



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

Cover Page

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Description	<p>The project aims at delivering a response to COVID19 by focusing on the most vulnerable population regarding their health and to reduce patients in health facilities. It address: 1) Home delivery of medications to chronic patients, pregnant women, users of contraceptive methods, people with HIV, users of specialized pharmacies, and deliver top-of-the-line personal protective equipment supplies for health professionals 2) Prevention and management of COVID19 in Prisons.</p>
Universal Markers	<p><u>Gender Marker:</u> 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.</p>
Fund Specific Markers	<p>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID-19 Response Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <u>UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</u></p>

Proposal Title: Protecting the lives of vulnerable populations in the context of the COVID-19 crisis

Amount: USD500,000

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

The global economy has been hit by health, human and economic crisis without precedent in the last century and that is continually evolving. In the face of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, economies have shut down and are paralyzed, and societies are in quarantine to varying degrees, measures that are only comparable to those in war situations. While it is not known how long the crisis will last or what form the recovery might take, the faster and more robust the response, the fewer negative effects there will be. Some of the traditional market mechanisms may not be sufficient to cope with the crisis owing to the interruption of productive activities and the resulting contraction in demand¹.

According to the World Bank, the COVID-19 epidemic is negatively impacting growth and poverty reduction in El Salvador through the exports and remittances from the US, but also due to local containment measures. As a result, GDP is expected to shrink by 4.3 per cent and poverty is projected to increase by 4 percentage points. The country doesn't have sufficient buffers to face the crisis due to high public debt and large twin deficits. The epidemic risks weakening macroeconomic fundamentals further and impairing long-term growth and poverty reduction².

The COVID-19 pandemic constitutes a crisis unlike any in the 75-year history of the United Nations. The virus which causes the disease is highly contagious, and even asymptomatic people can infect others. Pending the development of a vaccine and specific medication, the world is mobilizing to "flatten the curve" of further infections, including through unprecedented public health interventions aimed at community-wide physical distancing. While doing so, we must ensure that more attention is paid to marginalized segments of our societies who are at particular risk of infection, in particular when they live close together, with a high potential for transmission³.

On Friday, 13 March 2020 the Government of El Salvador (GOES) declared a red alert for the COVID-19 epidemic at the national level. On 14 March, the National State of Emergency over the coronavirus pandemic was approved, declaring a 30-day national state of emergency, state of public emergency and state of natural disaster throughout the national territory. The measure was then extended until 28 April. As a result of the preventive measures, as of 23

¹ ECLAC, Latin America and the Caribbean and the COVID-19 pandemic Economic and social effects, Abril 2020, link: https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/45351/1/S2000263_en.pdf

² World Bank, The Economy in the time of COVID-19, Semiannual report of the Latin America and Caribbean Region, April 2020. Link

³ UNODC, COVID-19 preparedness and responses in prisons, March 2020, link:

https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/UNODC_Position_paper_COVID-19_in_prisons.pdf

April, there were over 4000 people in isolation in 83 quarantine centers. The measures have been effective in delaying the epidemic with today 250 positive cases detected.

Approximately seven out of ten Salvadorans work in the informal sector, and their income will be significantly affected; in particular, women will be the most affected since they make up 64 per cent of this sector. An estimated 20% of households are recipients of remittance, a reduction of remittances income due to the international emergency and global economic recession is expected.

The GOES is working simultaneously in the preparation and response phases and laying the foundations for recovery. The preparation has been marked by strong measures to contain the spread of the epidemic. At the same time, the government announced a project to strengthen the health system with the construction of a new hospital with 300 intensive care units and 2,000 hospital beds. Similarly, the measures prescribed seek to minimize the recovery period with significant economic protection measures for the population affected, as well as incentives for business sectors, mainly small and medium-sized companies.

The measures taken by the GOES have imposed additional pressure on the national institutions to coordinate and implement the emergency response. In particular, the installment of the new hospital with adequate equipment and medical supplies with an estimated cost of USD 65million, which are awaiting approval by the legislative assembly.

In addition, The extraordinary risk that COVID-19 is posing in prison settings brings back into the spotlight long-standing calls of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime and the United Nations at large to address prison overcrowding, to limit imprisonment to a measure of last resort and — where it is necessary — to fully live up to the duty of care which States assume when depriving individuals of their liberty.

