



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

(UN COVID-19 MPTF)

Proposal Template

Proposal Title: Support to the governance of the overall national response and assistance to populations made vulnerable by COVID-19 crisis

Amount: USD 1 000 000

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

Short Context – include hyperlinks to relevant reference material and analysis that frames the solution context firmly in the specific situation of the country in question. [1,000 word limit]

The first COVID-19 case was reported in Côte d'Ivoire on March 11. To date 8 164 COVID-19 cases have been documented in Côte d'Ivoire (as of June 24th, 2020), with 58 deaths reported and 3419 cases of recovery. Like many countries in Africa and around the world, Côte d'Ivoire has adopted a series of measures aimed at: (i) curbing the spread of the virus through the adoption of barrier gestures, the establishment of social distancing, partial containment of populations and compulsory containment of contact cases, (ii) screening and treating the sick and (iii) supporting the economy and the most vulnerable populations impacted by the effects induced by COVID-19. Also, as many African countries, the economic crisis has hit the country first, before the health crisis develops, with many economic sectors now in distress, and a local situation aggravated by the socio-economic impact of a partial lockdown.

The Government's reaction, coordinated by the Prime Minister Office, has materialized with two response plans: An Emergency Health Plan (valued at USD 160 million) and an ambitious Social & Economic Plan (valued at almost USD 3 billion or about 5 % of the GDP). To finance the response, four dedicated fiduciary mechanisms, all managed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, have subsequently been established: a Special Solidarity and Humanitarian Fund, a Support Fund to Large Enterprises, a Support Fund to Small and Medium Enterprises, and a Support Fund for the Actors of the Informal Sector.

The implementation of these plans, broken down into multisectoral action matrices, requires rigorous and almost daily monitoring of these actions for their effective implementation with a view to controlling the health risks and negative impacts induced by the pandemic. To this end, an organizational framework for the fight against the pandemic was created on 20 March 2020 by order of the Prime Minister, Head of Government. This framework provides for various bodies, including a Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister, a Health Monitoring Committee chaired by the Minister of Health and Public Hygiene and an Economic Monitoring Committee chaired by the Minister of Economy and Finance. Agencies from the UN System are involved in this process. These agencies include: RCO (Lead), UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, UN Women, ILO, UNODC, UNFPA, IOM, UNAIDS.

In addition, as part of the operational monitoring of these measures and actions, an Operational

Monitoring Committee called "CSOCOVID-19" was created on 10 April 2020, under the authority of the Prime Minister, Head of Government. With regard to Agriculture, an emergency plan has been presented by the Prime Minister's office to technical and financial partners on April 22. This plan is being further improved through sectorial plans and discussions are underway to further improve the contributions of various partners into coherent sectoral emergency response plans. The CSOCOVID-19 Committee is responsible for: (i) monitoring and evaluating the coordinated implementation of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic response plan, (ii) developing and updating the dashboard of all the indicators produced by the sectoral operational coordination units, and (iii) identifying difficulties encountered and proposing corrective measures. The Operational Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Director of the Prime Minister's Office and its Secretariat is provided by the representative of the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene. In addition to monitoring the implementation of the Health Response Plan, operational coordination economic, social and humanitarian aspects supervision committees have been set up in all four COVID-response funds.

Côte d'Ivoire, like more than a hundred countries around the world, registers many damaging socio-economics consequences on the most vulnerable. Early evidence indicates that the socio-economic impacts of the virus affect populations differently, having specific negative effects on vulnerable population groups such as women, children, victims of human trafficking and prisoners.

Women play an important role in the response to the epidemic, including as front-line caregivers, home-based caregivers and mobilizers. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), women make up 70% of health and social sector workers. When health systems are strained by efforts to contain epidemics, care responsibilities are often "shifted" to women and girls, who typically provide care for sick family members and the elderly. The closure of schools further increases the burden of care work for women and girls, who absorb the extra work of caring for children/younger siblings.

Globally, countries affected by COVID-19 report an increase in acts of violence against children and occurrences of GBV. Particularly, intimate partner violence is on the rise as a result of quarantine and other social distancing measures that have been put in place by governments.

In Côte d'Ivoire, where 46 percent of the population lives under the national poverty line (National Institute of Statistics, 2015), household stress over economic shocks caused by reduced livelihood opportunities and coexistence in crowded spaces are common breeding grounds for gender-based violence and violence against children to occur. Furthermore, women work disproportionately in precarious jobs and are therefore harder hit by economic impacts such as those caused by COVID-19. Disruptions, including restrictions on movement, can suppress women's ability to earn a living and support their families, resulting in a widening of the gender gap in livelihoods.

In the agriculture sector, the most affected value chains are the export cultures such as Rubber, Cashew, Cacao, Oil Palm etc. The global impact of the pandemic has seriously affected global markets as shown by the recent price drops for Rubber (-31% since January 2020) and Oil Palm (-19%). The price drops are largely driven by demand factors, not supply, and the demand factors are influenced by ever-more deteriorating economic prospects. Agriculture producers are the ones most affected by these turbulences and the Government has been actively engaged in mitigation measures to assist producers during this recovery period through cash-transfers actions in targeted value chains such as Rubber and Oil Palm.

Social studies have shown that women are primarily responsible for providing family subsistence. And the increase in food insecurity during and following crises can expose them to a real risk of domestic violence and other forms of domestic violence due to increased tensions in the household.

