



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

Proposal Template

Proposal Title: *Empowering Vulnerable and at-Risk Communities Adjust to the New Normal*

Amount: USD 49, 536.00

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19 and its impact

Short Context – Attach/provide hyperlinks to relevant reference material and analysis that frames the solution context firmly in the specific situation of the country in question. Insert link to Costed Response Plan or similar document outlining the (RC-vetted) UNCT’s response to COVID-19 at the country level. Attach/provide hyperlinks to documents/analysis prepared at the UNCT level with government counterparts to assess the potential cumulative impacts of COVID-19. [1,500 word limit].

In the history of the United Nations, the current Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) is a global health crisis unlike any other - one that is taking lives, spreading human suffering and changing the lives of many- it is a human, economic and social crisis. COVID-19 which has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) is attacking societies at their core. The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) estimates that 7.6 million people in 43 districts are at risk of COVID-19 due to presence of main border crossing, location on major highways or transport corridors, population density, industrial activities and populations with pre-existing health conditions(UNCT Emergency Appeal, 2020). Urgent response is needed to meet the needs and protect the most vulnerable people from direct public health and indirect impact of COVID-19 .

Zambia recorded its first case on the 18th of March 2020, since then the cases have been rising exponentially, with a spike in cases following exposure to the SARS- COV-2 variant. As of 12 January 2021, Zambia had recorded 29, 757 cumulative cases, 495 deaths and 21, 074 recoveries([ZNPFI, 2021](#)). The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), had put in place several measures to reduce the spread of the virus such as; mandatory utilization of face masks in public places, social distancing of 1 to 2 meters between people, closures of schools, nightclubs, bars, restaurants, gyms and more, and the ban of public gatherings exceeding more than 50 people. These measures were affecting business operations in both private and public sector as the measures put in place such as movement restrictions are impacting people’s ability to access basic services to sustain their livelihoods, particularly for vulnerable populations- for example those without a salary who rely on informal sectors to earn a living. Over 65.4 per cent of Zambians work in the informal sector where women, who account for the majority of

workers in informal sector (including street vendors) have been particularly affected. Other vulnerable groups who rely on the informal sector to support their basic needs such as persons living with HIV/AIDS, women, children, adolescent girls and the elderly will be adversely affected. Reports show that extended quarantine and other social distancing measures have increased reports of domestic violence, as a result of household stress over economic and health shocks, combined with forced coexistence in confined living spaces.

The pandemic has had a huge impact on the economy in the short run, possibly expanding to the medium and long run as well, owing to the negative impact on net exports, significant drop in commodity prices and tourism resulting from market global slowdown and travel restrictions. Zambian enterprises are faced with great challenges during the prevention and control stages of the outbreak, which has restricted their production and operation activities and posed risks to operations ([UNDP- Business Survey, 2020](#)). The pandemic is likely to have a lasting impact on the country's socio-economic conditions with an estimated 1.2 million households that could fall further behind including nearly 230,000 female-headed households. As COVID-19 pandemic comes at a time when Zambia is facing other challenges such as repeated climate shocks, which could threaten progress against the Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore, extremely urgent that there is a collective and concerted effort to mitigate the additional impact of the COVID-19 crisis. It is important to note that COVID-19 came just as the UN globally was embarking on the Decade of Acceleration to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The UN recognises the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a multisectoral response with all stakeholders at their various levels playing a key role on the premise of leaving no one behind. The United Nations and NGO Emergency Appeal for Zambia prioritizes the most urgent and lifesaving interventions necessary to reduce the impact of COVID-19. The Appeal covers a six-month period (May to October 2020). It complements the Government of Zambia's COVID-19 Multisectoral Contingency and Response Plan which focuses on strengthening preparedness and response to COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, the appeal supports the COVID-19 public health response which requires additional resources to provide life-saving goods and services to those affected by COVID-19. The Emergency Appeal also addresses the needs of the most vulnerable in society including women and girls, refugees, people living with HIV and AIDS, and the elderly. The appeal targets at-risk communities across 11 sectors: COVID-19 Public Health, Health, Education, Risk Communication and Community Engagement, WASH, Protection, Nutrition, Food Security, Social Protection, Governance and Immediate Economic Support to maintain social cohesion through immediate interventions to improve governance, human rights and gender equality, community engagement and coordination, and mitigating longer term impact on fragile small to medium scale businesses.

