



The UN Uganda Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Programme Document Template

Window	Emergency Window
Title	Ensuring human rights compliant response by Justice Law and Order Sector actors to COVID-19, including addressing overcrowding in detention facilities
MPTF Office Project Number (if applicable)	
Description	<i>The project aims at supporting the Judiciary, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Uganda Prisons Service and Uganda Law Society to establish special criminal sessions including the provision of legal aid services to prisoners in order to decongest prisons and address backlog of cases, specifically among pre-trial detainees with the ultimate aim of reducing overcrowding of prisons. The direct implementing partner of the project is Uganda Law Society. Uganda Law Society will initiate special criminal sessions and provide legal services to inmates. The project will target prisoners particularly vulnerable to Covid-19 and regions that present the highest number of prisoners on remand and have been recently equipped with teleconferencing equipment.</i>
Universal Markers	<p><u>Gender Marker</u>: (bold the selected; pls select one only)</p> <p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p>b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</p> <p>c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>
Fund Specific Markers	
Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	OHCHR and UNODC
Implementing Partners	Uganda Law Society
Programme and Project Cost	From UN Uganda MPTF: 31,817.74 USD Other sources: 50,000 USD from UNODC Total Budget through MPTF: 31,817.74 USD
Programme Duration	Estimated Start Date: 21 June 2021 Duration (months): 11 months Estimated end date: 20 May 2022
Contacts (Name, Position, Email, Telephone)	Sharon Nyambe, Head of Office, UNODC, sharon.nyambe@un.org +256770343167 Florence Oduut Epodoi, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR, fepodoi@ohchr.org , +256 772 996320

2. Executive Summary

The executive summary contains a comprehensive summary of all sections focusing on the significance and relevance of the joint programme, its contribution to national priorities and international commitments, the results expected to be achieved, intended beneficiaries, donors and implementing partners

This project aims at mitigating the effects of COVID -19 pandemic on the administration of criminal justice through reducing prison overcrowding, safeguarding fundamental rights and supporting access to justice. The COVID-19 crisis calls for swift and innovative solutions that will enable the justice sector to administer justice while reducing the risk of diffusion of the virus in prison settings. To this scope there is dire need to reduce prison overcrowding, support access to justice, and develop strong institution as part of the wider effort to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the administration of criminal justice in Uganda. This is in line with the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 16 on strong, accountable institutions.

OHCHR and UNODC in partnership with the Uganda Law Society (ULS) and in collaboration with criminal justice state actors Uganda Prison Service (UPS), Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) and the Judiciary will complement on-going efforts to address case backlog and overcrowding in prisons. In particular, the project will support the ULS to initiate special criminal sessions and provide legal services to inmates, whether on remand or not yet remanded, in select prison facilities in Arua, Gulu, Jinja, Mbale and Mbarara. These prisons have been identified as those hosting the largest population of prisoners on remand and have been equipped by UNODC with teleconference equipment and internet connectivity to support virtual hearings between the prisons and courts. A total of 1500 prisoners will directly benefit from the legal aid services. The legal aid services will be in form of full trial representations, bail applications, applications for unconditional release and plea bargain where applicable. The directly beneficiaries will be identified among prisoners on remand, particularly for minor offences and most vulnerable to Covid-19, including inmates with preexisting health conditions, elderly, and mothers with children. Lawyers will be sourced through the Uganda Law Society (ULS) and their legal clinics among those based in the target areas.

This project is aligned to key national and international development frameworks. At the national level, it addresses the foundational components of good governance as defined in Uganda Vision 2040 which underscores good governance and strong institutions as the backbone of transformation. Similarly, the project contributes to the improving adherence to the rule of law as well as safety of persons and security of property for all persons as one of the aspirations contained under the Governance Security Programme of the National Development Plan (NDP III).

With regard to the international development framework, the project is aligned to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025), notably to Strategic priority 1 on Transformative and inclusive governance. It is also in line with Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals, in specifically SDG 16 on strong, accountable institutions.

There is urgent need to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in prison settings and to reduce prison overcrowding due to case backlog as part of the wider effort to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the administration of criminal justice in Uganda. The project aims at strengthening institutional capacities to better manage case backlog, prison overcrowding and strengthen criminal justice systems at the national level.

This project promotes the implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, particularly concerning groups with specific needs and quality of services. It is also guided by the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations Convention Against Torture and a range of standards and norms, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

3. Situation Analysis

The Government of Uganda (GoU) has made several legislative, policy, infrastructural and capacity development strides in the area of strengthening the rule of law, human rights and access to justice. Despite these developments, Uganda still faces a number of challenges, particularly due to institutional capacity limitations. This presents numerous impediments in the justice sector including those related to administration of justice. These challenges range from the persistent case backlog, limited staff capacity and operational capacity of institutions, inadequate equipment and tools for service delivery among others. In relation to case backlog, delays in delivery of justice remains one of the main impediments in access to justice. The right to speedy trial and delivery of judgment is one of the major facets of the general right to fair hearing. Similarly, access to legal aid is essential to guaranteeing equal access to justice for all, especially for citizens who do not have sufficient financial means. In Uganda's criminal justice system, the provision of legal aid services is restricted to mainly legal representation in certain legal matters especially at higher court levels. Alternative sentencing, for instance non-custodial sentences, are rarely handed down by courts, even for minor offences, therefore increasing overcrowding in prisons. Legal aid service provision at lower courts is minimal and usually provided by non-state actors. Ensuring that marginalized people have equal access to the legal system is important not only for protecting their quality of life but also essential for maintaining the quality of justice available to everyone in our society. There is need to focus on tackling the above-mentioned concerns in order to ensure that the sector is able to respond the justice needs of citizens

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda, and the measures put in place to curb its spread, have significantly impacted the operationability of Justice Law and Order Sector institutions. This has exacerbated the already existing challenges such as the overcrowding of prisons, with additional persons having been sent to prisons for contravening the COVID-19 restrictions. The overcrowding of prisons - with the current occupation standing at above 312% of holding capacity level - exposes persons in confined and overcrowded situations to a higher risk of infection as well as other human rights concerns. The measures instituted to manage and curb the COVID-19 threat are a cause of concern for the justice system, in particular the increased barriers and delays in accessing justice, and the potential for human rights abuses. In enforcing the Presidential Directives to combat COVID-19, state security forces have arrested many persons suspected of flouting the Directives, thereby further clogging a system that is already overwhelmed with case backlog. Between 4000 and 6000 thousand persons were reported to have been arrested at the height of the pandemic across the country. According to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the State has no interest in prosecuting many of the persons arrested for minor offences relating to the Directives, however her office lacks the funds to coordinate a nationwide programme with the Judiciary, for the purpose of releasing such inmates.¹ In addition, the number of prisoners detained in relation to breaking the Directives has further increased due to the arrests of persons engaging in public meetings that are prohibited as one of the measures to fend off the spread of COVID -19, and other activities relating to electoral contestations.²

Since the outbreak of the COVID pandemic, the Justice Law and Order Sector has been severely affected due to the exposure and limited means to prevent transmission and enable social distancing. The pandemic has particularly affected closed settings in the country such as prisons, which have continued to receive prisoners in large numbers during the pandemic. As at 31st December 2020, the UPS cumulative total number of COVID-19 cases reported stands at 990 (905 prisoners, 71 staff and 14 relatives), with 937 recoveries and 53 active cases and 1 death. The Judiciary and Uganda Prison Service (UPS) have developed guidelines to prevent and mitigate the spread of COVID-19. However, tensions have arisen in numerous detention facilities. In September 2020, at least 219 inmates escaped from the Moroto Prison following the outbreak of Cholera and Covid-19 in the prison.

4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address?

This sub-section provides a justification on why a joint programme approach was chosen. It outlines the specific programme strategies adopted to achieve agreed outcomes, taking into consideration the lessons learned. It focuses on how the strategies address the key causes of the problems which have been identified, and the partners involved in each phase. It includes details on the intended manner in which the programme should unfold in its various phases. It provides

¹ Statement made during a meeting with OHCHR on 3 July 2020.

² The police spokespersons, CP Fred Enanga on 18 January 2021 issued a press statement in which he stated that hundreds of persons were reportedly arrested across the country, for committing electoral offences.

a brief description of the division of labor between the UN partners, the added value of each to the intended joint programme outcomes, and the participating UN organizations capacity to deliver agreed outputs. The proposed joint programme strategy should confirm that the capacities necessary for the implementation were carefully considered and that the selected implementing partners have the capacity to achieve the intended results.

In Uganda's prison, pre-trial detainees have over the last 10 years steadily constituted over 52% of the overall prison population. In addition to the high numbers of pre-trial detainees, the period of detention in many cases is excessively long and a central cause for over-crowding in Ugandan prisons, a factor contributing to other human rights violations for persons in State custody. To address this, the JLOS Sector embarked on a rigorous case backlog strategy, which resulted in a reduction of remand prisoners from 54% in 2016 to 46.6% in December 2019. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, there has been a reversal of this gain. To address this retrogression, there were concerted efforts by JLOS Sector institutions and development partners that reduced the percentage from 54% in June 2020 to 50% by September 2020.

It is a widely established fact that excessive period of pre-trial detention exposes detainees to gross violations of their legally enshrined human rights. Primarily, the conditions of pre-trial detention (overcrowding and poor physical conditions) generally also strengthen the link between the excessive use of pre-trial detention and torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. More specifically, overcrowding increases levels of tension in relations between staff and inmates, and among inmates, which has a propensity to result into inter-inmate and staff to inmate physical ill-treatment. Relatedly, overcrowding also puts increased strain on the prison system to provide for basic needs; such as food, medicine, and facilities, leading to sub-standard conditions of detention. It also carries a public health hazard as it increases the risk of contagious disease being spread. This means that if fewer people are kept in detention fewer people would be exposed to such a risk.

As at June 2020, Uganda prisons holding capacity was at the average of 19,826 prisoners while the prison population stood at 63,851. This represents an excess of 44,025 inmates. The breakout of the COVID-19 pandemic heightens the risk of the spread of this infectious diseases given the overcrowding in prisons and augments the need to decongest the prisons, especially for inmates who are in the vulnerable category identified by the World Health Organization.

OHCHR and UNODC have identified the Uganda Law Society (ULS) as a strategic partner in the implementation of this project. The Uganda Law Society (ULS) is the National Bar Association of Uganda established by the Uganda Law Society Act of 1956, CAP 276 of the Laws of Uganda. Its statutory mandate, which is "to protect and assist the public in Uganda in all matters touching, ancillary or incidental to the law, and; to assist the Government and the Courts in all matters affecting legislation and the administration and practice of law in Uganda", is targeted to benefit all persons in Uganda. The ULS runs different access to justice programs in the regions targeted by this intervention. In particular, this project intends to utilize ULS existing legal aid structures to implement this scheme, particularly the Legal aid clinics and probono counsels operating in Arua, Gulu, Jinja, Mbarara and Soroti (covering Mbale).

The intervention would run as follows:

- The ULS shall use the secretariat team in coordination with the 5 regional probono coordinators to engage the State stakeholders (Judiciary, DPP& UPS) to ensure that the identified beneficiaries are cause listed.
- ULS shall conduct sensitisation sessions in across prisons in the targets areas as way of identifying the eligible beneficiaries for cause listing.
- The intervention shall target approximately 300 inmates, whether on remand or not yet remanded, per region within the five regions named. This should bring to a total of 1,500 inmates within the project duration.
- The beneficiaries of the intervention shall include the sick and elderly, women with infants, people eligible for mandatory bail, as well as persons that have been charged with minor offences, including those detained in conjunction with breaking of the Presidential Directives on Covid-19, among the pre-trial population.
- ULS shall initiate extraordinary sessions with the state and non-state actors to handle cases of at-risk prisoners whether on remand or yet to be remanded and provide legal aid services.
- Legal services shall be in form of full trial representations, bail applications, applications for unconditional release and plea bargain where applicable
- ULS shall facilitate the process by covering all expenses, which shall include transport, fuel and lunch for judicial officers present, state attorneys, defence counsel, transporting of witnesses/victims, and printing of all stationary (duplicate files and cause lists by prison officers). It is also proposed that welfare officers train the communities within which the inmates shall be re-entering.

- ULS shall carry out a visit to monitor the implementation of the project in the five regions.
- The intervention should be carried out through a sub-grant to be assigned to ULS for a more efficient implementation of the different activities. OHCHR & UNODC will provide technical guidance regarding human rights and access to justice in prison settings, and monitoring and evaluation capacity.

5. Results Framework

Outcome 1	Enhanced access to justice for prisoners on remand and to be remanded in select prisons and reduction in prison overcrowding				Outcome Total Budget USD
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1a Decrease in the number of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population in target prisons		30%	Prisons registers	ULS
	1.1b Percentage of inmates who received legal aid who are released during the special sessions		70%	Court decisions and reports from ULS	ULS
	1.1c Proportion of completed to registered cases		80%	JLOS Performance Report, ULS report, UHRC Annual report	ULS
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 Technical and functional support is provided to relevant JLOS institutions to organize extraordinary sessions to handle cases of at-risk prisoners on remand in selected areas.				
	1.2.1 Existing legal aid structures are scaled-up and legal aid is provided to at-risk prisoners on remand.				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1a Number of special sessions initiated		5	Court decisions and reports from ULS	ULS
	1.2.1a Number of prisoners who receive access to free legal aid services		1000	JLOS Performance Report, UHRC Annual report Reports from ULS	ULS

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

This section elaborates the programme planning and management responsibilities and commitments of partners and participating UN organizations. This joint programme document does not substitute for organization-specific arrangements required by respective internal policies. The management aspects of the different funding modalities (pooled, parallel or pass through) are detailed under section 7.

This section should also describe the arrangements for coordination and oversight, identifying individual participating UN organizations and national partners responsible as applicable. As specified in the UNDG Guidance Note on Joint Programming, "Once the joint programme has been developed and agreed jointly by the participating UN organizations, the arrangements for monitoring, review, and coordination should be documented. The composition of the joint programme coordination mechanism (referred to in the standard agreements as Joint Programme Steering Committee) shall include all the signatories to the joint programme document. The coordination mechanism may also have other members". Linkages to the existing coordination mechanisms, such as thematic groups, etc, should also be specified.

A list of implementation Focal Points should be developed and made available to the Joint Programme Steering Committee and other stakeholders. This is to be presented as an Annex to the joint programme document.

7. Fund Management Arrangements

The UN Uganda MPTF uses a pass-through fund management modality where the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office acts as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Fund.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Fund Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct a maximum of 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Narrative reports

The Participating UN Organizations will present the following reports to the Secretariat for consolidation and further transmission the Administrative Agent:

- (a) Annual narrative reports to be provided no more than three months (March 31st) after the end of the calendar year;
- (b) Final narrative reports after the end of activities contained in the program-related approved document, including the final year of such activities, to be submitted no more than four months (April 30th) in the following year after the financial closure of the Fund.

Annual and final reports will exhibit results based on evidence. Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results against estimated results in terms of outputs and outcomes and they will explain the reasons of higher or lower performance. The final narrative report will also include the analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the Fund's global impact.

Financial Reports

The Participating UN Organizations HQs will present the following financial statements and reports to the *Administrative Agent*:

(a) Annual financial statements and reports to December 31st, regarding released resources by the Fund to them; these shall be provided no more than four months (April 30th) after the ending of the calendar year;

(b) Final certified financial statements and financial reports after the completion of activities contained in the program-related approved document, including the final year of such activities, to be submitted no more than six months (June 30th) in the following year after the financial closure of the Fund.

9. SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

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

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input checked="" 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
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.2 Unsensented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population		100%

10. Risk

What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?
Please enter no more than 3.

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Risk1 Description	<i>Operational - Delays by implementing partners in setting up the operational modalities of the programme</i>	<i>2- Medium high</i>	<i>4- Likely</i>	<i>2- moderate</i>	Timeline for implementing the project to be extended.	ULS	
Risk 2 Description	<i>Financial- insufficient funds to provide legal aid to the target group</i>	<i>3- Medium high</i>	<i>4- Likely</i>	<i>4- moderate</i>	Reduction in number of eligible beneficiaries	OHCHR & UNODC	
Risk 3 Description	<i>Political- Reluctance by judiciary & ODDP to deliver/agree to favourable judgments</i>	<i>2- Medium high</i>	<i>3- Moderate</i>	<i>4- Major</i>	Selection of beneficiaries will take into consideration inmates most likely to receive favourable decisions	OHCHR, UNODC & ULS	



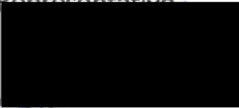


11. Work plans and budgets

Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	UNODC	OHCHR	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	0	0	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	0	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	0	0	0
4. Contractual services	\$29,736.21	0	\$29,736.21
5. Travel	0	0	0
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	0	0
Sub Total Programme Costs	\$29,736.21	0	\$29,736.21
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%	\$2,081.53	0	\$2,081.53
Total	\$31,817.74	0	\$31,817.74

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

Signatures

<p>For: UNODC</p> <p>Name: Sylvie Bertrand </p> <p>Title: Officer-in-Charge Deputy Regional Representative United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for Eastern Africa </p> <p>Date: 14 06 2021</p>	<p>For: OHCHR</p> <p>Name: Ayeda Robert Kotchani</p> <p>Title: Country Representative </p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date: 14 May 2021 </p>
---	---

Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
TARGET_1.a	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
TARGET_2.1	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all

Target	Description
	countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing

Target	Description
	countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel

Target	Description
	technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and

Target	Description
	substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
TARGET_9.b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and

Target	Description
	rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant

Target	Description
	adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ³
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET_15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET_15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET_15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Target	Description
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target	Description
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation