

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

Proposal Template

Proposal Title:

Safety First: Securing Health Care Workers and Health Systems in the Response to the Immediate Needs of Vulnerable Populations during COVID-19.

Amount: USD 1 million

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

The COVID-19 outbreak has been declared a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020, with the Emergency Committee recommending providing intensified support for preparation and response, especially in vulnerable countries and regions. To address this need, UN Agencies, key development partners, international and national health organizations and donors developed a national inter-sectoral inter-agency preparedness and response plan for COVID-19 for Kyrgyzstan.

The plan identified strategic interventions in line with the global strategic guidance for COVID-19 preparedness and response. The plan outlines public health measures to support the Government and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic to lead and ensure an effective, timely and coordinated response that will mitigate the spread and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak through a response coordination mechanism and strategy, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities of all relevant national and international partners.

The plan was approved by the Republican Coordination Council (Shtab) on March 17, 2020. The early warning mechanism was initiated upon the confirmation of the first 3 COVID-19 cases on March 17, 2020, based on the Government Decree No. 583 from 2011 on infectious diseases when there is a danger of a serious public health event, and a disease of etiology, that can cause significant morbidity or mortality in humans, or may rise or exceed the capacity of the national response.

As of May 13, 2020, the Ministry of Health reported 1044 COVID-19 cases with 241 (24.2%) of infections among healthcare workers. Health personnel working at the frontline

are coping with disease burden at high risk as well as a source of infection dissemination. Indications are that the country has not yet reached the peak of infections, although physical distancing, limited movement and nightly curfews have been enforced by the Government.

The Government is taking critical emergency measures to ensure the resilience of the health sector and fully contain the spread of COVID-19, while addressing socioeconomic aspects of the crisis, affecting the wellbeing of people, especially most vulnerable. All children are affected by the crisis, but the most vulnerable children - those living in poverty, those at risk of exclusion or maltreatment and children in migrant contexts - are disproportionately impacted. In Kyrgyzstan, quarantine efforts to tackle the spread of COVID-19, such as school closures and movement restrictions, while considered necessary, are disrupting children's routines and support systems. Women and girls are at risk of experiencing gender-based violence, and harmful practices. Young people today face heightened challenges at home and in their local communities. Their formal education, where they have access to it, has been severely impacted by the pandemic.

Various assessments of the socio-economic impact of the disease report a serious economic impact in the country. While precautionary actions are intended to limit the spread of COVID-19 and to help support and maintain other essential health services especially at the primary health care level, wider impacts on economic activities, cross-border trade and the provision of services, both public and private are unavoidable. A needs assessment conducted in January, 2020 also highlighted the specific vulnerability of children in terms of the primary and secondary impact of the epidemic. To the extent that the security measures permit, efforts are being taken to make sure the economy is not crippled, businesses continue to run, salaries are paid, and foodstuff are available in the markets for affordable prices.

II. Solutions proposed (1000-word limit)

The proposed activities are in line with the country's national preparedness and response plan and will assist the Ministry of Health and primary health care institutions to maintain a situation room to provide critical services and supplies interrupted and constrained by COVID-19. As of 13 May 2020, the Ministry of Health reported 1044 confirmed cases, and 12 deaths. Of these confirmed cases, 529 are women. The already fragile health system is further challenged with the increasing number of confirmed cases. The situation is further complicated by a high proportion of newly confirmed cases among healthcare workers (26%). Globally, women make up 70 percent of the health workforce and are more likely to be front-line health workers, especially nurses, midwives as well as health facility service-staff – such as cleaners, laundry, catering – and as such they are more likely to be exposed to the virus. Mortality is very high among elderly with chronic diseases. Children and elderly persons with chronic diseases are at highest risk due to the shortage of essential life-saving drug supply which may increase mortality from COVID-19. A constrained procurement system and lack of essential medicines locally further increase the vulnerability of poorer populations who cannot secure drugs that are not available in-country.

In order to address the immediate health related challenges, the following solutions are proposed:

1. Provide immediate support to procure PPEs, provide tailored technical assistance and training to improve lifesaving and infection control skills and the working conditions of health workers at high risk during the COVID-19 response, as well as support to uninterrupted provision of essential primary health care services. Given the high percentage of female health workers, the project will ensure that they are taken into account in the distribution plan of the Ministry of Health. UNDP and UNFPA will ensure procurement of the required PPEs fully compliant with the relevant Quality Assurance Policy for Health Products. The WHO will coordinate and implement training for all healthcare workers on the correct and consistent use of PPEs, and standard infection control practices in healthcare settings.

2. Support primary health care facilities in communities under lockdown and health staff with WASH interventions and supplies, to support infection prevention and control.

The Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster Response Strategy for COVID-19 focuses on the most affected regions in Kyrgyzstan. WASH activities are based on a planned response focusing on the most affected regions by COVID-19 but can easily be expanded to incorporate a wider area to reach the 22 identified hospitals that are dealing directly with COVID-19 cases. UNICEF will support healthcare facilities for people under observation with hygiene and sanitation supplies and disinfectants. UNICEF will further support local systems on rapid containment of localized outbreaks through provision of these supplies and care for first line responders.

3. Ensure availability of life-saving drugs for most vulnerable sick children and elderly with chronic non-communicable diseases (diabetes, hypertension, cancer and epilepsy) at high risk of mortality.

UNICEF, WHO and UNDP will support the procurement of life-saving essential medicines using their respective global and local Long-Term Agreements with procurement and logistic companies as well as their central procurement services.

4. Provide timely logistic support and distribution to sustain life saving service and reach out most vulnerable survival in the current lockdown.

UNDP will facilitate logistic and dissemination of procured items through this funds and work with the MoH for the timely distribution of the procured goods to selected hospitals and PHC facilities, using its well-established specialized medical logistic arrangements. UNDP will further support the proper tracking of the supply chain and reach of identified beneficiaries through institutionalized monitoring systems.

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

This Joint proposal by WHO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, will support healthcare workers to remain protected and supported during their duty of care and reduce mortality from the virus. The main objective is to support the healthcare sector to limit COVID-19 transmission in communities under lockdown, strengthen the lifesaving and infection prevention skills of healthcare workers and ensure that the most vulnerable communities have adequate access to safe, and preventive healthcare. All over the country, health workers highlights through mass and social media that they are overworked, underequipped, scared. Some are afraid to go home because they might infect their families. Some are even walking off the job because they don't have the PPE they need to work safely. Around 63 % of health service workers are women in the country and they may face heightened risk of exposure to COVID-19 due to their disproportional representation among health-care service personnel. Many are doctors, midwives, nurses and junior health staff roles that place them on the front lines of any disease outbreak. It should be noted that female healthcare workers in the country are also bear the duty of care in their households and who are at risk of infection and transmitting the virus in their homes. As such, special attention will be paid to ensure that female health workers are included in the distribution plan of the Ministry of Health and that the health facilities will include among others maternity services in order to support the critical care required for maternal and neonatal care. As of May 13, of the total number of infected health care workers at the time (241), 46 were men, and 195 were women.

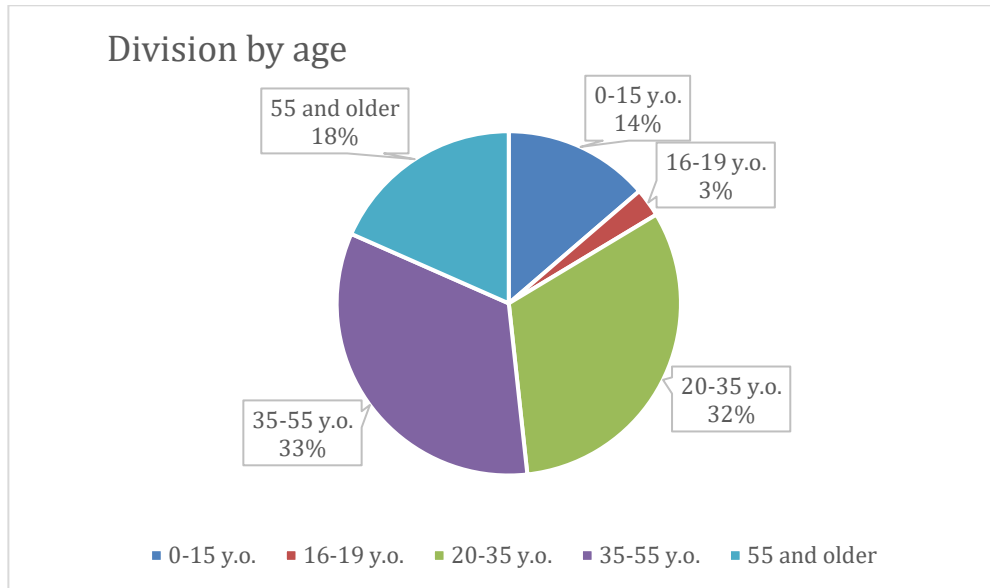
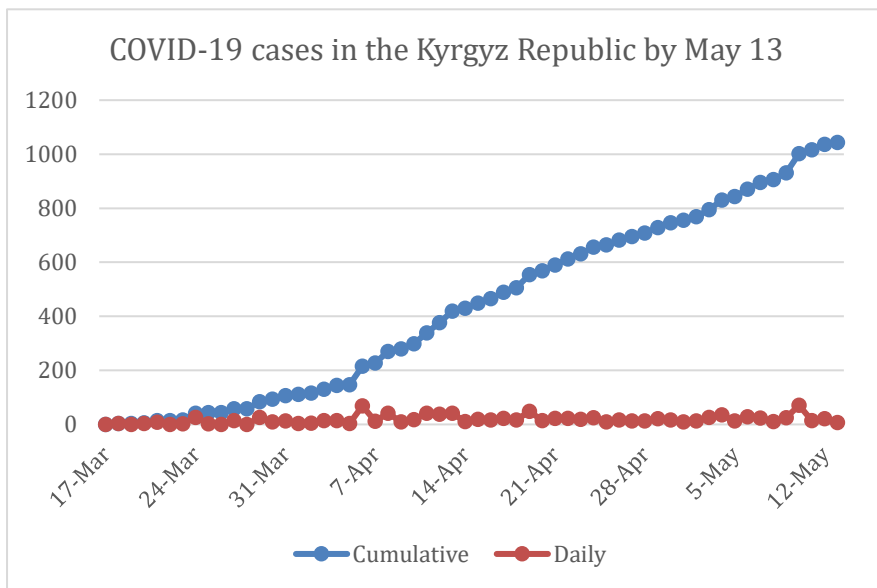
A rapid assessment of healthcare facilities in February 2020 revealed insufficient and compromised infection prevention and control (IPC) measures at healthcare facilities, and limited case management capacity. The Ministry of Health identified 22 referral hospitals across the country for the management of COVID-19 cases. An assessment of the readiness of the main referral hospitals done by WHO revealed several gaps including the shortage of intensive care and supplies and recommended several immediate actions to strengthen IPC measures. There is also a need to maintain Primary Health Care services to provide continuous care to the population, especially women and children

and those vulnerable communities affected by the pandemic. The Ministry of Health is tracing contacts of confirmed cases and providing quarantine. Up to date 30,350 people are under observation in MoH facilities or in-home quarantine. These persons require health monitoring, essential hygiene and basic services and supplies.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shortages are currently posing a tremendous challenge to the healthcare system in the Kyrgyz Republic. Health workers are at the front line of the COVID-19 outbreak response and as such are exposed to hazards that put them at risk of infection. Healthcare facilities are having difficulty accessing the required PPE. As of May 13, the total number of medical workers diagnosed with COVID-19 is 241 out of 1044 cases. Among those infected, are 20 employees of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance in Bishkek. Several other health facilities were closed in Bishkek for disinfection.

Situation as of 13 May 2020.

City/Oblast	Number of confirmed cases	Hospitalized	Number of people in observation/home quarantine		Recovered	Death	Comments
Bishkek	338	102	719	868	232	4	55 cases belong to Semetei observation
Osh	113	3	77	3670	144	1	
Chui oblast	92	90	272	1508	1	1	Districts: Moskva - 12; Alamedin - 31; Sokuluk - 28; Kemin - 7; Tokmok - 3; Jayil - 4; Ysykata - 5; Chui - 2
Osh oblast	181	21	64	13866	120	5	Districts: Uzgen - 22; Karasuu - 39; Nookat - 116; Chon Alai - 1; Alai - 1
Talas oblast	0	0	12	1762			
Batken oblast	24	11	56	860	13		Districts: Batken - 4; Kyzylkiya - 6; Kadamzhai - 8; Leilek - 6
Jalalabad oblast	147	33	98	2965	113	1	Districts: Suzak - 85; Alabuka - 15; Aksy - 2; Karakul - 1; Jalalabad - 8; Maily Suu - 2; Toguz Toro - 4; Chatkal - 30
Issykkul oblast	12	2	110	2121	10		Districts: Tup - 2; Karakol - 6; Aksu - 1; Balykchy - 1; Jetti Oguz - 2
Naryn oblast	137	44	166	2200	93		Districts: Naryn - 43; Jungal - 14; Kochkor - 3; Atbashy - 77
Total	1044	306	1574	29820	726	12	Men - 503; Women - 541 (141 cases among children under 15, 9 cases among newborns, under 1 y.o.)



Given the high rate of infections amongst healthcare workers, especially female health workers, and being under observation or quarantine, there is an immediate need to provide certified and quality PPE and training on the correct and consistent use of these PPE. As such the procurement of PPE and training forms a significant component of this proposal. The distribution and monitoring the use of these PPE's will be a critical component to ensure efficiency in distribution based on need. In order to address this, support will be provided to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to distribute PPE but also to ensure that female health workers - who constitute the majority of the workforce are prioritized and that the facilities where the PPE will be distributed will include maternity services to help ensure critical services related to maternal and neonatal care. .

Infection control in health facilities has been identified as a major shortcoming in the current COVID-19 response. To address this outside of the need for PPE and training, the provision of hygiene and sanitation supplies and strengthened measures for infection control is urgently needed. The UN will support the provision of critical hygiene and sanitation supplies for infection control and disinfection of health facilities. While the healthcare system is under strain to respond to the high volumes of people infected with COVID-19, routine healthcare for patients with chronic or acute medical non-communicable diseases needs to continue. The healthcare system is currently also facing a shortage of essential medicines to treat these conditions due to the disruption of flights and logistics systems. As such, the UN will support the MoH to procure essential medicines for among **others**, diabetes, cancer, and hypertension.

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

This health driven proposal will address the medical dimensions of the pandemic and address the human rights and gender-specific impact of the health response. While addressing the immediate needs of safeguarding the predominantly female healthcare workers, it will take a system strengthening approach to ensure that the healthcare system emerges from this COVID-19 response a more coordinated and improved system that can manage the second wave of the epidemic and future public health outbreaks.

Theory of Change

If healthcare workers especially female health workers who constitute the majority of the workforce have access to quality PPE and know how to use it correctly and consistently, then healthcare workers will be protected to continue providing essential services including for maternal and neonatal care and will not put at risk peers, patients, families or communities thereby decreasing human-to-human transmission of COVID-19 virus; and

When health facilities have access to proper sanitation and hygiene control and supplies, the transmission of COVID-19 in and through healthcare facilities will be reduced and mitigated; and

When routine health services are maintained, and essential medicines are available for vulnerable groups (women, children and the elderly), the morbidity due to the secondary impact of COVID-19 is reduced; and

When critical health supplies are procured, distributed based on gender-sensitive approach, critical analysis of needs and requirements and their use is monitored, then procurement and logistics as a vital component of the health sector response to COVID-19 will be strengthened and ready to respond to outbreaks and the procurement and distribution of supplies will be effectively targeted to health infrastructure that report equipment gaps.

This will be possible if accurate reporting on the needs of health facilities and forecasting is in place for efficient distribution, and

If distribution of the supplies is based on need and targeted at the most vulnerable groups including women, children and the elderly.

This will then result in fewer infections amongst healthcare workers to continue providing essential services, and

The UN system in Kyrgyzstan is well positioned to deliver these results based on the commitment to the mission of one UN and building on the comparative advantage of UN agencies. The WHO currently leads the Health sector of the Disaster Risk Coordination Unit (DRCU). Within DRCU, UNDP leads the Early Recovery sector and contributes to the health sector, UNICEF leads the Education, WASH and Protection sectors and coordinates the Sub-Group on procurement within the health sector. UNFPA contributes to the health sector and leads the sub-sector on Sexual and other Gender Based Violence within the Protection sector. All agencies have procurement and supply divisions at global level that will be maximized to ensure that the immediate needs for supplies as expressed by the MoH can be procured and delivered to the country in the shortest amount of time. Through the Resident Coordinator, the UN is engaging with the Government on a regular basis to track the response from

Development Partners and to address immediate needs at the highest level of Government response. The UN is a trusted partner to Government and the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) used by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA allows for quick and accountable fund transfer to Government. UNICEF has the biggest humanitarian aid warehouse in the world and its Supply Division in Copenhagen hosts a total of 450 staff. This capacity will be complemented by the supply and procurement units of UNDP, WHO and UNFPA. The WHO has also standard kits of essential drugs that can be tailored for the Kyrgyzstan context. The WHO will procure also essential hygiene items for medical staff for equal covering personal protection needs of medical staff, women and men. UNDP and UNFPA will procure PPE such as gloves, gown, coverall protection surgical respirator and mask, goggle, panoramic face shield to cover 20 health facilities.

PROGRAMME LOGIC MODEL

SITUATION:
Outbreak of COVID-19 and the negative impact on the healthcare system and welfare of healthcare workers.

PRIORITIES:
Prevent the further spread of COVID-19 among healthcare workers, their families and communities. Ensure access to quality PPE and the correct use of PPE. Ensure effective infection control in healthcare facilities through improved hygiene and sanitation practices. Ensure access to routine chronic and acute medication for non-communicable diseases.

INPUTS	OUTPUTS		OUTCOMES		
	Activities	Participants	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
1. PPE 2. Training 3. WASH supplies 4. Essential drugs 5. Logistics and distribution	1. Procure and distribute quality PPE 2. Train healthcare workers on the use of PPE 3. Provide WASH supplies	1. Healthcare workers especially female health workers. 2. MoH officials 3. Health care non-medical personnel.	1. All healthcare workers in health facilities have access to PPE 2. All healthcare workers know how to use PPE correctly and consistently to	1. Reduction in spread of COVID-19 among healthcare providers. 2. Improved infection control in health facilities and reduction of the spread	The healthcare system is adequately equipped and skilled to manage the second wave of the pandemic and any other public health outbreaks.

	<p>and hygiene kits for high risk health facilities.</p> <p>4. Procure essential medicines for routine health services</p> <p>5. Distribute and monitor the use of all procured supplies</p>	<p>4. Distribution service providers</p> <p>5. UN staff</p>	<p>prevent infection</p> <p>3. All health facilities conduct standard infection prevention measures and hygiene practices</p> <p>4. Vulnerable populations (children and elderly) have access to essential medicines.</p> <p>5. All supplies are efficiently distributed, used and accounted for.</p>	<p>of COVID-19 in health facilities.</p> <p>3. Routine health services continue despite the impact of COVID-19 on the healthcare system</p> <p>4. Improved availability of PPE and WASH supplies and stronger distribution and reporting systems</p>	
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ASSUMPTIONS	EXTERNAL FACTORS
<p>1. Sufficient amount of PPE and WASH supplies available in the global market</p> <p>2. UN agencies have the capacity to implement all activities and deliver results in a timely manner</p> <p>3. Movement restrictions are relaxed for distribution of supplies</p> <p>4. Ministry of Health regularly share accurate information on the status of the outbreak</p> <p>5. Proper forecasting for supplies in place</p>	<p>1. Lack of funds from donor community and competing demands within donor countries reduce access to funding and availability of supplies</p> <p>2. Secure and confident political environment</p>

EVALUATION PLAN:
<p>Monitoring and evaluation plan will be in place to monitor and manage expenditure, implementation and impact.</p>

V. Documentation

<http://www.med.kg/ru/rekomendatsii-dlya-naseleniya.html>

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12UKY-4UGAmn6j45d3QgMxPWH12V7-PAY?usp=sharing>

VI. Target population

In accordance with the human resources plan of the Ministry of Health, the estimated direct users of PPE are over 4,000 medical staff and over 100,000 population at high risk of COVID-19. In addition to this group, estimated 20,000 children and elderly with chronic diseases, such as diabetes, cancer will benefit from the continuation of health services. New essential drugs kits tailored for Kyrgyzstan context will be compiled and sent out from UNDP, UNICEF and WHO stockpiles and electronic catalogue as appropriate.

Timely and regular (twice per month) distribution of the procured PPE, essential medicines and disinfectants, in line with the MOH distribution plan will cover 40 health facilities.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

UNDP has extensive competence and experience on health procurement/logistics in general, including through existing storage and transportation long-term agreements as well as relationships with sub-national Ministry of Health facilities due to its on-going HIV and TB, GFATM funded, programme which already supplies HIV and TB pharmaceuticals and supplies through-out the country. UNDP supports procurement processes by offering reliable and timely delivery quality-assured products, and excellent value for money since 2011 including TB medicines, ARV medicines, HIV and TB diagnostic tests, diagnostic equipment (PCR, ELISA, GXs etc.), syringes, masks and respirators, alcohol napkins, condoms etc. and to date, UNDP CO Kyrgyzstan has successfully delivered more than \$33 million of health goods to Kyrgyzstan in the past decade under this arrangement.

WHO is the main counterpart of the Ministry of Health in all health aspects, including in rapid response to all hazard infectious and outbreaks. WHO has substantial experience globally and in Kyrgyzstan on outbreak control, management infectious and non-communicable disease (NCD). WHO will train the medical staff at all levels of life-saving skills and protection from COVID-19. WHO will also update treatment protocols for patients with chronic conditions in the context of COVID-19 emergency. In close collaboration with UNICEF WHO will arrange immediate procurement of essential life-saving drugs for patients with chronic diseases at high risk of mortality during COVID-19. The agency has a capacity to timely and quality implement all planned objectives and for disbursements of funds.

UNFPA Global Fast Track Procedure (FTP) was activated on 13th of March 2020 for a period of 9 months for emergency procurement purposes. This activation was critical to ensure the continuation of UNFPA operations during these unprecedented challenges and serving people in need. The FTP provides UNFPA the authority to purchase nine PPE items as per the WHO specifications and preposition supplies fast from an increasingly depleting global market, thus, to allow UNFPA to respond fast to the COVID-19 pandemic and ship vital supplies as well as PPE. UNFPA is the lead agency within the United Nations system for the procurement of reproductive health commodities. Procurement for UNFPA funded projects are undertaken by UNFPA country office or headquarters personnel. In 2019, the Procurement Services Branch carried

out 68% of the total procurement volume. Based on the agreement with the Ministry of Health, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan procures contraceptives and other goods that allows the Government to access favorable international pricing. UNFPA is using the centralized storage of the Ministry of health of Kyrgyzstan.

In UNICEF, over 1000 colleagues work in the Supply Function. UNICEF’s Supply Division is working across 97 countries and 173 offices. UNICEF offers two procurement modalities – direct procurement by UNICEF country offices and via Procurement Services. Direct procurement by country offices is implemented further to receipt of donor funding in response to programme or emergency needs and can utilize all the whole range of global UNICEF resources. Procurement Services modality is designed as a transitional mechanism for Governments and other partners to ensure national public and private supply systems can effectively perform this role.

Procurement Services combines global reach with local knowledge, managed from UNICEF’s Supply Division in Copenhagen, in collaboration with the organization’s country offices covering 190 countries and territories around the world. In recent years Procurement Services were provided to partners in more than 100 countries, reaching over USD 1.65 billion in procurement value annually. The growth of procurement services in recent years underlines UNICEF’s supply chain expertise, combined with its focus on meeting the MDG objectives, and is increasingly recognized by partners as a valued service in meeting their development goals. UNICEF provides Procurement Services for Kyrgyzstan on vaccines and other medical supplies. At the global level, UNICEF has been tasked to issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for PPE products on the UN Global Marketplace (UNGM) to cover the forecasted PPE needs for COVID-19 response from participating UN Agencies, including: IAEA, IFRC, IOM, MSF, PAHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNPD, UNRWA and WHO.

Cover Page

Contacts	<p>Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Ozonnia Ojielo Email: ozonnia.ojielo@one.un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: ozonnia.ojielo@un.org Telephone: +996775973536 Skype: Ozonnia Ojielo (S4B)</p>
Description	<p>This Joint proposal by WHO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, under window 1 of the MPTF will support healthcare workers- especially female health workers constituting the large majority of the health workforce - to remain protected and supported during their duty of care and reduce mortality from the virus. The main objective is to support the healthcare sector to limit COVID-19 transmission in communities under lockdown, strengthen the lifesaving and infection prevention skills of healthcare workers and ensure that the most vulnerable communities have adequate access to safe, preventive healthcare.</p>
Universal Markers	<p>: <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i> a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</p>

	<p>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 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>) Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</p>																												
Geographical Scope	<p>Regions: Central Asia Country: Kyrgyzstan</p>																												
Recipient UN Organizations	WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF																												
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health Republican Shtab																												
Programme and Project Cost	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Agency</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Budget Requested</td> <td>UNDP</td> <td>274,990</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>WHO</td> <td>175,030</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>274,990</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>274,990</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>In-kind Contributions</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>\$ 1,000,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments	Budget Requested	UNDP	274,990			WHO	175,030			UNFPA	274,990			UNICEF	274,990		In-kind Contributions				Total		\$ 1,000,000	
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Comments	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WHO will share the supply and procurement responsibility and complement and optimize their respective supply capacities.																												
Programme Duration	Start Date: 15 May 2020																												
	Duration (In months): 8 months																												
	End Date: 15 December 2020																												

Results Framework

Window 1: Proposal Outcome	By December 2020 the healthcare system is able to prevent infection of COVID-19 among healthcare workers and in health facilities.				Outcome Total Budget USD 1,000,000
					USD
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
By December 2020 the healthcare system is able to prevent infection of COVID-19 among healthcare workers and in health facilities.	1.1 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality and equitable essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. (SDG Target)	60%	80%	National facility level data	WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and other Development Partners in the Health sector (WB, ADB, etc.)
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 Health facilities are equipped with essential PPE supplies and Healthcare providers trained on infection control and proper use of PPE				
	1.2.1 All health facilities servicing communities under lockdown have access to infection control mechanisms through the provision of non-contact thermometers, disinfection supplies and measures, including personal hygiene and sanitation kits.				
	1.3.1 Hospitals and PHC have essential life-saving medicines for patients with chronic medical conditions				
	1.4.1 Logistic and procurement support to maintain essential service provided				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a Number of health facilities equipped with PPE such as gloves, gown, coverall protection surgical respirator and mask, goggle, face shield.	20 health facilities	40 health facilities	PPE and consumables procured, delivered and used	UNFPA, UNDP
	1.1.1b Number of female and male health workers equipped with PPE	200 female and 200 male health	1000 female and 750 male	Distribution records	UNFPA, UNDP

		workers	health workers		
1.1.1c	Number of healthcare workers trained on PPE	200 female and 2000 male health workers trained	In total 2500 healthcare workers including 1750 female health workers	Training Records	WHO
1.2.1	Number of health facilities servicing communities under lockdown that have access to infection control mechanisms and supplies	8 hospitals and 12 PHC facilities	22 hospitals and 4,000 PHC facilities	Supply and Procurement Reports Hospital reports PHC reports; e-health records	UNICEF
1.3.1	Number of hospitals and PHC that have essential life-saving medicines for patients with chronic medical conditions	Stock-out	22 hospitals have essentials drugs	Hospital and PHC records' e-health records	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP
1.4.1	Number of supplies distributed	Monthly distribution	Twice per month distribution	Distribution record	UNDP

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 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 type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		

Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators

Goal 4. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	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)	70%
3 (b) Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	30%

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	
Limited access to supply	<i>Operational</i>	3	6	5	The UN has split procurement modalities through all agencies, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO	RC Office	
Limited freight and logistics	<i>Operational</i>	2	4	4	The UN will explore all freight opportunities and UN flights operated through WFP	RC Office	
Limited capacity of Agencies	<i>Organizational</i>	1	2	3	In the event of limited movement of staff and access to offices, staff are working from home with access to business continuity models. If staff are infected, workload will be shared, or additional hires will or surge capacity out in place	All	

RUNO	Name and position	e-mail
<i>WHO</i>	<i>Nazira Artykova</i>	<i>artykovan@who.int</i>
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<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>Nurgul Smankulova</i>	<i>smankulova@unfpa.org</i>

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UN agencies [colleagues who will be included in the notification of the fund transfer:](#)

Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
TARGET_1.a	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
TARGET_2.1	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and

	other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_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
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

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

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