



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

### Proposal Template

**Proposal Title: Sustaining livelihoods in Guinea-Bissau under COVID-19 negative impacts on the most Vulnerable**

**Amount: USD 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand0)**

#### 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]*

Guinea-Bissau had 820 confirmed cases of COVID-19 as of May 12, 2020 with 26 recovered and 3 fatalities. The Bissau-Guinean authorities issued a national lockdown on March 26 and declared the State of Emergency on March 27. The country had previously closed borders, schools, restaurants and other local businesses, prohibited public gatherings as well as banning the movement of public transport and reducing the opening of markets from 7 am to 12 am. On April 7, the authorities in power have prohibited travel within the national territory. On May 12, the State of Emergency has been extended until May 26.

Considering the impact of the COVID pandemic on the world economy, the socio-economic consequences for the livelihood and food security of the Bissau-Guinean citizens may be devastating mainly for vulnerable boys, girls and women. Girls and women of reproductive age are more present in poor households than boys and men, they are also over-represented in jobs in the informal sector that are particularly affected by the national lockdown and the state of emergency and they are poorly covered by social protection systems. The outbreak has the potential to quickly overwhelm the fragile national health and law enforcement system which lack basic infrastructure, personnel, supplies and operational capacity. The risk that COVID-19 pandemic will put a severe strain on the Bissau-Guinean society affecting social cohesion is concrete. The pandemic along with the political crisis following contested results of the Presidential elections may further deteriorate the already complicated relationship between the state and its citizens hampered by lack of equity in the allocation of public resources, absence of policies for social inclusion, extremely limited and difficult to access public services, and corruption.

Government response has been coordinated by the Ministry of Health through its Center for Emergency Operations in Health (COES) and primary support from WHO. COES has finalized a National Contingency Plan with a budget of USD13.1 million on April 1. WFP, UNDP, and UNICEF have scaled up their support to COES in the areas of logistics, IT, procurement, and communication. The government contingency plan focusses on adequacy of sanitary structures to provide the conditions for screening, isolation and

treatment; capacity building of health technicians in the field of infection prevention and control; strengthening laboratory capacities and strengthening social mobilization. The plan does not foresee yet measures to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. The UN System in Guinea-Bissau has developed a contingency plan to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The plan a focus on the furthest left behind, while keeping in mind national development goals and long-term recovery scenarios. The UN agencies, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator Office and the World Health Organization (WHO) are working hand in hand to: a) ensure the implementation of the COVID-19 national contingency plan and b) the implementation of the UN contingency plan.

UNDP has been appointed by the Secretary General to be the leading agency when it comes to socio-economic recovery within the UN system. In this context, UNDP Guinea Bissau, with collaboration of other UN agencies, has undertaken an exercise of formulating a socio-economic impact assessment and its respective action plans on food security, support to small and medium enterprises, and the private and informal sectors of the economy. Among others, it will pay special attention to supporting the upcoming cashew campaign as export of cashew nuts contributes to about 95% of the total export from Guinea Bissau. The success or failure of the campaign determines to a large extent the health of the economy and social life of the country, including the well-being of economic operators and cashew growers and their families nationwide.

UNICEF Guinea-Bissau is providing support to the outbreak response in the field of risk communication and community engagement, WASH, infection prevention and control and supplies. The Country Office is also assisting national authorities in developing preparatory and prevention measures to ensure access to continuous health, education and child protection services. UNICEF has reallocated some of its own resources to support the response and is also fundraising additional resources to increase its interventions.

WFP is maintaining its programmes amidst the evolving outbreak, while leveraging its operational know-how to support governments, humanitarians and health partners to contain the outbreak and its impacts. The closure of schools has directly impacted about 180,000 children that were receiving daily hot and nutritious meals from WFP, further increasing the parents' efforts to feed their families. Conversion of on-site feeding modality into take-home rations will allow to schoolchildren to continue benefitting from the largest social safety net in the country. WFP continues to perform a fundamental role in supporting the government-led implementation of the integrated management of acute malnutrition protocol and its stunting prevention programme. WFP is assessing coordination gaps for the food security sector and inclusion of key humanitarian partners to ensure coordination with national/local authorities, state institutions, local civil society and other relevant actors. WFP is leading a food security assessment that will support the identification priority projects and resource requirements and has strengthened its market functionality and price monitoring system.

The joint UNICEF, WFP and UNDP proposal will focus on Window 2 of the Terms of Reference, Mitigate the socio-economic impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods, targeting specifically activities related to (i) Enhancement of the social protection mechanisms through immediate impact measures; scale-up cash transfers, insurance, food security, asset creation, and safety nets; and relieve the disproportionate burden of COVID-19 on women and children. Support to vulnerable cashew crop growers will be complemented by a strong social protection support to the most vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas, through a cash transfer exercise.

The JP will propose the following solution focused on WINDOW 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response (the numbering of outcomes, outputs and activities, follows the guidance in the log-frame).

## II. Solutions proposed

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

**Outcome 2:** Most vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in targeted communities have access to social and economic protection mechanisms;

**Output 2.1:** Most vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in targeted regions have access to non-contributory emergency social protection schemes and are enabled to meet food and nutrition needs.

**Activity 2.1.1** – Establish village and household selection criteria. Select target communities and conduct beneficiary enrolment, registration, and verification;

The selection of villages will be carried out through a coordinated approach, identifying existing programmes, partners and gaps to better understand synergy and complementarity of existing and potential new safety nets and other project interventions. A targeting tool consisting of a manual of procedure, and technical assistance for case management and community-based targeting will be developed. The targeting system will prioritize the most affected families with a gender lens. Poor households headed by women working in the informal sector having lost their job, households having children under 2 or who has malnourished children or children suffering from a chronic illness, pregnant and breastfeeding women; children or adults with disabilities; single parents or an elderly household will be the core of the targeting criteria. These criteria will be finalized with national partners at the beginning of the project. Targeting will be conducted by using household level data by sex, age, and disability including gender risks, needs and barriers to services.