In addition, the restrictive measures constitute a significant loss of income for households living off the transfer of diaspora resources abroad. Women are the most affected by the closure of restaurants and markets where they earn their livelihood; Small entrepreneurs, small farmers with the lack of traffic

between the cities of the interior and the economic capital, Abidjan, and traders who gravitate around SMEs and large enterprises such as hotel complexes, etc.

This sanitary crisis would also further expose this population profile to negative coping mechanisms as they seek to meet their needs and those of their dependents. Similarly, overburdened health services would risk diverting specific resources from the services women need for their feminine hygiene. This exacerbates the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services.

In addition, the measures of mobility restrictions are more difficult to bear for the child who is used to having the space inside and even outside his or her place of residence at his or her leisure. The omnipresence of adults imposes on them attitudes that are often contrary to their nature and thus cause sources of stress and illness. Some of them can even suffer physical violence, from the most common to the most unimaginable.

Restriction or control of movement of victims is a common feature of trafficking in persons. Lock downs and confinement could unwittingly reinforce the isolation of victims and reduce drastically any chance of them being identified and removed from such exploitative situations by law enforcement officers. During COVID-19, there are additional obstacles of accessing services, assistance and support, due to rules on confinement at home, and related closure of NGOs and government offices.

Finally, the prison environment is by definition a confined place where distance is not easy to maintain and where infectious diseases develop more rapidly than in an open environment. The prevention, detection of COVID-19 and care of contaminated persons in prison is today an imperative, it is a health priority to which all States are already giving thought. It should be noted that all the states currently supported by UNODC, among them Côte d'Ivoire, have in common the weakness of their prison system which is characterized by an overcrowding situation. In the context of COVID-19 the prison system needs specific attention to preventing the spread of COVID-19.

II. Solutions proposed

Please provide a summary of the proposal. [1,000-word limit]

Two main interventions are targeted on this social economic impact window:

2.1 Governance support

First, provide support to the Government in setting up an efficient mechanism through the development of tools for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of health, economic, social, agriculture and humanitarian measures taken as part of the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.1.1 Support the establishment of a National Strategic Monitoring Mechanism for the monitoring and mitigation of the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Support and advice to the Prime Minister's Office to improve the inter-ministerial mechanism for monitoring the health and socio-economic response plans (tools for monitoring implementation and reporting).
- Conduct joint socio-economic household surveys and analyses (UNDP, FAO, and in partnership with the World Bank) every 6 weeks to monitor and understand the evolution of the impact of the crisis on the overall economic sector including agriculture, industry especially MSMEs, services, employment, and control its effects on multidimensional poverty.
- Support the production of an updated mapping of multidimensional poverty and food/nutritional insecurity exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.1.2 Reinforce the crisis management system of the country and strengthen the targeting system for the

inclusion of marginalized groups:

- Support the identification, profiling and the targeting of 160,000 small rubber and oil palm producers taking into account gender requirements.
- Support the profiling, the categorization of beneficiaries in compliance with adopted criteria.
- Develop impact studies of cash transfer actions to targeted producers over a period of 6 months.
- Conduct and review (including gender review) of the country's crisis management system including recovery and propose measures for its reinforcement.

2.1.3 Mechanism for monitoring the impact of the measures taken:

- Set up a harmonized system of profiling, targeting on standardized selection criteria and monitoring of assistance to beneficiaries.
- Establish automated monitoring and early warning system dashboards.
- Data analysis for evidence-based decision-making i.e. for ongoing interventions and those in the pipeline.
- Technical advisory board established.

2.2 Assistance to population

Secondly, to provide assistance to population made vulnerable by COVID-19. The response to protection needs places priority on the protection of the most vulnerable categories, particularly households comprising children, women and victims of trafficking in persons and prisoners.

Based on the above context, the intervention will be carried out through the following strategic objectives:

1. Provide psycho-social and rehabilitation support to populations made very vulnerable.
2. Reinforce the mechanisms for caring for victims of abuse related to the situation of restriction measures / and those for protection against violence against children, young, women and trafficking in persons people.
3. Ensure access to hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls.
4. Strengthen the coordination, collection and management of information on violence, including GBV, abuse and exploitation related to COVID-19 to confined and vulnerable persons.
5. Prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prison.

We will realize those objectives through relevant outputs and activities below:

2.2.1 *Social services and Law enforcement services are equipped to ensure the continuity of basic essential services.*

- Provide hygiene or handwashing kits and food to social services, to transit centers hosting victims of trafficking and prisons.
- Provide birth registers and supply to health facilities and civil registry services.
- Conduct capacity building for social welfare workforce, health workers and community workers on psychosocial first aid and parenting, family skills, family therapy resources and the referral of cases requiring specialized MHPSS services.
- Conduct capacity building on trafficking victim's detection and protection in the context of Covid-19 for Law enforcement officers and social workers

2.2.2 *The capacities of protection actors and communities are strengthened to support the prevention of and response to violence including GBV, abuse and mistreatment of children and trafficking in persons, related to the situation of confinement, of youth and provide support to vulnerable families.*

- Strengthen the capacities of the protection actors (NGOs, members of Child protection committees and GBV platforms, etc.) to conduct outreach to inform women in the community about the risks of GBV and exploitation during the COVID-19 crisis and where to find available support
- Provide Cash Transfer to social services to care for victims of violence, abuse and exploitation.

- Provide communication tools on positive parenting and stress management at home.

