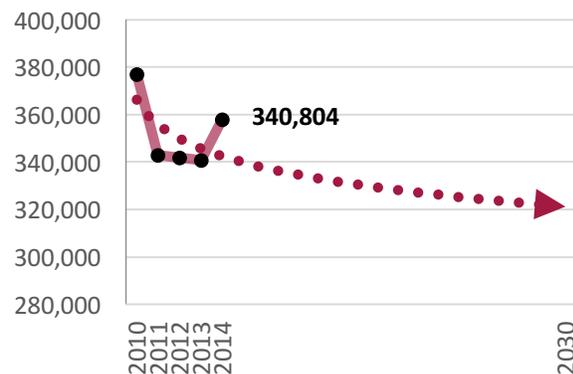
This indicator is calculated as the number of persons who are in the labor force out of all persons between the ages of 16 and 64 in the location. There are several reasons why persons may not be included in the labor force. These reasons may include: they are caretakers for children or other family members; they attend school or job training; they may have a disability; or they are discouraged or frustrated and have given up seeking a job or have a history that may include criminal activity.



Total Number of Jobs

Baseline Measure	358,084
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	4/5

This indicator is calculated as the total number of employees in Baltimore City.



Percent Residents Earning a Living Wage (Proposed)

Baseline Measure	To be calculated
Baseline Year	
Source	American Community Survey
Data Day Score	5/5

A living wage is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). In 2016, the living wage for a single adult in Baltimore is \$12.33 per hour. This measure would calculate the percentage of all household types earning the living wage specific to household makeup.



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION.

GOAL 9 GLOBAL TARGETS

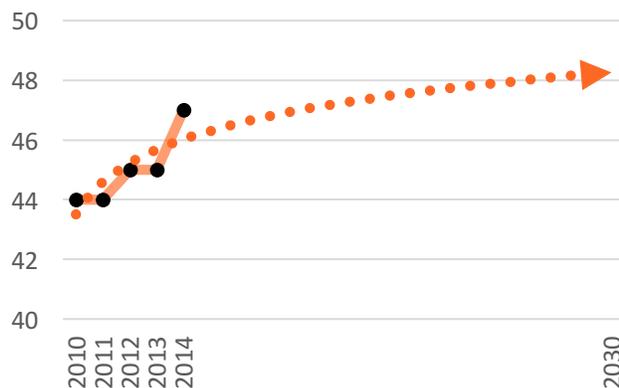
- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable sustainable and resilient infrastructure including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

GOAL 9 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Annual Hours of Delay per Auto Commuter

Baseline Measure	47 hours
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Central Maryland Transportation Alliance
Data Day Score	4/5

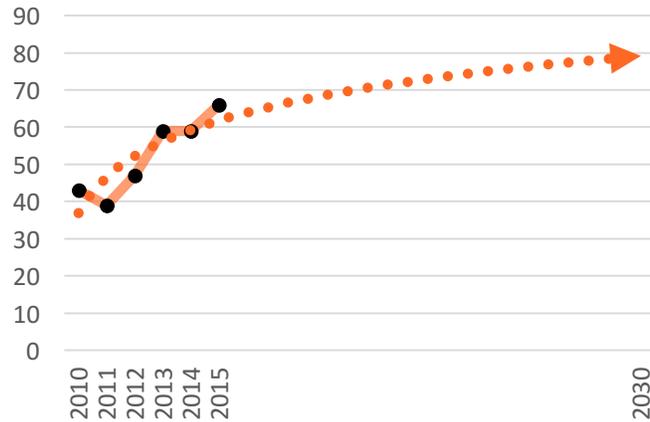
This indicator is calculated as the annual hours of delay per auto commuter measures the number of hours of travel delay an average car commuter experiences due to congestion per year. The more hours of delay, the greater the waste of time and energy resources.



Number of Utility Patent Grants

Baseline Measure	66
Baseline Year	2015
Source	US Patent and Trademark Office
Data Day Score	3/5

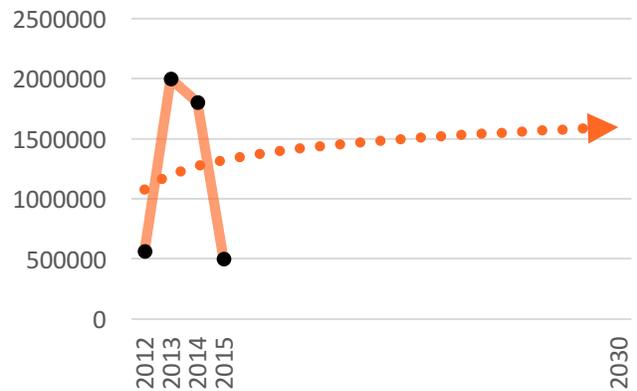
This indicator is calculated as the number of patents issued for the invention of a new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or a new and useful improvement thereof. The greater the number of patents the greater the likelihood of innovation.

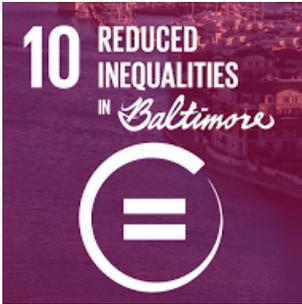


Total Value of City Innovation Fund Awards

Baseline Measure	\$500,000
Baseline Year	2015
Source	OutcomeStat, City of Baltimore
Data Day Score	4/5

This indicator is the total value of all Innovation Fund grants awarded each Fiscal Year by the city of Baltimore since the program's inception. The greater the fund amounts, the more the city is able to provide seed money for one-time investments that will lead to improved results, increased revenues, and/or reduced ongoing operating costs for City services.





REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES.

GOAL 10 GLOBAL TARGETS

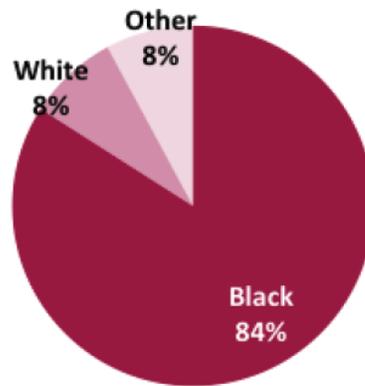
- 10.1 By 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard. 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

GOAL 10 PROPOSED TARGET INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Percent Children Living in Poverty, Disaggregated by Race

Baseline Year	2010
Source	American Community Survey
Data Day Score	5/5

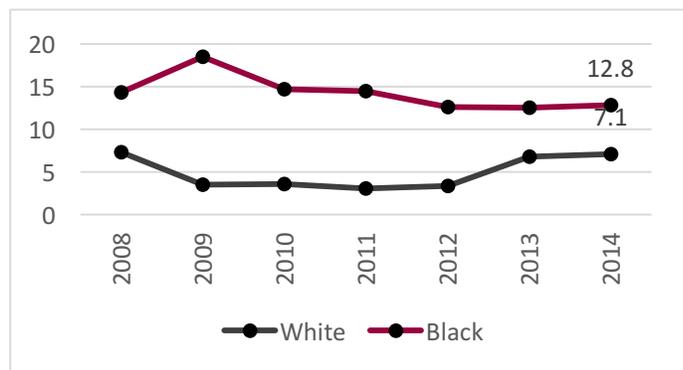
Children are the future of Baltimore. Children living at or below the federal poverty line have limited access to resources that can ensure healthy life outcomes.



Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Residents, Disaggregated by Race

Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	5/5

The number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births.

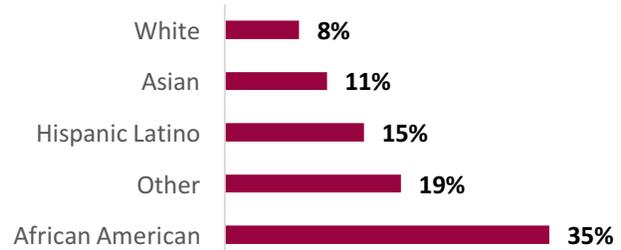


Percent Residents Living in Food Deserts, Disaggregated by Race

Baseline Year	2015
Source	Baltimore Food Policy Initiative
Data Day Score	5/5

A food desert is an area where:

- 1) The distance to a supermarket or supermarket alternative is more than 1/4 mile
- 2) The median household income is at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level,
- 3) Over 30% of households have no vehicle available, and
- 4) The average Healthy Food Availability Index score for all food stores is low.



Minority Owned Firms

Baseline Measure	57%
Baseline Year	2012
Source	US Census Bureau
Data Day Score	4/5

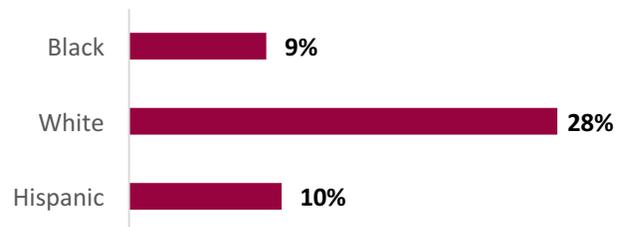
Percentage of firms owned by a minority individual in Baltimore.



Percent of Students Reaching Advanced or Proficient Levels on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in Reading at Grade 4, Disaggregated by Race

Baseline Year	SY 2015-2016
Source	Maryland State Department of Education
Data Day Score	4/5

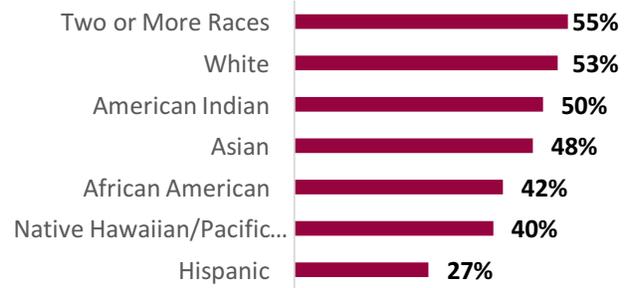
Reading proficiency by the end of grade 3 is essential for a student's continued learning, marking the transition between learning how to read and reading in order to learn.

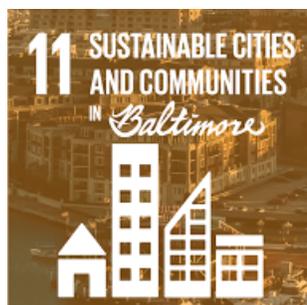


Percentage of Students Demonstrating Readiness on the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment, Disaggregated by Race

Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	5/5

The Kindergarten Readiness Assessment measures skills across four domains of learning – language/literacy, mathematics, social foundations, and physical development.





MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE.

GOAL 11 GLOBAL TARGETS

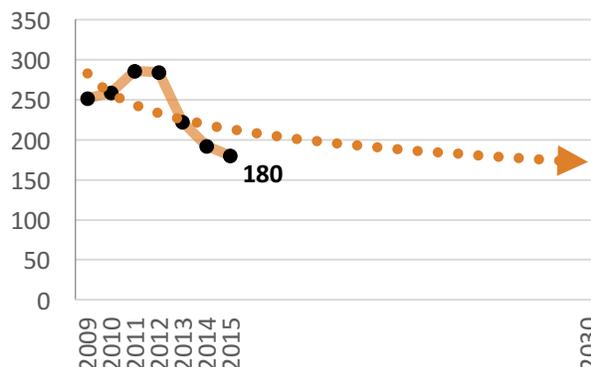
- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

GOAL 11 PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Number of Days with Air Quality Index "Good" (AQI)

Baseline Measure	180 days
Baseline Year	2015
Source	Baltimore Office of Sustainability
Data Day Score	3/5

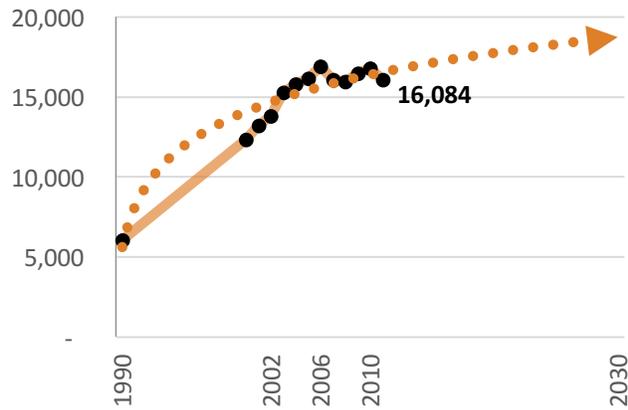
The indicator measures number of days per year that Baltimore has the AQI categorized as "good". The larger the number of days with AQI "good", the better air quality city residents enjoy.



Number of Vacant Buildings

Baseline Measure	16,084
Baseline Year	2011
Source	OutcomeStat, City of Baltimore
Data Day Score	4/5

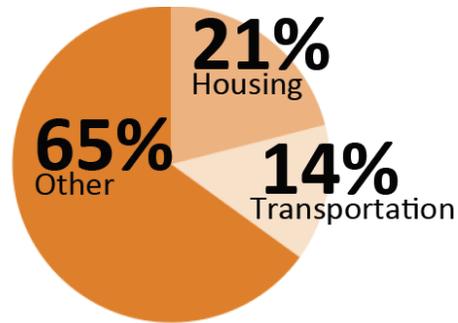
The indicator measures the percentage of residential properties that have been classified as being vacant and abandoned by the Baltimore City Department of Housing out of all properties. Properties are classified as being vacant and abandoned if: the property is not habitable and appears boarded up or open to the elements; the property was designated as being vacant prior to the current year and still remains vacant; and the property is a multi-family structure where all units are considered to be vacant.



Housing & Transportation Cost as a Percent of Income

Baseline Measure	35%
Baseline Year	2016
Source	Center for Neighborhood Technology
Data Day Score	5/5

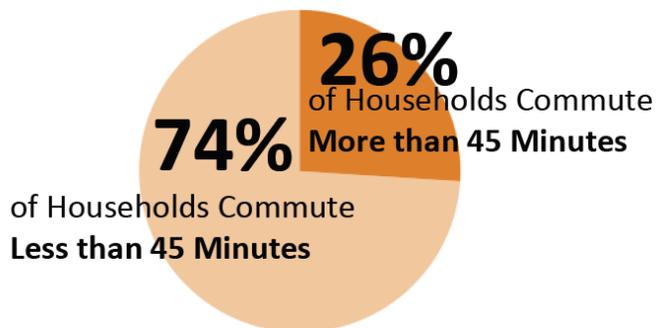
The indicator measures the share of a household's monthly income is spent on housing and transportation. The less households spend on housing and transportation, the less they have



Percent Households Commuting More than 45 Minutes to Work

Baseline Measure	26%
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Central Maryland Transportation Alliance
Data Day Score	4/5

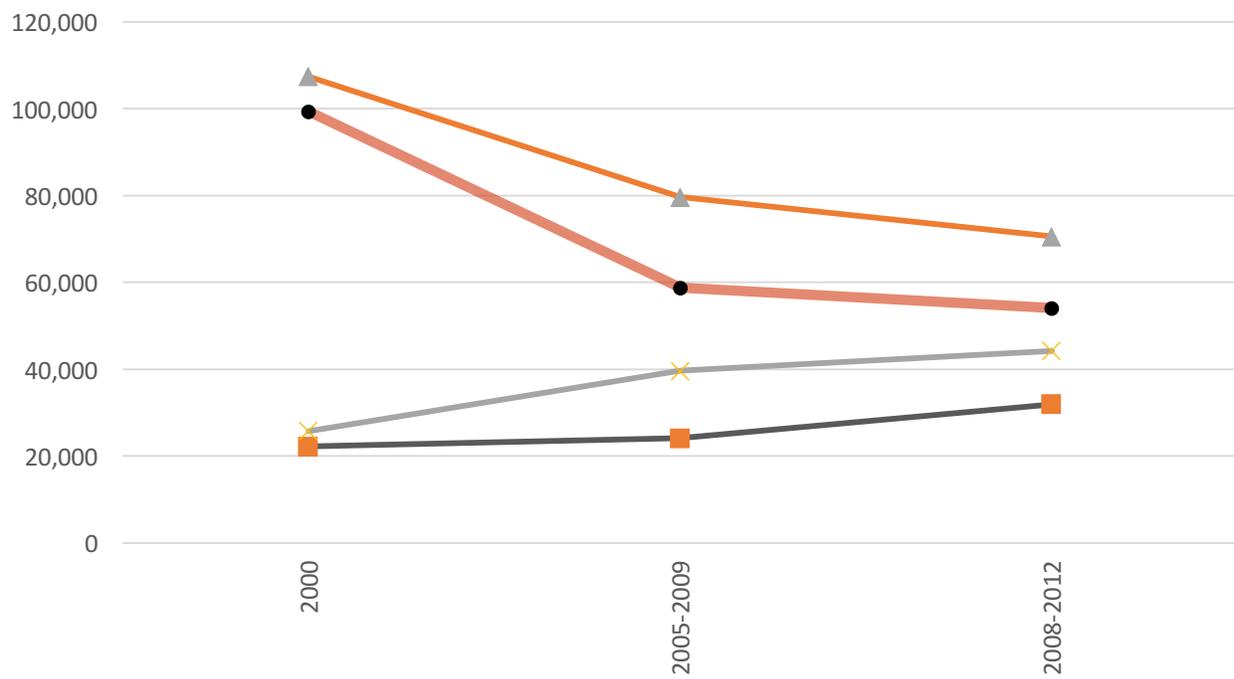
The indicator measures the percent of workers who commute at least 45 minutes one way to get to work. A strong correlation exists between neighborhoods in which a large percentage of workers commute at least 45 minutes and neighborhoods showing signs of distress such as unemployment, poverty and life expectancy.



Number of Affordable Housing Units

Baseline Measure	201,017 units
Baseline Year	2015
Source	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
Data Day Score	5/5

The indicator measures the number of housing units that are affordable for households of low and very low income groups, including for renters and owners.



- Number of Affordable Housing Units for Owners: Affordable to the Very Low Income
- Number of Affordable Housing Units for Owners: Affordable to Low Income
- ▲ Number of Affordable Housing Units for Renters: Affordable to the Very Low Income
- ✕ Number of Affordable Housing Units for Renters: Affordable to Low Income



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS.

GOAL 12 GLOBAL TARGETS

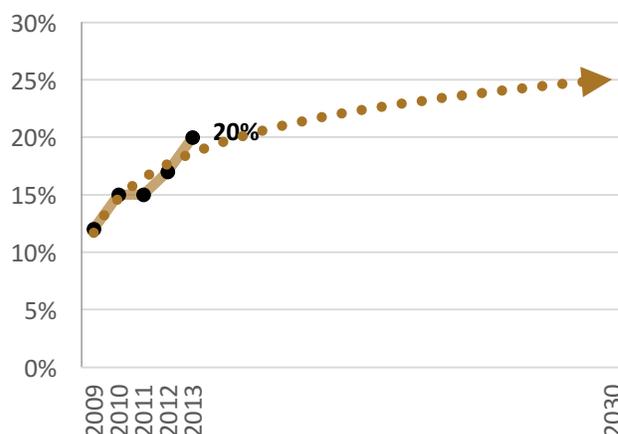
- 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

GOAL 12 PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Recycling Rate

Baseline Measure	20%
Baseline Year	2013
Source	OutcomeStat, City of Baltimore
Data Day Score	4/5

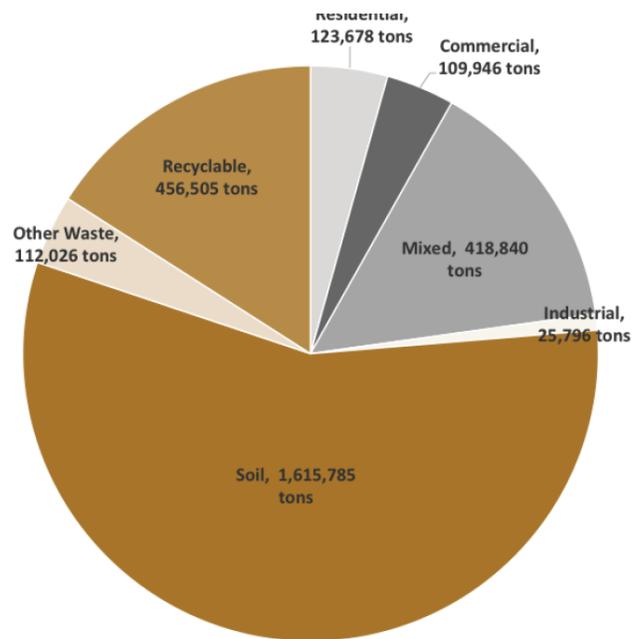
The recycling rate is calculated by dividing the tons of recycled materials (as defined by the Maryland Recycling Act) by tons of waste collected (as defined by the Maryland Recycling Act). The greater the recycling rate, the less the consumption of scarce resources.



