



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

### Tuvalu

**Proposal Title: Enhancing food security and building socio-economic resilience to COVID-19 in Tuvalu**

**Amount: US\$ 300,000**

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

Tuvalu comprises nine widely dispersed atolls and low coral islands encompassing an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 900,000 sq. kilometers and a land area of 25.6 sq. kilometers. The current population is estimated to be 11,342 with over half living on the capital island of Funafuti. The economy of Tuvalu is small, fragmented and highly vulnerable to external influences, with most of its population involved in subsistence fishing and agriculture. Fisheries make an important contribution to Tuvalu's GDP, government revenue, and employment. Fisheries licensing is now a major source of Government revenue with a contribution to the nation's GDP of around 42% (A\$37 million in 2019) based on the combination of license fees, selling of vessel days, transshipment fees, observer fees and joint venture dividends. Another primary source of income is derived from remittances, often from Tuvaluans working in regional and international organizations and in other countries or and from public servants working in the Government on the Capital and on outer islands. Remittances from seafarers working on overseas vessels are a significant (but declining) source of income for many families.

The economic health of Tuvalu and its population is intrinsically linked to the health of its inshore and oceanic fisheries. Tuvalu is situated in an EEZ and is the custodian of oceanic inshore fishery resources and sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities. The Tuvalu Fisheries Department Corporate Plan (2020-2022) has prioritized "Supporting sustainable development of small-scale fisheries for livelihoods, food security and healthier diets and maintaining and, where possible, increasing economic benefits from the tuna fishery"<sup>1</sup>. This project supports both the Tuvalu Fisheries Corporate Plan and the Tuvalu National Labour Migration Policy<sup>2</sup> which aims to secure employment opportunities for Tuvaluans to work as fisherman on vessels operating primarily in the EEZ. As of 2015, there were approximately 300 vessels operating in the EEZ each of which crew 20-30 fisherman.

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<sup>1</sup> "Tuvalu Fisheries" Available at <https://www.tuvalufisheries.tv/>

<sup>2</sup> Tuvalu National Migration Labour Policy available at <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Tuvalu%20National%20Migration%20Labour%20Policy.pdf>

Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) agreed that at a minimum, 10 per cent of crew for vessels should be hired within the region which is of particular relevance to Tuvalu as they are a primary supplier of international accredited seafarers among the PNA. While no agreement has officially been sought within this agreement, the Government of Tuvalu is committed to ensuring there is a market for fisherman and as such continues to train fisherman at the Tuvalu Training Maritime Institute (TMTI). The Australian Pacific Labour Scheme (PLS) which began in 2018, has been able to match skilled Tuvalu fisherman with industry gaps on Australian vessels<sup>3</sup>. Participants in labour mobility schemes have the ability to positively impact the Tuvalu economy which will be of further importance in the post COVID19 market.

While there are no suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Tuvalu, it is unclear how long the country will be able to keep the virus at bay. In a remote and small country such as Tuvalu, the impact of COVID-19, if it entered the country would have dire health, social and economic consequences. A COVID-19 task force was set up in late January, and border restrictions first declared on March 03 with a state of emergency called on March 20. Tuvalu is doubly impacted in not only combatting the global spread of COVID-19 but also the damages from Tropical Cyclone Tino. In January 2020, Tropical Cyclone Tino sustain substantial damages to atoll communities fishing assets and livelihoods throughout Tuvalu. Immediately following this disaster, COVID-19 has further exacerbated problems and threatens the food security systems in the small island nation which further worsened the vulnerability of women, girls and boys to domestic violence.

The recently declared state of emergency included the closure of borders to all flights and vessels, with exemptions only for essential supplies such as food, medicine, fuel, cargo and humanitarian assistance. If a case is confirmed, a complete lock down will be introduced. After the State of Emergency was declared, the Government of Tuvalu banned public gatherings and closed all schools. After schools closed, many students were relocated to their home islands. While Tuvalu faces many geographic related mobility challenges without a looming pandemic, COVID-19 has increased the challenges that people, especially on the outer islands, face. There is only 1 functioning vessel for inter-island travel, and at this time when food, fuel and financial resources are being preserved, difficulty accessing services and supplies is at an all-time high<sup>4</sup>.

Due to the COVID-19, the Government has moved fragile populations to outer islands as a means of reducing risks. However, an increased population in these outer islands results in a need to increase food production. Access to fish, as the primary protein source, will need to be increased which can be done through increasing the number of artisanal fishers in the outer islands. In general, the COVID-19 pandemic will create severe hardships to all SIDS.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of foreseen negative impacts that will be caused by the COVID-19.