2.2.3 *Functional mechanisms are developed for COVID 19 actors who are able to deal with women and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation.*

- Reinforce the free helpline “116” for the denunciation of violence and the referral of victims to the relevant services
- Establishment of street teams to identify girls and boys living on the street without parental or family care and refer them to alternative care facilities
- Identify the most vulnerable families in the affected areas with focus on women headed households
- Document the selection criteria for the beneficiaries of cash transfers, set up a grievance mechanism and document the best practices and lessons learnt to be used in additive social protection interventions
- Provide assistance to most vulnerable families with focus on women headed households whose income generating opportunities are curtailed by quarantine or illness through emergency Cash assistance.

2.2.4 *Infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in Abidjan and Grand Bassam prisons are integrated into/are in line with the public health response to COVID-19 in the community*

- Advocate for the inclusion of prisons as at-risk environments, of prisoners as an at-risk group, and for prison personnel as a core workforce in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Raise awareness of prison/corrections officers on COVID-19, including transmission routes, symptoms, disease progression and suitable prevention measures (hygiene, cleaning and disinfection)
- Provide emergency supplies of plant protection products and protective equipment (masks FFP2, gloves, Handwashing station, Bar soap (100g), Liquid soap for handwashing station), 50L bucket with tap and lid, 14L bucket without lid; Rubber gloves; Bleach (1L); Sprayer for disinfectant; hydro alcoholic gel), infrared thermometer temperature measurement equipment for staff, prisoners and visitors.
- Advocacy to Ministry of Justice for the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment and pardons and reduction of overcrowding by relieving congestion in central remand prisons.

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

Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. [1,500-word limit]

The COVID-19 crisis is both global and local. While demand and supply shocks from advanced and emerging countries have impacts on companies participating in global supply chains, shocks also directly originate from domestic sources like closure of businesses or reduced operations due to government decisions and decrease in consumer demand due to economic uncertainty. The GDP shocks caused by the disruptions in manufacturing, transport, tourism, construction, and trade will be significant on the country on the supply side. On the demand side, there will be declines in consumption, imports and exports. Projections based on three scenarios show that, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Côte d’Ivoire could lose 89% of its economic growth by the end of 2020 if the epidemic persists, and the overall fall is estimated between 3 to 6 points. While projections on the decline of the growth rate provide an overall picture of macroeconomic trends, they do not give an idea of the shocks caused by the pandemic on the living conditions of vulnerable households. In order to resolve this, UNDP supported the National Statistics Institute (INS) to conduct a socio-economic impact study that includes a household survey component reaching out to 806 people including 20.2% of women, 310 formal enterprises and 468 informal production units. The study revealed that the crisis has produced a significant negative impact on the income of most household heads, particularly women. It is estimated that the average annual income of household heads would decrease by

47.2% and the number of additional households falling below the poverty line is estimated at 32%. The restriction measures taken by the government to prevent the spread of the disease in Côte d'Ivoire have negatively affected 78.8% employment, particularly in the informal sector. Regarding the informal sector 52.8% of activities are affected due to cash flow problems and weak demand from customers.

To mitigate the socio-economic impact of the crisis, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has set up the following funding mechanisms:

- (i) The private sector support Fund amounting 250 billion CFA francs that would also provide support to SME and serve as the guarantee Funds (100 billion CFA francs for SME and 100 billion CFA francs for the informal sector).
- (ii) The solidarity fund amounting to 170 billion CFA francs for the most vulnerable populations in the context of humanitarian assistance including the widening of the provision of safety nets.

Despite the establishment of the Operational Monitoring Committee "CSOCOVID-19" on 10 April 2020, under the authority of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, the capacities of the Government and the national institutions involved in the response are stretched and requiring support to better coordinate and deliver on the overall multidimensional response. The lack of appropriate governance systems and tools has jeopardized the Government's ability to ensure the effective management with appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanisms. During a meeting which took place on April 22, 2020, the Director of the Prime Minister's Office stressed to the Resident Coordinator the importance of having an appropriate mechanism for the operational coordination of the plan. Supporting the government in developing tools for monitoring and understanding the evolution of the impact of the crisis and to controlling its effects on multidimensional poverty is essential. Managing risk associated with the crisis management system of the country and to the inclusion of the marginalize groups is critical. Supporting the profiling, the categorization of beneficiaries in compliance with adopted criteria and reviewing the country's crisis management system including gender and recovery will immensely contribute to propose measures for its reinforcement. To sustain trust with the population and partners, the establishment of an integrated financial operations management unit for the 4 trust funds would be necessary. In order to ensure equitable access to the support packages offered by the Government, the establishment of an appropriate system of profiling, targeting and a harmonized selection criterion and monitoring of assistance to beneficiaries is an absolute necessity. To support decision making and reporting on the assistance, a data analysis tool is required for ongoing interventions and those in the pipeline.

Furthermore, all humanitarian crises exacerbate inequalities related to age, gender and disability and expose women, children and other vulnerable populations to an increased risk of violence and GBV, particularly sexual and domestic violence. Côte d'Ivoire, like the countries affected by the corona's virus pandemic, is not immune to the impact caused by this pandemic. Development and humanitarian programs that support women and children are disrupted during public health emergencies, even though their needs may in fact be amplified. This can have serious implications for women, children and youth in the short and long term. Women represent 70% of the global health and social sector workforce. Special attention should be given to their health and psychosocial needs as frontline health workers, as well as to how their work environment may expose them to illness and discrimination.

Even before the COVID-19 virus hit, violence against children and in families was high and social norms around gender and child disciplining condone violence. The Violence Against Children Survey 2018, showed that the majority of (57%) girls and boys (66%) in Côte d'Ivoire have experienced physical, sexual and emotional violence. Boys experience more physical violence than girls. Whereas girls experience more sexual violence than boys.

There are about 15,000 boys and girls that live in the street, living mainly in Abidjan and six cities across the country. The human and financial resources devoted to the implementation of measures for prevention, removal from the street, family reunification and social reintegration remain far below the needs. Experience has shown that situations of extreme stress and anxiety can increase children's risk of exposure

to violence and abuse, including sexual abuse. Without school as a place where children can be provided with a routine but also monitored outside their home, the risks to children tend to increase.

Children who are not registered at birth due to disruptions, such as the current COVID-19 pandemic, are particularly vulnerable – unregistered, “invisible” children may be at heightened risk of violence, trafficking etc. These risks are known to increase during such events. These individuals may carry this disadvantage for years as late and delayed registration processes, and challenges in demonstrating proof of birth, may result in ongoing barriers once the immediate situation subsides. Additionally, the data collected are invaluable sources of key information needed to formulate a government’s policy response during and after pandemics. The privacy of individuals’ data, including those of minorities and vulnerable groups, must continue to be at the forefront of civil registration practices and state intervention.

Civil registration should be considered an ‘essential service’ mandated to continue operations during this pandemic. Thus, standard opening hours of some civil registration offices should be maintained as far as possible, whether in-person, or virtual, during the crisis. Depending on the capacity, certain registration processes (such as legitimations) may be put on hold, but registration of births and deaths should continue as a priority.

Restrictive measures at the national level also limit the support capacity of social services and care services for children, girls or women who are victims of violence, abuse or exploitation. This limited capacity of and access to social services can lead to an increase in child abuse, domestic/interpersonal violence, sexual violence and harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. These measures also result in the loss of income of the most vulnerable families due to the prohibition of some informal activities or the closure of some markets. This adds psychosocial pressure on them and make them dependent on third parties. This results in increased sexual demands for goods or services and increased use of child labor.

In Côte d'Ivoire, most of women are engaged in precarious jobs and any disruption could suppress women's ability to earn a living and support their families, widening the gender gap in livelihoods. Women have been shown to be the main household resources providers. An increased food insecurity in the aftermath of crises may put them at heightened risk of, inter alia, domestic violence and other forms of violence due to increased tensions in the household.

As a result, this crisis would further expose this population profile to negative coping mechanisms as they seek to provide for themselves and their dependents. Similarly, overburdened health services would risk diverting resources away from the services that women need. This would exacerbate the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services.

In addition, in Côte d'Ivoire before the COVID 19, nearly 811 households or 2059 persons are refugees and 345 asylum-seekers persons are under international protection in Côte d'Ivoire. They all live in urban and semi-urban areas. Women and girls represent 36% of this population. 60% of this population lives in Abidjan, the epicenter of the pandemic and 40% in 5 major cities in the West and South West of Côte d'Ivoire (Danané, Guiglo, Daloa, San Pedro and Tabou).

Living conditions and the environment make refugees and asylum seekers particularly vulnerable to the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 pandemic. They live in precarious and often overcrowded neighborhoods, which further exposes them to contamination and the rapid spread of the disease. Beyond this, the health crisis is profoundly affecting refugee and asylum-seeking families as most of them invest in informal economic activities. The closure of markets and services in respect of social distancing (restaurants, educational assistance, bars, shops, construction and garages, etc.) mainly affects the refugees' meagre physical and economic capital. Indeed, this loss of productive capacity and source of income will have medium- and long-term consequences that will affect their resilience and early recovery capacities after the health crisis.

Strengthening CSOs capacity to assist and protect victims of trafficking is therefore of paramount importance for the success of the proposal. Due to Covid-19, some CSOs with whom UNODC has been working so far, such as Cavoequiva, Dignité et Droits des Enfants (DDE-CI), and Association des femmes juristes de Côte d'Ivoire (AFJCI), are experiencing challenges to continue supporting victims of trafficking in a safe environment.

These CSOs have been approaching UNODC with several requests related to both technical and financial assistance. To give an example, CSOs are in urgent need of personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves, nose masks, alcohol-based sanitizers, etc., as well as hygiene products (hydro-alcoholic liquid, sterilization, cleaning tools, etc.) for shelters and CSOs' premises. Shelters' residents include both victims of trafficking and other vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire (men and women) awaiting a court decision. As part of taking care of victims of human trafficking, through the establishment of an ongoing victim referencing mechanism, UNODC plans to refer trafficking cases to CSOs, to strengthen CSOs' capacity on human trafficking, including addressing the specific needs and rights of victims of human trafficking for their recovery. Thus, in addition to the training sessions, UNODC will support CSOs (Cavoequiva, CIP, DDE-CI) in their operation in terms of food and non-food supplies for the benefit of residents of transit and shelter centres for victims of human trafficking. During this crisis of Covid-19, UNODC referred victims of trafficking to one of these centres; the slowdown in public services, including the judicial investigation of this case, has prolonged the stay of these victims in the centre. These victims also need legal and judicial assistance from some civil society organizations such as AFJCI.

The prison system in Côte d'Ivoire is characterized by insufficient financial and human resources, inadequate infrastructures, and above all prison overcrowding with 20 000 detainees, which is a source of deterioration in the health and malnutrition of prisoners and the stigmatization of the prisoner by the society. Prisons concentrate and reinforce vulnerability. The weakness of prison system health care is more problematic during this COVID 19 period, hence the interest of integrating it into all national response strategies against the pandemic.

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

Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a [human rights-based approach](#)¹ and how is it based on the principle of "build back better". [1,500 word limit]

About the support to governance of the overall response:

Approach: the proposal adheres to OHCHR Guidance on the Human Rights Based Approach. The aim of reducing the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis will immensely contribute to promoting and protecting the social and economic rights of the most vulnerable as prescribed by the international instruments, specifically to strengthen the social protection of the population, with attention to families with children, small producers of rubber, and vulnerable populations. Finally, it will contribute to share good practices by governments, the public and private sector, international and national organizations to alleviate both the negative socio-economic effects of this crisis and to use them in the development of shock responsive social protection interventions.

Purpose: The ambitious governmental COVID-19 response plan can only help contain the effects of the

¹ Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)

pandemic on the people if the appropriate and effective governance systems are in place. The following changes are expected to be induced from the support provided to the Government through the proposed intervention

Theory of Change: If the intersectoral monitoring of the response plan is improved through the provision of tools and systems for monitoring, early warning and reporting as well as regular surveys conducted to monitor the evolution of the socio-economic effects of the pandemic and contribute to the mapping of multidimensional poverty, then the government will have an effective strategic system or dashboard for monitoring and mitigating the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable populations. If the crisis management system of the country is reinforced and the targeting system for the inclusion of the marginalized groups is strengthened, then the country will have the required capacity to manage the COVID-19 crisis and will be able to tackle the challenges that the present and future crisis raises. If eligibility criteria are refined and harmonized to better target beneficiaries and automated dashboards, including feedback from the beneficiaries, are maintained on a regular basis, then the mechanism for monitoring the impact of assistance measures will be effective. If governance of these funds is effective, greater trust will be established with the donor community and additional funds could be channeled.

Transformation: The financial management and the COVID 19 response governance systems will be greatly improved and the trust from partners and the population sustained, if the government with the support of partners is able to put in place an effective strategic monitoring and reporting mechanism for the response to the pandemic as well as mitigating its socio-economic impact. However, this system must be accompanied by the ability to manage the established funding mechanisms with effective accountability, including social accountability, traceability and financial reporting. Strategic intelligence and effective management capacity will enable effective monitoring of the impact of assistance measures taken by the Government. The combination of all these factors will contribute to strengthening the overall governance, rapid response and country's capacities for crisis management.

Concerning the assistance to populations made vulnerable:

Infectious disease outbreaks can disrupt the environments in which children grow and develop. The disruptions can be caused directly by individual infectious diseases and by measures taken to prevent and control the infectious disease outbreak. Infectious disease outbreaks can also have a devastating effect on family functioning by limiting sources of income of family members due to illness, due to the need to care for sick family members, or by increasing women headed household expenditure for healthcare. The effects of this loss of income can have immediate and longer-term consequences for the access of family members, including children, to adequate nutritious food, health care, and other basic needs.

For this reason, this project proposes to support social services to ensure the continuity of services and provide the necessary care needed by vulnerable populations affected by this health crisis. To avoid an increase in violence during this stressful period, the project will organize awareness campaigns against violence including GBV, abuse and mistreatment. It will use communication tools such as community radios and social networks. The project will make a communication for online assistance for listening to prevent violence and provide support to families in the restrictive measure period and around the Green Line 116 to enable people to denounce all forms of violence and abuse.

As the measures taken by the government have an impact on vulnerable families, the project will contribute to the improvement of government's cash transfer programmes improving their targeting, efficiency and transparency.

The survivor-centered approach: this approach creates an enabling environment in which the rights and choices of the survivor are respected, their safety is assured, and where he / she is treated with respect and dignity. A survivor-centered approach is based on the following 4 guiding principles: safety: the first

consideration concerns the safety of the survivor and that of their children; • confidentiality: survivors have the right to choose the person to turn to whether or not to tell their story, and information should in no case be shared without their informed consent; • respect: all measures taken must be motivated by respect for the choices, wishes, rights and dignity of the survivor. Those assisting are responsible for facilitating his recovery and providing resources to assist him; non-discrimination: survivors must receive equal and fair treatment regardless of their age, gender, race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or any other characteristic.

The rights-based approach: this approach seeks to analyze and address the root causes of discrimination and inequality to guarantee the right of everyone to live free and with dignity, free from violence, exploitation and abuse, in accordance with the principles of human rights law, without distinction of gender, age, ethnic origin or religion.

The community approach: this approach ensures that the affected populations are actively involved as partners in the development of protection strategies and in the provision of assistance. This approach involves conducting direct consultations with women, girls and other at-risk groups at all stages of the response, to identify risks, identify solutions and strengthen existing community protection mechanisms.

Theory of change: If social, medical, legal and judicial services are strengthened for the continuity of essential services during the COVID 19. If protection actors and communities act more transparently and efficiently, if they are more involved in community mobilization and awareness-raising strategies targeting women's access and children to essential services and the fight against the spread of COVID 19. And if prisoners are taken into account in the health response plan COVID 19. Then most vulnerable populations affected by COVID 19, specially women, children, victims of GBV and trafficking, prisoners will benefit from adequate support to reduce the impact of the health, social and economic crises and provide them with continuous protection in order to reduce the risk of violence including GBV.

V. Documentation

Attach/provide hyperlinks to documents/analysis prepared at the UNCT level with government counterparts to assess the potential cumulative impacts of COVID-19. Please indicate if the UNCT has completed and posted the National Plan for Combating COVID-19 on the WHO partner portal. [1,500 word limit]

The following analysis is being conducted at the UNCT level with government counterparts to assess the potential cumulative impacts of COVID-19:

- Ministry of Economy and Finance, COVID-19 Economic and Financial Impact Study in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Prime Minister's Office, Analysis of measures of the economic, social and humanitarian support plan in the agricultural sector.
- FAO, Agriculture census 2014 and associated targeted updates for hotspot areas.
- WFP, Survey of households in the District of Abidjan on food security in the context of Covid-19.
- UNDP with the National Statistics Institute, Survey of the Impact of COVID-19 on the living conditions of households, businesses, and informal production units.
- UNIDO, Industrial, Business and Informal sector Survey.
- ILO, COVID-19 Impact Survey on Employment.
- Prior to those analysis, a COVID-19 National Plan was developed in February 2020 under the leadership of the Ministry of Health with support from WHO, UNICEF and partners. This plan is mainly focusing on the prevention aspects and on the health preparedness. Under the lead of WHO and UNICEF, the UN system developed the UN COVID-19 Joint Multisectoral Response Plan in alignment to the COVID-19 National Plan. The UN COVID-19 Joint Multisectoral Response Plan is intended to foster a concerted UN support to the country response. The UN plan considers lessons learned from the Ebola preparedness and is focusing on health interventions and on interventions to prevent and address the secondary impact of the outbreak – minimize the human consequences

of the outbreak, with a focus on the most vulnerable notably children and women, taking into account the gender perspective.

- UNODC, Impact of the covid-19 pandemic on trafficking in persons: Preliminary findings and messaging based on rapid stocktaking

This joint project is aligned with the health response plan and the economic, social and humanitarian support plan of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire including the establishment of a solidarity fund amounting to XOF 170 billion (USD\$ 280 mil) to finance the most vulnerable populations. It is also aligned with the UN multisectoral response plan for COVID-19 and the priorities identified by other protection sector partners during this emergency.

The joint project will also contribute to the implementation of the SDG “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”; SDG “16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children” and SDG “16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration”.

VI. Target population

Describe and estimate the direct users of the solution and potential impact on beneficiaries. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens). [1,500-word limit]

This proposal has two types of targets: institution as target and some populations as target, knowing that populations will be impacted through action on institutions.

The Operational Monitoring Committee called "CSOCOVID-19" established at the Prime Minister's Cabinet is the main recipient of the support. This committee is responsible for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the coordinated implementation of the COVID-19 pandemic response plan. It oversees, develops and maintains the dashboard of all indicators from sectoral operational coordination cells and identifies challenges and make proposals for corrective actions. The Operational Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister's Chief of Cabinet and its Secretariat is provided by the representative from the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene. Tools developed through the project will benefit all the institutions involved in the delivery of the response plan including at the level of the Ministry in charge of health, Ministry in charge of social protection, Ministry in charge woman and child, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry in Charge of Solidarity and fight against poverty as well as the Ministry of Planning and Development.

By reinforcing the governance systems of the response, the proposed intervention will create a conducive environment for the delivery of support that would have a direct impact on the life of the 1.3 million people at risk, including at least 70% of women and young people of falling below the poverty threshold.

Specifically, the direct beneficiaries of this proposed intervention are:

- 1,500 victims of violence and exploitation (60% of girls out of total).
- 100 boys and girls living in street
- 1500 vulnerable households (1500 Women headed households)
- 1 000 GBV survivor (90% of women and girls)
- 1000 vulnerable women and girls
- 147 social welfare workforces
- 3000 Detainees from MAC² Abidjan, MAC Abengourou and MAC Man

The project's interventions will be focused in the most affected by the pandemic regions. The project will

² MAC : Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction

therefore cover the Greater Abidjan (7483 cases), the towns of Aboisso (36 cases), Abengourou (15cases) Bouake (36 cases), Man (15 cases) and San Pedro (34 cases)



Hotline for coronavirus

2 Who will deliver this solution?

List what Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point. [1,500-word limit]

Given the strategic and multisectoral dimension of the national response, the support to the governance aspect will be conducted under the authority of the Resident Coordinator. A Technical advisory board led by UNICEF will be established with the participation of the following UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNODC.

UNDP will provide coordination and oversight the support to the governance component, ensuring that no one is left behind. UNDP will support the Government in setting-up an efficient governance mechanism through the development of tools for monitoring and reporting and conduct the review (including gender review) of the country's crisis management and recovery system with the aim of proposing measures for its reinforcement.

FAO in Côte d'Ivoire has a Country Program Framework agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development focused on supporting value chains. In this project, FAO will provide coordination and oversight support to the governance and more specifically to the Rubber and Oil Palm producer organizations. In particular FAO will provide monitoring and evaluation expertise in assessing the effectiveness of a large-scale cash transfer support to Rubber and Oil Palm producers. FAO will leverage its technical expertise in agriculture sector that received a special attention from the government while UNIDO will provide support and orientations for actions related to measures and funds set up by the government to private sector.

UNICEF. The objectives of this project are closely aligned with the continuity of UNICEF interventions in the process of improving the child protection system in emergencies and support the government in setting up an adaptive social protection mechanism. UNICEF has a strong presence in the fields in entire Cote d'Ivoire allowing the agency to have a real monitoring data and feedback from the most vulnerable populations on the social economic interventions carried out by the national authorities and partners. Thus, UNICEF will play the lead role in the overall coordination of the project interventions. UNICEF in Côte d'Ivoire has a Country Office based in Abidjan and two Zonal Offices: in Man in the West of the country and in Korhogo in the North. UNICEF has a staff of more than 100 staff members. The staff who will be directly and mainly involved in monitoring the implementation of this project are familiar with similar activities both in the areas of child protection and social protection. The UNICEF Office also has a monitoring and evaluation team that will provide support for both monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

UNODC in Côte d'Ivoire has a program office based in Abidjan with 03 employees, two of whom are the coordinators of the prevention program and will be directly involved in the monitoring and implementation of this project, under the supervision of the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section and TIPSOM based in Vienna and support from the UNODC regional office based in Dakar. UNODC can provide training materials for psychosocial first aid and basic counselling skills, for example to train people for a hotline, as well as targeted materials on family therapy that could be of additional value to counsellors working with families already in distress. UNODC has also been working for several years on the issue of trafficking in persons and prisons, in particular, on this last point, to promote international standards for the management of prisons and the treatment of detainees, in particular to combat the threat transnational violent extremism.

Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Philippe Poinot Email: philippe.poinot@un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: Telephone: +225 68 01 49 84 Skype:
Description	<p><i>[400 characters limit]</i></p> <p>Like many countries in Africa and around the world, Côte d'Ivoire has adopted a series of measures and response plans. Despite the establishment of the Operational Monitoring Committee "CSOCOVID-19" on 10 April 2020, under the authority of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, the capacities of the Government and the national institutions involved in the national response plan against the COVID-19 crisis in Côte d'Ivoire are stretched and requiring support to better coordinate and deliver on the overall multidimensional response. The lack of appropriate governance systems and tools has jeopardized the Government's ability to ensure the effective management with appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>The support to the governance of the overall national response project aims at providing support to the Government in setting up an efficient mechanism through the development of tools for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of health, economic, social and humanitarian measures taken as part of the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The Operational Monitoring Committee called "CSOCOVID-19" is the main recipient of the support. Tools developed through the project will benefit all the institutions involved in the delivery of the response plan including at the level of the Ministry in charge of health, the Ministry of economy and Finance, the Ministry in Charge of Solidarity and fight against poverty as well as the Ministry of Planning and Development. By reinforcing the governance systems of the response, the proposed intervention will create a conducive environment for the delivery of support that would have direct impact on the lives of the 1.3 million people at risk of falling below the poverty threshold.</p> <p>The spread of the COVID 19 pandemic and the need to adapt to the abrupt changes that result from it constitute a challenge for many particularly sensitive actors (parents, especially women, children, victims of human trafficking, prisoners ...). The response to protection needs places priority on the protection of the most vulnerable categories, particularly households comprising children, women and victims of trafficking in persons.</p> <p>Based on the above, the UNCT in Côte d'Ivoire will carry out actions to (i) to provide psycho-social and rehabilitation support to populations made very vulnerable; (ii) reinforce the mechanisms for caring for victims of abuse related to the situation of confinement / and those for protection against violence against children, young women and trafficking in persons people, (iii) ensure access to hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls; (iv) strengthen the coordination, collection and management of information on violence, including GBV, abuse and exploitation related to COVID-19 to confined and vulnerable persons; (v) prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prison.</p>
Universal Markers	<u>Gender Marker</u> : <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i>

	<p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p>b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</p> <p>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>): Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</p>			
	<p>Fund Windows (<i>bold the selected; pls select one only</i>) Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</p>			
Geographical Scope	<p>Regions: GRAND ABIDJAN AND MOST REGIONS AFFECTED Country: Côte d'Ivoire</p>			
Recipient UN Organizations	<p>UNICEF (The lead Agency) UNODC UNDP (Direct Implementation Modality) FAO</p>			
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primature • Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural • Operational Monitoring Committee "CSOCOVID-19" • Direction Générale de la Protection Sociale, Ministère Emploi et Protection Sociale, • Direction de la Protection de l'Enfant, Ministère Femme, Famille, Enfant • Direction de l'Action Sociale, Ministère Emploi et Protection Sociale • Administration Pénitentiaire • Institut national de la Statistique • NGOs : Cavoequiva, CIP, DDE-CI, AFJCI etc. 			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested		\$ 1 000 000	
		UNICEF	\$ 400,000	
		UNODC	\$ 100,000	
		UNDP	\$ 250,000	
		FAO	\$ 250,000	
	Total		\$ 1 000 000	
	Comments			
Programme Duration	Start Date: July 15 th , 2020			
	Duration (In months): 6 Months			
	End Date: January 15 th , 2021			

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 2: Proposal outcome	Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response				Outcome Total Budget
	2.1 Effective, accountable and transparent institutions are developed at all levels				500,000 USD
	2.2. Women, girls and boys continue to access appropriate protection services in this time of health emergency.				500,000 USD
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator	2.1a Number of National Strategic Monitoring Mechanism established, functional and operational	0	1	Report	UNDP – FAO –
	2.1.b Proportion of population with satisfactory recent experience with public services	0%	30%	Survey	UNDP – FAO
	2.2a Number of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (SDG Indicator 16.2.1) disaggregated by sex	985	1500	SIPE - GBVIMS	MFFE – MEPS
	2.2b Number of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG Indicator 5.2.1) disaggregated by sex	1022	1500	SIPE - GBVIMS	MFFE – MEPS
Proposal Outputs	2.1.1 Output 1: A National Strategic Monitoring Mechanism for the monitoring and mitigation of the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic is established				
	2.1.2 Reinforce the crisis management system of the country and strengthen the targeting system for the inclusion of marginalized groups				
	2.1.3 Mechanism for monitoring the impact of the measures taken				
	2.2.1 Social services are equipped to ensure the continuity of basic essential services and managed data collection.				
	2.2.2 The capacities of protection actors and communities, men’s engagement , are strengthened to support the prevention and response to violence including GBV, abuse, exploitation and mistreatment of children related to the situation of confinement, youth and provide support to vulnerable families, identified by local governmental structures and communities.				
	2.2.3 The actors involved in the response to COVID 19 are able to put in place functional mechanisms for dealing with women and children who are victims of violence, abuse and exploitation, and document lessons learns and good practices .				
	2.2.4 Infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in prisons are integrated into/are in line with the public health response to COVID-19 in the community				
Proposal Output Indicators	2.1.1a Output indicator1: Number of tools for monitoring implementation and reporting	0	2	Activity report	UNDP – FAO –

2.1.1b Output indicator2: Number of surveys and analyses to monitor and understand the evolution of the impact of the crisis and control its effects	1	3	Report	UNDP – FAO
2.1.1c Output indicator 3: Number of mapping of multidimensional poverty exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic produced	0	3	Report	UNDP – FAO –
2.1.2a Number of small rubber and oil palm producers identified and profiled	0	160,000 including at least 50% of women and young people	Activity report	UNDP – FAO –
2.1.2b Number of impact assessment study developed.	0	1	Activity report	UNDP – FAO
2.1.3a Transfer to more than 180,00 rubber and oil palm producers audit and impact assessment report available	0	1	Audit and impact report	FAO
2.1.3b Existence of a database to guide interventions	0	1	Report	UNDP – FAO
2.2.1a # of social welfare workforce, health workers and community workers trained on psychosocial first aid and parenting, family skills, family therapy	75	200	Reports of MEPS - MFFE	UNICEF – UNODC
2.2.1b # facilities ensuring the regular publication of statistics on violence, including GBV, abuse and exploitation during the COVID 19 pandemic.	0	150	SIPE and GBVIMS	MFFE – MEPS
2.2.1c # of boys and girls registered during the COVID 19 pandemic by the health facilities and declared by the civil registry services	31,000	56,370	Registry of civil registry services	MATED
2.2.2b # of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based mental health and psychosocial support	25,000	50,000	SIPE - GBVIMS	MFFE – MEPS
2.2.3a # of cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and mistreatment reported by families and community actors	1022	1,500	SIPE - GBVIMS	MFFE – MEPS
2.2.3b % of reported cases of violence, abuse exploitation and mistreatment referred to relevant services.	75%	100%	SIPE - GBVIMS	MFFE – MEPS
2.2.3c # of women headed households and refugees benefited from materiel and financial assistance.	600	1500	Reports of MEPS – MFFE	UNICEF
2.2.4.1a- # of prisoners benefited from the Hygiene kits disaggregated by sex.	0	3,000	Report	Prison Direction
2.2.4.2 b- the number of girls and women involved in the rehabilitation programme	0	45	Numbers of girls and women involved	
2.2.4.2a Numbers of policies and measures to mitigate COVID 19 in prisons in line with the public health response and Mandela Rules principles	0	10	Number of measures implemented	MOJ DNAP

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 type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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	
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Primary public expenditure in proportion to the initial approved budget, by sector (or by budget code or similar criterion) (SDG Indicator 16.6.1)	20%	
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Proportion of the population whose last experience with public services was satisfactory (SDG Indicator 16.6.2)	30%	

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (SDG Indicator 16.2.1)	20%
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	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG Indicator 5.2.1)	20%
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (SDG Indicator 16.9.1)	10%

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: Aid diversion, fraud and bribery	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Medium High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	- Mobile transfer to vulnerable population and to local services - Ensure HACT activities	MEPS-MFFE
Risk 2 Description: Reduced availability of State services and actors due to the COVID-19	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Medium High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	- Support the key Ministries to continue providing essentials services to the vulnerable population - Train key social welfare workforce on COVID 19	MEPS - MFFE
Risk 3 Description: Beneficiaries' non-adherence to proposal interventions	Political	Medium	Moderate	Major	- Communicate sufficiently about the objectives of the proposal and its relevance to the beneficiaries. - Involving beneficiaries in implementation mechanisms	UNICEF/ FAO

Budget by UNDG Categories

*Up to Four Agencies

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UNICEF	UNODC	UNDP	FAO	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020	Staffing	13,113	14,000	15,000	20,000	62,113
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020	Cost of supply (birth registers (4 USD X 10000), dignity kit, foods, protective equipment. Kits WASH for prisons 93 000 USD) (UNICEF)	134,280	23,000	60,000	10,000	227,280
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020	Wi-Fi pocket, computer, furniture sewing machine and additional equipment			50,500		50500
4. Contractual services	2020				90,000		90000
5. Travel	2020	Cost of Field missions	5,000	5,000		10,000	20,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020	Cash transfer to partner to implement project activities (helpline – raise awareness (13 000 USD) – Transfer to social services (337 USD x147) - alternative care for street children (100x 421 USD) – assistance to vulnerable households (1500x 61 USD) – Transfer to DGPS 12,500 USD, (UNICEF)	208,639			180,000	388,639
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020	Operation cost	12,800	51,458	18,145	13,645	96,048
Sub Total Programme Costs			373,832	93,458	233,645	233,645	934,580
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			26168.24	6542.06	16355.15	16355.15	65,421
Total			400,000	100,000	250,000	250,000	1,000,000

* 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.

Signatures

ON THIS SIGNATURE PAGE PLEASE INCLUDE THE SIGNATURES OF EACH RECEIPT UN ORGANIZATION AND RESIDENT COORDINATOR

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

Target	Description
	agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
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

Target	Description
	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_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

Target	Description
	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_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

Target	Description
	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 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	Description
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 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

Target	Description
	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 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	Description
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 negotiation ³
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

Target	Description
	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_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	Description
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_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	Description
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