The implementing agencies relies on roster of national partners with deep knowledge of the operating environment and capacity to register beneficiaries, monitor performance of retailers and activities capable to quickly scale up the operation. The targeting system put in place for the project will pave the way for the implementation of a single registry of vulnerable households that be used in the future to respond to upcoming shocks or stress. UNICEF will lead the capacity strengthening initiatives with the Directorate for Social Protection and the multisectoral Steering Committee for Social Protection on how effectively and efficiently implement all phases of a social protection programme. Capacity strengthening will include data protection and privacy, analysis and mapping, targeting, beneficiary management and registration. A case management system will be put in place in order to manage grievance and complaints that may arise as part of the project.

**Activity 2.1.2** – Roll out a digital beneficiary and transfer management system;

WFP' will extend its SCOPE system to deliver the cash transfer. The system will significantly enhance the country's capacity to address the food and nutrition needs of the populations through a digital delivery mechanism solution. WFP SCOPE will initially serve as a single registry for the social protection programme. SCOPE is the only system capable to guarantee data safety and privacy standards to the beneficiary that could be deployed in a short timeframe. The implementation of a digital beneficiary management platform through which assistance is provided will improve efficiency and facilitate assistance to beneficiaries and enable regular updates to beneficiary information in a timely, transparent and efficient manner. Data protection and privacy of personal information rights will be applied to all persons in line with WFP Data Privacy Policy.

**Activity 2.1.3:** Unrestricted cash-transfers (US\$ 240,000) distributed to selected food-insecure and vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in 1,200 households for 3 months through mobile money solutions;

The proposed project will support 1,200 households in both urban and rural areas with monthly unrestricted cash transfers for food security and nutrition. It is estimated that the assistance will benefit at least 8,400 food-insecure vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men, considering an average household size of 7 members. The assistance planned will support the most vulnerable households to increase economic access to food and nutrition during the hunger season, from July to October 2020. UNICEF, WFP and cooperating partners plan to aid 1,200 households with a monthly transfer of Francs CFA 40,000 (corresponding to USD 66.4 at the April 2020 operational exchange rate of 601.134 CFA/Dollar) through mobile money solutions. The transfer will be disbursed every month. The value of the cash transfer is calculated as two third of the minimum wage in the country. It is estimated the transfer will cover approximately a third of the average household of monthly expenditure estimated in about 125,000 by FSNMS.

#### **Activity 2.1.4:** Post distribution monitoring, evaluation, management information, and complaint and feedback mechanism

Outcome, output, process and cross-cutting indicators will be monitored through distribution monitoring and post-distribution monitoring. Achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of the project will be regularly documented. Good practices and lessons learned documented will be used for reporting purposes, for ensuring the visibility of results achieved in implementing the project. Monitoring will be guided by a compendium of standard operating procedures and tailored tools for distribution and post-distribution monitoring. Risk assessment/conflict sensitivity analysis will be carried out and mitigation measures will be identified. Women being the main beneficiaries of the cash transfer program, the monitoring and evaluation system will help to inform whether cash transfer in those community could support gender equality outcomes or increase gender-based violence.

The establishment of a grievance and feedback mechanism will provide direct communication between the implementing agencies and the communities where beneficiaries can raise any complaints related to targeting, cash entitlement, cases of misconduct, fraud, corruption and diversion of resources, political or other form of interference and preferential treatment. The grievance mechanism will be designed to be accessible and inclusive of girls, women, persons with disabilities, children and older people to ensure that the program is responsive to the needs of the most marginalised and adapts where it falls short.

The project will use remote monitoring options (e.g. phone interviews) and will consider less frequent monitoring or alternative data collection methodology and strengthen toll-free hot line complaints and feedback mechanisms. Conduct special awareness sessions for project monitors, drivers and staff on how to conduct monitoring in the safest way, including physical distancing (at least one meter), frequent hand washing, use of gloves, masks, washing gels as suitable for the operational environment to ensure reduce their exposure and to avoid them being a source of contamination

#### **Output 2.2** Support provided to vulnerable cashew crop growers in selected regions of the country

This output aims at ensuring that at least 250 vulnerable cashew crop growers from Cacheu and Gabu regions obtain support in harvest of their crops, treatment, packing, transportation to preselected warehouses and appropriate storage. The beneficiaries will obtain support for cashew nut harvest, treatment, transportation and storage until conditions for international trade are created, later during the year. A total of 1,750 people, corresponding to 250 households/cashew growers, will benefit from this initiative.

Due to the Coronavirus lockdown, international buyers, mainly from India, will not be able to immediately travel to Guinea Bissau to carry out purchase of the crop. Up to this moment, no organized national response has yet been set up to support small vulnerable farmers in selling or storing their crops in the absence of immediate conditions for selling the nuts. Under these circumstances, the most vulnerable cashew crops growers, mainly those in most isolated areas, will be at odds with storing their products in adequate conditions until international buyers can travel to Guinea Bissau. At the same time, it will be very hard for the most vulnerable cashew crop growers and their families to sustain their livelihoods. Under this output, UNDP will identify, through geospatial mapping, vulnerable cashew growers in the Cacheu and Gabu regions of Guinea- Bissau and will support them in sustaining their livelihoods.

Our approach is based on data related to cashew production, according to which 54% of the national production is based in the Northern Province. Cacheu in the Northern Province, responds to most of the cashew production and we also plan to pay special attention to Gabu Region. We will use the Local Development Committees (CDLs) to sensitize small producers on the need for collecting and storing their production until the buyers arrive. There are 159 CDL in Gabu and 154 in Cacheu. A sensitization campaign is important to build trust relationships with the small producers. This can start immediately with the support of UNDP's Local Economic Development (LED) project regional delegates. The number of vulnerable growers will be 125 in Cacheu and 125 in Gabu, for a total of 250. This initiative will privilege, whenever possible, female growers who are heads of household.

### **Activity 2.2.1** Conduct a mapping of the most vulnerable communities of cashew crop growers

The Identification of the vulnerable cashew crop growers will be carried out through (a) study in selected communities and (b) a geospatial mapping exercise which will be combined in the development of an online tool by our national partner, Innovalab in collaboration with a network of international partners that provide expertise on mapping of household vulnerability. Innovalab will base this application on the existing digital infrastructure provided by Orange. The aim is thus to a) understand the logistics of the cashew production and b) the identification of the most vulnerable communities and farmers within the communities. Bringing this set of information together will elevate the impact on the families involved and allow us to target the most vulnerable.

The use of the application involves two components: (i) Provide for the necessary infrastructure to allow for the set-up of the system and application, managed by the community councils themselves and (ii) Maintenance of data collection – data insertion, messages management, data assessment by UNDP’s partner network.

The geospatial mapping will have a wider national coverage. Although only 300 farmers will be directly covered under this project, the wide geospatial coverage will allow farmers from other regions to obtain support from other projects for which UNDP will seek additional funding. Besides allowing us to localize small growers, this application will also allow us to reinforce the sensitization campaign and mainly help to identify needs at community level in order to better respond to the COVID crisis. The model developed can – once prototyped and tested – be rolled out for other communities.

### **Activity 2.2.2** Support the most vulnerable communities in cashew crop harvest, treatment, transportation and storage

Under this activity we aim at (i) sensitization on COVID impact for cashew producers at the community level, (ii) identification of buildings and possible storage places at the community level and support their adaptation to the needs during the rainy season; (iii) distribution of storage bags to CDL and identified small producers; (iv) support local transportation of cashew production to regional storage, when necessary, by identifying local transporters (regional based small companies) based on the geospatial mapping and broader cashew logistics plan developed under activity 2.2.1.

The project will support 250 vulnerable cashew nut growers in harvest, treatment, packing, transportation and storage of their crops under adequate conditions. This will happen at a time when the family income is highly endangered by the start of the rainy season. If the crops cannot be stored by June, most of the farmers will not have the opportunity to safely store their perishing product. The amount of UNDP support is set up at 100,000 XOF maximum per farmer. This aspect as well as other logistical aspects of the operation will be managed and monitored by UNDP’s local economic development partners in the field, with whom UNDP will sign MOUs. Our local economic development partners in the field will prepare a manual on how the logistical aspects of the operation, management and monitoring of funds will take place.

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

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

The food security and nutrition situation in the country is concerning. In September 2019, food insecurity reached its highest level since September 2016 mostly due to unfavourable harvest and international cashew nuts price of the export. The Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) jointly conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, National Statistics Institute and WFP in September 2019, showed that 34 per cent of the population in rural areas was food insecure, registering a substantial a

deterioration from 20 per cent food insecurity found in October 2017 and to the 30 per cent food insecurity of September 2016, the same lean month. Guinea-Bissau experiences a significant malnutrition burden among its under-five population. In 2019 the SMART survey estimated that the national prevalence of under-five stunting was 29.9 percent. Stunting was very high in Oio (40.9 percent), and high in Bafata' (34.9 percent), Gabu (33.1 percent), and Tombali (29.9 percent) The SMART survey estimated the wasting prevalence at 8.7 percent. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was the highest in Gabu (10.1 percent) and Bafata (9.1 percent).

The socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in Guinea-Bissau will be harsh. The country will likely face a deep economic recession triggered by reduced international demand and plummeting price of cashew nut. Social distancing measures adopted by the authorities in power on March 25 will cause livelihood insecurities and create serious difficulties to the already vulnerable population to meet their foods and other essential needs.

In recent decades, Guinea-Bissau has transformed itself into a major African exporter of cashew nuts, and exclusively based upon smallholder production. Cashew nut production provides either direct or indirect income to 50 percent of the population and contributes to 90 percent of exports and 10 percent of GDP. The annual cashew nut campaign has indeed tremendous implications on the wellbeing of Guinea Bissau population. A successful campaign provides farmers with enough liquidity to access food and other essential needs during the lean season and to invest in inputs for planting rice and other staples during the monsoon agricultural season. In 2020, the negative trend of the price of cashew nut started in 2018 will be amplified by the COVID-19 global pandemic. The opening of the 2020 campaign in neighboring exporter countries reflect the effects of the health crisis and was characterized by falling prices and trade volumes as the main raw cashew nuts importer and processing countries - USA, Europe, and India- have been heavily hit by COVID-19. In Guinea-Bissau, the authorities in power have decided to postpone the launch of the 2020 marketing campaign for cashew nuts until the end of the State of Emergency which will be in force at least until May 26 . The closure of borders and the lack of clarity regarding international trade flows have sparked uncertainty and pressured farmers to sell as soon as possible with low to no negotiation leverage and constrained by the inability of adequately store and maintain the nuts. With borders closed, the amount of credit available for cashew procurement by exporting companies will be sensibly reduced further impacting bargaining power of farmers. The country has already witnessed in 2018 and 2019 the effects of downward cashew nut prices on food security. The number of food insecure households have increased from 20 per cent in October 2017 to 34.2 per cent in September. In 2019, the total export was fortunately high at 195,547, well above 147,464 MT in 2018 and 166,356 MT in 2017, partially compensating for the price reduction. In 2020, despite a good production outlook, the volume of trade could be the lowest in recent years seriously deteriorating the trade balance and translate into heavy income losses among the population.

Formal employment in Guinea-Bissau remain extremely limited and many workers are in precarious situations. Data from FSNMS shows that about two third of the households in urban area have no access to a stable source of income and meet their needs, including food needs, based on daily revenues from informal economy. They are characterized by a high level of economic vulnerability and high dependency on coping mechanisms to meet basic food needs. In the capital city Bissau, 49 percent of the households rely on incomes generated by their own account activities. Nearly 60 percent of the households in urban areas rely on jobs likely to be affected by restrictions as informal traders, street food vendors, daily skilled or unskilled workers, domestic workers, public transport drivers. Informal trade is the most common activity among women in urban areas. In 81 percent of the household engaged in trade, this activity was carried out by women.

In Guinea -Bissau about 85 percent of the households' face problems in obtaining enough food for at least one month per year. In general, the number of households experiencing difficulties in accessing food starts arising in July and increases into the lean season in August and September During those months, household's stocks run thin and the harvests have yet to come while the revenue from the annual cashew nut campaign is already over. By October, when the harvests are usually beginning and the pressure on the households diminishes the population facing food gaps starts decreasing until it reaches its lowest between November and June.

Negative effects of COVID pandemic through reduced livelihoods and failure of the cashew nut campaign will exacerbate households' vulnerabilities during the lean season. It will affect the farmers short and medium-term agriculture production capacity, unable to purchase sufficient inputs for the upcoming agricultural season and therefore to

maintain the level of production, in its majority subsistence farming. Population is at risk of facing a cycle of poverty and indebtedness triggered by lower production and productivity and insufficient self-production. They will have less coping capacity (low self-production, livestock or assets) and will be more exposed to seasonal factors affecting food security such as fluctuating staple market prices, water and insect-borne diseases and weather hazards. Non-agricultural households will also be impacted. They will be more exposed to international market price fluctuations and reduced availability of local foods in the markets will translate in higher prices eroding their purchasing power thus exposing them to a higher risk of food insecurity.

Loss of income will affect household's capacity to access food, and it will impact their food consumption. Households will likely be forced to switch to cheaper, less nutritious and desired foods prioritizing caloric intake over nutritional value. The crisis will likely reduce both dietary diversity and quantity with an impact on the nutritional status of women and children. According to the September 2019 Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SiSSAN) data only 17.9 percent of women met minimum dietary diversity. Results from the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) showed that poor women nutritional outcome was also reflected in poor feeding practices of children. Country wide, the feeding practices of only 8.3 percent of children age 6-23 months met the minimum acceptable dietary standards with respect to all three Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices (breastfeeding status, dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency).

Social protection has become an urgent priority in the context of the COVID 19 pandemic. Countries are spending trillions of dollars in ensuring people have access to integrated social security packages to protect incomes and livelihoods. In Guinea-Bissau, however, dysfunctional performance of governments, long periods of political instability, limited transparency and accountability, and widespread corruption have led to lack of equity in the allocation of public resources and absence of policies for social inclusion seriously impacting the country's capacity to deliver basic services to its citizens. The COVID 19 pandemic hit Guinea-Bissau at a time when the country is experiencing another political crisis, which began after presidential elections were held in December. The result of the elections is currently being disputed with the election fraud charge at the supreme court. Before a final ruling from the supreme court, the incumbent candidate declared as the winner by the national election council sworn-in without fulfilling the legal procedures, dismissed the Prime Minister, nominated a new Prime Minister who formed a new Government supported by the military forces. This has been viewed as a coup d'état by many, while the auto-proclaimed President consider the situation normal. The UN and international community have not recognized the President nor government and the country's instability deepened.

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

By implementing an integrated and inclusive social assistance program in Guinea-Bissau, the programme is expected to ensure 1,200 most vulnerable households in targeted regions have access to non-contributory emergency social protection schemes and are enabled to meet food and nutrition needs. This will alleviate COVID impacts on insecure vulnerable girls and boys, women and their families and thus accelerate positive impacts on economic and food security that are unlikely to be achieved in a business-as-usual scenario. The activities outlined above will achieve the collective outcomes by: (1) Establish village and household selection criteria, Select target communities and conduct beneficiary enrolment, registration, and verification. The targeting system will prioritize the most affected families with a gender lens. The information on family will be collected by identifying family members by sex, age and disability including gendered risks, needs and barriers to services. This information will

---

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)

be used to facilitate their access to the cash transfer.; (2) Roll out a digital beneficiary and transfer management system for the provision of cash transfer to vulnerable vulnerable girls boys women and men; (3) Provide Unrestricted cash-transfers to selected 2,000 households for 3 months meant to fill food and nutrition gaps through mobile money solutions, The project will put in place a mechanism enabling for at least two registered representatives in a household to collect transfers and household members to file complaints if the cash provided is not used for the household benefit ensuring to prevent abusive use of the transfers by one member. (4) ensure Post distribution monitoring, evaluation, management information. Women being the main beneficiaries of the cash transfer program, the monitoring and evaluation system will help to inform whether cash transfer in those community could support gender equality outcomes or increase gender-based violence. The grievance mechanism will be designed to be accessible and inclusive of girls, women, persons with disabilities, children and older people to ensure that the program is responsive to the needs of the most marginalised and adapts where it falls short.

The collective outcomes are in line with The Strategic and Operational Plan “Terra Ranka”, through its Objective 5 and sub-objective: “Strengthen social protection and reducing poverty.” In the Terra Ranka, social protection is set to promote peace and reconstitute social capital for persons affected by years of instability through the implementation of a “social security system centred on the priority of the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and refugees in the next five years.”

The SDG nationalisation process conducted in 2018 confirmed social protection as a strategic pillar, aligned with the UNDAF Outcome 3, for enabling equitable and sustainable access to basic social services for the most marginalized and vulnerable. Aspiration 1 of Africa’s Agenda 2063 also touches on African nations ensuring the development of sustainable social protection systems as enablers of social-economic opportunities. This result is also directly linked to Target 1.3 of SDG 1. Finally, by integrating complementary actions, the programme will seek to achieve results that contribute to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10.

The project will also save lives.

## 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]*

Government response has been coordinated by the Ministry of Health through its Center for Emergency Operations in Health (COES) and primary support from WHO. COES has finalized a National Contingency Plan with a budget of USD13.1 million on April 1.

The UN in Guinea-Bissau is conducting an analysis on the socio-economic impact that COVID-19, led by UNDP, and the measures taken to combat the epidemic, will have on the population. An analysis of the “Impacts of COVID-19 on Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition situation in Guinea Bissau” by WFP, IFAD and FAO is already advanced. The threat COVID 19 is posing on the food security situation in the country is significant and could have a long-lasting impact affecting the long-term production capacity of the population. The likely failure of the upcoming cashew nut campaign could trigger liquidity shortages aggravated by increasing food prices. The document is being finalized and will be made public soon.

Coordinated by UNDP, UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes present in Guinea-Bissau, or covering the country from regional offices, are joining their expertise in various socio-economic areas and are conducting a socioeconomic assessment of the potential impact of COVID-19 in key economic and social variables as well as potential ways to respond to both the urgency in the short term and smart options in the long run in terms of development, including innovative solutions that help bridge both. Once the assessment



has been concluded, an action plan will be developed so that AFPs support the country to overcome the challenges identified and improve living conditions for its population.

Supporting the Ministry of Education, UNICEF has contributed to the preparation of the contingency plan for the prevention and control of the COVID-19 epidemic in the education sector. Around 300,000 children have been left without school classes due to closure of schools during the declared State of Emergency. The plan outlines the measures not only to ensure safe school operations to prevent transmission when schools will reopen, but also the interventions that will help children continue their learning while the schools are closed and thus reducing the impact of the school closure. The plan is under discussion and finalization within the context of the Local Education Group that reunites all partners of the education sector.

In June 2019, WFP started implementing its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP). CSP integrates five strategic outcomes: (i) Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau meet their basic food and nutrition requirements; (ii) School-age children have access to nutritious meals; (iii) Populations at risk of malnutrition have improved nutrition status; (iv) Smallholder farmers have improved livelihoods; and (v) national capacity is enhanced in the areas of food security, nutrition, and disaster mitigation.

WFP has prepared a contingency plan which outlines how WFP will maintain its life-saving programmes amidst the evolving outbreak, all the while leveraging its operational know-how to support governments, humanitarians and health partners to contain the outbreak and its impacts. Specifically, the Contingency Plan provides options on how to sustain (and scale-up) WFP operations, leverage WFP expertise to enable the humanitarian and health response; and advise and support governments to maintain supply chains. It highlights the five priorities of works as ensure scaling up of the 2020 lean season response with partners, Support to the Government COVID19 response plan as part of UNCT effort and; adaptation of the response adopting innovative monitoring and delivery tools. WFP continued to perform a fundamental role in supporting the government-led implementation of the integrated management of acute malnutrition protocol and its stunting prevention programme.

In October, the parliament approved the four-year Government Programme, which includes important social protection initiatives as drafting and approve a social protection law which includes people with disabilities, combat early, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and domestic violence; combat child labor and promote their social and family reintegration; reinforce public support and social inclusion programs, establish community social agents in all regions, approve the national family policy and its action plan and create reliable databases of people with disabilities, of the political participation of women, of the dust of women and girls, and of vulnerable children. The plan also includes safety nets as the extend the School Canteen Program to all public schools in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd cycles of Basic Education an establish a school health program in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The plan promotes exclusive breastfeeding, encourage healthy eating habits and fight against malnutrition and obesity.

Following successful presidential and legislative elections in 2014, the Government launched its long-term development strategy, Strategic and Operational Plan, 2015-2025, “Terra Ranka”, the overarching framework for development and multisector policies and strategies in Guinea-Bissau. Its priorities include improving institutional capacity and the quality of governance, developing human capital and care for social well-being, and industrialization. The Government has placed greater emphasis on the development of human capital through better education, health and social protection services, together with an increased focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment. The collective outcomes are in line with The Strategic and Operational Plan “Terra Ranka”, through its Objective 5 and sub-objective: “Strengthen social protection and reducing poverty.” In the Terra Ranka, social protection is set to promote peace and reconstitute social capital for persons affected by years of instability through the implementation of a “social security system centred on the priority of the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and refugees in the next five years.”

The SDG nationalization process conducted in 2018 confirmed social protection as a strategic pillar, aligned with the UNDAF Outcome 3, for enabling equitable and sustainable access to basic social services for the most marginalized and vulnerable. Aspiration 1 of Africa’s Agenda 2063 also touches on African nations ensuring the development of sustainable social protection systems as enablers of social-economic opportunities. This result is also directly linked to Target 1.3 of SDG 1. Finally, by integrating complementary

actions, the programme will seek to achieve results that contribute to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10.

In recent years, the Government has paid more attention to nutrition as a key policy priority adopting “Plano Estratégico de Nutrição” (2015-2019), establishing National Day of Nutrition, 18 November and proposing a combat against malnutrition in the Government Programme of the 10th Legislature. The Nutrition Strategic Plan identified the main causes of malnutrition to be nutritionally inadequate and poorly balanced diets, economic difficulties in accessing enough food throughout the year, infectious and parasitic diseases, poor hygiene practices, inadequate health care for mothers and children. Among other actions within the health, agricultural, and education sectors, the Plan identified the promotion of good infant and child feeding practices and other nutrition practices through monitoring and nutritional education at community level as a key intervention to sustainably achieve its goals. However, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has limited capacity to address the nutrition needs of the populations. Specifically, within the nutrition sector, lack of human and financial resources, ineffective institutional coordination, structures that promote nutrition in communities and engage them in the fight against malnutrition, dissemination of information on the nutritional value of local foods, a strategy to effectively communicate needs and means to change people’s behaviours.

This proposal uses data from the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), implemented by WFP in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and with support from other national and international partners. The system periodically produces and disseminates data on food security and nutrition. SiSSAN has produced data from September 2016 to October 2017 and in September 2019.

This proposal is also based on the document Proposal of Measures for Mitigating the Economic Crisis caused COVID-19 prepared by the Associação Nacional dos Importadores e Exportadores da Guine Bissa (ANIE-GB), discussed with UNDP.

The General Population and Housing Census conducted in 2009 remain the best source for comprehensive data on the demographic characteristics of the population. This JP proposal uses projections from 2009 to 20230 produced by INE in 2013. The population in Guinea Bissau enumerated in 2009 was 1.449 million inhabitants and it is estimated in 1.624 million people inhabitants in 2020.

Prevalence of stunting and wasting were derived from the SMART survey conducted in 2019 by the Ministry of Public Health and support from UNICEF.

## VI. Target population

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

The JP will prioritize women. The JP will prioritize families most at risk of malnutrition as those headed by women involved in informal sector without economic stabilities with many dependents or where women are the main income earners; households having children under 2 or who has malnourished children or children suffering from a chronic illness, pregnant and breastfeeding women; children or adults with disabilities; single parents or an elderly household head. In urban areas, the JP will prioritize assistance to households headed by a woman working in urban informal sectors, who is unemployed or engaged in a precarious activity. In rural areas it will prioritize areas where the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) conducted in September 2019 indicated food insecurity levels above 40 percent.