Annual Waste Generation by Category

Baseline Measure	2,862,576 tons
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Department of Public Works, City of Baltimore
Data Day Score	4/5

The indicator is a measure of waste generated in Baltimore City in tons by category within one year. Reducing waste generation and increasing recycle and reuse are the most common methods to reduce landfill waste.





TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS.

GOAL 13 GLOBAL TARGETS

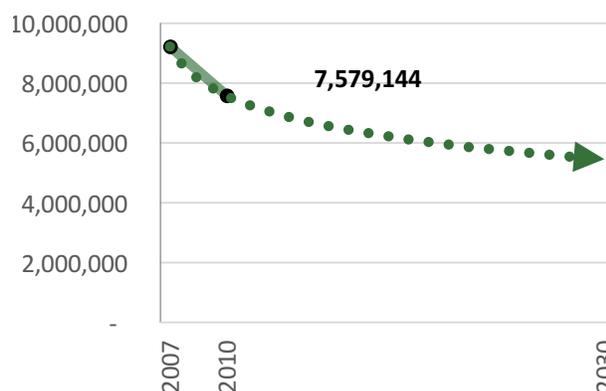
- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

GOAL 13 PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Baseline Measure	7,579,144 MT CO ₂ e metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents
Baseline Year	2010
Source	Baltimore City Office of Sustainability
Data Day Score	4/5

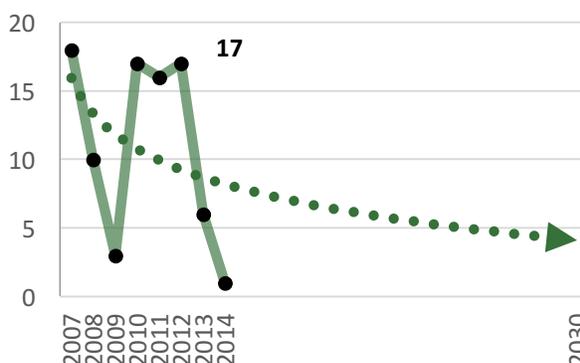
Gases include Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, and Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride. The lower the greenhouse gas emissions, the less Baltimore contributes to climate change.



Number of Excessive Heat Code Red Days

Baseline Measure	1
Baseline Year	2014
Source	Baltimore City Office of Sustainability
Data Day Score	3/5

Number of Excessive Heat Code Red Days measures the number of days with extremely high temperatures within one year. The fewer the code red days, the lower the risks to human health.





CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

GOAL 14 GLOBAL TARGETS

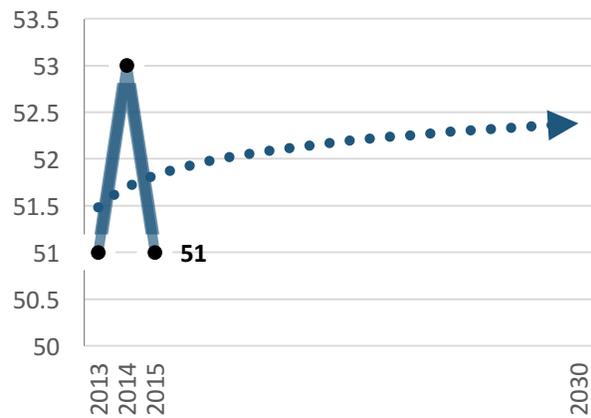
- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 14.2 By 2020 sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information.
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

GOAL 14 PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Baltimore Harbor Overall Water Health Score

Baseline Measure	51
Baseline Year	2015
Source	Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore
Data Day Score	5/5

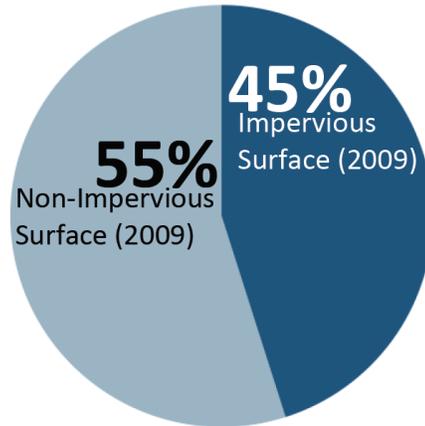
Baltimore Harbor Overall Water Health Score is an indicator of harbor water quality considering factors of fecal bacteria, chlorophyll, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, total nitrogen, and turbidity. A higher score indicates better harbor water quality.



Impervious Surface Ratio

Baseline Measure	45% impervious surfaces
Baseline Year	2009
Source	Department of Planning, City of Baltimore
Data Day Score	5/5

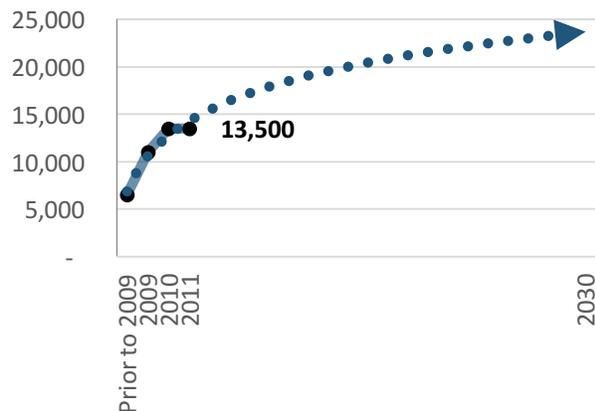
Impervious Surface Ratio measures the portion of a lot that is covered by impenetrable materials, and it is an indicator of development intensity. The higher the impervious surface ratio, the greater the adverse human impact on the water cycle.



Cumulative Stream Restoration Number

Baseline Measure	13,500
Baseline Year	2011
Source	Baltimore Office of Sustainability
Data Day Score	5/5

The indicator measures the total number of streams that have been restored. The greater the restoration, the greater the water quality in Baltimore streams.





PROTECT, RESTORE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS.

GOAL 15 GLOBAL TARGETS

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world.
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

GOAL 15 PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Tree Canopy Coverage Rate

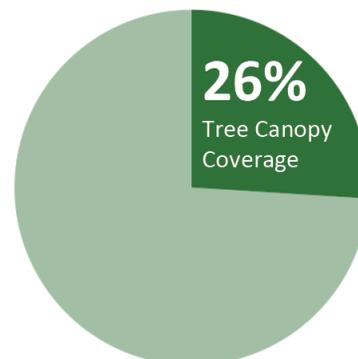
Baseline Measure	27%
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Baseline Year	2009
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Source	Baltimore Office of Sustainability
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Data Day Score	5/5
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The indicator measures the percentage of tree canopy of total land in the city. The greater the UTC, the more trees are able to intercept rainfall that would otherwise run off of paved surfaces, the less the urban heat island effect, and the more aesthetic and community benefits, including improved quality of life.



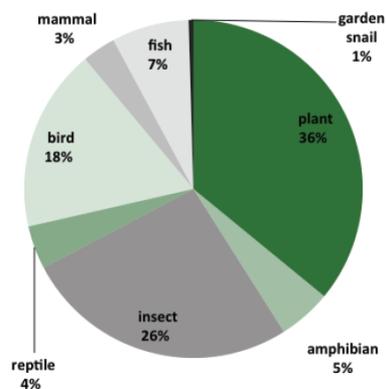
Number of Species Observed in BioBlitz

Baseline Year	2013
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Source	Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore
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Data Day Score	4/5
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The indicator measures the number of Species Observed in BioBlitz is an indication of plant and animal biodiversity. The larger the number is, the higher the biodiversity.



Number of Urban Agriculture Projects

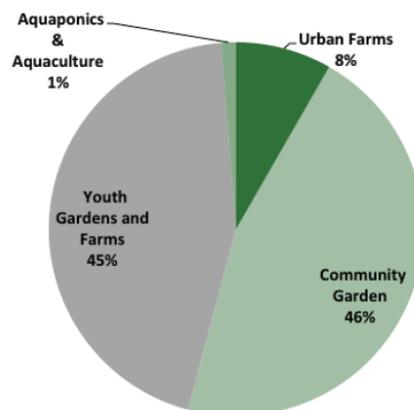
Baseline Measure	157
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Baseline Year	2015
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Source	Baltimore Office of Sustainability
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Data Day Score	4/5
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Number of Urban Agriculture Projects is the estimated number of current urban agriculture projects and existing City or community-based initiatives supporting each type of urban agriculture. Urban agriculture includes urban farms (both commercial and community), community gardens, youth gardens and farms, home & rooftop gardens, aquaponics & aquaculture, and other uses. The higher the number of projects, the more Baltimore residents can rely on locally produced food products.





PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS.

GOAL 16 GLOBAL TARGETS

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

GOAL 16 PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

Public Funding of Lawyers for Income Eligible Clients (Proposed)

Baseline Measure	-
Baseline Year	-
Source	TBD
Data Day Score	4/5

Cost is often a prohibitive factor restricting a person's access to legal representation. This indicator is intended to capture availability of affordable legal counsel. The SDG-ET is in the process of procuring data for this indicator.

Civil Legal Aid Attorney Ratio (Proposed)

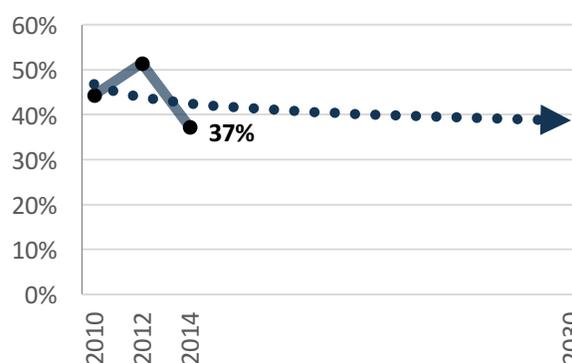
Baseline Measure	-
Baseline Year	-
Source	TBD
Data Day Score	4/5

To calculate this ratio, we will divide the number of full-time-equivalent civil legal aid attorneys employed in the state by the number of people in the state with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Percent Registered Voters Who Voted in the General Election

Baseline Measure	37.3%
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	3/5

The indicator measures the percentage of registered voters who voted in the last general election.



