



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

Proposal Template

**Tunisia: Strengthening social protection and economic relief systems for vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population as a response to COVID-19**

Amount: USD 1,000,000

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

Due to the measures taken in Tunisia to contain the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic, the health emergency in Tunisia is turning into a economic and social crisis, which jeopardizes the economic transition underway since the 2011 revolution. The economic activity is, to a large extent, stopped, and this is negatively impacting the already fragile economy. Sectors affected include services, tourism, trade and transportation sectors, accounting for more than a quarter of all jobs in the economy. Tourism is also a substantial source of foreign currency, along with remittances from Tunisians living abroad (which will also be negatively impacted due to the situation in their countries of residence). Exporting activities, mainly textile and automotive, are also affected because of the fall in the European demand. The expected impact of COVID-19 on the Tunisian economy is likely to be profoundly destabilizing both at the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels. IMF is predicting an economic recession (-4,3%) in 2020 and a recovery (+4,1%) in 2021 if the pandemic ends at the first half of 2020 (IMF Country Report 20/103).

The Tunisian Government has responded to the COVID-19 outbreak with several immediate measures. It has implemented an emergency plan by injecting liquidity to ease cash flow pressures on enterprises, funding lines to compensate for lost wages due to technical unemployment, alleviation of financial and tax burdens, and one-off cash transfers to households working in the informal sector, who are not covered by any social assistance programme and who are vulnerable to shocks. Despite all these efforts,

it is often difficult to identify and reach these households and vulnerable groups of society, which are in a precarious situation from the onset and risk to be left behind. Compared to other African countries, Tunisia is still suffering from a lack of digitalization, making it difficult to assess the number of marginalized people and to include them in databases and programmes of cash transfers and social safety nets, as well as entrepreneurship projects. It should be noted that the pandemic and the emergency measures taken by the government have led to strong pressures on public finances due to the increase in public spending in support to the health sector, firms and households.

The precarious socio-economic situation is exacerbated by the structure of Tunisia's economy, which counts around 600,000 micro enterprises of which only one third is affiliated to the social safety net. Many independent workers (e.g., craftsmen, daily workers, housekeepers, electricians) and women-headed micro-enterprises are facing cashflow shortages, income losses and bankruptcy, due to the confinement.

The UNCT, in line with its mandate of leaving no-one behind, is aware of several impacts on vulnerable groups. Women, for example, are particularly affected by the pandemic because they are mostly employed in precarious and informal jobs and exposed to the risk of domestic violence. Violence against women is reported to have increased by 35% since the beginning of the crisis. Many migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are not in receipt of a salary during the period of confinement. They also fear stigma if infected and a further rise in intercommunal tensions. The closure of all private and public schools has affected attendance of school children who are already enrolled. Without school, children may be at increased risk of negative behaviours such as existing forms of hazardous child labour and begging for example, and their families need more support to stay safe. Other vulnerable groups of society whose situation is aggravated by the COVID-19 crisis include the LGBTQ community, people living with HIV, the elderly, people with disabilities, homeless people and persons evicted from their homes as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.

## II. Solutions proposed

UNDP, UN Habitat, UN Women, and WFP will act jointly to support the Tunisian Government to scale-up the national socio-economic response to Covid-19, in close collaboration with IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNAIDS, who will support the implementation of initiatives related to their respective mandates. The pandemic has strongly impacted vulnerable populations and most of the micro, small and medium enterprises and larger firms have stopped their activity due to the confinement measures. The National Socio-Economic Plan of the Government is focusing mainly on (1) preserving livelihoods for vulnerable populations through cash-transfers and (2) preserving jobs through different measures to alleviate the financial and tax burden of firms in order to avoid massive layoffs.

UNDP, UN Habitat, UN Women, and WFP will help the Government at three levels:

1. The first level consists of an institutional support to provide ministries and national statistics institutions with the tools to better identify and target vulnerable populations, including micro-enterprises and particularly those headed by women. It consists also in a support to strengthen the legal and socio-economic framework in order to make it more gender-responsive and protective towards working women whose socio-economic rights have been affected by the pandemic (Outcome 1).
2. The second level consists in providing direct and emergency aid to the most vulnerable populations in order to respond to immediate needs of the population and

providing relief (Outcome 2)

3. The third level consists in strengthening the economic resilience of vulnerable populations, in particular working women heading micro enterprises strongly affected by Covid-19. The support will help mitigate the negative Covid impacts through better networking opportunities and access to digital and ICT tools and financial resources (Outcome 3).

## Outcome 1: Government agencies are equipped with tools to target more effectively vulnerable and marginalized populations with their COVID-19 responses and better fulfil their economic and social rights.

The proposed action contributes to support segments of the population made vulnerable by the pandemic. As described in section III below, the pandemic has increased vulnerability for a large part of the population in Tunisia, in multiple ways. In line with the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) agenda, the proposed action focuses on the various groups currently excluded from support and protection measures. The proposed action adopts a three-pronged approach. Firstly, it will support the Government of Tunisia to ensure the vulnerable communities are included in the national response, through the provision of tools enabling them to target such communities. This action will ensure the sustainability of the action and will better equip the Government to respond to future crises, in the post COVID-19 period. However, vulnerable populations are in immediate need of aid. Therefore, secondly, the proposed action provides emergency support - financial, psychological, shelter, NFI, etc. - to those communities that are not currently covered by the national response. These actions seek to promote the LNOB agenda, and the human rights-based approach which can be replicated by both Governmental and non-governmental partners. Lastly, the action will provide sustainable economic generating opportunities to marginalized women, supporting small and micro businesses, and promoting their inclusion in the digital economy. The proposed action is described through its outcomes and outputs below. The activities will be coordinated in collaboration with ILO, the World Bank and UNICEF. The later have over the years provided and are continuing to support the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen its social protection floor system. Therefore the proposed actions in this proposal, to be implemented mainly through NGOs and should be coordinated with these agencies to reduce risk of duplicating and undermining ongoing efforts to strengthen the Tunisian social Protection System.

### Output 1.1: Newly targeted vulnerable and left behind people are included in the social registry as beneficiaries of shock-responsive social protection top-ups

The crisis has exposed some weaknesses in the Government's social safety net system. The proposed action will, therefore, through output 1.1, support national authorities reach people left behind by the system, both in the context of COVID-19, and in the framework of future shocks Tunisia may experience. This will be done through a diagnostic of the system and by supporting the Government to identify and implement cash-based and food support to the most vulnerable. WFP will be the lead agency for output 1.1.

**Activity 1.1.1: Undertake a diagnosis of the social safety net system** to make it shock-responsive, inclusive and accessible to the most vulnerable populations. This will provide support to national governments and communities in meeting priorities and defining programming responses that assure the recovery of vulnerable populations, and relieve the disproportionate burden of COVID-19 on women and children:

- Avail to the humanitarian and development community a reliable and digital database that can identify and update the data on vulnerable groups to make the social protection system more inclusive, respecting human rights and mainstreaming gender perspectives in order to provide appropriate responses to LNOB.
- Improve the targeting of vulnerable groups and the governance of programs by identifying vulnerable groups, digitizing and modernizing the social protection system;
- Set up a system which could identify new beneficiaries by conducting inclusive social surveys of the most marginalized social categories in Tunisia (homeless, sex workers, PLHIV, food insecure children which previously received school meals, poor rural women, single-parent families, seasonal agricultural workers; informal sector workers) in order to avoid the stigma and set up an innovative method of updating data ;
- Set up the OOESCO / Ministry of Education database and connect it to the Ministry of Social affairs database to include the 73% of households with children benefiting school meals as safety nets which are currently excluded;

**Activity 1.1.2: Provide support to the government to identify the most appropriate, innovative and rapid data-driven solutions** to respond to social inequalities through flexible social transfers (in kind, cash or vouchers) and implement support measures to reduce human, social suffering caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the most vulnerable populations, and ensure an effective, inclusive and sustainable recovery.

**Activity 1.1.3: Support the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to setup a cash transfer mechanism which protects the beneficiary populations against COVID:** Make a gradual transition from the physical transfer mode requiring the displacement of populations to the post office towards a cash transfer electronic system via telephone to reduce the risk of infection to COVID 19. The proposed action will also provide support to the MSA and Ministry of Education to make flexible food-in-kind responses and social monetary transfers by adapting the response system (social transfers) to changing risks (various COVID shocks, floods, other natural disasters, refugees and migrants) to determine the most appropriate response: Either through school food banks which are supplied by the private sector (supermarkets, producers) or by electronic vouchers or cash transfers. This response could be linked to the blockchain system and digitalization of the management of school food banks stocks with gateways to the database and responses from MSA and Ministry of Education.

**Activity 1.1.4: Maintain the value of transfers and safeguard the purchasing power of vulnerable households by setting up** a food security monitoring system, which does not exist in Tunisia. This system would help adapt the amounts of social transfers to seasonal fluctuations in prices and markets; Given the containment situation and the restriction of movement, the project will carry out a rapid assessment of the food security situation of vulnerable households through online surveys via call center and set up a sustainable primary data collection system when the normal situation would be restored.

**Output 1.2: Gender-responsive macro-economic policy solutions are integrated into the legal normative frameworks and government socio-economic, financial and fiscal measures**

UN Women is the responsible agency for this output and related activities, which will contribute, from a gender perspective, to ensuring that women affected by the COVID-19 pandemic are more economically resilient as well as to strengthening the economic recovery of Tunisia post COVID-19, by supporting national institutions and other international stakeholders in implementing the COVID-19 national response plan. UN Women's activities are directly aligned to and support the Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors COVID-19 Response plan, which will ensure the integration of realistic gender-responsive macro-economic policy solutions into the legal normative

frameworks and government socio-economic, financial and fiscal measures by analyzing the gendered impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on Tunisia's economic situation as well as the current macro-economic policies from a gender perspective. This will be achieved through the joint UN Women and UNDP programme set up in 2018, with a focus on women parliamentarians, and also aimed at building the capacity of parliamentarians in gender mainstreaming in both their legislative and oversight functions.

**Activity 1.1: Conduct Gender analysis of the legal framework and socioeconomic measures undertaken by government during COVID-19 outbreak.**

Since 7 April 2020, the Tunisian parliament has provisionally delegated to the government the power to promulgate decree-laws in relation to the measures taken to deal with COVID-19. In order to understand the impact of governmental actions related to the crisis, the UN Women will produce 5 analyses of the laws, decree-laws and measures taken by the government to respond to COVID-19 with a gender approach. These analyses will provide a clearer vision on how women's rights have been mainstreamed in these legal texts and raise awareness of ministries, which will allow them to strengthen the gender-dimensions of their efforts.

**Activity 1.2.: Ensure gender mainstreaming has been embedded in all legal frameworks and budgetary allocations during COVID-19.**

UN Women will closely engage and collaborate with relevant ministries involved in the field of women's socio-economic rights to provide technical guidance in the form of resources (eg: fact sheets and guidelines) to ensure that gender issues have been consistently mainstreamed throughout all legal frameworks and budgetary allocations including action targeting most vulnerable women and girls.

**Activity 1.3: Ensure concertation between civil society and government to guarantee gender-sensitive national responses**

This activity will involve at least 10 organizations with experience in social and economic rights from all over Tunisia.

**Output 1.3: Support the collection and analysis of gender and sex-disaggregated data in order to accurately identify the differential economic impact of the outbreak on the population and specifically on women and increase the population's awareness**

This output and related activities is the responsibility of UN Women who will collaborate with the Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors and the National Institute of Statistics, to prioritize the collection and analysis of data in order to accurately identify the differential impact of the outbreak on the population. UN Women's activities are directly aligned to and support the Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors COVID-19 Response plan, and will ensure that qualitative and quantitative research on the prevalence of economic violence against women due to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is conducted. Since COVID-19, violence against women has increased by 7 times compared to last year, and according to data from MFFES hotline services, economic violence was identified at 47% of all calls received in the last week of March 2020. Gender inequalities in terms of access to employment in the formal sector were noted, with 22.5% female unemployment compared to 12.7% male unemployment. This unequal access to the labour market increases the presence of women in the informal sector, which is a sector seriously affected by COVID. For this reason, UN Women will investigate the economic violence during the COVID-19 crisis by ensuring a national report on the economic situation of women, but also by having a qualitative analysis.

**Activity 1.3.1: Provide technical support to national statistics institute/CSOs in order to produce data related to women's economic situation and economic violence.** With UN Women's technical and financial support, including support to defining the research methodology and data collection tools/methods, a national report on the socio-economic situation of women will be produced by the NIS in order to provide a qualitative and quantitative overview of socio-economic situation of vulnerable workers and women victims of economic violence.

**Activity 1.3.2 UN Women will collaborate with experienced CSO partners to undertake a qualitative study on economic violence.** UN Women will collaborate with experienced CSO partners and National institute of statistics to undertake a qualitative study on economic violence. The study will present economic violence against women as well as to ensure that data collected will facilitate access to social and financial services during COVID-19.

**Activity 1.3.3: Raise awareness through the media and CSOs about economic violence against women during covid-19.** This will be done through the development of media and advocacy campaigns related to women's socio-economic rights that will be disseminated to the population through various communication channels.

## Outcome 2: Emergency interventions help vulnerable and marginalized segments of the populations to cover their immediate needs during the COVID-19 crisis.

While outcome 1 seeks to support the institutional socio-economic response to the pandemic, outcome 2 will respond to the immediate needs of vulnerable populations. The action, conceived in accordance and complementarity with the Government's Covid-19 Response Plan, consultations with Civil Society Organisations and UN-led tracking mechanisms, ensures that a number of communities, identified as at-risk of deprivation in the current context via UN and other analyses in Tunisia, receive needed support. Different modalities, depending on the needs and specificities of the groups are presented below.

These activities will help draw attention on vulnerabilities that are not covered – or are insufficiently covered – by ongoing social and economic relief measures during the COVID-19 crisis, and will provide quick assistance – albeit limited- to a number of the most vulnerable in each target group, with the aim of creating entry points for further support, and for a more structured, equitable and systematic one. While the project cannot cover the needs of all identified vulnerable groups, it will draw the attention on the needs, introduce pilot best practices and leverage other sources of funding. The action seeks to serve as model, both for the Government and other stakeholders, to promote best practices in reaching vulnerable and excluded communities, along with pursuing the LNOB agenda. The outcome will be led by UN-Habitat and WFP. In order to maximize the impact of the intervention, and ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups are fully addressed, the actions will be implemented in close collaboration with a number of other UN organizations – namely IOM, UNHCR, UNAIDS, and UNFPA - depending on the profile of vulnerable populations, taking advantage of the collective expertise of the UN system in Tunisia. As in outcome 1, the activities are complementary to the social protection work of the ILO, the World Bank and UNICEF and are undertaken in coordination with the efforts of the Ministry of Social Affairs to establish a social protection floor and are aligned with the 'AMEN' law on poverty and limited income.

The action seeks to support the following communities that have been negatively affected by the crisis:

1. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers
2. Vulnerable women and women victims of gender-based violence
3. Vulnerable youth
4. LGBTQ

5. People living with HIV (PLHIV) and other populations most at risk of HIV
6. Persons with disabilities
7. Homeless people and persons evicted from their homes
8. Poorest households affected by COVID with school children benefiting from school meals

#### **Output 2.1: Increased access of vulnerable groups to social aid, protection and health information and services**

##### **Under the responsibility of WFP, with the support of IOM and UNHCR**

**Activity 2.1.1: Provide financial support to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.** Following requests received from the Ministry of Social Affairs, along with numerous municipalities, activity 2.1.1 will provide financial support to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. The UN are working closely with the Tunisian Government, and in particular the Ministry of Social Affairs, to promote the inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the COVID-19 related social protection measures that the Government of Tunisia seeks to put in place, but emergency measures are necessary until their integration in national response mechanisms. The Tunisian authorities can be commended for their readiness of the Tunisian authorities to include migrants and refugees in the national health response in the context of COVID-19. While there is openness to migrant and refugee inclusion, as a practical matter, it will be challenging in the short term, as no unified database of migrants exists in Tunisia. Therefore, the proposed action contributes to financially supporting migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the interim, until the point that they can be supported by longer term measures.

The action will provide 1,800 disbursements of cash and/or vouchers to migrants, along with health information, focusing in the immediate term in the three cities in Tunisia in: 1) Tunis; 2) the central city of Sfax; and 3) the southern city of Zarzis, all three of which have a high concentration of migrants, and potentially in other areas of Tunisia, based on identified needs and the requests received both from migrants and the local authorities in other cities and regions. Between TND 100 - 250 will be distributed. Cash will be distributed via prepaid ATM cards.

Further multipurpose cash assistance will be ramped-up for 1,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers, preserving refugees and asylum seekers' abilities to meet their food and other basic needs such as medication and rent through a monthly cash allowance. Through existing cash support mechanisms, refugees/asylum seekers will receive assistance through the Tunisian Post Office in two categories: sheltered beneficiary (200TND/person) and non-sheltered beneficiary (250TND/person). Additional 50 TND/family member will be provided to both categories. Most persons of concern live in urban settings across Tunisia's seven large regions, while a small number (12%) is accommodated in shelters and apartments. The current population include Syrians, Sudanese, Eritreans, Somalis, Ivoirians and small numbers of other sub-Saharan African populations. Within these groups the screened-in profiles will be vulnerable families, unaccompanied children and single adults who were victims of severe human rights abuses in Libya including torture and SGBV survivors.

**Beneficiary Selection:** The profile of vulnerability has changed dramatically in recent weeks. Assessments conducted by the UN at the onset of the pandemic indicates that essentially all migrants, refugees and asylum seekers that are not in receipt of a salary during the period of confinement are in a precarious situation. Beneficiary selection to-date, in the ongoing provision of assistance described, is based on pre-existing beneficiary lists; ongoing referrals by partners; and requests received from individual migrants on the helplines. There is a real need to expand these criteria, and the UN system is currently engaged in an effort to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants,

refugees and asylum seekers throughout Tunisia. The identification of vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers involves the triangulation of multiple sources of information.

**Activity 2.1.2: Under the responsibility of UN-Habitat with the support of UNFPA.**

**Provide support to vulnerable women and women victims of gender-based violence.** Activity 2.1.2 aims at establishing social aid criteria to address socio-economic vulnerability of women with Civil Society Organizations and distribute social aid to vulnerable women who do not receive aid through the government's Covid-19 response plan (unemployed or working in the informal sector, in the agricultural sector in rural areas). Social aid (cash, food aid, medicine, transport, rent payment, electricity bills, etc.) will be provided to 300 women in Tunis, Kairouan, Zarzis, Gafsa and Sfax through the existing network of CSOs involved in GBV and women's empowerment. In addition, support will be provided to the Ministry of Women and Civil Society for the creation of a new shelter for women victims of violence and for strengthening the mental health of women victims of violence through psychological support during the confinement period. The new center will use existent premises and will be renovated and equipped; appropriate measures will be taken to prevent Covid-19 spread amongst the users of the center. Incentives will be provided to 6 staff. It is expected that the center will host during the implementation period 128 women victims of violence. This activity builds on detailed needs assessments by CSOs managing women safe spaces, and which are in direct contact with vulnerable women, as communicated to UNFPA.

**Activity 2.1.3: Provision of psychological support to vulnerable youth and adolescents in remote areas. Under the responsibility of UN-Habitat with the support of UNFPA.**

Activity 2.1.3 will reach out to 1,200 vulnerable young people and adolescents in areas without connectivity to assess their needs through an itinerant bus in partnership with Tunisian scouts. In addition, psychological support will be provided to 5,000 adolescents and young people through a special hotline managed by young psychologists with the support of the Faculty of Human and Social Sciences and societies of psychology. The hotline will have a code for each region, and the young person will be referred to a psychologist from his/her region, ensuring support is tailored to local socio-cultural contexts.

**Activity 2.1.4: Provision of psychological and social aid support to the LGBTQ community. Under the responsibility of UN-Habitat with the support of UNFPA.**

Activity 2.1.4 will also support remote psychological consultations and availability of treatment for 200 LGBTQ people who have difficulty accessing their chronic treatment because of confinement and whose displacement could constitute a danger of abusive treatment by the police because of their gender identity or their sexual orientation and receiving complaints regarding stigmatization and discrimination. LGBTQ individuals will also receive social aid. (This will be done with CSOs (DAMJ, Tunisian Association for Reproductive Health, ATL MST / SIDA, YPeer).

**Activity 2.1.5: Support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and populations most at risk of HIV. Under the responsibility of UN-Habitat with the support of UNAIDS.**

PLHIV will be provided with information and guidance on HIV and COVID-19; including the collection of information on the needs of PLHIV in terms of treatment and liaison with care services; information and guidance on combination prevention for populations most at risk of HIV (sex workers, injected drug users, men who have sex with men, etc.). The action will also receive and record complaints regarding stigma and discrimination related to HIV status in relation to the COVID 19 response, and offering listening and psychological support services through existing remote support services (RAD from ATL MST SIDA Tunis, etc.)

**Activity 2.1.6: Awareness raising using sign language, and provision of social support to people with disabilities: Under the responsibility of UN-Habitat with the support of UNFPA.**

Activity 2.1.6 will strengthen access to information on COVID-19 to 2,000 people with disabilities by translating into sign language information and communication tools and messages on social networks and on media to allow increased access to treatments and liaison with care services. In addition, it will provide social aid (cash, food aid, medicine, transport, rent payment, electricity bills, etc.) to 500 people with disabilities in coordination with CSOs (Tunisian Association of Sign Language Interpreters, Association Ibsar). This activity will complement the actions undertaken by the Ministry of Social affairs - such as cash and food to families caring for persons with disabilities -by providing social aid directly to the persons with disabilities.

**Activity 2.1.7: Support to homeless people and persons evicted from their homes as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. Under the responsibility of UN-Habitat.**

Activity 2.1.7 will support homeless people, and persons evicted from their homes through the two measures below:

Support the Orientation and Social Support Centres (in the cities of Tunis, Sousse and Sfax) in charge of hosting the homeless people and their SAMU Social (Emergency Social Support Service) to provide the homeless with shelter, access to basic hygiene facilities and socio-psychological support; the following is based on a list of needs provided to UN-Habitat by the Ministry of Social Affairs:

- Light renovation works to host more homeless people and allow them to practice social distancing, quarantine and self-isolation; supply of furniture.
- Supply of 1 vehicle for the Tunis Social Support Centre dedicated to their mobile relief teams to reach more homeless people.
- Supply of Covid-19 prevention equipment.
- Socio-psychological support for the homeless people.

Advocacy and policy support to secure the right to housing for all amid the Covid-19 outbreak in response to forced evictions and evictions reported by the SAMU Social (Ministry of Social Affairs) and the NGO Médecins du Monde Belgique, during their social relief tours in Tunis and its suburbs.

Support the Government in enforcing moratoriums on all evictions and allowing deferrals of mortgage payments by devising strategies that also factor contingency plans to avoid economic challenges for landlords and banks.

### **Outcome 3: The economic resilience of marginalized women micro entrepreneurs is reinforced.**

The Covid-19 pandemic and the ongoing containment measures imposed by the Government are leading to the marginalization of a significant segment of the population, specifically in the informal sector (38% of the GDP, 2015 Data) and MSMES (more than 90% of enterprises). Among this group, women-headed micro enterprises in economic sectors, such as tourism and handicraft, textile, etc., are strongly affected. Most of these vulnerable women have less access to social protection and are often single-parent households. They are most likely to fall below the poverty line.

The Government has implemented a set of measures to support vulnerable populations against the loss of livelihoods and jobs, mainly cash transfers. But it's fundamental to help people become more resilient by providing them equal access to business opportunities that will help them resist to the Covid shock through financial instruments or technical tools, allowing them to adapt their activities according to the Covid-19 context. This outcome aims to supporting the Government in scaling-up its actions and in strengthening women-headed micro enterprises' resilience to the Covid-19 pandemic, preventing this segment of the population from further marginalization and

impoverishment.

#### **Output 3.1: Support the digital transition and capacity development for vulnerable women, including young women, especially in southern areas**

The UN will capitalize on on-going activities and established partnerships with national authorities like the Ministry of Professional Training and Employment, to provide support to the digital transition and capacity development for young women, especially in southern areas. Usually, women in these areas have limited access to ICTs (phones, laptops, Wi-Fi, etc.) even if they are educated and have the minimum skills for understanding and applying digitalization, due to social constraints and because they are living in disconnected and poor areas. By providing them with access to digital tools, it will be possible to connect them with the local ecosystem (local private sector, enablers and business network), as well as the community of NGOs and the local authorities. This could accelerate the integration of women in the ecosystem and being (re)employed or launching their own project through digitalization.

The UN will support the creation a pilot digital infrastructure, for women micro-entrepreneurs in the 3 southern governorates of Medenine, Kebili and Tataouine, to implement a solution enabling:

- The allocation of goods, services, and resources in an effective, flexible, and traceable way, to vulnerable women micro entrepreneurs.
- The direct involvement of local organizations and experts in decision making and the creation of distributed bottom-up structures for direct allocation of micro resources.
- The mobilization and incentivization of different individuals, business partners and sponsors to contribute to the ecosystem and support vulnerable women entrepreneurs.
- The support of activities and projects targeting women micro-entrepreneurs, by creating new economic and job opportunities for them and involving other socio-economic actors to target vulnerable communities and to help them creating value and developing their capacities.

It will be important to identify the right mix of technologies that are suited to local needs and contexts. Blended approaches, such as a combination of radio and telephone, and locally relevant technologies selected on the basis of in-depth analysis of local needs and existing information systems, should be adopted to increase the efficiency of initiatives and better serve different users and contexts.

#### **Output 3.2: Support the financial inclusion of vulnerable women micro-entrepreneur**

Starting from on-going projects of women economic empowerment in support of the Ministry of Professional Training and Employment, solutions to support women micro entrepreneurs will be provided to help removing structural barriers to their economic empowerment and particularly by accelerating their access to finance, market and business services and, therefore, strengthen resilience and social stability in remote areas in the South. They will also address the challenges of social and economic violence affecting women through the support to women's entrepreneurship in partnership with the National Program for Women Entrepreneurship "RAIDA". Women's access to financial services and entrepreneurship is strengthened and promoted through the launch and scaling up of 100 small projects, with the aim to reduce gender inequalities and structural obstacles to the economic empowerment of women. The results will be achieved through direct technical and financial support to the projects led by women, by setting up a special program for the economic empowerment of women, working with business incubators, and developing specific tools and financial services adapted to the needs of women entrepreneurs. This

intervention will also develop technical support for capacity strengthening of women entrepreneurs adapted to the specific needs of their activity. The support will also include the promotion of public employment services to women and the development of adapted financial and technical services for women's needs. It will be implemented in partnership with public institutions (Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment and Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors) and local civil society organizations.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has given rise to a multitude of problems and needs. The following section addresses the main problems which the action will address.

**PROBLEM 1. The social safety nets system is not shock responsive inclusive and accessible to the most vulnerable populations.** Existing assistance schemes are facing structural challenges, that could jeopardize their operational viability. the system does not have the flexibility to adapt to a crisis and respond effectively. There is a big gap in the targeting of vulnerable groups and the digitalization of the social protection system: 20% errors of inclusion and 20% exclusion and lack of consensual criteria to select vulnerable groups: In Tunisia, the National Program for Aid to Needy Families, "PNAFN", covers 7.3% of the total population (4.38% of the elderly and 2.92% of working age 12). The allowance granted represented 45% of the minimum wage in 2015. On top of this allowance is granted 10 dinars per month per child of school age (up to three children). In 2014, 85,000 children benefited from this allowance representing 3.5% of Tunisian children. The "evaluation survey of the performance of social assistance programs in Tunisia" (PNAFN and AMGII)<sup>[1]</sup> showed that targeting and inclusion errors are relatively significant. The number of beneficiaries of the PNAFN has triple since its creation in 1987 to reach 823000 households in 2015. Nonetheless, it does not include social safety nets programmes recipients of other ministries, particularly the Ministry of Education and the impact of the program on poverty reduction is minimal.

It does not include 72.6% of children benefiting from school canteens in primary schools who belong to the poorest segment of the population. This is due to poor coordination between MAS and the Ministry of Education during the questionnaire design phase and the absence of a digitized OESCO/MEN database. This would notably require improving both targeting and program governance. *The method of identification of social survey discriminated the most vulnerable groups and creates a stigma:* The various laws related to social security have endeavoured to gradually cover the most precarious professions of agriculture, crafts and small trades, and domestic workers, without however succeeding in integrating the most discriminated, in particular , the homeless, sex workers, PLWHIV, households with children benefiting from school canteen meals exposed to food insecurity, rural women, single-parent families, seasonal workers in rural areas; workers in the informal sector; moreover, the mode of identification of beneficiaries through social surveys excludes certain categories of vulnerable groups creating stigma and the refusal of these social categories to benefit from social transfers thus accentuating their precariousness. The updating data do not include vulnerable groups on the margins of society:

Lack of an exhaustive integrated Single Registry Management Information System (MIS): each ministry has a database with different criteria for selection of the vulnerable households. This database which is not digitalized does not allow to finalize the Unique National Identifier for the Citizen (UINC) or to connect it to the MAS database and the ASPIRE database of the World Bank. There is no coordination of organizations collecting statistical information (INS and MAS - Social Survey) creating biases and errors in the inclusion of administrative data.

**PROBLEM 2: Disparity between the needs of the vulnerable beneficiaries and the social response (social assistance programs PNAFN and AMGII):** Social transfers over the past decades have played an important role in eradicating poverty and reducing regional inequalities. They have been instrumental in correcting several inequalities in the

redistribution of primary income and flattening differences in household disposable income at the lower end of the income scale but the social response is not adapted to crisis situation and exposes populations.

- The cash transfers through the provision of funds via the post office would favour the gathering of populations to collect their remittances and could lead to mass contagion and an expansion of the disease.
- Fluctuation in transfer values in the event of higher prices and market disruption could decrease and impede vulnerable population to meet their food security and nutritional needs. A food security, prices and markets monitoring system does not exist in tunisia. The amounts of social transfers are affected by the seasonal fluctuations in prices and markets.
- The Absence of a complaints and feedback mechanism system for groups receiving social transfers: social transfers beneficiaries have no channel to complain in case of fraud, inclusion errors, or errors in the amounts of the transfers received There is no toll-free number or third-party system for collecting opinions from recipients of social transfers.

The Social Protection Floor (SPF) has been proposed as a set of comprehensive and coherent social policies designed for the benefit of the population: In Tunisia, public spending on social protection for people of childbearing age is around 3.36% of GDP. However, the expenditure on social protection for children represents only 0.15% of GDP in Tunisia. Though, as it stands, the system has reached certain limits, namely:

**PROBLEM 3: Insufficient data and information on the economic situation of women:** Since 2015, the UN have supported the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), who produced the national gender report: one of the most important national reports. It covers all vulnerable people and is relayed at the national level. To have correct, accurate and especially official data, the passage through the institute is essential and the UN have a technical cooperation with its partner and wants to strengthen it during the COVID-19 crisis to be able to give the ministries throughout Tunisia data in-line with international standards and accurate on the economic situation of women more precisely. In response to the request of the MFFES, which confirmed the increase in economic violence (violence against women has increased by 35% since confinement began), we believe that quantitative studies should be reinforced by qualitative analyses. UN Women's interventions will strengthen data collection through a real reading of violence against women and facilitate access to reliable statistics for the ministries, donors and the United Nations system to better inform preparedness and response. In the last week of March 2020, telephone calls from the telephone companies indicated that 47% of the calls received were about economic violence. The NIS has recognized their data collection needs to expand to facilitate collection of data on economic violence against women during COIVD-19 in order to provide informed recommendations and policy advice. UN Women's interventions in the proposed programme under Outcome 1, Output 1.2 and 1.3 builds on an existing agreement with the Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors, established on March 17, 2020 (in conjunction with UNDP, UNFPA and WFP) to support with integrating gender into their COVID-19 response plan including in the areas of:

- Prevention through community-based communication focused on changes in social norms.
- Support to services and institutions to combat violence against women and preserve their achievements from COVID-19.
- Reduce the economic impact on women and girls during and after COVID-19.
- Document and investigate reasons for the raise in economic violence during COVID-19

See Annex 02 for the agreement with the Ministry related to the human resources that UN Women will provide to conduct its part of the project, the Response Plan is still to be finalised and will result in an MOU between UN Women, UNDP and the Ministry.

**PROBLEM 4: Insufficient integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the duty-bearers' response to COVID 19:** Migrants and refugees are exposed to the same vulnerabilities as nationals and should benefit from the same social protection rights but are more likely to find themselves in a precarious situation due to factors such as migratory status, the high prevalence of migrants and refugees in the informal labour market and lack of access to information on preventive measures due to linguistic and financial barriers. The severity and scale of the economic crisis facing migrants, brought about by the COVID-19 confinement regulations, is increasing daily. Rapid needs assessments conducted by IOM and UNHCR in early April indicated that there is near universal deprivation amongst migrants in Tunisia, and a dire need of assistance. The assessment suggested that the greatest needs of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are the following:

1. Food distribution or vouchers
2. Cash distribution (particularly for rent)
3. Medicine (cash and / or distribution of medicine)
4. Milk and nappies for babies
5. Rent

The UN are currently attempting to estimate the scale of the problem. With respect to beneficiaries' migrants and registered person of concern, all are facing economic hardship, with a near universal loss of income. In addition to this, a significant proportion of Tunisia's estimated 59,000 migrants (UNDESA, 2019), previously not living in a vulnerable situation, have found themselves quickly falling into precarious situations. Data collected since the onset of the pandemic by IOM indicates that the proportion of migrants not working has risen from 42% prior to the pandemic, to 98% today. Combined with a lack of access to social protection mechanisms, migrants are quickly depleting what savings they had, resulting in situations of economic misery, food shortages and eviction from their homes. Female migrants are particularly at risk, due to lower labour force participation rates prior to the crisis. The proposed action will mainstream gender throughout the intervention.

**PROBLEM 5: Increased in precariousness and violence against women:** In Tunisia, women - who account for 50% of the population and more than 65% of university graduates - are economically very little active: their participation rate is only 26.4%, their unemployment rate is in the order of 22%. Women benefit from only 17% of the created jobs and lead only 19 to 23% of enterprises, the vast majority of which are without employees (self-employment). Many of these enterprises operate in the crafts and agriculture sectors and are concentrated mainly in the eastern regions. In addition, a large proportion of women entrepreneurs operate in the informal economy. In the Context of COVID19, Women are becoming more vulnerable on the social and economic level, many of them has lost their jobs and women in the informal sector are facing precarity and increased poverty. On the other hand, about half of Women are victims of different forms of violence (2010 National survey on GBV), only 5 shelters are available in the country so far. The Minister of Women affairs has declared that the domestic violence has been multiplied by 5 with the confinement and sexual and physical violence has also increased in public spaces, which needs the reinforcement of GBV management cases.

**PROBLEM 6: Lack of an appropriate response to guarantee healthy mental health for young people and adolescents:** COVID-19 and the government's response to the pandemic have an impact on young people in many ways, with a significant effect on their mental health. Fear and anxiety about illness is compounded by moving away from school, work, peers, adjusting to new ways of learning and working, and fear of losing a job and their family income. Confinement is an unknown experience for everyone and stressful conditions are not easy to manage psychologically, especially for people who are already vulnerable or introverted. The risk of sinking into anxiety is greater among young people who are spending weeks away from family and friends. Stress, loneliness, family separation and confinement are therefore burdens that are difficult for

some young people to bear. Cases of youth suicides around the world have been reported due to confinement. Interventions to address the mental health of young people are often overlooked and are not integrated as central aspects of epidemic care packages.

**PROBLEM 7: Inadequate response capacity to the problem of homelessness in the COVID-19 response:** The spread of COVID-19 is exacerbating a pre-existing housing crisis in Tunisia where 780,217 people live in informal settlements, half of which are slums that require urgent upgrading. The economic impact of COVID-19 is creating income instability thus resulting in rental and mortgage arrears, evictions, increased housing insecurity for the most vulnerable, in particular for women, and increased homelessness. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the halting of slum rehabilitation projects and social housing construction projects thus creating more grounds for housing insecurity. The National Social Security Programme in Tunisia has identified thus far 900,000 households that are entitled to receiving social assistance: 285,000 households receive a single salary and are classified as needy households. However, most of the homeless are not registered in any of the categories and do not appear in state statistics. Between 200 and 250 homeless people have benefited from the SAMU SOCIAL service in Greater Tunis since the start of the COVID-19 crisis but only a limited number have benefited from accommodation in the 3 Orientation and Social Support Centres (In Tunis: 42, including 13 single mothers, 6 migrants including one woman, 11 Tunisian adults including 2 women, 10 seniors including 4 women and 2 boys; in Sfax 12 persons and in Sousse 32 persons). However, the SAMU SOCIAL estimates that more than 400 homeless people in greater Tunis alone are unaccounted for. Moreover, the Ministry of Social Affairs has registered a steady increase in the number of homeless people since the start of the confinement measures related to the COVID-19 outbreak in Tunisia. The number of homeless people will inevitably increase in the context of the pandemic, but the government reception structures are insufficient in terms of space and means. The government relies on civil society structures to provide shelter for women with children, including women victims of gender-based violence but their capacity is also very limited. In addition to the lack of capacity to fully address the need of the homelessness, there are no adequate administrative and financial measures to mitigate and/or prevent evictions that result from the COVID-19 crisis.

**PROBLEM 8: People living with HIV and those most at risk of HIV (Men who have Sex with Men, Injected Drugs Users, Sex Workers) access to prevention, treatment and care (nutrition, legal support, social services, etc.) is significantly impacted by the COVID 19:** Several programs implemented by NGOs and communities to provide combination prevention services to most exposed populations to HIV have quasi-stopped. While exposure to HIV may have slowed due to lockdown, field feedback shows that riskier behaviors may have taken over as prevention kits and counseling are missing (needle share, non-protected commercial sex, aggressive clients of sex workers, etc.) Likewise, a rapid assessment led by the National Aids Program, UNAIDS/WFP and communities representatives show that PLHIV are not receiving information on COVID 19 and HIV, have less access to treatment centers and thus to necessary treatment doses and are suffering from severely impacted income and access to nutrition, necessary for good adherence to treatment.

**PROBLEM 9: Ministerial measures and decrees/laws on social, economic and final measures do not have enough gender perspective:** Since the parliament has already given the government a legislative power of attorney, more than 12 decree laws and many other ministerial measures have been passed. Eleven decrees/laws were adopted on April 13, 2020, all of them dealing with economy, taxation, taxes, social-economic measures. In a first analysis of the social measures UN Women shared with UN agencies in Tunisia an analysis that shows that the gender approach needs to be reinforced within the ministries and in their future decree-laws and in their budgets. UN Women's interventions in the proposed programme under Outcome 1, Output 1.2 and 1.3 build on an existing agreement with the Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors, established on March 17, 2020 (in conjunction with UNDP, UNFPA and WFP) to support with integrating gender into their COVID-19 response plan including in the areas of technical support and gender monitoring of legislation and measures taken to combat COVID-19.

See Annex 02 of the agreement with the Ministry related to the Human Resources that UN Women will provide to conduct its part of the project. The Response Plan is still to

be finalised and will result in an MOU between UN Women, UNDP and the Ministry.

**PROBLEM 10: The negative impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable women that are employed in or heading micro enterprises in southern and less developed regions:** many reforms have been implemented in Tunisia for the last 10 years, in particular the financial sector, ICT, to help reducing inequalities and providing equal socio-economic opportunities. However, inequalities are still high between people, regions, as well as men and women and they are likely to increase with the Covid-19 pandemic. In Tunisia, the unemployment rate is around 15% but it's higher for unemployed women (more than 22% of the labor force in 2019 at the national level and 31% in the South). During the pandemic, women employees and micro entrepreneurs have been the most affected by layoffs, loss of incomes and sudden activity stops, especially in tourism, textile or agriculture. This is mainly due to the containment measures, but the limited access to the technological and financial tools didn't help mitigating the impact of the pandemic. Most of them are vulnerable and are likely to be more marginalized or to fall below the poverty line.

The digital inclusion is an important aspect of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as a mean to the cross-cutting policy aim of 'Leaving no one behind' (LNOB). Accordingly, it is important to link the role of ICT as enablers of new opportunities for socio-economic growth, to the development of the wired broadband infrastructure. This will allow vulnerable women the access and use of wired broadband technology services to improve their economic conditions and to mitigate the Coivd-19 impact.

There's also a need to strengthen women's resilience to the COVID-19 impact and consequences in Tunisia's Southern regions, by removing structural barriers, especially financial ones, to women's economic empowerment. It also important to address the challenges of social and economic violence affecting women in times of crisis through support to women's entrepreneurship, by accelerating their access to finance, market and business services, especially women in situation of advanced vulnerability, such as women in families whose children are cared for by the centers of the Ministry of Women, the Family and Children, women victims of violence. in shelters, ex-prisoners and rural women.

<sup>[1]</sup> Center for Research and Social Studies (CRES) in 2015

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

##### Desired Project Impact

Vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Tunisia benefit from an inclusive and integrated shock-responsive social protection system and economic response mechanisms which prevent them from falling into or farther into poverty.

##### The project intervenes at three levels:

**The first level** consists of an institutional support to provide ministries and national statistics institutions with the tools to better identify and target vulnerable populations, including micro-enterprises and particularly those headed by women. It consists also in a support to strengthen the legal and socio-economic framework in order to make it

more gender-responsive and protective towards working women whose socio-economic rights have been affected by the pandemic (Outcome 1).

**The second level** consists in providing direct and emergency aid to the most vulnerable populations in order to respond to immediate needs of the population and providing relief (Outcome 2).

**The third level** consists in strengthening the economic resilience of vulnerable populations, in particular working women heading micro enterprises strongly affected by Covid-19 by helping them. The support will help mitigate the negative Covid impacts through better networking opportunities and access to digital and ICT tools and financial resources (Outcome 3).

The outputs and activities feeding into these three outcomes are described in detail in section II.

#### **Monitoring and reporting**

The lead agencies implementing this action will be responsible for monitoring their respective outcome, outputs and activities in which they are leading. The implementing partners shall comply with established monitoring and reporting policies and requirements. Reporting shall be consolidated with the support of the Resident Coordinators Officer, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Group, and consolidated reporting shall be submitted to the MPTF committee, in accordance with MPTF reporting policy.

## **V. Documentation**

The UNCT in Tunisia is currently adjusting its programme to support the response of the Government of Tunisia to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. These adjustments have been as follows: 1) Re-directing, when possible, components of ongoing projects towards supporting the government (including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors, Ministry of Communication, Technology and Digital Transformation ) as well as CSOs and vulnerable populations; 2) Assessing the impact and identify the needs in order to develop a coherence response. This work is done through the UN thematic COVID-19 result axes groups linked to the UNDAF. These groups are the Economic group, cross cutting groups on youth and gender, the social protection and basic services group, the communication group, the environment group and the human rights group. These results groups are focused on the COVID-19 response and consist of (1) an economic impact group, (2) a youth group, (3) a gender group (4) a social protection group and (5) a risk and communication group and (6) a “human rights and COVID-19 group. More details of the group discussions and policy papers are in the following links:

<https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/TUN/Axe%20Genre?e=1%3A0f79d8574fcb4773b176f27dd1d296cf>

<https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-women-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1406>

UNDP Integrated Offer for COVID-19:

[https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/covid-19-undp\\_s-integrated-response.html](https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/covid-19-undp_s-integrated-response.html)

<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/coronavirus.html>

SG UNDP coordinating the UN socio-economic response:

<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/speeches/2020/united-nations-statement-to-the-development-committee.html>

In addition to these links, CCA which has been re-drafted, taking account of COVID-19 and Paper on economic impact of COVID 19 in Tunisia will be attached to the proposal.

## VI. Target population

This proposal will contribute to reach marginalized layers of society in the spirit of the “Leave No One Behind” principle of the UN. The most vulnerable groups of the population are more affected by the socio-economic impacts of the Covid 19 crisis, given that their situation was already fragile from the onset.

On the one hand, the project will directly work with relevant government institutions (Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors (MWFCS), Ministry of Education and other related ministries) to provide them with the tools to target more effectively vulnerable and marginalized populations with their COVID-19 responses, either by enhancing up-to date and gender-sensitive data production or by mainstreaming the gender perspective in legal normative frameworks and government socio-economic, financial and fiscal measures in response to COVID-19.

On the other hand, beneficiaries of this project will be different groups of vulnerable population, mainly those people that have been excluded or stigmatized by the current response. The exclusion is exacerbated by the criteria and the system used to identify eligible beneficiaries, which creates stigma and leads to the rebuttal of several social categories to respond to surveys and eventually benefit from social transfers. Vulnerable groups targeted by this proposal include, for example, 260,000 students not benefitting anymore of the school feeding programme since the school closure, homeless in shelters, vulnerable women, sex workers, PLWHIV, LGBTQ people, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, vulnerable youth, people with disabilities and women-headed microenterprises.

The project will work closely with Civil Society Organizations to ensure a strong gender perspective of the deliverables and use their networks to reach the most vulnerable groups of society.

## VII. Who will deliver this solution?

### **Lead Agencies**

#### **UNDP**

Building on the on-going experience from COVID-19 support in the Asia Pacific region, UNDP's experience in responding to disease outbreaks (e.g. Ebola, Zika, H1N1, SARS, MERS), and the knowledge and expert network in the respective regions, UNDP is providing support in the following areas:

1. Health systems strengthening to respond to COVID-19, including procurement and supply chain management
2. Inclusive and multi-sectoral crisis management and response to COVID-19
3. Needs and impact assessment, focusing on social and economic impact

At the socio-economic level, UNDP Tunisia supports the Tunisian government in accelerating programs for the inclusion of vulnerable populations, especially women, through:

- Meso and micro-level socio-economic impact assessments, with particular focus on:
  - o Gender dimensions, vulnerable and marginalized populations, migrants, mobile populations, people living with disabilities – livelihoods, employment, access to social services;
  - o Specific sectors in accordance to country-contexts, analysis of the gender implications of COVID-19 and design tailored actions to avoid gender-based discrimination and disadvantages in its response and impact;
- Fiscal and SDG financing policy support in view of the impact of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19;
- Policy and program interventions to address the developmental impacts of COVID-19 and safeguarding progress towards the SDGs; e.g. livelihoods; employment; access to basic services; social protection; fiscal stimulus packages, cash transfer schemes; etc.
- Policy and legal advisory services to countries to address stigma, discrimination, gender and human rights concerns in COVID-19 responses, as well as ensuring an inclusive and rights-based approach to basic services and livelihoods;
- Digital innovations in adapting employment, livelihoods and provision in basic services in response to the disruptions of COVID-19 and its required responses.

More particularly, UNDP support to the Tunisian government is getting implemented through many activities centered on reducing vulnerability and enhancing socio-economic and financial inclusion, especially for women.

#### **UN-Habitat**

UN-Habitat works to advance sustainable urbanization as a driver of development and peace to improve living conditions for all. It supports the Tunisian Government in elaborating its National Urban Policy, providing technical advice on housing strategies and implementing urban projects such as public space rehabilitation.

In response to the Covid-19 crisis, UN-Habitat is supporting the government in mapping the needs of the homeless, addressing forced evictions, reviewing the housing sector strategy in light of the pandemic, assessing sanitary and basic services needs in slums, developing a LNOB Mobile Application to provide information, support and services to

the most vulnerable, providing advice for public transportation after the confinement period.

UN-Habitat is implementing the Mediterranean City-to City Migration (MC2CM) project through which it produced migration city profiles for Tunis, Sfax and Sousse, identified and addressed the needs of local urban migration governance and launched a study on the impact of Covid-19 on the migrant population in several cities.

The Tunis office capacity involves numerous specialized staff within its premises in Tunisia and in the Regional Office for the Arab States totaling 35 multidisciplinary professional and administrative staff.

Under this project, UN-Habitat will provide policy support and quick operational solutions to address forced evictions and improve the protection of the homeless; It will coordinate the operational support to address the needs of vulnerable groups in urban settings.

Under Outcome 2 it will implement activities 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.6 with the support of UNFPA, activity 2.1.5 with the support of UNAIDS and activity 2.1.7.

#### **WFP**

WFP will deliver technical assistance and capacity strengthening support to government, civil society to set-up and updated and inclusive innovative registry to help prevent people directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic from falling into or farther into poverty, mainly through social protection mechanisms. WFP will work with the relevant line ministries, UN agency and civil society to identify inclusive identification mechanism and criteria of the most vulnerable. WFP will support the government to undertake the diagnosis/study in order to identify a viable and flexible social transfer system and will deliver tailored training and capacity strengthening to the partners. This will allow the identification of food assistance needs to be covered by the social protection system and its extent and relieve the disproportionate burden of COVID-19 on women and children. As part of the delivery system a monitoring and evaluation mechanism inclusive of a beneficiary feedback mechanism will be set in place.

Under Outcome 2 WFP will implement activities 2.1.1.

#### **UN Women**

UN Women has a Tunisia and Libya Cluster Office that will support the implementation of this project, including the provision of overall quality assurance on both a technical and operational level. In order to deliver effectively, project management, technical expertise, monitoring and reporting, communications, advocacy and financial oversight capacities will be required. A project manager will be responsible for the day-to-day programmatic and operational management. UN Women will utilize a combined approach of direct implementation and implementation through local national partners, private sector, NGOs and UN agencies depending on the stage of Tunisia's context in the COVID-19 pandemic, and access issues due to lockdown and specific security and safety measures that may need to be put in place.

#### **Supporting agencies**

#### **IOM**

Financial distribution to migrants will be conducted by IOM teams in coordination with municipalities, often using Municipal buildings as distribution points. Distributions are supported by various IOM teams, including: a) the direct assistance unit, responsible for distribution of vouchers/cash; b) the health unit, responsible for providing COVID-19 prevention information to beneficiaries; c) the monitoring & evaluation unit, responsible for independently verifying voucher distribution at the distribution point, and gathering of data on the profiles of beneficiaries.

IOM Tunisia has its main office in the capital city, Tunis, along with two sub-offices in Sfax and Zarzis. Eighty staff members work on migration governance, including direct assistance and protection, research and primary data collection, as well as development aspects of migration. IOM has global experience in addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations, including needs of migrants in the context of health crises and pandemics. IOM's extensive understanding and work with vulnerable migrant groups and host communities, as well as the organisation's existing work, infrastructure and partnerships in Tunisia, position it well to respond to the needs of the current context. IOM works on a daily basis with vulnerable migrants, providing, inter alia, emergency shelter, legal assistance, health assistance, and non-food assistance. IOM Tunisia has the technical, organizational and logistical expertise needed for the provision of the direct aid to migrant populations.

IOM will support WFP to implement activity 2.1.1.

#### **UNHCR**

UNHCR has a vast experience in emergency preparedness and response, and in working in difficult situations where movements are restricted. Despite the general lockdown adopted by the Government to help control the virus, UNHCR continues to rely on alternative working arrangements to adapt and sustain existing activities and step up support to refugees and asylum seekers to meet current and emerging needs. Essential support therefore continues to be provided, such as emergency medical care, protection monitoring, psycho-social support, shelter, cash and food assistance, as well as legal assistance for urgent cases (i.e. arrest) and in detention. On 25 March, UNHCR declared COVID-19 a Global Level 2 Emergency as per its internal policy, activating emergency procurement procedures and giving country teams maximum flexibility in providing assistance. Because most of UNHCR's COVID-19 response is based on injecting cash, UNHCR maintains the ability to swiftly respond to needs any time we receive additional resources for the benefit of many of the recipients. UNHCR has long-standing relations with the Government, UN sister agencies, local NGOs, and national health services, as well as with forcibly displaced communities themselves. These connections enable it to take quick action, support partners, and deploy resources to assist people quickly as well as help them help themselves. On the COVID-19 response, UNHCR continues to work closely with the UNCT, WHO and the Ministry of Social Affairs to promote the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in national preparedness and response measures, in particular in health and national cash assistance programmes. UNHCR and IOM have also developed guidance for UN agencies and partners to support the provision and monitoring of services to refugees and migrants. At the moment, UNHCR will rely on existing partnerships – with the Tunisian Council for Refugees, the Arab Institute for Human Rights and the Tunisian Association for Management and Social Stability, who have the capacity to stay and deliver, – and the strong ties between UNHCR and the authorities at central and regional level.

UNHCR will support WFP to implement activity 2.1.1.

#### **UNFPA**

UNFPA will provide support to the government and civil society organizations to address the social and protection needs of the most vulnerable Women by providing them with social aid, psychological support, information and GBV including sheltering. It will address the needs of the underserved young people and provide them with mental health support. UNFPA will provide disabled men and women with adapted information related to COVID19, social aid and access to health services through an existing mobile clinic. It will also use the existing mechanism of complaints of LGBTQ people and address these complaints, provide them with psychological support and increase their access to the medicines needed.

Under Outcome 2, UNFPA will implement activities 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.6 under the responsibility of UN-Habitat.

**UNAIDS**

UNAIDS will work with CSOs to enhance its already existing outreach mechanisms to inform and orient PLWHIV on COVID 19, gather information on their treatment and basic needs, coordinate with National Aids Program and distribute supplies in order to lessen their exposure to the Corona virus. This will also involve documentation of best practices in order to include them in future national strategies. UNAIDS will also support existing outreach mechanisms to offer counselling and information on accessing a combination of prevention services and support (legal, etc.) to which access was significantly reduced due to COVID 19 related restrictions. Under Outcome 2, UNAIDS will implement activity 2.1.5 under the responsibility of UN-Habitat.

## Cover Page

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Description	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic, and the pursuant confinement measures, has given rise to a multitude of problems and needs in Tunisia. The Tunisian Government has responded to the COVID-19 outbreak with several immediate measures aimed at alleviating the socio-economic effects of the crisis. Despite these commendable and large-scale efforts, it is often difficult to identify and reach households and vulnerable groups of society, which are in a precarious situation from the onset and risk to be left behind. Needs assessments conducted by UN Agencies, and others, clearly show that vulnerability and deprivation have increased massively since the beginning of the confinement measures. Individuals, already vulnerable have fallen into a deeper set of deprivation, and many others, previously not vulnerable, have fallen into situation of vulnerability.</p> <p>The proposed action, led by UNDP, UN-Habitat, UN Women and WFP, and leveraging the expertise of other UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNFPA), promotes the leave no-one behind agenda, focusing on support to vulnerable communities at risk of exclusion from support mechanisms – such as migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers; women; the LGBTQ community, people living with HIV; the elderly, people with disabilities; homeless people; and persons forcefully evicted from their homes as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. It aims to promote good practices, both for Governmental and non-governmental partners, in reaching marginalized communities.</p> <p>The proposed action adopts a three-pronged approach. Firstly, it will support the Government of Tunisia to ensure the vulnerable communities are included in the national response, through the provision of tools enabling them to target such communities. This action will ensure the sustainability of the action and will better equip the Government to respond to future crises, in the post COVID-19 period. However, vulnerable populations are in immediate need of aid. Therefore, secondly, the proposed action provides emergency support - financial, psychological, shelter, NFI, etc. - to those communities that are not currently covered by the national response. These actions seek to promote best practices to</p>

	<p>promote the LNOB agenda, and the human rights-based approach which can be replicated by both Governmental and non-governmental partners. Lastly, the action will provide sustainable economic generating opportunities to marginalized women, supporting small and micro businesses, and promoting their inclusion in the digital economy.</p>
<b>Universal Markers</b>	<p><u><b>Gender Marker:</b></u> (<i>bold the selected; pls select one only</i>)</p> <p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p><b>b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</b></p> <p>c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>
	<p><b>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response</b> (<i>bold the selected</i>): Yes/No</p> <p>Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <a href="#">UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</a></p>
<b>Fund Specific Markers</b>	<p><b>Fund Windows</b> (<i>bold the selected; pls select one only</i>)</p> <p>Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency</p> <p><b>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</b></p>
<b>Geographical Scope</b>	<p><b>Regions:</b> Northern Africa</p> <p><b>Country:</b> Tunisia</p>
<b>Recipient UN Organizations</b>	<p><b>UNDP</b>  Mr. Steve Utterwulghe, Resident Representative  steve.utterwulghe@undp.org</p> <p><b>UNWOMEN</b>  Ms. Begona Lasagabaster, Representative Tunisia and Lybia Office  begona.lasagabaster@unwomen.org  Mr. Mohamed Essam Abdelaziz  mohamed.abdelaziz@unwomen.org</p> <p><b>WFP</b>  Mrs. Fatimata Sow-Sidibe, Head of Office Tunisia and Morocco  fatimata.sow-sidibe@wfp.org  Mr. Zein Mohsen, zein.mohsen@wfp.org  Mr Nino Lomaia, nino.lomaia@wfp.org  Mr Magid Chaabane, magid.chaabane@wfp.org</p>

	<p><b>UN-Habitat</b>            Mr. Erfan ALI, erfan.ali@un.org, Regional Representative for the Arab States            Ms. Nada Al-Hassan, nada.al-hassan@un.org            ayoub.mebrahtu@un.org</p>																								
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Women, Seniors and Children (MoWSC)</li> <li>- Ministry of Education (MoE)</li> <li>- Tunisian Institute of Competitiveness and Quantitative Studies (ITCEQ)</li> <li>- National Institute of statistics</li> <li>- IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNAIDS</li> <li>- All other relevant institutions</li> </ul>																								
<b>Programme and Project Cost</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Budget</b></th><th style="text-align: left;"><b>Agency</b></th><th style="text-align: left;"><b>Amount</b></th><th colspan="2"><b>Comments</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Budget Requested</b></td><td>WFP, UN Habitat, UNDP, UN Women</td><td>1,000,000</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>In-kind Contributions</b></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td><td></td><td>1,000,000</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="5"></td></tr> </tbody> </table>					<b>Budget</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Comments</b>		<b>Budget Requested</b>	WFP, UN Habitat, UNDP, UN Women	1,000,000			<b>In-kind Contributions</b>	-	-			<b>Total</b>		1,000,000		
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<b>Total</b>		1,000,000																							
<b>Comments</b>																									
<b>Programme Duration</b>	<p><b>Start Date June 2020</b></p>																								
	<p><b>Duration (In months): 7 months</b></p>																								
	<p><b>End Date: 31/12/2020</b></p>																								



## SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

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

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
X <input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
X <input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
X <input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		

### Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators

[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]

Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated
Target 1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	20%
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	20%

<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	<b>20%</b>
<b>Target 5.5</b>	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	<b>20%</b>
<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>20%</b>

## Risk

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

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

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Political instabilities hamper the interaction with government agencies and data collection	<i>Political</i>	Low	Low likelihood	Moderate	The different governmental and UN task forces have been interacting since the COVID-19 outbreak and have established good working relationships.	UNCT and government	
Extended Covid-19 confinement measures hinder project delivery	<i>Operational</i>	Low	Low Likelihood	Moderate	The UNCT has established a strong digital coworking platform, and will envisage similar working methods with all project counterparts	UNCT and project counterparts	
Social tensions, including	<i>Political</i>	Low	Low Likelihood	Moderate	The suggested activities, even though they might be impacted by social tensions,	UNCT, project partners and government	

violence against women, are exacerbated due to the crisis.					help to mitigate the risk by improving the socio-economic situation in the country.		
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## Budget by UNDG Category

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	Agency 1 WFP	Agency 2 UNDP	Agency3 UNWOMEN	Agency 4 UN-Habitat	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020	Given the short implementation time, existing staff will, in some cases, be re-assigned from other activities to support the implementation of the action	39,968	9,500	20,500	40,242	110,210
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		22,033	4,750	1,000	17,721	45,504
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		60,000	4,750	3,000	44,400	112,150
4. Contractual services	2020		18,250	137,500	73,206	54,824	283,780
5. Travel	2020		11,523	4,750	0	1,600	17,873
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		25,782	28,500	25,000	34,500	113,782
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020	The high level of operating costs under WFP's budget is due to the implementation of cash transfers to vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, a modality which has, by its nature, high operating costs	222,946	10,250	14,481	4,105	251,782
<b>Sub Total Programme Costs</b>			400,502	200,000	137,187	197,392	935,081
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7% (		The USD 27,498 charged by WFP for ISC are calculated by averaging different rates (6,5% for WFP, 7% for IOM and UNHCR since both of them are collaborating with WFP for some activities)	27,498	14,000	9,603	13,817	64,919
<b>Total</b>			<b>428000</b>	<b>214,000</b>	<b>146,790</b>	<b>211,209</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

\* 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

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,

<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
	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_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

Target	Description
	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_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
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_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	Description
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Target	Description
<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
<b>TARGET_9.c</b>	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
<b>TARGET_10.1</b>	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
<b>TARGET_10.2</b>	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
<b>TARGET_10.3</b>	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
<b>TARGET_10.4</b>	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
<b>TARGET_10.5</b>	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
<b>TARGET_10.6</b>	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
<b>TARGET_10.7</b>	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
<b>TARGET_10.a</b>	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
<b>TARGET_10.b</b>	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
<b>TARGET_10.c</b>	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
<b>TARGET_11.1</b>	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
<b>TARGET_11.2</b>	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
<b>TARGET_11.3</b>	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
<b>TARGET_11.4</b>	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
<b>TARGET_11.5</b>	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses

Target	Description
	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 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

Target	Description
	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 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	Description
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

<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

Target	Description
	partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_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

