

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

Proposal: Return to (New) Normal: Strengthening resilience through a safe and inclusive return to normality in health and education in Kosovo¹ in the wake of COVID-19

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Description [400 characters limit]	Following restrictions to curtail COVID-19, a phased re-opening of public life has been taking place in Kosovo, with schools reopening for the first time in six months as of September. This project proposes a series of health and education interventions, with a view to strengthen resilience by aiding recovery from the first wave of COVID-19, which hit Kosovo in March and spiked further between June and today, and by reducing vulnerability to future waves.			
Universal Markers	<u>Gender Marker:</u> (bold the selected; pls select one only) GEM-0: The Key Activity is not expected to contribute to GEWE GEM-1: The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way GEM-2: GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent GEM-3: GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity			
Fund Specific Markers	Human Rights-Based Approach to COVID19 Response: Yes/No Consulted LNOB, HRBA, Disability principles and gender dimensions (UNSDG COVID-19 Resource Page)			
	Fund Windows (bold the selected; pls select one only) Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response			
Geographical Scope	Regions: Western Balkans Country or area: Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)			
Recipient UN Organizations	UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, World Health Organization			
Implementing Partners	Association of Kosovo Municipalities, Balkans Sunflowers, Bethany Christian Services, Caritas Kosova, Kosovo Disability Forum, Open Date Kosovo, Kosovo Women's Network, Single Mothers Association, Network of Roma Ashkali and Egyptian Women's Organizations in Kosovo (NRAEWOK) Partners: Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Health Centre Gračanica/Graçanica			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	UNICEF	\$950,541	
		UN Women	\$389,121	
		WHO	\$624,941	
		UNFPA	\$464,609	
	In-kind Contributions			
	Total	4	\$ 2,429,211	
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: 1 October 2020			
	Duration (In months): 6 months			
	End Date: 31 March 2021			

¹ All references to Kosovo in this document should be understood to be in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)



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

Proposal Title: Return to (New) Normal: Strengthening resilience through a safe and inclusive return to normality in health and education in Kosovo² in the wake of COVID-19

Amount: USD 2,429,911

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

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

The world faces an unprecedented human crisis ushered in by the COVID-19 pandemic, and Kosovo is no exception. After the World Health Organization designated the outbreak a global pandemic on 11 March, the first cases in Kosovo were diagnosed on 14 March, followed by the declaration of a state of Public Health Emergency on 15 March and an array of increasing restrictions to curtail the spread of the disease, including the closure of schools and many private businesses, of borders and boundaries, and broad restrictions on movement and the isolation of severely affected municipalities. The phased re-opening of public life as of June could not distract from the continuous threat posed by the virus, evidenced by a concerning spike in numbers since June, nor its long-lasting socio-economic effects. A *safe* return to normality must take into account the possibility of future waves of COVID-19 and allow for commensurate preparations. A *fair* return to normality will have to be inclusive, ensuring that groups that were already marginalized prior to the pandemic are not left behind even further. A lack of confidence in government institutions, coupled with a pre-existing deficit of inter-ethnic trust, has been exacerbated by the pandemic and ongoing political instability, and will need to be addressed. On the positive side, heightened attention to groups in positions of vulnerability may well provide openings for more equal treatment, for less discrimination, for a closing of the gap of disadvantages, and for accelerated progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. In short, Kosovo's return to a "new normal" in the post-COVID reality faces an array of challenges, but also provides opportunities. **The key to a safe and inclusive return lies in ensuring that appropriate institutional measures taken at central level reach the regions and communities.**

The UN Kosovo Team (UNKT) has been standing by the side of Kosovo's people and institutions from before COVID-19 was deemed an emergency. In the same spirit, this project proposes a series of integrated and inclusive health and education interventions, with a strong focus on gender and with an ultimate view to strengthening resilience by aiding recovery from the first wave of COVID-19, which hit Kosovo in March and spiked further since June, and by reducing vulnerability to future waves. **It is based on UN Kosovo Team's Socio-Economic Response Plan (pillars 1, 2 and 5) and UNKT's rapid impact**

² All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of UNSCR 1244(1999)

assessment conducted by UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, and works towards the call of the Decade of Action to deliver the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development to ensure that, in Kosovo, lives are saved and people in situations of vulnerability emerge stronger. It is also closely aligned with the Government Programme 2020-2023 released in June, including chapters 2 (Management of Pandemic), 8 (Education) and 9 (Health).

Improving Health Care Delivery

Even though the initial number of cases in Kosovo remained manageable (with 1,052 identified cases and 20 cases of mortality by 29 May), Kosovo witnessed a worrying increase in cases following the partial reopening of public life in June (with 14,594 identified cases and 586 cases of mortality as of 12 September). Kosovo's health care resources have been stretched and remain vulnerable to a renewed outbreak, a significant increase in critical cases and the threat of system collapse. As restrictions are loosened, measures aimed at reducing community transmission of the virus will continue to be key, allowing the health system to create and maintain surge capacity for increased demand. However, with resources diverted to COVID-19 patients, or affected by containment measures, access to essential health services has been greatly reduced, especially for particularly vulnerable sections of the population. **Any ongoing or future measures taken to address the pandemic will need to be balanced with the maintenance of basic services**, posing difficult choices for the government and health care providers, and requiring immediate preparatory steps. A recent WHO assessment of the implementation of WHO's COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan in Kosovo found that **Kosovo's response is facing several challenges, including lack of qualified staff to treat and manage COVID-19, risk of health workers getting infected, disruption of essential health services, limits in the early detection and real time surveillance, lack of additional dedicated facilities to treat patients, resurgence of cases due to community/individual behaviour and insufficient risk communication.** The proposed interventions in pillar 1 have been developed in close cooperation with the MoH to address recommendations given by this WHO assessment as well as a recent WHO EURO mission to Kosovo.

Safe and Inclusive Return to School

The COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis. In Kosovo, the immense socio-economic burden is just beginning to be felt. Stretching safety nets to their limits, the pandemic risks deepening pre-existing inequalities, with people in vulnerable situations the most likely to suffer. This includes boys and girls affected by school shutdowns. Around 345,000 boys and girls at pre-school, primary and secondary levels have been out of school and the Ministry of Education has implemented distance learning across Kosovo. A recent UNKT rapid assessment showed that the majority of boys and girls have been able to attend regular distance learning, but **about 4 per cent missed lessons due to a lack of equipment or weak internet connections, affecting their right to education.** Moreover, there are **limited capacities of teachers to deliver qualitative distance learning using information technology.** Adhering to the principle of leaving no one behind, efforts need to be made to identify boys and girls who lack access to distance learning, have difficulties keeping up, or are at risk of dropping out, to avoid them falling behind further. At the same time, the pandemic also offers opportunities to close the gaps of attainment.

II. Solutions proposed

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

1.1 Analytical, Policy and Technical Support

The project will increase the capacities of central and local levels of health care to strengthen surveillance mechanisms for ongoing and future public health emergencies.

- **Advice on communication and coordination between the centre and municipalities**

- Support the Association of Kosovo Municipalities (AKM) to facilitate the coordination between government and municipal authorities on the implementation of anti COVID19 measures and to address the municipal challenges and needs at central level.
- Awareness-raising campaign on the importance of implementing measures from central level through municipal structures.
- **Train-the-trainers of health staff at municipal level** with central level involvement.
As the detection and treatment of COVID cases is being more and more decentralized, the training will allow for rapid absorption of essential knowledge on detecting, treating and managing COVID patients.

1.2 Strengthen decentralized COVID-19 detection capacities

The project will increase Kosovo's response capacity to maximise direct detection of SARS-COV-2 in patient samples and reduce the rate of undocumented infections and their contagiousness in order to sustain containment measures, in line with Government Programme 2.2. This will particularly benefit communities with difficulties to access central services (financial and/or infrastructural) who will be able to obtain services closer to where they live.

- **Support the establishment of two regional microbiology laboratories:** Pursuant to consultations with the government, this intervention will increase the capacities of regional health authorities to detect and test samples in their own jurisdictions through the procurement of two PCR machines and two automatic extractors. The laboratories will be set up within regional IPH facilities (Prizren for southern, Gjilan/Gnjilane for eastern municipalities).
- **Provision of a mobile x-ray machine:** The Health Centre Gračanica/Gračanica, one of Kosovo's Serb-majority municipalities, has expressed need for a mobile x-ray machine, providing frontline imaging equipment to help defend, define and diagnose patient pathways and thus allowing to monitor the evolution of COVID-19 in positive and suspected cases. It would support services to 16 villages.

1.3 Promote reliable COVID-19 messaging and preventative measures

The project will promote healthy behaviour in communities and amongst youth and share correct information to cultivate compassion, raise awareness and ultimately increase protection from the virus, using a variety of online tools and channels

- **Support MoH to coordinate and harmonise messaging between MoH, IPH, and the government on the ongoing situation and measures to prevent community transmission COVID19 especially in reaching vulnerable groups and minorities**
 - Provide technical support to produce easy to understand COVID-19 related messages
 - Translation of the government institutions' published materials in Serbian, Turkish and Roma
 - Support the IPH Health Education and Promotion Working Group to develop key messages
- **Organise a Kosovo-wide, gender-sensitive awareness raising campaign on COVID-19 threats**
 - In close collaboration with IPH and MoH, through a specialised creative company, design and deliver an awareness raising campaign targeting the population in general and engaging communities, as well as sceptics and particularly vulnerable groups (using evidence-based messages in video, infographics and print, in sign-language and Braille).

1.4 Support the maintenance of essential health services with a focus on the most vulnerable

- **Advice to the government on how to balance COVID response with maintenance of essential health service delivery,** in particular through supporting the MoH in implementing action plan on maintaining EHS while responding to COVID
 - Analysis to identify the root causes of disruption of EHS during COVID.
 - Draft a definition of EHS, in order to ensure their continuity during current and future outbreaks.
 - Ensure assigning of a key person for EHS who will overview the functioning of these services and report to respective bodies.
 - Organise series of in-person/online trainings on how to maintain EHS for health stakeholders.
- **Provide EHS e-health services** via phone, email or internet for booking appointments for check-

ups at primary health care level, clinical advice, prescriptions and **first-line response to survivors of gender-based violence**. This will be beneficial particularly for those who cannot physically access health services due to poverty, geographical isolation, disability, age or other obstacles.

- Support the working group comprised of experts from MoH, IPH and primary health care to define the **standards for provision of e-health services**
- Provide necessary ICT equipment for 16 health centres of Prishtina region to deliver e-health
- Train primary health service providers on standards for provision of e-health services
- Promote and raise awareness of general population on availability and use of e-health services
- **Reinforce immunisation programme of boys and girls and adolescents, including young women**
 - Promote and re-establish community demand for vaccination through communications strategy and community engagement on altered vaccine schedules and safety of rescheduling vaccinations for adolescents.
 - Identify and compile cohorts of boys and girls who have missed out or are at risk, to be vaccinated as per the regular vaccination calendar.
 - Provide basic cold-chain vaccination equipment for mobile teams.
 - Ensure catch-up vaccination plan in re-opened schools.
 - Organise targeted outreach and in spot vaccination campaigns.
 - Systematic risk/benefits monitoring of targeted outreach vaccination campaigns for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities with engagement of local health system.

2.1 Support the safe reopening of schools

- **Advice and support on school policies, procedures, and protocols to be in line with WHO COVID-19 guidelines**
 - In cooperation with IPH and MoE, update/develop standards and procedures in line with latest COVID-19 guidelines from WHO and offer recommendations.
 - Together with IPH and MoE, develop guidance for school staff with WHO recommendations on how to re-open schools safely.
 - Organise online trainings for Municipal School Directorates on COVID prevention measures, and general health promotion and prevention measures and support inside and outside of schools.
- **Support hygiene and daily practices at school**
 - Provision of essential hygienic supplies including alcohol-based rub for schools.
 - Provision of hygiene and educational materials for vulnerable boys and girls and families.
 - No cost activities:
 - Educate girls and boys, and adolescent young women and men in the school about COVID-19 prevention.
 - Create schedules for frequent hand hygiene.
 - Schedule daily cleaning.
 - Put in place respiratory and hand hygiene and physical distancing measures.
 - Maintain regular communication with students and parents on COVID-19 and protective measures.