The systemic neglect of prisons and other places of detention in many countries has resulted in inadequate resources, management, oversight and accountability mechanisms, including ill-equipped personnel and limited linkages to public health systems. Prison overcrowding persists in most countries and constitutes one of the most fundamental obstacles to providing safe and healthy custodial environments in line with fundamental human rights.

Cramped accommodation areas, poor hygiene, ventilation and nutrition as well as insufficient health-care services in many prison systems will equally undermine infection control measures and thus significantly increase the risk for infection, amplification and spread of COVID-19⁴.

In spite of these efforts, vulnerable populations are being left behind. This proposal tries to address and alleviate some of the challenges that are being faced by people with chronic diseases, people living with HIV, pregnant women and people in prisons. Places of deprivation of liberty undoubtedly constitute high-risk environments for those who live and work there.

For this reason, the project outlined in this proposal intends to the United Nations System works together, through UN Country Team to support our national partners to the mainstream, accelerate and deliver support to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic. In keeping with this support, the United Nations is well-placed

⁴ Ibidem.

to promote and enable action to examine, empower and enact the changes demanded by the pledge to leave no one behind.

II. Solutions proposed

This proposal aims to address two important issues during the COVID 19 Pandemic in El Salvador:

Proposed Solution part 1- MEDEXPRESS

The proposal aims at protecting the most vulnerable and reducing the number of patients in health facilities during the pandemic, maintaining access to treatment through the home delivery of medications, as well as delivery of supplements to pregnant women.

The delivery will be made through the postal office, Correos de El Salvador, in Santa Ana, San Salvador and San Miguel. For some specific localities or for specific medication, different alternatives can be analyzed, guaranteeing the confidentiality and the transfer of controlled medicines. It will include the following areas: Nephrology, Cardiology, Neurology, Endocrinology and Internal Medicine. Pregnant women receive their food supplements and folic acid and patients living with HIV receive their antiretroviral treatment. Additionally, a hygiene and personal care kit will be delivered.

In addition, the project will purchase and distribute protective equipment to vulnerable population and health care workers caring for them, including masks, alcohol gel, shoe disinfection equipment, chlorine, visors, hair nets and overalls.

Proposed Solution - Part 2

Mitigate the impact of COVID 19 and reduce risks of contagion and spread of the virus for prison staff, people deprived of liberty, with chronic and infectious diseases (HIV and Tuberculosis) and LGBTI populations deprived of liberty through protection and promotion of sanitary measures against COVID-19, especially the rights of people deprived of liberty with special needs, so that they are treated according to their health needs.

37,325 prisoners in El Salvador, as well as 900 officers who are charged with ensuring their safe, secure and humane custody — must not be forgotten during the COVID-19 pandemic. El Salvador recognizes the particular risks which COVID-19 and the virus that causes it to pose to confined populations for which physical distancing is not an option. This is all the more the case in light of the weaker health profile of prison populations. Evidence-based COVID-19 prevention and control measures in prisons are urgently needed and should be implemented in full compliance with United Nations Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners — in order to protect people in and outside of prison.

The project will support the implementation of The Protocol for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 of El Salvador's detention centres through the purchase and distribute protective equipment to vulnerable deprived of their liberty (people living with HIV receive their antiretroviral treatment) and officers who are charged with ensuring their safe, secure and humane custody, including masks, alcohol gel, disinfection equipment, the testing for tuberculosis, visors and personal protection equipment. Additionally, UNODC and DGCP will carry out training workshops for the deprived of their liberty and officers who are charged with ensuring their safety on Human Rights and Mandela and Bangkok rules.

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

In El Salvador, the COVID19 pandemic is impacting the overpopulated urban areas. In the document '*Multidimensional poverty and risk factors related to the COVID-19 epidemic*' (April 2020) UNDP identified six indicators of multidimensional poverty that most aggravate the vulnerability of some households and those include:

- Overpopulated households: over 40% of households with more than 3 people sharing bedrooms
- Lack of access to health services and
- Lack of access to sanitation
- Lack of access to clean water
- Lack of access to social security
- Underemployment and job insecurity

In order to protect the population, the national authorities have adopted strict measures of social distancing and home quarantine. In addition, the proposal aims to protect the most vulnerable in this epidemic, people with chronic diseases, pregnant women, people living with HIV and people in prisons, under "Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to suppress the transmission of the virus".

Part 1: MEDEXPRESS

The proposal aims to reach the most vulnerable with home delivery of medications to chronic patients (70% of which are women over 50 years of age), pregnant women, users of contraceptive methods, and people living with HIV. All of them are users of specialized pharmacies of the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health of El Salvador requested the support of the United Nations to this project that aim to ensure access to life-saving treatment to these populations while protecting them from exposure to the COVID-19 virus by remaining at home. At the same time, this will alleviate pressure on hospitals and services. This will ensure the exercise of their right to health within the framework of SDG 5 and will strengthen health systems as it will remain as a legacy to the country to reach populations that are hard-to-reach.

In addition, it is proposed to purchase protective equipment that will serve these populations as well as police, health, judicial and others workers that support them. Additionally, communications campaign materials to raise awareness and disseminate information on available support services to prevent

gender violence will be distributed. It is expected to work with national partners to train helpline workers to respond to the specific needs of women domestic workers.

Part 2. Prevention and management of COVID-19 in Prisons

In April 2020, El Salvador registered a total of 37,325 persons deprived of liberty (2,934 women (7.86%) and 34,391 men (92.14%)), located in 20,090 spaces with a percentage of overcrowding of 198%, without determining the level of overcrowding disaggregated by sex, which makes this group of people more vulnerable to the advance of COVID-19. On March 13 of this year, the General Directorate of Detention Facilities (DGCP) ordered through a resolution a series of prevention and control measures of COVID-19 in the Penitentiary System.

As a share of the total population of persons deprived of liberty, 2,678 (2.135 men and 543 women) are patients with chronic diseases. By age range, 15,853 are persons deprived of liberty between 26-35 years (42.42% of the total), 8,272 are between 18-25 years (22.14%), 8,698 are 36-45 years (23.28%), 3,060 are 45-53 years (8.19%), 1,076 are 56-65 years (2.88%), 375 are 66-75 years (0.87%) and 84 are 76-90 years (0.22%).

In this context, persons deprived of liberty and who also live with chronic and infectious diseases such as HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis or that are part of the LGBTI population are in additional risk from the COVID-19 pandemic and are exposed to high rates of violence, discrimination, exclusion and lack of access to their rights in detention facilities.

Furthermore, the norms that regulate penitentiary systems respond to heteronormative patterns that do not observe the rights, identities and particular needs of the LGBTI population. In addition to this, in accordance with the Administrative Protocol for the prevention of COVID-19 in Penitentiary Centers, the Directorate of Detention Facilities has taken measures to prevent contagion, but that limit the access of those deprived of liberty to their relatives; a measure that allows bringing closer prisoners to their families could promote mental health. In a few weeks, the Coronavirus (COVID -19) has had a profound impact on people's lives, even more so within prisons.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated and increased the reality that persons deprived of liberty already lived in prisons. Particularly, the emphasis is placed on women's prisons where the Child Development Center (CDI) is located, that functions for the care of prisoner's sons and daughters, who live with their mothers until they are five years old. All the human and economic efforts of the Government have been redirected to the crisis by COVID-19, which has put prisoners at risk.

The current proposal is intended to support the design and implementation of the COVID-19 contingency plan in prisons, to strengthen early diagnosis of COVID-19 and follow-up tests for tuberculosis, as well as biosafety measures for prisons staff, for persons with HIV, Tuberculosis and LGBTI population deprived of liberty and thus mitigate the impact of COVID 19 to reduce risks of contagion and spread of the virus. The project will confirm the prioritization and focus on the prison population in general not only youth at risk.

In its implementation, this proposal will comply with the regulations and guidelines established by the Government of El Salvador and the World Health

Organization to combat COVID-19, as well as the application of the Mandela Rules and the Bangkok Rules⁵.

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

The project's activities are of immediate implementation, that will deliver short term results considering that El Salvador requires an urgent and prompt response. This proposal focuses on another problem that is affected due to the state of emergency that the country is in, and that can also save lives, especially those who are even more vulnerable during this pandemic. It focuses on people (women, men and sexual diversity population) with other diseases that are dependent on the government to receive their medication.

This proposal presents an innovative approach not only to address the spread of the pandemic, but it can be both catalytic and sustainable in the future. The post office and mailing system in the country need to be strengthened, and they need to diversify and respond to the current COVID-19 crisis. This proposal covers only medication, but it can be expanded to cover other needs using Correos de El Salvador.

The theory of change states that, if medicines are being provided to vulnerable populations, and if precautions are being taken with the provision of top-of-the-line personal protective equipment supplies, then less people will be affected by COVID 19, and the state would be efficient in providing medication to address other diseases.

V. Documentation

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

Plan and measures for combating COVID-19:

- UN Humanitarian Response Plan for Combating the COVID-19 Emergency. Draft phase.
- Socio-Economic Response Plan to the outbreak of COVID-19, drafted with the Agencies, Funds and Programs of the United Nations System in El Salvador. Draft phase.

- Health Plan for the COVID-19 Emergency, prepared by PAHO / WHO. Final draft phase.

- Technical guides of Ministry of Health to treat patients with chronic diseases and infectious diseases , people living with HIV, pregnant women and people in prisons.

⁵ United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders

- The procedures for the clinical attention of people with COVID-19 at the following address: <http://asp.salud.gob.sv/regulacion/pdf/lineamientos/lineamientostecnicosparalaatencionclinicadepersonasconCOVID19TE.pdf>
- The Protocol for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 of El Salvador's detention centres.

VI. Target population

UNDP has supported the Ministry of Health in updating the list of patients with chronic non-communicable diseases with repetitive prescriptions, issued in reference hospitals of Specialized Pharmacies located in the departments: San Salvador, San Miguel and Santa Ana. UNFPA has mapped pregnant women and users of contraceptive medications in these localities. UNAIDS has identified pregnant women living with HIV that access services via the *Hospital de la Mujer* as well as adolescents living with HIV that access services at Hospital Bloom.

According to the General Directorate of Prisons, there are 25 prisons in El Salvador, classified as follows: two maximum-security prisons, five security prisons, 3 centres for those held in pretrial detention, two centres for executing criminal sanctions, six preventive and for executing criminal sanctions centres, three juvenile detention centres, a two prison farms and two specials centre. About 37,325 prisoners in El Salvador, as well as 900 officers who are charged with ensuring their safe, secure and humane custody, They will be benefited by this initiative.

Disease/ Treatment - Part 1	Men	Women	TOTAL
Chronic Diseases	8632	20418	29,050
Pregnant Women		8,600	8,600
Women users condoms and /or contraceptive methods		3000	3,000
People living with HIV//AIDS			1,000
			41.450
Disease/ Treatment - Part 2			
People in prisons (includes 600 people with VIH y Tuberculosis)	34,391	2,934	37,325
The officers who are charged with ensuring their safe, secure and humane custody	650	254	904
TOTAL	35.041	3.188	79,879

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

UNDP will be the focal point agency for the intervention in the delivery of medicines and will maintain close coordination with PAHO; UNWOMEN, UNAIDS and UNPFA. UNODC will be the focal point agency for the care of the population deprived of liberty in close coordination with UNAIDS and OHCHR.

UNDP has been present in El Salvador since 1973. Since then, UNDP has provided support in areas such as poverty eradication, sustainable development, gender equality, governance, security and peacebuilding.

Since the signing of the Peace Accords in 1992, the Program has maintained a commitment to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the achievement of national development objectives, including the objectives established in the new 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. With an average of \$ 40 million in program execution over the past 5 years, the UNDP country office in El Salvador has a strong structure for project implementation, policy advice and partnership building.

UNDP also has strong experience in institutional strengthening and modernization of the state. It supports the purchase of medicines from health institutions, including MINSAL, and has worked closely with current and former national authorities on capacity-building and adopting governance approaches to improve basic services. Additionally, UNDP has experience with working with vulnerable women and LGBTI population promoting their human rights and health services.

UNODC has the mandate to assist countries in building and reforming their prison systems, and in implementing non-custodial sanctions and measures in compliance with human rights principles and UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

UNODC has extensive experience in supporting Member States, including El Salvador, to improve legal safeguards for prisoners; introducing and widening the scope of alternatives to pre-trial detention within domestic criminal codes; increasing the scope of alternatives to imprisonment, decriminalizing certain acts, and reducing sentences for selected offences; and supporting offenders to address their social reintegration needs, in the area of criminal justice as well as labor, education, and social welfare.

In relation to prisons management, UNODC has also developed a wide range of tools to support States to reform prison systems, improve prison management practices and capacities, protecting persons with HIV, vulnerable groups and promoting human rights⁶.

⁶ UN standards and norms in the areas of prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment

UNAIDS is leading the global effort to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNAIDS is a problem-solver. It places people living with HIV and people affected by the virus at the decision-making table and at the centre of designing, delivering and monitoring the AIDS response. It charts paths for countries and communities to get on the Fast-Track to ending AIDS and is a bold advocate for addressing the legal and policy barriers to the AIDS response.

UNAIDS has helped to position, shape and scales up the response to HIV like no other organization, encouraging dialogue and bringing in communities that have been left out of decision-making. Without UNAIDS, the human rights of people living with HIV would have been held back and the voice of civil society would be heard far less often.

OHCHR provides assistance to Governments, such as expertise and technical training in the areas of administration of justice, legislative reform, and electoral process, to help implement international human rights standards on the ground. We also assist other entities with the responsibility to protect human rights to fulfil their obligations and individuals to realize their rights.

This task is essential at a time when the United Nations is undergoing its most far-reaching reform. As we face ever-changing challenges in the new millennium, the international community unequivocally puts human rights at Centre-stage in addressing various pressing issues worldwide. OHCHR play an essential role in identifying, highlighting, and developing responses to human rights challenges, in close collaboration with governments, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, and members of civil society.

UN Women is the United Nations entity that has the objective of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, SDG 5, through three mandates: programmatic, normative and coordination. UNW has experience in the implementation of projects, as well as technical and financial assistance for the formulation of policies, programs and projects on gender equality with governmental institutions and civil society. In this project, UN Women will ensure, through a technical contribution (in-kind) to ensure gender mainstreaming in the initiative and ensure that women, girls, adolescents, youth, adults and older adults, are benefited by the actions of this initiative.

UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency. UNFPA's mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. Besides UNFPA proposed three transformative results as part of its Strategic Plan which will consecutively achieve until 2030 in complete alignment with the 2030 Agenda: 1) Elimination of preventable maternal death, 2) elimination of unmet need of family planning, and 3) elimination of gender based violence and harmful practices. Our goal is to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and realize reproductive rights. UNFPA'S strategic plan is closely aligned with SDG 3 for good health and well-being, and SDG 5 for gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. It is also aligned with goals 10, 16 and 17, and, all UNFPA work makes a strong contribution to goal 1 to end poverty. UNFPA programmes are based on the provision of technical assistance to building capacity development, establish strategic alliances and coordination, foster advocacy and policy dialogue, disseminate evidence based and knowledge management, and implement service delivery. Our presence is responsive to

national needs around our core mandate issues and countries' ability to finance development. With a strong focus on performance, transparency, and accountability, our programmes are designed to further enhance effectiveness and efficiency by improving programming for results, optimizing management of resources, strengthening United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence, and enhancing communication, resource mobilization and partnership for impact. In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, UNFPA assistance in the project will support activities to ensure women's access to contraceptives and reproductive health supplies for avoiding greater unmet need of modern contraceptives and ensuring pregnant women's health.

WHO works worldwide to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable. WHO works to ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage, to protect a billion more people from health emergencies, and provide a further billion people with better health and well-being. Also, WHO prepares for emergencies by identifying, mitigating and managing risks, prevent emergencies and support development of tools necessary during outbreaks, detect and respond to acute health emergencies, support delivery of essential health services in fragile settings.

Pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019. WHO is working 24/7 to analyze data, provide advice, coordinate with partners, help countries prepare, increase supplies and manage expert networks. The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020.

The monitoring and evaluation

For Monitoring, the proposal has reserved funds in the total budget for various monitoring and evaluation activities. The recipient agencies will work together to prepare, through a participatory process, a common results framework and a monitoring and evaluation plan using the funds provided for this purpose in the project budget. Monitoring activities will focus on people, women and vulnerable populations which means that they will revolve around measuring progress and satisfaction levels from the point of view of service users.

All the agencies involved in the implementation already have the personnel required to implement this project immediately.

Results Framework

Window 1: Proposal Outcome	1.1 Improved care provided to vulnerable people suffering from other diseases during the COVID-19 emergency				Outcome Total Budget USD
					USD \$500,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1 ^a No. of vulnerable people who receive their medication on time, included STD/HIV-AIDS, disaggregated by sex, age, sexual diversity, aligned with SDG 3.3, 3.7 and 5.6	0	77,000 people (34,000 women y 43,000 men)	No. of requested No. of meds delivered	UNDP
	1.2b N ^o of people in prisons (women, men and children under mother's care) and officers beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, sexual orientation or gender identity and age.	0	38.229 People (37.325 people in prions and 904 officers)		UNODC
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 Home delivery (MED Express) system implemented				
	1.2.1 The strengthened prison system for COVID-19 pandemic prevention and containing				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a N ^o delivery medication carried out. 1.1. 1b. N ^o of people receiving first-aid equipment, dissagregated by sex, sexual diversity and age..	0		No. of first-aid equipment delivered	UNDP
	1.1.1.c.Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) with	0		No. of contraceptive	UNDP

	access to contraceptive methods			kits provided	
	1.1.1.d. No. of pregnant women receiving attention to their specific health needs	0		No. of supplements and folic acid kits provided	UNDP
	1.2.1.a 25 prisons strengthened with medications y first-aid equipment to prevent COVID-19, included women prison. b. N° of people in prisons and officers receiving first-aid equipment, dissagregated by sex, sexual orientation or gender identity and age. c. N° of people in prisons and officers trained on Mandela Rules, gender mainstreaming Bangkok Rules and Human Rights.	0		No. of first-aid equipment to prevent COVID-19 delivered N° the courses developed	UNODC
	No. of women officers trained on international standards and rules on the Treatment of Prisoners			women attending courses developed	UNODC

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/> SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input checked="" 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
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio	10
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	3.2.1. Under-five mortality rate	10

<p>3.3- By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and another communicable disease</p>	<p>3.3.1- Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2- Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>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 programme</p>	<p>3.7.1- Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>5.6.1-Proportion of women aged 15–49years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>16.6- Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.6.2- Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>	<p>60</p>

Risk

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
<p>Risk1 Description Changes in government counterparts of key components due to the uncertain evolution of the pandemic, as well as the pressure of the response on the institutions that may lead to the assignment of responsibilities to other units / institutions.</p>	Operational	3	3	3	Maintain communication at the highest political level	Resident Coordinator	

<p>Risk 2 Possible riots and violent acts of the population most affected by the economic impacts of the epidemic due to prolonged lock down leaving vulnerable people without jobs and income for their subsistence</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Priority will be given to the analysis of economic and social impacts, as well as to a human rights.</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator</p>	
<p>Risk 3 Description Potential Reputation Risk due to exposure to COVID 19 for partners we engage with, including the project workforce</p>	<p><i>Political</i></p>	<p>1- Not Likely</p>	<p><i>Select from above 2 – Minor</i></p>	<p><i>Select from above</i> 3</p>	<p>Workforce will have biosecurity equipment.</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator</p>	
<p>Risk 4 Delayed in the procurement process due to</p>	<p><i>Financial</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>		<p><i>Stay in contact with national authorities to update frequently vendors.</i></p>	<p>Resident Coordinator</p>	

inexistence of medication or security equipment in local market							
Risk 5 Safety and Security concerns due to actions of organized crime organizations.	<i>Operational</i>	2	2	3	Delivery of goods and actions will be coordinated with national authorities	Resident Coordinator	

Budget by UNDG Categories

***Up to Four Agencies**

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	Agency 1 UNDP	Agency 2 UNODC	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020				0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		226,000	183,280	409,280
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020				0
4. Contractual services	2020		48,000		48,000
5. Travel	2020				0
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020				0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		6,374	3,636	10,010
Sub Total Programme Costs			280,374	186,916	467,290
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			19,626	13,084	32,710
Total			300,000	200,000	500,000

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	Description
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_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	Description
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,

Target	Description
	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

Target	Description
	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,

Target	Description
	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

Target	Description
	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	Description
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 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

Target	Description
	best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ³
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET_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

Target	Description
	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	Description
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

