



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

Vanuatu

**Proposal Title: Supporting marketplaces to respond to dual crises
of COVID 19 and Tropical Cyclone Harold in Vanuatu**

Amount: \$300,000

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

Vanuatu 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 and operations. The operation of clean and safe markets has never been more important. UN Women has developed this proposal to support to safeguard Pacific marketplaces, vendors' livelihoods and help restore necessary market supply chain operations – enabling food and income security for over 75 percent of the people residing in the rural and rely on markets as an income generating platform.

The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic health crisis is a significant socioeconomic shock for Vanuatu, compounded by TC Harold. Since its emergence in Asia in late 2019, the virus has infected more than 2 million people, with more than 120,000 people dying. While its spread across the Pacific is still somewhat contained, 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. Lockdowns, combined with contractions in tourism, remittance and trade flows are set to hit Vanuatu livelihoods very hard.

Women market vendors have acutely felt the impact of COVID-19 due to varying factors including closure of market, contraction in customers, supply chain complications and expenses, government mandated reduction in working hours and other factors. This has a significant risk for food security in Vanuatu, where markets are the cornerstone of food security. 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. 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. The majority of the people who live in rural areas in Vanuatu depend on agriculture for income and sustainable livelihoods. Both Solomon Islands and Vanuatu 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 or ensuring continuous trading through other modalities such as mobile marketing, during the COVID 19 period.

In addition to this Vanuatu is confronted with widespread damage due to TC Harold. Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Harold formed off Solomon Islands in early April, made landfall in Vanuatu on 5 & 6

April, before moving on to cause further damages in Fiji and Tonga. While early assessments are still underway, there are reports of significant damages arising from the disaster across the three M4C countries.

In Vanuatu, according to the NDMO, nearly 160,000 people were affected and are in need of assistance. Initial assessments suggest as much as 90 percent of the population in Sanma, the most affected province of Vanuatu, lost their homes, and more than half of all schools and almost a quarter of health centres were damaged¹. Crops have been destroyed, and many communities are cut off from help because of flooding and the destruction of roads. While the new Luganville market, which was supported by M4C, did not receive significant damage, the more than 3,000 vendors, predominantly women, who use the market have had their livelihoods impacted.

II. Solutions proposed

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. This could also include supplementary preparedness awareness provided to vendors at the market on preventative measures to equip rural vendors with knowledge to improve preparedness at home and work.
- 2) **Support the procurement and distribution of seeds, seedlings and other agricultural inputs to boost agricultural productivity and boost supply so vendors can meet local demand. This component would be implemented by UNDP.** Vanuatu relies very heavily on imported food where food import per year amounts to USD \$10 million. While subsistence economy is prevalent, with the resurgence of natural disasters, this can restrain the national economy to some extent. The dual impact of COVID 19 coupled with TC Harold has led to a precarious situation in Vanuatu where COVID 19 is impacting 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) **Support the diversification of businesses through skills training to ensure sustainable income for women market vendors.** This includes provision of targeted skills training for vendors to help vendors strengthen and/or explore new businesses as an alternative source(s) income to support their livelihood. In addition, with more focus on replanting now, there is likelihood of overproduction in the long run that cannot be consumed by the markets therefore food preservation and learning new skills to start new businesses should be explored to avoid food wastage and sustain income for the vendors.

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

There are two 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 Vanuatu by reducing risk of COVID 19 transmission in marketplaces**

Markets are the cornerstone of food security in Vanuatu, making market vendors essential workers. They are also income-generating platforms for the 75% of the country's population who reside in the

¹ The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) statement 14/4

rural areas. 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 75², putting vendors in a high-risk group for COVID 19 complications.

Space is a major issue at any market in Vanuatu with not enough space to cater for the vendors, disability access and customer movement. Lack of space seldom causes conflict between vendors and contributes to unhygienic practices as produce is displayed on the floor. The lack of space adds pressure to social distancing measures as more space is needed to accommodate the vendors. Improvement of hygiene is also needed to ensure vendors' safety at the market.