2.2 Provide individual and family support for children, specifically young women and girls at risk of dropping out from school

- **Prevent drop-out from school of young women and girls due to COVID-19 in selected municipalities in cooperation with local authorities**
 - Mapping of most affected municipalities with low school attendance of young girls who might be at risk of school dropout due to COVID-19 effects.
 - Provide Information Technology Equipment that will enable accessible quality learning for young women and girls from RAE communities who are at risk of dropping out from school because of COVID-19. The provision of equipment will in turn address the gender digital divide.
 - Train teachers and key professionals on prevention of school-drop out for young women and

- girls from RAE communities and other marginalised groups.
 - Conduct career trainings as paths to achieve emancipation and economic stability for young women and girls.
 - Provide guidance counselling and tutoring for identified young women and girls with low school attendance who might be at risk of dropping out.
- **Support students with disabilities-young women and men / boys and girls-not to fall further behind due to COVID-19**
 - Identification of boys and girls and young women and men with disabilities in need of special education support through Disability Persons Organizations.
 - Provision of assistive technologies that will enable accessible quality learning for boys and girls with disabilities.
 - Train single mothers and care givers of young women and girls with disabilities on setting up equipment and support the education programme.
 - Enhance knowledge and capacities of schools, relevant public and private institutions on the use of assistive devices and technologies.
 - Provision of teaching assistants for boys and girls with special needs and working with Ministries of Education and Finance to ensure long-term sustainability.

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

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

Improving Health Care Delivery

Although facilities in Pristina demonstrated significant surge and coping capacities during the initial COVID-19 outbreak, many **health centres in the regions were lacking basic structural and functional elements** to respond effectively. A **lack of communication and coordination** between the different levels of health care as well as **between the centre and municipalities** was observed, as well as a **lack of compliance with infection control precautions and proper surveillance protocols**, resulting in delays and mismanagement of cases. Preparedness for future waves needs to be improved.

While a lot of information has been shared with the people of Kosovo on how to avoid community transmission and protect themselves from the virus, the **information did not always reach remote municipalities, non-majority communities or other people in situations of vulnerability**. Misinformation on social media has also increased, fuelled in part by those seeking to obtain revenue from click-bait, and unwittingly facilitated by users unaccustomed to fact-checking or source-verification. The stories in circulation in the months up to July included claims that a Kosovan alternative medicine provider had found a cure for COVID, outright denials that COVID-19 existed (accompanied by calls for civil disobedience of containment measures), and conspiracy claims in relation to the pandemic.

The **impact of the pandemic and containment measures on acute care services has been substantial** due to a diversion of resources and imposition of containment measures. In addition, demand for healthcare services experienced a decline due to patients not feeling comfortable/safe to visit health facilities. Civil society organizations also reported incidents of members of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities being denied access to health facilities on the basis of their ethnicity and a perceived heightened exposure. Such stigmatisation and blanket refusal of treatment exacerbate pre-existing inequalities and violate the right to access to health.

On 16 March, all elective health services were suspended by the Ministry of Health. A June rapid assessment conducted by the MoH and WHO found a **series of severe disruptions to essential health**

services (access to inpatient services was limited to acute cases; diagnostic procedures like elective cardiac tests were cancelled or postponed; all preventive check-ups were cancelled or postponed; home visits were partially suspended; antenatal care was partially disrupted; routine outreach and immunisation services in health facilities was completely disrupted, with exception of BCG and Hepatitis B for newborns; outbreak detection and control for non-COVID diseases was partially disrupted; noncommunicable diseases diagnosis and treatment such as hypertension, diabetes, asthma, COPD, coronary artery disease were partially disrupted; dental and rehabilitation services were completely disrupted; palliative care services were not available). The assessment found that one of the reasons for this disruption was that ***Kosovo does not have a clearly defined essential health services (EHS) package*** and lacks a structure and plan that would allow EHS to continue functioning in times of crisis.

This ***disruption of basic services has been particularly hard for people at the margins of society or in vulnerable situations***, including children, young women and girls, pregnant women, certain non-majority communities, and youngsters and adolescents. For example, around 27,000 pregnant women and 450,000 women of reproductive age were not able to access basic sexual and reproductive health services. Young women and girls from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities faced difficulties in their access to online learning, because of a lack of technological equipment and increased care work at home. Similarly, for two months, more than 210,000 boys and girls were not able to follow their routine immunisation schedule, while the suspension of the home visiting programme left more than 48,000 boys and girls aged 0-3 without adequate health, nutrition, and responsive parental support. With vaccination coverage for some communities already low pre-COVID (for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian boys and girls as low as 30 per cent), this interruption in the immunisation programme has increased vulnerability to larger outbreaks of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases, which will need to be countered specifically.

Safe and Inclusive Return to School

Schools in Kosovo have been closed since 12 March as a key measure in flattening the COVID-19 curve and containing community transmission. Keeping schools closed carries costs of a different kind, such as the likelihood of widening disparity in educational attainment, domestic violence and child abuse aggravated by economic uncertainties, as well as the need to find alternative care arrangements for the children of key workers. ***A return to normality therefore involves the reopening of schools.*** The earliest envisaged date will be the end of summer holidays in September (by which stage, boys and girls will have been out of school for six months), although the government has already raised the possibility of additional imposition of restrictions.