- Reduction in remittances from families overseas
- Reduction of household incomes
- Reduction in deliveries of essential food items, fuels, lubricants, machinery, medicines, and other essentials
- Reduction in mobility and transfer of knowledge through universities
- Reduction in capacity to repay national debts and loans

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<sup>3</sup> FILLING THE VOID: PACIFIC ISLAND WORKERS NOW WORKING ON AUSTRALIAN TUNA VESSELS available at <https://tunaaustralia.org.au/news/filling-the-void-pacific-island-workers-now-working-on-australian-tuna-vessels/>

<sup>4</sup> How is Tuvalu securing against COVID-19? Accessed at: <https://devpolicy.org/how-is-tuvalu-securing-against-covid-19-20200406/>

- Reduction in donor technical and financial support as major donors focus on domestic economics
- Reduction in fisheries and agriculture production output
- Increased cost of fisheries inputs
- Increased expenditure to mitigate /avoid an outbreak on Covid-19
- Economic slowdown due to all of the above.
- Increased unemployment including Fisheries Observers
- Increased social instability (petty crime, gender-based violence, alcoholism and drug abuse caused by economic slowdown and increasing isolation).
- Reduction in foreign investment in the short and medium term.

The project will also ensure rapid re-establishment of the fisheries sector to regain food security and at the same time assist the Government to increase resilience to disasters through a building back better approach to the sector. Further, this project will assess the socioeconomic impact of remittances entering Tuvalu as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing travel restrictions in addition to the overall economic impact of COVID-19.

The socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 in PICTs will be multi-sectoral spanning across regional, national and sub-national levels and as a result support to countries will require development partners to work together in an integrated and coordinated manner by pooling resources, knowledge and experience. To inform this response, this socioeconomic impact assessment aims to articulate PICTs present context and map impacts and needs across several domains – health, social, economic, political and environmental. The assessment will also consider the innovation requirements for enhancing cost-effectiveness of remittance transfers. The assessment will focus on how communities and peoples’ livelihoods have been affected, in both direct and indirect ways, and the impact on groups that have been marginalized and face discrimination.

## II. Proposed

FAO proposes the re-establishment of the small-scale fisheries sector through recovery activities from the impact of TC Tino as well as capacity building for fishing boat construction to enable increased access to fish in the outer islands, with a focus on nearshore oceanic resources. In addition, FAO will provide data analysis on the agricultural sector to support evidenced-based decision making on agriculture and food security.

Subsistence activities dominate Tuvalu’s domestic fisheries sector and provide the majority of fresh fish consumed in the country. A wide variety of techniques are used throughout the islands to fish for and collect fish, crabs and other invertebrates which are consumed, shared or informally bartered. Community fisheries centers have been established on all outer islands with the intention of providing fishers –both men and women - with access to facilities to encourage safe food production, provide post-harvest options and generate income earning opportunities<sup>5</sup>. Support to re-establish the fisheries centres as well as re-invigorate boat building in country will lead to long-term capacity of communities to continue to fish and access healthy sources of protein and micronutrients from nearshore pelagic fisheries.

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<sup>5</sup> Tuvalu FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profile 2014 available at <http://www.fao.org/fi/oldsite/FCP/en/TUV/profile.htm>.

FAO activities for the fisheries sector will be achieved through the below activities;

- A manual on canoe construction to enable capacity building of boat builders in each outer island;
- Development of kit sets of wooden canoes to provide an initial pattern to follow;
- Provision of materials for canoe construction, tools for boat building and materials for boat building sheds;
- Support of post-harvest of fish for fishers' associations and community fisheries centers;
- Provision of an improved milkfish aquaculture system to replace damaged systems on Vaitupu; and
- Repair and replacement of fishing boats and fishing gear damaged or lost in tropical cyclone Tino.

Data on the agricultural sector was collected in Tuvalu in 2017 through the Population and Housing Census (PHC), which is essential for evidence-based, coherent and integrated decision-making processes on agriculture and food security. The agriculture module of the PHC has as of yet not been processed and disseminated. The database will provide baseline information for the other forthcoming census/surveys and contribute to the government's monitoring and evaluation activities as well as facilitate the government's response to the COVID19 pandemic.

The analysis will include:

- Preparation of the tabulation plan based on the PHC questionnaire;
- Processing of the PHC database, tabulate and analyse in consultation with the relevant government institutions;
- Production of the report on agriculture statistics, which will provide information on gender, socio-cultural, environmental sustainability, and food security elements of the agriculture sector, and
- Preparing recommendations on the agriculture module of the PHC 2022.

IOM and ILO propose to conduct an assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the Tuvalu labour market, including on labour mobility, remittances, household incomes, jobs and enterprising activities on remittance receiving households, many who are female-headed. The assessment will focus on potential impacts on communities and peoples' livelihoods, in both direct and indirect ways, and the impact on groups that have been marginalized and face discrimination. The proposed project will enable the Government of Tuvalu to have the capacity to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on labour migration and incoming remittances as a socioeconomic intervention (outcome) through an impact assessment report evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on labour migrants and the social protection needs of recipient households, in addition to the overall impact on the economy of Tuvalu is available.