II. 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. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens) and explain why this specific need / problem is a priority for the country and the extent to which solving this problem enables responses to other COVID-19 related needs / problems. [1,500 word limit]

One in every two Zambians lives below the poverty line, with a substantial percentage living just above it and at risk of slipping into poverty (IMF 2019). Given the policy responses needed to quell the spread of COVID-19 – lockdowns and restrictions on movement –, the pandemic will undoubtedly worsen conditions for the poor ([IGC, 2020](#)). The impacts – direct and indirect – of public health emergencies fall disproportionately on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in society. Given the high incidence of poverty in Zambia, vulnerable groups such as female headed households are at a particular risk of poverty or hardship as a result of Covid-19. Women are at a higher risk for exposure to infection due to the fact that they are often the primary caregivers in the family and constitute

70% of frontline healthcare responders, further women and girls are at increased risk of violence during the COVID-19 period. Current rates of violence against women and girls combined with the prevalence of harmful traditional practices leads to increased vulnerability. Income loss and limited mobility, compounded with existing gender role expectations, may contribute to increases in intimate partner violence and other forms of gender-based violence, for example evidence from the Innovations for Poverty Action RECOVER survey showed that in Zambia during the pandemic women were more likely not to have to access money for emergencies.

In Zambia, 90% of the workforce is estimated to work in the informal sector, with the majority in subsistence agriculture ([Shah 2012](#)). [An IGC census](#) of firms in Lusaka – Zambia’s capital – found that 52% of Lusaka’s 47,428 firms are informal. This is only counting businesses with a fixed location and excluding traders who operate from make-shift stalls or no stalls at all. As Small and Medium-scale Enterprises (SME) constitute the majority of businesses in Zambia and play an important role in employment creation and economic growth. The sector is estimated to account for 97% of all businesses in Zambia contributing 70% to GDP. Yet, informality is one of the biggest challenges that compounds the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the majority (90%) of Zambians working in the informal sector, most of their income is earned on a daily basis. This makes stay-at-home orders and lockdowns difficult to comply with. A rapid assessment of the socio-economic effects of Covid-19 in Zambia, revealed that the consequences on the informal sector, however, will be much more significant with the ‘wholesale and retail’ and the agriculture sector seeing job losses of 55,492 and 36,050 respectively. Given the nature of the informal sector however, we can expect that the knock-on effects will be more severe (UNDP- CUTS, 2020). In an online survey conducted on 98 SMEs in March 2020, 93% of the respondents believed that the pandemic would have a negative impact on their businesses. Respondents indicated that they were most concerned about the implications that the pandemic would have on their sales, salaries and wages, and rentals.

III. Solutions proposed and how does this collaborative programme solve the challenge

Please provide a summary of the proposal. Describe, in very concrete terms, the proposed solution and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a [human rights-based approach](#)¹ and how is it based on the principle of “recover better together”. [2,500 word limit]

Empirical evidence suggests that the common mode of transmission of COVID-19 virus is through respiratory droplets and contaminated surfaces when an infected person talks, coughs or sneezes. In line with WHO recommendations, which stressed the importance of prioritizing medical masks and respirators for healthcare workers while also strongly encouraging countries- that issue recommendations for the use of masks in healthy people in the community- to conduct research on this critical topic², UNDP through its Accelerator Lab and in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), University of Zambia (UNZA) and World Health Organization (WHO), commissioned a study to test the efficacy of using cloth masks to reduce transmission of the COVID-19 in April 2020. The ultimate objective of the study was to assess whether the use of cloth masks using local materials will help minimise risk of transmission given that they are a more affordable version for most of the communities in comparison to disposable surgical and medical masks that also pose environmental challenges related to disposal and waste management. The findings provide recommendations on the performance of various local materials available on the local market³ and that

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

² [Advice on the use of masks in the context of COVID-19, WHO 2020](#)

³ Materials tested were 100% Cotton at 200 and 180 thread counts, Egyptian cotton, 100% Cotton Chitenge, Poly Cotton Chitenge blend, Java Wax Chitenge and *Telega*

are commonly being used to produce cloth masks for use within communities.

Following conclusive evidence, UNDP launched a pilot phase of production of cloth masks using four women-led groups of tailors located in Lusaka to support UN activities in relation to Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE). The aim of the pilot was to test the productivity and capability of small women entrepreneurs or Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) led by women to fulfil orders of big size within short period of time. The experience was successful with the production of 5,900 cloth masks adhering to the recommendations of the efficacy study in 7 days.

After the successful implementation of the pilot phase, it is proposed a scale-up phase to contribute to RCCE activities proposed in the UN COVID-19 Emergency Appeal⁴ launched in support to the Government of Zambia (GRZ) COVID-19 Multisectoral Contingency and Response Plan. The mass production and distribution of cloth masks will help enforce the government's call for citizens to comply to the directive to wear masks when in public,^{5,6} and support the supply of the highest quality of cloth masks for the vulnerable.

The bulk production of cloth masks also aims to alleviate the adverse economic effects of the pandemic through a contribution to economic empowerment of women groups and MSMEs led by women, most of whom have had their income negatively impacted due to the lockdown imposed on certain sectors of the country's economy. Once produced, the masks will be distributed to most vulnerable communities identified as people in need in the risk analysis conducted during the development of GRZ COVID-19 Multisectoral Contingency and Response Plan. One important step of the scale-up phase is the partnership with the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) to help develop a standardized framework on the production of re-usable cloth masks. It will also ensure that the results of the study are adopted and taking into consideration the updated guidelines on the production and maintenance of masks from WHO.⁷ ZABS will develop standardised tests while at the same time ensuring that the certification process does not inhibit small scale entrepreneurs whose businesses have been affected by COVID-19 from entering the market. The scale-up phase is expected to support RCCE activities in the new normal that may last longer than initially anticipated based on the predicted long-term presence of COVID-19.

The current funds from Standard Chartered Bank(SCB) will be used to kick start the scale-up activities that will combine both cloth mask distributions targeting about 20,000 at-risk vulnerable people across 3 provinces to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and enable adherence to public health regulations and government measures in the new normal.

More specifically, the scale-up phase aims to achieve the following objectives:

- (1) Production of 50,000 cloth masks by small-scale business enterprises, targeting women led MSMEs;
- (2) Distribution of the 50,000 cloth masks produced distributed among over 20,000 vulnerable women across 3 provinces;
- (3) Standardization of cloth masks by ZABS.

At the end of the scale up activities, the following outputs will be delivered:

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/united-nations-covid-19-emergency-appeal-zambia-may-october-2020>

⁵ President H.E. Lungu Second Address to the Nation: https://www.sh.gov.zm/?wpfb_dl=216

⁶ Julia Malunga *News Diggers* <https://diggers.news/local/2020/04/04/govt-will-start-distributing-free-masks-chilufya/> 4th April 2020

⁷ WHO, June 2020, [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)-outbreak](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)-outbreak)

- (i) 2 women-led and 1 youth led cooperatives contracted to produce 50,000 of re-usable cloth masks according to defined ZABS standards.
- (ii) 50,000 re-usable cloth masks purchased for LNOB target groups
- (iii) 20,000 vulnerable people reached within the Leave No one Behind Group in three targeted high-risk districts for the distribution of masks.

IV. Target population

Describe and estimate the direct users of the solution and potential impact on beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and potentially other categories. Please draw on data from the UNWOMEN COVID-19 and gender monitor <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/covid-19-and-gender-monitor> [1,000 word limit]

First Level Beneficiaries

The COVID-19 pandemic will undeniably be exacerbated negative socio-economic impact on women and girls.⁸ In this regard, support to hard-hit small business headed by women will be critical to protect the most vulnerable groups. The production of ZABS-standardized, re-usable cloth masks by women groups will have a positive economic impact and empower women.

The scale-up project would aim to produce the total production i.e. 50,000 masks through local women cooperatives/groups that have been participating and are very active in the tailoring industry. The reason for targeting these groups, is the assumption that they would already have tailoring skills and sewing machines, and that all they would need is orientation on how to make the masks based on WHO guidelines and based from the results of the recent experiment. Training, monitoring and auditing can be provided through UNDP's partnership with ZABS.

UNDP will work with existing grassroots focused partners to identify these women's and youth groups within its catchment, or indeed reach out to other NGOs working with such groups. For example, UNDP's existing partnership with Women for Change could be leveraged to also target women under the GBV Phase II project. Other women groups could be identified through the Zambia Federation of Women in Business with over 200 women tailors within their network. This activity would yield benefits in multiple sectors including the health sector through creating means of protection, and the economic sector through creating financial provision.

A total of 50, 000 masks will be produced over a period of one month. The production will be based on three (03) lots targeted for women groups as follows:

- (i) Lot 1 awarded to a women tailor cooperative with 15 tailors;
- (ii) Lot 2 awarded to a woman cooperative made up of a minimum of 25 tailors
- (iii) Lot 3 awarded to a youth led cooperative with 10 tailors

⁸ <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-women-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1406>

Second Level Beneficiaries

Evidence shows that elderly men/women are at a higher risk of infection due to the physiology changes associated with ageing and succumb quicker to COVID-19, the youth are not spared, with Zambia recording the highest infection rate in the age group 31- 44 years.⁹ Noting that Zambia is predominantly a young population, with 82 percent of its population being below the age of 35 years, some of them being entrepreneurs on the streets and markets, puts them at high risk and vulnerable to COVID-19.

Targeted districts have been prioritised according to the people-in-need defined in the UN COVID-19 Emergency Appeal in support to the implementation of the GRZ COVID-19 Multisectoral Contingency and Response Plan focusing on vulnerable at-risk communities. As a result, the scale-up phase will support existing UN COVID-19 programmes where the use of cloth masks is required, in particular for community workers such as Youth volunteers used for RCCE activities, social workers involved in health programmes for women, children and adolescents and school boys and girls.

Multiple sites have been targeted for the distribution of masks across 3 provinces, namely, Luapula, Lusaka and North Western, Province in collaboration with the following UN agencies;

No.	Agency	Quantity	# Recipients	# of Women	Geographical area	Beneficiary communities
2.	UNHCR	10,000	5,000, each recipient is targeted to receive 2 masks each.	2,550	Mantapala, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refugees settlements in Nchelenge, Kalumbila and Kaoma districts
4.	UNDP	39, 927	65, 600, of which 950 recipients will be receiving 2 masks each	26, 240	Lusaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2,000 Paid sex workers• Waste pickers• Former refugees and• Community Youth Volunteers
5.	WFP	73	73, each recipient will receive 1 mask each	33	Lusaka, Mazabuka, Petauke, Mumbwa and Nchelenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Worker for distribution of food security programmes

V. Catalytic impact and hum-dev nexus

Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources towards the immediate response and the Recover Better Together imperative, including from domestic actors, IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment (ideas, solutions, policy space, capacities, etc.) for longer-term development. [1,000 word limit]

⁹http://znphi.co.zm/news/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Zambia_COVID-Situational-Report-No-64_21May2020_Final.pdf

The scale-up phase is anchored in the existing COVID-19 interventions led by the UN System in Zambia in support to GRZ COVID-19 Contingency and Response Plan. The support to the small-scale tailoring groups and MSMEs will strengthen their reputation and provide them with vital capital injection, which in turn, will increase the sustainability of mass production of quality re-usable masks which will be required throughout the new normal as we adapt to living with the COVID-19. With increased public awareness of the disease and increased compliance against the virus, it is expected that there will be increased demand for quality and cost effective face masks. It is expected that the increased businesses will empower the SMEs to expand their businesses and venture in other business opportunities.

VI. 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]

1. **UNDP:** UNDP will play the coordinating role through existing partners for example Zambia Bureau of Standards(ZABS) for the implementation of the production of 50,000 masks. To ensure the production of masks is following stipulated guidelines the project aims to leverage the collaboration with ZABS to provide training, monitoring, certification and audits during the production.
2. **UNHCR:** Will be coordinating the distribution of masks to reach 5000 Refugees settlements in Nchelenge, Kalumbila and Kaoma districts of which over 50% are allocated to women.
3. **WFP:** To support continuity of food security programs across 5 provinces, WFP will coordinate the distribution of masks targeting 73 Community Worker for distribution of food security programmes
4. **ZABS:** The mandate of Zambia Bureau of Standards includes the development/adoption of National Standards, Testing and Certification of products as well as provision of Training on standardization and quality assurance to industry and other relevant stakeholders. ZABS through the certification and training services will provide training and voluntary certification to management systems certification in the production of non-medical face masks as well as product certification of the face masks in order to enhance quality and safety. The training will take the form of short awareness sessions of up to 5 persons per session so as to comply with SI 22. Certification activities will be undertaken after thorough due diligence checks and risk assessments are conducted.

VII. How will you learn from and communicate about the project?

What are the plans for learning from this intervention (e.g what works, what doesn't, conditions for success, replication potential) communicating about the solution both in-country and to an international audience including the Fund and its donors? The use of video and other modern formats is encouraged. [1,000 word limit]

To determine the impact of the intervention on the economic empowerment of women the team proposes to embed a robust M&E framework to track the impacts of the program on the recipients. Further monitoring data will be collected by the ZABS during the training, certification and audits that will be carried out with the primary aim of building capacity of the selected women led MSMEs to produce quality products for the domestic market.