With the traditional education system not geared towards diversity but designed for homogeneous groups, ***girls and boys, and young women and men living in poverty, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children, and girls and boys, as well as young women and men with disabilities have been disproportionately affected by the school shutdown.***

Girls and boys from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities represent one of the most vulnerable groups at all times, further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Most children and particularly girls and young women from these communities do not own Information Technology equipment or have access to the internet, and are thus excluded from the new online education system. Coupled with increased domestic care duties at home, ***young women and girls are at risk of losing their academic year and to ultimately drop out of school.*** Sustainable Development Goal 5 seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Under the 2030 Agenda, the world has pledged to leave no one behind, meaning that in our development efforts and COVID-19 response, young women and girls must be a priority in acquiring the education and skills they need to realize their potential. Unfortunately, in Kosovo, the pandemic has had a disproportionate negative effect on young women and girls' right to education, acting as a major driver of gender inequality. Even before the pandemic, girls from non-majority communities, and those living in poverty had low school attendance rates, whilst now, due to the pandemic, young women and girls in Kosovo have been disproportionately

burdened with care work in the household, and an increased occurrence of gender-based violence. Similar aggravating effects may be expected for an increase in child marriages, associated primarily with Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian ethnic groups and rural areas where traditional influences may be stronger, which in turn may lead to lack of education, domestic violence, and lack of access to future employment opportunities.

In fact, a Rapid Assessment conducted in Kosovo in May 2020 by UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA and UNKT found that ***the pandemic has exacerbated the burden of women and girls' unpaid care work***, hindering and limiting their professional and educational performances, whilst the ***movement restriction measures applied during the pandemic have given rise to heightened cases of domestic violence*** – which are almost exclusively perpetrated by men:

- While household responsibilities have increased for both genders as a result of COVID-19, working hours dedicated to cleaning increased by 18 percentage points more for women compared to men and for cooking and serving meals by 29 percentage points more than men.
- Women also play, talk, or read to children and care for children by 8% and 9%, respectively, more than men.
- With regard to domestic violence, more than 50% of the respondents thought that there had been an increase in domestic violence since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak. (In addition, Kosovo Police reports show nearly 650 cases of domestic violence to have been reported across Kosovo in the first four months of 2020, which represents a 22% increase compared to the same period of 2019.)

The pandemic has similarly exacerbated structural and systemic barriers and discrimination faced by boys and girls with disabilities, who often lack required equipment, access to internet, accessible materials and support necessary to follow online school programmes. Lockdown and other social distancing measures, have increased the likelihood particularly of women and girls with disabilities to experience domestic violence while isolated in their homes.

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

Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a [human rights-based approach](#)³ and how is it based on the principle of “build back better”. [1,500 word limit]

Hypothesis formulation

The rationale of the interventions relies on the hypothesis that, **if targeted beneficiaries, particularly young women and children of disadvantaged groups, will be provided with an access to: a) COVID-19 related and other essential basic health services, b) accurate and real-time information regarding COVID-19 preventive, containment and mitigating measures, c) targeted support for school reopening, mitigating potential school drop-out of young women and girls, assisted technologies for online learning and tutoring and mentoring, then the wider inclusion in basic services will be maintained and factors of vulnerability of the targeted population, specifically of young women and girls, will be reduced while their socio-economic resilience will be improved, making a significant contribution to gender equality and SDG 5, and putting in place the necessary capacities and conditions for an inclusive, and responsive, return to normality..**

The TOC will be implemented by leveraging the complementarities of the mandates and technical expertise among UN agencies – UN Women, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA – while drawing on the expertise

³ Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)

regarding sustainable and resilient development of the United Nations Kosovo Team.

The targeted communities will be more resilient to any shocks produced by COVID-19 and other types of pandemics. Based on “no one left behind” principles echoed in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and anchored in the draft Common Kosovo Analysis, as well as based on human rights principles and values of equality, inclusion, diversity, and solidarity, this joint initiative will undertake a holistic, people-centred, gender-sensitive and sustainable intervention to mitigate the social and economic risks of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Drawing on the principle of inclusivity, partnership and accountability, the joint programme implementation relies on close cooperation with institutions, civil society organizations and community members to ensure timely, evidence driven and contextualised interventions to the most needed beneficiaries.

This coordinated approach is anchored in the UNKT Socio-Economic Response Plan and will ultimately create synergies with other existing projects led by UN Organizations in Kosovo, the World Bank, EU and other international local institutions tackling different COVID-19 related issues.

Outcome:

The most vulnerable people (particularly children, young women and girls, non-majority groups, and other persons of concern) have access to health and education services despite COVID.

Improving Health Care Delivery

1.1 A WHO EURO mission to Kosovo, which concluded on 17 July 2020, recommended to the government (amongst other things) to ensure the implementation of infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in health care facilities, so as to be prepared and ready to respond to the current COVID outbreak, to limit human to human transmission and to identify, isolate and report suspect and confirmed cases. This is also in line with a WHO’s assessment of the implementation of WHO’s COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan in Kosovo, which recommended continuous IPC training to keep healthcare workers safe as well as urgent training on IPC and COVID-19 case management.

1.2 The new government has announced that any gradual return to normality will need to be accompanied by a mobile monitoring and response infrastructure against COVID-19 to constantly analyse the situation, support decision-making, and allow for instant mobilisation when required. It recognised that Kosovo must have the capacity to perform COVID-19 tests of the general symptomatic population on a large scale, through the decentralisation of testing capacities to regional hospitals, primary healthcare and private health institutions. (Government Programme 2.2) This is also in line with a WHO assessment of the implementation of WHO’s COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan in Kosovo, which recommended to expand the regional lab capacity for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with trained teams.

In addition to PCR testing, the use of chest imaging through x-ray machines can be useful for the diagnostic workup of COVID-19 in certain cases, giving clinicians another tool to help them make decisions. For example, in symptomatic patients, when PCR testing is not available or PCR test results are negative but there is a high clinical suspicion of COVID-19, WHO recommends that chest imaging can be one useful element of the diagnostic workup. It can be a useful tool to decide on hospital admission versus home discharge for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Mobile X-ray equipment offers distinct infection control benefits, since bringing diagnostic imaging equipment to patients eliminates the potential for cross-contamination into wider areas of hospital environments.

1.3 A WHO’s assessment of the implementation of WHO’s COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan in Kosovo recommended to urgently tailor messages on social distancing, respiratory

hygiene etiquette and use of masks, and to emphasise that people should only approach health services if they experience symptoms.

1.4 It is important that service disruptions are avoided in the future or in case of future waves and that the provision of basic health services be guaranteed at all times to all residents of Kosovo, including to those who cannot easily access traditional services due to transport or budget limitations. In addition to the findings of the June MHO/WHO rapid assessment, which recommended to ensure the continuity of safe and quality EHS services, a WHO EURO mission concluded on 17 July 2020 recommended (amongst other things) to ensure the continuity of safe and quality EHS services; to monitor delivery of EHS; to finalise the action plan to restore and maintain continuity of EHS; to ensure implementation of infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in health care facilities; and to consider telemedicine and use of IT communication technologies to ease the pressure on people and health services.

Supporting a Safe and Fair Return to Schools

2.1 Ensuring safe school operations and the ability to maintain COVID-19 prevention and control measures through improved hygiene and daily practices at school will be vital in supporting the government's goal to prepare and adapt educational institutions for the new school year. (Government Programme 8.1) This will need to be accompanied by preparations and changes in many segments in order to ensure schools are as safe as possible in relation to the COVID-19 outbreak. Changes will need to be made to existing school policies and procedures (or new ones will need to be introduced), so that they are in line with the latest WHO COVID-19 guidelines. School staff will also need to be trained on measures and changes they should apply once schools are open, and how to effectively communicate to students – boys and girls - and parents the measures they should take. To achieve the above objectives, the Health Promoting Schools (HPS) approach can be used. The HPS approach proposes that schools implement a systematic plan for health wellbeing and development of the social capital of all students, boys and girls, and staff. The advantages of this approach in Kosovo are that there is already an existing setup that allows the development of this approach. First, an Inter-ministerial Committee for HPS was created in 2009, a strategy for Health Promoting Schools 2009-2018 was also developed and can be used as a baseline and modified and extended to fit the current context. There is also an appointed national coordinator at the Ministry of Education (MoE) for health promoting schools. This approach is also less dependent on the timing of school re-openings. The measures to be taken under this approach will benefit the schools in the long term; while such measures will definitely benefit schools during outbreaks such as COVID, these changes will bring long term benefits to the schools in any kind of situation.

In case schools are not reopened in September as currently planned, it will in addition be especially important to support teachers in effectively delivering distance learning.

2.2 In cases where students, boys or girls, have been able to benefit from digital learning equipment, it is important to be able to safeguard positive experiences. Throughout the last three months of online schooling, many students – young women and men - in Kosovo have gained experiences navigating digital learning environments and some may have enjoyed online learning. It would impoverish their learning experiences if, once back in the classroom, these learning opportunities were no longer available. Blended learning creates opportunities to personalise learning once students acquire the necessary skills to navigate the internet or online learning environments without losing track of their own learning objectives. ***Especially disadvantaged students or students with disabilities (including young women and girls) who otherwise do not have access to learning opportunities addressing their specific needs can benefit from blended learning environments.*** Support available locally by teachers or teaching assistants can be complemented with experts online to create personalised learning environments that powerfully improve learning. Furthermore, assistive technology has become more affordable and accessible with increased digitalisation of schools and legislative pressure on computer and software providers to make their products accessible for everyone. Electronic representations of learning materials enable students with low vision or students with learning or physical disabilities to convert materials into accessible alternative formats. By using easy language, children, including young women and girls struggling with reading or language comprehension are empowered to acquire knowledge and

concepts without being at a disadvantage. Through supporting children with disabilities, with an emphasis on young women and girls, the project will be in line with the government's goal on inclusiveness and equality in education (Government Programme 8.9) and ensure that those who have long been at the bottom may have an opportunity to catch up.

V. Documentation

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

There are several important documents, assessments and ongoing consultation processes, that have informed the formulation of this project document, most notably:

- **UN Kosovo Team's Socio-Economic Response Plan (revised version 24 August 2020)** has been jointly developed by the UNKT and World Bank, under the strategic guidance of the UN Development Coordinator in Pristina and co-chaired by UNDP and UNICEF. **Pillar 1, Health First: Protecting Health Services and Kosovo's Health System**, highlights that any measures taken to address the pandemic have to be balanced with the maintenance of essential lifesaving health services. In some cases, the re-direction of resources towards the COVID response and containment measures have limited or put on hold other essential health services, such as immunisation services (particularly risky for communities with low vaccination coverage) or routine pre- and post-natal check-ups. **Pillar 2, Protecting People: Social Protection and Basic Services**, notes that families are currently facing additional burdens, including home schooling. With schools closed, the MoE has implemented distance learning for school-age children across Kosovo. While the majority of boys and girls have been able to attend regular distance learning, about 4 per cent of children missed lessons due to lack of equipment or weak internet connections, affecting their right to education. If the situation continues, it will require further mobilisation and adaptation of all learning materials. **Pillar 5, Social Cohesion and Community Resilience**, emphasizes the role of Kosovo's communities in flattening the curve, responding to the pandemic, and ensuring longer-term recovery, by bringing together divided communities in their fight against a common enemy and overcoming existing fault lines. Of importance in this regard are the implementation of legal guarantees protecting non-majority communities (including equitable service delivery, such as adequate and timely communication of government measures in non-majority languages and equal access to health and education services in segregated systems). The increase of misinformation, racism or scapegoating on COVID-19 on social media has to be countered. The use of civil society organizations in supporting ongoing measures to prevent community transmission of COVID-19 will be critical to help alleviate the impact of the pandemic.
- **A Rapid Socio Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Kosovo** conducted by UNKT in May 2020 examined (amongst other things) assessed the socio-economic impact of the crisis on Kosovo households, with a special focus on vulnerable groups (of relevance to this project, **educational and gender gap burden**, etc.). (<https://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/poverty/rapid-socio-economic-impact-assessment-of-covid-19-in-kosovo.html>).
- **Government Programme 2020-2023 (5 June 2020)** – sets two main objectives: 1. defeating pandemic and 2. recovery of the economy after the pandemic. <https://kryeministri-ks.net/en/the-government-of-kosovo-approved-the-2020-20203-governance-program/>. Relevant sections of the Government Programme have been referenced in the text above.
- **Government Plan for the implementation of the economic recovery, post COVID-19 (13 August**

2020). The approved plan for implementation of the Economic Recovery Programme amounts to three hundred and sixty five million Euros (€365,000,000.00), with measures aiming at maintaining the flow of the economy by providing liquidity and postponing taxes for businesses. The plan sets as priority and supports the education sector to enable the start and smooth running of teaching and learning process during the school year 2020/2021 as well as setting the emergency support in health and other sectors in battling COVID-19. <https://kryeministri-ks.net/en/the-government-approves-the-plan-for-the-implementation-of-the-economic-recovery/>.

