A learning Review on the application of Sustainable Development Goals in DMCDD

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1. Background for the review

This report presents the preliminary findings and reflections of the first phase of the Danish Mission Council Development Department (DMCDD) learning review on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first phase has been completed in cooperation with DMCDD and a sample of its member organizations during the period of October 2017 to the beginning of January 2018.

The overall purpose of the initial review is to document how DMCDD members and their South partners relate to the SDGs and to map what is being done internationally by some of the larger global church-based networks and organizations. This is done in order to provide insights and learning and to understand what support is needed to assist the DMCDD members to be strong partners and contributors to the SDG-agenda.

1.1. Brief intro to the SDGs

In 2015, the UN member states decided on a set of global Sustainable Development Goals\(^1\). In doing so, the members committed themselves to an ambitious agenda of achieving sustainable development in three integrated, indivisible and balanced dimensions – economic, social and environmental – over the coming fifteen years towards 2030.

The SDGs, representing 17 goals and 169 related targets are described as a collective journey where no one is left behind. The aim is to reach all even the most marginalized and vulnerable people. Thus, the SDGs intend to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can prosper and fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy and peaceful environment. In order to accomplish this, the SDGs is a seen as a shared responsibility that requires joint action of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

This notion of shared responsibility has greatly impacted the new Danish strategy on development cooperation and humanitarian action, The World 2030, in which Denmark, as a UN member state, commits to be a trustworthy and reliable partner to promote the Sustainable Development Goals.

“The Sustainable Development Goals make up the platform for Danish development cooperation. We acknowledge the universal nature and mutual interdependence of the Sustainable Development Goals and the fact that the goals balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. At the same time, we acknowledge that the necessity of prioritising Denmark’s development cooperation also applies to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the 169 targets associated with the goals.”\(^2\)

The World 2030, p 6

\(^1\) The SDG’s build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015) and seek to address any unfinished business.

\(^2\) Denmark has prioritized five SDG’s, which will be pursue particularly actively: Goal No. 5 (gender equality), Goal No. 7 (sustainable energy), Goal No. 13 (climate), Goal No. 16 (peace, justice, institutions), Goal No. 17 (partnerships).
But not only UN member states have committed explicitly to the SDGs, also the private sector and civil society, including faith-based organizations and churches have expressed their commitment. DMCDD has consequently based the review on the assumptions that:

a) The SDG perspective is – to some extent unknowingly – already present in much of the work supported by DMCDD or have the potential to be developed.

b) The integration of the SDG perspective and principles such as “leaving no one behind” foster better long-term sustainable results and corresponds well with Christian principles.

c) The majority of members and partners of DMCDD are supportive of the SDG framework and the approach taken with the Waking the Giant project.

1.2. Specific objectives of the review

The SDGs have won global support and the review is DMCDDs attempt to strategically and systematically strengthen its work with the SDGs. The specific objectives of the review are set to be:

1. To provide an overview of the church-based approaches and positions in respect of the SDG agenda by compiling and mapping the international initiatives through global faith/church based organisations and networks

2. To review the work, results and approaches of DMCDD member organisations in Denmark and their South partners against SDG goals and sub-goals as well as the SDG approach and framework as such.

3. To review and select specific goals, sub-goals and indicators within the SDG framework that are of particular relevance to the diaconal- and/ or development work of the DMCDD member organisations and their South partners

For further information of the background and purpose of the review please refer to the ToR for the review (annex 1).

The remainder of review is structured according to the specific objectives and contains three main chapters starting with a chapter on the church-based approaches and positions to the SDG-agenda, followed by a chapter on the work, results and approaches of DMCDDs member organizations, and finally a chapter presenting some of the specific goals, targets and indicators within the SDG-framework that are of particular relevance to the diaconal- and/ or development work of the DMCDD. All chapters include a summary of key findings and recommendations. The preliminary review report is concluded by a brief overview on the second (and final) phase of the review.

2. International church-based approaches and positions to the SDG-agenda

Churches worldwide have a history of engaging in community development locally, nationally and internationally, and have managed to establish themselves as important and professional actors in the delivery of social (diaconal) and development services, and as advocates for global human values, such as gender equality, peace and justice. Moreover, religion is increasingly recognized for its impact on community development, as it is acknowledged that religious beliefs affect culture and form the basis for the values and moral codes that people live by. UN principles such as equity and justice are thus accelerated by the belief in the fundamental dignity of human beings which is a theological tenet in most major religions.
“Even where people in the contemporary world believe that the traditional beliefs of their parents and societies are not so relevant to their everyday lives, underlying religious beliefs about human dignity and how to relate to other people and the Earth are still important parts of their lives, and those of succeeding generations.”

Sławomir Redo, Senior Program Advisor, Academic Council on the United Nations System

The potential contributions to the implementation of the SDG-agenda by faith-based actors is therefore recognized by UN institutions and others, and churches and church-based organizations have been explicitly invited to contribute to the accomplishment of the SDGs.

During the past two years churches and church-based organizations have implemented various events to highlight the SDG-agenda and a number of new joint SDG-initiatives are being launched. Among these initiatives are for example the Waking the Giant initiative by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), the World Council of Churches (WCC) and ACT-Alliance, which aims at strengthening the churches’ capacity to effectively contribute to the achievement of the SDG-Agenda, and the International Partnership on Religion and Sustainable Development (PaRD), which aims to harness the positive impact of religion and values in sustainable development and humanitarian assistance together with governmental and intergovernmental members and CSO-partners.

The review has conducted a mapping of the preliminary positions, approaches and actions towards the SDGs (including any SDG-material developed) among a total of 7 selected Nordic and international church-based networks, including the Waking the Giant and the PaRD initiatives. The mapping of the SDG-positions, approaches and initiatives (Annex 2) aims to create an overview that can inform DMCDD. The mapping is based on a retrospective appraisal of available documents and a scan of websites. The key findings are consequently only a snapshot of an engagement that is likely to grow in the coming months and years.

Key findings:
The mapping confirms that the selected church-based networks all relate to the SDG-agenda and trust that the churches and church-based organizations have a role, even a significant role, to play in accomplishing the SDGs.

