



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

Proposal Title: Protecting livelihoods and reinforcing the tourism and agriculture sectors in Bhutan

Amount: USD 180.000

I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

The COVID-19 pandemic has deep socio-economic impacts in Bhutan threatening the livelihoods of its people. Although, the country has seen only a few cases of COVID-19, measures to suppress transmission of the virus affect its economy and the livelihoods of the Bhutanese. As of May 12, 2020, Bhutan registered 11 confirmed cases (out of which 2 recovered) and no deaths.¹ However, as a small landlocked country, Bhutan is at risk, considering the high number of reported cases in the region (particularly neighboring India). The Royal Government of Bhutan acted fast against the threat with a targeted response that, so far, has halted any community transmission. Following the National Preparedness and Response Plan, the government declared alert level “orange” prompting closure of schools and institutes to avoid large gatherings² and the banning of tourists from countries with confirmed COVID cases³. Upon His Majesty the King’s announcement on March 22, Bhutan closed its borders⁴ declaring “the health and safety of the people of Bhutan is of the greatest priority”. These measures to suppress the transmission of COVID-19 and the effects of the virus in neighboring countries have serious socio-economic impacts on the tourism sector in Bhutan and raise concerns over food security.

Tourism and agriculture are both important sources of employment and sustain the livelihoods of a large portion of the Bhutanese population. The tourism and affiliated sectors employ more than 50,000 people who are already directly impacted, in a country of about 750,000 people. The months of March, April and May are usually the busiest, approximately one-third of country’s tourists arrive at this time each year, but this year the number is down to zero. Affiliated business such as hotel, transport, guides, handicraft, restaurants are also feeling the impact. As tourism is one of the main drivers of the economy with a significant contribution to domestic revenue (17% in 2018) and about 6% of the country’s GDP, second only to hydropower, responding to those in needs in the sector was identified as a priority by the government. Agriculture is the main source of employment in Bhutan, the second largest contributor to GDP and together with tourism amongst the ““drivers” of a 21st century economy

¹ Ministry of Health, Royal Government of Bhutan, National situational updated on COVID – 19 (daily Sitrep no. 29) , data as of 19th April 2020, <http://www.moh.gov.bt/national-situational-update-on-covid-19-as-of-19th-april-2020/>

² Bhutan Broadcasting Services, March 6, 2020, Bhutan reports first COVID 19 case, <http://www.bbs.bt/news/?p=129299>

³ Spotlight Nepal, March 7, 2020, Bhutan ban citizens from all the countries with confirmed coronavirus case; <https://www.spotlightnepal.com/2020/03/07/bhutan-ban-citizens-all-countries-confirmed-coronavirus-case/>

⁴ Kuensel, March 23, 2020, His Majesty addresses the nation on COVID-19, <https://kuenselonline.com/his-majesty-addresses-the-nation-on-covid-19/>

as identified by the government. Nevertheless, Bhutan faces food security issues and is dependent on food imports for half its consumption, primarily from India—largely owing to the limited land available for agriculture. Agriculture production is also highly vulnerable to climate change and disasters, with consequences for livelihoods, food security, and nutrition. COVID19 will likely have negative impacts on food security due to food price volatility, possible interruption in supplies and as reduced production due to lack of farm labourers which might result in low production in neighbouring countries thereby altering the demand-supply continuum. As a result, food self-sufficiency is being considered as a potential strategy to achieve food security. The loss of jobs in the tourism sector and concerns for food security bring the focus of the UN in Bhutan towards protecting livelihoods on the short term and reinforcing the tourism and agricultural sectors for the future.

II. Solutions proposed

The proposed solutions directly support the government's national response plans and priorities to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. As part of its immediate response plan the government prioritized the development of a tourism stimulus package to be implemented by the Tourism Council of Bhutan (TCB) and launched an Agriculture Stimulus Plan titled: *Going Beyond Covid 19 - for Food & Nutrition Security*. The solutions proposed by the UN in Bhutan therefore consist of a “cash for work scheme” under the tourism stimulus package and an agricultural program aligned with the Agricultural Stimulus Plan to support small holder farmers to increase the production and sales of nutritious crops.

