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|  | un-logo1 The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund(UN COVID-19 MPTF)Kiribati |

**Proposal Title:** **Enhancing food security, nutrition and resilience in Kiribati**

**Amount: US$ 300,000 (US$150,000 – UNICEF; US$ 150,000 -FAO)**

# Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

Kiribati is an atoll nation scattered over 3 million square kilometers (sq km). The atolls are clustered into three groups: the Gilbert Group in the West, the Phoenix Group in the centre, and the Line Group in the East. The total land area of all these atolls is about 800 sq km. The groups are so far apart that they have their own distinct Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) with a total sea area of about 3.5 million sq km, with international high seas separating them.

Almost half of the country’s population live in two urban centres: South Tarawa contains 44% of the total population and Kiritimati contains about 6%. With a recorded population density of 2,558 people per square km in 2005, South Tarawa, and Betio in particular, are considered to be seriously overpopulated. This is in stark contrast to the approximately 127 people per square km in the remainder of the country. Kiribati’s porous coralline geology means that its islands are predominantly flat and low-lying, have few freshwater reserves and are of generally poor agricultural quality. However, Kiribati has a highly diverse, rich and productive marine and coastal ecosystem that supports hundreds of coral species, 500 species of fish, and 20 marine mammal species. This presents a set of unique environmental and socioeconomic challenges for the country, as it suffers from the effects of overpopulation, while lacking a sufficient population base to readily support a high-skills industry and institutional development initiatives.

The aquatic resources of Kiribati support industrial, artisanal, subsistence, bait and game capture fisheries. Kiribati domestic fisheries take place in the country’s lagoon and coastal environments and provide a critical source of revenue, income, employment, food and livelihood benefits. Fisheries play a critical supporting role for domestic food security. Kiribati is a low-income food-deficit country (LIFDC) with a significant trade deficit amid limited export options and rising import costs. The most recent national household income and expenditure survey (HIES) in 2006 estimates that nearly half of the I-Kiribati annual average household income of A$ 8,700 is spent on food (KNSO 2006). While commercial oceanic tuna resources provide most of Kiribati’s national annual formal sector revenue, its domestic lagoon and coastal fisheries supply the current domestic food security demand for fish protein and provide a valuable and relatively affordable local source of animal protein for I-Kiribati.

Food consumption patterns in Kiribati reflect high consumption of nontraditional and refined foods with inadequate micronutrient intake and low dietary diversity leading to strong risk factors for noncommunicable diseases such as obesity and diabetes. This also reflects the country’s dependence on food imports. Kiribati’s heavy reliance on the global food market has been a growing concerned since the rapid rise in food commodity prices in 2008 when important questions were raised about the nation’s level of food self-sufficiency, how much food is needed to be produced in country and how resilient is the national food system.

Moreover, in general, the COVID-19 pandemic will create severe hardships to all Small Island Developing States, including disruption of value chains and food supplies. 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 in deliveries of essential food items, fuels, lubricants, machinery, medicines, and other essentials
* Reduction in exports of fish to lucrative markets in Europe, US, Japan, Korea and China
* Reduction in mobility and transfer of knowledge through universities
* Reduction in capacity to repay national debts and loans
* 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
* 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 breadth of Kiribati already poses significant challenges for the provision of healthcare and other basic services in Kiribati. Data from recent health and nutrition surveys indicate that Kiribati is facing many of the nutrition and hygiene issues prevalent among Pacific Island Countries at large, with high rates of child undernutrition and maternal overweight and obesity as well as widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Restrictions on internal travel, overburdening of health care facilities and disruptions in health and nutrition programming are likely to present further challenges. Kiribati also has additional unique challenges including;

# The unique socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 is expected to exacerbate persisting inequalities in Kiribati.

# The country’s economy depends majority on the fishing industry which projected to be affected by the crisis[[1]](#footnote-1).

# Currently, Kiribati faces no immediate shortages in food and other goods but disruptions in global agri-food supply are likely to affect food availability. [[2]](#footnote-2)

# Specific populations including women, elderly, children and poor households are more likely to be more significantly affected by the crisis.

# Solutions proposed

A well-balanced, diversified, and nutritious diet, including whole grains, legumes, fruits, vegetables and healthy animal source foods, is one important way to promote health and nutritional well-being and contribute to maintaining a strong immune system. To achieve this in the context of COVID crisis, food systems require support and supply chains must continue to supply adequate foods, minimize food waste and ensuring everyone, particularly vulnerable populations, can access food that is sufficient in quantity and quality, while also safe and affordable, prioritising gender-responsive programme interventions targeting women and girls. It is also important to communicate clear messages about the importance of a healthy diet and the need to limit foods that contribute to overweight and obesity and increase the risk of non-communicable diseases, malnutrition, dental problems and long-term ill health. Healthy diet refers to consuming well-balanced, diversified, nutritious foods, including whole grains, legumes, fruits, vegetables and animal source foods, but avoiding food high in sugar, salt or fat.

To ensure sufficient, functioning food systems, the proposal will support small-scale fisheries and aquaculture production as well as small-scale agriculture production systems. This assistance aims to support and increase local production necessary for food security, nutrition and to combat potential disruptions to the food supply as reduced access to imports may occur due to national regulations to reduce the risk of COVID-19 as well as risk reduction measures taken by others countries.

Small-scale fisheries and aquaculture proposed activities include:

* Increasing the supply of sustainable, safe fish to local markets for food security;
* Providing assistance to fish vendors, with a focus on female vendors, to improved livelihood opportunities; and
* Restoring and improving aquaculture production.

Local production activities for food groups recommended by WHO for a healthy and diverse food include:

* Provide seeds to increase local food production of vegetables and fruits for farmers
* Support national nurseries to ensure planting materials and seeds are available in the future
* Provide training and basic materials for household gardening, including composting
* Provide water pumps and infrastructure support to ensure nurseries and small-scale farms are enabled to continue production; and
* Develop a Garden Household Leaders program to mentor and provide materials for communities and households interested in gardening.

Context specific counselling on breastfeeding, feeding of pregnant and lactating mothers in context of COVID-19 (including during suspected or confirmed) will be promoted. Nutrition counselling will be strengthened for pregnant and breastfeeding women during with antenatal and postnatal checkups. Information will be provided to families on breastfeeding and complementary feeding behaviors at critical times, for example, when the mother and infant are discharged from the health facility, during the transitional phase from exclusive BF to initiate timely complementary feeding. Any unsolicited donations of milk-powder, breast milk substitutes (BMS) or feeding bottles; as well as unhealthy foods (high in sugar, fat and salt) for children will be discouraged.

Support will be provided to ensure essential nutrition services for screening and treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are not disrupted in context of COVID-19. Strict adherence to recommended hygiene and safety measures should be observed in inpatient wards delivering treatment for severely wasted children with medical complications. Children will be screened for severe malnutrition and identified children are referred for appropriate treatment. Any necessary adaptions will be done on the existing protocol for admission and treatment etc. Efforts will be made to ensure necessary positioning of essential nutrition commodities (F75/F100, ReSoMal, Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods, Anthropometric Equipment, MUAC Tape etc).

Together with the promotion of healthy food, the women and children also need to be prevented from micronutrient deficiency during COVID 19. Micronutrients can contribute to a well-functioning immune system. Micronutrient supplementation (Iron folic acid for prevention/treatment of anemia) for pregnant and breastfeeding women who attend antenatal and postnatal care respectively, and for children (vitamin A, deworming and MNPs) who attend immunization visits/clinics, as well as sick children who attend health facilities. Necessary prepositioning for ensuring continuation of supply chain of essential micronutrients will be maintained, in context of possible stock out due to transport disruption and global supply shortage.

Nutrition Counselling for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and for mothers and caregivers of young children will be provided in context of COVID. Churches, local NGOs, community health workers and Village Welfare Groups will be engaged to promote nutrition messages and healthy eating in context of COVID. Radio panel discussion, IEC materials (print and online), videos on infant and young child feeding will be used to promote healthy eating and Infant and Young Child feeding in context of COVID.

The capacity of the health workers will be enhanced to ensure continuous delivery of quality nutrition services, particularly in context of COVID-19. Health workers are trained on Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling and treatment of SAM in context of COVID. Innovative platforms and virtual platforms including use of phone, radios, and other media will be explored to deliver the training contents.

Some technical assistance will be provided in drafting of the food and nutrition policy as well as infant and young child feeding in Emergency.

The proposed solution is also aligned with the following outcome 3 and 4 of the UN Pacific Strategy:

* **Outcome 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment:** By 2022, people in the Pacific in particular youth, women, and vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic development that creates decent jobs, reduces multi–dimensional poverty and inequalities, and promotes economic empowerment.
* **Outcome 4: Equitable basic services:** By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services.

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

The intervention seeks to address the insufficiency of agriculture and fisheries subsistence production to support food security and nutrition in Kiribati, which has been worsened under COVID-19 situations. Activities proposed will contribute to the ability of families to address short to medium term food security, nutrition and livelihoods needs through agriculture and fisheries production, micronutrient supplementation, nutrition counselling and targeted communication to families

The remoteness of Kiribati means that imported food is extremely expensive and as a consequence fish from lagoons and coastal areas have played a key role in food security for I-Kiribati for centuries. Subsistence fishing is the primary food source for nearly all of rural Kiribati. Nearly every islander relies upon the riches of the nation’s marine wealth for their survival. This means that food security and ecological integrity are highly entwined. More than 90% of the animal protein consumed by I-Kiribati comes from marine fish that live around coral reefs. The nation has the highest per capita fish consumption for all Pacific Island nations. On average, each person consumes 115 kg fish annually.

Agriculture is also challenging and quite limited. There is very little land, and, where land does exist, the soils are generally poor. According to FAO, Kiribati’s soils are some of the world’s poorest. Droughts are prolonged. The soils in Kiribati are derived from coral limestone. They are young, shallow, course-textured and deficient in major nutrients for plant growth. The soil is high in alkaline coral and very porous. Substantial shifts in rainfall events and associated unreliability of water systems will further diminish the resilience of already weak agricultural systems. Although coconut is a relatively resilient crop, other produce upon which islanders depend for added nutritional value requires fresh water to produce and will be threatened. The few crops that do exist consist of pandanus, bwabwai, breadfruit, banana, and coconut. Most agriculture production tends to be organic.

Due to emergency declaration, lockdown and travel restriction, people are spending more time at home, and is an increasing a shift towards non-diversified and potentially unhealthy diets, with increasing consumption of pre-packaged processed foods and decreasing consumption of nutritious foods, including fresh fish and seafood products, whole fresh fruits and vegetables. The current circumstances may aggravate the already difficult situation that many families face in accessing affordable quality diets. The already constrained and non-diverse food systems and supply chains are likely being further disrupted by COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions.

Kiribati is suffering triple burden of malnutrition. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a public health problem in Kiribati. Almost four in every ten children and one is every four women are anemic. Still 15% children 6-59 months are stunted and 3.5 % of them are wasted. Only one in every ten children in Kiribati are fed diet with minimum diversity (as recommended by WHO). This is mainly due to a lack of sufficient variety of food at household level to introduce into children’s diets for appropriate complementary feeding coupled with clear shift in diets away from traditional, low calorie-high nutrient foods, to imported high calorie-low nutrient foods.

Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition are nine times more likely to die than the healthier children. The COVID-19 crisis is likely to further worsen the vulnerability of children, both boys and girls to wasting. There is likelihood of increased cases of severe acute malnutrition, and limited capacity of the Ministry to timely and effectively treat it. There might be the need to further expand the out-patient treatment capacity.

Few issues/gaps that the program is addressing are poor feeding counselling for mothers and fathers of young children, in context of COVID-19; limited capacity of health workers on IYCF counselling and treatment of SAM; weak multi sectoral coordination on food and nutrition issues (health, agriculture, trade, economy, market, education, social protection etc), Low or no stock of essential nutrition supplies, poor nutrition contents in ongoing risk communication and no nutrition assessment and surveillance.

However, there are few challenges, particularly no or poor availability of internet in the outer islands for online message promotion, need for going beyond conventional methods for training and capacity building of health workers and reaching the health workers who are engaged on COVID-19 response as well as ones with suspected or confirmed cases with tailored messages and information on risk communication. The program has proposed appropriate actions in order to overcome these challenges and gap.

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

The theory of change for the interlinked priorities of food insecurity and maternal and child malnutrition in Kiribati describes the change pathway to move from the current situation described above to a desired scenario where the i-Kiribati, especially mothers and children, both girls and boys, have access to a diversified, healthy, clean and age appropriate diet in a food secure household; where services are provided to prevent, detect early and treat maternal and child malnutrition including care of the sick child; and where families possess information and skills to stay healthy during the COVID 19 crisis.

**The overarching theory of change** states that:

IF food production improves in both its diversity and its quantity, AND markets are strengthened to enable food to reach the most vulnerable, AND value chains are strengthened to expand access to nutritious and safe food throughout the year, AND households have sufficient resources to purchase/produce healthy food, THEN the quantity and the diversity will be improved, AND THEN families, especially mothers and children, both girls and boys will be better nourished.

If parents’ knowledge on infant and young child feeding practices improve, AND cultural taboos are overcome, AND food handling and personal and environmental hygiene practices improve, THEN, children, both girls and boys will be better nourished. IF mothers receive information on the benefits of early and exclusive breastfeeding, AND the community support environment (husbands, grandfathers/mothers, employers) is conducive, AND health workers are knowledgeable and offer a positive breastfeeding attitude during the prenatal and postnatal period; AND health workers have the skills to support positive breastfeeding practices in the health facility and in the community, AND legislation and policy protects early and exclusive breastfeeding and is enforced; THEN children, both girls and boys will be better nourished.

IF children, both girls and boys have access to high impact nutrition interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition AND their exposure to infections and unhygienic and contaminated environments is reduced AND food security is guaranteed, THEN children will be well nourished AND children, both girls and boys will be more likely to survive and thrive.

The UNICEF proposed intervention seeks to further strengthen the capacity of the health system itself to identify and respond to nutrition related diseases and provide a supportive policy environment through the endorsement of nutrition and IYCF guidelines which incorporate COVID-19 and nutrition related emergency resilience. The FAO proposed work seeks to strengthen the food system to provide a stable supply of healthy and nutritious local foods and support livelihoods. This combination of approaches provides a comprehensive and wholistic approach which seeks respond to the unique challenges of COVID-19. It incorporates the principles of ‘build back better’ by building human capacity and the policy environment to withstand future shocks which might negatively impact nutrition and food security in Kiribati.

The proposal for support to the agriculture section is based on the existing “Agriculture Revitalization Plan” developed by ALD-MELAD, the program aims to revitalize local food production nation-wide by engaging farmers who had received agricultural hand tools from MELAD and includes the below impacts.

**Increase of local production for vegetables and fruits**: Through the provision of nine different varieties of seeds up to 2000 farmers (1500 located in South Tarawa and 500 in Outer Islands), it is expected to increase the local production of vegetables and fruits. The provision of seeds will be supported with trainings to selected farmers in South Tarawa (by ALD officers) in HH gardening, simple planting techniques and use of manure or local compost due to the poor soil composition to maximize results. The most successful farmers will be used to replicate trainings in other communities and roll-out the example faster and mentor other farmers. Basic materials will be provided for HH gardening, while trying to use as much as possible local available materials for the pits and soil composition. To ensure successful progress, ALD officers will monitor the HHs on a weekly basis after trainings and planting, through provision of advice and support. If there is excess of production, it can be channeled to the existing local markets as cash crop.

**Restoring traditional fruit trees**: Kiribati has a variety of traditional fruit trees that were used for local food, but with the imports of food commodities (such rice, flour, sugar, etc.) some of the healthy food products produced with the fruits, leaves and other parts of these trees have fallen in disuse in favour of less healthier imported food and easier to be prepared. In case of drought, outer islands still rely on these traditional foods, but consumption in South Tarawa is low. Through the provision of seedlings of traditional fruit trees to identified HHs in South Tarawa by ALD officers, the activity will increase the number of potential trees to produce local fruits and also the officers will raise awareness on the type of products that can be combine (i.e. fish with Taro leaves). This activity will focus on provision of seedlings, training and awareness to work together with UNICEF in the promotion part promoting HH gardening and proper agricultural practices.

**Support to ALD nurseries**: ALD MELAD has two main nurseries (Tanaea and Temaiku), where they grow seedlings to be offered to farmers. Support to these existing facilities is a key role for successful implementation of increased food production. The activity will provide seeds, planting materials, tools and water pumps to allow them to be more responsive to the crisis and create existing stock to keep rolling out activities after the intervention. Two different types of water pumps will be provided: one electrical type, for those communities with access to electricity, and another hand type operated where access to power is a limitation.

The proposal for fisheries sector support is based on a plan to support the sector in the context of COVID19. The Coastal Fisheries Division has developed an approach which includes the below activities.

**Assistance to female fish sellers groups:** The supply of ‘food safe’ fresh fish and processed fish must be addressed with the increased supplies of pelagic fish to consumers in South Tarawa under this initiative. Portable hand carts would be utilized by 6 women fish seller groups in South Tarawa and Betio, to provide a common fish cleaning facility. Women fish seller groups ‘formed under this initiative’ would manage the common use of the portable fish cleaning facility. Waste is emptied daily in council approved locations and portable water refilled daily from South Tarawa water supplies. Presently the largest domestic sales of fresh fish to the public are supplied by roadside women fish sellers. Efforts over the past 20 years to bring these fish sellers into purposely built central market locations has generally failed. Roadside sales of fresh fish with no management of fish waste and fluids is a major health concern for households in these locations and food safety of the fresh fish being sold. These purposely designed hand carts would improve food safety and health of families in the main fish sales locations and provide the examples to expand within the country.

**Training on vertical longline fishing techniques to increase the local fish supply;** Increased supplies of pelagic fish to South Tarawa consumers by training local commercial fishers in new technologies of vertical longline fishing to be used in conjunction with their existing tuna troll practices. Improved fresh fish quality supplied to South Tarawa consumers with improved onboard handling practices delivered within the initiative. Presently South Tarawa tuna troll fishers only target surface schools of migratory tuna. The present operations can easily adopt vertical long line fishing into their operations and increase their profitability and supplies of larger tuna into South Tarawa markets for post-harvest production of nutritious tuna products for retail sale within the extensive markets of South Tarawa.

**Support increased supplies of reef fish to Central Pacific Producers Limited (CPPL), the national fishing company:** Increased supplies of reef fish to South Tarawa consumers by training local commercial artisanal fishers on the four outer island ‘CPPL’ community fish receiving centres. Training in new technology to target the unexploited deep water snapper resource. Also moving fishing pressure away from lagoon resources supporting improved food security for outer islands. CPPL operates outer island fish receiving centres on Abaiang, Maiana, Aranuka and Kuria islands. Fresh fish and lobsters are transported to supply CPPL fish market outlets on South Tarawa. Reef fish supplies are in high demand in South Tarawa. Training fishers on outer islands to target the unexploited deep water snapper resources can greatly improve supplies of reef fish to South Tarawa consumers and provide income generation to outer island communities.

**Assist Temaiuku fish farm with local feed development and composting seaweed polluting South Tarawa beaches:** Provide compost to South Tarawa HH gardens within this initiative to utilize the large volumes of seaweed washed ashore and polluting South Tarawa beaches. Any gardening initiative in Kiribati requires large volumes of compost to build a suitable vegetable growing medium. All the lagoon islands of Kiribati often experience ongoing issues with the pollution of beaches being smothered in seaweed. Increased supplied of garden compost will support increased home gardening opportunities in Kiribati.

# Documentation

[*Kiribati National COVID Preparedness and Response Plan*](https://unicef-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/adada_unicef_org/EW6BUJf2ShlPtvXQRLhLDwsBh0OaBmnDH1pecGV5XbCixw?e=I9kM0C) *(draft)*

The *COVID-19 Pacific Health Sector Support Plan- Phase 2* identifies specific health sector needs, while the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan* identifies additional Humanitarian needs beyond the immediate Health sector. This proposal is in line with the additional socio-economic needs identified as immediate needs through the Food Security Cluster as well as the Health and Nutrition Cluster needs identified in the *Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 Response Plan.* This plan also outlines additional supports that will be required linking the immediate Humanitarian needs to longer term development programming and the importance of this in the Pacific in this protracted emergency. This will prevent further heightened Humanitarian needs, by addressing the nutrition and livelihoods in vulnerable communities from the outset.

# Target population

Interventions on food security across agriculture and fisheries will primarily target households, fishers and fish vendors in South Tarawa. However, extension services, planting materials and training will be extended to outer islands.

In the agriculture sector, FAO targets to increase the local production of fruits and vegetables to help provide a healthy and diverse food at household levels. To achieve this, FAO will involve the following stakeholders in the below activities:

* Provide nine different varieties of seeds to 2000 farmers (1500 located in South Tarawa and 500 in Outer Islands);
* Provide electric and hand-operated water pumps to selected communities;
* Provide planting materials to the nurseries managed by the Agriculture and Livestock Division of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development (ALD-MELAD);
* Training of trainers for selected farmers in South Tarawa (by ALD officers) on household gardening, simple planting techniques and use of manure or local compost;
* Collection of traditional fruit seedlings and provision to selected farmers in South Tarawa;
* Awareness and outreach in traditional food preparations and healthy food consumptions.

In Fisheries sector, with the priorities identified by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development the FAO targets to strengthen and improve the local fish production, processing and good practices by the following activities:

* Training of 20 small-scale (predominantly female) fishmongers and 4 Training of Trainers (ToT) in South Tarawa post-harvest fish processing training activities to improve post-harvest techniques and ensure food safe products and improved hygiene standards for products, smoked/dried/preserved/packaging/marketing into South Tarawa retail stores.
* This initiative will supply 3 complete sets of processing packages/equipment/packaging to support 10 households in promising villages engaged in the community-based fisheries management program and fishers’ associations in North Tarawa, Tamana and Arorae, supporting a total of 30 households. The ToTs will deliver the training in the production of suitable shelf stable nutritious tuna products for sales into nearby island boarding schools and South Tarawa, generating long-term sustainable markets for nutritious fish products in Kiribati and income generation for producers.
* Provide portable fish cleaning facilities to 6 women fish seller groups (each group is composed of 4 to 6 women) in South Tarawa. Women fish seller groups ‘formed under this initiative’ would manage the common use of the portable fish cleaning facility. Waste is emptied daily in council approved locations and portable water refilled daily from South Tarawa water supplies. Roadside sales of fresh fish with no management of fish waste and fluids is a major health concern for households in these locations and food safety of the fresh fish being sold. These purposely designed hand carts would improve food safety and health of over 100 families living in the main fish sales locations and improved food safety therefore long-term sustainable marketing opportunities for the 24 to 36 women fish sellers within this initiative.
* Training on improved or new fishing techniques and onboard handling practices for 30-40 fishers in South Tarawa. Increased supplies of pelagic fish to thousands of South Tarawa consumers by training 30 to 40 local commercial fishers in new technologies of vertical longline fishing to be used in conjunction with their existing tuna troll practices. Improved quality fresh fish will be supplied to South Tarawa consumers with improved onboard handling practices delivered within the initiative. Increased supplies of large tunas to support the post-harvest fish processing trained producers. Improved food safety and higher quality nutritious fish products in Kiribati.
* Provision of fishing gears and training on improved fishing techniques to 30-40 fishers in 4 outer islands of Kiribati, Abaiang, Maiana, Aranuka, and Kuria. Increased supplies of reef fish to thousands of South Tarawa consumers. Training in new technology to target the unexploited deep water snapper resource, improved income opportunities for hundreds of outer island fisher’s. Also moving fishing pressure away from lagoon resources supporting improved food security for populations on outer islands. Reef fish supplies are in high demand in South Tarawa, this initiative provides important income generation opportunities from unexploited resources, therefore increased opportunities for youth to remain on their islands.

In the Nutrition program, UNICEF aims to target:

* Number of children under-five years, both girls and boys = 19,000 (for SAM children both girls and boys screening and assessment and treatment of SAM)
* Number of Children 6-59 months = 17363 children, both girls and boys (for Vitamin A)
* Number of Children 12-59 for Deworming = 12300
* Number of mothers/caregivers of children 0-23 months counselled on Infant and Young Child Feeding = 5975 (Fathers, mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers)
* Number of Children 6-23 months for Multiple Micronutrient Powder = 4333 children both girls and boys
* Number of Pregnant and Lactating women for nutrition counselling and Iron Folic Acid = 2750 pregnant and lactating women
* Number of Health workers trained = 30

# Who will deliver this solution?

UNICEF Pacific is a multi-country office (MCO) with head office in Fiji and full-fledged field offices in Solomon Island, Vanuatu, FSM and Kiribati. UNICEF also leads the joint UN presence office in Kiribati, that currently include UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, WHO and FAO with a dedicated established position of UN Coordination Officer and COVID-19 Coordinator. FAO and UNICEF field offices will ensure the day to day implementation as well as using existing framework of UN Coordination to ensure full synergy and harmonization within the overall context of UN Pacific Strategy.

The first outcome of the proposal related to ensuring non disruption of nutrition services to children will be coordinated at national level by the Department of Public Health of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS). The monitoring of this component will be done through UNICEF’s programme quality assurance, financial spot checks and scheduled audits. UNICEF staff in Kiribati, especially the international maternal and child health specialist and one national nutrition officer under the supervision of the chief of the field office will provide technical support and undertake day to day monitoring of activity implementation jointly with the MHMS counterpart. UNICEF’s Health and Nutrition section at MCO in Fiji will oversee technical quality assurance with specific focus on technical strategy through rigorous planning and activity review processes.

The [FAO Sub regional Office for the Pacific Islands](http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/our-offices/pacific-islands/en/) (SAP) in Apia, Samoa coordinates the work of FAO for its 14 Pacific Island member countries, including Tuvalu. Headed by the Sub-regional 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 on countries’ priorities. 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. Over the years, FAO has successfully implemented projects in various technical areas, including sustainable small-scale 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. The Organization thus has an existing, close working relations in-country, with strong operational and technical knowledge and capacity necessary to implement this project in the foreseen context. FAO have therefore a field presence in Tarawa that will ensure the day to day implementation, working with the **Agriculture and Livestock Division of the** Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development and the **Coastal Fisheries Division** of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development. The counterpart also includes Training Unit, Aquaculture Unit, Extension and Quarantine Unit, Sustainable Fishing Unit, Kiritimati Fisheries Sub Division and Statistic Unit.

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| **Description** | A well-balanced, diversified, nutritious diet, including whole grains, legumes, fruits, vegetables and animal source foods, is one important way to promote health and nutritional well-being and contribute to maintaining a strong immune system. Multiple levels of the socio-ecological model have been engaged to strengthen the nutrition response to COVID-19. At the individual level the proposal incorporates a variety of multi-modal communication channels to target caregivers for improved knowledge of Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) and healthy diets in the context of COVID-19. At the interpersonal level, improving interpersonal counselling and dialogue for nutrition and at the community level, civil society organizations and Village Women Groups are mobilized and engaged for both monitoring and awareness.  The FAO proposed work seeks to strengthen the food system to provide a stable supply of healthy, safe and nutritious local foods and support livelihoods while the UNICEF proposed interventions further seek to strengthen the capacity of the health system itself to identify and respond to nutrition related diseases and provide a supportive policy environment through the endorsement of nutrition and IYCF guidelines which incorporate COVID-19 and nutrition related emergency resilience. This combination of approaches provides a comprehensive and holistic approach which seeks to respond to the unique challenges of COVID-19. It incorporates the principles of ‘build back better’ by building human capacity and the policy environment to withstand future shocks which might negatively impact nutrition and food security in Kiribati. |
| **Universal Markers** | [Gender Marker](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/gender-equality-marker-guidance-note)**:** *(bold the selected; pls select one only)*  a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.  b) **Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;**  c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls. |
| **Fund Specific Markers** | **Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response** *(bold the selected)***: Yes**/No  Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development [UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](https://unfao.sharepoint.com/sites/faoWS/olga.aleshina/AppData/Local/Microsoft/olga.aleshina/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/Content.Outlook/D6EIBPW7/Draw%20from%20Global%20SDG%20Indicator%20Framework) |
| **Fund Windows** *(bold the selected; pls select one only)*  Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency  **Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response** |
| **Geographical Scope** | **Regions: North Pacific**  **Country: Kiribati** |
| **Recipient UN Organizations** | **FAO, UNICEF** |
| **Implementing Partners** | **Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Agriculture Development (MELAD), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development (MFMRD), Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS)** |
| **Programme and Project Cost** | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Budget** | **Agency** | **Amount** | **Comments** | | **Budget Requested** | FAO | $150,000 |  | |  | UNICEF | $150,000 |  | | **In-kind Contributions** | FAO | $70,000 |  | |  | UNICEF | $90,000 |  | | **Total** |  | $  460,000 |  | |  | | | | |
| **Comments** |  |
| **Programme Duration** | **Start Date: May 08, 2020** |
|  | **Duration (In months): 7 months** |
|  | **End Date: December 31, 2020** |

# Results Framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Window 2: Proposal Outcome** | **Nutrition Response to COVID** | | | | **Outcome Total Budget**  **USD** |
| **1.1 Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women have improved access and receive essential nutrition services (screening for malnutrition, treatment of children with SAM, IYCF counselling and support, micronutrient supplementation such as Vitamin A or MNPs for children) during the COVID-19 pandemic period.** | | | | **USD 150,000** |
|  |  | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of verification** | **Responsible Org** |
| **Outcome Indicator**  **[Max 2500 characters]** | 1.1a  Number children that have access to essential nutrition services during the Covid-19 pandemic period | NA | 15,500 under five years children) (>80% of total) | Report from MoHMS | UNICEF/MHMS |
| 1.1b  Number of people reached with nutrition messages in the context of Covid-19 | NA | 60,000 (> 50% of the total population) | Report from MoHMS and Kiribati Radio/Assessment Reports | UNICEF/MHMS, Radio |
| **Proposal Outputs** | 1.1.1 Infant and Young Child Feeding promotion and counselling strengthened in the context of COVID pandemic | | | | |
| 1.1.2 Improved screening, treatment and care for children with Severe Acute Malnutrition  1.1.3 Increased micronutrient supplementation and fortification for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under the age of five years | | | | |
|  | 1.1.4 Community engagement, risk communication and promotion of healthy diets enhanced in the context of COVID-19 | | | | |
|  |  | | | | |
| **Proposal Output Indicators** | 1.1.1. Number of Medical Assistants trained on IYCF Counselling | 0 | 30 | Report | UNICEF/MHMS |
| 1.1.2 a. Number of children under five years screened for Severe Acute Malnutrition | 0 | 15,000 | Report | UNICEF/MHMS |
| 1.1.2 b. Number of children under five admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition | 69 (2019 data) | 400 | Report | UNICEF/MHMS |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.3 a. Number of children 6-59 months with routine supplementation of Vitamin A | 6000 (2019 data) | 14000 | Report | UNICEF/MHMS |
| 1.1.3 b. Number of pregnant women supplemented with Iron Folic Acid | NA | 2750 | Report | UNICEF/MHMS |
| 1.1.4 a Number of church groups orientated | 0 | 10 | Report | UNICEF/MHMS |
| 1.1.4 b. Number of radio panel discussion aired | 0 | 6 | Report | UNICE/MHMS |
| **Window 2: Proposal outcome** | **Food Security Response to COVID** | | | | **Outcome Total Budget** |
| **2.1 Strengthened capacities for the production and marketing of safe local agriculture and fish products** | | | | **USD 150,000** |
|  |  | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of verification** | **Responsible Org** |
| **Outcome Indicator**  **[Max 2500 characters]** | 2.1a  Percentage of population with strengthened capacities for the production and marketing of safe local agriculture and fish products | TBC | 50% of population with strengthened capacities for the production and/or marketing of safe local agriculture and/or fish products by December 2020 | Project report | FAO |
| **Proposal Outputs** | 2.1.1  Communities trained and supplied with necessary resources (including local seaweed for compost) for local and traditional vegetable and fruit production | | | | |
| 2.12  Fishers in selected locations trained on improved fishing techniques to supply South Tarawa market | | | | |
|  | 2.1.3 Common fish cleaning facility established for women fish seller groups in South Tarawa and Betio | | | | |
| **Proposal Output Indicators** | 2.1.1a  Number of farmers (at least 40% women) in South Tarawa and outer islands who received training and planting materials for local and traditional fruit and vegetable production | TBC | At least 1500 farmers in South Tarawa and 500 in outer islands received training and planting materials for local and traditional fruit and vegetable production by December 2020 | Project reports | FAO and relevant ministries |
| 2.1.2a  Number of local commercial fishers in selected locations who received training on improved fishing techniques | TBC | At least 70% of local commercial fishers in South Tarawa, Abaiang, Maiana, Aranuka and Kuria islands received training on tuna or snapper fishing techniques by December 2020 | Project reports | FAO and relevant ministries |
|  | 2.1.3.a  Number of women fish seller groups in South Tarawa and Betio with access to common fish cleaning facility | **0** | At least 6 women fish seller groups in South Tarawa and Betio with access to common fish cleaning facility by December 2020 | Project reports | FAO and relevant ministries |

# SDG Targets and Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]** | | | | | |
| ☐ | SDG 1 (No poverty) | | ☐ | SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) | |
| ☒ | **SDG 2 (Zero hunger)** | | ☐ | SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) | |
| ☒ | **SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)** | | ☐ | SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities) | |
| ☐ | SDG 4 (Quality education) | | ☐ | SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production) | |
| ☐ | SDG 5 (Gender equality) | | ☐ | SDG 13 (Climate action) | |
| ☐ | SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) | | ☒ | SDG 14 (Life below water) | |
| ☐ | SDG 7 (Sustainable energy) | | ☐ | SDG 15 (Life on land) | |
| ☐ | SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth) | | ☐ | SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions) | |
| ☐ | SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) | |  |  | |
| **Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators** | | | | | |
| **Target** | | **Indicator # and Description** | | | **Estimated % Budget allocated** |
| Target 2.1 | | Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | | | 50% |
| Target 2.2. | | Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | | | 30% |
| Target 3.1. | | Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio | | | 5% |
| Target 3.2 | | Target 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate | | | 15% |

# 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** |  |
| Risk1 : Reach out to the communities might be restricted due to travel restriction | Operational | *2-Medium High* | *4-Likely* | *3-moderate* | Working closely with Ministry of Health to engage community actors like churches, local NGOs, Island Committees, Village Women Groups to support the delivery of key messages on essential services and practices | UNICEF |  |
| Risk 2 Possible delay in the delivery of materials that will be procured internationally | *Operational* | *2-Medium High* | *3- moderate* | *3-moderate* | * Contingency plans to achieve the target outcomes are in place * Identify locally available materials with the same technical specifications | FAO |  |
| Risk 3 Description | *Select from above* | *Select from above* | *Select from above* | *Select from above* |  |  |  |

# Budget by UNDG Categories

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Budget Lines*** | ***Fiscal Year*** | ***Description***  ***[OPTIONAL]*** | ***Agency 1***  ***FAO*** | ***Agency 2***  ***UNICEF*** | ***Agency 3*** | ***Agency 4*** | ***Total***  ***USD*** |
| *1. Staff and other personnel* | *2020* | *Short Term Support Staffs for Risk Communication and Community Engagement, Support to IYCF-E* |  | *20,000* |  |  | *54, 850* |
|  | *2020* | *Technical consultants on agriculture and fisheries and Technical Support Assistance* | *34,850* |  |  |  |  |
| *2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials* | *2020* | *F-75, F 100, RuTF, MNP, MuAC Tape, ReSoMal, Iron Folic Acid, Albendazole, Vitamin A, Weighing Scales, height board, USB, Posters)* |  | *35,000* |  |  | *87,196* |
|  | *2020* | *Fishing gears, fish processing materials, vegetables and fruits seeds, planting materials* | *52,196* |  |  |  |  |
| *3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation* | *2020* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *4. Contractual services* | *2020* | *Feeding Clips, Radio Panel, Roadshow* |  | *35,000* |  |  | *42,132* |
|  | *2020* | *Contract services to manufacture fish processing materials* | *7,132* |  |  |  |  |
| *5. Travel* | *2020* | *Domestic Travels* | *10,088* | *10,000* |  |  | *20,088* |
| *6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts* | *2020* | *Community Mobilization -Local NGOs*  *Training, Capacity Building - Ministry of Health* |  | *30,000* |  |  | *30,000* |
| *7. General Operating and other Direct Costs* | *2020* | *Monitoring, Supervision, Assessment* |  | *10,187* |  |  | *46,108* |
|  | *2020* | *Training, and other operational expenses* | *35,921* |  |  |  |  |
| ***Sub Total Programme Costs*** |  |  | ***140,187*** | ***140,187*** |  |  | ***280,374*** |
| *8. Indirect Support Costs* ***\**** *7%* |  |  | *9,813* | *9,813* |  |  | *19,626* |
| ***Total*** |  |  | ***150,000*** | ***150,000*** |  |  | ***300,000*** |

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

# Signatures

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recipient UN Organization: **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**  Name of Signatory (Head of Organization): **Eriko Hibi**  Email: [**Eriko.Hibi@fao.org**](mailto:Eriko.Hibi@fao.org) | Signature:  Date: |
| Recipient UN Organization: **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**  Name of Signatory (Head of Organization): **Sheldon Yett**  Email: [**syett@unicef.org**](mailto:syett@unicef.org) | Signature:  Date: |

