



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

Proposal Template

Proposal Title: Healthy Socio-Economic Recovery of the Micro and Small Enterprise Sector of Sri Lanka

Amount: USD 1 million

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]*

Sri Lanka has been badly hit by the socio-economic fallout of the global COVID-19 crisis. While the [number of cases](#) in the country has been limited and the government's quick reaction has largely managed to contain the spread of the disease, the impact on production, consumption, jobs, incomes and livelihoods has been massive. A recent [World Bank \(WB\) report](#) indicates that Sri Lanka's economy could contract by as much as 3%, with debt growing to 91.6% of GDP and the budget deficit growing to 9.8% this year. The report from [ICRA Lanka](#) with similar findings forecasts that the long term impact of COVID-19 on the agriculture sector will be minimal as the sector is quite resilient to the external shocks. It rather indicates that most of the impact will be felt in services and industry sectors as these sectors are more open to external shocks, which is echoed by the WB report too.

In a recent [interview](#), the President Gotabhaya Rajapaksa observed that “ ... tourism, small and medium industries, apparel industry and others that earned foreign exchange have faced severe setbacks due to corona virus.”

The WB report also states that in Sri Lanka, informal workers comprise about 70% of the workforce and are particularly vulnerable as they lack employment protection or paid leave. These include sub-contractors in the ready-made-garment sector, piece-rate workers in apparel, handicraft makers and other tourism sector value chain workers, and daily wage earners in agriculture. President Rajapaksa created the '[COVID19 Healthcare and Social Security Fund](#)' to receive donations from the public and private sectors and individuals. The Fund's objectives include the provision of basic essentials to children, women, low income, elderly, differently-abled and “vulnerable people”; and strengthening public healthcare to reduce risks to communicable diseases. A Presidential Task Force has also distributed [one-off payments](#) of LKR5000 (equivalent to

USD 25.85) to over 2.4 million households already registered in the government's existing poverty alleviation programme.

Another [report by ITC-ILO](#) shows that 91.7% of all Sri Lankan establishments are micro-enterprises (of which only 54.6% are registered) employing 44% of the total workforce engaged in industry, trade and services sector. When small enterprises are included, the total percentage of workers engaged in this sector reaches 62.2% of the overall workforce in those three sectors (1,868,426 persons of 3,003,119). Overall, these micro and small enterprises (MSE) in Sri Lanka not only comprise the larger workforce among all enterprises, but are also susceptible to collapse in the context of prolonged lockdown, as their businesses operate on thin margins and low level of reserve savings. Even those who are self-employed or waged workers do not qualify for COVID19-related cash transfers and essential food packs as they are not categorised as “poor”.

Also, 25% of all MSEs are run by women; with a concentration in food processing and textiles. This is an overall context where women's labour force participation rate in Sri Lanka is under 36% (half that of men), despite high rates of literacy. Women have a high rate of waged labour in tea and rubber export agriculture, and high enrolment rates in public sector employment. Many women-owned MSEs will not easily benefit from the current relief measures of the government, because of low registration and as their access to credit is often through informal channels that are unregulated. The MSE sector as a whole lacks the in-house expertise and networks with banks, regulatory authorities, and government institutions, that is available to large businesses. Furthermore, for Sri Lanka, as a post-conflict country, the impact of COVID-19 is likely to put social cohesion under pressure unless the socio economic impact of the crisis is mitigated.

Recognising the importance and urgency of support to the enterprise sector, the Government of Sri Lanka has introduced an LKR50 billion / USD258.4 million [re-financing facility](#): for export-related businesses (apparel, tourism, IT, tea and spice trade; and plantations: tea, rubber, coconut, oil palm); and self-employed enterprises and individuals, without income and/or employment; and Small and Medium Enterprises (manufacturing, services, construction, agriculture and agri-processing, trading and value addition businesses & domestic pharmaceuticals), with an annual turnover under LKR 1 billion / USD 5.2 million; offering a working capital loan of 2 years (at 4% interest), for a maximum of LKR25million / USD129, 200 (per bank per borrower); and debt moratorium (on interest and capital payments) until September 2020.

More recently, a dedicated Small and Medium Enterprises [Loans Scheme](#) has been announced of an LKR50 million / USD258,400 loan (at 11.7% interest). However, there are as yet, no specifics on this new initiative.

While such stimulus packages can only reach or support a fraction of the MSEs in dire need, both the WB and the ICRA Lanka reports indicate that the additional spending in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak will exert pressure on fiscal sustainability, in a context of pre-existing constrained fiscal space due to heavy external debt servicing obligations in 2020 and beyond, as well as long-term balance of payments deficit, already contributing to the rapid depreciation of the Sri Lankan rupee. Further, these relief measures are not expressly tied to employment retention and wage and income support. Therefore, developing alternative financing channels for MSEs, alongside promoting business continuity mechanisms, is crucial to safeguarding jobs and livelihoods and mitigating the slide into income and consumption poverty.

Not only does this focus on MSEs address the immediate consequences of the pandemic in Sri Lanka on enterprises, jobs and incomes, it is also aligned to the [Government of Sri Lanka's National Policy Framework of 2019](#), which has already identified MSEs as critical to its economic development strategy and vision. A range of incentives for MSEs have already been identified in this National Policy e.g. one stop regulatory window for small and medium industries; incentives for value addition activities; access to underutilised state lands for raw material needs of cottage industries; subsidised fertiliser to MSEs engaged in export crop production; Agricultural Economic Zone in each district for MSEs start-ups and value addition businesses; supporting women entrepreneurs in MSEs related to handlooms, garments, crochet, lace, cane, clay, pottery, coir, dried fish and fisheries; and engaging small and medium subcontractors in the construction supply chain. These policies provide an enabling environment for the interventions in this proposal.

II. Solutions proposed

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

The UN system in Sri Lanka is working with the government to address the impact of the COVID-19 crisis. As part of the response, a two-pronged solution strategy was developed in partnership with the ILO, UNOPS, WFP and WHO. It is based on the Government of Sri Lanka development priorities and following consultations with the Employer's Federation of Sri Lanka and other partners. The strategy secures value for money by building on existing or recent collaboration with national or local institutions. The ILO also recently completed a project on building resilience to climate change in one of the proposed intervention sites. Furthermore, the proposed strategy links closely with the ILO's collaboration with WHO on the Working for Health project, which included social dialogue and targeted health workers pre-COVID-19.

The proposed interventions are also utilising existing training materials which also facilitates rapid implementation of the strategy

Strategy 1: Micro and small enterprises apply COVID prevention measures in workplaces

This strategy will support MSE owners to create and maintain a working environment including minor renovation and adjustments in working premises to safeguard from COVID-19 infections for themselves and their workers. The ILO, together with WHO, will closely work with the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Labour (MoL) and National Institute of Safety and Health (NIOSH), Employers' Federation of Ceylon (EFC) and Trade Union representatives to ensure effective implementation of OSH measures to support an effective recovery and continuation of businesses of micro and small enterprises.

Strategy 2: Micro and small enterprises have enhanced access to resume and continue operation

This project will develop a rapid credit support system in the agro-processing sector using existing value chains where suppliers (predominantly MSEs) will access working capital through support from large scale buyers. This will be coupled with interventions working with local Business Development Services (BDS) providers to provide business management training to MSEs. Furthermore, the combination of financial and non-financial BDS will provide a holistic and therefore more effective net of support services to MSEs. To ensure that the identified large-scale buyers reach the target MSEs, an incentive mechanism will be developed (detail in Section IV). While this intervention serves MSEs to resume operation and retain their workforce, it also opens up a window for primary producers to sell their produce to MSEs as raw materials. The interventions will help preserve employment and ensure that the Sri Lankan economy will be well placed for a speedy recovery.

The proposed interventions are planned with central and local government entities (both on health and labour) who will be operating even in the case of a continuation of the lock-down thereby reducing the risk of delays in implementation. Data for targeting has already been compiled by the department of labour and generalized content for OSH guidance and training is already available to be adapted to local context. Interventions under strategy 2 are undertaken at government department and business membership organization level which are operating even in current lockdown situation and are foreseen to continue to do even in case of extended lockdown.

As part of this project the ILO, working with UNOPS and with technical input from WFP will target MSEs with a special focus on female owned enterprises as this group is frequently where women from poor households are employed; and who are most insecure as they lack collateral for formal credit. The interventions under this strategy will seek to better inform the design of and facilitate the MSEs' access to government support schemes thereby helping increase their financial survival rate. The project will also assist informal MSEs in the registration process, thus facilitating the formalization of the informal economy.

The OSH related awareness interventions will reach up to 70,000 enterprises nationwide of which an estimated 25% are female owned and operated. Direct OSH equipment support will be provided to the MSEs in the two hot spot districts Kalutara and Gampaha in the Western Province (three out of the six most COVID-affected districts in the country are in the Western Province). These districts have all been severely affected by the Covid-19 crisis and also have a high percentage of MSEs. In addition, some 100 vulnerable enterprises will be supported to create a working environment, which is safe from COVID-19 infections.

For direct support for MSEs the project is expected to reach at least 1,100 MSEs in the two districts and facilitate their access to credit and government support schemes, including 100 MSEs through the innovative value chain financing concept. The project will also target at least 200 female-headed enterprises with training on continuity planning and resilience.

The proposed interventions are in line with the Government of Sri Lanka's national development strategy which has identified the key role of the MSE sector. It is also supported by the findings of the ILO/CCC survey on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis. The national systems are therefore aligned in support of the proposed intervention and will further ensure its durability beyond the end of this project by bringing in market-led solutions. The proposed interventions are also in line with [UN OHCHR COVID-19 guidelines](#). The [ILO implemented a project](#) in one of the targeted areas which tested the viability of government systems for enterprise support as well as allowed the ILO to develop extensive networks with local government and local chambers of commerce.

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]

While a number of impediments restrain MSEs to resume their operation, the overarching problem would be the shortfall of working capital primarily resulting from the poor cash flow during this outbreak period. Moreover, women entrepreneurs experience even greater restrictions and barriers to information and resources which can enable their businesses to resume operations. But the resumption and continuation of micro and small enterprises' (MSE) operation in given circumstances where the government allows the economy to re-open gradually is a multifaceted challenge.

1. Inability to access the stimulus packages: A key issue for [MSE](#) is their frequent limited ability to benefit from government sponsored support schemes. Their access is often limited, in part by lack of knowledge of the existence of these schemes and partly a lack of capacity at the MSE level to navigate the paperwork required, especially [women-owned MSEs](#) which are more likely to be in the informal economy and therefore lack the required paperwork even if eligible.

2. Leaving MSES behind: The high level of informality in the MSE sector which both makes the enterprises more vulnerable and at the same time less likely to be included in government support programmes. Women entrepreneurs in particular are often found in the more marginalized parts of the informal economy, with less capital and other resources than male entrepreneurs. Even if all eligible comply with the paperwork and reach the 'point of access', with a limited amount of stimulus package the government will only be able to support a fraction and a large number of MSEs will remain outside the coverage. Therefore, an alternative and market-led channel needs to be developed.

3. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) compliance: [The working conditions in the MSEs are usually poor](#) which may pose threats in two ways – a) Gradual re-opening of economy, as evident from current practices, government gives strict regulations to comply with to ensure workplaces are safe from future spread, and b) even if the government shows low level of restrictions, the MSEs themselves may put themselves at risk to get shutdown again if proper safety and precautionary measures are not undertaken. In both cases, women's more restricted access to information and training opportunities put their enterprises at risk of non-compliance.

4. Business continuity challenge: In a changed world of work, the MSEs must adapt to minimize their exposure to risks. This means, they must aim to do business with supply chain actors who are long-proven to be transparent and quick in payment and/or with an improved system where quick payment is ensured so that they do not get stuck again with short of working capital, a particular issue for female owned MSEs who are less likely to have strong networks with large scale supply chain actors. This also means that strong business management skills of MSE managers along with risk management are crucial to increase MSEs' resilience and ability to adapt to change.

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](#)¹ and how is it based on the principle of "build back better". [1,500 word limit]

The implementation will begin in the selected two districts in collaboration with respective public and private sector institutions/organizations who would own and scale them up beyond those districts. The project will collaborate with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Skills Development, Employment and Labour Relations to implement the respective project activities in the targeted districts. This will subsequently be replicated nationwide through their respective departments and local structures. For MSEs' access to BDSs, the project will collaborate with the District Secretariats and local Chambers of Commerce to roll out project activities for the targeted enterprises within the districts. At the same time, the project will partner with EFC and Federation of Chambers (apex body of all district level Chambers) to expand BDSs beyond the targeted districts. Overall, the scale-up plan is conceptualized with project strategies securely anchored in local institutional structures at the very outset of implementation.

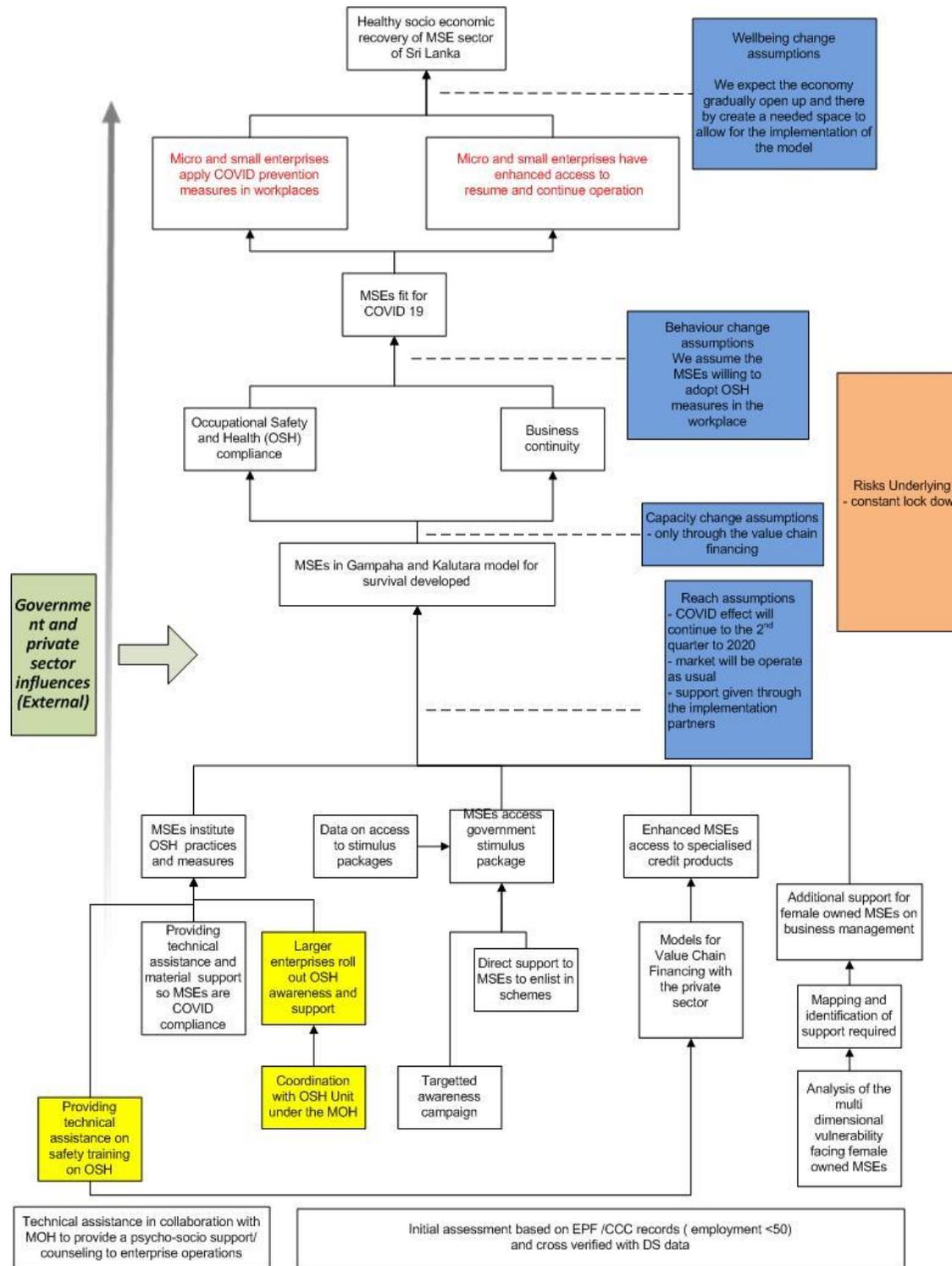
Theory of Change:

If the entrepreneurs of micro and small-scale enterprises in Sri Lanka, affected by the Covid-19 crisis, are supported to create a working environment safe from Covid-19 infections and to have access to appropriate financing mechanisms and support

Then the enterprises will be able to reopen, continue their business and reemploy their workers thereby alleviating the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on employment, incomes and poverty of large numbers of the working poor, many of whom are women.

Because the entrepreneurs will have the financial means and management capacity to adapt their business to the current situation, and get workers to return who are otherwise reluctant to return to unsafe working environments despite the hardships they are facing, to build resilient enterprises.

¹ Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)



Interventions

Intervention under Strategy 1

Improving OSH in MSEs

Improving Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is a key element of ILO's response to COVID 19. The MSE sector is particularly vulnerable to spread of disease due to often cramped spaces and lack of facilities which would otherwise help reduce the risk of exposure. The ILO's WISE manual (Work Improvement for Small Enterprises) is one of the tools used for training home based workers on OSH. The manual provides MSEs with practical, easy-to-implement ideas to improve safety, health and working conditions. These improvements will also contribute to higher productivity and efficiency of their work and promote active participation and cooperation of home workers in the same workplace or in the same community.

Working with the Industrial safety division and National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Sri Lanka and the WHO, the project will:

- Providing training on using the safety equipment/safety measures at the enterprise level. This will be a targeted awareness program organized with local level actors - with District secretariat, District Chamber, MOL, NIOSH, MOH- as well as appropriate media channels
- Any safety guidance material development at the enterprise level
- Coordination with OSH Unit under the MOH – regarding any of their intervention on enterprise level OSH activities
- Providing technical assistance on safety training on OSH – to trainers, any training program organized by the ILO
- Technical support in collaboration with MOH to provide a psycho-social support/ counselling to enterprise operations special focus on vulnerable target group (Specially women and Persons with Disability)

Partners: WHO, UNOPS, Employers Federation of Ceylon, District Secretariat, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Women's Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Home-Based Workers Associations.

Interventions under Strategy 2

Intervention 1: Support for MSEs to access government stimulus package

Government support schemes are implemented at the district level. The District Secretariats are coordinating communications and activities of the central government, including development projects. The district secretariats have representations from most of the ministries and government departments at their secretariats for facilitating the different kinds of services to the public and others in need of them. The project will support the district secretariats with capacity building and information materials to ensure that MSE entrepreneurs are fully informed about the available schemes and the requirements for accessing them. Direct support to deal with the application process will also be provided to MSEs as required. The District Secretariats will, with data from the Ministry of Skills Development, Employment and Labour Relations, identify MSEs qualified for support (i.e. less than 15 employees).

Partners: District Secretariat, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Women's Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Home-Based Workers Associations. SIYB Association of Sri Lanka

Intervention 2: Develop credit support system for MSEs through Value Chain Financing

Weak cash-flow management exacerbated by poor access to the formal financial sector is often considered to be the key constraint to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) growth. Value Chain Financing (VCF) offers an effective and quick market-led solution to tackle the current situation. The ILO will adopt both direct and indirect VCF in this regard where both are intertwined. The use of VCF to support MSEs in Sri Lanka represents a new and innovative

approach to address a significant bottleneck for vulnerable MSEs.

Direct VCF: Direct VCF is prevalent in the Sri Lankan agro-processing sector where buyers occasionally pre-finance their suppliers/subcontractors to keep their own production uninterrupted. Having long experience in and exposure to the agro-processing sector and its network with leading private sector companies, the ILO will enlist the MSEs engaged with selected companies in the supply chain. Under the agro-processing sector, the project will focus on value chains (VC) in which the targeted regions (see Section VI) are champions at. Two key criteria will be used to identify the VCs - a) large companies in the value chain have strong backward linkage/sourcing base in the regions and b) large presence of the targeted MSEs in the regions. For instance, the targeted regions have large companies active in coconut (substrate and coir) value chain including the presence of a large number of MSEs engaged in the supply chains. Similarly, the project will identify high outreach and high impact value chain/s under the agro-processing sector at the early stage of the project implementation. Through its own assessment checklist, it will identify the women-led as well as the most vulnerable MSEs to be supported through VCF by the respected companies via pre-financing arrangement or supply of raw materials/production inputs. The ILO's offer for the selected companies to target those MSEs will be three-fold – first, it will render OSH support to those MSEs which will indirectly ensure their ability to remain more productive and efficient for their buyers; and second, it will assist those companies to reach **Indirect VCF** and third, it will top-up the pre-finance with own contribution. The top-up supports will be determined and may vary based on the negotiations with the selected companies. Few possible scenarios include - a) the company releases 50% of the working capital needed for its MSE suppliers while the rest 50% (the share can also be negotiated) will be transferred to them as the project's support; b) The company provides raw material/inputs support as credit while the ILO provides the operation cost support or vice versa; c) a combination of a and b; d) other possible alternatives as deemed appropriate and negotiated with selected large companies.

Indirect VCF: Supply chain finance product is not uncommon in the Sri Lankan financial sector. Several banks such as [HSBC](#), [HNB](#) have such products. Last year, [HSBC also introduced](#) Supply Chain Finance e-Platform, first of its kind in Sri Lanka to make the process more efficient. Some other banks such as [SDB](#), [SCB](#) have special focus on SMEs and potential partner banks for the project to develop indirect VCF products. The ILO will identify and partner with one/multiple leading commercial banks having significant exposure to small enterprises and in the agro-processing sector in selected value chain/s. Thereafter, it will assist the partner bank/s to develop/customize appropriate financial products that will be offered to selected private companies and identified MSEs in the supply chain under **Direct VCF**. These products will be released for the targeted MSEs within the supply chains of respective companies to fulfil their working capital needs as the latter vouch for the former.

This intervention will be linked with UNOPS' planned partnership with the Smallholder Agribusiness Partnership Program (SAPP) to identify female led MSEs access commercial and financial partnership and/or rural finance.

Partners: WFP, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Women's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Home-Based Workers Associations, Banks, Scale-Up-Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, UNOPS, SAPP program, SIYB Association of Sri Lanka

Intervention 3: Understanding and responding to the multi-dimensional vulnerabilities faced by female owned MSEs

The Local Chamber of Commerce has staff to carry out daily operations and attend to the requirements of members. In general, micro, small, medium and large enterprises can become members of these local chambers. The CC can provide specialized training and services to female MSEs on how to improve their business, improve OSH, improve productivity and make them more resilient to disasters and exogenous shocks. The training will both improve survival rates of female owner MSEs as well as improve their productivity and future competitiveness. An analysis will be conducted to identify multi-dimensional vulnerabilities and to inform business continuity support.

Partners: District Secretariat, Employers Federation of Ceylon, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Women's Chamber of Industry and

Commerce, Home-Based Workers Associations

A *human rights based approach* is followed in so far as the MSME employers and employees will receive guidance on COVID-19 preventive measures; and personal protective equipment to minimise the risk of infection, thereby ensuring their right to health. By working to strengthen women-owned micro and small enterprises and sustainable livelihoods of daily-wage women workers, the scope of this project includes a section of those marginalised in society. By supporting incomes of poor households, the right to education of children as well as their freedom from child labour is also protected.

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]

WHO together with the Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka has prepared the Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP), with inputs from all UN agencies. This includes the resources to prepare the public health sector to respond to and mitigate the effects of the pandemic. The critical areas in the Plan are health (led by WHO); risk communication (led by WHO and UNICEF); social and economic analysis (led by UNDP and RCO); food security and livelihood (led by WFP); logistics (led by WFP and SUN business network); and protection (led by UNICEF). While an initial draft was uploaded on the WHO's [COVID-19 Partners Platform](#), the revised finalised draft is pending approval from the Ministry of Health, at time of submission of this proposal.

The [WHO COVID-19 Strategy Update](#) makes a specific recommendation that workplace preventive measures are put in place to reduce risk, including appropriate directives and capacities to promote and enable standard COVID-19 prevention measures in terms of social distancing, hand washing, respiratory etiquette, and potentially temperature monitoring.

The ILO together with the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce conducted an online survey amongst enterprises on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis and their coping measures with particular focus on employment. Although the sample response was small, the findings can be generalised. 90% of businesses have shut down (tourism and garments) or drastically reduced operations (apparel and rubber goods which are switching to manufacture of personal protective equipment) during the lockdown. 59% of respondents reported under three months of cash reserves as of early April 2020. Only 16% reported lay-offs so far; although worrying 65% anticipated job cuts in the near future. Around 63% have discontinued out-sourcing and subcontracting (indicating immediate job and income losses are greatest in those areas). Over 55% confirmed a freeze on hiring and over 50% are reviewing salaries with a view to across the board cuts. Once business operations resume, enterprises foresee no overtime payments, which means a substantial (over 50%) drop in monthly take-home wages of low-paid production floor workers. In the construction industry, there are concerns of supply of labour once lockdown is eased, as many of the unemployed switch to subsistence agriculture. The immediate needs of enterprises were identified as interest free loans, wage support, and tax relief. These findings will inform advocacy by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce with the government and programming by the ILO.

The ILO identified vulnerable employment groups, based on the available Labour Force Survey data, to focus attention of policymakers. This information was presented to the Minister of Skills Development, Employment and Labour Relations, on 17th April. The analysis reveals that the largest number of those in vulnerable occupations (with a monthly income under LKR5000 / USD25.85 are in the high population density districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kurunegala, Kandy and Kalutara. In agriculture, these workers are paddy farm labourers; subsistence paddy farmers; non-paddy field crop and vegetable growers; in livestock and dairy production; and in fisheries. In crafts and trades, these workers are tailors and dressmakers, tobacco preparers, handicraft workers, carpenters. In services, these workers are stall and market salespersons; retail shop sales assistants; hairdressers, barbers and beauticians. In elementary occupations, these workers are miners and quarriers; car, taxi, van and trishaw drivers; food and related products preparers and sellers; sewing machine operators; street vendors and others.

UNDP, in association with UNICEF and the Resident Coordinator's Office, and with inputs from other UN agencies has prepared a discussion paper on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. This was the basis for a Policy Dialogue with senior government officials, think-tanks, private sector and others on 23rd April. The paper notes that trade, investment, reduced business activity, tourism and migrant remittances would be the key transmission channels. Social impacts include higher incidence reported of violence against women (within the home) and abuse of children; along with inter-ethnic tensions following ethno-religious stigmatisation of a minority of those infected as well as disposal of bodies of fatalities among the Muslim community. To prevent SDGs progress backsliding, the paper proposes design of recovery-oriented sectoral plans and strategies in health and nutrition, labour, food and agriculture, education, and social protection. It also foresees the need for support in household asset generation; the informal economy; tourism; and migrant worker households.

UNICEF produced a brief on the social protection impacts of the pandemic. This analysis was to support the Government of Sri Lanka's targeting of cash transfers and essential food distribution that has now almost been completed. The Brief notes that even before the pandemic, the majority of the population (74%) received a daily income of under USD3.40. This makes them especially vulnerable to crises leading to loss of jobs and livelihoods. UNICEF estimates that 57% of the middle 40% of households (by income) will miss out on the current social welfare measures. While not the poorest of households, large numbers in this category are daily-waged and in the informal economy, and therefore severely affected by the lockdown.

Finally, the UN RCO has mapped the emergency activities of UN agencies in response to the pandemic. This data will form the basis of the Humanitarian Country Team's Multi Sector Response Plan, which is under preparation.

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's own analysis, or citizens). [1,500 word limit]

The project uses multiple strategies and corresponding implementation channels which reaches a diverse range of market actors as direct solutions users. The need has been identified through the UNCT based upon analysis conducted as described above. The need has also been identified by the Government of Sri Lanka as illustrated by its COVID19 relief package, which includes small and medium enterprises; as well as its social welfare package which includes daily-waged and self-employed persons in low income households.

The OSH related awareness interventions will have nationwide outreach (with direct OSH equipment support to MSEs in the two hot spot districts to create a COVID-19 safe working environment). The MSE related interventions will focus on the Western Province (WP) being the hardest-hit in the COVID-19 outbreak (three out of the six most COVID-affected districts are in the Western Province) with targeted interventions in two districts: Kalutara and Gampaha. These districts have all been severely affected by the Covid-19 crisis and also have a high percentage of MSEs.

The project estimates it will reach upto 70,000 enterprises with OSH related information and awareness raising across the country. An estimated 25% of these enterprises are female owned and operated. In addition, some 100 vulnerable enterprises will be supported to create a working environment which is safe from COVID-19 infections.

For direct support for MSEs the project is expected to reach at least 1,100 MSEs in the two districts and facilitate their access to credit and government support schemes, including 100 MSEs through the innovative value chain financing concept. The project will also target at least 200 female headed enterprises with training on continuity planning and resilience.

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 ILO is a specialized UN agency with 187 member states, possessing a century of experience in the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. ILO has recently adopted Recommendation 205, Employment for Decent Work for Peace and Resilience, which provides guidance on “[...] the measures to be taken to generate employment and decent work for the purposes of prevention, recovery, peace and resilience [...]”. This aligns closely with the ILO’s strong support of decent work, and ensuring its implementation in a post-conflict and disaster-prone country such as Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka became an ILO member state in 1948, with the ILO playing a pivotal role in the post-conflict resolution process. The ILO is represented locally through a country office with some 40 national and international staff including experts in employment creation, value chain development, gender and M&E. In Sri Lanka, the office is currently implementing the ILO’s flagship programme “Jobs for Peace and Resilience”. Overall, the ILO has executed projects across the country on peace and reconciliation, gender equality, employment promotion, skills training, and rural economic development since Sri Lanka became a member country.

<https://www.ilo.org/colombo/lang--en/index.htm>

UNOPS is the operational arm of the United Nations, specializing in infrastructure, procurement, project management, human resource and financial management. The organization has supported Sri Lanka’s development since 1998 to implement customized socio-economic development projects that benefit vulnerable people and develop national capacities. Achievements in Sri Lanka include development of sustainable infrastructure, procurement and project management in the education sector, fisheries sector, roads, health sector, water supply systems; flood control, and integrated solid waste management services. UNOPS works closely with Government counterparts and communities to ensure increased ownership and sustainability of projects. The principles of aid effectiveness is the core rationale behind the UNOPS fund management role for a flexible set-up that can be used to receive contributions and allocate them to multiple recipients. UNOPS is also working with the Smallholder Agribusiness Partnership Program (SAPP). UNOPS has extensive experience in administering funds to implementing partners including solid financial oversight systems. The organization is represented in Sri Lanka through a local country office with some 30 international and local staff

<https://www.unops.org/sri-lanka>

The ILO and UNOPS will be partnering with a number of local institutions and RUNOs for the implementation of this project including:

The World Food Organisation <https://www.wfp.org/countries/sri-lanka>

The World Health Organisation <https://www.who.int/srilanka>

The Employers’ Federation of Ceylon <http://www.employers.lk/>

The District Secretariat of Kalutara <http://kalutara.ds.gov.lk/index.php/en/divisions.html>

The District Secretariat of Gampaha <http://gampaha.ds.gov.lk/index.php/en/>

Ceylon Chamber of Commerce <https://www.chamber.lk/>

Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Sri Lanka <http://www.fccisl.lk/>

Womens Chamber of Commerce and Industry Sri Lanka <https://www.wcicisl.lk/>

Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Hanaa Singer Email: hanaa.singer@one.un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: Telephone: Skype:
Description	<p><i>[400 characters limit]</i></p> <p>The COVID-19 crisis has hit micro and small enterprises (MSEs) particularly hard in Sri Lanka. Health and safety of those working in these often congested enterprises is paramount in light of COVID-19, as is the need to keep them and the workers they employ financially afloat.</p> <p>With a return to work scenario imminent, the project will provide support to MSEs to operate in a COVID-19 safe environment while assisting them to access working capital through Government and/or private sector channels to restart their businesses. The strategy includes MSE support programmes, deployment of MSE surveys, COVID specific Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) training and purposing, business continuity planning, entrepreneurship support, manager-worker dialogue and on-line delivery channels and training thereby enhancing sustainability and ensuring decent work. This dual strategy of OSH precautionary measures and access to working capital will help mitigate the adverse health and socio-economic impact on vulnerable enterprises and hundreds of thousands of workers they employ, allowing Sri Lanka to recover faster.</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></p> <p>Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency</p> <p>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</p>
Geographical Scope	Regions: Gampaha and Kalutara, Western Province

	Country: Sri Lanka			
Recipient UN Organizations	ILO and UNOPS			
Implementing Partners	Government of Sri Lanka, The Employer's Federation of Ceylon, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, WFP, and WHO			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	ILO	\$ 651,715	
		UNOPS	\$ 348,285	
	In-kind Contributions	ILO	\$98,440	
	Total		\$ 1,098,440	
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: 15 May 2020			
	Duration (In months): Six			
	End Date: 15 November 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 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	2.1 : Healthy socio economic recovery of MSE sector of Sri Lanka				USD 1,000,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	2.1a Proportion of MSE's with a loan or line of credit (SDG 9.3)	TBD with the Gampaha and Kalutara District secretariat	1,100 of micro and small enterprises in Gampaha and Kalutara	Bank loan disbursement records Purchase order records from suppliers/buyers	District Secretariat Enterprises

<p>2.2a Proportion of micro and small enterprises continue employment, disaggregated by sex (modified SDG 8.3)</p>	<p>TBD with the Gampaha and Kalutara District secretariat</p>	<p>900 of micro and small enterprises in Gampaha and Kalutara</p>	<p>DS records</p>	<p>District Secretariat</p>
--	---	---	-------------------	-----------------------------

<p>Proposal Outputs</p>	<p>2.1.1 Micro and small enterprises apply COVID prevention measures in workplaces</p>
	<p>2.2.1 Micro and small enterprises have enhanced access to resume and continue operation</p>

<p>Proposal Output Indicators</p>	<p>2.1.1a # of MSEs receive training</p> <p>a) Nation wide b) in Gampaha and Kalutara</p> <p>(participants disaggregated by Sex)</p>	<p>Baseline will be decided based on Initial assessment based on EPF /EFC records (employment <50)</p> <p>and cross verified with DS data for Kalutara and Gampaha</p>	<p>a) 70,000 of which 5,000 micro and small enterprises in Gampaha and Kalutara</p>	<p>NIOSH/MOL/ MOH Training records</p>	<p>NIOSH/MOL/EFC/ MOH</p>
--	---	--	---	--	---------------------------

<p>2.1.1b</p> <p># of MSEs upgraded enterprises with COVID prevention measures in Gampaha and Kalutara (disaggregated by ownership Male/Female)</p>	<p>Baseline will be decided based on Initial assessment based on EPF /EFC records (employment <50) and cross verified with DS data</p>	<p>100 – 150 micro and small enterprises in Gampaha and Kalutara</p>	<p>NIOSH/MOL/ MOH monitoring records</p>	<p>NIOSH/MOL/EFC/ MOH</p>
--	---	--	--	---------------------------

2.2.1a # of MSEs access to specialized VCF products, disaggregated by ownership (Male/Female)	Baseline will be decided based on initial assessment based on EPF /EFC records (employment <50) and cross verified with DS data	100 -150 of micro and small enterprises in Gampaha and Kalutara	DS records	District Secretariat
--	---	---	------------	----------------------

<p>2.2.1b</p> <p># of female owned MSEs continue their business process</p>	<p>Baseline will be decided based on Initial assessment based on EPF /EFC records (employment <50)</p> <p>on female own enterprises</p>	<p>50 female own MSEs</p>	<p>DS records</p>	<p>District Secretariat</p>
--	---	---------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------

Note: The OSH related awareness interventions will reach up to 70,000 enterprises nationwide of which an estimated 25% are female owned and operated. In Gampaha and Kalutara districts 100-150 vulnerable enterprises will be supported to create a working environment, which is safe from COVID-19 infections.

For direct support for MSEs the project is expected to reach at least 1,100 MSEs in the two districts and facilitate their access to credit and government support schemes, including 100 MSEs through the innovative value chain financing concept. The project will also target at least 200 female headed enterprises with training on continuity planning and resilience.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Compliance with monitoring and evaluation requirements will be ensured in line with UN System Wide Evaluation Policy provisions and participating agencies procedures. A joint independent evaluation, led by ILO as lead agency and jointly managed by the partner agencies, is considered necessary given the required cohesiveness and complementarity of interventions. The evaluation process to be put in place will be agile enough to allow for adaptation to a rapidly changing environment and rapid response situation. In addition, opportunities to establish synergies and collaboration with other evaluation processes in the country will be explored as part of the UNCF or other evaluations of related work. A provision of 2% of the total programme budget will need to be secured to allow such an evaluation process to be put in place. Unused balances are to be returned to the multi-partner trust fund. In order to maximize operational performance and results, it is also strongly encouraged that sufficient resources are set aside for the development of key performance indicators and real-time monitoring and reporting mechanisms at the level of the intervention, individual agencies and UN country team level.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input 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 [Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Indicator 1.1.1 is the proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).		
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions		

making in political, economic and public life		
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	Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.	
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	Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.	
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	Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.	
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	Indicator 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	

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	
Risk 1. SMEs most in need of assistance are not identified (because the registry is severely incomplete), leading to the project failing to deliver the scale of benefits expected and complaints from beneficiaries.	<i>operational</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<p>The project will carry out a vulnerability assessment to select the vulnerable SMSEs will be placed as a part of the implementation.</p> <p>The project will establish a grievance handling mechanism within the project to improve the accountability and transparency</p> <p>The project refers to outreach and publicity</p>	The project manager	
Risk 2. With the upcoming parliamentary elections, the possibility that	<i>political</i>	<i>Medium high</i>	<i>highly likely</i>	<i>major in delivering timely</i>	Planning and monitoring - Planning assumptions on the level of support they can provide and monitor against the assumptions	The project Manager	

implementation is much slower than expected, leading to the project failing to deliver all of the promised outputs and outcomes							
Risk 3. Unethical business practices by private companies due to vulnerability of beneficiaries	Organizational	Medium high	Likely	Major	The project will make sure to establish joint ventures through EFC and the Chamber of Commerce and with the presence of relevant government authorities. Further, the project will facilitate signing of agreements with the private companies to assure proper transferring finance resources and purchasing the product at market price. Disclosure positive contribution of private companies towards empowering SMEs with wider groups with a view appreciating their contribution.	Project manager	
Risk 4. A risk of recurrent or elevated COVID 19 infections within Sri	Political (strategic)	Medium high	Moderate	Major	OSH intervention can be continued even if there is a continuation or worsening situation while intervention for MSEs' resumption and	Project manager with steering committee	

Lanka coupled with stringent control measures, including extended curfews and mass quarantines					continuation of operation will be adapted to the evolving COVID situation.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	ILO	UNOPS	Agency 3	Agency 4	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		110,500				110,500
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		6,000				6,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		16,500				16,500
4. Contractual services	2020		426,500	325,500.00			752,000
5. Travel	2020		-				
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020						-
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		50,000				50,000
Sub Total Programme Costs			609,079				934,579
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			42,636	22,785			65,421
Total			651,715	348,285			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.*

Promote OSH measures at enterprise level as well as other spheres affiliated with OSH implementation - \$ 100,000

Annex: SDG List

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

TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

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

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

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

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

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

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