As part of the projects communication strategy the team proposes to also document the project by producing a documentary that captures the perspective of beneficiaries

before and after implementation of the program, implementation and distribution of masks produced through various agencies across the country. The documentary will be used on national TV and will be part of the UN social media platforms to raise awareness of the social economic impacts of COVID 19 on women and youth led businesses and how different interventions have been used to enable Governments and Communities to suppress the transmission of the virus and mitigate the Socioeconomic Impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods. The scale up efforts will also form part of the Accelerator Lab's Learning cycle with emphasis on the grow stage, that will be shared across the Accelerator Lab Network of over 60 countries globally to inform the successful translation of evidence to programming that can have a positive impact on lives.

Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Dr. Coumba Mar Gadio Email: coumba.gadio@un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: Telephone: Skype:			
Title of proposed program	<i>Empowering Vulnerable and at-Risk Communities Adjust to the New Normal</i>			
Universal Markers	Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment : GEM3: GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity			
Fund Specific Markers	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response (<i>bold the selected</i>): Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance			
	Fund Windows (<i>bold the selected; pls select one only</i>) See the Fund's founding document for guidance. WINDOW 1: Enable Governments and Communities to suppress the transmission of the virus WINDOW 2: Mitigate the Socioeconomic Impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods WINDOW 3: Recover Better			
Geographical Scope	Regions: Africa Country: Zambia			
Recipient UN Organizations	UNDP			
Implementing Partners	Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS)			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	UNDP	\$ 49, 536	
	In-kind Contributions			
	Total		\$ 49,536	
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: 1 February 2021			
	Duration (In months): 2 months			
	End Date: 31 March 2021			

Results Framework

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

Window 2: Proposal Outcome					Outcome Total Budget USD
	2.1 To increase income for small scale business enterprises through the production of 50,000 cloth masks through the Zambia Bureau of Standards of which total production has been targeted specifically for women led MSMEs				USD 49,536
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator	(2.1.1.a) 2 women and 1 youth led cooperative trained and mentored on the standardization of production of cloth masks by ZABS.	0	3	ZABS reports- Certification and Audits	ZABS
	(2.1.1.b) 2 women-led and 1 youth-led cooperatives contracted to produce 50,000 of re-usable cloth masks according to defined ZABS standards.	0	50,000	UNDP delivery notes	UNDP
Proposal Outputs	2.1.2 To contribute to the reduction in spread of COVID-19 amongst vulnerable hard to reach households				
Proposal Output Indicators	2.1.2. a Distribution of the 50,000 cloth masks produced distributed among over 20,000 vulnerable women across 3 provinces	0	20,000	Distribution reports, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP	UNDP

SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

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

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
TARGET_8.5	C080501: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	81%	
Target 10.2	C100201: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		

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
Due to large volumes of manufacturing for MSMES masks may not meet the standard	<i>Operational</i>	2	4	3	UNDP intends to partner with ZABS to train, certify and monitor the selected MSMEs to build their capacity in production and management to be able to produce bulk orders that meet the standard	ZABS and UNDP
Community does not accept the use of masks and therefore does not comply on use of masks	Regulatory	1	3	4	As the masks are being distributed to communities the project aims to also sensitise the communities and gain buy-in from the community gate keepers/ influencers through engagement to reinforce public health messaging on the importance of wearing masks.	Implementing Agencies

Budget by UNDG Categories

*Up to Four Agencies

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UNDP	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2021		0	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2021		0	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2021		0	0
4. Contractual services	2021	Media and printing	6,000	6,000
5. Travel	2021	Monitoring Visits with partners	2,000	2,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2021	ZABS Training, Certification and Monitoring and masks production through women and youth led cooperatives and MSMEs	34,296	34,296
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2021		4,000	4,000
Sub Total Programme Costs			46,296	46,296
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%	2021	GMS @ 7%	3,240	3,240
Total			49,536	49,536

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

Signatures

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

Annex: SDG List

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

Target	Description
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Target	Description
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Target	Description
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour

Target	Description
	Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
TARGET_9.b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in

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

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

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

Target	Description
	communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_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

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

Country: Zambia

Programme Title: Empowering Vulnerable and at-Risk Communities Adjust to the New Normal

Signature Page

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