Length of Time in Jail Pretrial for Misdemeanor Offenses (Proposed)

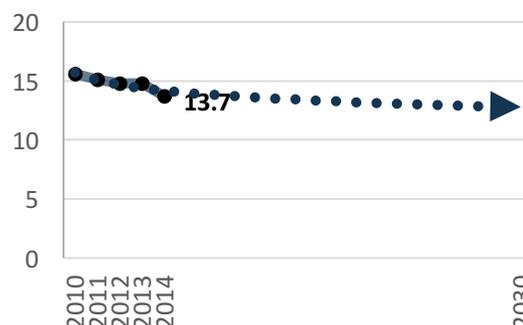
Baseline Measure	-
Baseline Year	-
Source	TBD
Data Day Score	4/5

Criminalization of poverty is a major problem. This indicator will track the prevalence of civil or misdemeanor cases that result in increased severity of legal consequences due to a defendant's inability to post bail or pay fines. The SDG-ET is in the process of procuring data for this indicator.

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents

Baseline Measure	13.7
Baseline Year	2014
Source	BNIA Vital Signs
Data Day Score	4/5

The violent crime rate measures the number of Part 1 crimes identified as being violent (homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery) that are reported to the Police Department.





STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

GOAL 17 GLOBAL TARGETS

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.
- 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

GOAL 17 PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR BALTIMORE

In lieu of tracking indicators for Goal 17, we have obtained official endorsements from organizations who support the Baltimore 2030 SDGs (See Appendix 5). A poster was provided at Baltimore Data Day where organizations could sign and declare their endorsement (see photo to right).

Official endorsers of the Baltimore SDGs are natural allies in future efforts to set targets, communicate the relevance to broad constituencies and implement strategies towards attainable goals, and could be utilized as the Baltimore SDG effort moves forward.



5. NEXT STEPS FOR SCI-BALTIMORE

Since October 2015, Baltimore stakeholders have made enormous strides in the effort to develop a strategy to localize the SDG agenda and to achieve these important goals in the City. Stakeholders have learned about the UN Sustainable Development Goals, explored how existing City plans and processes align with the SDGs and how to incorporate SDG targets into ongoing work in the city, and developed a set of indicators that can be used to set local targets and track progress toward achieving the SDGs in Baltimore. At the same time, these activities have expanded participants' general awareness of the interconnectedness of the 17 SDGs, and they have elevated opportunities for participating in the global initiative and accessing a range of partnerships that can support Baltimore's aspirations for sustainability.

The primary outputs of this process to date are documented in this report, including: (1) a stocktaking of current city plans and strategies and assessment of their alignment with the SDGs, (2) a list of relevant goals and proposed indicators that have been reviewed and refined by an active group of participants, and (3) the establishment of a group of community partners. In addition, the University of Baltimore has created a website for SCI-Baltimore, which will remain online and can be expanded as an online resource to share information on the SDG effort and the numerous development activities in the city that align with it (<http://www.ubalt.edu/about-ub/sustainable-cities/>).

5.1 SDG TARGET-SETTING FOR BALTIMORE

The project team has convened a series of discussions over the past year, which reviewed existing plans and goals, began to assess community needs and priorities, and considered measurements of success; and these lay the groundwork for establishing more comprehensive, quantifiable targets in Baltimore that align with the scope of the SDGs. To establish targets for each of the proposed indicators, which would be achieved by 2030, will require: (a) more detailed analysis of costs associated with achieving goals, (b) leadership and commitment to setting attainable targets, and (3) a communications strategy to celebrate improvements across all goals and targets. The City of Baltimore has established a performance-based and participatory budgeting process, and in 2015 launched OutcomeStat (<https://outcomestat.baltimorecity.gov/>), a decision-making tool that aligns City resources from all sectors to enable City government and partners to build and sustain the best possible quality of life for Baltimoreans. To enable the City of Baltimore to quickly and actively engage in the continuation of SCI-Baltimore, many of the OutcomeStat's 23 measurable indicators have been included in the proposed Baltimore SDGs. In addition, Baltimore is receiving technical assistance through Bloomberg Philanthropies What Works Cities in order to development a focused data effort on economic growth, which is aligned with SDG #8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all". And ultimately, with the transition to a new city administration, the existing work should be continued to identify 5-year targets for each indicator and action plans to help reach those targets. And also, official endorsers of the Baltimore SDGs are natural allies in future efforts to set these targets, communicate the relevance to broad constituences and implement strategies towards attainable goals.

5.2 ONGOING ACTIVITIES TO LOCALIZE THE SDGS IN BALTIMORE

To continue to track and implement the SDGs in Baltimore, several collaborations with sustainable development activities in the city have already taken root. These are summarized below:

5.2.1 UPDATE OF THE BALTIMORE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN—OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY

The City's current sustainability plan was adopted in 2009, and although it was an excellent plan for the time, much has changed around the nation and in our communities over the last seven years. The new plan requires concrete metrics, a broader definition of what sustainability means, and greater attention paid to issues of equity and inclusion. The Office of Sustainability is committed to linking the strategies and concepts that emerge from the planning process (outlined below) to the appropriate SDGs. Additionally, as the Sustainability Plan will also utilize the STAR rating system, it is the first example of a city strategy that merges this well-known nationally-used sustainability framework with the global SDG agenda. BNIA staff will continue to be available to help advise the Office of Sustainability on these linkages as the plan is developed over the course of 2016. The Sustainability Plan will be launched in December 2016.



Sustainability Planning Process Timeline (2016):

- April-May – Sustainability Ambassador recruitment and trainings
- June-August – Community outreach and information gathering by Sustainability Ambassadors
- September-December – Community meetings and feedback on draft plan
- January 2017 – Adoption of Sustainability Plan

5.2.2 BALTIMORE 2030—EMPOWERED COMMUNITY NETWORK

Baltimore 2030 is a collaborative of organizations that began in response to the civil unrest that erupted in the City in 2015. The purpose of Baltimore 2030 is to: (1) create a vision for the future of the City through the engagement of a range of community leaders and organizations, (2) share analysis on key issues that need to be addressed from a community perspective, and (3) establish action steps that can be taken by a full range of actors in order to build a more just and equitable future for all Baltimoreans. Baltimore 2030 will promote a collaborative network of existing and emerging community leaders across Baltimore City who can champion this effort and support these activities. Community leaders include but are not limited to: community associations, grassroots organizers, city-wide supporting organizations, identity based organizations, faith leaders, and perhaps most importantly, informal leaders and go-to people in the community. Many organizations that participated in SCI-Baltimore consultative activities over the past year are also Baltimore 2030 “participating partners” (see list below). As Baltimore 2030’s objectives and approach align closely with those of the SDG agenda, the initiative and its partners aim to establish promote community-empowered philanthropy that sustainably builds capacity and strengthens leadership in neighborhoods to achieve community-based goals.

Baltimore 2030 participating partners thus far include:

- Associated Black Charities
- Association of Baltimore Area Grantmakers
- Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance, United Nations Baltimore SCI/USA
- Black Mental Health Alliance
- CAPSOC (Creating a Profound Sense of Community)
- Center for Urban Families
- Citizens Housing and Planning Agency (CPHA)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Equity Matters
- Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle
- Maryland Nonprofits
- NAACP - Baltimore
- OneBaltimore

5.2.3 NEW LOCAL INDICATORS FOR SDG#16—MARYLAND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

COMMISSION

The Access to Justice Commission is an independent entity that promotes legal awareness, equal access to justice, and fair outcomes for all Marylanders who encounter the civil justice system. The commission is focused on SDG Goal #16 and helped convene the City’s Justice Indicators Roundtable to discuss methods for measuring and tracking progress towards a more just and equitable city. These discussions produce several proposed measures that would promote SDG #16 targets that are critical to achieving progress in Baltimore. However, some requisite data is not yet publicly available for calculating and monitoring these indicators. The proposed indicators are as follows:



1. **State/Local Public Funding for Legal Aid for Eligible Clients:** Cost is often a prohibitive factor restricting a person's access to legal representation. This indicator is intended to capture availability of affordable legal counsel. Maryland Access to Justice Commission is in the process of procuring data to calculate this indicator.
2. **Length of Time in Jail Pretrial for Misdemeanor Offenses:** Criminalization of poverty is a major problem. This indicator will track the prevalence of civil or misdemeanor cases that result in increased severity of legal consequences due to a defendant's inability to post bail or pay fines. BNIA is in the process of working with the State's Attorney's office to calculate this indicator.
3. **Civil Legal Aid Attorney Ratio:** In collaboration with the Baltimore Justice Indicators Roundtable, the requisite data for this new indicator will need to be acquired for Baltimore. To calculate this ratio, the number of full-time-equivalent civil legal aid attorneys employed in Baltimore would be divided by the number of people in the state with incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

5.2.4 NEW LOCAL INDICATORS FOR SDG#1 AND SDG#3—BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS ALLIANCE

In addition to the indicators proposed to be calculated for Goal #16 (noted above), two other key indicators require dedicated resources to be calculated for Baltimore. These indicators were identified through consultations with the SDG-ET and working groups and the Listening-to-the-Listening effort. The Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance seeks to continue this work in the development of these critical indicators, which are needed to adequately track Baltimore's SDGs. Proposed indicators are as follows:

- **Percent of Residents Earning a Living Wage:** A living wage is the hourly wage a wage that is high enough to maintain a normal standard of living. In 2016, the living wage for a single adult in Baltimore is \$12.33. The percentage of residents by household type earning a living wage can be calculated using methodology established by MIT and the Brookings Institution. This indicator is relevant to setting and tracking SDG#1 targets for Baltimore.
- **Life Expectancy by Race—**Life expectancy (the average number of years a newborn can expect to live), assuming he or she experiences the currently prevailing rates of death through their lifespan, would be the premier indicator for tracking the health of Baltimore residents. BNIA-JFI works with the Baltimore City Health Department to calculate life expectancy by neighborhood and will work to disaggregate this data by race. This indicator is relevant to setting and tracking SDG#3 targets for Baltimore.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 | Existing Plans and Indicators

**BALTIMORE'S PROMISE**

Baltimore's Promise (<http://www.baltimorespromise.org/>) is a city-wide collaborative, composed of public, business, higher education, nonprofit and philanthropic leaders that serves as a catalyst for organizing efforts and resources around a shared community vision that all Baltimore City youth will travel a safe, healthy, and successful educational path from cradle to career.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #4: Children enter kindergarten ready to succeed in school.
- Goal #4: Children and youth achieve at grade level or above in school.
- Goal #4 & Goal #8: Youth graduate from high school prepared for the next step without remediation.
- Goal #4 & Goal #8: Youth earn quality post-secondary credentials or receive training and are career ready.

BALTIMORE CITY CAMPAIGN FOR GRADE LEVEL READING

The Baltimore City Campaign for Grade Level Reading (GLR; <http://www.gradelevelreadingbaltimore.org/>) is a Coalition of nearly 90 public agencies, funders, non-profit organizations, community leaders, and other key stakeholders that aims to ensure all Baltimore City public school students are reading well by the end of 3rd grade.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #4: Ensure all Baltimore City public school students are reading well by the end of 3rd grade.

BALTIMORE CASH CAMPAIGN

The Baltimore CASH Campaign (<http://www.baltimorecashcampaign.org/>) was formed in the fall of 2001 to employ strategies to help working families in Baltimore maximize their financial opportunities and resources. The campaign is the work of a coalition that includes foundations, nonprofits, community-based organizations, workforce development agencies, Baltimore City government, the Internal Revenue Service, and hundreds of volunteers. The campaign focuses on “making work pay” by leveraging the tax code as a gateway to financial services for working families.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #1: Provide financial services to working families.



BALTIMORE CITY SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The Baltimore City Sustainability Plan (<http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/plans/sustainability-plan/>), adopted as a City Council Ordinance on March 2, 2009, was developed as a direct result of the vision, hard work, and creativity of over 1,000 Baltimore citizens and organizations. The Plan offers a broad, community-responsive sustainability agenda that articulates the type of community Baltimore wants to be – a community that invests in the quality of life of its people, the health and resilience of its environment, and the long-term success of its economy.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #2: Establish Baltimore as a leader in sustainable, local food systems.
- Goal #2: Increase percentage of land under cultivation for agricultural purposes.
- Goal #8: Make Baltimore a center for green business.
- Goal #11: Improve public transit services.
- Goal #11: Make Baltimore bicycle and pedestrian friendly.
- Goal #11: Eliminate litter throughout the City.
- Goal #11: Provide safe, well-maintained public recreational space within 1/4 mile of all residents.
- Goal #11: Improve Baltimore’s air quality and eliminate Code Red days.
- Goal #12: Minimize the production of waste.
- Goal #12: Maximize reuse and recycling of materials.
- Goal #13: Reduce Baltimore’s greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2015
- Goal #13: Raise the environmental awareness of the Baltimore community.
- Goal #14: Ensure that Baltimore water bodies are fishable and swimmable.
- Goal #15: Double Baltimore’s Tree Canopy by 2037.
- Goal #15: Protect Baltimore’s ecology and biodiversity.

BALTIMORE FOOD POLICY INITIATIVE



The Baltimore Food Policy Initiative (BFPI; <http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/projects/baltimore-food-policy-initiative/>) is an inter-governmental collaboration with the Department of Planning, Baltimore Office of Sustainability, Baltimore Development Corporation and the Baltimore City Health Department. The goal of BFPI is to increase access to healthy and affordable foods in Baltimore City food deserts. BFPI is doing this through a holistic and comprehensive food systems approach.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #2: Increase access to healthy and affordable foods in food deserts.



BALTIMORE WORKFORCE FUNDERS COLLABORATIVE

The Baltimore Workforce Funders Collaborative (BWFC; <http://www.abagrantmakers.org/?page=bwfc>) is a public/private partnership dedicated to advancing the labor market prospects of unemployed and underemployed Baltimore City residents while meeting the needs of our region's employers for a skilled workforce.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #8: Youth are career ready.
- Goal #8: Industry linked workforce training.

CENTRAL MD TRANSPORTATION ALLIANCE'S TRANSPORTATION REPORT CARD



Each of the Transportation Alliance's priority initiatives furthers the organization's mission to improve and expand transportation options for the citizens and businesses of Central Maryland. Achieving this mission will require a dedication to seeing that long-term solutions are implemented such as continued funding for transportation projects and construction of the Red Line. At the same time, the Transportation Alliance is committed to finding opportunities to make near-term improvements, including significant improvement and expansion of the MARC commuter rail service. The Transportation Alliance has published a "report card" (<http://www.cmtalliance.org/reportcard/>) to analyze these conditions and provide outlines a strategy for increasing economic and social benefits in the City through transportation improvements.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #9: Improve public transportation services.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN



In 2012, the Baltimore Office of Sustainability, utilizing federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding, embarked on a process to create a Climate Action Plan for the City of Baltimore (<http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/plans/climate-action-plan/>). The process included the creation of a 22 member Climate Action Plan Advisory Committee, as well as working groups for Building Energy, Land Use & Transportation, Growing a Green City, and Adaptation. These working groups developed emission reduction goals and strategies that are relevant, and feasible to implement within the City.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #6: Improve water efficiency.
- Goal #6: Integrate resiliency, redundancy, and structural stability into the City's drinking and water system to ensure safe and reliable water storage and distribution.
- Goal #12: Divert waste from landfills.



COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Baltimore has tremendous potential for economic growth, and in order to identify pathways to these opportunities, the City completed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS; <http://baltimoredevelopment.com/resources/ceds/>) to help guide development over the next few years. The CEDS report provides a snapshot of where we are, a blueprint for where we can go and a proposed path to follow to further the growth of our economy. The report will be used by agencies throughout the city to implement the objectives that support future economic development for Baltimore.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #8: Focus economic development efforts on six key industry sectors.
- Goal #8: Foster economic inclusion.



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND PLANNING PROJECT

Created in 2013, the Disaster Preparedness and Planning Project Plan (<http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/plans/disaster-preparedness-plan/>) develops a unified approach to hazard mitigation and climate adaptation. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires every local jurisdiction to adopt an All Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP). Dp3 was created as a manner to address existing hazards while simultaneously preparing for those predicted by climate change.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #2: Increase Baltimore's food security.
- Goal #7: Reduce Baltimore's energy use by 15% by 2015.
- Goal #7: Promote generation of renewable energy.
- Goal #7: Increase energy conservation efforts.
- Goal #9: Protect and enhance the resiliency and redundancy of electricity system.
- Goal #9: Integrate climate change into transportation design, building & maintenance.
- Goal #9: Enhance the resiliency of the City's waterfront to better adapt to impacts from hazard events and climate change.
- Goal #9: Increase the resilience of all wastewater systems and protect them from current and projected extreme weather events.
- Goal #9: Integrate resiliency, redundancy, and structural stability into the City's drinking and water system to ensure safe and reliable water storage and distribution.
- Goal #9: Enhance and expand stormwater infrastructure and systems.
- Goal #9: Evaluate and improve resiliency of communication systems that are in place for sudden extreme weather events.
- Goal #11: Develop a Hazard Awareness Program.
- Goal #13: Integrate climate change and natural hazards planning into all City and community plans.
- Goal #14: Increase and enhance the resilience and health of Baltimore's urban forest.





HEALTHY BALTIMORE 2015

Healthy Baltimore 2015 (<http://health.baltimorecity.gov/healthy-baltimore-2015>) is Baltimore City's comprehensive health policy agenda, articulating priority areas and indicators for action. This plan highlights areas where the greatest impact on reducing morbidity and mortality and improving the quality of life for City residents can be realized.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #2: Decrease inequities in supermarket access by 15%.
- Goal #3: Decrease rate of infant mortality by 10%.
- Goal #3: Decrease cases of STDs by 25%.
- Goal #3: Decrease rate of cardiovascular disease by 10%.
- Goal #3: Decrease rate of juvenile homicide & non-fatal shooting victims by 30%.
- Goal #3: Decrease rate of alcohol & drug-related hospital admissions by 10%.
- Goal #3: Decrease teen birth rate by 20%.
- Goal #4: Increase percent of school readiness by 15%.

HEALTHY HARBOR PLAN

In 2010, the Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore, Inc. unveiled its Healthy Harbor Initiative (<http://baltimorewaterfront.com/healthy-harbor/healthy-harbor-plan/>) with a goal of making the Harbor swimmable and fishable by 2020. Included in the Initiative are pilot projects to help improve water quality and help educate the public about the Harbor's health. To reach the swimmable and fishable goal, the Waterfront Partnership initiated the development of a very specific plan of action for restoration.



Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #14: Ensure that the Inner Harbor is swimmable and fishable.

JOURNEY HOME BALTIMORE

The Journey Home (<http://www.journeyhomebaltimore.org/>), originally released in 2008, is Baltimore's plan to end homelessness. Preventing and ending homelessness requires a commitment to long-term, universal solutions to homelessness through policy change, the redirection of resources, new investments in evidence-based practices, data-driven planning, and sustained collaboration from all community stakeholders.



Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #1: Ensure that people have sufficient incomes and employment opportunities.
- Goal #8: Ensure people have sufficient incomes and employment opportunities.
- Goal #11: Increase the supply of affordable housing.

MARYLAND ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION

The renewed Access to Justice Commission (<http://www.mdaccesstojustice.org/>) is an independent entity that will drive systemic change and pave the way for legal awareness, equal access, fair outcomes and just laws for every Marylander who encounters the civil justice



system. At the time when this assessment was conducted the Access to Justice Commission did not have an established “plan” or “strategy” document that could be assessed to determine SDG alignment. The Commission, however, is a key champion for SDG #16, and therefore is referenced here to ensure continued follow-up in that area.



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ANNUAL ATTAINMENT REPORT

Efficiently managing the State’s transportation system requires tracking where the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) invests its time and financial resources - and measuring the results of those investments (http://www.mdot.maryland.gov/Office_of_Planning_and_Capital_Programming/Plans_Programs_Reports/Index.html). The performance of Maryland’s transportation system is reported through the Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance (AR), that is published annually along with the Maryland Transportation Plan (MTP), the State’s transportation long range policy and planning document, and the Consolidated Transportation Program (CTP), the State’s six-year budget for transportation projects, as the State Report on Transportation.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #9: Increase access to adequate public transportation.

MARYLAND PORT ADMINISTRATION: ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY

The Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (http://www.mpa.maryland.gov/greenport/projectFiles/MPAEnvirStrategy_Fnl.pdf) of the Maryland Port Administration (MPA) is a roadmap for meeting the agency’s environmental responsibilities in the areas of air quality, water quality and land, and energy consumption and production systems. The strategy includes voluntary goals for continuous improvement. The plan builds on the MPA’s existing record of environmental stewardship through progressive practices, policies, and active engagement with port users, employees, communities, and cargo owners. It is a strategy that outlines preliminary data requirements to monitor and evaluate progress in implementation.



ONE BALTIMORE FOR JOBS INITIATIVE

The Baltimore City Mayor’s Office of Employment Development (MOED) and DLLR have been awarded a two-year \$5 million Demonstration Grant from the U.S. Department of Labor to develop innovative job training strategies and work opportunities for at-risk youth and young adults in Baltimore through the One Baltimore for Jobs initiative (<http://moed.baltimorecity.gov/one-baltimore-jobs>). The initiative will target unemployed individuals in predominantly African-American, low-income neighborhoods in Baltimore City, with an emphasis on areas hard hit by damage caused by the civil unrest of April 27th, 2015.



Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #8: Youth are career ready.
- Goal #8: Industry linked workforce training.

OUTCOMESTAT



Through OutcomeStat (<http://outcomestat.baltimorecity.gov/>), the City of Baltimore publishes 23 measurable indicators organized within each of the mayor's seven priority outcomes. These indicators reflect our City's greatest challenges. Using OutcomeStat, the City of Baltimore:

- Creates a strategic plan structured around the Mayor's priority outcomes and indicators.
- Better aligns existing performance management systems in a way that ensures consist priorities and measures, builds on existing frameworks, and keeps Baltimore at the forefront of innovation in government.
- Engages the City's many community stakeholders and partners in an ongoing, collaborative process toward achieving population-level results.
- Identifies multi-year targets for each of the priority outcome indicators, and an action plan to help the City reach those targets.
- Increases opportunities for citizen participation in the City's strategic planning and decision making processes.

PUBLIC SAFETY: A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT



The City of Baltimore has struggled for decades with violent crime and other social disorder that creates an atmosphere of fear in many of its historic neighborhoods. The Baltimore Police Department today faces numerous challenges, including an unacceptably high level of violent crime and a need to improve policing services during a time of fiscal restraint. This Strategic Plan (<http://docplayer.net/22049103-Public-safety-in-the-city-of-baltimore-a-strategic-plan-for-improvement.html>) details the steps that the department will undertake over the next five years to reduce crime, improve service, increase efficiency, redouble community engagement, and provide for the highest standards of accountability and ethical integrity.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #16: Reduce crime throughout the City.
- Goal #16: Develop and maintain relationships of trust with all members of the Baltimore community and work collaboratively with other organizations to solve community problems.
- Goal #16: Bolster support systems to strengthen data quality and improve information sharing to provide actionable and timely intelligence and support field operations.



THE MARYLAND HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE

The Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (<http://www.mdhumantrafficking.org/>) is the state's primary organization that works to prevent trafficking, protect victims by providing them with the services they need, prosecute traffickers, and partner with a variety of organizations to eradicate the scourge of human trafficking from our communities.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #5: Combat human trafficking through prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships.

TREEBALTIMORE



TreeBaltimore (<https://www.google.com/search?q=TreeBaltimore&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8>) strives to increase the urban tree canopy through the establishment, management and preservation of trees. To reach our goal of 40% tree canopy cover by 2037, we partner with individual homeowners as well as communities, schools, and businesses. TreeBaltimore is a mayoral initiative led by the Baltimore City of Recreation and Parks in partnership with Blue Water Baltimore, the Parks & People Foundation, Baltimore Tree Trust and the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay.

Relevant Goals and Indicators

- Goal #14: Increase tree canopy cover in Baltimore



Office of
University Relations

1420 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD 21201-5779

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f: 410.837.6168
www.ubalt.edu

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nov. 7, 2015

410.837.5739

Contact: Chris Hart

chart@ubalt.edu

USA Sustainable Cities Initiative Launches in Baltimore, with UB Named as Lead University Partner

Part of a Global Effort to Achieve Newly Adopted Sustainable Development Goals

The University of Baltimore, its College of Public Affairs and the Jacob France Institute in its Merrick School of Business will serve as lead university partner to facilitate a process that articulates Baltimore's strategies and goals in support of sustainable development.

Baltimore has been selected as a model city for the new USA Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI). This project, led by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Climate Nexus, brings together academic institutions and key stakeholders to support the UN's newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a series of global aspirations and priorities designed to take on major sustainable development challenges.

UB serves Baltimore as an [Anchor Institution](#), a regional steward and an integral partner in the culture, commerce and future development of Baltimore and the region. The University's role, as established by SDSN, will be to provide support and guidance as the city expands its capabilities regarding sustainable development.

Last September, world leaders gathered at the UN in New York to adopt 17 SDGs that articulate these challenges and map out a way forward. The list of priorities reflects an evolution in the definition of sustainable development, one that captures a holistic approach across three pillars: economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

Jeffrey Sachs, special advisor to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and director of SDSN, believes Baltimore can serve as a trailblazer in demonstrating how the SDGs could work for cities in the United States, and the importance of addressing social issues, such as race and class and poverty alleviation, along with economic ones.

"I am thrilled to be working with Baltimore and its citizens to build on past successes, to find new, innovative solutions to persistent development challenges, and to support Baltimore to become a leader in the world of sustainable development," Sachs said.

"This initiative reflects the University of Baltimore's continued commitment to improving Baltimore, and I'm pleased to see involvement by faculty from across the university," said **Kurt L. Schmoke**, president of UB.



President Obama has voiced strong support for the Sustainable Development Goals, calling them “one of the smartest investments we can make in our own future.” By serving as a model city, Baltimore has the opportunity to showcase the value of the SDGs, producing measurable sustainable development targets that can be monitored and evaluated into the future. As a sustainability champion and early actor on the SDGs, Baltimore will demonstrate key leadership in the age of sustainable development.

For the first time in human history, more than half of the global population lives in urban areas and this number will continue to grow. Tokyo’s population exceeds that of Canada, while Mexico City’s population of 19 million is nearly equal to that of Australia. Cities, now more than ever, must be epicenters of environmental stewardship and social responsibility.

With USA-SCI, the SDSN and Climate Nexus have initiated USA-SCI to support the technical process of developing long-term SDG-based strategies in select US cities. These cities will be global pioneers—the first to develop SDG-based city-level development strategies that will serve as a model for other urban areas worldwide.

UB’s efforts in the USA-SCI initiative in Baltimore will be led by [Ivan Sascha Sheehan](#), associate professor and director of the M.S. in Negotiations and Conflict Management program in the College of Public Affairs, and [Seema Iyer](#), associate director of the Jacob France Institute and research assistant professor in the Merrick School of Business. UB will collaborate with University of Maryland National Center for Smart Growth and Communities Without Boundaries International.

Learn more about the [College of Public Affairs](#).

Learn more about the [Jacob France Institute](#) and the [Merrick School of Business](#).

The University of Baltimore is a member of the University System of Maryland and comprises the College of Public Affairs, the Merrick School of Business, the UB School of Law and the Yale Gordon College of Arts and Sciences.

About the Sustainable Development Solutions Network: The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) was commissioned by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2012 to mobilize scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector to support practical problem solving for sustainable development at local, national, and global scales. The SDSN operates national and regional networks of knowledge institutions, solution-focused thematic networks, and is building SDSNedu, an online university for sustainable development.

About Climate Nexus: Climate Nexus is a strategic communications group dedicated to highlighting the wide-ranging impacts of climate change and clean energy solutions in the United States.

About University of Maryland National Center for Smart Growth: Located at the University of Maryland, College Park, the National Center for Smart Growth is a non-partisan center for research and leadership training on smart growth and related land use issues in Maryland, in metropolitan regions around the nation, and in Asia and Europe. The mission of the center is to bring the diverse resources of the University of Maryland and a network of national experts to bear on issues related to land use and the environment, transportation and public health, housing and community development, and international urban development.



Appendix 3 | Baltimore SDG Letters of Endorsement


THE BALTIMORE GOALS
 For Sustainable Development

RE: Letter of Endorsement
Background on the Process

In November 2016, Baltimore was selected as a model city for the new USA Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI). This project, led by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), brings together academic institutions and key stakeholders to support the UN's newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a series of global aspirations and priorities designed to take on major sustainable development challenges. The University of Baltimore, in partnership with the National Center for Smart Growth and Communities Without Boundaries, have been facilitating a process that articulates Baltimore's strategies and goals in support of sustainable development. Through substantive input from an executive team and working group members who have provided general knowledge of sustainable development strategies and data, the process is now ready for all stakeholders in Baltimore to identify which SDGs can be endorsed to ensure sustainable development for Baltimore.

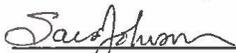
What does it mean to endorse an SDG for Baltimore?

Your endorsement of 1 or more SDGs implies the following:

1. You have been adequately briefed and understand what the SDG involves including how local priorities are aligned with global issues
2. The key indicators identified for the SDG reflect outcomes that your organization's current or prospective practices are influencing
3. The SDG represents a core value of your organization's mission and you are/will be actively working to achieve the goal

Endorsement

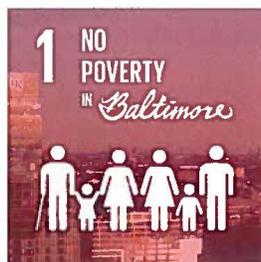
Sara Johnson, Director
 Baltimore CASH Campaign



 Signed Name

6/20/16

 Date

Which SDG?


To Whom it May Concern:

RE: Letter of Endorsement



THE BALTIMORE GOALS
For Sustainable Development

Background on the Process

In November 2016, Baltimore was selected as a model city for the new USA Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI). This project, led by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), brings together academic institutions and key stakeholders to support the UN's newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a series of global aspirations and priorities designed to take on major sustainable development challenges. The University of Baltimore, in partnership with the National Center for Smart Growth and Communities Without Boundaries, have been facilitating a process that articulates Baltimore's strategies and goals in support of sustainable

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3. The SDG represents a core value of your organization's mission and you are/will be actively working to achieve the goal

Signature

Signed Name

Brian Levine

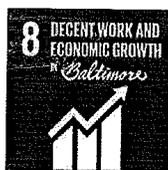
Print Name

The Greater Baltimore Committee

Name of Organization

July 20, 2016

Date





THE BALTIMORE GOALS

For Sustainable Development

RE: Letter of Endorsement

Background on the Process

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Signature

Saundra Bond / 211 United Way *Saundra Bond* 6/30/16
 Print Name/Affiliation Signed Name Date

Which SDG? (1 or more)—Add in Icon Goal 1 Ending Poverty

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B2lRQUEXB4PkUFAYQVNJR20wR28&usp=sharing>



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Transit Union, Local 1300

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Executive Director, BWI Business
Partnership, Inc.

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President and CEO, Economic Alliance of
Greater Baltimore

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Laurie Schwartz
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Jane Shaab
Executive Director UM BioPark, University of
Maryland, Baltimore

Greg Smith
Associate Director of Transportation
Services, The Johns Hopkins University

Scot Spencer
Assoc. Dir. for Advocacy & Influence, The
Annie E. Casey Foundation

C. William "Bill" Struever
Managing Director, Cross Street Partners

H. Walter Townshend, III
President and CEO, Baltimore Washington
Corridor Chamber

Thomas E. Wilcox
President and CEO, Baltimore Community
Foundation



Transportation Alliance

July 5, 2016

To Whom it May Concern:

RE: Letter of Endorsement



Background on the Process

In November 2016, Baltimore was selected as a model city for the new USA Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI). This project, led by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), brings together academic institutions and key stakeholders to support the UN's newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a series of global aspirations and priorities designed to take on major sustainable development challenges. The University of Baltimore, in partnership with the National Center for Smart Growth and Communities Without Boundaries, have been [facilitating a process that articulates Baltimore's strategies and goals](#) in support of sustainable development. Through substantive input from an executive team and working group members who have provided general knowledge of sustainable development strategies and data, the process is now ready for all stakeholders in Baltimore to identify which SDGs can be endorsed to ensure sustainable development for Baltimore.

What does it mean to Endorse an SDG for Baltimore?

Your endorsement of 1 or more SDGs implies the following:

1. You have been adequately briefed and understand what the SDG involves including how local priorities are aligned with global issues
2. The key indicators identified for the SDG reflect outcomes that your organization's current or prospective practices are influencing
3. The SDG represents a core value of your organization's mission and you are/will be actively working to achieve the goal

Sincerely,

Brian O'Malley
President & CEO

Central Maryland Transportation Alliance | 2 East Read Street, Baltimore MD 21202 |
www.cmtalliance.org | (410) 332-4172



P: 443.873.6000 | F: 667.309.6631
 Village of Cross Keys | Village Square 1
 Suite 177 | Baltimore, MD 21210

**BALTIMORE'S
 PROMISE**

Every Child. Infinite Possibilities.

July 8, 2016

Dr. Seema Iyer
 SDG Baltimore Coordinating Team
 Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance-Jacob France Institute
 University of Baltimore
 1420 North Charles Street
 Baltimore, MD 21201

Dear Dr. Iyer:

I am writing this letter to express my endorsement of a series of measures under the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), and its newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a series of global aspirations and priorities designed to take on major sustainable development challenges.

Baltimore's Promise is a city-wide collaborative, composed of public, business, higher education, nonprofit and philanthropic leaders that serves as a catalyst for organizing efforts and resources around a shared community vision that all Baltimore City youth will travel a safe, healthy, and successful educational path from cradle to career. The collaborative has five ambitious goals for the City's youth as they progress through life:

- Babies are born healthy.
- Children enter Kindergarten ready to succeed in school.
- Children and youth achieve at grade level in school.
- Youth graduate high school prepared for the next step without remediation.
- Youth earn quality post-secondary credential or receive training and are career ready.

Using data and input from stakeholders, Baltimore's Promise seeks to align resources and improve outcomes in our five key outcome areas. We use research to identify what works and what holds promise. We use data to help ensure that our budgetary and strategic priorities lead to better outcomes. There is a tremendous amount of synergy between the measures tracked by Baltimore's Promise and those developed on behalf of three SDGs as detailed below.

SDG Goal #3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Baltimore's Promise Goal #1 – Babies are born healthy (Healthy Babies)

- Indicator – Infant Mortality Rate (In 2014, 10.4 infants died per 1,000 live births.)

SDG #4 – Quality Education in Baltimore

Baltimore's Promise Goal #2 – Children enter Kindergarten ready to succeed in school (Kindergarten Readiness)

- Indicator - Percentage of students demonstrating readiness on the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment (During the 2015-2016 school year, teachers rated 42% of students in Baltimore City as demonstrating readiness.)

Baltimore's Promise Goal #3 - Children and youth achieve at grade level in school (Grade Level Achievement)

- Indicator - Percent of 4th grade students reaching advanced or proficient reading levels on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) (In 2015, 11.5% of 4th graders reached advanced or proficient reading levels)

Baltimore's Promise Goal #4 - Youth graduate high school prepared for the next step without remediation (High School Graduation)

- Indicator- Percentage of students graduating from high school within four or five years of enrollment (For the class of 2014, 69.6% graduated within four years and 74.9% graduated within five years.)

SDG #8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Baltimore's Promise Goal #5 - Youth earn quality post-secondary credential or receive training and are career ready (Career Readiness)

- Indicator - Youth unemployment rate (In 2014, 26.2% of youths aged 16-24 were in the labor force and unemployed.)

I believe that coordination around key measure will increase our ability to track our collective progress and support continuous improvement. This is an exciting opportunity for Baltimore. I am looking forward to identifying additional ways to partner in our mutual efforts to reduce the many risk factors that compromise the advancement of Baltimore City.

Sincerely,



Thomasina L. Hiers
Executive Director



Office of
the President

1420 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD 21201-5779

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f: 410.837.4875
www.ubalt.edu

July 19, 2016

Dr. Seema Iyer
Associate Director
Jacob France Institute
University of Baltimore

Dear Dr. Iyer,

I am pleased to write this letter of endorsement for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for the City of Baltimore, a series of global aspirations around the areas of economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

The University of Baltimore is *the* public university located in the heart of Baltimore and our mission is to provide innovative education in business, public affairs, the applied liberal arts and sciences, and law to serve the needs of a diverse population in an urban setting. UB is proud to embrace our critical role as an anchor institution for the city, as well as our partnership with the National Center for Smart Growth and Communities Without Boundaries, to provide support and guidance as the City of Baltimore articulates strategies and goals in support of sustainable development.

UB endorses the following goals, as they represent core values of our mission and we are actively working to achieve them:

SDG #4 – Quality Education

UB offers excellent teaching and a supportive community for undergraduate, graduate and professional students in an environment distinguished by academic research and public service. Our core values of student success, educational access, innovation, scholarship, research and creative activity, regional and resource stewardship, and the UB community, go hand in hand with this SDG.

SDG #8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

UB is an anchor institution, regional steward and integral partner in the culture, commerce and future development of Baltimore and the region. As a contributor to the Baltimore City Anchor Plan, UB serves as a pillar of strength in the city. Anchor institutions are Baltimore's largest employers and serve as catalysts to attract and retain residents, create jobs and drive economic growth. Our students, faculty and staff are involved in projects and initiatives that have far-reaching impact throughout the city.

SDG #16 – Strong Indicators for Peace and Justice

Students in the UB School of Law clinical program generate significant results that benefit Baltimore and the entire state of Maryland. Clinics represent, on average, 200 low-income clients every year, including adults, children, neighborhood associations and other nonprofit organizations. Most clinics also engage students in more systemic work, including drafting and testifying in support of legislation and participating in state and national task forces on issues such as child neglect, domestic violence, protection for consumers and the promotion of affordable housing.

This is an exciting opportunity for Baltimore and I look forward to identifying additional ways to partner with other organizations that share our support for the City's sustainable development.

Sincerely,

Kurt L. Schmoke
President



August 9, 2016

To Whom It May Concern:

Enterprise Community Partners, Inc. (Enterprise) wishes to express endorsement for the Sustainable Cities Initiative **Goal #11 Sustainable Cities and Communities** developed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Baltimore Coordinating Team (Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance-Jacob France Institute; College of Public Affairs, University of Baltimore; National Center for Smart Growth, University of Maryland; Communities Without Boundaries).



The indicators that have been identified to date for Goal #11 are as follows:

- Percent of Vacant & Abandoned Housing
- Percent of Households Commuting More than 45 Minutes
- Housing & Transportation Cost as a percent of Income
- Number of Affordable Housing Units
- Number of Days with Air Quality Index “good”

For more than 30 years, Enterprise has introduced solutions through public-private partnerships with financial institutions, governments, community organizations and other partners that share our vision that one day, every person will have an affordable home in a vibrant community, filled with promise and the opportunity for a good life. Since 1982, Enterprise has raised and invested nearly \$23.4 billion in equity, grants and loans to help build or preserve nearly 358,000 affordable rental and for-sale homes to create vital communities. Headquartered in Columbia, Maryland, Enterprise has offices and an on-the-ground presence across the United States. We offer a range of financial products and programs to improve and increase the supply of affordable housing as well as revitalize communities.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my colleague, Jessica Sorrell, Program Director, at jsorrell@enterprisecommunity.org or 202.649.3923.

Sincerely,

David Bowers
Vice President & Mid-Atlantic Market Leader, Enterprise Community Partners

Cc: Lisa Hodges, Consultant, Enterprise Community Partners
Jessica Sorrell, Program Director, Enterprise Community Partners

ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY PARTNERS, INC.
10 G Street NE ■ Suite 580 ■ Washington, DC 20002 ■ 202.842.9190 ■ www.EnterpriseCommunity.org

Appendix 4 | Blogged Articles and Online Resources about SCI-Baltimore

The below hyperlinks are for blogged articles about SCI-Baltimore, which were posted on the Sustainable Development Solutions Network and University of Baltimore websites and shared via the official social media channels of both institutions.

“USA Sustainable Cities Initiative: Taking Stock and Building on Existing Development Efforts” (March 30, 2016)

<http://unsdsn.org/news/2016/03/30/usa-sustainable-cities-initiative-taking-stock-and-building-on-existing-development-efforts/>

“Getting Started with SDG Implementation in Baltimore, USA” (February 19, 2016)

<http://unsdsn.org/news/2016/02/19/getting-started-with-sdg-implementation-in-baltimore-usa/>

“USA Sustainable Cities Initiative Launches in Baltimore with UB Named as Lead University Partner” (November 6, 2015)

<http://www.ubalt.edu/news/news-releases.cfm?id=2357>

“Sustainable Cities Initiative” (project website)

<http://www.ubalt.edu/about-ub/sustainable-cities/index.cfm>

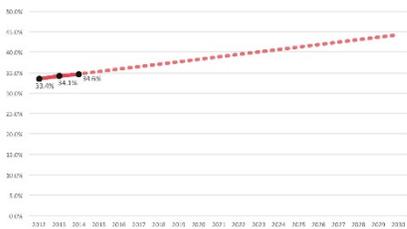
Appendix 5 | SDG Poster Prototype for Indicator Feedback during Opening Session of Baltimore Data Day



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE.

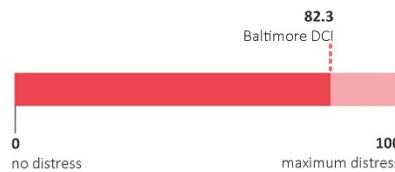
Percent Children Living in Poverty

Children living at or below the federal poverty line have limited access to resources that can ensure healthy life outcomes.