The preliminary actions of the networks mainly relate to the articulation (or translation) of the SDG-agenda in a faith-based context, including defining the particular role of the churches and church-based organizations. The concept of “Ecumenical diakonia” seems to be gaining ground among the major international networks (WCC, LWF, ACT) as a theological framework emphasizing the need for a united

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5 The selection is made by DMCDD, cf. ToR for the learning review (p. 3).
church response to global social and political issues as well as an openness towards forming alliances with secular multi- and bilateral partners.

Thus, there is a strong position of unity and partnership among the major international networks, which urges churches (across denominations) to unite their efforts, but also form alliances with new partners to take a global responsibility contributing to the attainment of the SDGs.

Generally, the networks’ approach to the SDGs is not yet very practice-oriented. Thus, there appears to be a consensus that the church and church-based organizations should focus on raising awareness on the SDGs and conducting advocacy towards governments and other duty-bearers for impacting their accountability and answerability towards the SDGs.

The only few examples of a more operational SDG-approach are found in ACT Alliance and the joint Waking the Giant initiative. Thus, ACT is the only network with an explicit SDG-strategy, which among other things aims to encourage and support its members to engage the SDGs directly in their development work, whereas the Waking the Giant initiative has defined three specific SDG-objectives and associated activities, which include the development of SDG-tools, SDG-trainings and piloting SDG-interventions in selected countries. In addition, the Waking the Giant and the PaRD initiatives have identified specific clusters of SDGs to work with; for PaRD, it is SDG 3, 5 and 16, whereas the Waking the Giant initiative focuses on SDG 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16. There is thus a high degree of consistency between the clusters of SDGs.
Recommendations

With reference to the position, approach and action of Nordic and international networks DMCDD is recommended to:

# 1: Further elaborate on the role of religion and faith-based actors in accomplishing the SDGs and urge members and their partners to sign up for joint church-based SDG-actions locally, nationally and/or internationally, as well as seeking new partnerships when contributing to the accomplishment of the SDGs.

# 2: Keep informed about and make use of the concrete output of:

- The ACT activities, particularly the development of an SDG-module for its Advocacy Academy and how ACT manages to engage the SDGs directly in the partners development work, and
- The Waking the Giant initiative, particularly the development of an SDG-toolbox and the SDG-trainings and information sessions.

# 3: Engage actively in the Waking the Giant initiative, particularly the activities under objective 1 and 2. Thus, DMCDD’s engagement should primarily focus on:

- Activity 1.1.2 [Development of the methodology into a toolbox on SDGs] by contributing input for the development of the tool-box.
- Activity 2.1.1 – 2.4.2 by lobbying the WtG initiative (LWF) and mobilizing DMCDD members and partners working in Tanzania (and if relevant Liberia and, Philippines) to be included in the initiative. Depending on the final schedule of the WtG initiative, DMCDD may choose to begin piloting some SDG-activities in 2018 before the start of the actual initiative.

# 4: Share experiences, best/promising practice and tools with relevant international networks via their online learning spaces.

3. The work and approaches of DMCDD members and their partners

DMCDD has a total of 32 member-organizations. These members can submit applications to the DMCDD Pool, which is a pool funded by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and thus subject to the Danish strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action “The World 2030”, including its focus on the SDGs.

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It should be noted that the objective stated in the ToR comprises a “review the work, results and approaches of DMCDD member organisations in Denmark and their South partners against SDG goals and sub-goals as well as the SDG approach and framework as such”. However, the nature of the review does not support an assessment of results and the report therefore takes no account of this element.
In order to determine the primary working areas for DMCDDs member organizations\(^7\) in relation to the SDGs, the review has conducted a rough screening of partnership activities and projects\(^8\) granted by the DMCDD Pool over the past three years (from mid-2014 to mid-2017).

Among the entire DMCDD membership base, 15 organizations have been granted funds for a total of 39 partnership activities and projects (Annex 3). A screening of the primary thematic areas covered by DMCDDs activity and project portfolio (figure 1) shows that the main areas are Agriculture (31%), Child Protection (23%), and Gender and Organizational Development (each 10%), whereas a screening including the secondary themes (figure 2) places Strengthening Local Communities (17%) and Human Rights (12%) more prominently as thematic areas.

In conclusion, the major thematic areas covered by the DMCDD Pool are Agriculture, Strengthening Local Communities, Child Protection, and Gender and Human Rights. Areas which are well aligned with the SDGs, particularly **SDG 1: No poverty**, **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**, **SDG 5: Gender equality**, and **SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions**. A further analysis of the specific goals, targets and indicators of relevance to DMCDDs project portfolio is presented in section 4 and 5.

**DMCDD and the SDGs**

In DMCDDs strategy for 2017 – 2121 the SDGs feature as part of the global context description, the strategic goals and the pathway to change (chapter 2, 5 and 6). According to the strategy DMCDD is committed to the local and national development work on the 2030-agenda and the SDGs, and to obtain recognition of religion as a dimension in the Danish development policy contributing special value to global efforts of accomplishing the SDGs (page 9). Furthermore, the DMCDD Knowledge Center will prioritize the SDGs from a church-based perspective (page 12).

\(^7\) The screening is on based on DMCDDs own thematic categories (Education, Health, Strengthening Local Communities and gender) plus the additional categories of Agriculture, Child Protection, Climate, Dialogue and Conflict Resolution, and Human Rights).

\(^8\) The review has not considered grants for pre-appraisals, information work and personnel.
Since the adoption of the SDGs, DMCDD together with Danish Mission Council have conducted a number of seminars and debates and Danish Mission Council has published a worship material, including a reflection paper: *An Integrated Mission Perspective on the SDGs* in which it appears that:

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*Political efforts to meet the SDGs must be regarded as initiatives pointing to an eschatological innovation, not as directives for Christian mission or tools for rescuing the world. At the same time, we must from a Lutheran perspective look at the UN as part of “Øvrigheden”, a public authority, which helps to restore order in the world and promote the common good. As such, we should both respect and correct the UN and the SDGs set by the UN.*

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**Members and partners knowledge, attitude and application of the SDGs**

As part of the review a questionnaire survey (Annex 4) has been conducted among the most active DMCDD members and their South partners to get an overview of their knowledge, attitude and application of the SDGs⁹. The responses from members (figure 3) reveal that six out of seven organizations are familiar with the SDGs to a very high (2) or a significant extent (4), whereas one indicates having only a limited knowledge of the SDGs. With regard to the Southern partners (figure 4) nine out of ten reply to be familiar with the SDGs to a very high extent (5) or a significant extent (4), whereas one indicates having some knowledge of the SDGs.