Annex: SDG List

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Target** | **Description** |
| **TARGET\_1.1** | 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day |
| TARGET\_1.2 | 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| **TARGET\_1.3** | 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| TARGET\_1.4 | 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance |
| TARGET\_1.5 | 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| **TARGET\_1.a** | 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions |
| TARGET\_1.b | 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions |
| **TARGET\_2.1** | 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| TARGET\_2.2 | 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| TARGET\_2.3 | 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment |
| TARGET\_2.4 | 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality |
| TARGET\_2.5 | 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed |
| TARGET\_2.a | 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries |
| TARGET\_2.b | 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round |
| TARGET\_2.c | 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility |
| TARGET\_3.1 | 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births |
| TARGET\_3.2 | 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births |
| **TARGET\_3.3** | 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| TARGET\_3.4 | 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| TARGET\_3.5 | 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol |
| TARGET\_3.6 | 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents |
| TARGET\_3.7 | 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes |
| TARGET\_3.8 | 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| TARGET\_3.9 | 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination |
| TARGET\_3.a | 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| TARGET\_3.b | 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all |
| **TARGET\_3.c** | 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| **TARGET\_3.d** | 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks |
| TARGET\_4.1 | 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes |
| TARGET\_4.2 | 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
| TARGET\_4.3 | 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university |
| TARGET\_4.4 | 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship |
| TARGET\_4.5 | 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations |
| TARGET\_4.6 | 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy |
| TARGET\_4.7 | 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development |
| TARGET\_4.a | 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all |
| TARGET\_4.b | 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries |
| TARGET\_4.c | 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States |
| TARGET\_5.1 | 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| TARGET\_5.2 | 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| TARGET\_5.3 | 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation |
| TARGET\_5.4 | 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate |
| **TARGET\_5.5** | 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life |
| TARGET\_5.6 | 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| TARGET\_5.a | 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws |
| **TARGET\_5.b** | 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women |
| **TARGET\_5.c** | 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels |
| TARGET\_6.1 | 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all |
| TARGET\_6.2 | 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations |
| TARGET\_6.3 | 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally |
| TARGET\_6.4 | 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity |
| TARGET\_6.5 | 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate |
| TARGET\_6.6 | 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes |
| TARGET\_6.a | 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies |
| TARGET\_6.b | 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management |
| TARGET\_7.1 | 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services |
| TARGET\_7.2 | 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix |
| TARGET\_7.3 | 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency |
| TARGET\_7.a | 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology |
| TARGET\_7.b | 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support |
| **TARGET\_8.1** | 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries |
| TARGET\_8.10 | 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all |
| **TARGET\_8.2** | 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors |
| TARGET\_8.3 | 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| TARGET\_8.4 | 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead |
| **TARGET\_8.5** | 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| TARGET\_8.6 | 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training |
| TARGET\_8.7 | 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms |
| TARGET\_8.8 | 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment |
| TARGET\_8.9 | 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| TARGET\_8.a | 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries |
| TARGET\_8.b | 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization |
| **TARGET\_9.1** | 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all |
| TARGET\_9.2 | 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| TARGET\_9.3 | 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets |
| TARGET\_9.4 | 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities |
| TARGET\_9.5 | 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending |
| TARGET\_9.a | 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States |
| **TARGET\_9.b** | 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities |
| TARGET\_9.c | 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 |
| TARGET\_10.1 | 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average |
| TARGET\_10.2 | 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status |
| TARGET\_10.3 | 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard |
| TARGET\_10.4 | 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality |
| TARGET\_10.5 | 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations |
| TARGET\_10.6 | 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions |
| TARGET\_10.7 | 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies |
| TARGET\_10.a | 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements |
| TARGET\_10.b | 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes |
| TARGET\_10.c | 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent |
| TARGET\_11.1 | 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums |
| TARGET\_11.2 | 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons |
| TARGET\_11.3 | 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries |
| TARGET\_11.4 | 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage |
| TARGET\_11.5 | 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations |
| TARGET\_11.6 | 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management |
| TARGET\_11.7 | 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities |
| TARGET\_11.a | 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning |
| TARGET\_11.b | 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels |
| TARGET\_11.c | 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials |
| TARGET\_12.1 | 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries |
| TARGET\_12.2 | 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources |
| TARGET\_12.3 | 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses |
| TARGET\_12.4 | 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment |
| TARGET\_12.5 | 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse |
| TARGET\_12.6 | 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle |
| TARGET\_12.7 | 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities |
| TARGET\_12.8 | 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature |
| TARGET\_12.a | 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production |
| TARGET\_12.b | 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| TARGET\_12.c | 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities |
| TARGET\_13.1 | 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries |
| TARGET\_13.2 | 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning |
| TARGET\_13.3 | 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning |
| TARGET\_13.a | 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible |
| TARGET\_13.b | 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities |
| TARGET\_14.1 | 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution |
| TARGET\_14.2 | 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans |
| TARGET\_14.3 | 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels |
| TARGET\_14.4 | 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics |
| TARGET\_14.5 | 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information |
| TARGET\_14.6 | 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation3 |
| TARGET\_14.7 | 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism |
| TARGET\_14.a | 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries |
| TARGET\_14.b | 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets |
| TARGET\_14.c | 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want” |
| TARGET\_15.1 | 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements |
| TARGET\_15.2 | 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally |
| TARGET\_15.3 | 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world |
| TARGET\_15.4 | 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development |
| TARGET\_15.5 | 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species |
| TARGET\_15.6 | 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed |
| TARGET\_15.7 | 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products |
| TARGET\_15.8 | 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species |
| TARGET\_15.9 | 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts |
| TARGET\_15.a | 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems |
| TARGET\_15.b | 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation |
| TARGET\_15.c | 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities |
| TARGET\_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 |

1. Pacific Humanitarian Team COVID-19 response plan, April 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition. High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), March 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)