



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

Cover Page

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Description	<p>The project aims to create a model of Shock Responsive Social Protection applicable and scalable using the national social protection Programmes. WFP, FAO, UN Women, UNICEF and UNHCR will initiate the implementation of the response through Multipurpose Cash Based Transfer; agriculture inputs and technical assistance; and support to prevent violence against women, girls, boys and adolescents, establishing a model in the initial phase and then scaling it up with government funding, while generating confidence and motivating parallel alignment or additional support from other partners. Thus, an integrated response structure will be promoted.</p>
Universal Markers	<p><u>Gender Marker</u>: <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i></p> <p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective. b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls. c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>

Proposal Title: **Shock responsive social protection to reduce the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on poor households, while ensuring support for an early and sustainable recovery**

Amount:

MPTF: \$ 500.000

Complementary (WFP, UNW, UNICEF): \$ 145.000

TOT: \$ 645.000

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

The outbreak of pneumonia-like disease, identified by the WHO as a coronavirus, was first reported in China in December 2019. As the case and death numbers increased rapidly and crossed borders, on March 11th2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared this new coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic.

Poor countries are particularly at risk due to weak health systems and fragile socio-economic, political and security environments. Border closures, import-export, port and aviation reduction and movement restrictions within countries, as well as the movement of health and humanitarian personal, are directly affecting the countries availability of food, fuel, and other essential needs. Although the impact of the pandemic on food suppliers was initially relatively contained, since mid-March the increase in demand for basic products such as rice is driving prices up.

The COVID-19 pandemic, initially a health crisis, has become a humanitarian crisis with strong impacts on global economic and social development¹. The pandemic is exacerbating the coping capacities of individuals, communities, and governments already struggling to cope with economic crises, population displacement, repeated climate crises, socio-political instability, and conflict. The decrease in tax revenues and the reuse of already limited government budgets for the health response will negatively affect already overloaded social programs and services. Movement restrictions have disrupted essential services targeting vulnerable populations, including school meals, community kitchens, and livelihood support activities. As the pandemic evolves, increased restrictions pose a direct threat to essential food security and nutrition programs.

Violence, poverty, exclusion, and marginalization derived from discriminatory practices impacts the development of society, especially in health, security, economy, education and migration. Women and children are among the populations most affected, especially during crisis such as the COVID 19.

Women are essential in the fight against the outbreak as first responders, as well as being disproportionately affected by the crisis. Women are at the forefront of response and bear higher physical and emotional costs, as well as an increased risk of infection in crisis response. It is essential to address the immediate needs of women in the front lines of the response and incorporate them into decision-making processes. Women are still the most affected by unpaid care work, especially in times of crisis. Due to the saturation of health systems and school closures, the tasks of care fall mainly to women, who generally have a greater share of responsibility to care for sick family members, as well as children and the elderly.

Employment and care services are affected for women workers in general and in particular for informal and domestic workers. The outbreak profoundly impacts women's

¹ CEPAL (2020), López-Calva (2020), Baldwin y Di Mauro (2020), United Nation, 2020

ability to maintain their livelihoods. Experience has shown that quarantines significantly reduce economic and subsistence activities and disproportionately affect employment-generating sectors that are predominately female. The reduction in economic activity affects informal workers who, in these circumstances, lose their livelihood almost immediately, without any network or the possibility of replacing lost daily income, in general. It also affects domestic workers who face specific challenges: one, the overall challenges arising from the increased burden of care; two, the increase in unpaid childcare (of their children) during school closures; and three, the possibility of losing income when, for health reasons, they are asked to stop working as a contagion risk to the families for whom they work.

The mandatory quarantine and associated restrictive measures in El Salvador, as part of its COVID-19 emergency response plan, have generated a series of negative socioeconomic impacts for the poorest and most disadvantaged families in the country. Among others, there is a trend towards food shortages in families that have been without income or have decreased significantly, especially in rural families headed by women with minor children. For women heads of household, this situation is especially serious, since their families' survival depends exclusively on that activity. In the rural indigenous women case, many of them have expressed being in total food shortages.

The increase in violence against women during the quarantine period in El Salvador has been evidenced by the increase in the number of calls received by state care services (ISDEMU and National Civil Police), as well as by non-governmental organizations. Police estimate 30% increase in calls to 911 for violence against women, and ISDEMU reports a 100% increase in calls received in March, compared to the previous year. The number of feminicides in the country during the two months that it has been in quarantine is 18, well above the average of previous months.

The country-wide lockdown triggered an upward trend in basic grains prices in the local market as indicated by the results of market monitoring processes conducted by WFP's supply chain unit. One immediate generalized impact of the containment measures implemented is the fall in household income. This impact affects especially poor households that mostly carry out subsistence activities earning the income they need to live the day. At the national level, 26.3% of households are in income poverty, in rural areas they are 30% of households and in urban areas 24.1% (Digestyc, 2019). The World Bank projects a -4.3 percent growth in 2020 and -4.8 percent in 2021, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on El Salvador's economy. This impact creates a serious risk that the 10% of the population that rose above the poverty line from 2000 to 2018, might fall back into poverty. The percentage of monetary poverty in households with children is twice as much as that in adult-only households (36.1% versus to 18.3%). The percentage of households with children living in multidimensional poverty remained stable up to 2017 (40.8% in 2016 and 2017) and dropped to 36.1% in 2018.

Although the crisis has an immediate impact on income, it also affects other dimensions such as education due to the suspension of classes and the risk of loss of the school year, work and social security, health, including mental health, increase of violence against children and women as a result of confinement and stress and access to water that will have a greater demand due to the crisis, and also housing factors such as living the quarantine in a crowded space. All these dimensions are part of the multidimensional poverty in which 28.8% of households are found, reaching a total of 537,826 households in which 2,247,165 people reside (DIGESTYC, 2019); number that are expected to increase due to the effects of COVID-19. There are significant gaps in the access to water and sanitation services, only 77.1% of the population have access in the rural area, and in the AMSS the service is inconsistent and of poor quality. Malnutrition and/or chronic diseases reveal significant gaps in the risk of infection in the population in El Salvador between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Furthermore, and considering the results of the National Food and Nutrition Security Survey, carried out jointly by the WFP and the Ministry of Governance and Local Development from November 2019 to January 2020, found a total of 126,000 households in moderate and severe food insecurity.

During the current pandemic, as people spend more time in close proximity in household isolation, coping with additional stress such as school closures, increased care burden and financial constraints, women and children are at risk of experiencing higher levels of violence. Recent reports from parts of Asia, North and Latin America and Europe show a significant rise in the number women calling helplines and reporting abuse during the current pandemic. The pandemic and consequent social distancing may significantly impact the provision of essential health, justice and policing and social services for women and girls who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing violence. Services such as crisis centres, helplines, shelters and safe accommodation, often operated by civil society and women's organizations on the frontline of

community response, may also be scaled back, further reducing the few sources of support that women in abusive situations may have.

Therefore, it is important to take actions to support the reactivation of social and economic fabric, especially for those on vulnerable groups such as: women and kids, this last ones require more care during this COVID-19 situation, which overload the families tasks, particularly to women; because they are the ones in charge of these tasks, using approximately the triple amount of time to the domestic and family chores, which are unpaid, compared to the time spent by men to the same tasks.

II. Solutions proposed

The project aims to create a model of Shock Responsive Social Protection applicable and scalable using the national social protection programs. WFP, using its platform, will provide unconditional multipurpose cash transfers to 2,500 of the most vulnerable families as a support mechanism for the national social protection program, with special emphasis on female-headed families. FAO will strengthen the basic grain production of family agricultures, by providing, complementary inputs, technical assistance and educational material encouraging sustainable production to 1,000 of the 2,500 families. Moreover, ~~in~~ addition to the financial support that will be given to the 2,500 families, UN Women will offer them information support, aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women and girls, ~~boys and adolescents~~ that generates in this context of confinement, economic restrictions and emotional stress. To do this, information materials on how to address violence are produced, on paper ~~or~~ and virtual, which will be distributed among families. To be able to provide this integrated approach to the targeted 2,500 families, the project will provide some resources for hygienic needs for women and complementary funding will be used, from the Spotlight Initiative in El Salvador. In addition, with the support of the Spotlight, UN Women will provide psychological counselling for women and girls and counselling services for handling situations of violence.

Shock-responsive social protection aims to address the unsafe living conditions of the poor while taking into account the major shocks likely to hit many people in the country at once, and the way these shocks may affect household vulnerability. It entails things like ensuring that programmes operate in the most disaster-prone areas; that the channels for delivering cash or food are flexible enough to enable people to continue receiving assistance, even in a crisis; and that food-insecure households receive predictable assistance in a timely enough fashion to prevent them having to sell off their assets, while preventing the deterioration of their nutritional status especially children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women .

The emergency response and humanitarian assistance actions planned aim at providing emergency and early recovery food assistance to 2,500 food insecure families, in particular families headed by women and with children. At the same time, WFP will closely engage government partners (civil protection welfare office of the first lady, ministry of education) toward an overall integrated response. In this direction, WFP with the President's team, will provide technical assistance and accompaniment to consolidate a Shock Responsive Social Protection model for the COVID-19 emergency response through the expansion of the social protection subsystem of the Poverty Eradication Strategy, expanding coverage to families without access to basic services (the transfers provided to date cover people with subsidies for propane gas and electricity) in rural or peri-urban areas in municipalities with the highest levels of poverty, food insecurity and significant SDG achievement gaps. It is important to note that Single Register of Participants (RUP) in the government's social protection system was updated to 2019.

WFP will initiate the implementation of the response through its Cash Based Transfer (CBT) establishing a model in the initial phase and then scaling it up with government funding, while generating confidence and motivating parallel alignment or additional support from other partners. Thus, an integrated response structure will be promoted with other institutions and social programs for a more holistic approach to the response. With this approach in mind, discussions have begun with the World Bank as they have expressed great interest in the implementation of a such a model such, which reduces errors of inclusion, and provides an applicable and sustainable model with exit strategies in the short, medium and long term.

Moreover, El Salvador is a country severely affected by gangs and organized crime, this situation of widespread violence in the country makes it difficult for local/ labour integration of persons with protection needs (internally displaced persons, returnees with protection needs, asylum seekers/refugees), coupled with this, there are limited resources for humanitarian assistance from national authorities and local integration programs. In response to the protection needs and concerns, this initiative of CBT will reinforce protection and solutions activities across the country.

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

Currently, El Salvador presents two pressing conditions related to food security: (1) Food insecurity as a result of loss of livelihoods and (2) Lack of access to food due to COVID-19.

According to the National Survey of Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN) 2020, carried out by WFP, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development, 630,000 people (126,000 households) were already in moderate and severe food insecurity before the COVID19 crisis. Fishers, small producers and day laborers of basic grains, coffee and cane were among the most vulnerable populations. In this situation, they already required assistance to avoid the deterioration of their nutritional situation, and their families, in particular children.

In addition to the already existing situation, the COVID-19 pandemic will increase the food insecurity conditions of the most vulnerable population. In fact, due to pandemic measures, the informal sector, which according to official statistics accounts for 750,637 Salvadorans working in the urban area, who are seeing their source of income seriously reduced, putting them at greater risk of food insecurity. The total or partial closure of the productive sector has generated a concern the payment of salaries in the short term. From the point of view of agricultural production, the period of food shortages (Lean Season) is beginning. Basic grain producers start the season of land preparation for the first planting and the sector reaches its highest demand for wages. Their households start the productive cycle, in which food consumption in the coming months depends on their reserves and purchases. In addition, 50% of El Salvador national consumption depends on the import of basic products such as corn, beans, rice, vegetables and meat. The country imports food products from Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and the United States, countries that are currently implementing their own restrictive measures. If the situation continues, there could be a shortage of food and essential products at the national level.

Despite the government's price control measures, households have reported price increases in basic basket products. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's price monitoring reports, vegetables prices have seen an increase of 5% in the first quarter of 2020. Basic grains prices remained stable due to the recent harvest season. However, panic purchases have generated unusual increases. Many hygiene, cleaning and PPE products still have experienced price hikes and / or are scarce. Remittances have seen a 13% decrease in the first two months of 2020 compared to the last two of 2019 which is a normal situation after the Christmas holidays. However, the high prices and lack of income from remittances or from monthly salaries, put households throughout the country in a very vulnerable situation.

The combined impact of the pre-existing food insecurity situation, the restrictive measures and the economic recession will have significant repercussions at the household level. Estimates that simulate the shock suggest that the effects at the household level are considerable, and the number of poor could increase by 600 thousand people. The consolidated middle class would decrease from 22% to 17% of the population, the vulnerable middle class from 47% to 43%, and poverty would increase from 28% to 39%. The shock would also cause an increase in income inequality.

It is important to note that these impacts could be halved with a cash transfer as part of the social protection program, assuming the efficient targeting of the most affected population. Within the framework of El Salvador's Poverty Eradication Strategy, the Development and Social Protection Act (LDPS) was adopted in 2014 regulating a number of national social protection programmes. However, El Salvador's current social protection system is mainly responsive in assisting population living in poor conditions and

does not successfully intersect social protection and disaster risk reduction. Moreover, under current guidelines, the program presents gaps of inclusion and exclusion, and supposes considerable financing needs given that its cost is equivalent to 1.8% of GDP for every monthly cycle of cash transfer.

Social protection plays a critical role in the response to the crisis and mitigating its social and economic effects. It is necessary to rapidly gather information through several national databases and systems, facilitate a dialogue on concrete responses between national and international entities, and use social protection mechanisms (including agriculture subsidies, school feeding, [counselling and protection services on violence against women and girls](#), etc.) to respond rapidly.

This will help build mechanisms and experiences for the early recovery phase that will be subsequently required in 2020 in a large scale, acknowledging that systems and approaches need to be refined and improved on the go. However, action to support vulnerable populations is required now. Engagement with a large partner base and learning from good practices in the region and globally and, leveraging and strengthening partnerships that can provide complementary information and support, is key. Integrated programs, transparent data sharing, strong coordination and partner support is required in monitoring and ensuring that the assistance reaches the targeted population in coordination with communities.

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

General objective – Shock Responsive Social Protection model consolidated into the government's social programs for Poverty Eradication (EEP)

Outcome 1 - Shock Responsive Social Protection applicable and scalable model created and tested using the national social protection programs [with gender based](#)

Expected Outputs:

1. 2,500 vulnerable families due to food insecurity, poverty, ~~and~~ the effects of COVID-19 [and the violence against women and girls, \(VAWG\)](#), in the department of Ahuachapán, are assisted by means of vertical and horizontal expansion of the Shock Responsive Social Protection model: 2,500 Shock Responsive Social Protection-assisted families receive unconditional multipurpose cash transfers.
2. 1,000 vulnerable rural household's food security and resilience affected by COVID-19 improved through the improvement of their livelihoods: 1,000 Shock Responsive Social Protection-assisted families [among the 2,500](#), receive agricultural incentives and training as an alternative livelihood as a mitigation measure to the crisis.
3. 2,500 vulnerable families due to food insecurity, poverty and the effects of COVID19 strengthened in the prevention of gender violence: 2,500 Shock Responsive Social Protection-assisted families receive informative materials and telephone cards for violence prevention and care consultations [and information and counselling against VAWG](#).

The model will be implemented through the Poverty Eradication Strategy, strengthening the income support component to reduce inequality gaps, using the vertical and horizontal expansion of the social protection system:

- Vertical Expansion: the amount of the transfer received by program beneficiaries will be increased ~~in order to~~ be a multipurpose transfer to cover basic needs, hygiene, protection, food, among others.
- Horizontal Expansion: New beneficiaries are temporarily incorporated into the EEP, identifying those in vulnerability and exclusion due to the crisis that to date are not part of the program, with special emphasis on rural families dependent on subsistence agriculture

The delivery conditionalities will be subject only to the fulfilment of selection criteria, since due to social distancing measures it is not possible to fulfil the co-responsibilities of activities to receive the transfer.

Injecting multipurpose cash transfers to local economies will support families in satisfying essential needs, including food, stimulate local business and protect livelihoods. A safe transfer mechanism is a must, as well as information provision for the communities on how to protect themselves and their families. Providing vulnerable rural families with the necessary agricultural inputs and strengthening their productive capacities through technical assistance and training, will promote their production reactivation and improve their livelihoods, positively impacting the family economy and their food and nutritional security. Offering information support, aimed at preventing and addressing gender violence will mitigate the higher risks faced by women, girls, boys and adolescents as a result of COVID-19.

The Cash Transfer Programs (PTM), widely spread in Latin America and the Caribbean as a social protection mechanism to alleviate the economic and social difficulties of the population living in poverty, have been identified as one of the fastest response mechanisms before the COVID-19 crisis.

Women are more vulnerable to the COVID-19 crisis because they have fewer resources to cope with it: they do not have their own income because they do not have a job or they are left out of traditional social protection schemes for working in the informal sector or in unpaid work. Women are also in charge of the greater burden of household care responsibilities, which, as already mentioned, has also increased due to the crisis with the care of children without school and of elderly and sick people. Likewise, they are disproportionately affected and face particular risks due to the multiple previous humanitarian crises such as conflicts, disasters and high migration flows in the country.

For this reason, the project will include the following groups of women in the groups benefiting from the monetary transfer:

- women who receive income but are in a situation of informality, unstable work (temporary, daily or verbal contracts), underemployment
- paid domestic workers, who have been dismissed or have not received their wages
- self-employed or entrepreneurial women who have stopped receiving income
- non-income-earning women who dedicate themselves to the unpaid care of their children or dependents in their home.

In addition to cash transfers and agricultural packages, women targeted by the project will be provided with information and telephone assistance (due to quarantine restrictions) for the prevention and treatment of gender-based violence. This service will be offered by a network of psychologists from the Ministry of Health and through NGOs, with the support of the Spotlight Initiative, in which both UNICEF and UN Women participate. For this, the Spotlight Initiative already discussed it and the necessary coordination will be made. Through the delivery of cash transfers, agricultural packages, and information and assistance for the prevention and care of gender violence, these women targeted by the project will be more empowered and will have greater economic and personal autonomy to face the economic limitations and restrictions derived from both of the poverty conditions in which they live, and the quarantine restrictions.

V. Documentation

Documents/analysis

The impact of COVID in the region economies (Central America) (El impacto del COVID-19 en las economías de la región (Centroamérica)), BID. April 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0002279>

Interim Issues Paper on the Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN), the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and nutrition (HLPE), 24th of March 2020, www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1920/HLPE_2020/New_HLPE_paper_COVID_EN.pdf

Gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation and response during COVID-19, UNHCR, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/75296>

National Survey of Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN) 2019, WFP El Salvador

National Survey of Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN) 2020, WFP El Salvador

[COVID-19 In Latin America And The Caribbean: How To Incorporate Women And Gender Equality In The Management Of The Crisis Response. UN Women. March 2020](#)

[Transferencias monetarias e igualdad de género: cómo mejorar su efectividad para enfrentar la crisis del COVID-19. ONU Mujeres, Mayo 2020.](#)

[ISDEMU letter to UN Women. April 2020.](#)

Plans Plan for Combating COVID-19:

UN Humanitarian Response Plan for Combating the COVID-19 Emergency. Draft phase.

Socio-Economic Response Plan to the outbreak of COVID-19, made with the Agencies, Funds and Programs of the United Nations System in El Salvador. Draft phase.

Health Plan for the COVID-19 Emergency, prepared by PAHO / WHO. Final draft phase.

National Plans and Policies

This proposal is aligned with:

the Cuscatlán Plan, 2019-2023, www.plancuscatlan.com

the Social Welfare Plan. Draft phase.

VI. Target population

The project will target ~~2,540~~ 2,540 families, [in particular women head of households or, single mothers,](#) -in the department of Ahuachapán. The department have the higher multidimensional poverty index. It has high numbers of families in food insecurity (ENSAN2019) because their livelihoods depend on wages such as coffee, agriculture or informal trade, all affected since before the economic crisis generated by COVID19 and accentuated by the quarantine measure. In addition, Ahuachapán is a department that has an important presence of indigenous population that is also a target population of this initiative.

The project will target:

- Families that are part of the government's social programs for Poverty Eradication (EEP), and
- new families to be incorporated in the programme for horizontal and vertical expansion.

It will prioritize:

- families with female household heads, pregnant women or children under 7 years of age,
- families dependent on subsistence agriculture,
- persons with protection needs, and
- indigenous families with girls, boys and adolescents.

The families will be identified through the Single Registry of Participants (RUP), which is a social management tool that contains structured, systematized and standardized information, which allows identifying, knowing and segmenting the socio-social characteristics, economic benefits of individuals, families or households and the environment of the participants in social programs that are part of an SPS. It uses a prioritization index based on household conditions generated on the basis of EHPM, which has defined strata from 1 to 20. Stages from 1 to 7 are those identified with the highest economic vulnerabilities, followed by strata 8 to 14.

In El Salvador, the persons with protection needs are included within three population groups: Forcibly displaced persons due to the activities of armed actors; deportees who have specific needs of protection resulting from a situation of violence and a small group of asylum seekers and refugees in protracted situation. Persons with protection needs live in extremely vulnerable conditions and most of them are not included in government data bases, resulting in their exclusion of social programs. UNCHR as an associated agency, will ensure the mainstreaming of persons with protection needs in the cash transfer program.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

WFP in El Salvador, and global, has extensive experience in supporting the government in responding to crisis, strengthening capacities, and ending poverty and hunger.

During the last 7 years, WFP in El Salvador provided food assistance to the most vulnerable population in the country through cash-based transfers or vouchers, transferring a total of WFP \$ 5.2 million. It consolidated a platform for such cash-based transfers to vulnerable populations (System for Cash Operations - SCOPE) with a solid network of local Financial service providers, with a national geographical scope. It also has in place a qualified social protection team well positioned with the president's social well-being program staff, facilitating the necessary engagement toward the design and implementation of shock responsive social protection model.

In 2018, WFP, together with a government team, designed and supported the response to the country drought red alert, which was expected to impact 12 of the 14 country departments, using a social protection system and assisting more than 15 households affected by the phenomenon. The process was followed by a systematization process highlighting the good practices and the next necessary steps to improve the process and be able to replicate it. At the same time, it accompanied the Government in expanding the coverage of the Single Registry of Participants as a tool for identifying households in economic and social vulnerability conditions.

Food security surveys are conducted annually in coordination with the Ministry of Governance and Agriculture in order to identify needs of the most vulnerable families and coordinate future assistance actions together.

FAO in El Salvador has permanently contributed to the requirements of the Salvadoran State in times of crisis, because of its technical expertise for the implementation of projects responding to the reality of rural households. Also, FAO is included in the Country Program Framework, within the priority in area 3 Natural resources, climate change, risk management and emergency response.

Since the fight against hunger and agriculture are the focus of FAO's work, there are ongoing support efforts through cooperation programs for building resilience and responding to emergencies in crises.

In the last five years, the fieldwork has contributed to various crisis response projects with cooperation funds, among which we can mention the implementation of various projects:

- OSRO-ELS-9901- Contribute with Immediate Assistance to Restore Food Security and Livelihoods of Households Farming Affected by the Prolonged Drought 2018-2019 in Eastern El Salvador. Implemented in the eastern area with CERF funds.
- TCP-ELS-3502 - Emergency Assistance for the Recovery of the Productive Capacity and the Livelihood of Small Producers and Producers Affected by the Drought (2015). Executed in the paracentral zone of the country.
- OSRO-ELS-501-CHA - Immediate assistance in response to the food insecurity of households affected by the 2015 drought in El Salvador (2016). Implemented in the eastern area with CERF funds.
- OSRO-RLA-601-BEL- Sub-regional proposal for emergency response and resilience in the Dry Corridor of Central America (2016-2017). Implemented in the eastern part of the country with Sphere funds.
- GCP-ELS-013-SCF - Adaptation to climate change to reduce land degradation in fragile micro-basins (2015-2018).
- GCP-ELS-001-MX - "Mesoamerica without Hunger" Program: Effective institutional frameworks improve family farming and the food and nutrition security, developed in the eastern zone with AMEXID funds that includes the territory of implementation of this proposal.

UNCHR, UN_Women and UNICEF, as associated agency, will support the beneficiaries targeting process to ensure the most vulnerable population are included, such as: persons with protection needs, families with female household heads, pregnant women and ~~children~~children. UNICEF will also provide technical support on the WASH % of the multipurpose cash transfer. UN_Women will offer information support, aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women and, girls, ~~boys and adolescents~~ that generates in this context of confinement, economic restrictions and emotional stress. It will also provide counselling and psychological care services for women and girls, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and NGOs.

Results Framework

Window 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	1. Shock Responsive Social Protection applicable and scalable model created and tested using the national social protection programs				USD 645.000 \$ 500.000 MPTF \$ 145.000 Complementary
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1 The national Social Protection programs expanded to assist the families vulnerable due to the effects of COVID19	0	1	Standard Operating Procedure	WFP
	1.2 Vulnerable food insecure families due to poverty and the effects of COVID19 assisted in the framework of national Social Protection programs	0	2,500	Social Protection programs registry of assisted persons	WFP FAO
Proposal Outputs	1.1.1 2,500 vulnerable families due to food insecurity, poverty and the effects of COVID19 in the department of Ahuachapán, are assisted by means of vertical and horizontal expansion of the Shock Responsive Social Protection model				
	1.1.2 1,000 vulnerable rural household's food security and resilience affected by COVID-19 improved through the improvement of their livelihoods				
	1.1.3 2,500 vulnerable families due to food insecurity, poverty and the effects of COVID19 strengthened in the prevention of gender violence				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1 Shock Responsive Social Protection-assisted vulnerable families receive unconditional multipurpose cash transfers	0	2,500 households (with at least 60% of female recipients).	Delivery Acts/Reports	WFP (Associated organizations: UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Women will support the beneficiaries <u>beneficiary's</u> prioritization process to ensure no one is left

					behind; UNICEF will provide technical support on the WASH % of the multipurpose cash.)
1.1.2	Shock Responsive Social Protection-assisted families receive agricultural incentives and training as an alternative livelihood as a mitigation measure to the crisis	0	1,000 households (with at least 35% of female household heads).	Delivery Acts/Reports	FAO
1.1.3	Shock Responsive Social Protection-assisted families receive informative materials and telephone cards for violence prevention and care consultations <u>and information and counselling against VAWG.</u>	0	2,500 households	Delivery Acts/Reports	UN_Women (Complementary Funds: \$50,000)

SDG Target and Indicators

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			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
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	100% of WFP: \$445,000	
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 2.4	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	100% of FAO: \$150,000	
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	100% of UNWomen: \$ 50.000	
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	100% of the overall project: \$645,000	

Risk

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner
Diversity - assistance mechanisms can generate errors of beneficiaries inclusion / exclusion	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Medium High</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	Advocacy for the homologation of diverse databases, that allow to reduce the error of inclusion.	
Mobility restriction measures make it difficult for beneficiaries to access delivery points	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Medium High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	Carry out feasibility analysis (scenarios) to determine the mode of transfer that represents the least risk.	
<i>Government priorities due to the COVID-19 emergency might change.</i>	<i>Political</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Incidence to the Government at high level officials about the importance of focus actions for economic reactivation.</i>	

Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	WFP	Description [OPTIONAL]	FAO	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		\$ 5,000.00	Includes technical personal, reporting and monitoring	\$ 36,311.21	\$ 41,311.21
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		\$ 2,102.80		\$ -	\$ 2,102.80
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		\$ -	Includes fuel and vehicles and depreciation	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
4. Contractual services	2020		\$ 10,000.00	Educational material and capacity development (workshop).	\$ 15,725.70	\$ 25,725.70
5. Travel	2020		\$ -	Travel for technical officers to support project's monitoring	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		\$ 300,000.00	Includes agricultural supplies for basic grain production and technology transfer	\$ 78,000.00	\$ 378,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		\$ 10,000.00	Includes unit operating expenses and supplies	\$ 4,150.00	\$ 14,150.00
Sub Total Programme Costs			\$ 327,102.80		\$ 140,186.91	\$ 467,298.71
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			\$ 22,897.20	PSC amount	\$ 9,813.08	\$32,710.28
Total			\$ 350,000.00		\$ 150,000.00	\$ 500,000.00

Signatures

E-Signature/validation through the system or email from the RC confirming submission

Annex: SDG List

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

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

TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs

	of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
TARGET_9.b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

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

	ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