2) Support increased agricultural production in Vanuatu in the wake of twin crises of COVID 19 and TC Harold in order to boost food supply and protect women market vendor's incomes

While markets and vendors are critical to food security in the Pacific, 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 operating hours due to COVID restrictions 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 food supply contracting, this will result in limited supply, coupled with significant 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 in the Pacific vending is their only source of income. They are dependent on this weekly to cover business expenses and household basics. The majority have small savings (mostly used as weekly working capital) but not enough to withstand a major downturn in business activity for more than one or two weeks. There are no safety nets or entitlements for vendors, including no leave, insurance or pensions. Women farmer vendors are in a similar position, making enough money to meet basic needs but operating with a lack of safety net or protections. The majority of women farmers do not hold land titles to their farms, usually farming on traditional land owned by their partners/spouses clans or when land is acquired for farming purposes it is leased or purchased under the spouses/partners name. This makes it more challenging to access credit.

Women's access to financial services is still quite low. Most women farmers and vendors access to credit is low with few commercial loans given due to their informal status³. As a result, farmers and vendors that find themselves cash-strapped often look to payday lenders or other accessible sources of finance, often with significant interest payments, increasing women's vulnerability.⁴

Towards the end of March 2020 many vendors reported⁵ experiencing a significant downturn in business activity and reduction in income⁶. This was amplified by the impact of 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 tourism and remittance flows), with the IMF reporting recovery looks unlikely until 2021.

The women market vendors and farmers, while in a precarious situation, are the cornerstone to food security in Vanuatu, particularly given disruption to global food supply chains. 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 the project will procure agricultural inputs and distribute them to vendors to ensure they can continue with an affordable supply of produce for the public.

3) Support the diversification of businesses through skills training to ensure long term sustainable income for market vendors

² AKVO 2019 UN Women.

³ Particularly those that have not registered their businesses.

⁴ [tps://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/445821/women-business-pacific.pdf](https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/445821/women-business-pacific.pdf) p 39

⁵ This has been articulated to UN Women when checking in with vendors in various locations.

⁶ Some report this due to supply chain issues but more often vendors are reporting much less customers.

Women market vendors have acutely felt the impact of COVID-19 due to varying factors including closure of market, supply chain complications and expenses, government mandated reduction in working hours and other factors. Contraction in customers is inevitable as more than 2,000 people have lost their jobs and many have focused on growing their own food as a national preparedness to the pandemic. Many vendors rely on the market as their sole income source but have been affected due to reduction and loss of market businesses. Focus of this project should also be on alternative livelihood to introduce new business ideas with accompanying skills training and tools that will ensure sustainable income flow for the vendors to support their livelihoods. Moreover, with the full nation concentrated on agriculture to increase food security, there is likelihood of overproduction that cannot be consumed by the markets. Food preservation at household and community level is therefore needed to avoid food wastage and maintain food security nationally. Assistance should also be on value-adding training and donation of tools to support households and communities venture into this area.

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

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 **Theory of Change** (ToC) guiding the 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’)⁷.

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

V. Documentation

⁷ International Women’s Development Agency (2013). “Gender Matters”, March. http://www.iwda.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/20130325_GenderMatters2.pdf

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. Both of these plans are UNCT level plans prepared to support the Governments. In addition, CERF funding allocations have identified and addressed the immediate lifesaving needs as a result of Tropical Cyclone Harold in Vanuatu. 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 livelihoods development programming and the importance of this in the Pacific in this protracted compound emergency. This will prevent further heightened Humanitarian needs, by addressing the nutrition and livelihoods in vulnerable communities in the North from the outset.

VI. Target population

The target populations in Vanuatu are Markets for Change marketplaces. The project will be working through Local government counterparts and with Market Vendors Associations in respective markets.

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

- a) Port Vila Central market – the largest market in Vanuatu It is envisaged that this project will benefit 1,000 vendors using this market, and indirectly benefit 40,000 people who live in the catchment area of this market, presumably depending on it for vital food needs. Vendors will be targeted for distribution of agricultural inputs and WASH support, including PPE if local provisions are available. Supplementary Covid-19 preparedness awareness/information dissemination could also be conducted at the market.

Port Vila central market is owned by the Port Vila City Council and is the largest of its kind in Vanuatu. The market supports the livelihoods of over 1,000 vendors and is the main food source for over 40,000 people residing in Port Vila, including restaurants, hotels and resorts. More than 85% of the vendors selling in this market are women and live in the rural areas. Each market day can hold between 180 to 300 vendors with approximately 50% selling green produce, 30% selling arts and craft, 17% selling cooked food and 3% selling flowers. The vendors usually stay at the market for 3-6 days depending on the produce. Average income earned per week is 22,450Vt. Most of the vendors sleep in the open market exposed to security risks to save on transport costs because there is no accommodation centre available.

- b) Luganville market as it was in the area hit hardest by TC Harold, coupled with COVID 19. represents the market most at risk. 3000 vendors sell in this market and would be direct beneficiaries of the project. The Luganville market services a population of around 10,000 people, who would be indirect beneficiaries of this project. Vendors will be targeted for distribution of agricultural inputs and PPE provision. Supplementary Covid-19 preparedness awareness/information dissemination could also be conducted at the market targeting vendors with low literacy levels.

The Luganville market is owned by the Luganville Municipal Council and is the second largest market in the country. The main place of trade for over 3,000 market vendors from 110 communities in rural Santo and nearby offshore islands in the northern part of Vanuatu. Nearly all the vendors are members of the Northern Islands Market Vendors Association established in this market in 2016. The newly renovated market survived the Category 5 TC Harold and was able to reopen after the cyclone maintaining food security for residents and visitors in Santo. Over 85% of vendors are women and some 1.5% women with disability. Low-literacy levels of vendors in this market is high however vendors are able to understand if training or messaging is delivered in bislama but need to be repeated. Vendors usually sell

in groups that rotate every 2.5 days. There are 4 market groups and 1 supplementary group. The 5th group is allowed to stay at the market for 1-2 weeks because of their travel distance and cost of transport. There is no accommodation available for women staying at the market and inadequate toilet/bathroom facilities for the women to use. Women usually line up to use the bathroom facilities and sometimes bathe in the sea to avoid the line up.

- c) The Marobe Market is the market destination for rural vendors from all the provinces of Vanuatu wanting to sell near Port Vila town as it is accessible to 40,000 residents of the town. The direct beneficiaries will be the vendors from other islands of Vanuatu and indirect beneficiaries will be over 40,000 residents of Port Vila and those living in the rural areas near the market. Vendors will be targeted for distribution of agricultural inputs and PPE provision. Supplementary Covid-19 preparedness awareness/information dissemination could also be conducted at the market.

The Marobe is situated in the Marobe Complex at Bladinere area, a sub-urban residential-industrial area on the outskirts of Port Vila town. The market is owned by the Shefa Provincial Government Council and shares the compound with a livestock market. It is also the only market in the country with an accommodation centre for female and male vendors. The market is managed by the Silae Vanua Market Vendors Association. The Council has reported increased revenue since the MVA took over management in 2018. The number of vendors at the market varies between 1-36 per group of vendors in a month and increases if more groups arrive at the same time. Most of the groups come from islands of Epi, Tongoa, Efate, Ambrym, Emae, Paama and Tongariki. Vendors bring a mix of produce to sell at the market from root crops, fruit and vegetables, livestock, building and gardening materials, and livestock. Most of the vendors selling at the market are women. Several men will accompany the women to the market as vendors or partners of the vendors.

VII. 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 Vanuatu 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 the country by the M4C Vanuatu Country Manager, in coordination with the Project Coordinator, with support from the Regional Project Manager and Associate based in Fiji. Monitoring and Evaluation will be undertaken by utilizing existing mechanisms, including surveys and routine monitoring.

UNDP

UNDP, as a responsible party in supporting Outcome 2 of the Markets for Change project, will be delivering the agricultural component in addressing reliable productivity for the market Vendors (MVs) and will continue to drive the Continuing Market Business Education (CMBE) with the local implementing partners. This implies working together with the government agency, Department of Agriculture (DARD) and municipal council responsible for the markets in Vila and Luganville in the delivery of identified activities. Liaising with these key local institutions and the financial institutions,

seedlings/planting materials will be distributed to MVs (Market Vendors) in Luganville Santo and Efate with the assistance of DARD extension officers. Areas for distribution, types of seeds and seedlings to be distributed, and preliminary lists of some of the vendor farmers will be compiled by the market managers in the two main municipalities prior to distribution. An M&E framework will be developed with DARD & the MVs associations for each respective market to ensure follow-up and tracking of implementation plans. As part of this intervention, the CMBE aspect will also be delivered by National Bank of Vanuatu (NBV) and other financial institutions such as Vanuatu National Provident fund (VNPF) to educate our MVs and linked them into the business sector as part of the formal sector economy.

The UNDP Market for Change project Coordinator will manage the implementation activities on ground with the support of the UNDP project based team in Suva. And the monitoring will be done from the UNDP field Office in partnership with our implementing partners.

Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Sanaka Samarasinha Email: sanaka.samarasinha@one.un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: Telephone: Skype:			
Description	Vanuatu 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 and operations. The operation of clean and safe markets has never been more important. UN Women has developed this proposal to safeguard Pacific marketplaces, vendors' livelihoods and help restore necessary market supply chain operations – enabling food security for Vanuatu. This project will support vendors and markets through the provision of WASH and agricultural support.			
Universal Markers	Gender Marker: <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i> a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.			
Fund Specific Markers	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response <i>(bold the selected):</i> Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development			
	Fund Windows Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response			
Geographical Scope	Regions: Country: Vanuatu			
Recipient UN Organizations	UN Women, UNDP			
Implementing Partners	\$300,000			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	UNW	\$150,000	
		UNDP	\$150,000	
	In-kind Contributions			
	Total		\$ 300,000	
Comments				

Programme Duration	Start Date: immediate
	Duration (In months): 6 months
	End Date: Nov / Dec 2020

Results Framework

Window 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	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 Vanuatu.				USD \$300,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	2.1a Marketplaces are safer for women market vendors and customers from COVID 19 transmission	0	3 marketplaces	Routine monitoring	UN Women
	2.2a Vendors have increased supply of produce	0 markets	3 markets (Port Vila, Luganville and Marobe)	Routine Monitoring	UNDP
Proposal Outputs	2.1.1 Procurement of WASH materials for marketplaces to address COVID 19 risks				
	2.2.1 Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs for market vendors				
Proposal Output Indicators	2.1.1a Number of markets that have WASH support and materials	0 markets have WASH support	3 markets, with at least 70% women market vendors, will have WASH materials provided to them	Receipts, routine project reporting	UN Women
	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	2500 vendors have access to increased agricultural inputs Target is 75% women vendors.	Receipts, vendor sign-up sheet, project reporting	UNDP

SDG Targets and Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
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	33%	
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	33%	
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	33%	

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	<i>Financial</i>	3	5	3	Work with management to support streamlined processes	UNDP and UN Women
Risk 3 Supply chains and distribution channels hampered due to COVID 19 and Harold (infrastructure issues, social distancing measures etc)	<i>Operational</i>	3	4	3	Work with local government counterparts to help centralize and facilitate distribution	UNDP and UN Women

Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UNDP	UN-Women	Agency 3	Agency 4	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		20,000	20,000			40,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		113,000	113,000			226,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020						
4. Contractual services	2020						
5. Travel	2020		7,187	7,187			14,374
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020						
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020						
Sub Total Programme Costs			140,187	140,187			280,374
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			9,813	9,813			19,626
Total			150,000	150,000			300,000

** 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.*

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