In addition, a number of sector-specific documents and processes exist that are relevant for this proposal.

Health

- A **Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 for Kosovo** has been developed by UNKT together with the Ministry of Health. The Plan describes how the UN agencies of the UNKT, with WHO in the lead on health, will support the authorities in their response to the COVID-19. It describes the objectives and actions for the response as well as the coordination mechanism, responsibilities of each partner to have a systematic and effective response. The Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan also identifies areas of existing needs and gaps and provides planning rationale to bridge these.
- An **assessment of COVID-19 impact on essential health services**, was carried out by WHO and MHO in June 2020. This assessment identified the main impacts COVID has had on health service provision, where it found that several critical health services were either disrupted or completely stopped. To avoid such issues in the future, an action plan was developed in the frame of this assessment that would allow MoH to continue offering EHS during any health crisis.
- Since July 2020, WHO has carried out a series of assessments of the implementation of the COVID-19 **Strategic Preparedness and Response** pillars in Kosovo. The main findings from such assessment are being communicated to health authorities and in cooperation with them, specific assistance to address identified gaps is being planned and offered. Some of the gaps identified are related to the number of testing, clinical management, risk communication, and provision of essential health care services.
- The UN DC as Chair of the UNKT COVID-19 Coordination Management Team with WHO lead on health-related issues are in close contact with senior government officials and other authorities through technical (as member of the National Coordination Committee in response to COVID-19) and strategic level meetings in order to identify gaps and needs in response to the virus.

Education

- The Ministry of Education has recently approved the plan for reopening of schools and pre-school institutions. The plan will be implemented in phases. While pre-school institutions have been reopened on 7 September, primary and high schools will be reopened by 14 September.
- UNICEF has also used its existing programmes to launch relevant tools to assist the government, for example through the expansion in April 2020 of a global learning platform to help children and youth affected by the COVID-19 pandemic to continue their education at home (The Learning Passport) <https://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/press-releases/unicef-and-microsoft-are-launching-learning-platform-help-address-covid-19-education>
- Since the beginning of the crisis, UNICEF Kosovo has been using its global “U-Report” digital

tool to conduct **frequent polls** amongst its volunteer youth community member “U-Reporters” to gauge relevant information. Polls have covered topics such as mask usage in Kosovo, the future after COVID, impact on education and learning, youth sentiments on COVID, and attitudes toward preventive measures. This has allowed the UNKT to gain important insights such as that 91 per cent of respondents had internet during the lockdown, including 59 per cent who always had access to a computer or smartphone, but only 33 per cent who always had access to a private / silent space for study. 4 per cent of respondents did not have access to any kind of distance learning and 22 per cent only to some courses. Interestingly, 25 per cent of respondents identified the biggest challenge of online learning to keep students engaged, while 21 per cent identified teachers’ lack of online teaching skills. See <https://westernbalkans.ureport.in/opinions/>

VI. Target population

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

Health Intervention

Direct beneficiaries of the project will be the Ministry of Health, the Institute of Public Health, the Ministry of Education and the Health Centre in Gračanica/Graçanica whose needs were established in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health.

It is estimated that the strengthening of the health response through these institutions will benefit:

- 3,000 people (50 per cent men and 50 per cent women) in Gračanica/Graçanica over the course of the project duration
- 20,387 patients per year benefitting from access to EHS (50 per cent men and 50 per cent women)
- 400 IPH staff (60 per cent men and 40 per cent women) benefitting from training on laboratory equipment
- Approximately 250 persons per day (50 per cent men and 50 per cent women) benefitting from increased testing capacities

While the health services will be available to the general public on an as needs basis, they are designed to be particularly beneficial for those who have had difficulties accessing services whether due to financial restrictions, missing infrastructure, challenges related to age or disability, or the desire to avoid perceived increased exposure to COVID-19: EHS online services will allow anybody suffering from these restraints to access health services from their home, while increased regional capacities will allow services to be accessed by those who require them much closer to where they live.

The target population of tailored COVID-19 campaign messages will be:

- General population, youth, vulnerable groups, and elderly people; municipal authorities and health professionals at Pristina primary health care.

Education Intervention

- The work on schools with IPH and MOE is expected to benefit around 165,000 pupils (48 per cent boys and 52 per cent girls) in 700 schools and 20,000 school staff (45 per cent men and 55 per cent women).
- The project interventions will also reach 7,000 immunised boys and girls
- The project interventions will also reach 900 children with disabilities (at least 500 of them girls).
- 200 young women and girls from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities will be provided with Information Technology Equipment that will enable accessible quality -learning and 25

community volunteers will be engaged to support access on assistive technologies and e-learning for 5 months.

- 15 teachers from identified municipalities will be trained on the prevention of school-drop out for young women and girls from RAE communities, who will tutor 15 or more young women and girls to prevent their school dropout. The young women and girls will be selected after the mapping of municipalities. The number of targeted young women and girls may vary in order not to leave anyone behind.
- Further, 20 or more young women and girls from non-majority communities will be trained on education as a path to achieve emancipation and economic stability.
- A door to door campaign in RAE Communities on the risk of drop-out will reach approximately 15 families. The target families will be identified through partner organizations.
- A communications campaign will be conducted reaching hundreds of individuals.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

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

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works in 190 countries through country programmes and UNICEF national committees. UNICEF works with children and adolescents, which are the most excluded from participation mechanisms and has programmes and technical assistance to address these barriers. Protecting health of children and communities remained a top priority for UNICEF during the COVID-19 response in Kosovo. In partnership with the institutions, civil society, media, parents and young people, UNICEF provided COVID-19 response and recovery efforts through a) Infection and Prevention Control and WASH b) Risk communication and community engagement; c) Continued access to essential health and nutrition services for women, children and vulnerable communities; d) Continuous education, social protection, and child protection support.

UNICEF will be coordinating closely with the Ministry of Education which, in close collaboration with the Institute of Public Health, is overseeing the re-opening of schools during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition, UNICEF will be working with long established implementing partners Balkans Sunflowers, Bethany Christian Services, Caritas Kosova, Kosovo Disability Forum and Open Date Kosovo. UNICEF has cooperated with these CSOs for years. They will play a crucial role in identifying the target groups of the projects. All selected partners will play an indispensable role in supporting development of capacities and advocating for the most vulnerable communities.

UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency with a mission to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person’s potential is fulfilled. Since 1999, it has built strong partnerships with governmental and nongovernmental institutions, and communities in Kosovo, to promote and ensure the realisation of sexual reproductive health and rights, strengthen adolescents and youth to live fulfilling healthy lives, and to improve data collection and evidence-based policy-making. UNFPA supports the Ministry of Health to establish integrated sexual reproductive health services and in developing capacities of health care professionals in delivering services to victims of GBV. In cooperation with the MoE, UNFPA has succeeded in inclusion of comprehensive sexuality education with content on GBV in national curricula and has developed teachers’ manuals for comprehensive sexuality education for pre-university level of education. In efforts to raise awareness and to stimulate thinking about GBV, it involves the community in the dialogue on GBV through faith-based organizations, campaigns that promote men’s involvement in

caregiving and violence prevention, dialogue on GBV between girls and boys in Peer Education, sometimes using visual arts, music, stories, theatre and photography.

UNFPA's selected partner for this project (Association of Kosovo Municipalities) is a strategic partner. Its role is unique in intermediating in communication, advocacy and coordination between the central and local levels, with a wealth of experience working with different donors, such as Embassies, UN Agencies, and international organizations.

UN Women is the UN agency with the explicit mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women is committed to assist Member States in meeting their commitments towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 and ensuring equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of crisis and humanitarian response. UN Women office is grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, UN Women works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, the empowerment of women, and gender equality in the achievement of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. UN Women works with governmental institutions at the local and central level, external stakeholders, the civil society, international organizations, the judiciary, police, victims' advocates and their representatives and other partners to ensure that gender concerns are integrated into UN policies, programmes and activities. Throughout the years, UN Women has worked with its partners to promote education for young women and girls as a means for a prosperous future, including the work done with non-majority communities. Currently, UN Women is collaborating with seven other UN agencies in order to adopt a gender-sensitive response to the COVID-19 pandemic on the ground. UN Women is engaged in the COVID-19 response in Kosovo and is well positioned to connect good practice examples emerging from this programme into the global and regional level practice and policy. Key examples of UN Women Kosovo engagement in the response thus far includes amplifying public health messages, promoting the valuable role and contributions of women in the COVID-19 response, coordinating UN agencies support to shelters of gender-based violence, coordinating SGG and GTG response to the outbreak, and providing recommendations for gender-sensitive COVID-19 response. Close collaboration with the UN Women Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, as well as with UN Women HQ, will ensure that the knowledge, best practices, and advocacy emerging from this programme feeds into local, regional and global work around gender, public health emergencies, and women's economic empowerment.

UN Women's selected partners for this project are strategic partners with whom UN Women has long established partnerships. Kosovo Women's Network, and Network of Roma Ashkali and Egyptian Women's Organizations in Kosovo (NRAEWOK) are networks of women's organizations with which UN Women has cooperated for years and will play a crucial role in identifying the target groups of the projects. UN Women will also partner with the Single Mothers Association to identify single mothers in Kosovo, specifically those with children with disabilities. The Single Mothers Association will also play a unique role in monitoring the effects of the pandemic on single mothers.

All selected partners will play an indispensable role in response, coordination, advocacy and communication, and reaching out to vulnerable groups, while always using their expertise in furthering gender equality.

World Health Organization as the health agency of the UN, has been working closely with health authorities in Kosovo for decades. WHO possesses global expertise in many health segments from emergency preparedness and response, health system management, and more. WHO assists health authorities by providing direct technical advice and support to raise their capacities on building stronger health systems that would lead to better health outcomes for all the peoples. WHO in Pristina has been working closely with the MoH and IPH since the very early months of the pandemic. WHO provides technical support and advice, trainings, transfers latest WHO guidelines on outbreak management, and procures equipment. This is done directly by the Pristina staff, and in many cases by engaging experts from the WHO Regional Office Europe, and other consultants. WHO's rich expertise and experience, and the already established network and cooperation with all health stakeholders in Kosovo, will allow

for the successful implementation of these activities.

While the accountability for activities rests with respective UN agency, overall strategic leadership and coordination will be provided by the UN DC. The UN DC and her Office will ensure coherence and coordination with the overall UN agency response to the COVID-19 crisis, including consistency with the UNKT Socio-Economic Response Plan.

WHO will be working closely with the Ministry of Health, Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Education, and the Health Centre in Gračanica/Gračanica during the implementation of these activities.

Local Steering Committee

The UN Development Coordinator will be reporting to the MPTF following standard annual reporting requirements defined in the MoU, plus an interim update. In addition, at the local level, a Steering Committee will be set up to coordinate and guide implementation of the Project, comprised of a technical working group and a high-level committee, representing the UN implementing agencies, the UN Development Coordinator's Office and the donor. Other relevant stakeholders can be invited to participate as observers, including government representatives and representatives of the implementing civil society organizations.

