



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

Proposal Template

Proposal Title: Reinforcing surveillance and case management/Infection prevention control in support to Madagascar National Response plan against COVID-19 by December 2020.

Amount: 1,000,000 USD

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

In Madagascar, the health authorities have developed a COVID-19 Contingency Plan for the preparation and response in 3 scenarios:

- Scenario 1 with 2 options: absolute absence of cases arriving on the territory and detection of a case at one of the entry points without introduction of the disease into the territory.
- Scenario 2: introduction of the virus but causing foci still limited and isolated for which containment measures are still possible to contain the spread of the epidemic across the territory.
- Scenario 3 or the worst scenario: widespread dissemination of the Coronavirus in the country, for which all efforts must then be focused on mitigating the effects of the epidemic on the population, society and the economy. After the official announcement of the first confirmed case in the country on 20 March, the contingency plan has been transformed into a national emergency response plan which was already revised two times due to the evolution of the situation. The budget has increased from 31 million \$ to 177.6 million \$.

From March 19 to April 17, 2020, Madagascar has notified 120 confirmed cases of COVID-19 by the Institut Pasteur de Madagascar (IPM). These cases are distributed in seven regions as follows: 81 in Analamanga and 39 in the other six regions (Atsinanana, Haute Matsiatra, Atsimo Andrefana, Diana, Menabe, and Analanjirofo). No deaths have been reported so far. Due to this situation, the Ministry of Public Health and the development partners have developed a joint COVID-19 National Response plan to cover the interventions in line with the fight against this pandemic focusing on the coordination, surveillance, case management/Infection Prevention and control, communication, mental health and psychosocial support, continuity of basic health services (immunization,

maternal health and others), and supply chain and logistic support.

The national response plan against COVID-19 is a document that reflects national policies and texts, evidence and / or best practices. For good coordination of response interventions to protect health, serve vulnerable people, ensure international health security at local, regional and central level of the country, this plan is based on a systematic assessment of the risks of the pandemics to provide information on its communicability, severity and impact.

According to this plan, the importation of COVID-19 cases could have serious repercussions on public health in Madagascar, and the adoption of preventive and containment measures - combined with the effects of the epidemic- would trigger important consequences on the health, nutrition, protection and overall socio-economic wellbeing of women and children. It is important to mention that COVID-19, mainly transmitted through droplets during coughing, sneezing or contact, has a very high potential for rapid spread. There are certain socio-economic factors, the mobility of populations, the close links between the regions and Antananarivo, the existence of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in neighboring territories coupled with chronic and structural inequalities/discriminations in access to health, to water and sanitation, to social protection/security, to adequate housing, to education and combined with extreme poverty, will increase the risks to contribute to rapid transmission and spread within the country. According to the World Bank report, the economy has shown some signs of weakening in 2019. After reaching growth of 5.1% in 2018, led by the export-oriented sectors as well as transport, finance and construction, the Economic activity slowed in the first half of 2019 under the combined effect of the weakening of external demand and a slowdown in the execution of public spending linked to the entry into office of the new Government.

Despite sustained growth in recent years, poverty has only decreased slightly, from 77.6% in 2012 (last official measure) to an estimate of 74.1% in 2019, well above the regional average of 41%. The COVID-19 pandemic will have a strong impact on the life population and consequences on national economy that is why this is requesting strong effort.

II. Solutions proposed

In order to face the COVID-19 pandemic in Madagascar, here are some key solutions to be considered:

- Improving the coordination, planning and the monitoring mechanisms to ensure the coherence of interventions and alignment to common objectives;
- Strengthening surveillance, investigation and mobilization of Rapid Response Teams at central, regional and District levels for their involvement in the disease control activities;
- Reinforcing the Implementation of sanitary controls at entry points / flow points to reduce and limit the propagation of the pandemics in country and outside;
- Supporting the confirmation of cases through strengthening and decentralization of the national laboratory capacities across country;
- Implementing Infection prevention control measures to reduce the risk of contamination among health care workers and the communities in ensuring the availability of basic supplies for health facilities;
- Producing locally face mask manufacturing in partnership with textile companies;
- Treating with dignity and correctly the patients according the standard and validated protocols and improvement of the isolating capacities as well as in conformity with the principles of humanity, equality and non-discrimination;
- Improving the risk communication and the community engagement to reduce the impact of the pandemics;
- Reinforcing logistics and supply chain for the effectiveness of interventions during the response period.

The proposal also aims at addressing the additional effects of the pandemic, namely the risk of a higher exposure of women and children to episodes of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse by protecting jobs and income of women working on manufacture. This will need to be coordinated with ongoing efforts to strengthen medical capacities on assistance to GBV victims and to improve reporting and referral pathways and will entail awareness raising and communication to health workers and communities on gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

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

Evidence gathered worldwide since the start of the Covid 19 pandemic and the adoption of confinement measures to contain its spread has been showing a pattern of increased gender-based violence at the household level, due to stress factors like the loss of jobs and income, uncertainty, lack of mobility and escape options for victims, that exacerbated domestic violence. In a country where 40 per cent of women justifies acts of domestic violence, 32 per cent of women have been victims of physical violence since age 15, and in 90 per cent of cases the perpetrator was a partner of relative¹, there is strong room for concern that the pandemic and containment measures might have heavy repercussions for women and girls. Social norms tolerating GBV as a form of discipline, the weakness of reporting and referral systems and the limited operationalization of a very recently adopted legislation on GBV further exacerbate a situation of vulnerability, particularly in rural, remote areas. The current crisis risks to undermine the progresses achieved in the past on the still high rates of child marriage (13% of women aged 20 to 24 are married or have entered into union before the age of 15 and 40% before the age of 18²), as a form of negative coping strategy for the household. The widespread perception of girls' and women's bodies as an economic asset that can be traded or exploited to generate revenues for the family translates into an overall acceptance of girls early sexual debut. As a result, 44 per cent of girls aged 15-17 and 80 per cent of girls aged 18-19 are sexually active; 17 per cent of girls had sexual relations before the age of 15 and adolescent birth rate is at 151/1,000 nationally and reaching peaks in the Southern regions and in the Center-East³; with reduced access to family planning services early pregnancies risk to increase in the affected areas. Children are also vulnerable to the side effects of the crisis, particularly those that would be unaccompanied if one of their parents is hospitalized, which becomes relevant considering that around 10 per cent of girls and 8 per cent of boys don't live with either parent and 28 per cent of children (aged 0-17) on average live in a household where at least one parent is living elsewhere.

In addition, the main problems identified are the lack of technical expertise and of specialized human resources, which constitute major obstacles to the effective implementation of response interventions; the shortage in PPE for staff whose needs are growing for investigation missions, contact tracing, patient transfers, laboratory activities and management case at the level of reference centers.

Therefore, the needs consist in:

- ensuring the human resources capacities strengthening for national and international staff directly involved in the response interventions to cover their salaries and DSA at central and regional levels during the response interventions period;
- reinforcing of the surveillance through direct support to the personnel directly involved in contact tracing, and the consideration of all the logistic issues in line with the transportation of investigation teams, the incentives and the necessary supplies to ensure good working conditions;
- contributing to the availability of the PPEs and essential medicines and oxygen for treatment of patients and protection of the health care workers and

¹ MICS Madagascar, 2018

² MICS Madagascar, 2018

³ Adolescent birth rate is at 151/1,000 nationally (168 in rural areas) topping 245/1,000 in Androy region and reaching peaks in the Southern regions and in the Center-East (203/1,000 in Betsiboka and 220/1,000 in Melaky). MICS Madagascar, 2018

communities against the COVID-19 in Madagascar;

- support capacity strengthening by training the hygienists and HCW and providing incentives for running services;
- Supporting operational costs and all the logistic needs to ensure effectiveness of interventions as requested in support of the Ministry of health and all the partners directly involved in the response interventions.

