



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

Proposal

Proposal Title: Immediate UN Response for coherent safeguarding the livelihoods of people made most vulnerable by COVID-19 in Nepal

Amount: USD

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

Short Context – include hyperlinks to relevant reference material and analysis that frames the solution context firmly in the specific situation of the country in question. [1,000 word limit]

There have been 299 confirmed cases (as of May 13) of COVID spread around 6 provinces of [Nepal](#) with no reported deaths. In addition, the global economic disruptions and resulting impact on global value chains, plus restrictions in global travel and trade are already severely impacting Nepal's economy and people's livelihoods. Nepal is a landlocked country, a Low Income Country susceptible to recurrent natural disasters and having just recovered from the 2015 earthquakes. Early signs indicate that Nepal's heavy economic reliance on India and China, its largest trade partners and major sources of tourism revenues and investments, will exacerbate the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis in the country. IMF's [World Economic Outlook 2020](#) predicts that Nepal's GDP growth will slip from 7.1% in 2019 to 2.5% in 2020 and rebound to 5% in 2021.

Nepal has been in a country-wide lockdown since 24 March, currently declared until 27 April. All factories and centers of production have been closed. Food systems and supply chains are being disrupted. The lock down has limited the spread of contamination by COVID-19, but it has had an adverse effect on people with limited income and livelihood opportunities, many not covered by social safety nets, as well as exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

An estimated 250,000-300,000 migrant workers are estimated to be returning from Gulf countries. Media reports hundreds of these infected by COVID. About 500,000 Nepali migrant workers in India are reported to have returned back. Thousands are stuck at the now closed border area. In addition, there is evidence of large numbers of people – including daily wage workers in the informal sector - leaving Kathmandu Valley to travel to their districts of origin; exact numbers

are difficult to quantify.

The current suspension of work permits from countries of destination and issuance of labour permits to Nepali aspirant migrants starting February 2020 will have a severe impact on Nepal's economy and foreign currency reserve, including the families of the migrants left behind and those who are now indebted for already paid-for permits. Remittances of foreign migrant workers – some 6 million Nepalis - contribute over 25% of Nepal's GDP¹. Province 1 has contributed 24.4% to the new migrant population. Seasonal migrants to India are mainly from the poorest, low-HDI, most chronically food insecure and geographically remote districts in the Far West and Karnali Provinces.

All trekking permits for spring 2020 were cancelled, and the issuance of new trekking permits has been suspended. In 2019, Nepal received close to one million tourists and it is reported that Nepal's hospitality sector employs around one million persons across different sub-sectors. The arrival of tourists generates employment opportunities for 11 million persons, from trekking and travel company operators to porters, taxi and rickshaw drivers, hotel and restaurant staff, crafts shop owners, crafters, tea house owners etc., either directly or indirectly

Alongside the economic impact, the social impact of the current pandemic and lockdown is concerning, with strains being felt at individual and household levels. As Nepal's constitution² also recognizes, certain groups continue to face political, economic and social discrimination, oppression, and marginalization. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, those with compounded care burdens, socially excluded groups, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, have less-developed or no coping strategies to manage shocks. There is fear of the adoption of negative coping strategies in response to the new risks and economic challenges, often compounding existing vulnerabilities. The disruption of critical services and programs could impact the retention of social gains around gender equality and child protection. It is essential to ensure Nepal does not lose ground previously won and that the most vulnerable are not left behind.

Nepal is a country with a wide number of different ethnic, indigenous, religious and language groups; a history of caste-based discrimination; vast geographic diversity from the world's highest mountain to tropical plains; and a vulnerability to natural disasters including earthquakes and floods. The new Constitution is only 5 years old, efforts to bring about its vision of the country as a secular, inclusive, federal democratic republic are still underway. The impact of COVID-19 measures must be analysed against this background, acknowledging that there are multiple, diverse groups with acute needs for survival, in different parts of the country. A range of interventions are required to meet them.

II. Solutions proposed

Please provide a summary of the proposal. [1,000 word limit]

The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 requires new solutions. Nevertheless, existing good practices, interventions and methods of working should be catalysed on, making necessary adaptations. The proposal will build on a range of scalable, tested interventions and existing programmes relevant to different target populations, while adjusting them to meet the needs arising from the new context, proposing some new methodologies and methods of working. The

¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=NP>

² The Constitution recognizes as a socially backward sub-group of marginalized the following: women, Dalit, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim, oppressed class, Pichhada class, minorities, the marginalized, farmers, labourers, youths, children, senior citizens, gender and sexual minorities, persons with disabilities, persons in pregnancy, incapacitated or helpless, backward region and indigent Khas Arya. 2015 Nepal Constitution, clause 18(3).

proposal in many cases also makes use of existing public sector systems for more rapid implementation and future scalability.

During implementation, the UN will document and learn from the innovative ideas and expand and scale-up ones that are found to be the most efficient in supporting persons made most vulnerable by the COVID-19 in Nepal.

The key features of the UN intervention are: relevance to the needs of the people most impacted by the crisis; yielding of rapid changes in the dire situation of the targeted beneficiaries; reducing to minimal possible transaction and managerial costs; and doing no harm, particularly not distorting social cohesion. Solutions have been identified based on the existing capacities of the intended target groups, which vary greatly. They also cover different regions depending on the identified target group.

The following outlines the range of solutions proposed:

1. To safeguard basic needs, livelihoods and financial security of mostly women informal sector workers, internal migrants and migrant workers returning from abroad, and women's cooperatives:
 - a. Provide emergency cash grants to migrants, internal and those returning from abroad and completing their quarantines, to support the basic needs of themselves and their families, such as food and transportation to get home safely.
 - b. Provide income support in the form of seed funds, cash grants and non-cash support (including agriculture tools and appropriate technology such as machines, equipment, materials), mostly self-employment opportunities, including home-based work (small scale primary subsistence agriculture, livestock, artisans) and for the start-up and expansion of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).
 - c. Contribute to seed funds provided by municipalities for job creation.
 - d. Provide brief orientations on financial literacy to promote savings and their effective utilisation for income generation.
 - e. Map out private sector actors and corporate groups who may be willing to hire or the beneficiaries, including internal migrants in the future.
2. To roll-out and extend cash for work and employment projects for vulnerable community members affected by COVID-19 measures, including migrants, women, Dalits, and workers in the tourism sector:
 - a. Mobilise unemployed porters and daily wage workers for short-term employment to clean parks, historical sites, trekking routes, and mountains and/or support small scale community infrastructure rehabilitation (irrigation ditches, culvert clean up, market site clean-up).
 - b. Immediately employ target groups on routine road maintenance works, as per existing road inventory database, on provincial roads, using employment intensive work methods.
 - Provide rapid start-up training for the workers on basic maintenance techniques, conditions of employment, first aid, COVID19 preventive measures, etc.
 - Purchase from local suppliers hand tools and personal protective equipment required for the maintenance works.
 - Facilitate the issuance of performance-based works contracts by the provinces to the Road Maintenance Groups.
 - Organise adequate supervision of works from provinces and competent supervision of the work sites.
 - Ensure decent work conditions, occupational safety and health³ (in a COVID-19 context), and wage payments for women and men

³ OSH for rural road works are regulated by the recent Occupational Safety And Health Guidelines published by Department of Local Infrastructure, see

workers⁴. Build in implementation methods that respect physical distancing and health and safety considerations at all stages from registration to implementation.

- Utilize electronic/digital salary payments services for workers⁵.
- Introduce basic bio-engineering approaches as a sustainable measure to preserve the environment along road sites (reducing soil erosion and protecting side slopes from landslides).
- Operate system of real time reporting through mobile devices with provincial engineers.
- Set up auxiliary livelihoods support offering workers various training courses based on local market opportunities as an income supplement and to prepare them for the post project period (i.e. vegetable or livestock farming, shop keeping, tailoring and other home industries).

2. To provide technical assistance to the planning, design and roll-out of targeted short-term vocational and skill trainings for vulnerable community members affected by COVID-19 measures, including migrants, women, and Dalits
 - a. Adopting COVID-19 risk mitigation protocols and measures, roll-out targeted short-term vocational and skills training through the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) – certified training institutes
 - i. Identify target groups from among the vulnerable populations noted in the above interventions including Road Maintenance Groups and design programmes through desk review and virtual consultations
 - ii. Select short-term programs such as agriculture training, vegetable farming, floriculture, poultry farming, livestock farming, fisheries, electrician, plumbing, furniture maker, mobile repair, computer technician, veterinary training, sweet and snack maker etc.
 - iii. Initiate virtual consultations and educational classes to populations with access to internet.
 - iv. Initiate literacy classes.
 - v. Provide technical monitoring and implement a complaint and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries.
 - vi. Prepare on-the-job trainings, employment placement plans and support school enrolment for those pursuing formal education.
 - vii. Facilitate links between trainees and financial institutions for possible financial support.
 - b. Complement with emergency food, medical and logistics support.
3. To implement complementary advocacy and awareness-raising measures
 - a. Promote the adoption of ‘same wage for same work’ in all projects.
 - b. Promote the adoption of an intermediate universal basic income during the lockdown for the most vulnerable.
 - c. Promote the provision by employers of full/half of the salary of the vulnerable migrants whose jobs have been impacted by COVID-19.
 - d. Plan and implement information and awareness-raising campaigns on available social support and programme interventions reaching out to remote communities and those with little access to information.
 - e. Plan and implement a COVID-19 awareness-raising campaigns particularly among proposal beneficiaries and among communities receiving

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/asist/docs/F1632301305/Occupational%20Safety.pdf>

⁴ Refer to the recent COVID19 guidelines prepared for safety of workers on employment-intensive construction sites:

https://www.ilo.org/employment/units/emp-invest/employment-intensive-investment/WCMS_741669/lang--en/index.htm

⁵ The ILO has recently facilitated such arrangements with several banks in Nepal. Depending on the location of the works, banking services will be initiated with the nearest banks of mobile banking services. This arrangement has proved to be a safe, reliable and transparent method of paying wages in public works schemes.

large numbers of migrants, adopting a prevention approach, fostering anti-discrimination and alleviating doubts as to the origin and suspected carriers of the virus.

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

Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. [1,500 word limit]

The underlying economic and social vulnerabilities of Nepal are further compounded by the COVID-19 measures. The most vulnerable have weak or no coping strategies. They have lost the means to cover essential daily expenses including food. The impact of COVID is widespread across all locations; however, the groups which have been historically marginalised and poor such as Dalits⁶, Tharus have been suffering the most. Due to limited access to information and limited networks, they may also be at a disadvantage in accessing services or support that is being made available by the government. The situation of people with pre-existing vulnerabilities may be at heightened risk of further exclusion, abuse, violence and exploitation. Different vulnerabilities are clustered in different regions of the country, depending on the population composition.

Those made most vulnerable by the COVID-19 measures, who are being targeted by this proposal, work in sectors that make a significant contribution to Nepal's GDP. This includes migrants, internal and those returning from abroad, and workers in the informal and tourism sectors who have lost their livelihoods and employment. Providing support to meet economic needs will also assist in meeting social needs.

The following economic impacts of the measures taken to combat the COVID-19 virus are addressed:

- Many sectors of the economy where the majority of workers are unskilled or low-skilled have essentially been ground to a halt, including micro and small enterprises such as small retail shops, craft shops, tea rooms, tailors and beauty salons (which represent 40-60% of GDP); the agriculture sector, including small agribusiness (27% of GDP); manufacturing/industry (15% of GDP); construction (10% of GDP); and tourism (8% of GDP).
- The informal sector accounts for about 62% of Nepal's workforce⁷. Almost 67% of working females are in informal sector and are not covered by government social protection measures. Most of the jobs in the informal sector cannot currently be carried out. There is reduced access to inputs and raw materials as well as difficulties to market the products.
- The pandemic has stopped the entire tourism sector. The affected informal sector workers whose livelihoods rely on tourism value chains, including small tourism operators and porters are in search of survival strategies. It is highly unlikely that the tourism sector will be revived in the next 6 to 9 months.
- During the economic slowdown predicted to continue for several months, vulnerable populations who were part of the informal value chains will have to be reskilled and/or deployed in other sectors so that their livelihoods are secured.
- The loss of income from remittances will impact more than half of the households in Nepal, and the foreign currency reserves. Remittances are equivalent to over 25% of GDP. The unplanned return of Nepali migrant workers who lost their jobs and their subsequent loss of income will put many families under huge debt traps due to loans they contracted to migrate abroad. Even after lockdown measures are lifted, a global economic slowdown may reduce

⁶ With roughly 13% of the total population, their poverty level is almost double of the national average. Many are landless and are working as wage labour mostly in informal sectors including agriculture. Dalits are spread across countries, but they are concentrated in province 2 with almost 20% of the total province population. Dalits in province 2 mostly work as agriculture labour. Majority of them go to India mostly to Punjab and Hariyana during the plantation and harvesting seasons to work as agriculture labour.

⁷ NLFS 2017/18

opportunities for migration for employment. Though the majority of migrant workers are men, there are many women who migrate for domestic care work both abroad and within Nepal.

The economic consequences are having the following social impacts, with historical and cultural roots, which are guiding the choice of target beneficiaries:

- There is some evidence that the virus is increasing caste-based discrimination and social exclusion, particularly where a certain group is believed to be carrying the virus. Social distancing is being used to justify the traditional practice of caste-based discrimination. This is both concerning with respect to the potential compounding of traditional institutional barriers such as unequal representation, traditional-biases and discriminatory practices against certain groups in the distribution of services and social support, but also with regards to potential community unrest brought on through unjustified blame and suspicion.
- Returnee migrant workers pushed out of destination countries but stuck due to border closures (especially in Nepal-India border points) for example are vulnerable as they may be perceived as vectors of the virus and face anger / discrimination. This will be the case also for the internal migrants walking their way back to home communities. There have been media reports that some houses were marked to identify returnee households.
- There is evidence that municipal governments are prioritizing legal local residents in relief distribution, leaving out informal workers, who are largely internal migrants. The discrimination may especially be felt by women, who make up a large portion of undocumented migrant workers in Nepal.
- For some families, particularly female headed households (which make up over 30% of households in Nepal), having to bear the weight of other unemployed family members, including men who lost jobs overseas, will compound existing burdens of care, as they often already have to care for young children, disabled or chronically ill, or elderly persons.
- There is concern about the impact of the stressors of COVID-19 related prevention measures on domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence, with little access to usual reporting networks and protective services. Harmful practices such as child marriage or child labour may be increasingly adopted as negative economic coping strategies. Access to education, which contributes to delaying the age of marriage, is currently denied. More than 1/3 of young women aged 20-24 report being married by the age of 18, and 1/10 by the age of 15. The use of witchcraft accusations against women to make sense of life events, and extreme forms of the *chaupadhhi* menstrual confinement, compounded by disruptions in access to menstrual hygiene products, may also be seen. Some in precarious positions may be driven to sex work as a desperate coping measure. Human trafficking rates in Nepal are already alarming, with an estimated 5-10,000 women trafficked annually to India alone, and may rise as a result of economic pressures families are facing.
- The lack of access to daily wages, together with lack of access to school meals, will severely aggravate food insecurity and nutrition levels in Nepal. Women already tended to be the last in their families to eat pre-COVID, while 44 per cent of adolescent girls, 46 per cent of pregnant women and 41 per cent of women of reproductive age suffer from anaemia⁸
- Poor households will face increased difficulties in supporting vulnerable family members including young children, elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Vulnerability will also be evident in the ability to access services, which is reliant on ability to access information, made increasingly difficult during the lockdown. For example, in one province, over 30% of women had no weekly access to any media.
- For conflict analysis purposes in a country whose new historic Constitution was only adopted five years ago and is yet to be fully implemented, there is a need to ensure that complaints and feedback can be registered, heard and addressed in a timely manner.

⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/nepal/nutrition>

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

Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a [human rights-based approach](#)⁹ and how is it based on the principle of “build back better”. [1,500 word limit]

The Theory of Change is that cash grants, seed funds, non-cash grants and temporary employment opportunities that can be extended will provide immediate livelihoods support to households made especially vulnerable by COVID-19 measures and prevent them from falling further into poverty. The immediate support seeks to ensure that individuals have access to food, frustrations and fears are alleviated, and the adoption of negative coping strategies is reduced. Sustainable livelihood interventions that will be promoted will lay a foundation for sustainable economic development, building back better, out of the COVID-19 induced crisis. Further, it will demonstrate relief interventions that can be deployed in the future. A key assumption behind this theory of change is the availability of good enough data to target appropriately (since most of those in need are part of the informal economy). For this purpose, the UN agencies are building on existing partnerships / networks and modalities of identifying vulnerable populations.

Employment intensive investment approaches make an optimum and flexible use of local labour and local available materials, skills and capacities. Small-scale contractors, communities and the local people are involved in the implementation and this ensures that the majority of the investments remain in the locality, thereby contributing more to local economic development than would be achieved with alternative approaches. Experience has shown that up to 70% of investments remain and circulate in the local economy which creates an additional multiplier effect stimulating local economic development.

The proposal complements and addresses gaps in the Government of Nepal’s recovery programme. First, the programme complements the government’s strategy to provide employment to vulnerable groups through the programmes such as cash for work and employment in road network expansion. Second, it targets traditionally vulnerable groups whose vulnerabilities have been further compounded by COVID-19 measures. It builds on tested project interventions but modifying the targeting and implementation methods to the COVID-19 circumstances and its foreseen consequences. Implementing complementary initiatives for information and awareness-raising are a health necessity, but also undertaken in response to the prevalence of rumors concerning COVID-19. The range of activities will allow for the identification of successful interventions which can be extended and/or scaled up through additional fundraising efforts of the UNCT.

Engaging those whose traditional vulnerabilities have been aggravated by COVID-19 measures will decrease the risk that they will be left further behind, with a focus on those economic sectors contributing most to Nepal’s GDP.

Internal migrants and those returning from overseas have been identified as being at risk of exclusion from existing programmes, with severe consequences on them and their families. Targeted women migrants, with small children, are living in the slums along the Bagmati river of the Kathmandu Valley struggling for survival, outside the reach of the government’s social service programmes. In order to adopt a human rights-based and leave no one behind approach, identifying and counselling returnee migrants in quarantine facilities is important to address the stigma being faced by them, and to ensure that their emergency

⁹ Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)

needs for their return back home are being met. Migrants who have returned home and need support to meet the essential daily expenditures of themselves and their families while they reintegrate, and informal workers, who need immediate livelihoods support need focused interventions to prevent the adoption of negative coping mechanisms and falling further behind.

Building on good practices and modifying existing projects facilitates the rolling out of the interventions more rapidly. For example, the rural road maintenance program is positioned to quickly expand program coverage areas because additional areas of work are already identified by government and technical support systems area already in place. Roughly half of the Infrastructure Development Offices in Nepal have carried out road maintenance in the near past using approaches based on community involvement and employment-intensive work methods. The Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) also has a standard course available for further roll-out, with the provision of skill tests and the issuance of certificates for successful trainees. That training will include facilitation for job placement and business establishment with market linkages and support to enable greater financial inclusion. Market and financial linkages will be essential components of the UNESCO inputs. The intervention will be made inclusive through an allocation of a fair share to women, and/or vulnerable individuals/ethnic groups. There will be at least 33 % women participants in the training.

The training will help develop/ enhance skills leading to engaging in employment or starting their own business. Employment and income will be the intervention outcomes and will be the focus from the beginning. Both the technical and results monitoring will be conducted with a gender and socially inclusive - sensitive perspective, using TVET specialists. The income gained will help the trainees ensure decent livelihoods and build confidence for the future. These are building blocks for reintegration into longer-term employment.

Road maintenance projects offer quality employment – decent wages, safety, working times, and health insurance - to segments of the population who have thus far been without them. The program has a track record of employing a high proportion of women (70%) in an area of work traditionally dominated by men. Providing specific training to young women to become bare-foot engineers and providing opportunities for them to practice their learned skills as a supervisor of the infrastructure work help change traditional mindsets. The programme promotes principles such as decent work conditions, occupational safety and health¹⁰ (in a COVID-19 context, using COVID-19 guidelines for safety of workers on employment-intensive construction sites¹¹). The principle of equal pay for work of equal value is adhered to through the performance-based payment system. Electronic salary payments ensure full receipt of funds by workers and introduces them to basic financial literacy. The intervention supports the access of women to financial services, assisting them in the opening of individual bank accounts and linking them to cooperatives and local banks for further savings and credit services. All such efforts aim to build back better and increase resilience.

Road maintenance focuses on infrastructure that has been identified in the longer term as essential to attain SDGs. The program also introduces basic bio-engineering approaches to local community to preserve the environment along road sites. In addition, the technical assistance to the local-governments in development of engineering/technical standards and guidelines for risk-resilient infrastructure, and supervision, monitoring and reporting system at the local government level will support efforts to build back better.

¹⁰ OSH for rural road works are regulated by the recent Occupational Safety And Health Guidelines published by Department of Local Infrastructure, see <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/asist/docs/F1632301305/Occupational%20Safety.pdf>

¹¹ https://www.ilo.org/employment/units/emp-invest/employment-intensive-investment/WCMS_741669/lang--en/index.htm

Similarly, by analysing data available with the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), the Ministry of Tourism, UNDP and various associations, 600km of trekking trails have already been identified as being in need of cleaning, embellishment and maintenance. These include trails in the Annapurna, Everest, Langtang and Manaslu Regions. The work, including waste management, signage, drainage, landslide clearing, and other improvement work, will respect environmentally friendly approaches and support the conservation of biodiversity and reduce the degradation of natural habitat. The final aim is to promote the development of sustainable tourism in the long-term. Priority engagement in the initiatives will be given to women porters and guides who have lost their jobs.

The contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to employment generation, poverty alleviation and the overall advancement of the private sector is very significant. In Nepal, MSMEs also play an important role in mobilizing and using local resources, and raising the income of the rural populace, with a large share of profits remaining in the area of operation. Engaging persons in MSMEs, focusing on women, will help to break away with the established social norms and stereotypes that normally impact on Nepali women's access to certain types of employment, livelihood opportunities, and/or technology in an effort to build back better. Participants will benefit from developing their self-confidence and learning enhanced risk bearing, while developing their ideas and business niches. Coaching will be done by a dedicated facilitator and participants will pair up with the existing micro enterprise network. The approach will build on the experiences over the last 20 years of the Micro Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP) in creating local employment opportunities and poverty alleviation through entrepreneurship development, including in the aftermath of crisis and natural disasters. The proposed project replicates the methodology of rapid response initiatives for providing quick support for livelihood recovery and stabilization.

Participants will be provided with technical skills- the vocational training on the selected enterprise/business which will enable the entrepreneurs to start their businesses. The enterprises requiring short duration technical skills training (up to 15 days) will be given priority. This modality will allow quick action, delivery and results within a short period of time. The target beneficiaries will receive capital for appropriate technology and technical skills training to run the enterprises/businesses. The target beneficiaries will be able to start their enterprise/business within a month and half. Primary subsistence agriculture, rural enterprises and self-employment is expected to make communities more resilient in the future, as self-employment will provide long-term social protection and increased household resilience to shocks through sustainable income sources. It is foreseen that some of these businesses can be run from home, even during lockdown. Innovative means to adapt order-generation, delivery and payment methods to COVID-19 will be encouraged during the development of business plans.

The identification of vulnerable populations for the programmes, with specific efforts undertaken to ensure that for example those with compounded care burdens have the possibility to participate, are required for a do no harm approach. Some conflict sensitive participatory and COVID-19 preventive measures that will be adopted include: using different media in appropriate languages; technology and tools (e.g. complaints and feedback mechanisms) to inform people about changes/adjustments to programmes, receive their feedback, and reduce fear and misinformation while minimizing group gatherings and face-to-face contact; and coordination fora and trusted community groups to coordinate the dissemination of messaging, management of misinformation, and response to feedback.

While the current project addresses challenges in the short term, it will also provide guidance to future longer-term support measures. Projects identified for support will remain relevant and timely even in the long-term and can be scaled up. For example, routine road maintenance is a continuous task which is required across the road network of Nepal. Furthermore, the proposed conditions of employment and mode of implementation can be replicated for other

public infrastructure works. As such, this immediate response can act as a first step in establishing a larger long-term employment-intensive public works programme.

V. Documentation

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

The UNCT has completed a [COVID19 Nepal: Preparedness and Response Plan](#).

Agencies have recorded and shared feedback from various stakeholder tele-consultations, identifying vulnerable populations and their situations. Several surveys and assessments are currently ongoing.

WFP has completed a Livelihood exposure note summarizing the foreseen economic implications of the COVID-19.

UNESCO has prepared a situation analysis, including analysis of the possible short- and long-term impacts of COVID-19 on education in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST), Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD) and Local Education Development Partners Group (LEDPG). The Education Cluster Contingency Plan, developed under the leadership of MOEST, has a plan to prevent the spread of COVID-19 from educational institutions into local communities by providing safe learning environments, appropriate prevention measures in schools (including community, institutional and religious schools) and awareness activities in Early Childhood Education and Development Centers.

The UNDP commissioned a COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN NEPAL - Rapid Assessment: Socio-economic Impact on Vulnerable Groups. The inception report¹² has already been completed and has provided information relevant for the preparation of this proposal. The final report is expected at the end of April 2020. The study looks into the impact of three sectors, informal economy, remittances and tourism.

The 2019 inaugural [Migration Profile](#) for Nepal presents the most recent census of Nepal on population and housing, which showed that almost 50 per cent of the country's households had a member who was either working overseas or has returned. It provides a comprehensive picture and analysis of the migration situation in Nepal, compiling the available migration data across several entities of the Government.

In addition, the Report on the [Nepal Labour Force Survey](#) 2017/2018 is a source of background data and information on employment and labour market indicators, providing a reference when designing livelihoods and employment interventions. Similarly, the [National Economic Census](#) of 2018 provides valuable economic, industry and business background information.

¹² The inception report was submitted to UNDP by the Institute for Integrated Development Studies in the beginning of April. The inception report takes a look at the macroeconomic outlook, economic sectors most affected (foreign employment and remittances, trade, travel and tourism, informal sectors, and challenges posed by the open border with Nepal).

VI. Target population

Describe and estimate the direct users of the solution and potential impact on beneficiaries. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens). [1,500 word limit]

Based on contribution to Nepal's GDP, the interventions will seek to benefit migrants, both internal migrants and those returning from abroad; informal sector workers; and workers of the tourism sector, who have lost their means of income generation. The focus will be on women, on the basis of socio-economic status and vulnerability to shocks.

Target groups for income and livelihood support

Migrants, including internal migrants and those returning from abroad, are currently in an extremely vulnerable position due to the COVID-19 measures, having lost their incomes, trying to find a way home, falling outside the government's programmes, and suffering from stigma. The identification of migrants as a target population also recognises the additional burdens of potential debt and the impacts on the extended family of losing remittances.

Target beneficiaries for immediate cash grants will be selected based on the screening conducted at the quarantine facilities, coordination at the local level and with National Network on Safer Migration (NNSM)¹³. About 200 vulnerable migrants who have completed 14 days of quarantine period and are in need of emergency cash support to reach home and to support their family will be selected.

Immediate income generation support will be provided to about 360 returnee migrants who do not have savings to support their families. Priority in targeting migrants will be towards women migrants with small children and migrants returning from India who have been stranded. For returnee migrants in Province 1 and Province 2, data is available through municipalities. Data at ward level includes relative poverty to facilitate targeting based on vulnerability.

Targeting for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) support will be done using existing projects associations, cooperatives, and networks, including in close consultation with the local existing micro-entrepreneurship network. In addition to the data from the Ministry of Industries, municipalities and wards, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social security has produced a Labour survey (2019) that will be used to refine the targeting. Target beneficiaries will be drawn from the following groups:

- Based on vulnerability and discrimination, women and other marginalized, socially excluded and disadvantages group working in the informal sector (mainly women from the indigenous Tharu community, Dalits, ethnic minorities, Muslim).
- For geographic targeting, the program will be implemented in 4 municipalities of Sudurpaschim and Karnali province as follows:
Sudurpaschim Province 7: Dhangadhi Sub Metropolitan and Bhim Datta Municipality of Kailali and Kanchanpur district respectively;
Karnali Province 6: Birendranagar Municipality and Narayan Municipality of Surkhet and Dailekh district respectively.
These provinces are far from the economic capital of the country, have limited access to basic goods and services even in normal circumstances.

Target groups for employment and skills enhancement initiatives

¹³ Network of NGOs working on migration issues

The tourist guides and porters affected have been identified by geographic region, i.e. Province 1, 2 and Gandaki.

To identify participants for the road works already developed vulnerability assessment methods together with relevant COVID-19 impact considerations will be used to screen job seekers in order to reach out to most vulnerable segments of the community, including women and Dalits. Targeting will be done in collaboration with Infrastructure Development Offices. The existing Road Maintenance Group (RMG) guideline includes: 1) a target and quota for women's participation (ideally 100% of the selected maintenance workers should be women, but they should in no case make up less than 33% of the total workers); and 2) a performance/ output-based payment system, meaning women and men with family responsibilities are able to adjust their work schedules according to their needs. This is important from a human rights based approach.

Based on vulnerability factors, persons with previous vulnerabilities that have been further compounded by COVID-19 measures, such as women working in the informal sector, who are at risk of falling further behind, will be targeted in the skills strengthening interventions and for participation in the CTEVT trainings.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

List what Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point. [1,500 word limit]

The Recipient UN Organisations, [ILO](#), [IOM](#), [UNDP](#) and [UNESCO](#), are building on existing programmes, modifying and repurposing them to the COVID-19 circumstances. As Nepal is a country prone to natural disasters, recovery activities have been implemented before generating experiences that can now be applied.

The UN has sub-offices, field-based staff, and seconded the technical experts/staff in Provincial Governments that will be working to implement the activities at the local level. All activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with government at the central and local levels. Ministries of education, labour and employment, industry, tourism, and agriculture will all be (tele)consulted on all stages of implementation. At the federal level, the UN agencies will work for example with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MoLESS) for policy level decision-making and project design, and at local government coordination will be with Employment Service Centers (ESCs).

The ILO has been working in Nepal since the late 1980s. ILO has been providing technical support to rural infrastructure works and has an agreement with the Government of Nepal for the implementation and monitoring of maintenance components of the “Strengthening the National Rural Transport Program” (2014-2019). With technical support from the ILO, a total of 355 roads were placed under routine maintenance in 37 districts. As of now, for example, 5,394 km of district core road network roads and 16,674.69 metres of river crossing structures have received routine maintenance. Similarly, 4,426.70 metres of crossing structures were maintained as part of the periodic maintenance work. The routine maintenance works generated 3.4 million paid days of decent work. ILO has also supported the development of a system of real-time monitoring and data collection on the condition of the roads. The system allows for monitoring and reporting of maintenance challenges by provincial engineers with mobile devices. The same system can be used for monitoring the work challenges under the proposed projects.

The existing ILO Koica programme includes trained counsellors who, as programme staff, can support mentoring and capacity-building. Similarly, qualified engineers from ILO, other UN agencies and their implementing partner NGOs are available to support provincial teams to design and set-up selected road maintenance and bioengineering projects. Road maintenance works are planned and implemented with selected Infrastructure Development Offices (IDOs) of the provincial administrations. Private banks will be used for payment of wages to private banks of each of the workers. The ILO has recently facilitated such arrangements with several banks in Nepal. Depending on the location of the works, banking services will be initiated with the nearest banks of mobile banking services. This arrangement has proved to be a safe, reliable and transparent method of paying wages in public works schemes.

IOM will work with partner NGOs in identifying and supporting the target beneficiaries with cash grants. Income generation support will be managed in coordination with municipalities. The outcomes of the project will also inform IOM's migrant reintegration programme. Nepal is a country of origin, transit and destination of migration. Since 2007, IOM has been contributing to the government of Nepal's efforts to manage migration more effectively through a wide range of programmes such as Refugee Resettlement, Migration and Health, Emergency Response; Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience; Migrant Assistance & Protection; and Migration & Development.

UNDP can lean on the existing Technical Assistance for Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MEDPA –TA) - project team resources to accelerate targeting and delivery of activities on the ground. UNDP will make use of entrepreneurs' associations, the Micro Entrepreneurs Group Association (MEGA) at the local government level, the entrepreneurs' federation network at the district level, the District Micro Entrepreneurs Group Associations (DMEGA), and production-oriented Cooperatives for seed grant interventions. The MEDPA-TA team will provide orientations on quick job creation through entrepreneurship development to grass root level Enterprise Development Facilitators (EDF) and stakeholders. Local Governments will be partners.

Over the last 20 years, the Micro Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP) has accumulated extensive experience in creating local employment opportunities and poverty alleviation through entrepreneurship development, including in the aftermath of crises and natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes as well as armed conflict. UNDP has to date established a network of 165,000 micro-entrepreneurs.

For projects with workers in the tourism sector, UNDP will use the existing partnership with the Nepal Tourism Board and its associations.

The partnership between UN agencies and the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)-certified training institutes and trainers is an established, long-standing one. CTEVT is part of the network of UNESCO UNIVOC which supports member states in their efforts to strengthen and upgrade their technical education and vocational training, and to promote increased opportunities for productive work, sustainable livelihood, personal empowerment and socio-economic development, especially for youth, women and the disadvantaged. UNESCO will work with CTEVT for training resources, curricula and teacher training, as well as the Sanothimi Technical School, local governments, Community Learning Centers (CLCs) and other skills imparting NGOs for technical and vocational skill development. UNESCO will also benefit from its long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Stine Heiselberg Email: stine.heiselberg@one.un.org Position: Head of RCO Other Email: Telephone: +977 1 552 3200, Ext. 1503 Skype:
Description	<p><i>[400 characters limit]</i></p> <p>The country-wide lockdown, global economic disruptions and resulting impact on global value chains, plus restrictions in global travel and trade are already severely impacting Nepal's economy and people's livelihoods. Those most impacted persons include migrants, both internal and returning from abroad; informal sector workers; and workers in the tourism industry. These sectors are large contributors to Nepal's GDP.</p> <p>The loss of income is felt at individual and household levels, raising concerns about the means to meet essential daily expenditure including food.</p> <p>UN agencies have formulated a joint proposal with complementary activities to meet the emergency needs, and to provide immediate livelihood support and reintegration into employment. These aim to also alleviate potential social consequences of a desperate economic situation, including suicide and other negative coping methods such as child labour or child marriage. Focusing on persons who have the least means of managing external shocks also aims to prevent the loss of development gains among the most vulnerable persons in Nepal.</p> <p>Complementary advocacy, awareness-raising and information sharing activities and campaigns are necessary in the COVID-19 context and methods to support Building back better.</p> <p>Building on current initiatives facilitates rapid implementation, while applying a range of activities relevant for different targets groups, with the intention of gathering lessons learned to enable the roll-out of most successful initiatives through further resources to be raised by the UNCT.</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 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: Districts in Provinces 1, 2, 6, 7 ; Gandaki; Kathmandu Valley Country: Nepal</p>																																											
Recipient UN Organizations	<p>Richard Howard, Director, ILO, howardr@ilo.org Lorena Lando, Chief of Mission, IOM, llando@iom.int Ayshanie Medagangoda-Labé, Resident Representative, UNDP, ayshanie.labe@undp.org Christian Manhart, Representative, UNESCO, C.Manhart@unesco.org</p>																																											
Implementing Partners	<p>Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MoLESS); Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies Municipalities; Infrastructure Development Offices (IDOs); Employment Service Centers (ESCs) The Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)-certified training institutes and trainers Sanothimi Technical School, Community Learning Centers Partner NGOs</p>																																											
Programme and Project Cost	<table border="1" data-bbox="539 911 1615 1374"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="539 911 808 951">Budget</th> <th data-bbox="808 911 981 951">Agency</th> <th data-bbox="981 911 1137 951">Amount</th> <th data-bbox="1137 911 1615 951">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 959 808 999">Budget Requested</td> <td data-bbox="808 959 981 999">ILO</td> <td data-bbox="981 959 1137 999">\$296,060</td> <td data-bbox="1137 959 1615 999"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 999 808 1038"></td> <td data-bbox="808 999 981 1038">IOM</td> <td data-bbox="981 999 1137 1038">\$250,000</td> <td data-bbox="1137 999 1615 1038"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1038 808 1078"></td> <td data-bbox="808 1038 981 1078">UNDP</td> <td data-bbox="981 1038 1137 1078">\$345,870</td> <td data-bbox="1137 1038 1615 1078"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1078 808 1118"></td> <td data-bbox="808 1078 981 1118">UNESCO</td> <td data-bbox="981 1078 1137 1118">\$108,070</td> <td data-bbox="1137 1078 1615 1118"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1118 808 1158">In-kind Contributions</td> <td data-bbox="808 1118 981 1158">ILO</td> <td data-bbox="981 1118 1137 1158">\$21,500</td> <td data-bbox="1137 1118 1615 1158"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1158 808 1198"></td> <td data-bbox="808 1158 981 1198">IOM</td> <td data-bbox="981 1158 1137 1198">\$0</td> <td data-bbox="1137 1158 1615 1198"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1198 808 1238"></td> <td data-bbox="808 1198 981 1238">UNDP</td> <td data-bbox="981 1198 1137 1238">\$0</td> <td data-bbox="1137 1198 1615 1238"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1238 808 1278"></td> <td data-bbox="808 1238 981 1278">UNESCO</td> <td data-bbox="981 1238 1137 1278">\$10,000</td> <td data-bbox="1137 1238 1615 1278"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1278 808 1318">Total</td> <td data-bbox="808 1278 981 1318"></td> <td data-bbox="981 1278 1137 1318">\$ 1,031,500</td> <td data-bbox="1137 1278 1615 1318"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments	Budget Requested	ILO	\$296,060			IOM	\$250,000			UNDP	\$345,870			UNESCO	\$108,070		In-kind Contributions	ILO	\$21,500			IOM	\$0			UNDP	\$0			UNESCO	\$10,000		Total		\$ 1,031,500	
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Programme Duration	Start Date: 21 May 2020
	Duration (In months): 7 months
	End Date: 31 December 2020

Results Framework

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

Window 1: Proposal Outcome					Outcome Total Budget USD
	1.1 Please develop a relevant outcome for the proposal				USD
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1a Add outcome indicator (it may be a relevant SDG indicator)				
	1.1b Add outcome indicator (it may be a relevant SDG indicator)				
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 Add New Output				
	1.2.1 Add New Output				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a Add New Output Indicator				

	1.2.1a Add New Output Indicator				
Window 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	2.1 Socio-economic impact mitigated and livelihoods safeguarded for Nepalis made most vulnerable by COVID-19 measures Please develop a relevant outcome for the proposal				USD 1,000,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	2.1a Number of households of which at least 33% are female headed households whose financial capital is not depleted by more than 30% (disaggregated by number of female / male headed households)	0	At least 80%	Project reports	UNDP, IOM
	2.2a (8.5.1., 8.5.2) Number of persons, of which at least 33% women, who are employed and have earned at least the national minimum wage for 3 work months by sex, age and ethnic group	TBD	530 500 Nrs. 13450	Project reports Project reports	ILO UNDP UNESCO
	2.3 Employment rate after 2 months of completing CTEVT training, disaggregated by gender, vulnerability and ethnicity		At least 50%	Project reports	UNESCO
Proposal Outputs	2.1.1 Informal workers and returnee migrants including women have more sustainable income sources				
	2.2.1 Informal workers including women have new skills				
Proposal Output Indicators	2.1.1a 1. Number of enterprises/ businesses created at local level (disaggregated by type of MSME ownership-male/female), of which at least 33% are run by women	0	1,000		UNDP, IOM
	2. Number of people (by age, sex, ethnicity) who participated in activities implemented to boost employment and income, with at least 33% women	0	1,400	Project reports	ILO, UNDP, IOM

	2.2.1a Number of persons, including at least 33% women, who completed a CTEVT certificate (disaggregated by sex and other vulnerability factors)		At least 200	Project report	UNESCO
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SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

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

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
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	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with		

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	disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	
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	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	

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 Historical background of unequal representation, traditional-biases, discriminatory practices, etc., in a situation where the need for support is compounded but interventions are limited to a small number of beneficiaries may create	<i>Political (strategic)</i>	1	3	2	Continued conflict analysis throughout project implementation. Community feedback and monitoring measures through established networks, UN staff on the ground. Emphasis on communications measures as part of every intervention. Interaction workshops with municipalities and stakeholders and development of transparent selection criteria.	The ultimate risk is for the communities and government, but also for the operations of any development partner and their reputation.	

societal conflict.							
Risk 2 Despite efforts, COVID-19 infections rise including in project areas, impacting both ability to run activities and willingness of participants to take part.	<i>Operational</i>	3	3	5	Close monitoring of the situation including with the Health cluster. Strict adherence to COVID-19 guidelines that have been prepared for various sectors.	RUNOs and implementing partners. Beneficiaries.	
Risk 3 The COVID-19 crisis is compounded by another humanitarian emergency such as monsoon flooding or significant outbreaks of seasonal influenza	<i>Organisational</i>	3	3	5	Keeping all humanitarian preparedness work on track, keeping working groups operational and preparedness plans on other issues up-to-date as well. Rapid testing and response to any cases with COVID/influenza-like symptoms. Enhanced real-time surveillance for efficient case detection, rapid investigation of cases detected to determine required follow-up in each case (influenza vs COVID).	All those working on the ground.	

Budget by UNDG Categories

*Up to Four Agencies

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	Agency 1 ILO	Agency 2 IOM	Agency 3 UNDP	Agency 4 UNESCO	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020	UNDP to cover staff costs from other funds	22,400	32,000		13,000	67,400
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020			2,000	40,000	10,000	52,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020	Includes ILO PPE, supplies and materials to workers (70 % of total cost, 30 % by ILO)	50,000	2,000	5,000		57,000
4. Contractual services	2020	For ILO includes workers' (40000 person days @ NPR 600) wage and insurance (\$195,122+\$9172)	204,292	195,000	20,000	70,000	489,292
5. Travel	2020			2,645	5,000	5,000	12,645
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020			0	250,000		250,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020			0	3,243	3,000	6,243
Sub Total Programme Costs			276,692	233,645	323,243	101,000	934,580
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			19,368	16,355	22,627	7,070	65,420
Total			296,060	250,000	345,870	108,070	1,000,000

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

Signatures

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

Resident Coordinator	Signature:
Name: Valerie Julliand, Resident Coordinator	Date:
Recipient UN Organization: UNDP	Signature:
Name and title: Ayshanie Medagangoda-Labé, Resident Representative	Date:
Participating UN entity: IOM	Signature:
Name and title: Lorena Lando, Chief of Mission	Date:
Participating UN entity: ILO	Signature:
Name and title: Richard Howard, Director	Date:
Participating UN entity: UNESCO	Signature:
Name and title: Christian Manhart, Representative	Date:

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 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