In the cashew producing areas, mainly in Gabu and Cacheu, UNDP, thorough its intervention, will privilege the most vulnerable crop growers, with a focus on women heads of household.

According to FSNMS, those group were those at higher risk of severe food insecurity and undernutrition. They consistently use more coping mechanisms, rely more on credit and other sources (donations from neighbors and relatives, harvesting wild food) to access food, and experiences food gaps for longer period and they will be severely affected by the consequences of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Women in Guinea-Bissau have limited access to land, credit and household decision-making. Although the constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex, customary laws, social, traditional and religious practices negatively affect the quality of life for girls and women, generating and sustaining disparities between two genders. In many rural communities, women and girls are not permitted to choose the men they marry, and girls may be forced into marriage as early as age 13. Female genital mutilation is widely practised with the national average of 45%, varying from region to region with the ethnic composition of population and Bafata and Gabu with the highest rates at 86.8% and 96.3%, respectively. School dropout rates are higher for girls primarily due to early pregnancy and girls' early marriage. Disparities in education result in illiteracy rates among women that are 30 percent higher than for men. Only 16 percent of women and girls aged 15–49 years achieve minimum diet diversity. Women's poor diet and high physical exertion even during pregnancy, have consequences such as low weight at birth, premature births, or miscarriages.

The women's quality of diet is concerning. Only 17.9 percent of women met minimum dietary diversity, consuming at least 5 or more different food groups. 17.9 percent of women met minimum dietary diversity, having consumed five or more different food groups the day prior to the interview. Women consumed a diet poor in micronutrients particularly lacking both animal and vegetable proteins. Anemia is an important public health issue that affects 44 percent of women in reproductive age and 68 percent of under 5 children. Women's poor diet and high physical exertion even during pregnancy, may have consequences such as low weight at birth, premature births, or miscarriages. Women's overload of housework and family work negatively influence the amount of time they can devote to preparing children's food and introducing complementary feeding. Hygiene in meal preparation is partial. Distance from the nearest health facility, risks of travel especially at night hours, waiting time for an appointment, costs of health services, and limited availability of drugs were described as the main access barriers to health services for rural and urban communities.

The precarious living conditions of children is reflected by the results of the multidimensional poverty analysis based on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) jointly conducted by UNICEF and UNDP in 2017. According to the MPI analysis, 58% of the population can be considered multidimensionally poor. 83% of population are deprived of sanitation and 59 % are deprived of decent housing. Child poverty is even more exacerbated. The multiple overlapping deprivation analysis revealed that 97% of children (0-17 years) suffer at least from one deprivation and 75% cumulate at least 3 deprivations. Children suffer the most deprivations in sanitation and housing. Education is the second main contributor to multidimensional poverty, in line with the low education outcomes in the country. The regional variations were also highlighted, with Oio, Bafata and Biombo being the three regions with the highest level of multidimensional child poverty.

The intervention will address household's short-term food access constraints by increasing spending on food, meals per day, and dietary diversity. Complementary social behaviours change communication (Communication for Development/C4D) messages will promote good hygiene practices, healthy food choices and eating behaviours, child protection, fight against gender-based violence and discrimination as well as include COVID 19 prevention. The intervention will be enhancing the participants' dignity and rights, providing flexibility for beneficiaries to meet their needs and stimulates local economic recovery.

## 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]*

UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP will receive the funds from the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund and ensure they are accountably managed for the achievement of expected programme results during the period of implementation. The recipient agencies are responsible for the overall management of the project (design, implementation, coordination, monitoring, reporting and fiduciary management) and will provide administrative, technical, and financial support to all partners in the implementation of the activities in this proposed action.

The project was prepared in a consultative manner and it will be implemented in collaboration with the Directorate for Social Protection and the multisectoral Steering Committee for Social Protection and support from national NGOs from the network RESSAN. RESSAN the network of the most credible national NGOs and CSOs which promotes food security and nutrition. Once the decree on National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSAN) is promulgated, the project will collaborate with CONSAN, which includes all ministries, secretariats and other public institutions as well as civil society.

A steering committee will be created by the RUNOs to ensure coherence and partnership in across the project outcomes, outputs and activities. Recipient agencies will strengthen capacity of project partners through the development and implementation of capacity-strengthening plans, including trainings based on joint assessments of capacity gaps and needs. The project will be managed in a gender- and conflict-sensitive manner applying proven and practical tools. It will ensure all actors engaged respect do-no-harm principles and activities are designed with appropriate risk mitigation measures. It will take an extra care to reduce known risks associated with interventions supporting women's empowerment and ensure the safety of all participants. RUNOs will monitor activities and results within their existing corporate frameworks and procedures. Monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed accordingly to Activity 2.1.4. The agencies will submit agreed progress reports and a final report covering all activities. These reports shall consist of a narrative and a financial and follow the agreed formats.

WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency addressing hunger. it was established in 1963 and has since been working to ensure that the world's most vulnerable populations have access to food. WFP has been active in Guinea-Bissau since 1974. Starting in 2000, WFP became the government's trusted partner for technical and financial assistance in crisis response, national home-grown school feeding program (the largest social safety net in the country), treatment and prevention of malnutrition, food security and nutrition information. WFP has developed extensive experience, local knowledge, and strong relationships with both the national government and local civil society and development partners. WFP has signed the Letter of Understanding with the Government through for its Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024 in October 2019, which was based on the government led Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) supported by WFP.

Management of the funds will be ensured by a team of highly qualified staff, that combine technical expertise, in-depth knowledge of the country, strong relationships with partners on the ground, and longstanding experience with development and humanitarian programs. The staffing for the project includes core positions that exist as part of WFP Guinea-Bissau's operational structure, funded by a combination of corporate budget and other donor funds, and provide support to all of WFP's activities in country. The WFP country office is currently staffed by 2 international staff, 36 national staff and 2 international consultants led by a Representative and Country Director. Areas of functional expertise comprise strategic planning and management, policy advisory, evidence generation and technical assistance on food security and nutrition, capacity strengthening, resilience, vulnerability assessment and mapping, M&E, and supply chain. The operation is supported by experienced officers and support staff of communications, finance, budget, human resources information technology and administration. A trained gender focal point ensures consistency with corporate strategies and best practices. At regional and headquarters level, senior specialists provide technical support and oversight to all functional areas, as well as cross-cutting support in accountability, evidence generation, gender, and innovation. Beneficiary registration will be done by WFP Programme staff and will be supported by IT to roll out SCOPE, WFP transfer management platform, as a registration system. SCOPE allows to register beneficiaries electronically in a manner that guarantees that all the information required by the intervention will be collected in a consistent manner, which minimizes data consolidation and cleansing after registration efforts. Data protection and privacy of personal information rights will be applied to all persons in line with WFP Data Privacy Policy.

UNDP has been operating in Guinea-Bissau for more than 40 years in the areas of democratic governance, inclusive growth and sustainable development. Currently composed by 60 staff members, including programme and operations staff, the country office has been able to successfully implement many joint programs as well as donor basket funds, such as the recent elections basket fund with contributions from more than 10 donors. UNDP has recently been entrusted with coordination of two PBF funded joint projects related to the transition phase through which the UN System is undergoing. Between 2014 and 2017, UNDP annual budget allocations to support Guinea-Bissau's development initiatives have been approximately USD 27,500,500, with annual delivery rates of 79.9 per cent (2014), 83.4 per cent (2015) and 85.4 per cent (2016). UNDP has been the recipient of approximately 75% of PBF money allocated to Guinea-Bissau over the past 10 years. UNDP has also been acting as operating agent of non-resident agencies and is the host of the PBF Secretariat in the country.

Working at the heart of the United Nations family and in close coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) is responding to a growing volume of requests from countries to help them prepare for, respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing particularly on the most vulnerable. UNDP is mobilizing all its assets to respond to this unprecedented challenge. UNDP has transitioned all critical operations to digital and virtual platforms, enabling its teams to continue delivering effectively despite restrictions on movement and physical interaction. UNDP is streamlining policies and procedures for greater agility, increasing its flexibility to receive and deliver private sector and other financing, and taking steps to ensure its frontline staff are well supported and cared for as they help countries through this crisis. UNDP has developed a corporate response called the UNDP Offer to the COVID-19. This corporate response, which is followed by UNDP Guinea Bissau, is framed around three objectives: Helping countries to prepare for and protect people from the pandemic and its impacts, to respond during the outbreak, and to recover from the economic and social impacts in the months to come.

UNICEF has been globally supporting governments to rapidly scale up access to social protection in times of crisis as well as working towards sustainable long terms systems. UNICEF is a member of the social protection coordinating body (SPIAC-B) including supporting and coordinating a joint statement on approaches to social protection response to COVID-19. UNICEF is also co-leading the subgroup with DFID and IFRC on humanitarian cash transfers and social protection as part of the cash workstream of the Grand Bargain, which is currently scaling up knowledge management and learning among humanitarian cash and social protection practitioners for the response. In Guinea Bissau UNICEF has supported the Government for the setting of social protection steering committee that is in charge of piloting social protection within the country. UNICEF has also finalized the realization of a social protection diagnostic that pave the path for the elaboration of a social protection policy. As multiple national and international actors turn their attention to the COVID-19 response, UNICEF is also playing a strong coordinating role at national level in order to support a joint social protection response to the pandemic with development partner and government engagement.

UNICEF staffs comprises, 9 international staffs, 36 national staffs, 1 international consultant. The country office is managed by a Country Representative and encompasses high qualified staffs working in the fields of child maternal health and nutrition, education equity and quality, child protection, advocacy communication and partnerships, social policy and Monitoring and evaluation. The staffs have a complete understanding of the country and will provide technical expertise to the project. The social policy section will be the one more involved in the project and will be supported by international consultant as well s the UNICEF Regional office for West and central Africa for the targeting system as well the implementation of the Single Registry System. The Single registry will be based at the ministry of social protection that has the mandate for social protection activities in the country. In term of resource UNICEF, has a combine of regular and other resources that supports its activities.

**Cover Page**

<b>Contacts</b>	<b>Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office</b> <b>Name:</b> Dr Mamadou Diallo <b>Email:</b> diallo76@un.org <b>Position:</b> Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary General. United Nations Resident Coordinator - DSRSG/RC United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau - UNIOGBIS <b>Other Email:</b> <b>Telephone:</b> <b>Skype:</b>			
<b>Description</b>	The action aims at ensuring that most vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in targeted communities have access to social and economic protection mechanisms. RUNOs will distribute cash-transfers to selected food-insecure and vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in 2,000 households for 3 months through mobile money solutions. The RUNOs will establish village and household selection criteria. Select target communities and conduct beneficiary enrolment, registration, and verification; roll out a digital beneficiary and transfer management system; post distribution monitoring, and complaint and feedback mechanism. At the same time, the action will support vulnerable cashew crop growers in selected regions of the country.			
<b>Universal Markers</b>	<b><u>Gender Marker:</u></b> <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. b) <b>Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</b> c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.			
<b>Fund Specific Markers</b>	<b>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response</b> <i>(bold the selected):</i> Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <a href="#">UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</a>			
	<b>Fund Windows</b> <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i> Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency <b>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</b>			
<b>Geographical Scope</b>	<b>Regions:</b> West Africa <b>Country:</b> Guinea-Bissau			
<b>Recipient UN Organizations</b>	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund			
<b>Implementing Partners</b>				
<b>Programme and Project Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<b>Budget Requested</b>	WFP	\$300,000	
		UNICEF	\$100,000	
		UNDP	\$100,000	

	In-kind Contributions	-	
	Total	\$500,000	
Comments			
Programme Duration	Start Date: June 2020		
	Duration (In months): Seven		
	End Date: December 2020		

## Results Framework

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

Window 1: Proposal Outcome					Outcome Total Budget USD
	1.1 Please develop a relevant outcome for the proposal				USD
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1a Add outcome indicator (it may be a relevant SDG indicator)				
	1.1b Add outcome indicator (it may be a relevant SDG indicator)				
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 Add New Output				
	1.2.1 Add New Output				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a Add New Output Indicator				
	1.2.1a Add New Output Indicator				
Window 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	2.1 Most vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in targeted communities have access to social and economic protection mechanisms;				USD 5,00,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500]	2.1a Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score disaggregated by sex	62.3 percent (FSNMS-Sept	>=80 percent	Post Distribution Monitoring	UNICEF/WFP



characters]		19)		Survey	
	2.1b Proportion of women between 15- and 29-years old meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	17.9 percent (FSNMS-Sept 19)	>=40 percent	Post Distribution Monitoring Survey	UNICEF/WFP
	2.1c Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet disaggregated by sex	8.9 % percent (FSNMS-Sept 19)	>=20 percent	Post Distribution Monitoring Survey	UNICEF/WFP
Proposal Outputs	2.1.1 Most vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in targeted regions have access to non-contributory emergency social protection schemes and are enabled to meet food and nutrition needs				
	2.2.1 Support provided to vulnerable cashew crop growers in selected regions of the country				
Proposal Output Indicators	2.1.1a Number of households receiving cash-based transfers – disaggregated by sex	-	Total: 1,200 Women-headed: 800 Male headed: 400	Monthly Distribution Report	WFP
	2.1.1d Number households with women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving cash-based transfers	-	200	Monthly Distribution Report	WFP
	2.1.1e Proportion of assisted population receiving cash receive transfers through electronic delivery mechanisms (mobile money, electronic voucher)		100 percent	Monthly Distribution Report	WFP
	2.1.1f Number of people reached through C4D approaches using media – disaggregated by sex	-	14,000	Post Distribution Monitoring Survey. Program reports	UNICEF
	2.1.1g Proportion of beneficiaries who are aware of the CFM mechanism and available communication channels– disaggregated by sex;	-	>=80 percent	Post Distribution Monitoring Survey	UNICEF/WFP
	2.1.1h Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what	-	>=80 percent	Post Distribution Monitoring	UNICEF/WFP

	people will receive, length of assistance) – disaggregated by sex			Survey	
	2.2.1.a Proportion of beneficiary farmers who were identified through geospatial mapping		90%	Post exercise Monitoring Survey	UNDP
	2.2.1.b Number of vulnerable cashew crop growers from selected regions of Guinea Bissau that are mapped for receiving support		1,000	Geospatial mapping information provided by application	UNDP
	2.2.1.c Number of vulnerable cashew crop growers that obtain support for harvesting, treating, packing, transporting and storing their products		250	Post Distribution Monitoring Survey	UNDP

## 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 type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input 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	
<b>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</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of households receiving cash-based transfers;</li> <li>- Proportion of assisted population receiving cash receive transfers through electronic delivery mechanisms;</li> </ul>	<b>25 percent</b>	
<b>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score;</li> <li>- Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</li> </ul>	<b>55 percent</b>	

<p>situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>		
<p><b>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proportion of women between 15- and 29-years old meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women</li> <li>- Proportion of households where women, or make decisions on the use of cash</li> <li>- Proportion of beneficiaries who are aware of the CFM mechanism and available communication channels.</li> <li>- Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance</li> </ul>	<p><b>20 percent</b></p>

## 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	
Public sector strikes and limited capacity of Government	Operational	3-Very high	6 – Expected	2 – Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work with NGOs and CSOs complement operations for ensuring the continuity of the implementation;</li> <li>- Involve communities in the project’s implementation in a greater extent;</li> <li>- continue the capacity strengthening of national NGOs and CSOs</li> </ul>	Implementing agencies	
- Coronavirus pandemic affecting project communities	Operational	2 – Medium High	4 – Likely	4 – Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen infection prevention and control procedures in programme implementation;</li> <li>-Supply PPEs and sanitation items to project sites;</li> <li>Provide info on registration/modality to the population and increase the duration;</li> <li>-reduce travel to the minimum and rely on local NGOs, CSOs</li> </ul>	Implementing agencies	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>partners already established on the ground providing social safety nets;</li> <li>-Remote monitoring solution;</li> <li>-Sensitization through media;</li> </ul>		
Severe limitation of movement//food supply disruptions	Operational	1-Low	3 – Moderate	3 – Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen market price monitoring and functionality</li> <li>-Implement appropriate monitoring and reporting procedures that would enable faster shift from cash to in kind food;</li> <li>- Market analysis/pricing reviews to adjust transfer values to meet market conditions;</li> <li>- set a maximum limit for acceptable price increases and plan contingency in-kind transfers beyond this threshold</li> </ul>	Implementing agencies	

## Budget by UNDG Categories

\*Up to Four Agencies

c	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UNDP	UNICEF	WFP	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		7,400	8,602	10,800	26,802
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		5,670	4,301	3,600	13,571
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020	Vehicle transport support to cashew growers	0	0	3,600	3,600
4. Contractual services	2020	UNICEF: Contract with NGO for third part post distribution monitoring, International consultants to support the implementation of a targeting platform/database manual of procedure, technical assistance for case management and community-based targeting;  Contract with Innovalab and other national partners for developing application, implementation and maintenance.  Contract with Local NGOs for supporting vulnerable cashew farmers in improving cashew treatments conditions, temporary storage and transport	20,388  50,000	59,049		129,437
5. Travel	2020		6,300	0	6,000	12,300
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020	Cash-based transfer to 2,000 household beneficiaries and capacity strengthening activities to Government and NGO partners		12,904	253,374	266,278
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		3,700	8,602	3,000	15,302
<b>Sub Total Programme Costs</b>			93,458	93,458	280,374	467,290
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			6,542	6,542	19,626	32,710
<b>Total</b>			100,000	100,000	300,000	500,000

\* 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



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

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

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

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

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

	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
		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	

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

	Target	Description
		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



	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
		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

