



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

## Proposal

**Proposal Title: Countering the deepening of pre-existing inequalities in Kosovo through COVID-19 by assisting Kosovo's non-majority communities and domestic violence survivors**

**Amount: \$600,000.00**

### I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

*Short Context – include hyperlinks to relevant reference material and analysis that frames the solution context firmly in the specific situation of the country in question. [1,000 word limit]*

After the World Health Organisation designated the outbreak a global pandemic on 11 March, the first cases in Kosovo<sup>1</sup> were diagnosed on 14 March, followed by the declaration of a state of Public Health Emergency on 15 March. Since then, an array of increasing restrictions has been put in place by Kosovo authorities to curtail the spread of the disease, including the closure of schools and many private businesses, of borders and boundaries, and broad restrictions on movement and the isolation of severely affected municipalities. The pandemic represents a major challenge for Kosovo's health system with its very limited resources. Even though the initial number of cases has remained manageable in the first month, Kosovo's health care resources are being stretched thin and remain extremely vulnerable to the threat of a wider outbreak or a significant increase in critical cases. Additionally, the immense economic and social burden of the restrictions on Kosovo's fragile economy is just beginning to be felt. The political instability triggered by a vote of no confidence in the government amid the pandemic has exacerbated the potential for ineffective response. Stretching social and economic safety nets to their limits, the COVID-19 pandemic in Kosovo is deepening pre-existing inequalities. Women and children, and vulnerable sections of the population such as the marginalized and the displaced, are the most likely to suffer from this pandemic in Kosovo.

#### ***Economic Impact***

The preliminary report of the World Bank dated April 23, stipulates that Kosovo's 2020 economic growth, initially projected at 4 per cent, is now expected to contract by 4.5 per cent as service exports, and public and private investments are taking a plunge. The continuation of containment measures this recession may be longer and revenue shortfalls larger, limiting further response. The government has announced a stimulus package of 2.8 per cent of the GDP to support the affected population and the private sector. Adequate targeting of this package remains crucial in softening the economic and social impact of the crisis.

#### ***Leaving No One Behind***

As highlighted in the current draft CCA, several categories of the population are particularly vulnerable to crisis and have thus already been disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The level of vulnerability of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, on the socio-economic margins since before the crisis, has drastically increased. Their difficulties in accessing education, the labour market, health and other social services predate the current crisis.<sup>2</sup> Incomes largely reliant on the informal sector have been heavily affected by the

<sup>1</sup> All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of UNSCR 1244(1999)

<sup>2</sup> The average unemployment rate among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is 47 per cent; while 29 per cent of households rely on social benefits as

movement restrictions, and as a result, their dependence on humanitarian assistance in the areas of basic hygiene and food items has increased. Furthermore, a lack of real-time, evidence-based information in their own native language makes them vulnerable to unreliable health information. Existing inequalities<sup>3</sup> may be further exacerbated by the crisis.

Displaced persons are at heightened risk during this outbreak due to their limited access to healthcare, water, sanitation, food and adequate housing, and often face discrimination. Again, the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities that find themselves in displacement are disproportionately affected. Many households are residing in collective centres, informal settlements or makeshift shelters, not owning or renting their current accommodation. Many of these dwellings are not equipped with a heating system, not connected to the sewage system and without access to running water.

The mandatory measures against COVID-19 also pose a heightened risk to women and children already vulnerable to domestic violence. March numbers of reported cases of domestic violence show an increase of 36 per cent compared to the year before, suggesting that Kosovo will not be spared a trend we see being played out across the world as victims of domestic violence find themselves trapped with their abusers and unable to contact help. [See [Kosovo Women Network](#) for analysis.]

During the COVID-19 pandemic, access to the most vulnerable populations through immediate assistance and actions to mitigate socio-economic conditions is considered essential, simultaneously ensuring early stage inclusion within the all recovery programmes.

## II. Solutions proposed

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

The proposed approach aims at decreasing the vulnerability of persons of concern caused by COVID-19 by facilitating their access to social and health care services, life-saving support, access to information and communication, effective coordination and advocacy as well as socio-economic support. This inter-agency response is guided by humanitarian principles, inclusive approach, gender, protection and community-based initiatives. It is also anchored in the draft UN socio-economic response plan for Kosovo. At a time when needs for support and attention multiply, this pandemic response includes clear commitments to the protection and wellbeing of the most vulnerable groups.

Ad hoc, life-saving interventions will be provided through provision of complementary food containing standard energy and nutritional values to the most vulnerable groups such as mothers, children and elderly including persons with disabilities with aim to mitigate potential malnutrition risks caused by the pandemic. In addition, interventions related to enhancement of the hygienic conditions will be considered. Direct engagement with shelters/safe houses will strengthen their absorption capacities during COVID-19, to support the development of safety plans, increasing capacities of services provided for women and specially excluded groups. In Kosovo shelters provide basic emergency measures such as accommodation and provision of services including free legal aid and psychosocial support for women survivors. With the aim to respond to COVID-19, the proposal will support shelters to develop safety plans for survivors which is an outline tailored to better manage specific situations and ensure survivors are safe and confidentiality is kept. Special focus will be given to strengthening capacities of the service providers through an on-line training tool to ensure better coordinated and effective multi-stakeholder response towards the survivors.

Additionally, to ensure information and communication in official languages and reach to all communities, an outreach online platform will be developed and maintained by all participating agencies which will include various multimedia contents. Special focus will be given to the awareness raising campaigns and online platforms for rights of women.

Due to preventive measures relating to COVID-19 many persons of concerns have found themselves isolated and

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primary source of income. See <Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2016 Household Budget Survey>. The survey further revealed particularly low rates of individuals with a secondary school diploma at a minimum, and particularly high rates of illiterate individuals and individuals with no formal education among the Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian internally displaced population. Another major factor of exclusion to access to rights and services for the vulnerable Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities is the relatively high number of unregistered persons a challenge that has not been tackled by the institutions insofar. Despite the efforts to facilitate late birth registration, the challenges continue affecting equal access to rights and services.