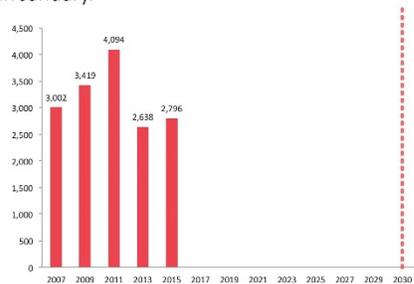
Distressed Communities Index

DCI calculates economic distress scores based on seven well-being metrics (no high school degree, housing vacancy, adults not working, poverty, median income relative to state, change in employment, change in business establishments). The scores range from 0 (no distress) to 100 (maximum distress).



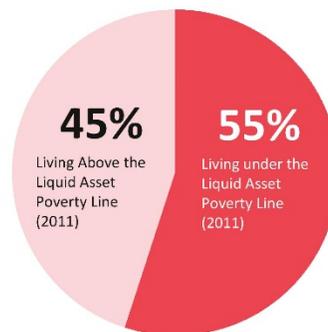
Number of Homeless Persons

The Mayor’s Office conducts a biannual point-in-time (PIT) count of homeless persons in Baltimore City. The PIT count provides a snapshot of the extent of homelessness in a jurisdiction by counting persons who slept outdoors and in shelters, transitional programs, and Safe Havens on a single night in January.



Liquid Asset Poverty

Liquid asset poverty is a measure of the liquid savings households hold to cover basic expenses for three months if they experience a sudden job loss, a medical emergency, or another financial crisis leading to a loss of stable income.



[Insert Sponsorship Info]



Appendix 6 | SDG Endorsement Letter Template

[letterhead if applicable]

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: Letter of Endorsement



THE BALTIMORE GOALS

For Sustainable Development

Background on the Process

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3. The SDG represents a core value of your organization's mission and you are/will be actively working to achieve the goal

Signature

 Signed Name

 Print Name

 Name of Organization

 Date


Which SDG? (1 or more)--Add in Icon

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B2IRQUEXB4PkUFAyQVNJR20wR28&usp=sharing>



Return Instructions:

1. Add in the icons for the Goals you are endorsing
2. Sign the letter and scan
3. Send the e-version to bnia-jfi@ubalt.edu
4. Or mail your signed letter to

BNIA-JFI
University of Baltimore
1420 N Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

Appendix 7 | Baltimore SDG Icons



THE BALTIMORE GOALS
For Sustainable Development



Appendix 8 | Notes from CWBI-Convened Community Meetings

NEXT STEPS FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

PREPARED BY: JOHN MORRIS, SOJOURNER DOUGLASS COLLEGE

Overview of Report:

This report of events seeks to frame the issues presented by the group assembled on June 4, 2016, and subsequent discussions in two conference calls that followed, one on Thursday, June 9, 2016, and the second on Wednesday, June 15, 2016.

Review of the Proceedings since the Saturday meeting:

The Saturday discussion moved in a direction of framing a number of critical issues relating to the problem of any engagement of and participation by “the community” in Baltimore relating to any deliberation regarding a desired future in Baltimore involving the 17 SDGs. Following the meeting on Saturday, a small group volunteers to participate in a telephone refinement of the Saturday discussion. The smaller group conferred with a number of the other attendees from Saturday on Thursday, June 9, 2016. Prior to the conference call, a summary report of the issues touched upon at the Saturday meeting was distributed to all participants by email for the purpose of helping structure discussion. During the course of the call, the group variously ratified, revised, or otherwise commented upon the issues framed in the initial document.

Following the telephone conference call, the document with modifications reflecting the conference call comments was posted to the group as a Google document for participants to add their comments. A subsequent conference call was held for the intended purpose of addressing the Google document for Wednesday, June 15, 2016.

On Wednesday, June 15, 2016, those participants joining in on the conference call had not reviewed the Google document, but wanted to address how to operationalize the earlier discussion. More than one of the participants had had fairly extensive conversations with one other member of the small group on the same subject, which other member was not on the conference call. The active discussion that followed related to the desirability of forming a “caucus” among the attendees of the Saturday meeting to connect their respective activities in the community and networks around those activities to influence direction of the SDG initiative.

As the discussion proceeded, the following points were made (or at least I heard):

- However desirable it would be to connect our various efforts in the community with the SDG initiative from the standpoint sharing community insight missing from the project or to access resources those working in the community may sorely need, our time is limited, consumed by the activities for which we now are passionately connected. We have little space in our lives for more meetings.
- Before connecting our networks and sharing our insights, we would need the assurance that the effort would be satisfyingly productive in terms of outcome – *the critical question of building trust*.
- To make the connection seamless and time effective, there would be need for the infrastructure to sustain that result and the resources to build and maintain the infrastructure.
- With the question of resources would also come the issue of designing, participation, and ownership of the infrastructure – the issue of power.

- It was likely that only through such an effort connecting the networks now supported by the people already connected around the projects and activities that now involve them is it possible to engage a larger group of people based in “the community” by incorporating an expanding group into the SDG formulation and by incorporating the SDG formulation into the work already being undertaken.
- How such an arrangement can arise is the operational question remaining to be addressed, along with the other issues touched upon at the Saturday meeting.

The Saturday, June 4, 2016, discussion moved through a number of distinct issue clusters that are organized and outlined below.

- I. Community-related issues: What does the SDG effort now regard and what should it regard as community and related questions. [The Group concluded that this issue is foundational to any consideration of grassroots participation, and should be addressed to make better sense of the other concerns]
 - a. Points made during the discussion:
 - i. Community engagement must be more than symbolic, in that for such engagement to be meaningful, it will require support for the community’s underlying infrastructure and respect for its relevant institutions.
 - ii. The communication/information exchange with the community will require a clarification of language and articulation of issues in ways that connect with an audience that is not corporate, governmental, nor academic but nonetheless significantly informed in ways not easily translatable to corporate, governmental, and academic inquiry
 - iii. The engagement must respect relevant conversations, inquiries, and undertakings already underway (e.g., the human rights framing process).
 - b. Issues Raised beyond the points made:
 - i. How should community be defined for purposes of this effort?
 - ii. Who is the community we seek to reach?
 - iii. How do we assure ourselves that our outreach has succeeded in reaching the community?
 - iv. How do we assure ourselves that our outreach has succeeded in reaching the community?

Other Questions not directly presented for which answers remain to be articulated.

In proceeding with this community engagement, what are we trying to accomplish?

In our understanding of community, does community have an *operational function* in which it somehow facilitates certain outcomes that cannot be accomplished without it?

- a. What are those key functions?
- b. What are the critical outcomes for which community is indispensable?
- c. What is it worth to us to engage community to secure those outcomes?
- d. What does such a functional view of community require in terms of infrastructure, support, and acknowledged value?

What are the key structures and institutions that any engagement of community in Baltimore must embrace for any engagement to work?

Resolving our common ambiguity about community, e.g., defined geographically by zip code, or demographically by shared circumstance or characteristic like poverty or race, is a question of first order resolution. Such definition would shape how fundamental a shift we want, depending upon the objective criteria we give for this definition.

The Points made in Outline Section 1(a) are a way of assuring that the community has been reached or of determining that efforts have not succeeded in reaching the community

When should government become involved – later but not now?

What needs be in place for or needs to be done to make it meet the criteria of 1 A

- I. Operational issues related to the definition and collection of, access to, and use and ownership of data
 - a. Points made
 - i. Relevant or meaningful data and metrics may have differing importance to the community than to the institutions currently supporting the SDG effort.
 - ii. Who defines the data important enough to collect and important enough to serve as the basis for assessment wields power that currently is unequally distributed from the start – that power imbalance need be corrected and not perpetuated by the manner in which this project proceeds.
 - iii. Who has access to and ultimately owns or controls how data is used is a key component of both the power to control outcomes as well as the power to be enriched from the use of the data.
 - b. Issues raised beyond the points made:
 - i. Who is to take and control the data in this SDG project?
 - ii. Who is to control the use of the data?
 - iii. Who is to own the data?
 - c. Other Questions not directly presented for which answers remain to be articulated
 - i. What is the purpose of this focus on data – what does it enable us to do that we were not able to do before with the data we already compiled?
 - ii. Where does the data take us? Do data connect with vision and how?
 1. Where is the vision developed and articulated?
 2. What is the framework for connecting vision to data and vice versa?

[We generally accepted that the statement expressed the concerns about data, focusing on questions of data definition to reflect an understanding of the world by “the community,” to address ownership and use of the data to benefit “the community”, and understandings and a framework for monetizing the data to benefit those associated with “the community”]

- II. Issues related to the desired outcome for the SDG project
 - a. Points made:
 - i. The manner in which the project proceeds in its need for data is unclear. Is the project merely seeking to identify metrics for satisfying the 17 SDGs, or is there a higher purpose?
 - ii. If there is a higher purpose, there may be markers better suited than the 17 SDGs (e.g., the human rights frame)
 - b. Issues raised beyond the points made:
 - i. What is the other higher purpose that the SDG effort seeks to serve?
 - ii. What does that purpose look like achieved?
 - iii. How does one go about translating that outcome to people who live a day-to-day existence in world that knows little of that higher purpose achieved?
 - c. Other Questions not directly presented for which answers remain to be articulated

- i. What does the city look like that actually works to satisfy the 17 SDG goals?
- ii. How does its work in satisfying the 17 SDG goals?
- iii. To what extent does that vision of the reimagined city differ from the city reimagined from the human rights frame?

[A way of communicating across cultural lines involves the development of concrete “picture” -- whether graphical or in words through the creative use of narrative or storytelling -- of the specific outcomes working so that regular people can see their own lives recast by how these outcomes might work. Science fiction works in this way to convey for the non-scientist complex scientific principles. Can we do the same here within the social sphere?]

- III. Operational issues related to the administration of the effort
 - a. Points made.
 - i. The initiative as proposed cannot work without a community-based administrative partner.
 - b. Issues raised beyond the points made:
 - i. Whether UB's requires a community partner for the effort to succeed?
 - ii. Who should that community partner or partners be?
 - iii. How may resources be shared so that that partnership can perform the role(s) that justify partnership?
 - iv. What should be the role expected of the community partner.
 - c. Other Questions not directly presented for which answers remain to be articulated

Final Thoughts:

In proceeding forward on the more conceptual discussion from the Saturday conference, it was suggested in the Wednesday conference call that greater clarity on how we would proceed operationally and structurally might provide a basis for attacking the tougher conceptual points. The issues may be more resolvable as we proceed to work through what should happen next.

BALTIMORE

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