The “cash for work” scheme immediately engages tourism sector employees providing them gainful employment. This scheme also supports their re-skilling through capacity building programs and is designed to enhance tourism standards and infrastructure for the future. Prioritized activities/projects include a) infrastructure and manufacturing; b) surveys/studies/services; c) training and reskilling and d) waste management. The aim is to demonstrate best practices in tourism destination development for upscaling in the future. For that purpose one “end to end” site development initiative including systematic waste management will be supported. Activities for tourism destination development include acceleration of site development and beautification works to upgrade the tourist sites and monuments (e.g. development of trails, view-points, resting benches, signage, gazebos, tree planting, waste management)⁵ including the reskilling and upskilling of tour guides. Through the engagement in these proposed activities, those who have lost jobs in the tourism sector will have the opportunity to be meaningfully engaged in productive activities that directly contribute to the future development of the Bhutanese tourism sector, while retaining a minimum level of livelihoods. The Government, with TCB, is also planning to roll out a medium to longer-term program that focuses on reskilling and upskilling of those in the tourism sector. This particular intervention will be an important bridge for those in greatest need.

The agricultural component of this project includes an integrated approach that focusses on enhancing agriculture production and support to citizens who lost their jobs. It consists of three parts a) Improved livelihoods and production of nutritious crops: b) Enhanced market linkages and; c) Knowledge management for scale-up. Under the first component funds and technical assistance are provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for production input to support farmers in production of nutritious food. The second component consists of support to local farmers, farm-based enterprises, local traders and entrepreneurs to help them benefit from market opportunities available at local markets (e.g. village, districts, schools, institutions, hospitals) and national markets (capital city, major commercial towns away from production centres). This is expected to have long term impacts through creation of viable commodity value chains, introduction of value chain actors and critical service providers and their capacity strengthening. The last component for knowledge management aims to document successful models/system and leverage capacities for national scale-up. An example of successful knowledge management can be found in the value-chain approach in IFAD's MAGIP for more localized vegetable production which was very successful with strong potential for national upscaling. Hence, the project will document lessons and leverage capacities for national scale-up of successful models/systems, which can be used as inputs in developing local solutions for agriculture production and marketing, thereby enhancing local economy while ensuring local food & nutrition security.

⁵ Tourism Council of Bhutan, March 2020, Tourism Stimulus Package – immediate employment opportunities for the persons depended completely on tourism

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

This intervention addresses direct impacts of COVID 19 on the livelihoods of people and strengthens economic sectors that are important for Bhutan's future growth. It is a response to the immediate loss of jobs and income in the tourism sector; mitigates risks for food security while creating jobs and; invests in strengthening the tourism and agricultural sectors to "build back better" in Bhutan.

About 50,000 people in the tourism and affiliated sectors are already directly impacted, in a country of about 750,000 people. Emerging findings from the rapid socio – economic impact assessment (SEIA) carried out by UNDP together with National Statistics Bureau (NSB), indicate that 60.8 % of those affected were regular salaried employees, while 15.2 % were casual paid employees. The result also shows that 40% of the respondent's corresponding household had more than 70% decrease in household income following the COVID-19 outbreak. The result also shows that 25.5% of the regular employees, 32.6% of self-employed individuals and 53.4% of the business owners have completely lost their livelihoods. At the respondent's corresponding household level, the assessment also shows that 8.6% of households have lactating or pregnant mothers, 12.8% has people with chronic illness, 18.6% has elderly people (60 years +) and 2.6% of the households have people with disabilities. These clearly indicates early signs of impact on livelihoods at the household level, which are expected to aggravate and are compounded further by other forms of vulnerabilities that compound deprivations. Data released by Druk Gyalpo's Relief Kidu or National Resilience⁶ office similarly indicate that majority of the affected individuals are those working in tourism industries – accommodation, tour agencies, restaurant, entertainment and recreation. The crisis disproportionately affects Bhutanese youth while the country already has high youth unemployment. Bhutan is a young nation where 50 per cent of population is below the age of 26.9 years old and 15.7 per cent of the unemployed are young people⁷, the downfall in the tourism sector where the majority of young people is employed, is a major concern.

In the current scenario of moderate disruptions, food availability does not seem to be a major area of concern. However, access to safe and nutritious food could be hampered due to supply disruptions, loss of jobs and income. While production pockets could have surplus production, due to limitation in movement and restrictions, markets in towns and urban centers might face gradual shortage. The situation will deteriorate in a likely scenario of full country lockdown with movement restrictions between districts, triggered by cases of community transmission of COVID-19 in Bhutan. Coupled with restrictions from import of food commodities from neighboring India, the local production centers would have to improvise with new crops or increase the supply/ production base for existing ones. Another area of concern is the access to inputs in time for the agricultural planting season, as delays due to transport and market disruptions may affect yields and income. Furthermore, nutrition is likely to be affected as people shift diets to more affordable as well as more shelf-stable and pre-packaged foods (which may be less nutritious) and as fresh fruits and vegetables become less available due to panic buying and disruptions in food systems. The intervention seeks to, therefore, boost production and promotion of nutritious crops, while improving linkages of farmers to markets and facilitating market actors to be effective and efficient in their service delivery. This in turn gives opportunities for job creation in the agricultural sector providing alternative sources of income to those who lost their jobs in the tourism industry.

As both the tourism sector and the agricultural sector were identified as being amongst the "drivers" of a 21st century economy concerns are also raised about future economic growth in Bhutan. This intervention therefore aims to address those concerns by reinforcing these sectors to "build back better in the future".

⁶ His Majesty's Relief fund specially set up to respond to COVID 19 affected individuals (<https://royalkidu.bt/>)

⁷ Population and Housing census of Bhutan, 2017 http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf

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

The theory of change is presented below to show how the Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) supported interventions aim to contribute to the overall outcome.

If people formerly employed in the tourism sector receive income equal to the minimum wage through the cash for work initiative (output 1) and if small holder farmers increase production of nutritious crops through the agriculture component (output 2) then livelihoods of people in the tourism sector (including allied services) and agriculture sector are protected/ secured.

Firstly, if new and existing tourist sites and products are identified and developed and people formerly employed in the tourism sector reskilled/upskilled through the cash for work scheme that provides them with an income equal to the minimum wage then the livelihoods of people formerly employed in the tourism sector is protected/ secured.

Secondly, if production of nutritious crops by small holder farmers has increased and jobs are created in the agriculture sector through the agriculture component then the livelihoods of small holder farmers are protected/ secured.

The outcome of this collaborative programme will significantly contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The programme targets two sectors in which women make up a large part of the workforce. A significant percentage (38.4%) of registrations with the Tourism Council of Bhutan's (TCB) Employment Support Scheme ^[1] are women. The agricultural component supports small holder farmers of whom a majority (70%) are women. The program directly supports these beneficiaries in their economic independence through the cash for work and re-skilling/up-scaling schemes. Also, increased value and sales of women's agricultural produce enhances their economic independence and empowers them as economic actors. Empowerment of women in the economic sphere can eventually lead to social and political empowerment and contributes to gender equality.

The programme will be evaluated as part of the review of the annual workplan (AWP) over 2020; the mid-term review of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDPF) for Bhutan which is tentatively planned for 2021 and; the final evaluation of the UNSDPF. An evaluation of output 2: *small holder farmers increase production of nutritious crops through the agriculture component* will be also be conducted during the second and third quarter of 2021 aligned with the mid-term review of the WFP Bhutan Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023).

^[1] Tourism Council of Bhutan, Employment Support Scheme Online Registration. Total 3377 (female 1300)

V. Documentation

The UN Country Team (UNCT) has already been actively supporting the Royal Government of Bhutan in COVID-19 responses. With National Statistics Bureau (NSB) in close collaboration with the Gross National Happiness Commission, Labour Ministry, and Tourism Council of Bhutan, the UNCT is working on real time tracking of the Social and Economic Impacts resulting from COVID-19 particularly on vulnerable groups <http://www.unct.org.bt/UNBhutan4COVID-19/>. UN Bhutan's COVID 19 response is focused on the Seven Action Areas including:

Action Area 1: Plan for contingencies in health and all other sectors;

Action Area 2: Optimize social sector and environmental investments;

Action Area 3: Optimize and invest in social safety nets (social protection);

Action Area 4: Advance pro-youth, pro-women, pro-poor comprehensive policies and on-the-ground initiatives for those displaced from the labour market;

Action Area 5: Optimize macro-economic fundamentals and accelerate fiscal stimulus with a focus on the vulnerable to strengthen resilience of economy;

Action Area 6: Real-time Tracking of Vulnerability (Operational Element);

Action Area 7: Cross-cutting assistance.

This Window 2 proposal is linked to Action Areas 1 and 3.

VI. Target population

The target populations will be individuals and employees of business entities that are directly affected by COVID-19 (laid off, lost income and jobs or reduced income) and small holder farmers.

Although the initial geographical focus for the “cash for work” scheme will be on individuals in the two most tourist-popular districts, Paro, Thimphu and Bumthang the rapid socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA) also provides opportunities for targeting vulnerable groups. The SEIA reports that 31.1% of the affected population have income/savings to cover their expenses for the next one month, while 21.5% have income/savings to cover their expenses for the next six months, which already provides us basis on target groups to be focused through these interventions. While the cash for work incentives will also include women and other vulnerable groups, the reskilling and upskilling activities will provide a special focus on women. This is mainly because majority of the workers in the hospitality sector are women, who are now more exposed to varying degree of vulnerabilities. As per the TCB's data generated through Employment Support Scheme⁸ (April 2020), of the total 2398 applicants⁹, 55 per cent are male and 45 per cent are female. This provides the opportunity to support both young women and men to access skills development opportunities through the skilling activities and for the cash-for-work scheme.

For the agricultural component the primary beneficiaries will be smallholder farmers of whom the majority (70%) are women. The project's intervention would contribute

⁸ Employment Support Scheme registration at <https://www.tourism.gov.bt/announcements/jobs-employment-support-scheme>

⁹ Data retrieved from TCB Office as of 23rd April 2020.

directly to the empowerment of women (in terms of family, social and economic terms), who are at the centre of the Bhutanese household. Geographically, the agriculture component will target the districts Zhemgang (Central Bhutan) and Samtse (Southern Bhutan) which are among the poorest districts in Bhutan. Zhemgang is among the poorest and most vulnerable based on food insecurity index, and Samtse is one of the poor dzongkhags with a World Bank & FAO support, where this project can draw lessons and add complementary value to come up with a scalable model. Through this intervention the project seeks to directly support and benefit the lives, livelihood and income of at least 1,000 smallholder farmers in the next 6 to 8 months. Through the annual work plan of WFP and a broader mandate of supporting sustainable food production and market linkages, two additional districts of Trongsa (Central Bhutan) and Lhuntse (Eastern Bhutan) are being supported here. The knowledge management activities would identify lessons learned under a close collaboration with ongoing activities under the IFAD- CARLEP project in Lhuntse. This would be deployed to replicate good practices and develop scalable good models for other districts.

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

The following are the RUNOs and partners which will implement the activities under this proposal.

RUNOs:

1. UNDP Country Office Bhutan¹⁰
2. WFP Country Office, Bhutan¹¹

Partners:

1. Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC), Royal Government of Bhutan¹²
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Royal Government of Bhutan¹³
3. Tourism Council of Bhutan, Royal Government of Bhutan¹⁴

UNDP: UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. UNDP Bhutan is employing innovation, building new partnerships, and using its extensive global expertise and technical and financial assistance to work with the Royal Government and people of Bhutan, to reduce inequality, build resilience and empower the disadvantaged, to achieve Gross National Happiness and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP has extensive experience in cash for work programs in crisis response and recovery settings, and the activities proposed build upon its socio-economic impact assessment, therefore ensuring effective targeting of most vulnerable groups. **UNDP will support the proposed project with an amount of USD 50,000 in funding additional to the proposed budget in this proposal. This proposed cash for work scheme bridges to an eco-tourism project with a value of USD 5.4 million that is yet to start and will support medium to long-term scaling up of the tourism sector.**

Contact persons at UNDP CO, Bhutan:

1. Name : Azusa Kubota, Designation: Resident Representative, Email: azusa.kubota@undp.org
2. Name: Ugyen Dorji, Designation: Climate Change Policy Expert, Email: ugyen.dorji@undp.org

World Food Programme: The World Food Programme is the food security branch of the United Nations and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger, malnutrition and promoting sustainable food systems. WFP is supporting the Royal Government of Bhutan by providing institutional strengthening and capacity development to build food security and sustainable food systems through support to nutrition, agriculture, supply chain and health as well as building greater national resilience to natural disasters and climate change including data preparedness and logistics. WFP would assume the central role of implementing this project in close collaboration with relevant partners. **WFP brings an amount of USD 300,00 in aligned funding to the project. The agency support MoAF in agriculture production including farmer linkage to markets, setting-up a national monitoring system for farmers and capacity strengthening of farmer and government agencies. The funds requested under this proposal will be part of**

¹⁰ <https://www.bt.undp.org/>

¹¹ <https://www.wfp.org/countries/bhutan>

¹² <https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/>

¹³ <http://www.moaf.gov.bt/>

¹⁴ <https://www.tourism.gov.bt/>

this larger assistance package from WFP.

Contact persons WFP CO Bhutan:

1. Name: Svante Helms, Designation: Head of Office, E-mail: Svante.helms@wfp.org
2. Name: Dungkar Drukpa, Designation: Deputy Head of Office, Email: dungkar.drukpa@wfp.org

Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC): GNHC as the central coordinating agency is responsible for resource mobilization for COVID-19 response and recovery in conjunction with Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. GNHC will be responsible for the oversight monitoring and evaluation for the project and will facilitate project implementation on part of the Royal Government of Bhutan.

Tourism Council of Bhutan: The Tourism Council of Bhutan (TCB) is the apex body looking after tourism affairs in the country. It will be the primary implementing partner (IP) for the implementation of the "cash for work scheme". TCB will be responsible for field-level implementation of the activities through local contracts and re-skilling and up-skilling by engaging affected people. TCB will be the key agency conducting monitoring and evaluation of the activities with support of UNDP.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MOAF): The MoAF is responsible to ensure sustainable social and economic well-being of the Bhutanese people through adequate access to food and natural resources. The Department of Agriculture (DoA) under MOAF has three divisions namely Agriculture Production Division (APD), Agriculture Research and Extension Division (ARED) and Agriculture Engineering Division (AED) under the current organizational set up. The Department is further supported by four Agriculture Research and Development Centres and six support service oriented Central Programs stationed across the country. These wings of the department provide technical backstopping to the District Agriculture Offices and the Gewog (Sub-district) Extension Officers who are the engine to our extension services. DOA would be the main client and government partner in implementing the agricultural program.

District stakeholders: The selected district administrations of Zhemgang and Samtse would be the primary client and beneficiary of the agriculture program. Together with the district administration office, other local institutions, enterprises, CSOs, private sector, public sector organizations, farmer group organizations, schools and institutions would form the bulk of the local stakeholders and project beneficiaries. WFP would provide key technical assistance in all possible areas, with an aim of transferring knowledge and capacity to local stakeholders, consisting of central agencies, local agencies and other stakeholders.

Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office: Name: Gerald Daly Email: gerald.daly@un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: gerald.daly@one.un.org Telephone: (975) 17110053 Skype: geraldaly1			
Description	This intervention addresses direct impacts of COVID 19 on the livelihoods of people and strengthens economic sectors that are important for Bhutan’s future growth. It is a response to the immediate loss of jobs and income in the tourism sector; mitigates risks for food security while creating jobs and; invests in strengthening the tourism and agricultural sectors to “build back better” in Bhutan.			
Universal Markers	<u>Gender Marker</u> : <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i> a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective. b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls; c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.			
Fund Specific Markers	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response <i>(bold the selected)</i> : Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance			
	Fund Windows <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i> Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response			
Geographical Scope	Regions: Asia Country: Bhutan			
Recipient UN Organizations	UNDP and WFP			
Implementing Partners	Tourism Council of Bhutan (TCB) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MOAF) its Department of Agriculture (DOA)			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	UNDP and WFP	\$ 180,000	UNDP (120,000) and WFP (60,000)
	In-kind Contributions	UNDP and WFP	\$350,000	Financial contributions from UNDP (50,000) and WFP (300,000)

	Total	\$ 530,000
Comments		
Programme Duration	Start Date: 1 May 2020	
	Duration (In months): 8	
	End Date: 31 December 2020	

Results Framework

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

Window 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	2.1 Livelihood of people in the tourism sector (including allied services) and agriculture sector (focusing on nutritious crop production and sales), who are affected by COVID-19, is protected/secured				USD 180,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	2.1a People formerly employed in the tourism sector receive income equal to the minimum wage	0	400 (at least 50 % of whom are women/girls)	Project monitoring of the “cash for work scheme”	TCB/ UNDP
	2.2a Value and volume of smallholder farmer sales	0	To be established during baseline	Farmer monitoring system/ Baseline study	WFP/MOAF
Proposal Outputs					

	<p>2.1.1 a New and existing tourist <u>sites-facilities</u> and products identified and developed</p> <p>2.1.1 b People formerly employed in the tourism sector reskilled/upskilled</p>				
	<p>2.2.1 a Production of nutritious crops has increased</p> <p>2.2.1 b Jobs were created in the agricultural sector</p>				
Proposal Output Indicators	<p>2.1.1 a Number of tourism facilities rehabilitated, as tourism sites are a key livelihood foundation for people employed in tourism</p> <p>2.1.1b Number of people who benefitted from re-skilling/up-skilling</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>>6</p> <p>30 (at least 50 % of whom are women)</p>	<p>Project monitoring of the “cash for work scheme”</p>	<p>TCB/ UNDP</p>
	<p>2.2.1a Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer</p> <p>2.2.1b. Number of jobs created in the agricultural sector</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>20% increase (for review during baseline setup)</p> <p>To be established during baseline</p>	<p>Farmer monitoring system/ Baseline study</p> <p>Farmer monitoring system/ Baseline study</p>	<p>WPF / MOAF</p> <p>WPF / MOAF</p>

SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

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

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input checked="" 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	
Target 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	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	27%	
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	22%	

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		
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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	8%
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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	13%
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	27%
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	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multistakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	3%

Risk

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

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

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Risk 1 Restrictions on mobility (higher level of measures to suppress spread of the virus)	<i>Operational</i>	<i>2- Medium High</i>	<i>5 – Highly likely</i>	<i>5- Major</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Redeploying resources to online skilling programs 2. Diverting resources to procurement of essential food items for the vulnerable groups identified 3. Adapt to improvised project implementation procedures via local government & stakeholders at the ground. 	Tourism Council of Bhutan WFP & Government	
Risk 2 There is inadequate technical capacity in the government system and local governments to implement the program	<i>Operational</i>	<i>2 – Medium high</i>	<i>4- Likely</i>	<i>4 - Major</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity of government partners through other complementary funds 	WFP & Government	
Risk 3 Presence of big climate change or	<i>Natural</i>	<i>2 – Medium high</i>	<i>5 – Highly Likely</i>	<i>4 - Major</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote climate resilient crops 	WFP & other UN agencies and Government	

natural disaster
that would largely
affect on
cultivation
process

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Budget by UNDG Categories

*Up to Four Agencies

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	Agency 1 UNDP	Agency 2 WFP	Agency 3	Agency 4	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		20,600	12,000			32,600
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		0	0			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		0	0			
4. Contractual services	2020		0	0			
5. Travel	2020		0	0			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		74,550	40,074			114,624
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		17,000	4,000			21,000
Sub Total Programme Costs			112,150	56,075			168,224
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			7,850	3,925			11,775
Total			120,000	60,000			180,000

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

Annex: SDG List

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

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

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

Target	Description
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour

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

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

Target	Description
	into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies

Target	Description
	negotiation3
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET_15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET_15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET_15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

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

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