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⁹ The questionnaire survey has been completed by 7 DMCDD members: International Aid Services, Dansk Israelsmission, KFUM og KFUK i Danmark, Viva Danmark, Projekt ulandshjælp til selvhjælp (PULS), Mission Afrika, and Baptistkirken. The questionnaire survey has been followed-up by an interview with four selected respondents, namely: International Aid Services, Dansk Israelsmission, Mission Afrika, and Baptistkirken. Among the Southern partners 10 organizations have responded to the questionnaire: Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC), Musalaha Ministry of Reconciliation, Star Mountain Rehabilitation Center, Cameroun-YMCA, Action pour la Promotion de l’Environnement Social, Victory Outreach Ministries, Live Together for Children Nicaragua, Mission Fraternelle Lutherienne au Mali, Media Village – MeCAHT, and Advocacy for Child Justice.
Similarly, five out of seven members consider the SDGs to be relevant to their development work to a very high (4) or a high (1) extent, whereas nine out of ten partners consider the SDGs to be relevant to a very high (7) or a high (2) extent. In addition, the SDGs are generally regarded as a lever for development that creates unity around global issues and global efforts and an opportunity to become part of something bigger. Moreover, one of the members notes that the increased focus on SDGs in CISU and the DMRU challenge members to make the SDGs subject to a political discussion within the organization.

When it comes to the application of the SDGs, five DMCDD members reply to have used the SDGs in their work to a large (1) or a significant (4) extent, whereas all partners indicate a large (7) or significant (3) use of the SDGs.

The most common usage of the SDGs among the DMCDD members is in relation to IEC-work where the SDGs are used to frame and describe their development work, but two organizations also mention the SDGs as a component in their projects and their partnership strategies/dialogues. Some members are thus considering how their projects can contribute to fulfilling specific SDGs and how they can improve documentation of the positive effects of their projects in relation to the SDGs in question.

“Vores udviklingsprojekter relaterer sig særligt til verdensmål 16. Vi er begyndt at inddrage overvejelser i projekterne om hvordan vi kan bidrage til opfyldelse af dette"
"Verdensmål, og vi arbejder på at forbedre vores dokumentation af de positive effekter vores projekter har ift. verdensmålet".

DMCDD member

"Vi mener verdensmålene er positive og løfter vores dagsorden især indenfor de tematiske områder, hvor vi arbejder. Vi bruger målene i ansøgninger, præsentationer osv. Alle i organisationen kender SDG’erne og ved, at SDG 4 er “vores” og hvorfor det er vigtigt".

DMCDD member

However, the operationalization of the SDGs is not unambiguous among the members. Some members find that they are already working within the areas covered by the SDGs and see no reason for using additional resources to explicitly integrate the SDGs, while one member finds the SDG-agenda irrelevant to its main working areas since its development work is being managed by DMCDD. However, this does not reflect an active rejection of the SDGs as such, but rather a healthy skepticism about how the SDGs may / should be used. It is thus mentioned that the SDG-agenda ought not to become a question of words-only or yet another condition for support from the DMCDD Pool, imposing a larger workload on the applicants. If, on the other hand, the SDGs can help improve the quality of the development projects, none of the respondents express any hesitation in working with the SDGs.

"Det skal ikke blive endnu et krav eller spørgsmål om at bruge et bestemt sprog! Men vi vil gerne kunne bruge SDG’erne, hvis de kan hjælpe os med at opgradere kvaliteten af projekterne og gøre dem lidt skarpere."

DMCDD member

"DMRU må ikke pådutte os (stille krav om) at arbejde på en bestemt måde, men derimod understøtte og inspirerer."

DMCDD member

Among the partners the most common application of the SDGs relates to trainings (i.e. staff training or training of local leaders and beneficiaries) and operationalization of specific SDGs as components in the actual development work.

Members and the SDG-principles
In the follow-up interviews with four selected members, they were asked to what extent they are working deliberately with any of the following cross-cutting SDG-principles: *leave-no-one-behind* (i.e. that no one is left behind in development), *universality* (i.e. that sustainability is a universal task that all must to contribute to), the *three dimensions of sustainability* (i.e. that sustainability involves an economic, social and environmental dimension), and *policy coherence* (i.e. that sustainable development should be incorporated into all policies). From their responses (figure 5), it appears that the organizations development approach is well in agreement with the SDG-principles of considering sustainability in a three-dimensional perspective and leaving no one behind in development. As such, a non-surprising result reflecting good development practices among civil society organizations; practices encouraged by the DMCDD Pool.

Relevance of the individual SDGs

In the assessment of which individual SDGs members and their partners consider relevant for their specific focus areas, it is fairly clear that the Danish and Southern partner organizations have their focus directed particularly against *SDG 5: Gender equality* and *SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions*, but also *SDG 1: No poverty*, *SDG 2: Zero Hunger*, *SDG 4: Education* and *SDG 10: Reduced Inequality*, are considered of high relevance (figure 5 and 6)\(^{10}\). The prioritization of the SDGs is found to be well in accordance with the above thematic screening of the partnership activities and projects granted by the DMCDD-Pool.

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\(^{10}\) The two figures include SDGs where more than 50% of respondents indicate that the individual SDG is relevant to a large extent, or where more than 85% indicate that the SDG is relevant to a large or some extent. Thus, SDG 7, 9, 12, 14 and 15 are considered to be of little relevance to DMCDD members as well as partners. The remaining SDGs fall within a category of medium relevance.
Figure 8: SDG distribution among DMCDs members

Figure 9: SDG distribution among partners

Legend:
- Blue: To a large extent
- Yellow: To some extent
- Orange: Not at all
- Green: Don't know
When members and partners are asked if it is considered possible and appropriate to apply selected goals (including targets and indicators) directly in their development projects, and if they are willing to report on SDGs relevant to their area of work all partners reply 100% positively, whereas the large majority of DMCDD members (6 out of 7) are equally positive. However, such steps require a common SDG-approach and close cooperation between members and partners around the transformative process of creating change in relation to specific SDG-targets and monitoring and reporting on these changes. It is noticed that among the four DMCDD members interviewed after the questionnaire survey only one indicates that it’s cooperation with partners is guided by the SDGs; and that only applies to the partnership’s direct contribution to fulfilling a specific SDG-target, not yet the advocacy work towards relevant authorities.

“SDG’erne er ikke en del af vores narrativ i forhold til fortalervirksomhed. Det vil sige, at vi ikke spørger myndighederne hvordan det går med opfyldelse af relevante Verdensmål. Der er generelt politisk velvilje omkring inkluderende undervisning, som er vores primære arbejdsområde, men vi oplever ofte at den politisk vilje er afkoblet den praktiske virkelighed. Og her kan SDG’erne måske være et godt værktøj i en konstruktiv dialog med myndighederne om deres rolle og ansvar, blandt andet fordi der er krav om at myndighederne rapporterer på de enkelte mål”.

DMCDD member

Capacity to work the SDGs

Finally, DMCDD members and partners have been asked about their capacity to integrate the SDGs in their development work and generally they assess themselves to have sufficient capacity, but believe that DMCDD can further improve their level of capacity by providing advice and training, and by publishing a guide on how to integrate the SDG-agenda in advocacy (including advocacy strategies) and partner dialogue, and how to incorporate SDG-targets and indicators in project design and outcome documentation.

Furthermore, it is suggested that DMCDD develops a set of standard indicators, including SDG-indicators that can be use by the members, and that DMCDD further investigates how its focus on freedom of religion can be linked to the SDGs or how it can play a more prominent role in the post 2030-agenda.

You can link to an anonymized summary of the DMCDD member’s responses to the questionnaire here and to the responses by Southern partners here. Please note that some of the above quotes and references are derived from the follow-up interviews and are not to be found in the summary from the questionnaire.

Key findings:

The findings substantiate the pre-assumptions, i.e. that the SDG perspective is already present in much of the work supported by DMCDD, but has the potential to be developed, that the SDG principles such as “leaving no one behind” is largely part of the members development approach, and that the majority of members and partners are supportive of the SDG framework.

The major thematic areas covered by the DMCDD Pool (Agriculture, Strengthening Local Communities, Child Protection, and Gender and Human Rights) are aligned with SDG 1: No poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 5: Gender equality, and SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, which again are equivalent to
the SDGs considered most relevant by the surveyed DMCDD members and partners (with SDG 4: education as an add-on). In addition, it is found that the development approach among the selected respondents is well in agreement with two key SDG-principles, namely, leaving no one behind and considering sustainability in a three-dimensional perspective.

Members and partners are generally familiar with the SDGs and regard them as a lever for development creating unity around global issues and global efforts and opportunity to become part of something bigger. Moreover, the increased focus on SDGs challenge members to make the SDGs subject to a political discussion within their organization. However, while some members and most partners actively apply the SDGs in their information work, trainings and project design, some express a certain skepticism, fearing that the SDGs become a matter of “words-only” or yet a conditionality for funds. Should the focus on the SDGs becomes mandatory, several members emphasize that it should not increase the workload but aim at strengthening the quality of the development projects, which would require DMCDD to provide advice, conduct trainings and facilitate some SDG-tools/aids.

In general, members and partners express willingness to apply selected goals (including targets and indicators) directly in their development projects and to report on these. However, if this willingness is to be realized in an efficient manner members and partners must develop a common SDG-approach and enter into a close cooperation around the transformative process of creating change in relation to specific SDG-targets and systematically monitoring and reporting on these changes. Such close cooperation is yet to be established in most partnership.

**Recommendations**

Based on the analysis of knowledge, attitude and application of the SDGs among DMCDD members and their partners, DMCDD is recommended to:

# 5: Encourage members to apply and operationalize the SDGs. Thus, all project applications to the DMCDD Pool should contain some reflection on the SDG agenda and how it is contained e.g. in information and advocacy strategies, whereas the actual incorporation of SDG targets and indicators into the results framework should be voluntary.

# 6: Further build the capacity of members to incorporate specific SDGs in their development projects (e.g. in awareness raising and advocacy strategies, and/or in their results frameworks) for the purpose of improving the quality of projects and enabling members to conduct partner dialogue around the SDGs. Capacity building on the SDGs should also include the DMCDDs board and grant system, in order to ensure support and input from both these systems.

# 7: Develop a set of standard indicators that includes relevant SDG-indicators, for the purpose of supporting members design of results frameworks and improving their results-based management, including outcome documentation.

# 8: Investigate how the DMCDD focus on freedom of religion can be linked to the SDGs and how it can play a more prominent role in the post 2030-agenda.
4. Specific SDGs, targets and indicators of relevance to the work of the DMCDD

In the process of conducting the review DMCDD has concurrently been developing a strategic plan for the DMCDD Pool for 2018 which has been handed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This plan reflects, in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry, how DMCDD intends to work with the SDGs and how it will be measured in that regard.

Among the set development objectives, one specifies an ambition to increase the capacity of members to implement effective development interventions with the incorporation of the SDGs. As such, it indicates a proactive approach to the SDGs, but it does not pose a requirement to the members for a mandatory incorporation of the SDGs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMRUs medlemsorganisationer har kapacitet til at gennemføre effektive indsatser med inddragelse af Verdensmålene.</td>
<td>Andel bevilgede projekter (målt i %), der inkluderer fortalervirksomhed og oplysningsaktiviteter med fokus på Verdensmålene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andel bevilgede projekter (målt i %), der inkluderer Verdens(del)mål og indikatorer i resultatrammen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The inclusion of the SDGs can be done in multiple ways, for example by incorporating the SDGs in information/awareness raising and advocacy strategies, or by incorporating specific SDG-targets and indicators in results frameworks. However, measuring only the *incorporation* of SDGs into strategies and results frameworks reveals nothing about DMCDD’s (its members and their partners) actual contribution to achieving the goals. In order to document DMCDD’s aggregated contribution to the achievement of SDGs, it would be desirable from a DMCDD perspective to select a smaller number of SDGs (including specific targets and indicators) which embrace the most common development interventions granted by the DMCDD Pool (cf. the analysis in chapter 3) and subsequently encourage members to include these in their project results frameworks and M&E systems, when applicable. Thereby, DMCDD will have an opportunity to accumulate documentation of how the DMCDD Pool, and thus Danish churches and church-based organizations, contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Besides providing an opportunity to aggregate the contributions made by the DMCDD Pool, a focus on the SDGs considered most relevant to members and partners provides DMCDD a strategic opportunity to build professional capacity and direct a substantial part of its supportive activities to the main areas covered by the DMCDD-pool.

**Key findings and recommendations:**

Based on the analysis in chapter 3 it appears relatively easy to select a handful of SDGs which are of particular relevance to the members and their partners, namely **SDG 1: No poverty**, **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**, **SDG 4: Education**, **SDG 5: Gender equality** and **SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions**.

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11 SDG 1 is considered to be quiet broadly defined and should DMCDD decide to select only four SDGs as a focus, it is recommended to opt out of SDG 1 as some of its most relevant targets are repeated under the more sectoral or thematic goals.
These SDGs includes targets and indicators which corresponds well with the major thematic intervention areas covered by the DMCDD Pool are Agriculture, Strengthening Local Communities, Child Protection (and protection of vulnerable groups), and Gender and Human Rights. Accordingly, it is recommended that DMCDD focuses its SDG-efforts on the following 5 SDGs:

1. **No Poverty**

Selected DMCDD target:

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to basic services, ownership and control of land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Suggested super-indicator: ?

2. **Zero Hunger**

Selected DMCDD target:

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Suggested super-indicator: 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.

The DMCDD-Pool has always covered a wide spectrum of thematic areas, and when it comes to a focused SDG-approach it is important to emphasize that such an approach should not restrict the members opportunity to apply for activities whose thematic focus fall outside the chosen SDGs. Thus, it should remain possible for members to apply for projects in the fields of health, climate etc.

**Recommendations:**

#9: To ensure that a focused SDG-approach remains relevant, it is recommended that DMCDD repeats the screening of: 1) the major thematic intervention areas covered by the DMCDD-Pool and 2) the SDG’s felt to be most relevant among members and partners, every 2 – 3 years. Thus, it is possible to replace the selected SDGs if new ones become more relevant.

#10: It is recommended to strategically select relevant targets and indicators from the Global indicator framework for the SDGs, which the members are encouraged to apply as outcome targets and indicators in their results frameworks and subsequent M&E, and which consequently will constitute a framework for the DMCDD Pool’s aggregated SDG contribution. Such targets and indicators could for example be the following:
In addition, SDG 10 and 16 include targets of relevance for DMCDD’s freedom of religion agenda.

5. The second (and final) phase of the review
This first analytical review phase is intended to be followed by a second more instrumental/operational review phase which is envisaged to contribute to developing methods and tools that will enhance the quality of the professional advice offered by DMCDD to members and partners. Furthermore, the second phase is intended to gather inspiring and encouraging lessons learned, including lessons learnt from South
partners that will contribute to enhance the dialogue within DMCDD members organizations concerning their own work with the SDGs in Denmark (cf. ToR).

The findings of phase 1 substantiate the need for developing methods and tools that can facilitate members and partners application of the SDGs as part of their awareness raising and advocacy strategies as well as their results-based management.

In connection with phase 2, it is recommended to set up a working group consisting of DMCDD, members and the review consultant to develop and test new tools and methods. To facilitate this process, it is recommended that the review consultant in cooperation with a DMCDD representative conduct an East African field visit to meet with partners to DMCDD members and a few leading CSOs (including an ACT/LWF partner if possible) to learn from how they approach and incorporate the SDGs from a faith-based/CSO identity.

Phase 2 will be designed in detail following the feedback to the preliminary report.
Annex 1: Terms of Reference: Learning Review on Sustainable Development Goals in DMCDD

Introduction and Background

DMCDD is an umbrella organisation for 31 Danish Christian organisations working with development of local grass root communities in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. They work within many fields covering e.g. health, education, micro-finance, gender equality and children. DMCDD administers a Project fund financed by Danida, which DMCDD members and their partners can apply for funding through. In addition, DMCDD also supports its members and their partners with capacity development broadly in aspect of projects and organizational issues and work to promote their interests also within the Danish public and political development arena.

In 2015, the 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the ‘Agenda 2030’ laying out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related targets to end extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and protect our planet. The critical role of religious actors as ‘partners for change’ in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been explicitly recognized and underlined by UN institutions, the World Bank as well as national governments. Consequently, a number of events have taken place and initiatives have been started to enhance partnerships with faith based actors in the fields of development, peace, and humanitarian assistance.

The Danish government has issued an SDG Action Plan on how all parts of the Danish society can engage and contribute towards reaching the SDGs. In the new draft administrative guidelines the for Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs financed pooled funds administered by Danish umbrella organisations such as DMCDD, it is further required that DMCDD specify how the activities funded by the pooled fund contribute to not just the Civil Society Policy which traditionally has governed these activities, but also how the funded activities will contribute to the attainment of the UN SDGs and the Danish 2030 Development and Humanitarian Strategy. Specifically, the annual strategic and organisational planning and reporting to be submitted by DMCDD to MFA, should include a clear description on how the pooled fund contributes to the attainment of the UN SDGs.

Churches have a longstanding history in engaging in the public space at local, national and global levels through reflection, communication, advocacy and diaconal action. Many churches have established themselves as important actors in the provision of social and development services and as advocates for global human values, such as gender equality, peace and justice. They distinguish themselves through the permanence of their presence, an often high level of credibility and a wide reach at community level, including to the remotest areas where state institutions may be absent.

Several global church/faith networks have engaged in this agenda. One early example is the Waking the giant – Churches’ engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is a joint initiative formed by the Lutheran World Federation, the World Council of Churches and ACT Alliance who together form the ‘Global Faith Coalition for Sustainable Development’. The project aims to strengthen churches’ capacity to effectively contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, together with ecumenical actors (such as Christian councils, Christian aid agencies etc). Another important resourceful network is the International Partnership on Religion and Sustainable Development (PaRD), which was established in February 2016 at the Berlin conference "Partners for Change – Religions and the 2030 Agenda".

Despite the strong work being carried out among church based organisations, many churches are not familiar with UN processes and the language of the ‘Agenda 2030’. There is an important ‘translation’ role to play in order to bring together these two institutions. Mutual understanding and respect will be
an important outcome. Among DMCDD members many do not yet relate to the SDG and others engage through variety of approaches, strategies and understanding of how to work with the SDGs. Although the content and goals of the SDGs are not new to many of the members, the terminology and perspectives of the SDGs are new to most DMCDD members and it is difficult to understand how to integrate this in development projects as such.

Although DMCDD together with Danish Mission Council (DMC) already have conducted a number of seminars and debates and DMC have published some materials on the matter, DMCDD sees a need for initiating a learning review on SDGs in order to document and learn from the international debate and different faith based initiatives as well as the way the DMCDD members and their partners may be working with SDGs and how their faith identity influences their approach. It is the expectation that such documentation will provide insights and learning to DMCDD, members and partners and inform future best practices and approaches to be made available through DMCDD.

**Overall Purpose and Objectives**

The overall purpose of the review is to document how DMCDD members and their South partner organisations can relate to the approach and goals of the SDGs within their diaconical work and/ or development work and with what results. In addition, the objective will be to compile and map what is done internationally and through the global networks of church based organisations and if possible some lessons learnt from the international faith based development scene (PaRD and partners in the LWF WtG project). It is the endeavour, through this to reach to an understanding of what is needed to be done to assist the DMCDD member organisations to be strong partners and contributors to the SDG.

On this basis, a second and more instrumental and operational review is envisaged to contribute to develop methods and tools within DMCDD and together with global initiatives such as the Waiking the Giant to enhance the quality of the professional advice offered by DMCDD to our members and partners. This second phase of the review will also seek to gather lessons learned to encourage and inspire DMCDD members and partners in their cooperation as well as the international church networks. It is also the expectation that the lessons learnt from South will contribute to enhance the dialogue within DMCDD members organisations concerning their own work with the SDGs in Denmark.

This is based on the assumption that:

- d) The SDG perspective is – to some extent unknowingly – already present in much of the work supported by DMCDD or have the potential to be developed.
- e) The integration of a the SDG perspective and principles such as "leaving no one behind" foster better long-term sustainable results and corresponds well with Christian principles.
- f) The majority of members and partners of DMCDD are supportive of the SDG framework and the approach taken with the Waiking the Giant project.

The specific objective are:

1. To provide an overview of the church based approaches and positions in respect of the SDG agenda by compiling and mapping the international initiatives through global faith/church based organisations and networks (such as PaRD, LWF, Micha, Digni, SMR)
2. To review the work, results and approaches of DMCDD member organisations in Denmark and their South partners against SDG goals and sub-goals as well as the SDG approach and framework as such.
3. To select specific goals and sub-goals and indicators within the SDG framework that are of particular relevance to the planning and reporting of diaconal- and/or development work of the DMCDD member organisations and their South partners

4. To provide recommendations (including a TOR for the second phase learning review) on how member organisations and South partners could be more aware of and involved in the SDG agenda as church based organisations and as part of international networks

Methodology
The methodology of this first phase will be that of an initial mapping and desk study. On this basis, further assessments and field studies will be conducted in 2018 applying a more participatory approach conducive to learning and sharing of experiences from the organisations involved. A lead consultant will be appointed to work in close cooperation with the main contact at DMC/DMCDD, who will bring in the knowledge of the organisations and church context. Two workshops/meetings will be conducted with DMCDD staff prior to and after the actual desk study.

1. Formulation of initial ToR (September)
2. Identification and engagement of consultant (October)
3. Finalisation of ToR together with consultant (October)
4. Workshop with DMCDD staff (October 2017)
5. Appraise and map the relevant international faith/church based organisations and networks (PaRD, LWF, ACT, WCC, Micha, Digni, SMR) in terms of their work and approaches re the SDG agenda through interviews and review of documents (October-November)
6. Carry out analysis based on data-collection on the work, results and approaches of DMCDD member organisations in Denmark and in the South through a questionnaire survey, review of DMCDD database, documentation and interviews. Minimum sample of 30-40 relevant DMCDD funded engagements (November-December).
7. Review and select specific goals and sub-goals and indicators of the SDG framework that are of particular relevance to the diaconal- and/or sustainable development work of DMCDD member organisations and their South partners (October-November)
9. Debriefing workshop with DMCDD secretariat and selected DMCDD member organisations (end of January 2018)
10. Finalisation of report (February)

Scope and duration of the Review
20 days are allocated for an external consultant to lead the review exercise as outlined in the below time schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Consultant</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial workshop with DMCDD secretariat</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>DMCDD /Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appraisal of relevant documents / key informants</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>Consultant / (DMC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantifiable data-collection – desk study / interviews</td>
<td>6 Days</td>
<td>Consultant / (DMC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review and select goals and sub-goals / indicators</td>
<td>2 Days</td>
<td>Consultant / (DMC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft report writing</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debriefing workshop secretariat and selected MOs</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>DMCDD /Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalisation of report</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design of phase two of the review</td>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>DMCDD /Consultant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Reporting**

The Review report from the initial desk study should be in English and not exceed more than 15 pages (excluding annexes). It should include an Executive Summary (2 pages) summarizing the main findings, observations and recommendations. The report should outline methodologies used for data collection, including challenges and limitations of the same. The section on review findings will be followed by a recommendation section that provides clear recommendations to DMCDD, its member organisations and their partner organisations. The annex section should include questionnaires used and relevant summaries of interview. Before the submission of the final report, the draft report should be made available to DMCDD for comments and questions.

**Outputs**

Output 1: A workshop with the DMCDD staff on the SDG agenda and the review

Output 2: A review report of max. 30 pages according to requirements above.

Output 3: A debriefing workshop

Output 4: Extensive recommendations and TOR for the second phase
Annex 2: Mapping of positions, approaches and actions of selected church based networks

| World Council of Churches (WCC) | WCC has developed a concept of “ecumenical diakonia” (presented in the document "Ecumenical Diakonia") which embraces the SDGs. WCC urges churches to jointly explore entry points between their diaconal work and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to respond to relevant political and social issues in unity, and together with other (secular) partners.  
In a speech by the WCC GS (2016) he refers to a statement by Dr, David Nabarro, the UN Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, where he emphasizes seven characteristic roles of religious communities and faith-based development and humanitarian organizations which are distinctive and significant in advancing the Sustainable Development Agenda, namely:  
• Promoting the inclusion of different groups;  
• Offering peaceful channels for conflict resolution;  
• Upholding the human rights of the most vulnerable;  
• Reminding political leaders of their duty to enable all people to realize their rights;  
• Helping ensure that investment takes place in communities, with people at the local level making those investments with their own resources;  
• Mobilizing people everywhere, especially young people;  
• Sharing expertise on how to deliver services to those who are hardest to reach.  
The GS mentions (p. 5) the promotion of more equal gender relationships between women and men (SDG 5) “in our terminology, a Just Community of Women and Men” as an example of the role of the church. And he states (p. 6) that “Churches and other religious communities are not engaged in humanitarian response and development because of the SDGs, but because of their fundamental faith commitments to respecting human dignity, to serving the community, to protecting creation, and to witnessing to the divine”. |
| ACT Alliance | ACT has developed a strategic direction for engaging in the SDGs, containing a focus on:  
**Awareness raising and build capacity**, particularly of churches and faith-based organisations and the communities they serve, to create capacities for meaningful engagement with the SDGs and advocacy. |
| Material developed | Ecumenical Diakonia (draft 21.04.2017)  
(Evidence based) advocacy on the SDGs to governments and other actors at local, national and international levels, both in relation to development planning and funding and in holding governments to account for the achievement of the SDGs.

Strategic partnering in the implementation of the SDG-agenda with faith-based and other civil society organisations at all levels. While national governments hold primary responsibility for delivering services in their country, the private sector, political parties and parliaments, communities and CSOs also play an important role, particularly in situations where governments lack capacity, capability or the will to provide essential services for their citizens. This is particularly relevant in areas affected by conflict and characterised by high levels of poverty and a lack of access to basic services.

Planned activities for 2018, of particular interest:
- Building the Advocacy Academy SDG module and capacity development resources to encourage and support ACT member engagement with the sustainable development agenda
- Where there are relatively high levels of member engagement, for example in education, hunger eradication or water and sanitation, members will be encouraged and supported to engage with SDG goals in relation to their work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lutheran World Federation (LWF)</th>
<th>At its 12th assembly in Namibia (2016) LWF encourages members to be involved in the implementation of the SDGs, i.e:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- intensify their education and work on the SDGs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- develop concrete programs, to work on achieving the SDGs in their respective countries and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- engage governments and national or local organizations for implementation of SDGs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint WCC, ACT &amp; LWF SDG-initiative</th>
<th>Waking the Giant - Churches’ involvement in the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development is a joint initiative by the above three agencies (WCC, ACT and LWF). The initiative is intended to run over a three-year period 2018 – 2020 and aims to strengthen churches’ capacity to effectively contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, together with ecumenical actors. The initiative focus’ on 5 selected SDGs (see objective 2). The following 3 objectives have been set for the initiative:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1: Churches and ecumenical actors worldwide will have related their own work to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2: Churches in selected target countries will have strengthened their role in providing social and development services as well as in advocating in the areas of health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), reduced inequalities (SDG10) and peace and justice (SDG16).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3: Contributions of churches and ecumenical actors worldwide to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are given visibility, both within the ecumenical community and externally.

Each objective is supported by concrete activities (cf. the logframe for the initiative), whereas objective 1 and 3 is of general/global nature, objective 2 will be piloted in 7 selected countries. The main focus of the project will be on selected churches in those countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Partnership on Religion and Sustainable Development (PaRD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PaRD’s mission statement mentions the SDG: “PaRD recognizes the crucial role these groups of actors play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, PaRD aims at greater and institutionalized communication and coordination between secular and non-secular actors, while fostering new synergies through cooperation of its members and partners.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PaRD concentrates its work to three workstreams connected to the SDGs: i.e.: health (Goal 3); Gender equality (Goal 5) and Peace and justice (Goal 16). Every workstream has representation from members (governmental and intergovernmental organizations) and partners (faith based and civil society organisations) within PaRD to ensure a balanced input from all parties. Within each Workstream, PaRD members and partners have agreed to jointly implement activities in the following areas of cooperation:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Knowledge sharing and learning exchange  
• Networking and dialogue  
• Capacity building, and  
• Policy advice. |
| PaRD’s webpage has a world map which reflects the members’ and partners’ work, engagement and tools in use. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICHA Network:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In solidarity with the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (October 17th), MICHA invites churches worldwide to set aside time to reflect together on God’s heart for the poor, the oppressed and the marginalised. In October 2017, MICHA members were encouraged to work with the SDGs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Handbook for MICHA month, October 2017:**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swedish Mission Council (SMC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMR has made references to the SDGs at its learning platform for Environment and Climate. Furthermore, SMR encourages Sida (who was present at the preparatory meetings and the launch of the PrAD) to take a more active role in the network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Learning platform for Environment and Climate:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digni</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The SDGs are mentioned in two opinion pieces on Digni’s homepage 2017.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medlem</th>
<th>Antal projekter</th>
<th>Journalnummer</th>
<th>Tema 1</th>
<th>Tema 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kirkernes Integrationstjeneste</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DMCDD-14-B-01, DMCDD-15-B-05, DMCDD-15-B-11</td>
<td>Menneskerettigheder, børnebeskyttelse</td>
<td>Køn, styrkelse af lokalsamfund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den Danske Israelsmission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DMCDD-15-B-03, DMCDD-16-B-01</td>
<td>Dialog &amp; konfliktløsning, børnebeskyttelse</td>
<td>Organisationsudvikling, uddannelse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spedalskhedsmissionen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DMCDD-15-A-08</td>
<td>Styrkelse af lokalsamfund</td>
<td>Menneskerettigheder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Det Danske Missionsforbunds Internationale Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DMCDD-15-B-04</td>
<td>Organisationsudvikling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brødremenighedens Danske Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DMCDD-16-A-01</td>
<td>Menneskerettigheder</td>
<td>Sundhed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Øst</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DMCDD-14-A-03</td>
<td>Klima</td>
<td>Organisationsudvikling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frelsens Hær</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DMCDD-14-A-06</td>
<td>Styrkelse af lokalsamfund</td>
<td>Køn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promissio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DMCDD-15-A-03</td>
<td>Køn</td>
<td>Menneskerettigheder</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
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</table>

26
Kære medlemsorganisationer,

DMRU gennemfører de kommende måneder et lærende review, som skal bidrage til at styrke paraplyens arbejde med FNs verdensmål for bæredygtig udvikling. I den sammenhæng har vi brug for at få et overblik over jeres kendskab til og brug af de 17 mål og vi håber I vil være villige til at bruge ca. 10 minutter på at udfyde skemaet.

1. Er du/I bekendt med FNs verdensmål?
   Ja, i meget høj grad ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Nej, slet ikke

2. Har du/I på noget tidspunkt anvendt verdensmålene i jeres arbejde?
   Ja, i meget høj grad ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Nej, slet ikke
   Hvis anvendt, da hvordan?
   
   
   

3. I hvor høj grad anser I/du FNs verdensmål som relevante for jeres udviklingsarbejde generelt?
   I meget høj grad ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Slet ikke
Hvis ikke relevant, hvorfor da ikke?

4. Hvilke individuelle verdensmål er relevante for jeres specifikke indsatsområder?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mål 1: Afskaff fattigdom</th>
<th>I høj grad</th>
<th>I nogen grad</th>
<th>Slet ikke</th>
<th>Ved ikke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mål 2: Stop sult, opnå fødevaresikkerhed og forbedret ernæring og støt bæredygtigt landbrug</td>
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<td>Mål 3: Fremme sundhed og trivsel for alle i alle ørter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 4: Fremme kvalitetsuddannelse og muligheder for livslang læring for alle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 5: Opnå ligestilling mellem kønnene og styrke kvinder og pigeers rettigheder og muligheder</td>
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<td>Mål 6: Fremme adgang til, og bæredygtig forvaltning af, vand og samlet for alle</td>
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<td>Mål 7: Fremme adgang til billig, pålidelig, bæredygtig og moderne energi til alle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 8: Fremme vedvarende, inkluderende og bæredygtig økonomisk vækst, fuld og produktiv beskæftigelse og ansvarlig arbejde for alle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 9: Opbygge en modstandsdygtig infrastruktur, støtte inkluderende og bæredygtig industrialisering og fremme innovation</td>
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<td>Mål 10: Reducer utilighed i og mellem lade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 11: Gøre byer og lokalsamfund inddragende, sikre, modstandsdygtige og bæredygtige</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 12: Fremme bæredygtigt forbrug og produktion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 13: Hurtig indsat for at bekæmpe klimaforandringer og dens indvirkninger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 14: Bevare og sikre bæredygtig udnyttelse af verdenshavene og andre hav samt minereressourcer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 15: Beskytte, genoprette og støtte bæredygtig udnyttelse af økosystemer og af skove, bekæmpe erkendelse, fornyende jordføringser og tab af biodiversitet</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 16: Støtte fredsølige og inkluderende samfund, sikre adgang til reffærdighed for alle og opbygge effektive, ansvarlige og stærke institutioner på alle niveauer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mål 17: Stykke det globale partnerskab for handling og øge midlerne til at nå målene</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5. Vurderer du/l at det er muligt og hensigtsmæssigt at anvende udvalgte verdensmål (herunder udvalgte delmål og indikatorer) direkte i jeres projektarbejde? * Mark only one oval.

- Ja
- Nej
- Ved ikke

6. Vil du/l være indstillet på at DMRU i et vist omfang integrerer verdensmålene i rapporteringsformaterne med henblik på at dokumentere hvordan DMRUs medlemsorganisationer bidrager til opfyldelsen af verdensmålene?

- Ja
- Nej
- Ved ikke

Hvis nej, hvorfor ikke?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

7. I hvor høj grad har du/l kapacitet til at integrere verdensmålene i jeres projektarbejde?

I meget høj grad  [  ]  [  ]  [  ]  [  ]  I mindre grad

8. Har du/l yderligere kommentarer eller ideer til DMRUs videre arbejde med FNs verdensmål?

________________________________________________________________________

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8 Questions about your organization's work with UNs Sustainable Development Goals

Dear partners,

DMCDD is conducting a learning review to help strengthen members and partners work on the UN's World Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, we will invite you to provide us with an overview of your knowledge and use of the UN goals and we hope you will be willing to spend approx. 15 minutes to fill in the form.

1. Are you familiar with the UN Sustainable Development Goals?

Yes, to a very large extent ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ No, not at all ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. Have you at any time used the Sustainable Development Goals in your work?

Yes, to a very large extent ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ No, not at all ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

If you have made use of the Sustainable Development Goals; how and in what context?

3. To what extent do you consider the UN Sustainable Development Goals to be relevant to your development work in general?

To a very large extent ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Not at all ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

If not relevant, why not?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
4. Which individual Sustainable Development Goals are relevant for your specific focus areas?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>To a large extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
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<tr>
<td>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
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<td>End hunger, achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
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<td>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
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<td>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
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<td>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
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<td>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</td>
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<td>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</td>
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<td>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
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<td>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
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<td>Reduce inequality within and among countries</td>
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<td>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
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<td>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<td>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
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<td>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
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<td>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
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<td>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</td>
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<td>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</td>
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</table>

5. Do you consider it possible and appropriate to apply selected goals (including sub targets and indicators) directly in your project work?
6. Will you be willing to report on few selected Sustainable Development Goals (relevant to your area of work) in order to document how you contribute to achieving the goals?

- Yes
- No
- Don’t know

If no, why not?
________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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7. To what extent do you have the capacity to integrate the Sustainable Development goals your development work?

- To a very large extent
- To a limited extent

8. Do you have any additional comments or ideas to DMCDD and its further work with the UN Sustainable Development Goals?
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