In addition, with the possible effects of COVID-19 on the world of work, the ILO and IOM also proposes a range of policy options, to mitigate the effects of the pandemic and facilitate a strong and rapid recovery. These include (1) Protecting workers in the workplace; (2) Stimulate the economy and the demand for labour; and (3) support employment and income. The measures taken by governments to prevent the spread of the virus consist mainly of restrictions of movement as well as partial or total containment. For women and men workers and entrepreneurs in the informal economy, such measures imply a total or partial loss of their means of livelihoods. Measures also focus on maintaining and stimulating the economic fabric and ensuring income security for individuals. An examination of the measures that have been developed by the most affected countries shows that the classic measures to stimulate and support economic activity - including for small enterprises - as well as income protection measures will hardly reach the informal economy

directly. In the absence of social protection, legal recognition of activities and jobs as well as access to formal financial structures, proposals related to unemployment benefits (partial or total), tax breaks, new lines of credit or business subsidies limit the response to formal businesses and formal workers. All these measures are important because they contribute and will contribute to preventing poverty and the informalization of the formal economy while supporting global demand, which is decisive for the survival of informal economic units. However, they will hardly reach women and men in the informal sector - or those who have fallen through the cracks of existing social protection systems.

This will be achieved through the below joint activities:

- Recruit labour market and remittances expert
- Design appropriate methodology to conduct socio-economic impact assessment
- Identify and select relevant data collection and analysis methodology
- Carry out desk review of socio-economic situation prior to COVID 19 and to identify available data/indicators
- Conduct an analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the compounding impact of natural disasters on socio-economic indicators.
- Conduct KII's and FGD's with select Government ministries and private sector organizations
- Implement assessment of impact and policy review including data collection and analysis, including consultations with relevant government officials, private sector organizations, trade unions and worker representatives to identify economic, sectoral and labour market impact, with special reference to groups hardest hit. The focus is on the short term, but take note of prior, long- and medium-term issues.
- Conduct a Validation workshop
- Produce an impact assessment report

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

In preparation for the emerging COVID-19 pandemic, and considering the fragile health system and economy, the Government has relocated some of the population to outer islands as a precautionary measure to ensure that if the COVID-19 does reach the capital of Funafuti the impacts are reduced. However, this now means that the communities in outer islands now must provide for larger populations and yet are very limited to remote location and lack of access to imports. Food security will thus need to rely on locally available options including fish.

As many Tuvaluans, including intending labour migrants, including women, who were preparing to work in Australia and New Zealand, have been relocated to the outer atolls for reasons of health and safety, activities proposed by FAO will ensure that families are able to secure short term food security and marine resource based-livelihoods and the skills of fishers will not be forgotten. IOM and ILO will conduct an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and of livelihoods and systematically determine how labour mobility and incoming remittances can be used as a sustainable development tool for Tuvalu in the post-COVID-19 economy.

Furthermore, due to travel restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19, labour migrants who were preparing to begin work or return to work with Australian and New Zealand seasonal worker programmes, have been stranded in their countries of origin. While visa's have been extended for between 6 - 12 months for Pacific Islanders who are already working in Australia and New Zealand, lock downs and travel restrictions, in addition to differed work-loads, may have an impact on remittances being transferred back to PICs such as Tuvalu. Due to Tuvalu's small population and

heavy reliance on natural resources, especially as a source of food, income and thus livelihoods, the socioeconomic impact of a decline in remittances may be vast. The World Bank has reported that in some cases, labour migrants remit as much as AUD 9000 back to their families which is the equivalent of 3 years income locally<sup>6</sup>. Tuvalu is considered a Least Developed Country (LDC) by the United Nations. The country's income is primarily derived from fishing licenses, development assistance, licensing of internet domain names and remittances from seafarers and labour migrants. Fifty percent of Tuvalu's GDP is resultant from overseas aid<sup>7</sup>.

IOM and ILO will conduct an impact assessment of the socioeconomic effects and livelihood challenges posed by decreased remittances in Tuvalu. This socioeconomic impact assessment acknowledges the magnitude of the current global COVID-19 crisis in the Pacific region, specifically Tuvalu. IOM and ILO recognize they cannot meet its objective of safe, humane and orderly migration and labour for all unless gender equality is taken into account. Indeed, gender equality is central to the causes and consequences of migration, and thus to effective organizational responses

The impacts of COVID-19 will be complex, far-reaching and multidimensional and comes in addition to existing PICTs development characteristics. Whilst the impact of COVID-19 will no doubt differ across countries, the existing characteristics of Tuvalu point to similar challenges that PICTs may face as a collective because of the following features:

- Small size and remoteness;
- Institutional challenges to support adequate provision of public services;
- High economic vulnerability arising from a high dependence on imports and limited opportunities for local production and exports;
- Widespread and increasing poverty levels;
- Low levels of Human Resource Development;
- High environmental vulnerability, in particular to impacts arising from climate change and natural disasters; and
- Challenges for food security and nutrition of the country highly dependent on imported food items.