<sup>3</sup> According to the Kosovo Agency of Statistics 2014 and the 2013-2014 Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the mortality trend for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is about three times as high as the Kosovo average. One in seven Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children under five (15 percent) are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age reflecting chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness. Less than one third of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children 24-35 months old are fully immunized (30 percent). Only half of the population in the poorest wealth quintile have water piped into their dwelling (45 percent).

without opportunity to timely medical services. The respective authorities are overburdened with increased demand for mobile interventions thus the external support is more than needed in order to reach out the most vulnerable. A mobile medical team will be established to provide medical check-ups and provide medicines and medical supplies for the most vulnerable persons of concern difficult to reach.

The joint proposal will also undertake activities related to psychosocial sessions through online communication with women, girls and boys, including victims of domestic violence and those mentally burdened due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictive measures that aggravate the trauma and stress will be facilitated including through establishment of a helpline communication.

Legal aid will be provided to vulnerable women, men, boys and girls displaced persons and all non-majority vulnerable communities through counselling and assistance to enable them and access their rights as duty bearers. This approach will enable prevention and reduction of the COVID-19 pandemic poverty effect in particular ensuring access to government Emergency Fiscal Package, which provides for three months cash assistance for beneficiaries of social assistance, pension, those unemployed and who lost their jobs due to COVID-19 pandemic. Direct online support to complete the application process is of utmost importance considering the rate of illiteracy, translation gaps, etc. The legal aid assistance will support vulnerable beneficiaries of the social assistance to ensure from access to information, counselling and assist with direct processing of their applications.

Outcome from the outreach meetings prior to the outbreak with women from Serb, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian returnee and resident/host communities revealed that there is potential and willingness amongst communities to work together, in particular bio farming and production of organic vegetables due to very arable conditions in rural areas. Small social enterprises targeting women beneficiaries among the persons of concern and host communities will be established, by tapping into their capacities to address their socio-economic integration with the effect on improving their socio-economic situation. Gaps of income and employment opportunities for vulnerable persons of concern as well as vulnerable resident communities will be also addressed through provision of quality vocational trainings that ensuring inclusiveness for women, man and youth. In particular, women's survivor's reintegration and economic position is improved through development of skills to start small business by the provision of small grants and consultations while simultaneously addressing their economic and property rights. Facilitation of the job training, job placements mentoring, coaching and employment orientation and vocational guidance for the post-COVID19 will also target specific categories among persons of concern. With aim to strengthen civil society, non-majority NGOs will be supported to implement seven community initiatives which tackle the community vulnerabilities during the pandemic and post-pandemic recovery period. On-line training for service providers on strengthening a multi-stakeholder response throughout project implementation period. The programme promotes gender principles and the empowerment of women especially those most disadvantaged through improving services for protection and prevention against GBV/DV and ensuring their economic empowerment during COVID 19 outbreak.

The joint proposal will establish a referral system with community volunteers to act on behalf of the communities based on the protection risks and immediate interventions with responsible municipal authorities will ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable categories of population are addressed. Effective coordination with all relevant stakeholders and effective exchange of information will provide for evidence-based interventions throughout the project implementation. In addition, based on immediate needs identified, through referrals system specific advocacy interventions with municipalities to ensure immediate assistance response related to enhancement of the conditions, access to sanitation services, disinfections and garbage collection initiatives is attended. Protection monitoring activities will include a wide range of issues such as access to rights, human rights violations, access to health and other services, restrictions of freedom of movement and other protection concerns. Close monitoring of the compliance by the authorities with regards to application of the restrictive measures and response in line with the National COVID-19 response plan, as well as inclusion of the most vulnerable persons of concern through the Municipal Emergency Commission will enable effective evidence-based advocacy interventions. Moreover, needs assessments applied through age, gender and diversity mainstreaming will enable identification of urgent needs and enable prompt referral with line ministries and relevant municipalities. Monitoring findings will be translated into specific advocacy actions with aim to enhance the awareness and capacity of the local institutions towards addressing the humanitarian needs with special emphasis on child protection, women and youth rights, elderly and persons with specific needs.

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

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

The COVID-19 pandemic is deepening pre-existing inequalities in Kosovo and further exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems. As the pandemic takes a toll on economies, the most vulnerable groups tend to be disproportionately affected and are at the higher risk of falling further into poverty, especially in times when social and economic safety nets are stretched to their limits. Economic and social effects of the pandemic are likely to have disproportionate impact on women, non-majority communities and internally displaced persons. According to the IMF, the COVID-19 pandemic will hit hard on Kosovo's economy, which is projected to contract by 4.5 per cent in 2020. Although it is still early to measure the exact impact, collective layoffs, businesses foreclosures, and rising number of people asking for assistance can be noticed. The immediate challenge to respond effectively to COVID-19 requires strengthening health care and mitigating the effects on the sectors and households affected by the crisis.

Women are playing an indispensable role in the fight against the COVID-19 outbreak especially in times of emergencies. The pandemic is also having adverse impacts for women and girls. Women continue to bear the brunt of unpaid care work. Where healthcare systems are stretched by efforts to contain outbreaks, care responsibilities are loaded onto women, who usually bear responsibility for caring for ill family members and the elderly. The closure of schools further exacerbates such on women and girls, who absorb the additional responsibility of caring for children.

Heightened stress under lockdown has a high likelihood to increase. Many vulnerable persons of concern are already experiencing huge financial insecurity, many because their livelihoods depend on the day to day life of cities. Isolation measures due to COVID-19 have also led to an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) and domestic violence (DV). The latter is deeply rooted in unequal power relations that condone violence within the family and the community, and it is even more severe and widespread during humanitarian and health crises. Safety, security and access to justice services has been disrupted as government institutions shift resources to the public health crisis and suspended several services. While it is too early for comprehensive data analysis, there are already increasing reports of domestic and gender-based violence. Even so, these numbers are likely to be underreported, reflecting only the worst cases, since women struggle to make a call or to seek help online without access to private spaces. Additionally, exposure to COVID-19 is being used as a threat; abusers are exploiting the inability of women to call for help or escape. Amid the pandemic, civil society organizations are affected by lockdown or reallocation of resources and services to support survivors are being disrupted or made inaccessible. Services to prevent and respond to violence against women need to be expanded and adapted to the new circumstances, including support to shelters, dedicated hotlines and online counselling. This would incorporate technology-based solutions such as SMS, online tools and networks for social support, and dedicated psychosocial support for women and youth who may be affected by the outbreak and are also GBV survivors.

In settings where women (and their children) are financially dependent on their partners, leaving abusive homes is even harder. Therefore, poverty, food insecurity and domestic violence cannot be fully addressed without a gender lens analysis and an active participation of affected populations and communities. All vulnerable groups need to be able to access education, information and services. Moreover, women also need economic security and independence to improve their chances of living free from abuse in relationships, since economic inequalities – which are evident in levels of utilization of household resources, in access to and control over productive resources and lands, personal property, employment, wages and credits, are one of the major causes of GBV, reducing women's economic independence and their capacity to act and take decisions, and increasing their vulnerability to violence. Furthermore, in Kosovo, women's unemployment rate is twice as higher in comparison to men's, largely due to attitudes, culture, labour market inflexibility and a lack of required skills.

With a population of around 40,000 individuals<sup>4</sup>, the Roma Ashkali and Egyptian communities was and is one of the most significant vulnerable groups within Kosovo, thus vulnerable to economic and social shocks even prior to the pandemic. Roma Ashkali and Egyptian communities are faced with limited access to education, low employment rates, low labor skillset, high poverty numbers, lack of proper housing, living conditions, sanitation as well as limited access to

<sup>4</sup> This data is based on the population census of 2011. The numbers are likely to be higher because the census didn't cover Serb dominated municipalities in north of Kosovo. For more see OSCE Mission in Kosovo, 2020, Pasqyrë e komunitetit Rom, Ashkali Dhe Egjiptian të Kosovës. Prishtina. [last accesable on 23.04.2020] <https://www.osce.org/sq/mission-in-kosovo/443590?download=true> and Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Republic of Kosovo. 2018. Strategy For Inclusion of Roma and Ashkali Communities in Kosovo 2017 - 2021. Prishitina. [last accesable on 23.04.2020] [https://kryeministri-ks.net/wp-content/uploads/docs/ANG-STRATEGJIA\\_P%C3%8BR\\_P%C3%8BRFSHIRJEN\\_E\\_KOMUNITETEVE\\_ROM\\_DHE\\_ASHKALLI\\_N%C3%8B\\_SHOQ%C3%8BRIN%C3%8B\\_KOSOVAR\\_E\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://kryeministri-ks.net/wp-content/uploads/docs/ANG-STRATEGJIA_P%C3%8BR_P%C3%8BRFSHIRJEN_E_KOMUNITETEVE_ROM_DHE_ASHKALLI_N%C3%8B_SHOQ%C3%8BRIN%C3%8B_KOSOVAR_E_2017-2021.pdf)

health other relevant social services. Ongoing human rights protection monitoring and community-based needs assessments with displaced and returnees Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities reflect that needs of these communities are not attended adequately in some areas, particularly rural and isolated areas. Voluntary return programmes for displaced population in the region and within Kosovo are on hold owing to risks of COVID-19 transmission. A significant share of households is residing in informal settlements, makeshift shelters, not owning or renting their current accommodation; dwellings that are not equipped with a heating system, not connected to the sewage system, or not availing of running water. Outreach activities organized by UN Agencies during 2019 with women from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and relevant stakeholders revealed that women from these communities are not represented and their voice is not heard, thus they have very limited access to the opportunities arising from different projects and donors, including to regular services provided by the government.

Despite COVID-19 Emergency Fiscal Measures taken by the government, vulnerable non-majority communities are not able to ensure effective access to social protection. Additionally, small businesses face many obstacles to remain profitable during the pandemic situation. Due to restrictions of movement and health hazard, delivery of goods has proven to be one of the main obstacles for businesses. Many businesses will be closed. Agricultural producers already have difficulties to reach market, although skilled in production and providing services, sale remains low. The current situation is creating an unbearable pressure on the community, endangering their livelihood and risking pushing them further into the poverty. Adding to the above, different non-majority communities have their own sets of vulnerabilities although majority do share the same risks such as poverty, lack of access to healthcare and social services, etc. Their vulnerability is further escalated taking into consideration potential discrimination that they might experience in accessing job market or any of social services.

The inability to attain durable solutions to the forced displacement since 1999, amplified the level of vulnerability of those displaced since. While challenges to return home or integrate at the place of displacement persist, these communities are furthermore exposed to other shocks including inadequate living conditions, food security, poverty, limited access to social protection and economic inclusion. Considering the negative impact of the pandemic further risks to exacerbate the vulnerable situation of these communities, it is crucial that the different specific needs of the communities are considered, and safety mechanisms are developed to mitigate the risk of further impoverishment, loss of livelihood and degradation of social safety nets. It is also crucial that these communities have access to evidence-based and real-time information from the trusted sources to mitigate the risk of becoming a potential hotspot of COVID-19 pandemic as well as any potential discourse which may negatively impact the relationship between different communities in Kosovo. According to OHCHR COVID-19 response report from April 20<sup>5</sup>, the internally displaced persons face particular risks, as they may be confined to camps and settlements, or living in urban areas with overcrowding, poor sanitation, and overstretched or inaccessible health services. States should take specific actions to include, IDPs and refugees in national COVID-19 prevention and response. This should include ensuring equal access to information, testing, a COVID-19 health care for all migrants, IDPs and refugees, regardless of their status, as well as firewalls to separate immigration enforcement activities from the ability of migrants and refugees to access health, food distribution, and other essential services. Overall, the socio-economic impact is already disproportionately higher for the displaced and vulnerable population.

In some instances, existing COVID-19 national response system and infrastructure do not extend to vulnerable and marginalized Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian displaced population, voluntary returnees and resident population in large settlements and remote areas, even though inclusive policies are in place. If preventive measures are not taken as early as possible there is high risk of transmission of virus to these areas where it will be very difficult to cure, once is there. Vulnerable to respiratory infections due to overcrowded living conditions, inability of practicing social distancing, self-isolation, deprivation due to inadequate housing, food, water, sanitation as well as barriers to accessing health services, language barriers and financial obstacles all contribute to heightened life risks. This is an 'vulnerability on top of a vulnerability'.

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

*Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response*

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/COVID-19.aspx>

*to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a [human rights-based approach](#)<sup>6</sup> and how is it based on the principle of “build back better”. [1,500 word limit]*

### Hypothesis formulation

**(I)** If the emergency needs are covered through providing immediate tailor made support by providing food and non-food items, and medical support, and **(II)** if access to evidence-based and real-time information regarding COVID-19 preventive, containment and mitigating measures is ensured through development of a platform, awareness rising videos, printed material and public debates, if **(III)** social protection, through establishing of a referral system, mobile application to refer victims of GBV/DV, psychosocial and legal aid, and supporting and strengthening the capacities of service providers’ on GBV/DV, and if **(IV)** socio-economic support, through small scale income generation grants, business support, job placements and improving labor skills of the most vulnerable groups for the post pandemic reality, **(result)** then the factors of vulnerability of the targeted population are reduced and their socio-economic resilience is improved.

The proposed joint programme in Kosovo is premised on the evidence that the most vulnerable strata of Kosovan society, that is the non-majority communities, especially the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, IDPs, as well as women survivors victims of violence, are more disproportionately affected by the COVID19 pandemic than the general population. These communities have been facing high rates of unemployment, poverty, lack of proper access to social services even prior to COVID19 pandemic. This in turn makes these communities highly sensitive to social and economic shocks, created by situations such as the current pandemic, which puts further pressure on their livelihood, access to social services as well as on social safety nets. Some shocks such as loss of formal or informal employment directly endangers the livelihood of the vulnerable groups, whereas the inability to access social services such as medical, psychosocial, welfare, and such can cause additional unforeseen expenses and led them to further impoverishment.

The logic of this intervention relies on the assumptions/hypothesis that if targeted beneficiaries will be provided with an access to: a) immediate, tailored support to cover the emergency needs of the most vulnerable groups, including food and non-food items, b) accurate and real-time information regarding COVID-19 preventive, containment and mitigating measures, c) social protection, especially ensuring the access to medical, psychosocial and legal aid, and d) socio-economic support, through small scale income generation grants, business support, job placements and improving labor skills of the most vulnerable groups for the post pandemic reality, then the factors of vulnerability of the targeted population will be reduced and their socio-economic resilience will be improved. By improving the socio-economic aspect of targeted population, the targeted communities will be more resilient to any shocks produces by COVID-19 and other types of pandemics.

Based on “no one left behind” principles echoed in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and anchored in the draft CCA, as well as based on human rights principles and values of equality, inclusion, diversity, and solidarity, this joint initiative by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Women, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and coordinated by the UN Development Coordinator’s Office, will undertake a wholistic, people-centered, gender-sensitive and sustainable intervention to mitigate the social and economic risks of COVID-19 pandemic.

Drawing on the principle of inclusivity, partnership and accountability, the joint programme implementation relies on close cooperation with the community members to insure timely, evidence driven and contextualized interventions to the most needed beneficiaries. This will be coordinated through volunteer-based referral mechanism which will bridge the beneficiaries in need with the relevant service, as well serve as information and feedback mechanism. Considering the everchanging dynamic of the emergency pandemic situation, this referral mechanism will allow the project to be flexible and adaptable throughout the programme cycle so it could remain relevant to specific and emerging national needs and priorities during the emergency and during its recovery period.

This coordinated approach is anchored in the draft UNKT Socio-Economic Response Plan and will ultimately create synergies with other existing projects led by UN Organizations in Kosovo, the World Bank, EU and other international local institutions tackle different COVID-19 related issues.

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<sup>6</sup> Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)

**Outcome:**

Most vulnerable people in targeted areas (particularly women, children, minorities and other persons of concern) have access to social and economic protection mechanisms.

## V. Documentation

*Attach/provide hyperlinks to documents/analysis prepared at the UNCT level with government counterparts to assess the potential cumulative impacts of COVID-19. Please indicate if the UNCT has completed and posted the National Plan for Combating COVID-19 on the WHO partner portal. [1,500 word limit]*

Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 for Kosovo has been developed by UNKT together with the Ministry of Health. The Plan describes how the UN agencies of the UNKT, with WHO on the lead on health, will support the authorities in their response to the COVID-19. It describes the objectives and actions for the response as well as the coordination mechanism, responsibilities of each partner to have a systematic and effective response. The Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan also identifies areas of existing needs and gaps and provides planning rationale to bridge these. Additionally, this joint programme is anchored in the draft interagency UN socio-economic response plan development by the UNKT and World Bank, co-chaired by UNDP and UNICEF, under the strategic guidance of the UN Development Coordinator.

- The overall objective of this joint programme is to support Kosovo relevant authorities such as health, local government and communities and returns as well interior to lead and ensure an effective, timely and coordinated response that will mitigate the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the most vulnerable groups, including RAE, IDPs, and women survivors of GBV and domestic violence, in Kosovo.
- The objective will be achieved through a UNKT clear response coordination mechanism and strategy, and clearly defined roles and responsibilities of the UN in Kosovo and all relevant national and international partners.
- As the situation develops, the joint programme document and UNKT approach will be reviewed and amended. The level of risk may vary across different groups and we want to be able to protect people who are most vulnerable. Regular review will allow us to move supporting activities that are working well and allow us to scale back or turn off things that are not. Regular review will allow implementation of more effective measures. In this way, we can make the best use of our resources in assisting the government in response to the COVID-19.

The UN DC as Chair of the UNKT COVID-19 Coordination Management Team with WHO lead on health-related issues are in close contact with the senior government and other authorities through technical (as member of the National Coordination Committee in response to COVID-19) and strategic level meetings in order to identify gaps and needs in response to the virus.

The gaps identified can be grouped in 5 main areas:

- Emergency procurement of supplies and logistics
- Emergency support to health system capacity in response to the virus
- Prevention and Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)
- Short to medium term mitigation of socio-economic impact
- Donor and interinstitutional coordination

Summarizing the needs, they can be referred to:

- Supply to food and non-food (hygiene) items (including modern contraceptives, commodities and supplies) to the most vulnerable and addressing food scarcity to the shelters, Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian community and IDP's, including homeless.
- Rigid procurement procedures which must be complied with even in a state of public health emergency. The government has requested that the UNKT capacities on expedited procurement be utilized in order to receive the supplies in needed timeframe.
- Addressing the parallel system of response to the northern municipalities (northern Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok, Zvecan). The latter follows instructions by the government of Serbia which often contradicts the decisions by the Kosovo institutions.
- Ensure availability of data, including sex-disaggregated data including data related to differing rates of infection, differential economic impacts, differential care burden and incidence of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

- Development and distribution of targeted risk communication translated in official languages as well as Roma and Arabic and ensure it reaches all groups including minorities.
- Social and economic rapid recovery measures to take place in providing support to the SME-s, banks and other financial institutions, tackling increased unemployment, revision of the Social Assistance Schemes for the most vulnerable groups, support to service providing companies (electric, heating, water) as well as private businesses.
- Carrying out rapid socio-economic needs assessments to be able to mitigate negative impacts of COVID-19 particularly for vulnerable groups and communities as well as SMEs.
- Identification of international partners required on procurements of medical products (COVID-19 needed supplies but also eg modern Contraceptives Commodities and Supplies) and devices in the current situation with urgent airfreight to be in the country before peak of epidemics.
- Coordination amongst donor community and the government in addressing the needs, ensuring non-duplication of efforts in order to have a focused and effective support to the government authorities.

### **Impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups and in particular among non-majority communities and GBV survivors**

The measures undertaken by the Government on prevention of spread of COVID-19 have affected all the population in Kosovo. The impact is even more noticed among the vulnerable communities and displaced population.

The most affected groups are:

- Vulnerable returnees (mainly of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities) who remain without durable solution.
- IDPs, especially the ones in collective shelters and in rented accommodation.
- Women survivors of Gender Based Violence and Domestic Violence

IOM's assessment conducted among EU RRK beneficiaries similarly confirmed many families face lack of essential food and hygienic items. In response, IOM in cooperation with the EU Office and MCR (EU RRK project financed by EU and MCR) already started distributing food and non-food items to most vulnerable beneficiaries.

#### Implication of COVID-19 on pregnant women

Research is currently underway to understand the impacts of COVID-19 infection on pregnant women. Data are limited, but at present there is no evidence that they are at higher risk of severe illness than the general population.

However, due to changes in their bodies and immune systems, we know that pregnant women can be badly affected by some respiratory infections. It is therefore important that they take precautions to protect themselves against COVID-19, and report possible symptoms (including fever, cough or difficulty breathing) to their healthcare provider. Pregnant women should take the same precautions to avoid COVID-19 infection as other people.

All pregnant women, including those with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 infections have the right to high quality care before, during and after childbirth. This includes antenatal, new-born, postnatal, intrapartum and mental health care.

Although no vertical transmission has been documented, transmission after birth via contact with infectious respiratory secretions is a concern.

To respond to the pandemic, maternity at the tertiary health care in Kosovo has set up separated delivery rooms for possible positive COVID-19 pregnant women. However, they lack PPE for staff and patients as well as critical equipment to provide specific care for patients with respiratory complications.

#### Gender & GBV Considerations:

Women are playing a disproportionate role in responding to the disease, including as frontline healthcare workers, caregivers at home and community leaders and mobilisers. Experience of other disease outbreaks shows that this care burden also increases their risk of infection. When unemployment, high substance abuse to deal with stress and anxiety, and where households are placed under strain domestic violence usually goes up

It is proven that GBV and DV may increase during crises, as self-isolation and quarantine are implemented to contain the virus.

Kosovo Police have confirmed that in the first week of the isolation measures there has been a slight increase in reporting of DV cases. KP expect this trend to grow, and the reporting to increase. Additional efforts need to be made to make the Victims' Advocates hotline number more visible to the public.

The disproportionate impact on all women and girls, including elderly women, requires a multi-disciplinary approach to

ensure both an integrated and gender-sensitive response. The outbreak's unequal impact on women and girls outlined above, and their essential role in responding to COVID-19, requires a coordinated response that must address the gender dimensions of the outbreak in order to stem the tide of the epidemic, and to protect women's health, livelihoods and safety. In particular, the response must pay attention to the situation of women and girls including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination to ensure that they are best served, protected, and further empowered to play their role in responding to the disease. UN Women will utilize its comparative advantage, working on gender equality and through women's empowerment to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls in the immediate and short-term response as well as in the short- to longer-term resilience building.

## VI. Target population

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

The intervention will aim to mitigate social and economic impact of COVID 19 pandemic and support livelihood of the most disadvantaged and marginalized non-majority groups in Kosovo. It will seek to provide emergency as well as broader socio-economic support to non-majority communities, in particular Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian and to a lesser extent other minority in need. It will also provide targeted solutions to women GBV/DV survivors from both majority and minority communities.

The project will benefit women GBV/DV survivors from majority and non-majority communities as well as vulnerable non-majority population (both women and men, boys and girls) throughout Kosovo.

According to the Common Kosovo Analysis 2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities were the furthest left behind already before the pandemic. They have faced disproportionately higher rates of mortality and malnutrition, lower access to education and employment and have been more subject to violence. This has been determined by lower rates of health seeking behavior, poorer parenting practices, higher prevalence of early marriage and child labour linked to poverty and discriminatory practices.[1] The situation has been further exacerbated by the pandemic and related lockdown.

According to UNHCR, the total number of displaced members of non-majority communities who have found durable solutions in Kosovo since 2000 until Today is 28,416. This includes 13,947 women and 14,469 men (12,125 Serbs, 7,647 Egyptians and Ashkali, 3,970 Roma, 1,877 Bosniaks, 1,464 Gorani, 1,289 Albanians, 21 Montenegrins, 19 Turks and 4 Croats). There remain estimated 16,100 displaced persons within Kosovo (7,432 women and 8,668 men).

In total, this joint programme will reach a total of 57,260 direct beneficiaries and 126,010 indirect beneficiaries. Around 50,000 will receive accurate and reliable information on their rights and will be enabled to make use of state social care services and benefits. Up to 4180 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian as well as Serb community members will be directly assisted: 600 will be provided with access to essential healthcare services, including psychosocial services, 530 with food and hygienic items, among others. 240 will obtain support in undertaking economic related activities such as income generating ones, trainings and vocational guidance, which will enable them to provide at least partially for themselves and their families and thus improve their overall situation. Additionally, the project will support eight existing safe houses for women victims of violence. The three-leveled focus will target women sheltered within those safehouses, relevant social workers as well as providing support directly to the safehouses themselves.

The programme will focus on 14 municipalities throughout Kosovo, representing a geographically and ethnically diversified community, reaching to all groups, majority and minority.<sup>7</sup>

Around 500 women survivors of domestic violence, including women from non-majority communities, will be offered protection in eight shelters in Kosovo and will be directly targeted by the intervention, while the population at large will

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<sup>7</sup> Targeted municipalities are: Kosovo Polje /Fushë Kosova, Gračanica / Gračanica, Istok / Istog, Kamenica / Kamenicë, Peć / Peja, Mitrovica/ Mitrovica, Prishtinë/Priština, Novobrdë/Novobrdë, Gjakovë/Djakovica, Ferizaj/Urosevac, Obiliq/Obilic, Kline/Klina and Gjilan/Gnjilane

benefit indirectly from education material and awareness raising on prevention and treatment of gender-based violence and domestic violence cases.

In total, this programme will reach a total of 57,260 direct beneficiaries and 126,010 indirect beneficiaries.

## VII. Who will deliver this solution?

*List what Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point. [1,500 word limit]*

UNHCR has extensive experience in emergency preparedness and response, and in working in difficult situations where movements are restricted. UNHCR with its Partner Organizations has already solid available capacities throughout Kosovo that enables effective protection and assistance delivery to the most vulnerable and isolated communities. The UNHCR Office of the Chief of Mission covers the entire Kosovo territory and engages in the development of legislative and administrative frameworks in the areas of asylum, civil status registration and durable solutions for displaced population. By strengthening the capacity of the institutions at the central and municipal levels, UNHCR fosters the effective implementation of the legislation, in accordance with the international standards.

The two UNHCR Partner Organizations engaged in this project will be Advancing Together and Jahjaga Foundation have extensive expertise and experience in human rights protection and advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable and marginalized community groups. Advancing Together (AT) is UNHCR's Partner since 2016. Through this project, the AT will empower the people UNHCR cares for to voice their interests around community reconciliation, as well as to contribute to identification and prioritization of the community's needs, envisioned to be advocated with local, central level authorities and other related stakeholder with main focus on socio-economic integration and sustainability of return. Jahjaga Foundation was founded as a local NGO in 2019 by the former President of Kosovo, Ms. Atifete Jahjaga. During 2019, the former President joined the initiative of the UNHCR Chief of Mission in Kosovo, along with the UN Development Coordinator, Gender Adviser to UNMIK SRSG, UN Women, UNHCR Partner Organizations, and other stakeholders in the informal meetings with Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian returnee and resident/host communities' women. Informal discussions revealed the strong will the women have to improve their position in society and to directly influence increase of wellbeing in their families and communities. Specific capacities are being identified along with the needs for capacity building relating to representation and socio-economic inclusion.

UN Women Office is grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, UN Women works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, the empowerment of women, and gender equality in the achievement of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. UN Women works with governmental institutions at the local and central level, external stakeholders, the civil society, international organizations, the judiciary, police, victims' advocates and their representatives and other partners to ensure that gender concerns are integrated into UN policies, programmes and activities.

Currently, UN Women is collaborating with seven other UN agencies in order to adopt a gender-sensitive response to the COVID-19 pandemic on the ground. UN Women is engaged in the COVID-19 response in Kosovo and is well positioned to connect good practice examples emerging from this programme into the global and regional level practice and policy. Key examples of UN Women Kosovo engagement in the response thus far includes amplifying public health messages, promoting the valuable role and contributions of women in the COVID-19 response, coordinating UN agencies support to shelters of gender-based violence, coordinating SGG and GTG response to the outbreak, and providing recommendations for gender-sensitive COVID-19 response. Close collaboration with the UN Women Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, as well as with UN Women HQ, will ensure that the knowledge, best practices, and advocacy emerging from this programme feeds into local, regional and global work around gender, public health emergencies, and women's economic empowerment

IOM has extensive experience in supporting governments and communities to prevent, detect and respond to health threats along the mobility continuum, whilst advocating for inclusive approaches that minimize stigma and

discrimination.

In coordination and partnership with relevant actors at global, regional and national levels, IOM is contributing to the overall objective of the COVID-19 Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan to halt further transmission of COVID-19, and mitigate the impact of the outbreak, including its social and economic impacts. IOM's COVID-19 Response Plan will focus on addressing both the public health and the humanitarian and development concerns presented by the ongoing global pandemic.

In Kosovo, for the last 20 years IOM has been an active development actor with its strong linkages, network and resources at local level. Throughout this period, IOM's commitment translated into the implementation of more than 100 projects that varies from rapid humanitarian responses, post-emergency return and reintegration, community stabilization as well as social and economic development, directly assisting over 350'000 beneficiaries, as well as more than 500 community projects implemented Kosovo-wide.

IOM currently has field presence Kosovo wide and is implementing activities in all 38 municipalities, supporting migrants and host communities, including successful cases in the field of return and reintegration, economic development, social inclusion and community stabilization.

IOM has been working together with local communities of all ethnic groups in Kosovo. IOM programmes are fostering inter-ethnic relations and a successful integration of non-majority communities. By facilitating their access to economic opportunities and enabling the creation of sustainable livelihoods, they aim to enhance the conditions for members of non-majority communities to stay in Kosovo and to encourage those who have left to return.

IOM focuses on activities that are both developed and implemented by the communities and within the communities, supporting inclusion and resilience building. IOM recognizes the importance of applying a comprehensive approach that brings together a range of actors is needed.

For many years, IOM has aimed to contribute to a more inclusive multi-ethnic society for Kosovars of all backgrounds by improving the socio-economic inclusion of disadvantaged communities and by supporting initiatives aimed at inter-ethnic dialogue and cooperation. In particular, women and youth struggle with violence, social exclusion, discrimination, and low participation in decision-making and the workplace; IOM Kosovo takes into consideration the effects of intersectionality and the double marginalization often faced by women and youth of non-majority communities.

<https://kosovo.iom.int/>

While the accountability for activities rests with respective UN agency, overall strategic leadership and coordination will be provided by the UN RC. This will not only ensure the coordination of activities within each Window but also the coordination of activities between Window One and Two. Additionally, the UN RC and her Office will ensure coherence and coordination with the overall UN agency response to the COVID-19 crisis, including consistency with the UN interagency socio-economic response plan currently being drafted.

## Results Framework

| Window 2: Proposal outcome                 |  |          |                    |  | Outcome Total Budget |
|--|--|----------|--------------------|--|----------------------|
|  | <b>2.1</b><br>Most vulnerable people in targeted areas (particularly women, children, minorities and other persons of concern) have access to social and economic protection mechanisms. |          |                    |  | USD                  |
|  |  | Baseline | Target             | Means of verification                          | Responsible Org      |
| Outcome Indicator<br>[Max 2500 characters] | 2.1a % of increase of access to social services by the targeted population   | N/A      | 70%                | Registration list from the mobile medical team |                      |
|  | 2.2a % increased of XXXX in decent work in target communities  | N/A      |                    | Job contracts                                  |                      |
| Proposal Outputs                           | 1. Persons of concern have their emergency needs covered <u>in terms of health care covered and benefited from mental health support and counseling</u>                                  |          |                    |  |                      |
|  | 2. A referral system is established and persons of concern have better information and awareness on COVID-19 and key prevention measures   |          |                    |  |                      |
|  | 3. Legal aid is provided to all vulnerable persons of concern and Women are empowered through participation and economic inclusion   |          |                    |  |                      |
|  | 4. Capacities of service providers' on GBV/DV are strengthened on providing better multi-stakeholder response  |          |                    |  |                      |
|  | 5. Persons of concern have access to income generation in post-COVID 19 situation through on-the-job and vocational training and counseling and small grants provision                   |          |                    |  |                      |
| Proposal Output Indicators                 |  |          |                    |  |                      |
|  | 1.a. Number of persons who receive health care assistance, medicines and supplementary food , disaggregated by sex,  | N/A      | 500 (250 M, 250 F) | Registration list, medical reports, monitoring | IOM                  |

|  |     |                    |  |                      |
|--|-----|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| age and community  |     |                    | reports  |                      |
| 1.b. Number of psychosocial counseling sessions provided, disaggregated by sex, age and diversity                                  | N/A | 440 (110 M, 330 F) | Individual case reports, proof of attendance                         | IOM, UNHCR, UN Women |
| 2.a. An online platform to disseminate gender responsive and rights based information and awareness-raising campaign established   | No  | Yes                | Website, contract, campaign  | UNHCR                |
|  |     |                    |  |                      |
|  |     |                    |  |                      |
| 2.b. Number of individuals, including women and non-majority communities reached through information and awareness rising campaign | 0   | 50000              | Website visits, number of TV an online viewer, Reports               | IOM, UNHCR, UN Women |
| 2.c. Number of individuals assisted through referral system  | No  | 3000               | Monitoring reports   | UNHCR, IOM, UN Women |
| 2.d. Human rights protection monitoring and advocacy conducted   | No  | Yes                | Monitoring reports   | UNHCR                |
|  |     |                    |  |                      |
|  |     |                    |  |                      |
| 3. a. Number of vulnerable individuals provided with legal aid, disaggregated by sex, age and community                            | 0   | 500                | Partner monitoring reports   | UNHCR                |
| 3.b. Number of women supported through organized high-level virtual meetings   | 0   | 20                 | Report and social media  | UNHCR                |
| <a href="#">4. a. Number of service providers taking part in the online training</a>   | 0   | 200                | <a href="#">List of participants, Tor, agenda, training material</a> | UN Women             |
| 4.b Number of shelter safety plans produced  | 0   | 8                  | Documents, participants list, TOR for consultant                     | UN Women             |

|  |   |   |                  |  |                      |
|--|---|---|------------------|--|----------------------|
|  |   |   |                  |  |                      |
|  | 5.a. Number of women benefiting from small grants on economic empowerment   | 0 | 20               | Call for proposals, copies of business ideas                         | <b>UN Women</b>      |
|  |   |   |                  |  |                      |
|  | 5.b. Number of individuals participating in on- the-job training disaggregated by sex, age and community  | 0 | 20 (10 M, 10 F)  | Individual monitoring reports, Contracts, employee evaluation        | <b>IOM</b>           |
|  | 5.c. Number of individuals participating in mentoring/ coaching and vocational orientation and training disaggregated by sex, age and community | 0 | 140 (70 M, 70 F) | Individual case reports, proof of attendance & Training certificates | <b>IOM<br/>UNHCR</b> |

## 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)

- In addition to the below mentioned SGD targets and indicators, the project tackles the following SDG's: "SDG 3, Target 3.8/3.8.1 & 3.8.2." "SDG 10, Target, 10.2/10.3" and "SDG 16, Target 16.1/16.9/16.10"

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

### Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators

[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]

| Target | Indicator # and Description   | Estimated % Budget allocated             |
|--------|---|--|
| 1.4    | 1.4.1<br>Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services  | (IOM 108,350)<br>(UNHCR 68,000)<br>29.3% |
| 8.5    | 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities                    | (IOM 58,800)<br>9.6%                     |
| 8.6    | 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training | (IOM 7,800)<br>(UNHCR 70,000)            |

|      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
|      |   | <b>12.9%</b>   |
| 5.1. | 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex   | <b>87,000 (UN Women)<br/>(UNHCR 37,043.74)<br/>20.6%</b> |
| 5.2. | 5.2.1 Proportion of ever partnered women and girls aged 15 year and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous last 12 months by form of violence and by age | <b>80,000 (UN Women)<br/>13.3%</b>                       |

## Risk

**What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?**

*(COVID19 has created an unprecedented and fast changing development context. Accepting this volatile situation, please identify up to three risk to the success of the proposal based on best available analysis to the UN) Please enter no more than 3.*

| Event  | Categories<br>Financial<br>Operational<br>Organizational<br>Political (regulatory<br>and/or strategic) | Level<br>3 – Very High<br>2 – Medium High<br>1 - Low | Likelihood<br>6 – Expected<br>5 – Highly Likely<br>4 – Likely<br>3 – Moderate<br>2 – Low Likelihood<br>1- Not Likely<br>0 – Not Applicable | Impact<br>5 – Extreme<br>4 – Major<br>3 – Moderate<br>2 – Minor<br>1 – Insignificant | Mitigating Measures<br>(List the specific mitigation measures)                         | Risk Owner          |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Political instability  | <i>Political</i>   | 3  | 5  | 5  | High level advocacy  | Government          |  |
| Continuation of the health emergency                                       | <i>Operational</i>   | 3  | 4  | 4  | Lack of medical capacities to cope with rapid increased of cases                       | Ministry of Health  |  |
| Health system has not been featured in National Development Strategy (NDS) | <i>Financial</i>   | 2  | 3  | 4  | Additional funding for socio-economic recovery and adequate targeting of beneficiaries | Ministry of Finance |  |

## 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   |

| Target            | Description  |
|-------------------|--|
|                   | 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  |
| <b>TARGET_3.3</b> | 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases   |
| TARGET_3.4        | 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being  |
| TARGET_3.5        | 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol   |
| TARGET_3.6        | 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents  |
| TARGET_3.7        | 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes   |
| TARGET_3.8        | 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all  |
| TARGET_3.9        | 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination  |
| TARGET_3.a        | 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate  |
| TARGET_3.b        | 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all |
| <b>TARGET_3.c</b> | 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States   |
| <b>TARGET_3.d</b> | 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks   |
| TARGET_4.1        | 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes   |
| TARGET_4.2        | 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education  |

| Target            | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| 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  |
| <b>TARGET_5.5</b> | 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life  |
| TARGET_5.6        | 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences  |
| TARGET_5.a        | 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws   |
| <b>TARGET_5.b</b> | 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women  |
| <b>TARGET_5.c</b> | 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women   |

| Target      | Description  |
|-------------|--|
|             | 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            | Description  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>TARGET_8.5</b> | 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value   |
| TARGET_8.6        | 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training   |
| TARGET_8.7        | 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms   |
| TARGET_8.8        | 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment  |
| TARGET_8.9        | 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products  |
| TARGET_8.a        | 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries  |
| TARGET_8.b        | 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization   |
| <b>TARGET_9.1</b> | 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all  |
| TARGET_9.2        | 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries  |
| TARGET_9.3        | 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets  |
| TARGET_9.4        | 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities  |
| TARGET_9.5        | 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending |
| TARGET_9.a        | 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States  |
| <b>TARGET_9.b</b> | 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities   |
| TARGET_9.c        | 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020  |
| TARGET_10.1       | 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average   |
| TARGET_10.2       | 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status   |

| Target      | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| 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  |

| Target      | Description   |
|-------------|---|
|             | 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  |

| Target      | Description  |
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|             | 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 <sup>3</sup> |
| TARGET_14.7 | 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism  |
| TARGET_14.a | 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries  |
| TARGET_14.b | 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets  |
| TARGET_14.c | 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”   |
| TARGET_15.1 | 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements  |
| TARGET_15.2 | 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally   |
| TARGET_15.3 | 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world   |
| TARGET_15.4 | 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development  |
| TARGET_15.5 | 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species  |

| Target       | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| 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       | Description   |
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| 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  |



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