



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

Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Proposal Title: Support COVID-19 Contingency Plan for Federated States of Micronesia: Improved WASH access and services in health facilities

Amount: USD 300,000 (\$150,000 for IOM, and \$150,000 for UNICEF)

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is made up of 607 islands dispersed across the four states of Pohnpei, Chuuk, Yap and Kosrae. The relative isolation of FSM, combined with proactive government policies, has as of April 23, prevented any confirmed cases of COVID-19 from appearing in the country. However, there is still an urgent need to rapidly scale up preparedness and response efforts.



In the FSM, a significant proportion of the population would be considered highly-vulnerable to COVID-19, as the level of non-communicable diseases in Pacific populations is among the highest in the world. In addition, the national capacity to implement infectious disease surveillance, diagnostic and treatment is extremely limited, and the FSM lacks the necessary equipment and medical personnel to handle a pandemic. Community transmission of COVID-19 will further threaten the already weakened health systems and, combined with devastating economic downturns and other COVID-19 related impacts, could spell disaster for vulnerable communities. In light of the situation, FSM President David Panuelo issued a National Declaration Placing the Entire Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) under a State of National Public Health Emergency in Connection with the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The *FSM COVID-19 Response Framework* (last updated April 13, 2020) outlines activities and responsibilities of government agencies and provides technical information and guidance for coordinated efforts between government at the National and State level, and relevant stakeholders. As the United Nations seeks to support the government's efforts, a coordinated response is critical to ensure that local identified needs are being met, especially the needs of most vulnerable groups such as women, girls, and

persons or children with a disability.

IOM and UNICEF's longstanding presence in FSM and our close ties with government counterparts, both at the National and State level, places us at a unique advantage for effectively increasing the capacity of governments in their response efforts. Staff members from both agencies have been regularly attending State and National-level COVID 19 Task Force meetings and providing technical assistance on Risk Communication and Community Engagement, supporting the Departments of Health and Education for each respective state to construct handwashing facilities as well as partnering with the Department of Education to implement community outreach activities and raise awareness on proper handwashing techniques.

Stretched health facilities with inadequate or limited resources, schools with poor or limited basic services, social exclusion and forced migration – demanding prioritization in national plans. While there is limited or no [data](#) on percentage of population with access to basic sanitation services, water and hygiene (WASH) for households, health facilities and schools; the records of health outcomes in FSM undoubtedly indicate poor access to WASH by children and their families. FSM records among the five highest countries in the Pacific with a [30.8 percentage rate of under-five mortality](#). Poor WASH services contribute to negative impact on children's health, educational outcomes, as well as impact on the ability of families to be resilient during natural disasters and health related pandemics that can be addressed by hygiene practices such as handwashing with water and soap.

The provision of safe water, sanitation and hygienic conditions plays an essential role in protecting human health during all infectious disease outbreaks such as the current COVID-19 pandemic. WASH is critical for everyone's wellbeing. If people are not getting sick from faecal contaminated environment and water, from poor hygiene practices such as not washing hands with water and soap after using the toilet and before eating, and they are resilient during climate change (knowing to boil water, properly storing water), then they are likely to be productive members of society and contribute to socio-economic development. With the intention of State governors to ease travel restrictions, in addition to WASH services, disaster risk preparedness and response capacity building is critical in the response to COVID-19.

FSM's prospect to realize the human right to WASH and protect vulnerable groups, especially women, is further aggravated by the negative impact of COVID-19. The [SAMOA Pathway](#) recognizes that existing financial resources in countries like FSM is inadequate to ensure state government capacity to respond effectively to multiple crises – such as present COVID-19 unique global humanitarian crisis, and also inadequate to facilitate implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects which are necessary given vulnerability of countries to natural disasters.

As indicated in the *FSM COVID-19 Response Framework*: Health resources and services in the FSM tend to be concentrated around the central state hospital/public health department facilities while those for communities in outlying areas on the main islands and in outer islands are much more limited and inconsistent. Standards are needed to guide improvement of health services and health status in these outlying areas. The need to decentralize services during the COVID19 pandemic is essential to minimize spread of the virus thus critical to utilize services in the peripheral sites. Just as imperative, these peripheral sites must meet the standards.

The following project will combine the comparative advantage of each agency in order to enable governments and communities to suppress the transmission of the virus, particularly through targeted WASH interventions with a focus on the needs and impact of WASH for women and girls, and persons or children with a disability.

II. Solutions proposed

IOM and UNICEF will work to support the FSM's preparedness and response planning through targeted WASH interventions and the strengthening of health dispensaries. The proposed project directly builds off the *FSM COVID-19 Response Framework* to support the FSM in strengthening health care systems with preparedness and response planning to ensure optimal medical care and to maintain continuity in provision of other essential community services; as well as ensuring that health services continue to meet

the needs of pregnant women and pregnant adolescent girls or mothers with children under the age of 5. A characteristic of the impact of COVID-19 is fear among women in continuing regular visits to health facilities and therefore initiatives in response to COVID-19 must account for the needs of women and girls particularly and distinctly

Decentralizing clinical services during the COVID-19 pandemic is essential to minimize the spread of the virus. Strengthening infection prevention and control (IPC) practices and WASH capabilities in dispensaries will greatly support preparedness efforts and a potential influx of patients. Basic WASH services in health care facilities are fundamental to providing quality care and for ensuring that primary health commitments are met with consideration for needs of women and girls.

The proposed project will support the following interventions at health dispensaries and communities across the FSM, such as:

- **Handwashing:** set up handwashing facilities throughout the facility. Prioritize the facility entrance, points of care, and toilets, as well as patient waiting areas. If the facility is piped, repair any broken taps, sinks or pipes. Special attention will be given to ensure maternal wards are resourced with critical hygiene supplies including menstrual hygiene materials. Where toilets facilities are included, the designs will integrate the needs of women and girls for privacy and safety with features such as locks on the inside of the door and sanitary bins for disposal of menstrual hygiene materials. Adequate spacing and other features such as rail where applicable at the facility will be included as well as part of the toilet design to account for persons or children with a disability.
- **Water storage:** increase water storage capacity of the facility, including through tanks and inline chlorinators, to ensure adequate water requirements to perform WASH/IPC activities with an increased patient load. Consideration will be made in terms of location of the water source and how it is sourced for example to ensure that no women health worker is burdened with water collection, and particularly that maternal wards have reserve and separate water source.
- **Supplies:** procure consumable resources, including soap (bar or liquid) and menstrual hygiene materials, drying towels, hand sanitizer, and disinfectant, as well as essential supplies listed for FSM Health Centers – Dispensaries. Supplies especially for menstrual hygiene management will be kept in location that provides women and girls with privacy and comfort to get the supplies when needed.
- **Cleaning and Disinfecting:** procure supplies of cleaning fluids and equipment.
- **Trainings:** organize training for all staff on WASH as it related to their role at the facility, including specific trainings for cleaners. Trainings will be conducted at times when women can also participate, where women will feel comfortable to participate in them and led by both women and men to ensure active engagement from women participants. Attendance by women will be sought for the trainings. Language and content of the training will be reviewed and designed to exclude any gender bias content.
- **Preventative maintenance:** undertake necessary preventative maintenance of the dispensary, such as repairing possible disruptions to the water supply, storage, distribution or treatment.
- **Conduct RCCE campaigns:** A comprehensive Covid-19 Community Outreach Package (COV-COP) has been planned in alignment with the National COVID-19 Response Framework and the States Risk Communication Subcommittee Plan. The activity is a cross-sectoral effort, led by the Department of Public Health (DPH) in close collaboration with the Department of Education (DOE), WHO, UNICEF, IOM, Micronesia Red Cross Society (MRCS), and other local partners. Development of content were applicable will be done in consultation with vulnerable groups such as women and girls and persons and children with a disability. Efforts will be made to ensure that critical information and awareness do reach women and are disseminated on platforms that have women and girls as followers or listeners.
- **Address inadequate WASH in Schools:** Support the Department of Education implement WASH in schools program in the selected areas with focus at ensuring data is always captured and is segregated for women and girls, male and female teachers; and understanding different approaches and tools to ensure gender and social integration in WASH in schools

- **Improve capacity of governments and communities to prepare, plan and respond to emergencies:** through resilience and disaster risk management training and tools and advocacy. Women government staff will especially be sought to be part of the discussion on the development of the plans. Efforts will be made to ensure that cross-cutting issues such as gender, social inclusion and human rights are part of the plans. Separate training and tools will be developed for women and persons or children with a disability. Especially in times of emergencies for consideration of needs of these groups when having to relocate to other areas or having to be isolated and live in tents that often provide no privacy.
- **Monitoring:** Supervising, data collection and analysis activities will include targets, indicators and questions designed specifically to understand the needs of women and girls, persons or children with a disability, as well as collecting feedback from them post-training and implementation for lessons learned and future response plans.

The proposed solution is also in consonance with UNDAF outcome 1 on resilience (the component by IOM) and outcome 4 on services (the component by UNICEF and IOM).

- **Outcome 1: Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection:** By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened.
- **Outcome 4: Equitable basic services:** By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services.

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

The *FSM COVID-19 Response Framework* identifies the concentration of central state hospitals and public health department facilities as a major impediment to effectively responding to COVID-19 should it be introduced to FSM. In the event of an outbreak, communities in outlying areas on the main islands and within Chuuk lagoon would have more limited and inconsistent access to medical services. Given these factors, the *Framework* identifies the need to decentralize services and increase standards at dispensaries in peripheral sites in order to minimize the spread of the virus.

Moreover, the limited resources of health facilities within the periphery and at central locations will be quickly overwhelmed should COVID-19 spread across the islands. The high costs and logistical challenges of traveling to central areas from the periphery may prevent persons in need from reaching assistance, especially women who in all states but Yap make up majority of head of households living in poverty. Should persons from the periphery reach central health facilities, they may be unable to access services due to overwhelmed capacity. It is highly likely that health facilities will quickly be overwhelmed with patients due to high non-communicable disease rates amongst the population, in particular diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases. Pregnant women and girls and new mothers are especially at risk in this context – fearing the transmission of COVID-19 if they go to health facilities and shifted priorities of health workers who would otherwise have time to conduct visits to homes.

The lack of centralized services is further compounded by the fact that there is limited or no data on percentage of population with access to basic sanitation services, water and hygiene (WASH) for households, health facilities and schools; the records of health outcomes in FSM undoubtedly indicate poor access to WASH by children and their families. Poor WASH services negatively impact children's health, educational outcomes, as well as impact on the ability of families to be resilient during natural disasters and health related pandemics.

Access to WASH services is further limited for women and girls, who are disproportionately more

vulnerable than men and boys during natural disasters. In Chuuk and Pohnpei, more than 40% of households living in poverty are headed by women. Promoting access to WASH services for such vulnerable families will significantly increase their resiliency. Similarly, the majority of caregivers working in health clinics are women. Empowering women with the knowledge to deliver WASH services to their communities will increase the resilience of both the community as well as their families. Poverty incidence is higher and more severe in Pohnpei and Chuuk than in Yap and Kosrae, with female headed households at 56 percent in Chuuk and 48 percent in Pohnpei¹. High population density in Pohnpei and in Chuuk contributes to significant challenges and poor living conditions – stretched health facilities with inadequate or limited resources, schools with poor or limited basic services, social exclusion and forced migration – demanding prioritization in national plans. IOM recognize they can not meet its objective of safe, humane and orderly migration and labour for all unless gender equality is taken into account. Indeed, gender equality is central to the causes and consequences of migration, and thus to effective organizational responses with prioritization given to the inclusion of women and girls.

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

The overall objective of the collaborative programme is to enable governments and communities to suppress the transmission of COVID-19 through targeted WASH interventions. The proposed collaborative programme is solving the challenges of fund and technical capacity faced by the states aggravated by COVID-19 in ensuring the rights the people, especially vulnerable groups such as women and children under the age of 5, to live a healthy and resilient life in a clean and safe environment.

WASH interventions in institutions and in communities – handwashing with soaps, household water treatment and safe storage systems, and usage of toilets to eliminate open defecation have proven to be effective measures to reducing incidences of diarrhea among other waterborne and sanitation related diseases. WASH therefore is especially critical in the era of COVID-19.

In the context of FSM, where communities face more regular and extreme weather partners – capacity building must be part of WASH facilities standards and guidelines, and as well as training in communities or of committees in schools and in health facilities for operations and maintenance of WASH services before, during and after emergencies such as COVID-19 or the present underlying WASH challenges in the states.

Theory of Change: The standardized framework outlined in *FSM's COVID-19 Response Framework* identifies the decentralization of clinical services and frequent handwashing as pillars of preventing the transmission the COVID-19 virus. From this perspective, the decentralization of central healthcare facilities and the strengthening of WASH interventions is expected to reduce strains on the overall healthcare system and support infection prevention and control (IPC) and contribute to gender and social inclusion outcomes with the integration of needs of women and girls, persons or children with a disability in information and its reach, designs and location of WASH facilities including handwashing facilities, training and emergency response and preparedness plans.

In line with the *Framework*, the project will reduce strains on the healthcare system by strengthening decentralized healthcare dispensaries, promoting IPC as well as raising public awareness and practices of COVID prevention through handwashing with water and soaps, thereby reducing the potential transmission of COVID-19 in the FSM.

Approaches	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
WASH	Supplies Funding Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Supplies (including menstrual hygiene supplies) • Installation of Handwashing stations/water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available and improved water, sanitation and 	Sustainable and resilient mechanisms in place to enable government to

¹ https://www.fsmstatistics.fm/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/1-PovertyProfileoftheFSM_HIES13.pdf

	<p>systems and sanitation services including sanitary bins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hygiene Promotion and information and awareness that targets pregnant women and girls and new mothers to encourage visits and care seeking at health facilities without fear of COVID-19 ● Data collection focusing on gender segregation ● Infrastructure development with designs and features that address needs of girls and women 	handwashing services	prepare, plan and respond to COVID 19 and for communities to practice handwashing with water and soap
Assumptions			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activities are implemented in conjunction with other COVID-19 activities by other UN agencies ● There is 0 or limited transmission of the virus in FSM staff and partners are allowed to travel ● In the event of a positive case, government regulation allows continued work both by government and partners 			

Risks

- Continued travel restrictions
- Transmission of the virus is established in FSM.
- Isolation and quarantine are unlikely to stop transmission but can slow the spread of the illness.
- Hospital isolation capacity is exceeded, making the ability to implement activities impossible >
- Enhanced Community Quarantine declared by government making staff movement impossible

To ensure sustainability, mitigate operational and financial risks and ‘build back better, the project will:

- Partner with local and international NGOs including Chuuk Women Council in the targeted states to increase local capacity and also mitigate travel restrictions.
- Implement transfers and grants to government ministries to increase ownership and demonstrate scalability through government own efforts
- Procure supplies locally when feasible
- Contractual services with local printing companies, TVs and radio stations for hygiene promotion with special attention to ensure that women and girls are not featured in traditional gender roles (i.e. caring of children and women and cleaning to women)
- Disseminate guidelines and materials through emails for capacity building and knowledge management
- Work with community work groups including women’s groups to implement infrastructure developments

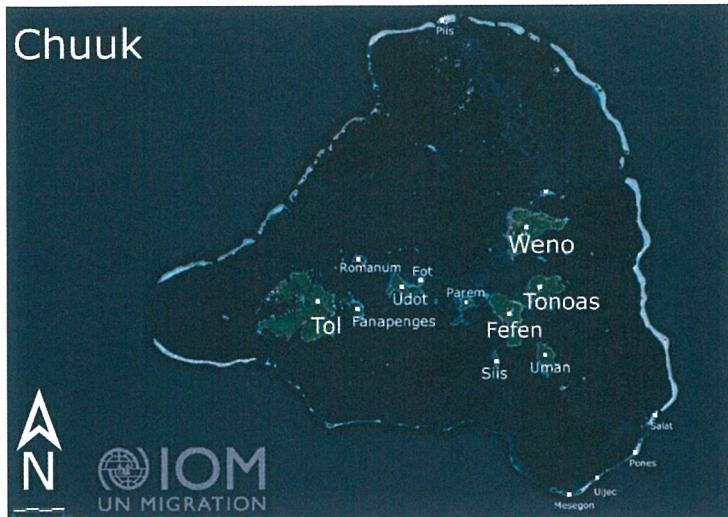
V. Documentation

FSM COVID-19 Response Plan

This proposal is in line with the immediate health needs identified in the *COVID-19 Pacific Health Sector Support Plan- Phase 2*. This plan identifies specific health sector needs, while the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan* also identifies Humanitarian needs beyond the immediate Health sector. This proposal is in line with the additional WASH Cluster needs identified in the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan*.