Since real-time data is lacking, particularly in terms of labour market impacts, it is essential that the assessment takes into account various indicators and qualitative insights on economic and employment effects. Social dialogue should underpin such a process through the participation of representatives of employer and worker organizations, along with other experts, including sectoral associations. As such, in response to the Covid-19 virus economic and labour market crisis, the ILO and IOM has proposed actions across the below pillars:

- 1) Stimulating the economy and employment to prevent the collapse of economic activity and employment (and boost activity once the recovery is underway)
- 2) Supporting enterprises, employment, and incomes to keep business operating and workers in jobs, while protecting all households through social protection
- 3) Protecting workers in the workplace to mitigate the direct effects of the illness
- 4) Relying on social dialogue for solutions
- 5) Supporting Labour Migration as a pillar of economic growth and strength
- 6) Supporting and stimulating the economy through inflow of remittances to households and

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<sup>6</sup> Derived from "Covid-19 and Pacific labour". This article can be found at:  
<https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/covid-19-and-pacific-labour>

<sup>7</sup> Tuvalu National Labour Migration Policy available at  
<https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Tuvalu%20National%20Migration%20Labour%20Policy.pdf>

communities in Tuvalu

#### IV. How does this collaborative programme solve the challenge?

The overall objective is to **contribute towards reduced human, economic and social toll of the COVID-19 pandemic for at-risk people in Tuvalu**. In order to work towards this objective the joint programme between FAO, IOM and ILO will contribute towards Window 2 which aims to mitigate the socio-economic impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods. This is in line with the UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 (as well as the Tuvalu National Plans) in that the programme will address the needs of the workers affected by losses and the knock on effects on household level economies especially for those heavily dependent on remittances. The programme is in line with the OHCHR COVID19 Guidance as it aims to ensure that social protection and food security schemes developed in Tuvalu pay particular attention to the heightened vulnerabilities of children and migrants. The programme will address these needs through two components on fisheries and food security and socio-economic resilience of labour markets and the theory of change is as follows:

##### Fisheries and Food security:

If technical capacity and materials are provided to communities and fishers for fisheries production and post-harvest activities, then nearshore oceanic fisheries in the outer islands will be restored and/or increased. Then fisheries will substantially contribute to food security for the outer islands of Tuvalu. If the data from the 2017 PHC is cleaned, prepared and analyzed, then recommendations can be developed for the agriculture sector. Then the government of Tuvalu will be able to utilize the recommendations from the analysis of agricultural data to take evidenced-based decisions. Then the Government of Tuvalu will be able to increase fish production for food security in the outer islands and develop evidence-based decisions on the development agriculture to further support food security.

In crises contexts, it is critical to improve data quality and frequency to ensure timely action. It is also essential to invest in the monitoring and early warning systems as well as better use of data in shaping decision-making processes. The pandemic poses a serious threat to food security, particularly in trade-dependent economies, and the situation for many people will diverge significantly. Analysis of agriculture data from 2017 PHC and recommendations for the forthcoming census/ surveys in line with the World Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA2020) Guidelines will contribute to the establishment of the agricultural statistics in the country. Fisheries and aquaculture productivity will be particularly supported to assist with improving access to healthy sources of protein and micro-nutrients to ensure food security during restrictions caused by the current global pandemic.

FAO will achieve this through;

- Training local boat builders and providing tools to develop long-term capacity for wooden boat construction;
- Ensuring that post-harvest facilities are available and running to enable safe food preparation and preservation;
- Reviewing the existing database of 2017 PHC and other relevant surveys, prepare tabulation plan and layout of the report in consultation with the NSO and Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture, with special focus on data disaggregated for outer islands, by gender and socio-cultural characteristics;
- Producing a report on agriculture statistics; and
- Providing recommendations on the agriculture module of the PHC 2022 in line with WCA2020.

### Socio-economic resilience:

IF government policymakers and practitioners prioritize the labour market and labour migrants in their socio-economic recovery responses and are willing to provide necessary support to carry out data collection THEN UN partners can produce an assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on labour, including the impacts on remittances received, social protection of migrants and their families and disseminate to policymakers and practitioners to inform policies and programmatic responses to COVID-19 to ensure that they are inclusive of the needs of migrants and mobile communities THEN the Government of Tuvalu will be able to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on labour markets and benefit from socioeconomic recovery interventions.

IOM, and ILO, will

- Design appropriate methodology to conduct socio-economic impact assessment focusing on remittances and seasonal workers which incorporates the perspectives of mobile communities, migrants including women, migrant households and 'trapped' communities. This will include clarification of research questions, selected study sites, sampling criteria and interview tools. The methodology will be based on a desk review of existing literature, including ongoing or completed socio-economic impact assessments and will include key informant interviews and focus group discussions with a range of relevant stakeholders.
- Conduct data collection and analysis, including key informant interviews and focus group discussions with relevant government officials, private sector organizations, trade unions and worker representatives, migrants and their families, and other vulnerable communities that have been affected by mobility restrictions.
- Development of evidence-based tools, guidance notes and recommendations to inform the design and delivery of social protection programming and policies to support socio-economic recovery
- Dissemination of assessment report recommendations to government and key stakeholders

In addition to the above, through rapid diagnostics, the employment impact of Covid-19 at the country level will be assessed. This exercise is to identify policy responses; and through the diagnostic process, it will take a more detailed approach to analysing these issues. In particular, the rapid diagnostics will seek to:

1. Assess the *current impact or most probable transmission mechanisms* of the new coronavirus crisis on a country's economy and labour market; and
2. Review existing *policy responses, their objectives and expected impacts*, and identify *gaps* in policy implementation.

Based on the current situation, the rapid diagnostics will be structured on four key areas (Figure 2). The structure presented here acts as a framework to carry out the diagnostics consistently across countries.



Figure 2: Four sections of a rapid diagnostics



Since real-time data is lacking in most countries, particularly in terms of labour market impacts, it is essential that the assessment takes into account various indicators and qualitative insights on economic and employment effects. Social dialogue should underpin such a process through the participation of representatives of employer and worker organizations, along with other experts, including sectoral associations.

While the focus of the rapid diagnostics is to identify the immediate impact and policy responses, it will constitute a key input for the formulation and revision of the new generation of gender-responsive national employment policies.

**Approach:** Implementing agencies will aim to ensure that human rights principles are mainstreamed across all activities. In developing the methodology, agencies will adopt a participatory and consultative approach to ensure that inputs of all relevant stakeholders are reflected. In data collection and analysis, the project will ensure that the perspectives of women, men, girls and boys and people living with disabilities are included and reflected in the recommendations.

The proposed project is based on **needs clearly identified and expressed by the Government of Tuvalu**. FAO has received requests from the Ministry of Fisheries detailing support required to improve food security in light of the situation with COVID19 and the recent impacts from TC Tino, and from the Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture in developing Tuvalu's Agricultural Statistics Database. The fisheries activities have been discussed with the nominated focal point of Ministry of Fisheries. IOM and ILO have ongoing projects and consultations with Tuvalu on Climate Change and Mobility, Remittances and Labour Migrant Reintegration and Labour Migration, which seeks to contribute towards the protection and empowerment of communities that are adversely affected by or at-risk of being affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific region, focusing specifically on climate change-related migration, displacement and planned relocation.

## V. Documentation

Tuvalu has developed a COVID-19 Task Force (TF) with a Subcommittee for Finance & Food Security. The TF has developed scenarios and has requested assistance to improve food security, particularly in the outer islands due ensure that the worst-case scenarios, with shortage of food import supplies due to importing country lockdowns that may prolong to continue until end of the year are avoided.

The main guiding documents underlying this proposal are: (i) Tuvalu National Labour Migration Policy<sup>8</sup> (ii) Fisheries Department: Ministry of Fisheries and Trade, Corporate Plan 2020/2022<sup>9</sup>.

The UNCT in the Pacific has developed a joint Terms of Reference for a socioeconomic impact assessment aims to capture and provide data and analysis of the wide-ranging impacts to date of the COVID-19 pandemic on Pacific countries and people, as well as prospects for the coming months and this programme will help address the data needs outlined in the ToRs with regard to impact on labour markets and remittances. In addition, guidance from the Tuvalu COVID19 task force has been a guiding information source as well as the following attachments.

This proposal is in line with the immediate health needs identified in the *COVID-19 Pacific Health Sector Support Plan- Phase 2*. This plan identifies specific health sector needs, while the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan* also identifies Humanitarian needs beyond the immediate Health sector. This proposal is also in line with the additional WASH Cluster needs identified in the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan*.

*Attached:*

- COVID-19 Pacific Health Sector Support Plan
- PHT COVID-19 Response Plan
- National Employment Policies: A Guide for Workers Organizations
- Future of Work for Climate Resilience in the Pacific Islands
- Digitalization & Decent Work – Implications for Pacific Island Countries

## VI. Target population

The FAO activities in the project will focus on benefiting fishers (men and women across the value chain – harvesting, processing and selling) and fishing households as well as those using the community fisheries centers and participating in fishing associations. Currently, 74 percent of households participate in reef fishing and 63 percent in oceanic fisheries<sup>10</sup>. In outer islands, the numbers are higher with 80 percent of households participating in fisheries. Studies in fish consumption over the past decade have resulted in estimates in annual fish per capita consumption of between 72 to 146 kilograms<sup>11</sup>. Consumption rates vary between 90 kg per person annually in outer islands to 60 kg per person annually in the capital.

The fisheries activities will focus on the outer island population (approximately 4,300 before people in the capital were encouraged to move to outer islands) – with 80 percent direct support to fishing households and the remaining 20 percent households indirectly supported through access to fish for food security. In addition, the remaining population in Funafuti will also be supported – with direct support to those participating in fishing (approximately 30 percent of the population of Funafuti) and in direct support to those relying on fish for food security in Funafuti.

The population of Tuvalu is vulnerable to the long-term impact of climate change and the

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<sup>8</sup> Tuvalu National Labour Migration Policy. Available at <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Tuvalu%20National%20Migration%20Labour%20Policy.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Available at <https://www.tuvalu fisheries.tv/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/TFD-Corporate-Plan-2020-v4-Final.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Gillett, R., & Tauati, M. I. 2018. Fisheries in the Pacific. Regional and national information. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 625. Apia, FAO.

<sup>11</sup> Gillett, 2016. Fish consumption value available at [https://www.spc.int/sites/default/files/wordpresscontent/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Gillett\\_16\\_Benefish-fisheries-in-economies-of-pacific-countries.pdf](https://www.spc.int/sites/default/files/wordpresscontent/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Gillett_16_Benefish-fisheries-in-economies-of-pacific-countries.pdf)

devastation caused by frequent natural disasters. Long-term declines in agricultural productivity are undermining the sustainability of these livelihoods and have contributed to a rise in diet related Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as obesity<sup>12</sup> and diabetes. While the agriculture sector is a priority for development, the delivery of effective government programmes is hampered by insufficient accessible and reliable data. Evidence-based policy requires timely, relevant and reliable statistics for use by policy-makers<sup>13</sup>.

Labour migration in the Pacific, particularly in Tuvalu, has profound implications on the economy. Tuvalu is considered a MIRAB (Migration, Remittances, Aid and Bureaucracy) Islands state; Tuvalu received USD 4 million in remittances in 2018; 50% of the GDP is derived from aid and modelling suggests that outward migration will double by 2055<sup>14</sup>. This project will target migrant and migrant households in Tuvalu, particularly labour migrants and female-headed remittance receiving households. However, given the urgency of the assessment, a clear protocol is needed to ensure the timeliness of the diagnostics.

## VII. Who will deliver this solution?

**The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** is a specialized agency that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and malnutrition, by achieving food and nutrition security for all. As such, the work of FAO provides leading technical expertise and support to food and agriculture sectors, including fisheries and aquaculture. FAO develops technical guidance, standards and instruments for a wide range of fisheries management and development issues encountered around the world. FAO has technical capacity to enhance institutional, planning and management capacity for sustainable fisheries, promote sustainable fisheries management, including in particular technical and normative measures for the reduction of the environmental impact of fisheries as well as for the increased resilience of fisheries to changes in the environment. Gender is also a fundamental area of FAO's capacity, ensuring that gender equality, participation and empowerment are integrated into FAO's core areas of work, including fisheries. Amidst the current COVID-19 global crisis, FAO is playing an important role in assessing and responding to its potential impacts on people's lives and livelihoods, global food trade, markets and food supply chains in the food and agriculture sector, including fisheries and aquaculture. The Organization emphasizes fisheries and aquaculture food systems as a sector at risk, due to indirect impacts of the pandemic through changing consumer demands, market access or logistical problems related to transportation and border restrictions. FAO also holds extensive capacity in emergency response, through recovery efforts and building resilience from impacts of natural disasters and humanitarian crises that particularly place food and nutrition security at serious risk. This includes its key role in facilitating food security clusters at the national and regional level to importantly coordinate food and nutrition security response during or following disasters or crises.

In the Pacific, the FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) in Apia, Samoa coordinates the work of FAO for its 14 Pacific Island member countries, including Tuvalu. Headed by the Subregional Coordinator for the Pacific Islands, the FAO SAP Office includes technical staff in areas of fisheries, agriculture, climate change and natural resources, nutrition and food safety and disaster resilience, who are supported by administrative, operations and programming (including monitoring and evaluation) staff. The Pacific Multi-country Programme Framework (CPF) provides the framework to help guide the development of projects and programmes for the region, based

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<sup>12</sup> Tuvalu Food Security Profile <http://www.fao.org/3/ca8661en/ca8661en.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics <http://www.fao.org/3/I8344EN/i8344en.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Climate Change and Migration in the Pacific: Links, attitudes and future scenarios in Nauru, Tuvalu and Kiribati [https://i.unu.edu/media/ehs.unu.edu/news/11747/RZ\\_Pacific\\_EHS\\_ESCAP\\_151201.pdf](https://i.unu.edu/media/ehs.unu.edu/news/11747/RZ_Pacific_EHS_ESCAP_151201.pdf)

on countries' priorities. Over the years, FAO SAP has successfully implemented a wide range of technical projects for Pacific countries, including fisheries and emergence response related to the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The FAO SAP Office is further supported by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) in Bangkok and FAO Headquarters in Rome, which both provide additional technical and administrative support. Over the years, FAO has successfully implemented projects Tuvalu in various technical areas, including sustainable small-scale tuna fisheries development, aquaculture and agriculture as well as in post-disaster and emergency response in recent years on tropical cyclone recovery and rehabilitation support in agriculture and livestock sectors. The Organization thus has existing, close working relations in-country, with strong operational and technical knowledge and capacity necessary to implement this project in the foreseen context.

**The Tuvalu Fisheries Department** is the Government Agency responsible for all aspects of Fisheries Management and Development in Tuvalu. Reflecting the importance of fisheries for the economic and social development of Tuvalu, and in line with the requirements of the Marine Resources Act and other legislation, the work of the Department falls under seven main objectives.

- i. Sustainable management of oceanic fisheries resources through regional cooperation and compliance with regional commitments; a strong and innovative Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) programme; and effective systems for collection and analysis of data.
- ii. Maintaining and where possible increasing economic benefits from the tuna fishery by maximising a sustainable and consistent flow of access fee revenue, while developing other economic opportunities including employment.
- iii. Improved management of coastal fisheries, for sustainable inshore resources, through comprehensive data collection and analysis, and working closely with island communities to improve management of the resources and the broader ecosystem.
- iv. Supporting sustainable development of small-scale fisheries for livelihoods, food security and healthier diets through training, FAD deployment, safety at sea initiatives and building a larger class of vessel for offshore fishing.
- v. Improvement and maintenance of TFD infrastructure and facilities through improved asset management and maintenance; further building on the fisheries site; and upgrading facilities.
- vi. Development of staff capacity and systems to ensure that training and staff management meet the requirements for the work; efficient implementation of development projects; and exploring the transition to a Fisheries Authority.
- vii. Promoting public awareness and education on fisheries issues including materials for schools and recording traditional knowledge.

**The International Labour Organization (ILO)** is the UN specialized agency dealing with work and workplace issues and related rights and standards. Its overarching goal is to achieve decent work for all so everyone benefits from working conditions that offer freedom, equity, security and human dignity. In working towards this goal, the ILO has four principal strategic objectives: 1) To promote & realize standards, and fundamental principles and rights at work; 2) to create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment; 3) to enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all and 4) to strengthen the relationship between workers, employers and governments, and encourage social dialogue. ILO is unique in that it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programmes and strengthen their dialogue. The ILO also develops international labour standards and works with member States to ensure they are respected in practice as well as principle. In the Pacific, ILO provides technical assistance to eleven member states on a wide range of issues including labour migration, the elimination of child labour, promotion of gender equality, labour law reform,

protecting seafarers, labour market statistics, occupational safety & health, HIV/AIDS in the workplace, youth employment and entrepreneurship development.

**IOM** is the principal intergovernmental organization working in the field of migration. IOM's mission is to promote humane and orderly migration by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people. IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration. The IOM offices in the Pacific Islands are supported IOM Canberra, which provides support in financial and programmatic reporting, and IOM's Regional Office in Bangkok which provides additional technical support via regional thematic experts in the areas of migrant protection and labour migration. The IOM offices and existing multi-partner programmes across the Pacific creates a network that allows IOM to manage actions. In addition, IOM has a strong relationship with relevant regional groups such as Melanesia Spearhead Group, Pacific Immigration Development Community, and Pacific Island Forum Secretariat. IOM can leverage these relationships to learn from best practices in the region, and also to avail opportunities to set best practice labour mobility in the Pacific. IOM has three projects currently underway in Tuvalu;

1. "Building Capacity of Migrant Workers and Governments in the Pacific Region to Harness the Remittance Potential of Labour Migration", , works in 3 countries; Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Tonga, to enhance the capacity of governments to enable a conducive environment for migrants to plan for and utilize remittances through the development of a research report and the development of a training of trainers manual.
2. "Pacific Adaptation through Labour Mobility in the low-lying atoll states of Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu", addresses labour mobility as a priority for both sustainable human development and climate change adaptation. This project has been implemented in three countries and has facilitated governments in developing Labour Mobility Information Systems and in producing administrative statistics to monitor the labour supply, for the evidence-based design of sectoral policies and Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs).
3. "Pacific Climate Change and Migration and Human Security", funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, strengthens capacity and coordination through a human security-based response to climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation, ensures that migrants and communities in the Pacific Island Countries benefit from safe labour migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy. In addition, this project contributes to the evidence-base on good practices in responding to climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation with particular focus on the role of the human security framework.

Through the implementation of existing programmes, IOM has been able to establish partnerships with stakeholders in the region that work closely with labour mobility and participate in regional working groups that have interest in labour mobility markets and systems in neighbouring Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

## Cover Page

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<b>Description</b>	[400 characters limit]
<b>Universal Markers</b>	<b><u>Gender Marker:</u> (bold the selected; pls select one only)</b> a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective. b) <b><u>Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</u></b> c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.
<b>Fund Specific Markers</b>	<b>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response (bold the selected): Yes/No</b> Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <a href="#">UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</a> FOOD Migrants Social and Economic impact
	<b>Fund Windows (bold the selected; pls select one only)</b> Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency <b><u>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</u></b>
<b>Geographical Scope</b>	<b>Regions: Pacific</b> <b>Country: Tuvalu</b>
<b>Recipient UN Organizations</b>	<b>FAO and IOM</b>
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<b>ILO, Fisheries Department (Ministry of Natural Resources, Government of Tuvalu)</b>

<b>Programme and Project Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<b>Budget Requested</b>	FAO	\$200,000	
		IOM	\$100,000	
	<b>In-kind Contributions</b>	FAO	\$40,000	
		IOM	\$20,000	
	<b>Total</b>		\$360,000	
<b>Comments</b>				
<b>Programme Duration</b>	<b>Start Date: 8 May 2020</b>			
	<b>Duration (In months): 7 months</b>			
	<b>End Date: December 31, 2020</b>			

## Results Framework

<b>Window 2: Proposal outcome</b>					<b>Outcome Total Budget</b>
	<b>2.1 Capacities strengthened to enhance food security and nutrition</b>				<b>USD 200,000</b>
		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org</b>
<b>Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]</b>	2.1a Number of communities who received technical guidance and materials for fishing and aquaculture activities	TBC	80% of households in targeted outer islands and 20% in Funafuti received technical guidance and materials for fishing and/or	Project report	FAO

			<b>aquaculture activities by December 2020</b>		
	2.2a National Statistics Office received technical support to analyse agriculture data for 2017 PHC and recommendations for agriculture module in 2022 PHC	<b>No agriculture data available for policy makers</b>	National Statistics Office received technical support to analyse agriculture data for 2017 PHC and recommendations for agriculture module in 2022 PHC by December 2020	<b>Project report</b>	<b>FAO</b>
<b>Proposal Outputs</b>	2.1.1 Resources and materials available for small-scale fishing boat building and repair				
	2.1.2 Resources and materials available for aquaculture and fish post-harvest				
	2.1.3 Report on agriculture statistics and recommendations for agriculture module in next Population and Housing Census available				
<b>Proposal Output Indicators</b>	2.1.1a Boat building manual, kit sets and materials disseminated/distributed to targeted communities	<b>0</b>	Boat building manual, kit sets and materials disseminated/distributed to all targeted communities by December 2020	<b>Technical documentation Project Report</b>	
	2.1.2 Technical guidance and materials disseminated/distributed to targeted fishers associations, community fisheries centres and aquaculture stakeholders	<b>0</b>	Technical guidance and materials disseminated/distributed to targeted fishers associations, community fisheries centres and Vaitupu aquaculture stakeholders by December 2020	<b>Technical documentation # Project report</b>	



			beneficiaries (disaggregated by age and gender)		
	2.1.3 Report on agriculture statistics and recommendations for agriculture module in next Population and Housing Census available		Report on agriculture statistics and recommendations for agriculture module in Population and Housing Census available by December 2020	<b>Agriculture Statistics Report and Recommendati ons for 2022 PHC</b>	
<b>Window 2: Proposal outcome</b>					<b>Outcome Total Budget</b>
	<b>2.2 Government of Tuvalu develops a socioeconomic intervention to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on labour market and remittances as a source of livelihoods.</b>				<b>USD 100,000.00</b>
		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org</b>
<b>Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]</b>	2.2a Government of Tuvalu endorses recommendations in the impact assessment	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Validation</b>	<b>IOM</b>
	2.2b Government of Tuvalu commits to pursuing agreed upon recommendations	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Validation</b>	<b>IOM</b>
	2.2c # of people benefiting from socio- economic support	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000 beneficiaries (disaggregated by age and gender)</b>	<b>Validation</b>	
<b>Proposal Outputs</b>	2.2.1 An assessment report evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on labour migrants and the social protection needs of recipient households, and economy of Tuvalu is available.				

<b>Proposal Output Indicators</b>	2.1.1a Impact assessment report produced	No	Yes	Validation	IOM
	2.1.1b # stakeholders receiving reports	No	15	Validation	IOM

### SDG Targets and Indicators

<b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
X	<b>SDG 2 (Zero hunger)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)</b>
<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 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"/>	<b>SDG 8 (Decent work &amp; Economic Growth)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
<b>Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators</b>			
Target	Indicator # and Description		Estimated % Budget allocated

<p>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</p>	<p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>	<p><b>66%</b></p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Indicator 8.8.2: Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p>	<p><b>10%</b></p>
<p>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>	<p>Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p>	<p><b>23%</b></p>

## Risk

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Procurement delays	<i>Operational</i>	2	3	3	Work closely with the national government to utilize suppliers with secure supply chains and shipping routes that are not impacted by external government restrictions due to COVID19.	FAO	
Covid 19 Travel Restrictions Persist throughout the project timeline	<i>Operational</i>	3- High	4	3	Conduct impact analysis from outside of Tuvalu using on the ground informants and conducting KII's over the phone/through skype	IOM/ILO	
Tuvalu experiences a natural disaster in the next 7 months	Operational	2	3	3	Conduct impact analysis from outside of Tuvalu using on the ground informants and conducting KII's over the phone/through skype	IOM/ILO	

## Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	Agency 1 FAO	Agency 2 IOM	Agency 3	Agency 4	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020	Technical support on Boats, Gears and Statistics and Technical Support Services	36,720				36,720
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020	50 Canoes, Solar Freezers and Solar Fish Dryers, Boat shed, Aquaculture cage, extra nets, welding sets and tools and fishing gears, Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)	119,220				143,220
		Meetings/Workshops (2 total) – consultation and validation		17,000			
		Publications and Communications		7,000			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020	N/A	0	0			
4. Contractual services	2020	Labor to build canoes, training, boat repair and printing	13,132				55,632
		Consultancy fees (70d * \$550/day)		38,500			
		Consultant field trips (2 trips * \$2000/trip)		4,000			
5. Travel	2020	Local Travel to outer islands	2,088				26,728
		ILO and IOM Staff trip (2 pax * 2 TDYs)		13,000			
		ILO and IOM Staff DSAs (2 pax * 18.6 days ( \$175 DSA/day)		6,510			
		Local Travel in Tuvalu (Boat, Truck)		1,000			
		ILO and Staff DSAs (2 pax * 18.6 days ( \$175 DSA/day)		4,130			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020	N/A					
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020	General	15,756	2,318			18,074
<b>Sub Total Programme Costs</b>			<b>186,916</b>	<b>93,458</b>			<b>280,374</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			13,084	6,542			19,626
<b>Total</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>			<b>300,000</b>

\* 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

TARGET_2.a	equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

<b>TARGET_3.d</b>	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_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
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

<b>TARGET_8.1</b>	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
<b>TARGET_8.2</b>	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
<b>TARGET_8.5</b>	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour 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
TARGET_9.b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than

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

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

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

	resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation



	and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation