



The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN COVID-19 MPTF)

Proposal Title: Education Continuity in response to COVID-19 (Bhutan)

Amount: USD 120,000

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19

The Government of Bhutan is closely monitoring the coronavirus pandemic and while seven cases have been confirmed in Bhutan, all were imported.¹ Nevertheless, Bhutan is at high risk considering the high number of reported cases in the region and in countries where Bhutan's airlines operate, and the increasing number of cases in India which shares a porous border with Bhutan. Current global trends indicate that the situation may worsen over the next six months and Bhutan will not be an exception. The pandemic has deep socio-economic impacts in Bhutan threatening the livelihoods of its people. In response, the Government has launched a National Resilience Fund (economic stimulus) as well as the *Druk Gyalpo's Kidu* (His Majesty's Relief - social protection) to people who have been laid off or placed on reduced salaries to provide them immediate financial support.²

The Royal Government of Bhutan, with the Ministry of Health as the lead, has been preparing and responding to COVID-19 epidemic/pandemic since mid-January 2020. Due to COVID-19, schools and teaching institutions were closed from 19th of March 2020 until further notice and the Ministry of Education is focused on e-learning as well as sharing information on COVID-19 among teachers and students, including what emergency measures are being taken in the education sector, where they apply and for how long they are intended to remain in effect – at least until June 2020 unless sustained community transmission occurs, in which case Bhutan will go into either localized or national “lockdown” and some or all schools will remain closed until at least October 2020. Continuous Education planning is ongoing based on multiple scenarios and additional curriculum and materials are being developed which are inclusive.

Continuing education during and after emergencies has proven to be lifesaving and life sustaining. The United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres recently called on governments and donors to prioritize education for all children, including the most vulnerable.³ While public health emergencies are intended to curb the spread of a pandemic, there is not enough evidence to measure the effect of school closures on reducing the risk of disease transmission. The adverse effects of school closures on

¹ <http://www.moh.gov.bt/national-situational-update-on-covid-19-as-of-23rd-april-2020/>

² <https://www.cabinet.gov.bt/press-release-3/2/>

³ <https://www.un.org/press/en/2020/sgsm20047.doc.htm>

children's safety, well-being and learning, however, are well documented. Interrupting education services also has serious, long-term consequences for economies and societies such as increased inequality, poorer health outcomes, and reduced social cohesion. School closure is also argued as one of the most expensive responses during a pandemic. National governments and partners must work to promote and safeguard every child's right to education, as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The best interest of the child must be paramount.

The Ministry of Education has developed EDUCATION IN EMERGENCY Curriculum Implementation Guidelines and is preparing its own COVID-19 Response Plan with technical support from UNICEF and Save the Children. From the end of March 2020, e-learning lessons have started on national television and continuous learning plans are being discussed within the Ministry of Education. Vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities, were kept very much at the centre of the Government's preparedness and response planning to COVID-19. Mapping of people with disabilities was done by Ministry of Health with a view to provide focused support in terms of medical needs, education, and livelihood.

The UN Country Team in Bhutan is supporting the Government's response across all relevant sectors where the UN has a comparative advantage. This Window 1 proposal focuses on the education sector and closes critical gaps in the continuation of education services. UNICEF is the lead resident agency in the education sector and will focus on the specific Outputs described in this proposal which have been designed with and endorsed by the Ministry of Education. N.B. as a Non-resident Agency, UNESCO also provides remote technical support to the education sector but is not in a position to support direct assistance to implementation of education in emergency activities within Bhutan at this time. WFP is also providing support to the education sector in terms of assisting a nationwide school-feeding programme. It should be noted that UNICEF and WFP are working together (outside of the MPTF) to refocus Bhutan's school-feeding programme towards targeted home delivery to the most disadvantaged children in Bhutan. Tourism and agriculture are also important sectors affected by the pandemic and the UN's support for these two sectors (from UNDP and WFP) is being channeled through MPTF Window 2.

II. Solutions proposed

According to a rapid survey on access to television and internet conducted by the Ministry of Education week of April 13th 2020, around 17,000 children (50% female) living in remote and far-flung areas of Bhutan do not have access and are thus currently unable to continue their learning due to COVID-19 school closure. Through this project these children are expected to be reached to enable them to continue to learn through alternative modes of curriculum delivery. The solution being proposed has two Outputs:

Output 1: 17,000 currently unreached children continue to learn during school closure through alternative modes.

Key actions:

- To develop, print and distribute Self-Instructional Materials (SIM) and deliver these to all the 17,000 children. There project will support the capacity building of Education Ministry officials and teachers to prepare develop SIM that meet the learning requirements of children (age, grade, gender, curriculum sensitivity).
- As many of these children come from poor and illiterate families, SIM alone will not solve their problem. Therefore, the lessons will be blended with radio instructions. This project will support national stakeholders in using radio as a viable alternative to curriculum delivery.
- In addition, mobile teachers will visit the children and teach in small groups maintaining adequate physical distancing and monitor their progress both in on-going and summative formats. Wherever possible parents will be also be engaged to support their children's learning.
- Trained School Counselors will provide online and mobile psycho-social support to children in need. Psycho-social support needs are being identified by parents and students themselves.
- In line with contingency education plan there is a need to further develop distance learning tools. Teacher capacity needs to be built in use of radio, SIM, television

and online learning on how to organize the learning process, use of technology and knowledge sharing.

- In the event of prolonged closure of schools, children's learning must be assessed and documented. This project will assist in the development of alternative assessment and promotion strategies to document children's learning progress, assess them and use the same for promotion and certification of children at the end of the academic year.

Output 2: 100% of the unreached children (17,000) return to improved schools after school re-opening.

Key actions:

- All the children in this vulnerable group will be specifically supported to return to school once schools reopen. It is often the case that many children, especially from lower socio-economic brackets drop out of schools. The reasons could range from discontinuity to child labour. Through this project, a welcome back-to-school campaign will be launched in close partnerships with provincial and local governments as well as parents and teachers. It is important that schools are safe and ready when they re-open. Through this project, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be supported in targeted schools, inviting the government to invest in these critical services before the schools reopen.

III. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address?

Mass school closure has many secondary impacts. Children miss out on their age-appropriate learning and development. Children experience anxiety and restlessness when they are removed from routine, structured activities, thereby increasing their exposure to mental health issues. Children depending on school meals for nutrition will miss out on their daily calorie intake, which further compromises their physical and cognitive development. The likelihood of out-of-school adolescents indulging in socially undesirable activities will increase. Prolonged school closure also affects parents and families. The risk of many children not returning to school is high after an emergency. School closures put gains made in access to education and learning at greater risk. The poorest and most marginalized children and youth, especially girls and those with disabilities, also face broader risks linked to limited access to essential services such as information on disease prevention, water and sanitation. When children are at home usually parents must look after them and parents' work will be affected. This could lead to reduced income for families. Children as powerful agents of change can play proactive roles in preventing and combating pandemic, besides developing resilience.

The most pressing need for the intervention is to ensure that no children are left behind in their education continuity and learning during the school closure triggered by COVID-19. The Government's initial intervention of broadcasting video-recorded lessons through the national TV and developing online material (virtual classrooms) has created disparity between urban and rural areas and between haves and have nots – a recent survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, revealed 17,000 children do not have access to television and/or internet. To bridge this inequity and amend the already poor learning outcomes of children from rural poor families, UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education in seven key action areas (described above) to ensure that secondary impacts of school closure are minimized, and timely critical support is available for education continuity to the most vulnerable children in Bhutan. The deployment of mass media, virtual education and self-instruction to support remote learning for the first time in Bhutan offers the potential to transform the education sector once the COVID-19 situation has stabilized.

IV. How does this collaborative programme solve the challenge? Please describe your theory of change.

Bhutan is a mountainous country with its population spread across small villages throughout the country. Development investment has largely focused in few big urban

centers. For example, at least 40% of population does not have access to television or internet.⁴ High-tech solutions such as online learning will benefit many but leave out a significant proportion of school going population. The only option to reach the unreached is by developing strategies that are low-tech but effective.

The theory of change is presented below to show how UNICEF-supported interventions aim to contribute to the overall outcome.

If 17,000 currently unreached children continue to learn during school closure through alternative modes (Output 1) and if 100% of the unreached children (17,000) return to improved schools after school re-opening (Output 2) then all children will continue to learn during the COVID-19 pandemic and safely return to improved schools (Outcome).

Firstly, if national capacity in the education sector including curriculum personnel and teachers is developed to design Self Instructional Materials, and if these materials blended with radio instructions that are delivered at the door-steps of the 17,000 unreached children and if the children supported by their parents and mobile teachers utilize these SIM and radio, they will learn to an significant extent and their education will continue or their learning deficits will reduce.

Secondly, if schools are better prepared to receive children when schools reopen, and if WASH and psychosocial support services are in place and if an effective welcome back to school campaign is conducted, the likelihood of these 17,000 vulnerable children returning to school will significantly increase.

The programme will be evaluated following the indicators in the MPTF Results Framework as part of the annual review of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDPF) Annual Work Plan for Bhutan; the mid-term review of the UNSDPF which is tentatively planned for 2021 and; the final evaluation of the UNSDPF. The data will be provided by the Ministry of Education in line with Education Management Information System (EMIS) and additional data will be provided on the 17,000 vulnerable children.

V. Documentation

The UN Country Team (UNCT) has already been actively supporting the Royal Government of Bhutan in COVID-19 responses. With National Statistics Bureau (NSB) in close collaboration with the Gross National Happiness Commission, Labour Ministry, and Tourism Council of Bhutan, the UNCT is working on real time tracking of the Social and Economic Impacts resulting from COVID-19 particularly on vulnerable groups <http://www.unct.org.bt/UNBhutan4COVID-19/>. UN Bhutan's COVID 19 response is focused on the Seven Action Areas including:

Action Area 1: Plan for contingencies in health and all other sectors;

Action Area 2: Optimize social sector and environmental investments;

Action Area 3: Optimize and invest in social safety nets (social protection);

Action Area 4: Advance pro-youth, pro-women, pro-poor comprehensive policies and on-the-ground initiatives for those displaced from the labour market;

Action Area 5: Optimize macro-economic fundamentals and accelerate fiscal stimulus with a focus on the vulnerable to strengthen resilience of economy;

Action Area 6: Real-time Tracking of Vulnerability (Operational Element);

Action Area 7: Cross-cutting assistance.

⁴ <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2020-bhutan>

This Window 1 proposal is linked to Action Areas 1 and 2.

VI. Target population

The target population and direct beneficiaries are 17,000 children not currently reached by any form of education continuity programme as per Ministry of Education data collected through a rapid survey conducted week of April 13th 2020 to determine access to national television and internet. It is likely that many of these vulnerable children reside in areas to be targeted by the UN Bhutan Window 2 submission focused on tourism (and allied services) and agriculture, in which case synergies will be amplified and innovations identified as both proposals roll-out.

All societies include people who are marginalised and face difficulties accessing public information and services for a variety of reasons, some of them reflecting entrenched discrimination or political divides.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

UNICEF and the Ministry of Education Core Group for Education in Emergencies will implement this project. UNICEF Education Programme is mandated to support the Ministry of Education in education in emergencies. As a cluster co-lead at the global level, UNICEF is best positioned to advocate for the rights to education during emergencies. UNICEF together with Save the Children International in Bhutan constantly advocate for education to be at the forefront of national development, and in times of emergency, as lifesaving and life sustaining. The UNICEF Programme is headed by Education Specialist at P-3 Level and is in a position to provide technical support to the Ministry of Education in education in emergencies. The Education Specialist is supported by two competent National Officers at NOB level (one of them is the Focal Point for Education in Emergencies), and one Programme Associate who supports the grants disbursement and administration. Project oversight will be provided by a P4 Deputy Representative, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (NOC), and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NOB). UNICEF Bhutan's current portfolio can be found at: <https://www.unicef.org/bhutan/>. Furthermore, UNICEF has additional sources for Window 1: USD 55,000 of reprogrammed funds; USD 70,000 from Global Partnership for Education; and USD 15,000 from Japan. In addition, staff time committed as technical support will equate to 20,000 – so all up USD 160,000 in kind, alongside the USD 111,600 that is being requested through Window 1.

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As noted above, as a Non-resident Agency, UNESCO also provides remote technical support to the education sector but is not in a position to support direct assistance to implementation of education in emergency activities within Bhutan at this time. UNICEF will be update UNESCO on progress in this project. WFP is also providing support to the education sector in terms of assisting a nationwide school-feeding programme. UNICEF and WFP are working together (outside of the MPTF) to refocus Bhutan's school-feeding programme towards targeted home delivery to the most disadvantaged children in Bhutan.

The Ministry of Education has three departments that have a role in this project. The School Planning and Coordination where the Disaster Management Unit is situated is leading the Education in Emergencies programme. The Royal Education Council determines the adjusted or prioritized and adapted curriculum and Bhutan Council for School Examination and Assessment manages assessment of learning for high stake examination. There is adequate capacity in curriculum delivery as the country has trained teachers who are recording lessons being broadcast in TV. The Royal Education Council is an autonomous body manned with curriculum specialists to develop content. Schools located in far-flung areas are under district and local governance, enjoying fair amount of independence in their management and operations. The Provincial governments are equipped with teams of Chief Education Officers and Deputy Chief Education Officer who monitor progress.

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Description	<p>Due to COVID-19, schools and teaching institutions in Bhutan were closed from 19th of March 2020 until further notice and the Ministry of Education is focused on e-learning as well as sharing information on COVID-19 among teachers and students, including what emergency measures are being taken in the education sector, where they apply and for how long they are intended to remain in effect. The adverse effects of school closures on children's safety, well-being and learning are well documented. Interrupting education services also has serious, long-term consequences for economies and societies such as increased inequality, poorer health outcomes, and reduced social cohesion. National governments and partners must work to promote and safeguard every child's right to education, as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The best interest of the child must be paramount. In the absence of online platforms (TV and Internet) around 17,000 Bhutanese children living in remote and far-flung areas of Bhutan are unable to continue their education and learning due to COVID-19 school closure. Through this project these children are expected to be reached to enable them to continue to learn through alternative modes of curriculum delivery. The solution being proposed is to develop, print and distribute Self-Instructional Materials (SIM) and deliver to all the 17,000 children in remote and far-flung areas for their education continuity and learning. There project will support the capacity building of Education Ministry officials and teachers to prepare develop SIM that meet the learning requirements of children (age, grade, gender, curriculum sensitivity). As many of these children come from poor and illiterate families, SIM alone will not solve their problem. Therefore, the lessons will be blended with radio instructions. This project will support the national stakeholders in using radio as a viable alternative to curriculum delivery. In addition, mobile teachers will visit the children and teach in small groups maintaining adequate physical distancing and monitor their progress both in on-gong and summative formats. Wherever possible parents will be also be engaged to support their children's learning. Trained School Counselors will provide online and mobile psycho-social support to needy children based. The psycho-social support needs are being identified by parents and students themselves. Teacher capacity will be built in use of radio, SIM, television and online learning on how to organize the learning process, use of technology and knowledge sharing. The project will also develop alternative assessment and promotion strategies to document children's learning progress, assess them and use the same for promotion and certification of children at the end of the year. Finally, through this project all the children in this vulnerable group will be supported to join back to school when the schools reopen. It is often the case that many children especially from lower socio-economic brackets drop out of schools. The reasons could range from discontinuity to child labour. Through this project a welcome back to school campaign will be launched in close partnerships with provincial and local governments as well as parents and teachers. It is important that school are safe and ready when they re-open. Through this project water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be supported, inviting the government to invest in these critical services before the schools reopen.</p>

Universal Markers	<p><u>Gender Marker</u>: <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i></p> <p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective. b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls; c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>			
Fund Specific Markers	<p>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response <i>(bold the selected)</i>: <u>Yes/No</u></p> <p>Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</p>			
	<p>Fund Windows <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i></p> <p>Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</p>			
Geographical Scope	Nationwide but with targeted interventions for 17,000 school-age children in specific districts (TBD)			
Recipient UN Organizations	UNICEF			
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Royal Education Council, Bhutan Council for School Examination and Assessment			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	UNICEF	\$120,000	
	In-kind Contributions	UNICEF	\$160,000	\$55,000 of core funds reprogrammed to Education COVID-19 response, \$70,000 from Global Partnership for Education, \$15,000 from Japan Government for Education COVID-19 response, and staff time committed as technical support equivalent to \$20,000.
	Total	UNICEF	\$280,000	
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: 15 th May 2020			
	Duration (In months): 7.5 months			
	End Date: 31 st December 2020			

Results Framework

INSTRUCTIONS: Each proposal will pick a window. As part of the proposal the agencies, funds and programme will develop an outcome, outcome indicators, outputs and output indicators that will contribute to the achievement of the selected proposal outcome.

Window 1: Proposal Outcome					Outcome Total Budget USD
	1.1 All children continue to learn during the COVID-19 pandemic and safely return to improved schools				
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1a 100% of school-going age children continue their learning during school closure	153,000 (90 %)	170,000 (100 %)	Standards Progress Report and M & E report	Ministry of Education (MoE) and UNICEF
	1.1b 17,000 unreached children access education and continue to learn during school closure	0	100% (17,000)	Standards Progress Report and M & E report	MoE and UNICEF
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 All 17,000 unreached children (F=-, M=-) continue to learn during school closure through alternative modes				
	1.2.1 100% of the unreached children (17000) return to improved schools after school re-opening				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a Needy children provided psychosocial and WASH support during school closure and upon their return	0	100% of the needy children	M & E report	
	1.2.1a Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at basic education (PP to Class X)	89.8% (F=92.1 and M=87.6) (2019 baseline)	At least 89.8% (aim is to maintain current NER at a minimum – therefore no school drop-out)	Bhutan Education Statistics 2020 Annual Report	

SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

Please select no more than three Goals and five SDG targets relevant to your programme.

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators [Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
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	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (4.1.1)	50 %	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning	Parity indices (female/male, rural/ urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected as data become available) (SUSENAS) (4.5.1)	20 %	

environments for all		
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) indicator definitions) (4.a.1)	30%

Risk

What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?

(COVID19 has created an unprecedented and fast changing development context. Accepting this volatile situation, please identify up to three risk to the success of the proposal based on best available analysis to the UN) Please enter no more than 3.

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Risk 1 Description	SIM may not be accompanied with radio and mobile teachers	Medium	3	3	Support MoE feedback system to provide evidence of combined SIM/radio/mobile curriculum delivery is being maintained and continued advocacy to ensure this triple combination and provision of funds for field monitoring and mobile teacher travel	MoE and UNICEF	
Risk 2 Description	Health emergency and economic crisis might subsume education leading to diversion of resources to health and not education continuity/learning	Medium	3	4	Constant advocacy with Prime Minister, Cabinet and Minister of Education and development partners (World Bank, Global Partnership for Education, Asian Development Bank) to protect investment in education sector	MoE and UNICEF	

Budget by UNDG Categories

*Up to Four Agencies

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UNICEF	Agency 2	Agency 3	Agency 4	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020						
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020	Production and printing costs for learning materials	25,000				25,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020						
4. Contractual services	2020						
5. Travel	2020	Field monitoring	5,000.53				5,000.53
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		76,541.55				76,541.55
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		5,607.45				5,607.45
Sub Total Programme Costs			112,149.53				112,149.53
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			7,850.47				7,850.47
Total			120,000				120,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the COVID-19 Response MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, in line with UNSDG guidance.

Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	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
TARGET_1.3	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
TARGET_1.4	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
TARGET_1.5	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
TARGET_1.a	1.a 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 programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b 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
TARGET_2.1	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
TARGET_2.2	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
TARGET_2.3	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
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Target	Description
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	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
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	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
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, 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
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_3.d	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
TARGET_4.1	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
TARGET_4.2	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
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	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
TARGET_4.5	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

Target	Description
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	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
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	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
TARGET_5.5	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
TARGET_5.6	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
TARGET_5.a	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
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	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
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	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
TARGET_6.3	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
TARGET_6.4	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

Target	Description
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	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
TARGET_8.3	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
TARGET_8.4	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
TARGET_8.5	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
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	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
TARGET_8.8	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
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a 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
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour

Target	Description
	Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	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
TARGET_9.3	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
TARGET_9.4	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
TARGET_9.5	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
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
TARGET_9.b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	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
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	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
TARGET_10.3	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
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in

Target	Description
	particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	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
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	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
TARGET_11.6	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
TARGET_11.7	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
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	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
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	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
TARGET_12.4	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
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information

Target	Description
	into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	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
TARGET_14.2	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 in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	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
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies

Target	Description
	negotiation3
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	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
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 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”
TARGET_15.1	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
TARGET_15.2	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
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	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
TARGET_15.5	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
TARGET_15.6	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
TARGET_15.7	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
TARGET_15.8	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
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	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
TARGET_15.c	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

Target	Description
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	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
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	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
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target	Description
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	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
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