VI. Target population

The proposed project directly built on the needs established by the *FSM COVID-19 Response Plan* and has been reconfirmed by the FSM National Taskforce as a priority intervention for the UN. The project will target health dispensaries/facilities in all four FSM States, including 3 health facilities in Kosrae (100% coverage), 4 health facilities in Yap (main island, 100% coverage), 6 health facilities in Pohnpei (main island, 100% coverage), and 7 health facilities across Chuuk (targeting both main island and lagoon islands).



In 2010, the estimated population in the FSM was 103,000. Among them, 35.7% were under 15 years of age and 3.3% were 65 years or older. Approximately 49% of the population lives in Chuuk, 32% in Pohnpei, 11% in Yap and 8% in Kosrae. Almost 23% of the population lives in urban areas. About one-fifth of the FSM population lives in female-headed households and the incidence of poverty is higher in female-headed households than in male-headed households in all states. Female headed households tend to be both larger and have more children, except in Yap.

As funds are limited, the geographic coverage is focusing on main islands as well as Chuuk lagoon islands, which is made possible through IOM's logistical capacity to operate across the four States including warehouse capacity in Chuuk and Yap, and multiple barges and skiffs for transportation across the Chuuk lagoon.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

The International Organization for Migration

IOM Micronesia has ten years of institutional knowledge on operating in the FSM implementing multiple emergency responses which have included food security, WASH, and shelter aspects. Three large response projects (65mil USD+) has required IOM to overcome the significant logistical challenges of procurement and delivery of relief and reconstruction materials to some of the most remote parts of the country. Through this IOM has also developed close relationships with government counterparts to establish SOPs and mechanisms for rapid response and reconstruction planning. This project will capitalize on the groundwork established by IOM and build government capacity and ownership in improving the water sanitation and hygiene within the decentralized community healthcare facilities in FSM.

IOM has staff, including engineers, and offices in all 4 FSM states. IOM has warehouses located in Chuuk and Yap, and critical assets such as skiffs and barges to facilitate access to outer islands. With the main office in Pohnpei, staff will support with monitoring and evaluation, as well as reporting and oversight.

UNICEF

UNICEF is a major partner with FSM government especially on WASH in schools where UNICEF has contributed to the inclusion of WASH SDG questions in Federates Education Management System (FedEMIS). UNICEF has worked with State Department of Education in Chuuk and Pohnpei by supporting DOE in developing a scalable model with selected schools already with construction of handwashing stations and creating demand among children through handwashing songs. UNICEF has a strong global presence in the Pacific and its multi-country office is located in Fiji with a field office in Pohnpei, FSM. UNICEF office in FSM will have technical back-up from its multi-country office in Fiji. UNICEF also has vast technical expertise on WASH, maternal and child health, risk communication and community

engagement, education and child protection and establishes close working relationships with the Government of FSM specially in Pohnpei and in Chuuk. UNICEF has successfully implemented WASH programs including research menstrual hygiene management and gender assessment, resilience building in communities through implementation of drinking water safety and security planning. These past and existing WASH programs in the Pacific countries are implemented in collaboration with the governments with support from major donors like EU in Kiribati, New Zealand in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and in Vanuatu, and Australia in Fiji. These programmes have also involved innovative partnerships with other development partners to design context specific handwashing station such as foot-operated handwashing stations to reduce frequent touching of surface of taps. In coordination with other UN agencies such as WHO, UNICEF has developed a number of guidelines and standards that are relevant for adaptation in FSM, with some guidelines specifically developed for a gender focused COVID-19 WASH response. These guidelines include namely:

- [Pacific WASH Resilience Guidelines](#),
- [WASH in Schools in Emergencies Guidebook for Teachers](#),
- IFRC, WHO and UNICEF - [Key messages and actions for COVID-19 prevention and control in schools](#)
- WHO and UNICEF - [WASH and Waste Management for the COVID-19](#)
- Guidance for Gender Integration in the COVID-19 WASH Response

The experiences in WASH programmes in the Pacific with these established guidelines will provide lessons and best practices for achieving results under this collaborative programme.

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Contacts	<p>Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Sanaka Kumara Samarasinha Email: sanaka.samarasinha@un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: Telephone: Skype:</p>
Description	<p>In line with the FSM COVID-19 Response Framework, IOM and UNICEF will implement WASH related activities in order to enable governments and communities across FSM to suppress the transmission of the virus.</p>
Universal Markers	<p>Gender Marker: (<i>bold the selected; pls select one only</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective. b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls; c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.
Fund Specific Markers	<p>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response (<i>bold the selected</i>): Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</p> <p>Fund Windows (<i>bold the selected; pls select one only</i>)</p> <p>Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</p>
Geographical Scope	<p>Regions: Country: Federated States of Micronesia</p>
Recipient UN Organizations	IOM and UNICEF
Implementing Partners	FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs (DHSA), FSM State Health Services, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECEM), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), World Health Organization (WHO)
Programme and Project Cost	

	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
Budget Requested	IOM UNICEF	\$150,000		
In-kind Contributions	UNICEF	\$80,000		
Total		\$ 380,000		
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: 1 May 2020			
	Duration (In months): 8 months			
	End Date: 31 December 2020			
Results Framework				
Window 1: Proposal Outcome	1.1 In line with SDG 6.b, Support and enable governments and communities in Chuuk, Yap, Kosrae and Pohnpei to suppress the transmission of COVID-19			Outcome Total Budget
				USD 300,000
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
1.1a # of community healthcare facilities with strengthened capacity	0	20	Site visit (photo and report)	IOM & UNICEF
1.1b # of target communities with increased access and utilization of WASH services	0	20	Handover notes, gender disaggregated sign-in sheets	IOM & UNICEF
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 Rainwater catchment and collection capacity (or other water source) of the community healthcare facilities are improved ensuring access to sanitary water.			
	1.1.2 Community healthcare facilities equipped with cleaning and appropriate waste management supplies that support the			

	need of women and adolescent girls.
1.1.3	Capacities of health personnel on WASH and IPC strengthened
1.1.4	Handwashing facilities/stations and soap established
1.1.5	Communities and or schools have increased knowledge on recommended handwashing process
Proposal Output Indicators	
1.1.1	# of Rainwater catchment and collection systems installed or improved
1.1.2	# of Healthcare facilities provided with cleaning supplies, assessment, and cleaning/hygiene recommendations.
1.1.3	# of Healthcare facility workers trained on national cleanliness standards for health facilities (disaggregated by gender)
1.1.4	# of handwashing stations, menstrual hygiene supplies & soap provided and accessible to the community. # of toilet facility with sanitary bins.
1.1.5	# of community and or school outreach trainings on hygiene best practices conducted. # at least 40% of women would participate in the outreach trainings
	SDG Targets and Indicators
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]	
<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<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 checked="" 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		
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated
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	Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	25%
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Indicator 6.1.1 proportion of population that is using an improved drinking water source, that is located on the premise, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination	6%
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 6.2.1 proportion of population that is using an improved sanitation facility, including a handwashing facility	44%
	Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	25%

Risk					
Event	Categories	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)
					Risk Owner
Risk 1 COVID-19 travel and logistics restriction	Operational	3 – Very High	6 – Expected	4 - Major	IOM and UNICEF Existing staff will be utilized across the 4 states, as well as local partners. The procurement of items will look to both local markets, and when necessary - vendors outside the FSM
Risk 2 Natural Disaster such as drought or typhoon	Operational	2 – Medium High	4 – Likely	3 - Moderate	IOM and UNICEF To note, Chuuk is currently experiencing a drought. Facilities installed will be designed and implemented in the context of natural disaster
Risk 3 In-country local capacity	Organizational, Operational	1 - Low	3- Moderate	3 - Moderate	IOM and UNICEF While IOM is operational in all 4 states, UNICEF only has staff in Pohnpei and Chuuk. UNICEF will leverage relationships with government and partners to conduct capacity assessments and work with Red Cross.
Risk 4 Less women participation during the outreach campaign	Operational	2 – Medium High	3- Moderate	3- Moderate	IOM and UNICEF Outreach campaign would be designed to includes activities for children so women can bring their children to the outreach campaign site.

Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	IOM	UNICEF	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		40,000	62,000	102,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		55,187	5,000	60,187
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		15,000	-	15,000
4. Contractual services	2020		-	-	0
5. Travel	2020			6,500	6,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		30,000	65,000	95,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020			1,687	1,687
Sub Total Programme Costs		140,187	140,187	280,374	
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			9,813	9,813	19,626
Total			150,000	150,000	150,000

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

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
- 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_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_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 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 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 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 and management in all countries 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage 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 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 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_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, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and

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

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

- TARGET_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