The technical working group will coordinate technical implementation of the project and in particular focus on consolidation of work/activity plans to ensure coherence and coordination, sharing of oral progress updates, including information on any newly selected sub-implementers, challenges in implementation or major changes in delivery activity necessitated by outside circumstances, and implementation of a joint communications plan. The high-level committee will provide guidance on the implementation of the project following briefing by the technical working group.

The Steering Committee's duties and responsibilities will be described in separate Terms of Reference.

Results Framework

Window 2: Proposal outcome	The most vulnerable people (particularly children, young women and girls, non-majority groups, and other persons of concern) have access to health and education services despite COVID.				Outcome Total Budget USD 2,429,911
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	Health: Increased COVID-19 testing capability, heightened acceptance of community transmission prevention measures, and increased access to essential health services, including for marginalised and vulnerable communities				
	Education: Schools are open and operating according to WHO COVID-19 guidelines, and those most at risk of dropping out of the school system, including young women and girls, access education				
Proposal Outputs	1.1 Increased COVID-19 testing capability for women and men in Kosovo				
	1.2 Access, including by marginalised groups, to EHS through e-health services and vaccinations				
	1.3 Increased acceptance of community transmission measures through messaging				
	2.1 Schools are open and operating according to WHO standards				
	2.2 Access to education (remote and/or in school) by those most at risk of dropping out of education system				
Proposal Output Indicators	Health: 1.1.1 Newly trained staff, at two regional labs and elsewhere, is successfully carrying out the work they were trained to do.	0 regional health labs for COVID-19	2 regional health labs	Monitoring report, field visits	WHO
	1.1.2 Kosovo-wide capacity of conducting COVID-19 tests per day is increased	500 tests per day	750 tests per day	Reports by Institute of Public Health	WHO
	1.2.1 IEC materials produced in easy-to-understand format and translated into languages of targeted communities	26% view concerns regarding COVID as exaggerated	10%	U-Report	UNFPA
	1.3.1 Mobile vaccination teams are equipped with vaccine cold boxes	0	1,500 vaccine cold boxes	Monitoring reports	WHO
	1.3.2 Children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are vaccinated	Vaccination coverage for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children as low	7,000 boys and girls	Monitoring reports	UNICEF

		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
		as 30 per cent pre-COVID	immunised		
	1.3.3 Family medicine centres in Pristina offer online health consultations (e-health)	EHS were disrupted or stopped in March	16 family medicine centres in Pristina provide e-health services 20,000 online health consultations	Monitoring reports	UNFPA
	2.1.1 School policies and norms are updated to reflect the COVID situation	Schools are currently unprepared for safe reopening	Schools reopen safely	UNICEF visits	UNICEF
	2.1.2 Schools provided with essential hygiene supplies	0	700	Website visits, number of TV an online viewer, Reports	UNICEF
	2.2.1 Number of boys and girls with disabilities provided with assistive learning devices	0	700	Monitoring reports	UNICEF
	2.2.2 Number of teacher assistants deployed for boys and girls with disabilities	0	25	Monitoring reports	UNICEF
	2.2.3 Number of young women and girls who receive technological equipment to follow distance learning	0	200	Monitoring reports	UN Women

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)

- In addition to the below mentioned SGD targets and indicators, the project tackles the following SDG's: "SDG 3, Target 3.8/3.8.1 & 3.8.2." "SDG 10, Target, 10.2/10.3" and "SDG 16, Target 16.1/16.9/16.10"

<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input 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
3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	7.12% [\$174,514 from 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 1.4.2 – WHO and UNFPA]
3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	26.5% [\$649,701 from 1.1.1, 1.1.2,

	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 1.4.2 – UNFPA and WHO]
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 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	21.55% [\$528,304 from 2.2 – UN Women and UNICEF]
5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	9.7% [\$237,734 from 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 – UN Women]

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
Change of Government / Political instability	<i>Political</i>	3	5	3-4	Involving technical/civil service teams from the outset of the project, to ensure ownership and continuation regardless of political changes	UNDSCO and all agencies
Worsening of COVID-19 outbreak and tightening of lockdown	<i>Operational</i>	2	4	3	Ensure implementation of WHO infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in health care facilities and availability of PPE Detect potential developments early and modify plans accordingly School-opening activities will be in line with the MEST master plan as per proposed three scenarios. In case schools are not reopened in September as currently planned, will add some flexibility and provide additional support to the MEST as needed or the budget under this output will be diverted to capacity development of teachers on the effective use of information technology to deliver distance learning.	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF
Supply chains disrupted due to COVID-19	<i>Operational</i>	2	3	3	Use UN networks to seek available alternatives; prioritise early procurement actions	WHO
Breadth of project and central nature of some activities may limit focus on vulnerable	<i>Operational</i>	2	3	4	Monitor sustained attention on targeting / LNOB	All agencies

Budget by UNDG Categories

***Up to Four Agencies**

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UNICEF	WHO	UNFPA	UN Women	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		\$45,548	\$92,946	\$38,539	\$48,270	\$225,303
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		\$584,053	\$1,736	\$0	\$14,000	\$599,789
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		\$0	\$351,296	\$92,918	\$117,908	\$562,122
4. Contractual services	2020		\$0	\$111,531	\$238,764	\$160,457	\$510,751
5. Travel	2020		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,500	\$6,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		\$218,374	\$0	\$44,256	\$0	\$262,631
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		\$40,380	\$26,548	\$19,737	\$16,530	\$103,195
Sub Total Programme Costs			\$888,356	\$584,057	\$434,214	\$363,664	\$2,270,291
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			\$62,185	\$40,884	\$30,395	\$25,456	\$158,920
Total			\$950,541	\$624,941	\$464,609	\$389,121	\$2,429,211

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

Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
TARGET_1.a	1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
TARGET_2.1	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Target	Description
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
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Target	Description
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
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Target	Description
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial

Target	Description
	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 industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
TARGET_9.b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the

Target	Description
	Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Target	Description
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 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	Description
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 capitalisation 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 negotiation ³
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Target	Description
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 utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of Organised 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	Description
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 mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_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	Description
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