



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

### Proposal Template

**Proposal Title: Ensuring the access of most vulnerable families to food and working conditions facilities during COVID-19 Pandemic**

**Amount: USD 300,000**

#### I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

The world is currently facing an unprecedented health crisis, which is gradually leading to humanitarian and socioeconomic crisis, triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although its full impact and long-term consequences are not yet clear, the immediate impact of this pandemic on people's lives, particularly on the most vulnerable, such as women and children, will certainly be tremendous.

In São Tomé and Príncipe, due to the lack of national means of diagnosis, it is extremely difficult to confirming the existence and the number of people infected with COVID-19 in the country. Thus, similar to other countries in the world, the President of Republic declared a state of emergency effective from 17 March 2020. The Government also agreed on several other preventive measures including, among others, the reduction of working hours, the closure of all schools, as well as the closure of air and sea borders.

The existing capacity to manage such pandemic in the country is extremely weak, therefore placing São Tomé and Príncipe population in a very vulnerable situation. The health system is weak with scarcity of medical equipment and supplies and no laboratory for diagnosis; agricultural system is fragile, economic crisis is ongoing (97% of the State Budget depends on external aid) and approximately 41% of foods consumed internally are imported. Therefore, these scenarios may lead to internal rupture of stock of food and medical supplies.

The basic diet of santomeans is dominated by cereals (corn, rice), tubers and roots (cassava, taro), fruits and vegetables (breadfruit, corn, banana, papaya, pepper, tomato, bean), as well as fish and meat. Local agriculture and fishing partially cover these needs (59%), and the rest (oils, rice, dairy products, processed products) are imported. The agricultural potential remains under-exploited and as a result, the rates of chronic malnutrition (31.6%) and micronutrient deficiencies (respectively 67% and 43% of women and children are anemic) remain high. The consequences of COVID- 19 are likely to worsen this situation further. Therefore, to minimize the socio-economic impact, food security for the most vulnerable families in rural, peri-urban and informal areas should continue to be strengthened, and their incomes should also be increased by selling part of their agro-pastoral production. The poverty profile study conducted in 2010 by UNDP and the National Institute of Statistics indicates that poverty affects more women and rural populations. In employment, people most exposed to poverty are the self-employed from the private agricultural sector (68.4%).

In addition, considering that rural households producing small-scale agricultural products may be exposed to pandemic transmission risks in the absence of hygiene, health and safety at the sites of production and realization of other rural activities, training-based support measures, awareness on best practices are required to safeguard agricultural workers. These measures to protect producer households will strengthen all other measures to mitigate the risks of food insecurity, undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies as a result of low access to food due to the decline in imports and a depreciation in local agricultural production.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of food sovereignty is expected to be aggravated by the measures to contain maritime transport adopted by the “food supplier” countries as well as the inflation of market prices, thus highlighting the need to find alternative solutions that ensures self-sufficiency and food security of the population.

In parallel, and more specifically with regard to children and adolescents, the adoption of preventive and control measures of COVID-19 in the country may have a negative impact on their weak nutritional status, since with the closure of schools, children (about 25% of the total population) are deprived of the daily hot meals provided by the National School Food and Nutrition Program (PNASE) which, in many cases, is the only hot meal to which these children have access, especially the most vulnerable.

In this context, in a scenario of prevention and control of the spread of the coronavirus, São Tomé and Príncipe is highly vulnerable to the negative socio-economic impact caused by the pandemic of COVID-19, especially regarding food security and working conditions facilities of the most vulnerable families.

## II. Solutions proposed

This joint proposal is in line with the national contingency plan, and at the sectoral level, with the contingency plans of the different ministries, including the contingency plan for the Ministry of Education, the contingency plan for the Ministry of Agriculture, the Government's national agricultural awareness campaign and the UN's response plan to COVID-19 in STP.

Considering that the project targets households, children, women, and small-scale producers vulnerable to food insecurity, it would be important to propose an adequate method of targeting these categories of the population, in order to better optimize pilot interventions aimed at gradual scaling through other funding mechanisms.

As part of the government's national agricultural awareness campaign to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic in the food production sector, it is expected that there will be a significant increase in the number of people interested in working in agriculture and, consequently, an increase in smallholder farmers agricultural production. The proposed project will identify the most vulnerable families that are likely to be more easily affected by the scarcity of food in the market and by price inflation.

The main assumption underlying this proposal is that a gender lens will be applied to differentiate specific needs of women, girls and households with high exposure to COVID-19 impacts so that with its implementation the most vulnerable families in rural, peri-urban and informal areas will be identified across the country. This will be supported by the use of specific methodologies for mapping land, tenure security, with the consideration of gender respective, such as the ones provided by the Global Land Tool Network.

Thus, before launching work on production, dialogue at household level will be privileged and a specific gender analysis will be conducted on changes in practices and behavior in relation to agriculture and food habits due to COVID-19. The dynamics of small women's self-help groups will also be explored as mechanisms capable of printing specific changes in women's capacities in decision making, especially on measures to contain COVID-19 in the value chains of processed food. Throughout the project, the agricultural production-food marketing-food and nutritional security nexus will also be studied in order to achieve a broad and comprehensive perspective of the food and nutritional security situation of beneficiaries and all the factors inherent to it, in order to reach a sustainable solution.

In partnership with the Government, the agencies will support organizing training for women smallholders and small producers in sustainable agricultural techniques in

school gardens and in agricultural plots, as well as in storage / transformation techniques. Smallholders with small parcels of land, as well as vulnerable families without land, will also benefit from training courses on production techniques and fast-growing seeds to produce on their parcels and in their backyards. The project will also support the restoration and / or creation of school gardens, which will be managed and streamlined by women members of vulnerable families in these communities, thus guaranteeing food for both families and schools, after the reopening and in a sustainable manner. In parallel, the project will provide quality inputs, such as fast-growing seeds, fertilizers and basic farming tools to the targeted families to improve agriculture production. From a nutrition and gender-sensitive perspective, ensuring that both boys and girls receive adequate nutrition and education during and after COVID-19 pandemic adds a further critical dimension to this program. The increase of beneficiaries' food literacy and, above all, the promotion of healthy habits such as varying diets and favoring foods whose micronutrients have a fundamental role in strengthening the immune system of individuals, and therefore, in the body's fight to COVID-19, will be issues to be addressed during the trainings, in which the dimension of food use will be also highlighted.

In order to maintain the level of use of the agricultural labour force in the context of mitigation of the risks of the propagation of the COVID19, and also to hope to increase the number of people who can be interested in working in the agricultural sector, it is essential to create the best conditions for promoting hygiene, health and safety in the agricultural workplace. Therefore, the proposed interventions will also support vulnerable families involved with agriculture with necessary trainings, in order to help them to build a healthy environment and promote hygiene, health and safety in the agricultural workplace. The training sessions will also include awareness-raising actions for women and men producers on women's empowerment and security measures to be taken in scenario of COVID-19.

Another area of intervention will be supporting the Government to build / restore community infrastructure for agriculture. The project aims to support restoration of three warehouses for agricultural products, as well as in the creation of six community silos for the identified communities. In addition, 17 schools will have water reservoirs for rainwater harvesting to support the irrigation of the school gardens. In the context of the storage capacities of government and local organizations it will be elaborated a gender analysis about the negative consequences on food security and on income of women involved in marketing activities to develop a common strategy and action plan to assure that smallholders, particularly women, and vulnerable families acquire the competencies to access and/or produce their own food, and to understand how the Government security stock can intervene as a social safety net and social protection system in times of crisis.

Thus, the joint project will support the supply or access to food including affordable logistics; raise awareness through training on the best behaviour and best practices to secure working environment in the context of the COVID-19; support the Government to improve and / or acquire low-cost infrastructure for the storage and conservation of agricultural products so that these products can be available on the market for longer and at lower prices.

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

This proposed joint interventions seek to address the increase in food insecurity among the most vulnerable rural and peri-urban population, due to the disruptions caused to food systems by the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictive measures taken by the Government to control its spread in Sao Tome and Principe. This disruption affects not only rural areas, but the whole rural-urban linkages that supply food to urban residents.

This problem emerges from several factors inherent to the Sao Tome and Principe context, the main ones being: i) high food dependence on imports received from abroad / reduced food sovereignty in the country; ii) low national agricultural production; iii) high volatility in food prices, since most of them are traded in informal markets; iv) high vulnerability of rural and peri-urban population affected by poverty and food insecurity; v) reduced availability of seeds and agricultural inputs (including irrigation solutions) in the national market; vi) the existence, in their majority, of characteristically small parcels of land that do not allow a high productivity and diversity of crops from small-holder farmers, in addition to their weak market role; vii) lack of means of conservation of food products, especially those that are more perishable, such as vegetables, which represent an essential place in the daily preparation of Sao Tome and Principe's meals; viii) lack of decentralization of food points of sale,

leading to marketing being concentrated in the capital of Sao Tome (there is sometimes a surplus that is not used), while certain regions do not have varied foods available; and, ix) low purchasing power of the majority of the population with a high unemployment rate and a notable tendency to work in informal activities, a situation that will be aggravated by the strong economic impact of Covid-19, especially in the tourism sector, and which will have repercussions on an even lower purchasing power.

The mentioned problem aggravates its impacts on the most vulnerable population and, particularly, women, who find additional constraints to the factors mentioned above, and even more when it comes to rural women.

Rural women face greater challenges because living conditions are, at various levels, more difficult in rural areas, and because gender differences are more pronounced there. It is also noted that in addition to poverty being higher in this environment, there is less access to health, education, electricity, water, and transport.

In addition to domestic activities, women assume agricultural responsibilities in almost the entire production cycle and chain, plus the marketing of products. They have a great participation in the cultivation of vegetable gardens, in the livestock farming and in forestry, as well as in the cultivation of other products, intervening fundamentally in the period of harvest and post-harvest, among other activities such as processing and commercialization of products.

Despite the decisive contribution of rural women to the population's food and nutritional security, the agricultural sector (in which women represent about 43.5% of the total labour force) includes several obstacles for these women due to the poor access to natural resources and productive and weak participation in decision-making posts, which systematically converge so that their contribution to rural development remains invisible. The power conferred on men, in all aspects, places women in a position of subordination, even in the management of the income derived from the products they sell. In fact, there is a distortion between household income and the way it is shared between men and women. Although resources are often shared in an equal percentage, it is often the case that women channel daily household expenses. It should be noted that, in general, the female overload of domestic activities starts early in their lives, leading to school dropout and early family constitution, which is more prevalent in rural areas. For these reasons, the potential socio-economic impact of covid-19 on rural communities, and particularly on women and families headed by women (which represents more than 1/3 of the total households), is particularly worrying. Therefore, these interventions demonstrate inclusiveness and are gender sensitive. Environmental sustainability will be also addressed, particularly in what concerns agricultural techniques of production.

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

Food security can only be achieved when there is a holistic and integrated approach. In this sense, this collaborative programme will represent an added value considering the expertise and experience of the involved agencies in areas directly and/or indirectly linked to food security and nutrition.

Leveraging on ILO, WFP, UNHABITAT and FAO experiences and expertise in the area of capacity building, food security and nutrition and infrastructure, this proposed interventions will be crucial in improving life conditions of the identified vulnerable families and to boost their income situation, while the beneficiaries will learn how to use innovative agricultural techniques and how to combine the food produced locally to improve their food habits, food literacy and immune resistance to cope with covid-19.

Under the supervision of the RCO, UN HABITAT, ILO, FAO, WFP and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MAFRD), the implementation of these priority activities will ensure sustainable access to food for these vulnerable families even after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This will also contribute to achieving SDG goal 1, 2 and 17. The project interventions also ensures the complementarity of the proposed activities to be implemented by multiple UN agencies. This will also provide further inter-agency collaboration opportunities, increase coordination efforts in contrary to the current context where agencies implement project in individually. In the absence of a joint approach, isolated interventions would not have the expected impact in these communities and

families.

The program will also contribute to SDG goal 5 through efforts to ensure activities contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Within program design and implementation, implementing agencies will adopt a Do No Harm approach to gender equality by conducting an analysis of the potential risks of unintentionally perpetuating or reinforcing harmful gender norms/gender inequalities. For example, through inadvertently adding to women's unpaid burden of care responsibilities in the context of COVID-19 as women are prioritized to receive training on good agricultural practices. A Do No Harm approach would look to mitigate these type of risks through such action as targeted communications/efforts to engage men as partners in sharing the burden of care in households (e.g sharing childcare responsibilities where girls and boys have had to remain at home because schools are shut owing to COVID-19).

It is anticipated that progress in gender equality and the empowerment of women's and/or girls (GEEW/G) will also come about as a result of programming efforts in the following areas:

- (1) Renewed forms of community participation to enhance the participation and leadership of women and advance gender equality. For example, by placing women in positions of leadership across different aspects of the program (e.g. schools gardens, training in sustainable agricultural techniques, engagement in storage solutions) will seek to increase their access to resources and information, and strengthen their participation in decision-making processes.
- (2) Identification of new opportunities through the restoration and / or creation of school gardens to promote gender equality within and outside the school environment. For example, factors the program will consider at the community and household levels include child-care behavior, the gender and social norms regarding foods, the allocation of resources within the household, and the parents' education level and knowledge about nutrition. These have been shown to be positively influenced through school-based health and nutrition education interventions - including through school gardening-directed to schoolchildren and the wider community.
- (3) From a nutrition perspective, and in terms of gender equality, this program will also help to ensure both boys and girls receive adequate nutrition and education during this COVID-19 pandemic and thereafter. By considering gender equality in design and implementation strategies, the program will seek to create new opportunities through the school gardens initiative and training in sustainable agricultural techniques to better serve groups with specific nutritional needs, such as adolescent girls, while better integrating gender strategies within and beyond the school environment.

Progress in GEEW/G will be monitored and measured through the collection and reporting of disaggregated data and through the inclusion of intermediate gender results.

The poverty profile study conducted in 2010 by the UNDP and the National Institute of Statistics indicates that, poverty affects more women and rural populations. In employment, the working people most exposed to poverty are the self-employed from the private agricultural sector (68.4%). Under the leadership of the MAFRD, the Joint Project intends to cover this gap during the COVID-19 pandemic and ensure that the vulnerable families in selected communities will have access to healthy and locally produced food that will enable the food systems to not be affected by disruption of food supply in the country, particularly among the poorest and will prevent the beneficiaries to fall into food insecurity and malnutrition.

Within the vulnerable families there will be specific attention on coping mechanisms and gender norms and social practices on food intake by family members. Food scarcity and negative coping mechanisms such as reductions in food intake may have a disproportionate effect for women's and girls' health outcomes.

Another factor of attention that specifically has a gendered aspect is the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on different roles of women and men (girls and boys) in terms of (i) care and exposure to infection due to family and community (burial preparations) caregivers roles; (ii) occupational differences influenced by gender roles whereby women outnumber men as frontline health staff (e.g. nurses, community health workers, birth attendants) or as employees or self-employed in basic sectors and occupations that continue being active and require them to work outside the home and interact with other people during the containment phase (e.g., food vendors or traditional pharmacopeia sales, fish vendors or food production and marketing (distribution, transportation and logistics), cleaning or sanitation jobs in government

services/private sector.

Loss of income or shifts in dominant women IGA; Other (non-labor) market disruptions can disproportionately affect women and girls. Evidence from the 2008 financial crisis shows that fluctuations in prices of staple and other foods can have especially negative effects for women and girls in some of the most vulnerable households. Women smallholder farmers, for instance, were disproportionately affected across low income countries largely in connection with preexisting structural inequalities in access to resources. Women and girls were generally more vulnerable to the negative consequences of food insecurity and were more often driven to adopt extreme coping mechanisms. In countries where women are mainly responsible for subsistence crops, more of them may be used to smooth consumption or be sold on local markets, generating lower returns.

Consequently, the main assumptions underlying this proposal are (i) with the implementation of this project the most vulnerable families in rural and peri-urban areas will be identified across the country and a gender lens will be applied to differentiate specific needs of women and girls and households with high exposure to COVID-19 impacts; (ii) Innovative agricultural techniques are passed to smallholders, particularly women, and vulnerable families who change practices and behavior in relation to agriculture and food habits; women's self-help groups and specific changes in dynamics due to COVID-19 in the value chains of processed food, fish, pharmacopeia, etc. will be taken into account so that equal access to opportunities will be guaranteed; (iii) changes in practices on sales in markets (measures to contain spread of virus, alternate days for sales, ...), respect of prices and negative consequences on food security will be discussed with the women involved in marketing activities (storing and hedging, distribution, transport and retail sales) to develop a common strategy) and action plan (level of communities, traders associations); (iv) smallholders, particularly women, and vulnerable families acquire the competencies to produce their own food in a sustainable and safe manner, even after the end of the coronavirus pandemic; (v) the local production increase and is capable to responding to food needs of the target vulnerable families; (vi) The MAFRD disposes of adequate infrastructures that enable the storage and conservation of locally produced food in medium term, to ensure food availability in the markets, avoiding price fluctuation; (vii) selected schools in rural communities as well as peri-urban and informal settlements, will benefit from washing facilities; (viii) the sustainability of agricultural and nutrition knowledge transmitted to beneficiaries is ensured through dialogue (household level dialogue involving men and women) and participatory methodology and proximity monitoring; (ix) interventions are delivered in a coordinated and timely manner.

Evidence from the monitoring of the Joint Programme, including those emerging from participatory approaches involving consultations with stakeholders as well as beneficiary of the interventions will help to verify whether the key assumptions of this proposal were met. As part of this process actions to minimize the risk that final outcomes are not achieved will be taken.

## V. Documentation

In support of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, the United Nations System developed a preparedness and response strategy for COVID-19 in order to provide a comprehensive collective response to the current crisis, also to provide a comprehensive assessment of the expected impacts and also to complement the ongoing efforts of the Government and other partners on the ground. Based on the data and experience of the epidemic in the Northern Hemisphere, WHO estimates that 30% of the population of São Tomé and Príncipe may be affected by the Coronavirus, about 10,000 people will need hospital-level care and 1,500 will need intensive care that are not available at the country level so far.

The limited capacity of the system will be overloaded in 2-3 weeks with an additional impact on other healthcare, the fight against other transmissible and non-transmissible diseases with a greater impact on the most vulnerable, the elderly, people with chronic diseases and those who already have problems accessing health services. Likewise, an impact on health personnel it is also expected if there is not enough personal protective equipment to cover the needs.

Since March 24<sup>th</sup>, all the 209 schools in the country have been closed as a preventive measure, keeping almost 30,000 children and teenagers at home. The most vulnerable children do not have access to food support through school meals because of the closure of schools. The situation is particularly critical in the sense that in

addition to the possible cost in human lives due to the pandemic crisis and the interruption of the school year, the economic sectors that are being particularly hard hit worldwide are tourism, transport and trade, which are precisely those that support the country's socio-economic fabric.

In addition, potential disruptions or excessive demand from some of the global chains, such as in relation to medicines, medical equipment or food combined with the discontinued nature of the country's supply system / islands supply system based on sea and air transport, it is likely that they will manifest themselves in the scarcity of supply of products and basic necessities at certain times and in inflation, reason why, the Government will give a huge emphasis on local food production and at lower prices.

The UNDP estimates that São Tomé and Príncipe will lose between 7 to 10% of the GDP growth this year. The IMF estimates that a minimum of US \$ 15 million is needed, both on the health and the economy front, as an immediate mitigation measure. This would limit GDP losses to -5%, which will have a significant impact on the fiscal side. It should be noted that most of the revenue is collected at the customs level. Thus, tax revenues will be negatively affected by the decrease in the volume of imports and, above all, by the reduction in commodity prices (oil).

On the other hand, the tourism / hotel sector, which is strongly affected by the pandemic, will also have a significant impact on losses in State revenues, in addition to general difficulties that companies will have to face with regard to cash flow to meet their tax obligations as well as the payment of workers, with the implication of job loss. The reduction in tourism will also have an impact on the primary sector (agriculture, livestock, and fisheries), which will cause even more an impoverishment of the most vulnerable families.

The evolution of the epidemic and its expected impact on the country, led the Government to take special emergency measures and to develop a national response plan with the support of the United Nations to better face the challenges of the pandemic. Likewise, the Government with the support of the UN has also developed a package of mitigation and recovery measures in the socio-economic sphere. The package aims to quantify financial needs to guarantee basic public services, support to the private sector with particular attention to tourism, agriculture and fisheries, support to public companies, support to the expansion of the social protection scheme and safety nets. The package also includes measures to improve collective hygiene, ensure stocks of imported essential products.

São Tomé and Príncipe, given its characteristics as an archipelagic country, is vulnerable to be disproportionately affected by this pandemic, thus affecting all spheres of its society.

## VI. Target population

This project will benefit the Government through the requalification and rehabilitation of three warehouses for storage and conservation of locally produced food, in order to allow their conservation in adequate conditions so that they can be consumed in longer periods of time, thus avoiding price fluctuation.

Additionally, this proposal aims to directly benefit 540 vulnerable families living in rural and peri-urban areas, consisting in approximately 2700 vulnerable people, including children, women and the elderly. In the context of COVID-19, it is estimated that rural populations, particularly the most vulnerable, especially children, women and the elderly, will be more exposed to the risk of food shortages. In fact, with the increase of the market prices, raising unemployment and the need of social isolation imposed by the Government, it will be more difficult for the most vulnerable households to have access to food at market price. Within the vulnerable families there will be specific attention on coping mechanisms and gender norms and social practices on food intake by family members. Food scarcity and negative coping mechanisms such as reductions in food intake may have a disproportionate effect for women's and girls' health outcomes.

Another factor of attention that specifically has a gendered aspect is the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on different roles of women and men (girls and boys) in terms of (i) care and exposure to infection due to family and community (burial preparations) caregivers roles; (ii) occupational differences influenced by gender roles whereby

women outnumber men as frontline health staff (e.g. nurses, community health workers, birth attendants) or as employees or self-employed in basic sectors and occupations that continue being active and require them to work outside the home and interact with other people during the containment phase (e.g., food vendors or traditional pharmacopeia sales, fish vendors or food production and marketing (distribution, transportation and logistics), cleaning or sanitation jobs in government services/private sector.

Loss of income or shifts in dominant women, income-generating activities and other (non-labor) market disruptions can disproportionately affect women and girls. Evidence from the 2008 financial crisis shows that fluctuations in prices of staple and other foods can have especially negative effects for women and girls in some of the most vulnerable households. Women smallholder farmers, for instance, were disproportionately affected across low income countries largely in connection with preexisting structural inequalities in access to resources. Women and girls were generally more vulnerable to the negative consequences of food insecurity and were more often driven to adopt extreme coping mechanisms. In countries where women are mainly responsible for subsistence crops, more of them may be used to smooth consumption or be sold on local markets, generating lower returns.

The assumption that there is a differentiated impact on women and men and a gender lens will be applied to identify specific needs of women and girls and households with high exposure to COVID-19 impacts with the implementation of this project the most vulnerable families in rural and peri-urban areas will be identified across the country. Therefore, and following the Government's agricultural campaign to promote local production to face the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, this project will benefit the most vulnerable households, especially those lead by women, to have access to seeds, plants and farming materials, to receive training on good agricultural practices and on safety and health at workplace in the context of COVID-19, while also using these entry points as opportunities to promote gender equality within and outside the school environment. For example, factors the program will consider at the community and household levels include child-care behavior, the gender and social norms regarding foods, the allocation of resources within the household, and the parents' education level and knowledge about nutrition. These have been shown to be positively influenced through school-based health and nutrition education interventions - including through school gardening - directed to schoolchildren and the wider community- Given the difficulty for women to access plots of land for cultivation, these women will be encouraged to cultivate and manage school gardens in their communities, in order to guarantee food for their households and, subsequently, with the opening of schools, to provide fresh and healthy food to school canteens. At the same time, the program will work with men and women within these vulnerable households to address and transform harmful gender and social norms regarding foods, the allocation of resources within the household, and the parents' education level and knowledge about nutrition to ensure the specific nutrition needs of girls and boys are addressed, and to better serve households members with specific nutritional needs, such as adolescent girls or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

The initial specific gender analysis conducted on changes in practices and behavior in relation to agriculture and food habits due to COVID -19 and the dynamics of women's self-help groups as tools to increase their voice in decision making processes at region and national level will also help to better target this project.

Meanwhile, smallholder farmers who are members of vulnerable families and hold small individual plots will also benefit from seeds, plants and agricultural materials for farming. In order to ensure that products do not deteriorate and can be consumed in the medium term, community silos will be built for the storage of agricultural products where beneficiaries will be able to store their products safely.

In the context of the storage capacities of government and local organizations it will be carried out a gender analysis of negative consequences on food security and on income of women involved in marketing activities (storing and hedging, distribution, transport and retail sales) to develop a common strategy (production-value chain-market nexus) and action plan (level of communities, traders associations). These efforts will also ease to guarantee that smallholders, particularly women, and vulnerable families acquire the competencies to access and /or produce their own food and how the government security stock will intervene as a social safety net and social protection system in times of crisis. FAO examples of DIMITRA clubs in Niger and the "warranty"<sup>1</sup> system could be a source of inspiration for this project and a comparative advantage of south-south collaboration systems fostered by FAO building on FAOs field work.

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<sup>1</sup> In kind loan system whereby harvest is credited and stored in a common storage system and hedged for fetching higher prices; producers don't sell at lowest price during harvest time, producers get inputs at a price set by the association managing the store and have control over quality ...



The identification of beneficiaries was made by the United Nations, having as reference the information collected from the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the last population census carried out in 2012 by the National Institute of Statistics, which identifies vulnerable families, as well as the number of the household.

It is important to highlight that, as already mentioned, this proposal is based on the national contingency plan and, more specifically, on the contingency plans of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture, whose target population is the most vulnerable, particularly children, women and elderly people.

The implementation of this proposal will substantially enhance food security of the most vulnerable and contribute to building resilience, increase participation of women in decision making and eventually support a system of warranty whereby producers increase their income while contributing to a stock will ensure that they are not deprived of access to food during and after the coronavirus pandemic. The women and men who are members of these households will have all the conditions guaranteed to grow and produce food for their subsistence and possibly also for commercialization, thus improving their income.

Another impact of this project will be strengthening of conservation and storage conditions of agricultural products, both at the community level and at the national level, to ensure the sustainability of the agricultural market and the availability of locally produced food for the entire population, thus fostering the growth of the agricultural sector and the economic sector in the country. With that, it enforces the linkages between rural, peri-urban and rural areas, by ensuring an understanding of the rural-urban continuum and provision of adequate infrastructure.

## VII. Who will deliver this solution?

For the implementation of this project proposal, the following United Nations agencies in Sao Tome and Principe will be involved:

- United Nations Program for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat)
- International Labor Office (ILO)
- World Food Program (WFP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Also, the partners will be involved in the implementation of this project proposal, as follows:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MAFRD)
  - CADR
- Ministry of Labor, Solidarity, Family and Professional Training (MLSFPT)
- Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment
  - Directorate of Geographical and Cadastral Services
  - Public Works and Urban Planning Department
- Ministry of Finance and Blue Economy
  - District Chambers
- Government of the Autonomous Region of Príncipe

UN-Habitat supports countries in implementing the urban dimensions of the sustainable development agenda to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Its focus is on four main areas of change: Reducing spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum; improved shared prosperity for cities and regions; enhanced climate action and better urban environment, as well as effective prevention and response to urban crises. To promote transformative change in cities and human settlements, UN-Habitat provides cutting-edge knowledge, political advice, technical norms, practices and standards and advocates for political discussions, innovation and collaborative action so that it can help achieve your vision of better quality of life for everyone in an urbanized world.

For its part, ILO is the only tripartite structure that gives equal voice to workers, employers and governments to ensure that the opinions of social partners are closely reflected in labor standards and in the definition of policies and programs. ILO's main objectives are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, improve social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues including the promotion of health and safety at the working places to the benefit of the workers and their families.

WFP's long experience in humanitarian and development contexts has positioned the organization as the strategic partner of the Government to implement the school feeding programme and to improve food security and nutrition nationwide. Through its partnerships with national stakeholders, WFP helps the most vulnerable children to have access to healthy meals based on local products.

And, FAO promotes agricultural development and joins forces in order to make nutritional improvement possible for all, concerned with food security, environmental issues and access to essential foods for a healthy life. To this end, FAO assists member countries in developing strategies for sustainable economic, political and social development, since it recommends, monitors and implements production and storage techniques to its signatories, through its cooperation program technical (TCP).

Regarding the implementing partners, at the level of the ministries, each has the responsibility for defining the policies of its sector, with its different directions being responsible for the sectoral implementation of the policies emanating from the supervising ministry.

As for the District Chambers, these constitute the structure of local governance, their competences being limited by the Framework Law of Local Authorities (Law No. 11/92, of 9 September 1992, DR. No. 19).

Finally, the Government of the Autonomous Region of Príncipe, which has its powers within the framework of the Administrative Political Statute of that region.

Thus, the parties present in the implementation of this project proposal face the following activities:

- ILO / UN-Habitat - Work with the Government, at the Central, Regional and Local levels, in identifying the places for the development of the cultivation project with seeds of rapid reproduction. In this context, the work of UN-Habitat is oriented, together with sectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, in the identification of places for the implementation of the project, while ILO efforts should focus on the identification of groups most vulnerable within selected communities, with a greater focus on gender (women and young girls) and the elderly.
- FAO / WFP - They work with the Government, at Central, regional and Local levels, in the implementation and management of the project of crops with seeds of rapid reproduction in school gardens, in individual plots and in backyards with dimension for this purpose. These two agencies, together with the CADR, are also in charge of monitoring the Project.
- UN-Habitat / WFP - Work with the Government, at the Central, Regional and Local levels, in the identification of infrastructure for the conservation of products and derivatives, resulting from the project.
- UN-Habitat / WFP / FAO / ILO - Work together with the Government, at Central, Regional and Local levels, to facilitate the provision of water for hand washing in the informal Peri-urban areas of the city of Sao Tomé.

To implement the actions provided for in this project proposal, the different United Nations agencies in São Tomé and Príncipe count:

1. With the experience of its staff, based on different projects that are underway in the country, namely:
  - a. The. UN-Habitat - Sundry Community Sustainable Resettlement Project, in which a team of 4 internationals leads an undertaking of more than 40 people on the project;
  - b. ILO - Training project on intensive use of labor and the technical support of the labor market institutions and actors (workers, employers, government);
  - c. WFP – Country capacity strengthening support to the Government to implement home-grown school feeding programme and to provide technical and support to women and men stakeholders;
  - d. FAO - Program for the Development of Agricultural Practices with Rapid Reproduction Seeds.

The evaluation and monitoring of the project will be a jointly done by all implementing agencies and led by RCO.

During the seven months planned for the implementation of the project, the evaluation and monitoring team will be in charge of preparing two reports, one at the end of the first 3 months and the other, at the end of the project.

## Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Zahira Virani Email: zahira.virani@one.un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: Zahira.virani@un.org Telephone: +239 9905141 Skype:			
Description	The joint proposed interventions aim to reach a longer-term sustainable solution to food security and food systems to address food insecurity of the COVID-19 affected vulnerable population through knowledge / capacity strengthening of the smallholder farmers, providing them quality inputs and NFIs and by creating or restoring agriculture infrastructures.			
Universal Markers	<u><a href="#">Gender Marker:</a></u> a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective. b) <b>Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</b> c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.			
Fund Specific Markers	<b>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response: Yes/No</b> Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <a href="#">UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</a>			
	<b>Fund Windows</b> Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency <b>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</b>			
Geographical Scope	<b>Regions: West Africa</b> <b>Country: Sao Tome and Principe</b>			
Recipient UN Organizations	UN-HABITAT, FAO, WFP, ILO			
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development; Ministry of Public Work, Infrastructure, Ministry of Labor and employment, Natural Resources and Environment, Local Authorities (Camaras Distritais)			
Programme and Project Cost	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	Budget Requested	UN-HABITAT	\$ 74,257	
		WFP	\$ 71,039	
		ILO	\$ 63,870	

		FAO	\$ 90,833	
	In-kind Contributions			
	Total		\$ 300,000	
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: May 2020 to December 2020			
	Duration (In months): Seven months			
	End Date: 31 December 2020			

## Results Framework

Window 1: Proposal Outcome					Outcome Total Budget USD
	1.1 Please develop a relevant outcome for the proposal				USD
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1a Add outcome indicator (it may be a relevant SDG indicator)				
	1.1b Add outcome indicator (it may be a relevant SDG indicator)				
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 Add New Output				
	1.2.1 Add New Output				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a Add New Output Indicator				
	1.2.1a Add New Output Indicator				
Window 2: Proposal outcome	Mitigate the socio-economic impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods				Outcome Total Budget

	<b>2.1</b> Ensure equitable access of the most vulnerable rural families to food security and nutrition during the Covid-19 epidemic				<b>USD 300,000</b>
		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org</b>
<b>Outcome Indicator</b> [Max 2500 characters]	2.1a Number of vulnerable households touched by the project who register a stability in their food security and nutrition situation (disaggregated by sex as well as sex of the household)	0	<b>540 households</b> <i>(male headed households; female headed households)</i>  <b>2 700 people</b> (including men, women, children/youth and elders)	<b>Project report</b>	FAO, WFP, UN-HABITAT and ILO
	2.2a Number of gender analysis undertaken pre and post interventions - at district level - at community level - at household level	<b>0</b>	1 gender analysis for each level (district level, community level and household level)	<b>Project reports</b>	FAO, WFP and ILO (in collaboration with MAFRD and MLSFPT)
<b>Output 1. Capacity of trainers and beneficiaries built on agricultural techniques and better conditions of work to improve their resilience</b>	1.1a Pre intervention gender analysis and development of training modules including key gender issues thought dialogue at household level	0	1 Gender analysis	<b>Project report</b> <b>Training modules sensible to gender issues</b>	FAO, WFP and ILO (in collaboration with MAFRD and MLSFPT)
	1.2a Training beneficiaries on innovative production techniques adapted to the edaphoclimatic conditions of production sites, food utilization and nutrition (disaggregated by sex as well as sex of the household)	0	20 trainers 2.700 people 540 households <i>(male headed households; female headed</i>	<b>Training reports</b> <b>Project report</b>	FAO and WFP (with MAPDR's collaboration)

			<i>households)</i>		
	1.3a Training beneficiaries on safety, health and hygiene at workplace particularly small producers, workers/employers, other relevant labor market institutions and actors (disaggregated by sex as well as sex of the household)	0	2.700 people 540 households 2.700 people 540 households <i>(male headed households; female headed households)</i>	<b>Training reports</b> <b>Project report</b>	ILO (in collaboration with MLSFPT and local authorities)
	1.4a Gender-sensitive awareness sessions aimed at rural women on topics related to women's empowerment, security measures to be taken in the current scenario of covid-19, the importance of self-help groups and participation in decision making processes, harmful gender and social norms regarding foods, the allocation of resources within the household, specific nutrition needs of girls and boys, etc	0	540 households <i>(male headed households; female headed households)</i> ~1400 women	<b>Training reports</b> <b>Project report</b>	ILO, FAO and WFP (with UNFPA's collaboration)
	1.5a Distribution of production kits to families, farmers, and canteen / school garden farmers, (disaggregated by sex of the household)	0	540 households <i>(male headed households; female headed households)</i>	<b>Project report</b>	FAO (in collaboration with MAFRD and MLSFPT and local authorities)
	1.5a Acquisition of seeds and plants	0	X seeds (corn, beans, tomato, eggplant, okra, "maquequê") and y plants (cassava, Sweet potato and taro)	<b>Project report</b>	<b>FAO</b> in collaboration with MAFRD
<b>Output 2. Conditions</b>	2.1a Rehabilitation of BECAF 10-ton cold stores	0	3	<b>Project report</b>	UN-HABITAT

of storage and conservation of food and basic sanitary infrastructures on school gardens are improved	2.2a Construction of storage silos	0	6	Project report	UN-HABITAT
	2.3a Rehabilitation of necessary school gardens (including 12 water reservoirs)	0	35	Project report	UN-HABITAT
Output 3. Project implementation's is properly monitored and evaluated	3.1a Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the beneficiaries' activities in the field			Project reports	FAO, WFP, UN-HABITAT and ILO



## SDG Targets and Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
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	40%	
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	20%	
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	40%	

## Risk

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	
Risk1 Price fluctuation of agriculture and infrastructure materials	Financial	Medium High	Likely	Extreme	Request proforma invoices from more than one supplier, with at least 60 days of validity	FAO, UN-HABITAT	
Risk 2 Internet and electricity disruptions	Operational	Medium High	Highly Likely	Major	Provide internet facilities (modem) and generators to the technicians working on the field	ILO, WFP, FAO	
Risk 3 Implementation of lock down measures by the Government	Operational	Medium High	Highly Likely	Major	Involve local authorities in the projects and have focal points in the selected areas to monitor the project implementation	ILO, WFP. FAO, UN-HABITAT	

## Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UN-HABITAT	FAO	WFP	ILO	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		20,000	10,000	11,000	15,300	56,300
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020			65,000	10,000	15,000	90,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		24,840				24,840
4. Contractual services	2020		20,000	5,500	20,000	25,000	70,500
5. Travel	2020						
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020				21,000		21,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		4,559	4,391	4,392	4,392	17,734
<b>Sub Total Programme Costs</b>			69,399	84,891	66,392	59,692	280,374
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			4,858	5,942	4,647	4,178	19,626
<b>Total</b>			74,257	90,833	71,039	63,870	300,000

*\* 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

E-Signature/validation through the system or email from the RC confirming submission

Name and title	Signature and date
Zahira Virani, Resident Coordinator	Signature:  Date:
Hélder Muteia, FAO Subregional Coordinator for Central Africa and Representative for Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe	Signature:  Date:
Mathias Spaliviero, UN-HABITAT Official Senior of Regional Office for Africa	Signature:  Date:
Ronald Sibanda, WFP Country Director a.i.	Signature:  Date:
François Murangira, Director of ILO Decent Work Team for Central Africa and Country Office for Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Principe	Signature:  Date:

Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
<b>TARGET_1.1</b>	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
<b>TARGET_1.3</b>	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
<b>TARGET_1.a</b>	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
<b>TARGET_2.1</b>	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Target	Description
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
<b>TARGET_3.3</b>	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
<b>TARGET_3.c</b>	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
<b>TARGET_3.d</b>	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Target	Description
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
<b>TARGET_5.5</b>	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
<b>TARGET_5.b</b>	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
<b>TARGET_5.c</b>	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Target	Description
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
<b>TARGET_8.1</b>	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
<b>TARGET_8.2</b>	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
<b>TARGET_8.5</b>	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour



Target	Description
	Organization
<b>TARGET_9.1</b>	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
<b>TARGET_9.b</b>	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in

Target	Description
	particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information

Target	Description
	into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies

Target	Description
	negotiation3
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET_15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET_15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET_15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Target	Description
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target	Description
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