Applied measures to contain the spread of the disease in the world and in the country have resulted in large disruptions on international supply chains which are in return affecting international and national trade/imports, a contraction of the supply and demand, locally and mainly from export markets, a drop in consumer demand and in formal/informal economic activities in both the formal and informal sectors, and in both rural and urban areas. These supply and demand-side effects affect businesses.

All businesses, regardless of size, are facing serious challenges, with a real threat of significant declines in revenue, insolvencies and job losses in many sectors. Job losses lead to livelihoods disruption and increase poverty at the community level. This has led the Ministry of Industry and other concerned ministries to work on a private sector mitigation plan whose main objectives would be to: (i) encourage the private sector to contribute to and participate in response actions against COVID-19 ; (ii) safeguard jobs (formal and informal) crucial to avoid social explosion.

The textile sector is the second largest provider of foreign currencies in Madagascar, contributing 30% of exports, and up to 150,000 formal direct jobs. Madagascar is well-known for the quality and competitiveness of its labor force in terms of skills and costs. The textile sector (export processing zones and formal/informal SMEs) is showing a higher participation of women (70%). It is providing massive employment which tend to employ more female than male workers. The apparel industry and its supply chain are among the sectors hardest hit by the crisis due to the contraction of international demand (orders cancellations, cuts in payments, restricted transport modalities) and the shortages in the supply of inputs and raw materials. With the COVID-19 crisis, some textile companies are working well below their production capacity and several of them are currently laying off and putting on leave their employees. This situation leaves especially those in low-skill and low-income positions, many of which are held by women, in situations of even higher economic distress. These job losses lead to a loss of income with a direct impact on their ability to feed their families, provide housing, access the health system, education, etc. and put them in a precarious situation. This sector involves also many women-owned and women-managed small and medium enterprises that are struggling to keep their businesses going and their women employees. The local manufacture of the masks would help to maintain the activities of the target enterprises and thus safeguard women's jobs in textile enterprises, maintaining women's revenues and also safeguard enterprises run by women. This activity will target one free textile company with more than 2,000 employees (with a workforce of 60% women, i.e. 1260) and two SMEs women-owned each employing at least 50 employees (with a workforce of 80% women, i.e. 40).

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

The interventions proposed by UN agencies intend to respond to the sanitary and economic challenges created by COVID-19 by:

- Enabling governments and communities in reinforcing surveillance and case management/Infection prevention control in support to Madagascar National Response plan against COVID-19
- Enabling communities in accessing masks, which is part of barrier gestures to suppress/limit the transmission of the virus, especially in a country where it is difficult to enforce social distancing and Supporting the Ministry of Industry in mitigating the deterioration of economic sectors (business activities and employment)

The Theory of Change is based on the following assumptions:

- (i) The Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response is strengthened incorporating COVID-19 at all levels of the health system, including the community level, for early detection of cases based on standard case definitions;
- (ii) The community-based surveillance through contact tracing teams at the level of each health facility is reinforced in their capacity for active case finding and close contact tracing through working and motivational means with dignity and humanity;
- (iii) The rapid response teams are operational at central, regional, district level, and have sufficient resources (personal protective equipment, allowances, and vehicle) to investigate suspicious cases and list all close contacts;
- (iv) The early warning system using toll-free numbers and other sources of alert concerning COVID-19 is operational and strengthened to share information in a timely manner;
- (v) The local actors (local authorities, traditional authorities, chiefs of Fokontany, possibly in collaboration with health workers) carry out actions to disseminate information and raise community awareness on prevention and response measures to COVID-19 (application of barrier measures);
- (vi) The operational and decentralized structures have the essential capacities (medical equipment, laboratory and input equipment, infrastructure) to handle cases and comply with available therapeutic protocols without discriminations;
- (vii) The local structures are strengthened on risk communication and Community commitment for the application of appropriate and adequate prevention measures without discriminations;
- (viii) PPE (especially masks) are provided in sufficient quantities to health workers and communities in addition to barrier gestures to suppress the transmission of the virus;
- (ix) Jobs (especially youth and women) are safeguarded/retained to preserve livelihood and purchasing power of the communities;
- (x) Communities, health and social workers are informed on GBV and EAS risks and on how to report cases and refer victims.

THEN the fight against the epidemic will be effective and the health impact (mortality and lethality) and socio-economic impact will be reduced.

BECAUSE the Community's response will be effective, the Community's commitment acquired, the information on the health measures applied, the capacity in the response strengthened.

This WHO/UNIDO/UNICEF joint programme is innovative by essence, as it addresses the health, manufacturing and job creation/retention nexus to respond to both sanitary and economic challenges, as well as contributing to the achievements of SDG 3 and 9.

V. Documentation

Since the first case of COVID19 affecting China, the health authorities in Madagascar, in collaboration with all involved actors including the UN Agencies, have developed a COVID-19 joint Contingency Plan for the preparation and response in 3 scenarios:

- Scenario 1 with 2 options: absolute absence of cases arriving on the territory and detection of a case at one of the entry points without introduction of the disease into the territory.
- Scenario 2: introduction of the virus but causing foci still limited and isolated for which containment measures are still possible to contain the spread of the epidemic across the territory. After the official announcement of the first confirmed case in the country on 20 March, the contingency plan has been transformed into a national emergency response plan which was already revised two times due to the evolution of the situation. The budget has increased from 31 million \$ to 177.6 million \$. In addition, a social protection plan has been developed in order to support vulnerable families affected by the epidemic itself and the effects of the containment measures. The social protection approach has been done in two phase: i) a first phase which aims to provide immediate support to the most vulnerable families, the implementation of this 1st phase is currently on-going; ii) and a second phase aiming to support a large scale of sectors and beneficiaries in a more socio-economic aspect. The planning for this second phase is still on-going.

On the other hand, the UN System has developed its internal UN Contingency plan and Business Continuity Plan in order to ensure the protection and the safety of the UN staff and ensure the critical support to the Government both to the response to covid19 and other essential programs.

VI. Target population

These needs stem from the country support plan drawn up by the WHO Country Office.

Interventions are focused on supporting operational costs and the costs of managing deployments of human resources specialized in different fields such as emergency medical teams, epidemiologists. In addition, the regular supply of personal protective equipment to effectively ensure the interventions of investigation, active research, contact tracing and case management will allow to reduce the number of cases, deaths as well as the contamination of health workers.

The beneficiaries are primarily the populations of the 14 districts currently affected by Covid-19.

District	Population	Male	Female
Vatomandry	177 660	87 053	90 607
Toliary I	180 178	88 287	91 891
Toamasina II	276 680	135 573	141 107
Toamasina I	349 650	171 329	178 322
Nosy-Be	121 617	59 592	62 025
Morondava	161 783	79 274	82 509
Lalangina	191 057	93 618	97 439

Fianarantsoa I	198 500	97 265	101 235
Fenerive Est	305 178	149 537	155 641
Antsiranana I	139 841	68 522	71 319
Antananarivo Renivohitra	1 336 588	654 928	681 660
Antananarivo Avaradrano	487 391	238 822	248 569
Antananarivo Atsimondrano	697 604	341 826	355 778
Ambohidratrimo	473 587	232 058	241 529
Total	5 097 314	2 497 684	2 599 630

This intervention will also contribute to secure 2,200 employees of which 1,340 women employees in textile industry.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

a) WHO: Total amount 579,940 USD

- Will support HR costs (salaries and incentives) for personnel deployed at central and regional levels directly involved in the response. Reinforcement of surveillance and case management/ Infection Prevention Control by purchasing the PPEs and other medical and non-medical supplies to support the COVID-19 response interventions;
- Logistic supports in line with strengthening field operations to increase the capacities.

b) UNICEF: Total amount 249,845 USD

- Will support the training of resuscitation teams, initiated in Antananarivo, in all care centers - estimated at 34 according to the response plan but possibly before considering all 22 regions - according to the purchase by the different partners and MISANP of resuscitation equipment - training costs of reacquisition estimated at 105,000US \$ -;
- Contract with Oxygen suppliers (Air Liquide and Eole) to ensure continuity of supply in the oxygen in 22 regions in quantity and in good time over a period of 6 months as well as additional purchase of equipment for Oxygen therapy - 95,000US \$
- Support and finalization of the training of hygienists and the payments of incentives for hygienists and health workers in Antananarivo, in all the care centers in collaboration with our WASH section for an estimated amount of 50,000 \$.

c) UNIDO: Total amount 170,130 USD

- Support to textile SMEs capacity building and control quality of the production
- Contract with 3 textile companies which ensure the local production of the masks
- Close cooperation with Ministry of Industry for the selection of the companies, the validation of the masks technical specifications, sample validation

The payment of salaries and the recruitment of staff will contribute to the rapid implementation of control interventions and strengthen the response on the ground. At the same time, the quality of technical assistance will be improved by providing the necessary support. There is a human resources database (Data Bank) in the form of a roster that meets the different profiles that UN Agencies activate to have the necessary resources to meet demand and carry out interventions.

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Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Charlotte Faty Ndiaye Email: ndiayechar@who.int Position: UN Resident Coordinator a.i. Other Email: Telephone: +261 32 03 303 00 Skype:
Description	<p><i>This project will focus on reinforcing the capacities of human resources to provide technical assistance at central and local level to ensure the effective implementation of lifesaving COVID-19 interventions in country. As such, the health care workers directly involved in the project will benefit from some incentives and salaries to continue running activities without fail. The capacity strengthening through training of health professional specifically anesthetists and resuscitators on the use of different equipment. The hygienists will benefit from training and their incentives will be provided in support to response intervention. These actions align on the case management and Infection prevention component.</i></p> <p><i>Thus, in order to reinforce the protection of health professional, the essential personal protective equipment together with medical and non-medical supplies will be purchased and distributed to health facilities (Treatment centers) to ensure availability and quality of care in the targeted facilities. The oxygen as essential supply for critical patients will be provided to treatment centers to ensure continuity of health care and reduce the mortality to respiratory distress related to COVID-19 severe cases. The logistic support will be provided to ensure the dispatch of all essential supplies on one hand and on the other the movement of investigators and contact tracing team will be covered with the help of these funds in response to COVID-19 consequences in support to surveillance interventions.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, as the strategy in country is changing and the confinement is being oriented to the epidemic trend, the community who is now requested to go out seeking for means of survival needs to be protected for the public threat that is why this project focuses on producing the tissue masks to be distributed to the community moving for job in order to reduce the risks. This project will support the government efforts focusing on the mass distribution of tissues for community protection by reducing the contact with noses and mouths.</i></p>
Universal Markers	<p><u>Gender Marker</u>: <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i></p> <p>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;</p> <p>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</p> <p>Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</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			
Geographical Scope	Regions: SOUTHERN EAST AND INDIAN OCEAN REGION Country: MADAGASCAR			
Recipient UN Organizations	WHO, UNICEF, UNIDO <u>UNIDO</u> : Ms Volatiana Rakotondrazafy Andriatahina, Country Representative, Email: V.RAKOTONDRAZAFY@unido.org UNICEF: Mr. Michel Saint-Lot, Resident Representative, Email: msaintlot@unicef.org WHO: Dr Charlotte Faty Ndiaye, Resident Representative, Email: ndiayechar@who.int			
Implementing Partners	WHO, UNICEF, UNIDO			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	WHO	USD 579,940	To cover HR, surveillance, case management/IPC and logistics support.
		UNICEF	USD 249,845	Support the incentives for health and non-health teams involved in response at central and regional levels
		UNIDO	USD 170,130	Support the local production of tissue masks
	In-kind Contributions			
	Total		USD 999,915	
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: 30/04/2020			
	Duration (In months): 9 months			
	End Date: 29/01/2021			

Results Framework

Window 1: Proposal Outcome					Outcome Total Budget USD
	1.1. The structures of Ministry of Public Health at central, regional and District levels are able to ensure monitoring (surveillance) and case management/Infection prevention control				USD 1,000,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1a - Percent of COVID-19 confirmed cases investigated and contacts identified	100%	100%	Activity report	WHO
	1.1b - Percent of suspected COVID-19 cases sampled and tested in laboratory	100%	100%	Activity report	WHO
	1.1.c - Number of rapid response teams functional 24/24 and 7/7	3	22	Activity report	WHO
	1.1.d - Percent of severe patients hospitalized in the resuscitation center taken care of by state of the art resuscitation measures	-	100%	Activity report	UNICEF
Proposal Outputs	<p>1.1.1. The health structures at central, regional and District levels are equipped to monitoring/managing the cases and implementing the infection prevention control measures</p> <p>1.1.2. The identified hospitals managing severe cases are equipped and have the capacity to ensure proper care to severe patients infected by COVID-19</p> <p>1.1.3. The local actors (local authorities, traditional authorities, chiefs of Fokontany, possibly in collaboration with health workers) carry out actions to disseminate information and raise community awareness on prevention and response measures to COVID-19 (application of barrier measures) and on GBV/EAS reduction</p>				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a. Number of people treated in hospital settings	212	At least 1,000	Hospital records report/ Sitrep	WHO
	1.1.1b - Number of health care workers contaminated by COVID-19	2	0	Hospital inventory reports	WHO
	1.1.1c - Number of treatment centers with shortages of essential equipment and supplies			Hospital records/ inventory report	WHO
	1.1.2a - Number of COVID-19 hospitals Resuscitation teams equipped with theoretical and practical knowledge to ensure proper care to severe COVID-19 infected patients	4	34	Refresher course report	UNICEF

	1.1.2b - Number of hygienists in the three regions trained and implementing IPC measures to reduce COVID-19 transmission	2	3	Training report Monthly activity report	UNICEF
	1.1.2c - Number of hospitals managing severe cases have Oxygen at their disposal without any discontinuity	4	34	O2 supply monthly report	UNICEF
	1.1.3a - Number of textile companies trained, coached and producing masks	0	3	Activity report	UNIDO
	- Of which women-led companies	0	2		
	1.1.3b - Number of masks produced locally	0	580,000	Purchase orders/delivery slips	UNIDO
	1.1.3c- Number of jobs created/retained in the textile sector related to this activity	0	2,200	Activity report	UNIDO
	- of which women jobs	0	1,340		

SDG Targets and Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		

Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators		
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated
SDG3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and <u>other communicable diseases</u> 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	83%
SDG9	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	17%
SDG8	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 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	

Risk

What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?

(COVID19 has created an unprecedented and fast changing development context. Accepting this volatile situation, please identify up to three risk to the success of the proposal based on best available analysis to the UN) Please enter no more than 3.

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Risk1 Coordination	<i>Operational</i>	3	4	3	The improvement of coordination is a key to allow MoH to improve the response interventions to limit the propagation of the pandemics in country.	Support to the MoH to reestablish this leadership.	
Risk 2 Logistics	<i>Regulatory</i>	3	4	4	The lack of PPEs due to the international market challenges linked to the providers may increase the risks of contamination for HCW.	Different level of stockpiling necessary supplies making management difficult.	
Risk 3 Funding issues	<i>Financial</i>	3	4	4	Without funding no way to be provided with essential supplies and respond to the pandemics across countries	Fund raising still challenging to better support the MoH to face the pandemics.	
Problem of availability of inputs (fabrics, accessories)	<i>Operational</i>	2	43	3	The availability of inputs will be part of the selection criteria for textile firms	Support from MICA/GEFP and GFEM	

Annex: SDG List

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Target	Description
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	Description
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 favorable 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