



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

### **Solomon Islands**

#### **Proposal Title: Supporting Solomon Islands marketplaces to respond to twin crises of COVID 19 and Tropical Cyclone Harold**

**Amount: \$300,000**

#### **I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19**

##### **Solomon Islands**

The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic health crisis is a significant socioeconomic shock for Solomon Islands, compounded by TC Harold which hit the country on 6 April. While early assessments are still underway, there are reports of significant damage. A preliminary assessment by Solomon Islands National Emergency Operation Centers (NEOC) estimates more than 50,000 people are affected, with more than 60 percent of the Guadalcanal province severely affected by TC Harold, the area that supplies food for the capital, Honiara.

Since its emergence in Asia in late 2019, the virus has infected more than 2 million people globally, with more than 120,000 people dying. While its spread across the Pacific is still somewhat contained, with no reported cases in Solomon Islands, the fear is that if this escalates it will be catastrophic due to the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) coupled with limited health resources. Public restrictions, combined with contractions in remittance and trade flows, and loss of livelihoods, income and gainful employment by citizens and SMEs are set to hit the Solomon Islands economy very hard. The on-going COVID19 crisis has had a strong negative impact on the local economy. Women market vendors, SMEs, as well as vulnerable groups of populations (elderly, youth, women, people with disabilities) have acutely felt the impact of COVID-19 due to contraction in customers, supply chain complications, loss of livelihoods, disruptions of food supplies, increasing expenses, and other factors. The disruptions and possible lock-downs, represents a significant risk for food security in Solomon Islands where markets are the cornerstone of food security and also pose risk to social cohesion and stability. As noted in UN SDG framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19, it is critical to ensure that “rural workers in informal and formal markets, and other people living in remote rural areas as well as urban informal sector and self-employed who depend on market for food” are supported to keep their livelihoods, and continue their critical work towards national food security and economic development. Women market vendors in the Pacific are predominantly women (70-90%), and are often the sole income earner, or a significant contributor to a family’s income. Solomon Islands will face enormous pressure in ensuring that food supplies continue to reach towns and urban areas, with the economic impact of COVID 19 placing enormous strain on family incomes. It is critical therefore to keep markets open and food production secured during the COVID 19 period and beyond.

The COVID-19 pandemic has propelled rapid adoption of social distancing as a protective measure, with some countries co-opting lockdowns to further limit close contact of people and suppression of crowds. The Solomon Islands Government recently tested a two days lockdown and curfew, forcing citizens to stay home and limit all movements of people except for those engaged in essential services.

The curfew experience exacerbated the need for Solomon Islands to adopt and adapt to the digital transformation era for key sectors such as agriculture, health, education, and for day-to-day livelihoods, business operations and food security inclusive. It is therefore paramount that for periods during and after COVID-19, UNCDF and UNDP supports the establishment of an inclusive digital marketplace, accompanied with supportive distribution models that maintain food supply value chains. This will target women market vendors and SME operations, businesses categorised as essential to continue operations in the event of a partial or total lockdown in Honiara.

Just one-fifth of Solomon Islands - an estimated 50,000 people out of a working population of 250,000 – are employed in Solomon Islands' formal economy. The rest of the population are engaged in subsistence agriculture with periodic cash incomes. Approximately 7,500 young people leave school to enter the workforce each year, yet only one in every six-school leaver will find paid employment. Women, in particular, are faced with significant obstacles in entering the formal workforce, and each year a growing number of people make their way from rural communities to urban and peri-urban centers, such as the Honiara in search of a job, with rural-urban migration growing at a steady pace over the past 10 years.

The 2013 Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) states unemployment rate of 0.7%. The rate of unemployment in 2009 was shown to be only 2.3% but this was not comparable to the rate of 11.1% shown by the 1999 Census. These statistics do not represent what we see on the ground. The planned labour market update that will form the pre-crisis baseline will provide a very good indicator.

Cash-income is the main income type accounting for 63% of total household income at the national level and by area (80% in urban; 53% in rural). The estimated income value of home production comes next, accounting for 19% of total income. Wages and salaries, and income from household-based businesses contribute the highest share of cash-income (69%) and out of this household-based business/self-employment income (22%). The remainder 29% of income is no cash or in-kind payment.

The top eight industries (private and public) that contributed to income (wages and salaries) were education, public administration, other services, transport, construction, support services, manufacturing, wholesale and retail and forestry. These industries supported the income of approximately 56,000 or 87% waged and salaried earners.

---

## II. Solutions proposed

*Solomon Islands faces the daunting and unprecedented task of responding to twin emergencies – COVID 19 and TC Harold - which are simultaneously impacting market vendors livelihoods, supply chains, SMEs, and operations. Given the large number of people relocation out of Honiara to their home islands, there is a growing pressure on food supplies and access to basic services. In this context, ensuring the operation of clean and safe markets, farming activities, and targeted support to SMEs has never been more important. UN Women in collaboration with UNDP and UNCDF has developed this proposal to support and safeguard Solomon Islands marketplaces, vendors livelihoods and help restore necessary market supply chain operations – enabling food security, employment and social cohesion during the time of crisis.*

The following solutions are proposed:

- 1) Provide support to women market vendors to ensure that they are safe, hygienic and markets are able to continue operating. This includes the provision of essential WASH materials, such as cleaning products, tents, brooms, detergents, buckets WASH stations and PPE for vendors. A needs assessment has already been undertaken with markets to determine what their specific WASH needs in relation to COVID 19 related risks in the market.
- 2) Support livelihoods and food security through procurement and distribution of seeds, seedlings, tools and other agricultural inputs to boost agricultural productivity and boost supply so vendors can meet local demand. This component would be implemented by UNDP. The dual impact of COVID 19 coupled with TC Harold has led to a precarious situation in Solomon Islands where COVID 19 is impacting food imports (put in figure of Sols food imports), coupled with crop destruction due to TC Harold. Meanwhile vendors do not have cash readily available to significantly boost supply. This component would focus on providing vendors and related farmers, with agricultural inputs necessary for quickly boosting agricultural productivity.
- 3) The digital marketplace supported with distribution models that maintain/strengthen links of demand and supply for food and essential household commodities (jointly implemented by UNCDF and UNDP, partnering with the Central Bank of Solomon Islands) to adopt and adapt into the digital era aiming to support key SMEs and market vendors' businesses to stay afloat and further maintain supply chains and linkages between;
  - a) farmers - market vendors & large retail chains (B2B) and
  - b) market vendors & large retail chains - customers (B2C)
- 4) The rapid diagnostic on the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market and economy seeks to provide the basis to inform decision-making in the socio-economic responses to COVID-19. In the immediate term, this means supporting national level evidenced based COVID19 recovery policies and programmes prioritised by the National Labour Advisory Board (NLAB) to advocate for targeted stimulus packages, effective and equitable donor investment, addressing specific employers and workers individual value propositions and guiding the ILO Pacific Office to provide further targeted support to our constituents.

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

*There are four key areas this proposal is seeking to address:*

- 1) Supporting local government to ensure markets are safe and clean and women market vendors protected in Solomon Islands by reducing risk of COVID 19 transmission in marketplaces.

Markets are the cornerstone of food security in Solomon Islands, making market vendors essential workers. Among Pacific Island market vendors, women comprise on average 75-85% of all market vendors. Most market vendors are older, on average 60 percent are between the ages of 46 and 75<sup>[1]</sup>, putting vendors in a high risk group for COVID 19 complications.

- 2) Support increased agricultural production in Solomon Islands in the wake of twin crises of COVID 19 and TC Harold in order to boost food supply and protect livelihoods within communities engaged in farming and market vendors; While markets and vendors are critical to food security in Solomon Islands, twin crises are exacting a heavy toll on them. This impact includes widespread crop destruction by TC Harold affecting the provision of food to markets, lower incomes generated due to changes in market operations and consumer demand due

to COVID 19 and increased supply chain costs. This coupled with a downturn in imports spells a very high risk situation for vendors personally, and for the country more broadly in terms of food security. With domestic food supply contracting, this will result in possible food insecurity, coupled with significant food price hikes. If vendors do not have adequate provisions or if their cost of business/profit margin is too low – they will be unable to continue their critical marketing activities.

For the majority of women market vendors and farmers in general, vending is their only source of income. They are dependent on this weekly to cover business expenses and household basics. With the State of Emergency [SOE] declared in Honiara on the 25<sup>th</sup> March, large number of population voluntarily repatriated to the islands [Provinces], putting a lot of pressure on the current available food supplies

Towards the end of March 2020 many vendors reported<sup>[2]</sup> experiencing a significant downturn in business activity and reduction in income<sup>[3]</sup>. This was amplified by the impact of Tropical Cyclone Harold. While there has been a short-term shock to vendors, this is likely to be exacerbated by a prolonged economic downturn (particularly given the reduction in international trade flows), with the IMF reporting recovery looks unlikely until 2021.

The women market vendors, farmers and SMEs, while in a precarious situation, are the cornerstone to food security and provide essential livelihoods in Solomon Islands. Ensuring that they are incentivized to continue producing and vending, even though a downturn, is imperative both for them and the country. To address this issue UNDP will provide support in these areas;

- (1) Work closely with Ministry of Agriculture to procure agricultural seeds, seedlings and basic agricultural tools
  - (2) Work through current established networks in identified provinces to distribute them to vendors and farmers to ensure they can continue to replenish supplies and provide an affordable supply of produce for the public.
- 3) The digital marketplace, supported with distribution models that maintain/strengthen links of demand and supply for food and essential household commodities. During the lockdown and curfew, Solomon Islanders were forced to stay home in an effort to strengthen social distancing and suppression of crowds. A few people breached the lockdown, partly in attributed to the need to purchase food and essentials such as groceries. In the event of actual yet longer lockdowns and curfews, it will be difficult to oblige, especially for the poor and those who live on low income and cannot afford to stockpile essential supplies and food.

In an effort to support lockdowns and curfew guidelines yet keeping businesses alive, the UNCDF and UNDP will partner with the Central bank to develop a digital marketplace environment for customers to view online, place their orders for food requirements and essential household commodities, and thereafter the retail supply chains and market vendors to deliver placed orders at door steps of customers through a workable distribution model and payment models/gateways

The initiative will also allow retail supply chains and market vendors to view available food supplies from farmers and domestic commodity suppliers, backed up with collection and payment mechanisms developed, thereby maintaining a steady supply of food items and commodity goods. Four (4) quick phases will take effect;

- (1) Digital App enhancements; two existing local market Apps to be enhanced to meet desired requirements to support linkages between demand and supply. A UNCDF digital finance and technology expert is available in Honiara to provide technical support for this deliverable
- (2) Developing the distribution model for door to door deliveries and pick-up of food and commodities from farmers and domestic suppliers. The initiative will engage

taxi/cab drivers who currently are redundant due to lost business. They will be engaged with door to door deliveries for a moderate fee. A 2<sup>nd</sup> back-up model of scooters will also be adopted to meet short distance and light orders. But if taxis/cabs are also restricted from operation, the scooters will be the eventual solution. Trucks of retail supply chains will be deployed to pick up food items and commodities from farmers and suppliers. Support will be sought from WHO and UNICEF in training all persons involved in the distribution models on how to safeguard and maintain a healthy environment, use of sanitizers, protective gears, amongst others

- (3) Payment gateway will be arranged. For example, Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTOPs)/Point of Sale (POS) machines will be rented from commercial banks to allow for electronic payments. Cash on delivery (COD) will also be accommodated where e-payments don't allow, of course whilst maintaining health precautions
- (4) Marketing the initiative. This being an innovation will require awareness campaigns. Radio and print will be used as main media channels, backed up with online advertisement on Facebook and YouTube digital channels.

For UNCDF, UNDP and the Central Bank, the digital marketplace initiative will provide a foundation for e-commerce and trade and further provide prerequisite building blocks necessary for developing a digital economy in the Solomon Island, post Corvid-19 pandemic period.

4) As the impact of the crisis deepens around the world, the ILO, its constituents and other stakeholders, including the UN System, need immediate, real-time support on assessing the employment impacts of Covid-19 at the country-level. This exercise is both identifying policy responses; and through the diagnostic process, it will take a more detailed approach to analysing these issues. In particular, the rapid diagnostics will seek to:

1. Assess the labour markets data gaps, and possible immediate and short-term responses in consultation with stakeholders;
2. Assess the current impact or most probable transmission mechanisms of the new coronavirus crisis on economy and labour market; and
3. Review existing policy responses, their objectives and expected impacts, and identify gaps in policy implementation

Since real-time data is lacking in most countries and in the Solomon Islands, particularly in terms of labour market impacts, it is essential that the assessment takes into account various indicators and qualitative insights on economic and employment effects. Social dialogue should underpin such a process through the participation of representatives of employer and worker organizations, along with other experts, including sectoral associations.

The primary goal of the ILO is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Gender equality is a key element in reaching this goal and is a cross-cutting policy driver for all ILO policy outcomes. While women comprise more than half of the labour market yet still continue to face severe problems of discrimination in the Pacific.

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

By bringing together three agencies we are able to leverage the expertise of all agencies to respond to the immediate crisis and build back better for micro businesses and SMEs in Solomon Islands.

M4C uses a rights-based approach by supporting market vendor associations which are predominantly women (70-90%) to claim and assert their rights, and also work with "duty bearers" state authorities which manage markets. By working with both the vendor associations and market management to agree to COVID 19 response solutions that will keep markets open and safe – and

enable populations to access food and keep small vendor farmer businesses operating. The response recommended in this proposal is most appropriate because it is guided by the Solomon Islands Government preparedness and response plan and preliminary food assessments done by Solomon Islands government.

The **Theory of Change** (ToC) guiding the markets for Change Project is that *gender-equitable economic and socio-cultural empowerment of women market vendors within the market environment can be attained if the following take place:*

- accessible, inclusive, and representative governance structures within marketplaces are put into place that will enable markets to grow, and will specifically strengthen the role and influence of women market vendors;
- actions that improve governance and social and economic security will facilitate market vendors to achieve economic, social and financial advancement, with specific outcomes related to improved gender-equality and the advancement of women;
- actions that improve governance among market management and local governments will enable decision-making processes to be more gender-responsive, transparent, accountable and receptive to the needs of vendors;
- improved infrastructure and on-site services that are developed in a gender-responsive manner will contribute to improved social and economic security for women market vendors.

Consistent with the World Bank's evidence on women's empowerment within the context of gender equality, the Project is aimed in particular at strengthening the role of women market vendors in terms of the following:

- agency ('she gains confidence and realises her own value');
- economic opportunity ('she obtains access to and control of economic opportunities, training, markets, and resources to expand her influence');
- endowment ('she enhances her capacity to earn and control personal income and resources')<sup>1</sup>.

This specific project will support the delivery of multiple parts of this theory of change.

In addition, COVID 19 gives a lesson all over the globe that it is an inevitable trend to accept digital transformation to mobilise its economy. The launching timing of the digital online market in Solomon Islands is appropriate because the undersea cable internet has come to Solomon Islands this February and the government of Solomon Islands has put their effort to adapt and adopt the digital transformation. The digital market will be functioning as the lifeline to keep market vendors to continue their business and distribute all commodities including foods to customers during the COVID 19 crisis. And the effect of digital transformation will be still valid to revitalise and boost the economy of Solomon Islands after the end of this pandemic crisis.

The project will first develop a Labour Market Update (LMU) which will provide the pre-crisis baselines. This will allow project direct beneficiaries to understand the pre-crisis labour market situation, overlay the results of the rapid assessment and understand what recovery policies areas should be prioritized in returning Solomon Islands to pre-crisis situation. The process will be undertaken through tripartite consultation and build on long term institutional capacity objectives Promote social dialogue and tripartism and capacity building of tripartite partners to undertake future assessments and surveys to inform employment and business policies and programmes

Purpose of the rapid diagnostics:

As the impact of the crisis deepens around the world, the ILO, its constituents and other stakeholders, including the UN System, need immediate, real-time support on assessing the employment impacts of Covid-19 at the country-level. This exercise is both identifying policy responses; and through the diagnostic process, it will take a more detailed approach to analysing these issues. In particular, the rapid diagnostics will seek to:

---

<sup>1</sup> International Women's Development Agency (2013). "Gender Matters", March. [http://www.iwda.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/20130325\\_GenderMatters2.pdf](http://www.iwda.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/20130325_GenderMatters2.pdf)

4. Assess the labour markets data gaps, and possible immediate and short-term responses in consultation with stakeholders;
5. Assess the current impact or most probable transmission mechanisms of the new coronavirus crisis on economy and labour market; and
6. Review existing policy responses, their objectives and expected impacts, and identify gaps in policy implementation

Since real-time data is lacking in most countries and in the Solomon Islands, particularly in terms of labour market impacts, it is essential that the assessment takes into account various indicators and qualitative insights on economic and employment effects. Social dialogue should underpin such a process through the participation of representatives of employer and worker organizations, along with other experts, including sectoral associations.

#### IV. Documentation

Please see the enclosed copy of the Consolidated N-Doc Preparedness and Response Plan for Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19).

The *COVID-19 Pacific Health Sector Support Plan- Phase 2* identifies specific health sector needs, while the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan* identifies additional Humanitarian needs beyond the immediate Health sector. This proposal is in line with the additional socio-economic needs identified as immediate needs through the Food Security Cluster needs identified in the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan*. This plan also outlines additional supports that will be required linking the immediate Humanitarian needs to longer term development programming and the importance of this in the Pacific in this protracted emergency, to prevent further heightened Humanitarian needs, if economic needs particular in the case of the livelihoods of vulnerable communities are not immediately addressed.

#### V. Target population

The target populations in Solomon Islands are Markets for Change marketplaces, SMEs and local communities engaging in food production/agriculture activity. The project will be working through central and local government counterparts and with Market Vendors Associations in respective markets and youth in agriculture networks.

This project has selected several priority markets to focus on. These are:

- a) **Honiara Central Market** – Vendors here will be targeted for distribution of agricultural inputs, PPE provision and onboarding onto the online app. The direct beneficiaries of this activity will be between 800-1200 vendors at Honiara Market. The indirect beneficiaries of this activity will be the 85,000 people who reside in the Honiara area, who depend on this market for fresh produce.

Honiara Market is the largest market in Solomon Islands, operates at complete capacity, and serves as the main livelihoods means for between 800-1200 vendors, with the highest numbers for Thursday-Saturday. Some 85% of the vendors are women. Vendors come from all nine provinces across the country, with a concentration from Guadalcanal and neighbouring Malaita. The average annual revenue derived from market fees is the equivalent of USD600,000, highlighting both the importance of the market for the city of Honiara and the high volume of trade. 75% of vendors are from rural areas, often engaging in wholesale trade of farming produce, while retail traders (those who purchase wholesale and then onward-sell) comprise the remaining 25%. Days are long, with rural vendors arriving between 4-6am. A number of formal businesses, including retailers and restaurants, rely on the produce sold on the market for their daily supplies. Weekly income averages around USD120-180. Some vendors have been able to expand into other businesses, including

expanded into cooked foods, transport services, and similar. The National Provident Fund's 'You Save' Programme has been instrumental in this regard. The Honiara Market Vendors Association has 317 members, with 22 executive members (312 females and 5 males), with a female chairperson.

- b) **Gizo Market** – The direct beneficiaries of this activity will be between 250 - 300 vendors at Gizo Market. The indirect beneficiaries of this activity will be the 10,000 people who reside in the Gizo area, who depend on this market for fresh produce.

This market will be targeted for WASH activities, including procurement of cleaning equipment, water tank and other vital items. Vendors in this market will also be targeted for delivery of agricultural inputs.

Gizo Market is located in the capital city of Western Province on the island of Gizo. The marketplace is near the centre of the city. The new market was opened very recently, in August 2019. The market is divided into root crops and vegetables, fish (which is along an area where loading and unloading can be easily facilitated from boats and trucks), coconuts, handicrafts, firewood, cooked food and cooked fish and chips. There are an estimated 250 vendors at Gizo Market, rising to 300 on busy days. Of these, women constitute 80% of all vendors. Most of the women market vendors come from rural villages on Gizo Island but also smaller islands as far as three hours away by boat. Those coming from outside spend up to a week at the market. Customers come from the main island as well as smaller islands in the area. The MVA has grown rapidly in membership with the opening of the new market, doubling from 110 to 220 in just one year, of which covers 90% are women.

- c) **Auki Market** – In Auki the direct beneficiaries will be the 400 vendors and the indirect beneficiaries will be the estimated 20,000 population in the catchment area who depend on this market for their produce. This market will be targeted for WASH activities, including procurement of cleaning equipment, water tanks and other vital items. Vendors in this market will also be targeted for delivery of agricultural inputs.

Auki Market is located in the town of Auki in the northeast of Malaita Island, to the north east of Guadalcanal Province. Most vendors are from Malaita, while some also trade in Honiara depending on goods and the season. There is an average of 400 vendors at Auki Market, with the numbers highest when ships arrive from and depart to Honiara. Over 80% of the vendors are women, with men concentrated in the fish sector, while women mostly sell cooked foods, root crops, clothing and fruits and vegetables. A number of women vendors come from outlying areas and reach the market as early as 3am to ensure they are able to secure a stall. The Auki Market Vendors Association has 95 members, with 16 executive members (9 females and 7 males), with a female chairperson.

- d) **Supply of agricultural products.** Supply of Agricultural products will be guided by the Ministry of Agriculture, based on the assessments, identify regions to focus on. Aim of LSC is to do a nationwide distribution of agricultural products so that each family unit is secured in any scenario but also has the ability to support urban populations. On a minimum the distribution will support over 30,000 people and can cover 600,000 people if taken nationwide.

- e) **Marketing app will serve a large population.** Total population of urban areas including Honiara and provincial capital is approximately 102,030 people. Large number of vendors, farmers and consumers will be able to access the app.

- f) The immediate beneficiaries of the assessment will be the National Labour Advisory Board and the ultimate beneficiaries will be the workers and businesses,

*The process of the assessment will be as follows:*

- Step 1: Seek the endorsement of the National Labour Advisory Board (NLAB) for the assessment.
- Step 2: Establish a task team composed of colleagues from HQ, ROAP and CO-Suva.
- Step 3: Develop a ToR and submit to tripartite partners for endorsement.
- Step 4: Develop a labour market update (pre crisis baseline)
- Step 5: Establish a Joint (ILO – Tripartite) Assessment and Monitoring Team
- Step 6: Organise a team planning meeting to understand the ToR and role of team members, review the questionnaire, develop a reporting template and develop a work plan.
- Step 7: Establish sector focus groups made up of industry leaders from employers and workers
- Step 8: Roll out the first wave of assessment with membership of Employers and Workers
- Step 9: Organise focus group meetings
- Step 10: Analyse the survey results and prepare report based on agreed template
- Step 11: Roll out the second wave of assessments with informal sector workers and businesses.
- Step 12: Organise informal focus group meeting
- Step 13: Analyse the survey results and prepare report based on agreed template
- Step 14: Repeat step 8 to step 12 on a regular basis

[1] 2009 census report

## **VI. Who will deliver this solution?**

### **UN WOMEN**

UN Women has a global mandate to implement innovative programmes targeting women's empowerment and gender equality, including Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE). This project will be integrated with the current Markets for Change Project operating in 18 markets in the Pacific. The Markets for Change (M4C) Project is a multi-country initiative covering Fiji, Solomon Islands and Solomon Islands during the timeline 2014-2020. Over the course of its six years, M4C has been able to build strong, productive working relations with market vendors, market management, local government, civil society and government ministries.

The team has significant experience and systems in place to implement projects like this. The project will be overseen in country by the M4C Solomon Project Associate, with support from the Regional Project Manager and Associate based in Fiji. Monitoring and Evaluation will be undertaken by utilizing existing mechanisms, including AKVO surveys and routine monitoring.

### **UNDP and UNCDF**

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. As one of the key partners of the UN Women Markets for Change project, UNDP has provided training sessions to market vendors and farmers since the project began in 2016. The training focused on four main areas of concern to the market vendors and farmers which include: Agri-business and farm management, Soil care and plant nutrients, Harvest and post-harvest handling and management, and Pest, weeds and disease management. UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to procure agricultural seeds, seedlings and basic agricultural tools to recover the damage of widespread crop destruction by TC Harold affecting the provision of food to market.

A joint UNDP- UNCDF initiative will partner with the Central Bank to deliver the digital marketplace, alongside the M4C project team and selected large retail supply chain stores. The UNCDF has an experienced Digital Finance and Technology expert currently in Honiara, his wealth of experience will be deployed to support all four phases of the digital marketplace solution. He will be assisted by the UNDP local team in the Solomon Islands with day to day management of the initiative. The UNCDF's Country Technical Specialist will also provide technical support and an oversight role.

The UNDP Deputy RR based in the Solomon Islands will be the principal owner of this initiative, specifically to provide the Government with periodic updates whenever required.

All procurement for all areas of this project will be centralized at UNDP Solomon Islands with dedicated Procurement personnel.

## **ILO**

**The International Labour Organization (ILO)** is the UN specialized agency dealing with work and workplace issues and related rights and standards. Its overarching goal is to achieve decent work for all so everyone benefits from working conditions that offer freedom, equity, security and human dignity. In working towards this goal, the ILO has four principal strategic objectives: 1) To promote & realize standards, and fundamental principles and rights at work; 2) to create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment; 3) to enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all and 4) to strengthen the relationship between workers, employers and governments, and encourage social dialogue. ILO is unique in that it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programmes and strengthen their dialogue. The ILO also develops international labour standards and works with member States to ensure they are respected in practice as well as principle. In the Pacific, ILO provides technical assistance to eleven member states on a wide range of issues including labour migration, the elimination of child labour, promotion of gender equality, labour law reform, protecting seafarers, labour market statistics, occupational safety & health, HIV/AIDS in the workplace, youth employment and entrepreneurship development.

In Solomon Islands specifically the ILO has established the Tripartite Labour Advisory board in Solomon Islands and will ensure that the board will take lead in the delivery with technical support from the ILO on the assessment work under this project.

## Cover Page

<b>Contacts</b>	<b>Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office</b> <b>Name:</b> Sanaka Samarasinha <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:sanaka.samarasinha@un.org">sanaka.samarasinha@un.org</a> <b>Position:</b> Resident Coordinator <b>Other Email:</b> <b>Telephone:</b> <b>Skype:</b>											
<b>Description</b>	Solomon Islands faces the daunting and unprecedented task of responding to twin emergencies – COVID 19 and TC Harold -- which are simultaneously impacting market vendors' livelihoods, farmers, supply chains and operations. The operation of clean and safe markets has never been more important. This proposal will support safeguarding of Pacific marketplaces, vendors' livelihoods and help restore necessary market supply chain operations – enabling food security for Solomon Islands. This project will support vendors, farmers, SMEs and markets through the provision of WASH, agricultural support and integration of ICT tools to adapt their businesses. Additionally, the project will assess the employment impacts of Covid-19 at the country-level to support governments and businesses make evidence-based decisions in relation to design of business and employment policies.											
<b>Universal Markers</b>	<b><u>Gender Marker:</u></b> <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i> <b>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</b>											
<b>Fund Specific Markers</b>	<b>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response</b> <i>(bold the selected):</i> Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <a href="#">UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</a>											
	<b>Fund Windows</b> <b>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</b>											
<b>Geographical Scope</b>	<b>Regions:</b> South Pacific <b>Country:</b> Solomon Islands											
<b>Recipient UN Organizations</b>	UN Women, UNDP, ILO and UNCDF											
<b>Implementing Partners</b>												
<b>Programme and Project Cost</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Budget</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Agency</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Budget Requested</td> <td>UNW</td> <td>\$80,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments	Budget Requested	UNW	\$80,000	
Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments									
Budget Requested	UNW	\$80,000										

		UNCDF	\$80,000		
		UNDP	\$90,000		
		ILO	\$50,000		
	<b>In-kind Contributions</b>				
	<b>Total</b>		\$ 300,000		
<b>Comments</b>					
<b>Programme Duration</b>	<b>Start Date: July 2020</b>				
	<b>Duration (In months): 6 months</b>				
	<b>End Date: Jan 2021</b>				

## Results Framework

<b>Window 2: Proposal outcome</b>					<b>Outcome Total Budget</b>
	<b>2.1 Marketplaces and women vendors are able to operate safely in the face of twin crises of COVID 19 and TC Harold, contributing to increased food security in Solomon Islands.</b>				<b>USD \$250,000</b>
		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org</b>
<b>Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]</b>	2.1a Marketplaces are safer for women market vendors and customers from COVID 19 transmission	0	2 marketplaces (with 70% women vendors)	Routine monitoring	UN Women
	2.2a Vendors have increased supply of produce	0 markets	3 Markets (Honiara, Gizo and Auki) Rural farmers in provinces.	Routine Monitoring	UNDP
	2.2.b Supply chain for food and essentials commodities is maintained to meet household demand	0	Develop a digital marketplace that supports supply to meet demand	Routine monitoring	UNCDF
<b>Proposal Outputs</b>	<b>2.1.1 Procurement of WASH materials for marketplaces to address COVID 19 risks</b>				
	<b>2.2.1 Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs for market vendors</b>				
<b>Proposal Output Indicators</b>	2.1.1a Number of markets that have WASH support and materials	0 markets have WASH support	2 markets have WASH materials provided to them (targeting 70%)	Receipts, routine project reporting	UN Women

			women vendors)		
	2.2.1a Number of vendors who have increased post TC Harold agricultural inputs, including seeds and seedlings	0 vendors have been provided with seeds and agricultural inputs	1200 vendors have access to increased agricultural inputs (with 70% target women vendors)	Receipts, vendor sign-up sheet, project reporting	UNDP
	2.2.b Two Apps developed to link farmers and retail supply chain stores  A distribution channel is developed to deliver food and essential commodities to households at their door-steps	Households have online access to markets  Farmers and retail supply chains deliver food and essential commodities to households	Markets under the M4C have online access to customers	Routine monitoring and project reporting	UNCDF
					<b>Total Outcome Budget</b>
	3.1 Evidenced based employment and business recovery policies and programmes designed, adopted or implemented by government and national stakeholders.				USD\$50,000
		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org</b>
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	3.1a Number of COVID19 employment and business recovery policies and programmes informed by the rapid assessment Add outcome indicator	0	At least 2 (with minimum 50% women employees targeted)	New COVID19 recovery employment and business policies and programmes	ILO

	3.2a New knowledge and skills acquired by direct beneficiaries in conducting crisis assessments and submitting recommendations	0	At least 50% of NLAB members participate in the survey and decision making process. Data will be collected on a gender disaggregated basis.	Minutes of the NLAB meeting	ILO
Proposal Outputs	3.1.1 Assessment Report and monitoring of the impact of COVID19 on employment and business completed by December 2020 Proposal output 1				ILO
	3.2.1 Increased capacities of direct beneficiaries on conducting surveys and developing COVID19 employment and business recovery policy priorities Add New Output				ILO
<b>Proposal Output Indicators</b>	3.1.1a % of membership of workers and employers organizations surveyed Output indicator1 [e.g.: Number of children receiving school meals]	0	At least 50%	Number of respondents vs total membership of employers and workers	ILO
	3.2.1a % of direct beneficiaries with increased knowledge to conduct surveys and identify priority employment and business recovery policy priorities Add New Output Indicator	0	At least 50% of NLAB (with gender disaggregated data collected)	Pre-survey and post survey questionnaire	ILO

## SDG Targets and Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
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	28%	
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	28%	
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the	39%	

	formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	
SDG 16.7 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)	16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	5%

## Risk

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner
Risk1 Inadequate supplies on the ground, or prioritization of materials to other sectors, hinders procurement	Operational	3	4	4	In the event domestic supplies are saturated or prioritized to other sectors, we will aim to regionally procure items.	UNDP and UN Women
Risk 2 Procurement processes limit speedy response and digital market places is not inclusive due to lack of internet connection	<i>Financial &amp; Operational</i>	3	4	3	<p>UNDO in Solomon Islands will undertake all procurement for the project as they have dedicated staff.</p> <p>The digital marketplace solution will be backed-up with a call center for a GSM voice and SMS supported option.</p> <p>A USSD option will also be provided as a back-up</p>	<p>UNDP and UN Women</p> <p>UNCDF and UNDP</p> <p>UNCDF and UNDP</p>
Risk 3 Supply chains and distribution channels hampered due to COVID 19 and Harold (infrastructure issues, social distancing measures, restricted movement etc)	<i>Operational</i>	3	4	3	<p>Work with local government counterparts to help centralize and facilitate distribution</p> <p>On-line surveys and focus group, working through government, employers and workers organisations etc</p>	<p>UNDP and UN Women</p> <p>ILO and NLAB</p>

## Budget by UNDG Categories

*\* 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.*

### Proposed Budget from MPTF

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]					Total USD
			UNDP	UN Women	UNCDF	ILO	
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		10,000	10,000	0	0	<b>20,000</b>
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		63,000	53,000	0	20,000	<b>136,000</b>
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
4. Contractual services	2020		0	0	0	14,229	<b>14,229</b>
5. Travel	2020		9,220	9,220	0	9,205	<b>27,645</b>
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		0	0	80,000	0	<b>80,000</b>
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		0	0	0	2,500	<b>2,500</b>
<b>Sub Total Programme Costs</b>			<b>82,220</b>	<b>72,220</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>45,934</b>	<b>280,374</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			5,755	5,055	5,600	3,216	<b>19,626</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>87,975</b>	<b>77,275</b>	<b>85,600</b>	<b>49,149</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## Annex: SDG List

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

TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
<b>TARGET_3.3</b>	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
<b>TARGET_3.c</b>	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
<b>TARGET_3.d</b>	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
<b>TARGET_5.5</b>	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
<b>TARGET_5.a</b>	<b>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</b>
<b>TARGET_5.b</b>	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
<b>TARGET_5.c</b>	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
<b>TARGET_8.1</b>	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
<b>TARGET_8.2</b>	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
<b>TARGET_8.3</b>	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
<b>TARGET_8.5</b>	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
<b>TARGET_9.1</b>	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
<b>TARGET_9.b</b>	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of

	consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation <sup>3</sup>
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET_15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET_15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET_15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation