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

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# Concept Note Title:

# For FUNDING: Climate Resilient Women Centric Economic Empowerment for Inclusive and Greener Post-COVID-19

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

With the announcement of the nationwide lockdown to address major health concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic, a large swath of the population in Djibouti, and the most vulnerable population in particular, were badly affected. People were forced to stay-put inside their houses for approximately two months, until the lockdown was lifted on May 17. During the confinement, the Ministry of Health (MoH), with technical and financial support from humanitarian and development partners undertook COVID-19 testing and contact tracing very proactively to control the spread of the disease. With over 67,000 COVID-19 tests (as of end August) realized, Djibouti was successful in testing 6.73% of the total population within the span of about six months. Out of these, 5,385 were tested positive (0.54%) and the total death toll reached 60 (CFR 1.1%). With these statistics, Djibouti is a country with second highest proportion of COVID-19 cases per million population in Africa, after South Africa and among the handful of countries in the most critical band at the global level.

Rapid economic growth in the recent years (from 6.7% GDP growth in 2017 to 8.4% in 2018) was aligned with ambitious goal of “Djibouti Vision 2035" which aimed to triple the per capita income and create more than 200,000 jobs by 2035. Projection of attaining 9.7% GDP growth in 2021 is severely affected by the pandemic, and all economic sectors, and formal and informal businesses, have been put under strain. Djibouti imports 90% of its food and is one of the highly food insecure countries in the region. Pre-existing conditions of food security, primary health care system, education, access to electricity and water supply have already been far from satisfactory. Some 20.3% of the population is extremely poor whereas 35.3% are under widespread poverty. Agricultural productivity is almost non-existing, partly because of drought and partly because of poor soil quality. Only about 10% of the total land area of Djibouti is arable and fit for agriculture, and these limited arable lands are under the threat of climate risks. The realization of the fact that Djibouti is highly food-insecure and is highly vulnerable to such external shocks was made even more evident during the lockdown.

Unemployment rate in Djibouti stands at 47%. However, a considerable number of the “unemployed” population is engaged in micro/small or medium scale informal businesses. The participation of women in the labor market is still limited, with 19% of women employed, compared to 81% for men. Women represent 25% of the 12,400 civil servants in public administration, compared to 75% for men. The staff gap between women and men is more accentuated in technical ministries[[1]](#_ftn1).

Djibouti has a limited number of entrepreneurship support services, mostly present in Djibouti city. The country is slowly building people’s entrepreneurship skills. Recently, the government, with support from development partners, started providing entrepreneurship trainings, including for women. For example, in 2018, a partnership agreement between the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce and the Ministry of Women and the Family (MFF) facilitated entrepreneurship training for youth leaders, including women. However, as existing laws do not provide any preferential support to women, very few small loans and microfinance programs aimed at encouraging the participation of women in the formal economy exist. Women have fewer guarantees and resources than men, which penalizes them when it comes to accessing credit. Hence, women-owned enterprises are limited.  On the other hand, the microfinance landscape in Djibouti is underdeveloped, although it started to be institutionalized in 2007, with the entry into force of the first law regulating this activity and the adoption of a national microfinance development strategy. About 60% of the people engaged in informal businesses, mostly merchandise-based businesses, are women. Women have experienced more challenges in integrating into the formal market and are mainly present in the informal sector, where they have unstable and precarious jobs. The gap between women and men in terms of employment is constructed and founded, among other things, on the traditional division of labor based on sex, and on gender stereotypes, which are unfavorable to women. The low levels of education of women, more pronounced than among men, as well as the high rate of illiteracy affecting them, are important factors which limit their access to employment.

The country is also highly vulnerable to climate risks, mainly droughts and floods.   In the recent past, the country has been affected by the flash floods affecting about 20% of the total population. The November 2019 floods have caused socio-economic losses to the tune of USD 43 million and creating the need of USD 70 million worth of initiatives to rebuild and recover from the event. People living on the coastal areas, where the communities are exposed to drought, floods, and sea-level rise, face multilayered challenges at the wake of epidemics and pandemics. COVID 19 compounds climate vulnerabilities which triggered socio-economic instability. Uneven distribution of financial and physical resources, coupled with the pre-existing low development dividends, are expected to widen the socio-economic gap in the country.

Border closure and confinement took a huge toll on all social and economic sectors. However, the most affected have been the service sectors (transport, hotels, restaurants and tourism), retails and micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs). The pandemic caused loss of more than 33,000 jobs and threatened employment of 80,000 registered workers and 70,000 informal daily workers, of which more than 60% are women engaged in domestic help, housekeeping, laundry, sanitary services among others. In addition to the informal daily wage work, women constitute about 70% of the informal business owners in Djibouti.

The global limitation on the mobility impacted their businesses in two-ways: staggered import of the goods and the inability to operate their businesses due to confinement. The eight weeks long nationwide confinement further strained the already limited food market. This caused two-fold problems – a) shortage of fresh vegetables and some staple food supplies and b) soaring of the prices by 3-17% on the staple food items. The segment of the population engaged in informal economy - both agriculture-based (green economy) and fisheries-based (blue economy), have had bigger problems as they were dealing with perishable products. The staggered import caused shortages and spike in the prices of the essential food commodities. The most vulnerable, about 40% of the total population, had lowered purchasing capacity and hence could not afford to buy food. Sellers had limited buyers and were forced to sell for lower prices as the quality of these supplies started degrading. Big businesses, with a proper food storage facilities and knowledge, were able to conserve the food. However, the same was not the case for smaller vendors.

 The markets distortions coupled with loss of jobs and reductions in income triggered by the pandemic has dramatically reduced access to healthy and affordable food, with consequences in particular in children and women pregnant and breastfeeding. Most vulnerable among the affected population include the single mothers, single elderly women, women with disability, lactating and pregnant women from poor households, adolescent girls from poor households, refugees, migrants and internally displaced people, and women from poor households with chronic diseases who need continuous medical care. These groups who have been sustaining on mere daily wages or informal micro enterprises were exposed more not just to the financial constraints but also to the gender-based violence. Other aspect of increased pandemic associated risks for women, in general, that have economical attributes are due to their functions as domestic workers and sanitary work in the health care facilities with multi-fold risks of contamination. These are all areas that have been strongly impacted by the COVID-19 response, such as border and business closures, and travel restrictions. The impacts which are already been felt by most households is likely to be deeper and longer-lasting among the poor, especially the urban poor, who are more vulnerable for several reasons. These factors will have long term consequences for women’s economic and social empowerment and could contribute to increase women’s vulnerability. COVID-19 has exacerbated food insecurity for women. Decreased availability of food, closure of markets and price spikes have had serious impact on women and girls who often do not have enough to eat, while the growing need for water has led to an increase in daily workload of women and girls. Female-headed households and farmers often have lower access to credit, and therefore lower access to fertilizers which impacts the crops and food security.

Most rural communities continue to pursue agro-pastoral practices to sustain their livelihood whereas the growing number of urban population is gradually diversifying into service-oriented livelihood options. Agro-pastoral livelihood options as well as the marine-based livelihood options are largely sustenance-based and hence have not contributed beyond short-term food security. Products of pastoralism and fishery are a reliable source of women’s food security and economic resilience. However, climate change affects the availability of water and natural fodder. The adoption of climate-smarter agro-pastoral approaches would reduce the effects of erratic agriculture water availability, stabilize the fodder availability thus sustaining animal health and the quality of dairy and meat products, and contribute to soil fertility, which has also a direct effect on the mitigation of the desertification processes. What hinders the diffusion of climate-smart approaches is the lack of financial opportunities to support the risk of the paradigm shift and the appropriate technical and advisory support. Paradigm shift includes increased productivity of fodder crops, improved management and protection of grazing areas, and expansion/diversification of the production in favor of the food processing value chain.

The UN Response Plan (UNRP) has laid out short term as well as long term development priorities to tackle the food security problems exacerbated by the COVID-19. The UNRP indicates the need for measures to ensure strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Social Affairs to further improve the immediate response to disasters and shocks for the short-term response. For the medium to longer term, the UNRP prioritizes technical support and facilitation to attract investment for the constitution and management of strategic food stocks, instrumental to ensure the population food security levels are maintained and price shocks – which could in turn affect social cohesion - avoided.

Considering the food insecurity, dependence on the imports of practically all food items, instability of the income stream and gender inequality, UN’s Response Plan has prioritized three-pronged approach to recover better – a) Relief Packages, b) Micro-credit for the community based organizations and c) agri-based enterprises. Preliminary findings of government and UN-led assessments targeting vulnerable populations which purchasing capacity lowered because of market distortion, whose income was reduced or lost their jobs, indicate that the solution that holds highest likelihood of recovering from the current socio-economic crisis and prevent from further relapse into the poverty trap is the one that privileges climate-resilient, women centric alternatives as well as sustainable livelihood measures. A combination of stimulus packages providing financial as well as technical support to rescue existing or establish new product and service-based MSMEs contributing to green (agriculture based) as well as blue economy (fisheries) is proposed under the Djibouti’s UN Response Plan / Socio-Economic Response Plan.

[[1]](#_ftnref1)PNG 2011-2021, statistics 2010. Accessed on 5.05.2019.

[[1]](#_ftnref1)<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases#world-maps-confirmed-cases-relative-to-the-size-of-the-population>

# Results expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme

Through this project, two UN Agencies which have had sectoral expertise in the green and blue economy based MSMEs, micro-credit and micro-financing, access to market and women empowerment, have come together to scale up the successful practices with an added element of innovation. The proposed interventions are simple and have the potential to bring paradigm shift in the way women can contribute towards local economic upliftment. Moreover, the proposed project will result in better risk-informed population contributing actively towards the rebuilding better and greener recovery process in line with the National Solidarity Pact and National Development Plan 2020-2024, and the UN Response Plan.

**Approach:**

Development in the past has either compromised environment and natural resources or did not consider environmental wellbeing into the programme design and implementation. Through the three-pronged programme (nexus of climate resilient practices, women-centric MSMEs and the mobilization of youth network and private sector to improve access to market), this project will promote whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach for better and nimble rebuilding back better process of Djibouti. The proposed project activities will be designed – through a participatory approach - to ensure that the interventions not only address the immediate and urgent needs on hand but also build the capacity- both technical as well as financial to sustain the achievements of the immediate interventions. The following principles will be followed throughout the project:

* The project is designed specifically for the economic empowerment and enhancement of the leadership skills and entrepreneurship skills of women and girls from the vulnerable communities;
* The project will identify the vulnerable groups among women, with a view to showcase the need for further disaggregation to ensure that no one is left behind;
* A well-being ranking will be developed based on the underlying multi-dimensional aspects contributing to added vulnerability;
* The in-kind support packages and technical know-how provided to “bail out” or establish women-led and women-owned MSMEs will be customized based on the well-being ranking to be able to provide equal opportunity;
* The project activities will be either the scaling up of the tried and tested technologies or piloting lesser known technologies that have higher potential to be scaled up to lower the risks of failures;
* The project interventions will be women-centric and will look into the value-chain development for the agro-based and marine-based MSMEs;
* The proposed activities will be mostly community based and will be designed such that the communities will be able to garner tangible benefits and promote such that these activities are sustainable;
* Youth networks and community leaders will be mobilized to identify the most vulnerable households, to establish the disbursement mechanisms and to introduce (or enhance if any mechanisms already exist) tracking mechanisms to monitor the usefulness, appropriateness and replicability of the interventions.

***Expected Results:***

The lives of about 25,000 women in the rural and coastal areas of Djibouti depend on agro-pastoral and fishery products. The introduction of micro-financial products will support the adoption of climate-smart technologies and practices that will increase women’s resilience and economic empowerment. An identified set of technological options made available through the stimulus package includes, among others, support to increased productivity in the rural and coastal areas.

The interventions will help accelerating and localizing attainment of SDG 1(No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Economic Growth) targets by:

* Introducing in-kind and technical stimulus packages graduated by the well-being ranking and principal economic activity prior to the COVID-19 crisis;
* Promoting eco-friendly low investment labor intensive high impact micro and small-scale enterprises;
* Improve socio-economic condition of the most vulnerable populations through introduction of climate resilient and risk-informed micro and small enterprises including climate smart small- scale farming and sustainable fish harvesting;
* Better risk-informed population contributing actively towards the rebuilding better and greener recovery process in line with the National Solidarity Pact and National Development Plan 2020-2024, and the Response Plan.

 The target groups of the project are:

* People living under **extreme poverty**and **multi-dimensional poverty;**
* People living in the **coastal areas**and **drought and flood prone area;**
* **Refugees, migrants and other ‘people on the move’;**
* **People with disability (ies)**

**Women, girls and elderly**will be highly prioritized groups as these will constitute a cross-cutting target group for each of the above-mentioned categories. **Vulnerable among target group**would be **single mothers and single elderly women**, **homeless**, **lactating and pregnant women from poor households**, and **women with mental disability from poor households**.

The project will be implemented in all the five regions of the country, with concentration in **Dikhil, Obock, Arta and Djibouti ville**. These areas are selected based on the population density, existing agro-pastoral and fishery-based interventions, potential for agricultural activities, existing infrastructure constructed by past projects, climate risks and the presence of refugee camps and the camp for the internally displaced people. Moreover, these places are selected from the proximity to market perspective as well.

Considering that the vulnerable population needs an immediate response to be able to recover some of the immediate and most urgent basic needs such as medical, food, and water, before they can be fully and honestly engaged in intermediate and longer term development activities, the proposed activities will be phased as 1) immediate response (implemented within one month of project initiation), 2) intermediate (between six to 18 months) and 3) and inputs that can contribute towards longer term (interventions that can be internalized by the local authorities). The cumulative result of the immediate, intermediate and long-term response activities will be catalytic to unfold government development budget as well as mobilizing additional funding from development partners.

1. ***Immediate Response Results****:*
   * 1,000 households identified as the most vulnerable by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Affairs (with a focus on households with people with disability and ‘people on the move’) in all five regions provided with technical and other in-kind support  (tools, small equipment, raw material, kits, among others) to contain the COVID-19 triggered vulnerability and accelerate the relaunch of rural economic activities.
2. ***Intermediate / Mid-term Response Results:***
   * Social Registry of the government of Djibouti updated with the information on the most vulnerable households (mainly the women headed households of the disadvantaged groups)
   * 80 women owned and women centric MSMEs established contributing to green and blue economy in coastal and rural areas;
   * Capacity of 20 women user groups and mother groups built to manage a community-based agriculture resource center;
   * 2,000 households directly benefited from the fully operational and functional MSMEs;
   * At least 10 local and regional collection, distribution and sales centers established for locally produced, grown, processed or manufactured products;
   * At least 10 women- and youth-led service-oriented businesses to link production and processing-based enterprise to the consumers;
   * At least 3 community-private sector partnerships built with key private sector actors to widen market for the products of the MSMEs.

***Proposed Activities:***

1. ***Immediate Response Activities:***
   * Identify the 1,000 most vulnerable households as per the government of Djibouti's poor and vulnerable household categorization including:
     + vulnerable households living in the drought prone and flood prone areas;
     + households dependent on marine resources for livelihood;
     + households with small scale agricultural farms or kitchen garden affected by COVID-19;
     + women-headed households;
     + households with underprivileged people with disability;
   * Design the technical and in-kind support package (for example equipment such as sewing machine, yogurt making machine, small refrigerators, seeds, raw material for making soap) based on the well-being ranking / poverty index for immediate stabilization, tailored to the principal activity of the household, whether it falls in the green or blue economy.
2. ***Intermediate Response Activities:***
   * Support the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Affairs in updating the Social Registry based on the gender disaggregated data gathered through project interventions.
   * Call for application from the concerned, affected or interested households to establish MSMEs or to recuperate the COVID-19 affected MSMEs;
   * Establish a mechanism to assess, provide and monitor the utilization of the micro-credit or other forms of micro-financing to establish / recover the MSMEs, preferably low investment labor intensive MSMEs;
   * Organize boot-camp for the interested and potential candidates to train on different aspects of entrepreneurship;
   * Train women on various agricultural practices in collaboration with vocational training institute;
   * Provide access to drought-tolerant fodder crops, water-efficient irrigation technology, improved manure and organic fertilizers production utilities, improved goats sheds that increase the overall productivity and quality of dairy, meat, and other related products;
   * Establish food processing MSMEs, especially those capable of pulling and centralise the demand of primary products locally produced adding value along the chain (e.g. yogurt production, processed fish, vegetables sauces, etc.);
   * Provide technology to improve fodder production to enhance the livestock health and productivity;
   * Identify existing/establish new women user groups and mother groups in the communities to facilitate the women-owned and women-operated MSMEs;
   * Prepare and provide business ideas in addition to financial and technical support to the interested women entrepreneurs;
   * Develop schemes to incentivise as well as monitor progress of the enterprises established;
   * Mobilize young entrepreneurs and youth networks to facilitate market for the locally produced agricultural products, fishes, handicrafts, PPE kits, hand soaps and sanitizer gel/liquid;
   * Liaise with key private sector actors in the main cities of the five region to build informal-formal businesses partnerships;
   * Provide access to technical support and business mentoring, including induction to market orienteering and insurance schemes.
3. **“Input Activities” contributing to the Longer-Term Response:**
   * Develop SDG Target Score for SDGs 1,5, and 8 relevant to Djibouti;
   * Remodel cohort of existing networks of women to by integrating entrepreneurship and job creation elements;
   * Develop a repository of bankable business ideas to mobilize resources for scaling up and replication in other geographic areas;
   * Devise whole-of-society programmes to be integrated into planning and budgeting of the local government development plans.

The focus of the proposed project is women, more specifically, women disaggregated by different underlying elements contributing to worsen the inequalities further such as disability (ies), poverty, marital status, climate exposure, refugees, age, and geographic location among others. The **theory of change** for this project is to develop social capital through inclusive, comprehensive and innovative economic empowerment options and mechanisms for women, especially those which belong to the minority groups and disadvantaged groups. The project will challenge the social construct in which women, particularly marginalized women are discriminated and are biased on social and economic attributes. The project intends to trigger paradigm shift by breaking gender stereotypes and drivers of discrimination and bias against women. The gender stereotype, discrimination and bias against women will be brought by demonstrating how combination of enabling factors such as training, access to finance, access to technology, access to decision-making roles and access to market can empower the women and convert them from “financially non-contributing” members of an economy to “financially contributing” members. All the components of the proposed project activities have women at the core and are specifically designed to empower the women to make them capable for decision-making, financial independence, planning and leadership roles. The activities provide on-the-job training to the aspiring women entrepreneurs and also mobilize the community-based women-user groups and mother groups in their role as manager of an agriculture resource center in rural areas. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the 1000 most vulnerable households who will receive technical as well as in-kind support packages to initiate new or to bolster the existing MSMEs, additional 80 households that will benefit from the pilot intervention of establishing women owned MSMEs, and the 2000 households which will benefit directly from the fully operational MSMEs – by the virtue of greening the value-chain development concept of the project. Through the trainings and capacity building interventions, the project will target to enhance the technical skills and inspire at least additional 2,000 women from the urban as well as rural areas. The indirect beneficiaries of the project would be the households that would benefit from easier and more affordable access to local products. In addition, the overall impact of the project will be availability of fresh and cheaper locally produced vegetables, dairy products, meat and poultry thereby contributing to the enhancement of the nutritional value of the daily dietary requirements. The interventions such as the remodeling and strengthening of women networks, not only will empower their financial capabilities and enhance livelihood options but also elevate their social status and hone their decision-making and leadership skills. In this regard, this project aspires to contribute as a GEM3 project thereby bringing paradigm shift in how women will be empowered and brought to the mainstream economic growth.

# Catalytic impact and nexus

*Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector.*

*Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development. [15,000 characters]*

The project will be implemented for 18 months only and will focus on community based practical interventions which can deliver quick results to help the communities to recover and save them from relapsing into deeper poverty pockets. Furthermore, since the project is designed with capacity building and teaching new skills at its core, the project will build foundation for longer term results.

The project interventions will address three major development challenges of Djibouti - women empowerment, decent work and economic growth of the bottom 40% of the population and climate resilience. Interventions proposed - such as developing a repository of bankable business ideas of women-led climate resilient agro and fishery based MSMEs; introducing whole-of-society approach of promoting local productions and products; fostering youth talent and optimizing use of technology to develop market for local products; provide access to technical support and business mentoring, including induction to market orienteering and insurance schemes and building partnerships between informal-formal private sector to grow the market for local products, and services as well as institutionalization of the micro-financing for the women-led MSMEs and informal businesses - house high potential to catalyse domestic private investments, increase local funds from the central and local government development budgets and mobilize additional resources from development partners, especially IFIs and regional cooperation entities. In addition, the project interventions will contribute significantly to enhance the adaptive capacity of the climate vulnerable communities and households, thus providing evidence-based pilots to mobilize resources from vertical funds such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund as well as Global Environment Facility. The bilateral development agencies as well as IFIs have given prioritized women empowerment and reducing inequalities, especially those related to gender and disabilities. The project interventions are inclusive and designed through design thinking by putting many facets of inequalities at the core, and hence, through the tangible results, will be able to garner more development funds for replication and scaling up of these interventions for bigger impact.

Private sector in Djibouti, like in many other countries, have Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) element built into their corporate strategies. The private sector has been investing in the young talents and innovative business ideas that have been showcased in the Challenge Awards. As part of the meaningful CSR, the successful and proven business ideas from the repository of the MSMEs being nurtured by the project will be an attractive proposition for these private sector actors. Some of the MSMEs being supported by the project will be service-based such as linking the products to the consumers, whereas some will be focused on production of home-grown fresh vegetables or locally processed meat and dairy products, thereby having a positive impact on food security. These MSMEs hold potential for expansion and thereby create a niche for local produce and reducing the costs and risks associated with import of those products. One of the benefits for the private sector is aversion of risk or proof of concept that this project will be able to provide to enable them to make investment decisions. In this regard, this project can provide not just business ideas but also the information on the risks and inclusive financing options as well.

The UN system is supporting the government of Djibouti at empowering women in the rural and coastal areas thanks especially the combined effort of several partners. This particular project would support the harmonization of the actions led by different UN agencies, and leverage the results towards the SDGs.

These proposed interventions are both stimulated by the past and ongoing livelihood-related projects being implemented by participating UN agencies. Some of these interventions include MSME development; scaling up of the successful climate smart small scale agriculture practices; alternative livelihood options for women through micro-credit and inclusive financing; capitalizing on the youth networks to facilitate the service-based enterprises thereby contributing to the market access for the locally produced produce and products; on-the-job training for the women to manufacture low cost high impact hygiene products. In the domain of livestock feed and livestock asset restocking, experience include support the distribution thousands of animal heads to population in need, and animal feed in extensive quantities following crises; pioneering of the dissemination of drip irrigation technology and hydroponics to smallholders, including women only constituted agro-pastoral associations; as well as the creation of ten model agro-pastoral farms in the region, two them exclusively managed by women.

# Who will deliver this solution

List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will implement this programme and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point. [15,000 characters]

The Proposed Project builds upon the past and existing successful interventions and incorporates the lessons learned from these projects. The combined expertise – both institutional as well as staff expertise and experience of the participating UN Agencies – UNDP and FAO are highly relevant to the proposed project. In case of Djibouti, UNDP and FAO have already successful pilots and required assessments undertaken which have informed the selection of catalytic project interventions. Each entity will bring its comparative advantage to the table to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of the project activities. Each entity will take a lead in the segment of work based on their expertise. For example, UNDP will lead the entrepreneurship and enterprise development component whereas FAO will lead the agriculture and fishery based technical components of those enterprises.

UNDP through its Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded climate change adaptation project has already piloted different community based small-scale agriculture practices. Similarly, another GEF funded project has focused on enhancing the marine biodiversity, promoting blue economy and developing gender responsive alternative livelihood options for the coastal communities. Recently UNDP and Ministry of Women and Family launched European Union funded project dedicated to women empowerment and employment generation which provides a strong institutional base and required partnership to accelerate the proposed project.

FAO has extensive experience of supporting small holder farmers and fishermen in enhancing their agriculture and fishery-based livelihoods. The interventions have been mostly in the rural areas and have benefited women and climate vulnerable communities. The interventions contributing to the green economy include smart agriculture practices which are climate resilient. FAO’s experience and expertise in promoting drought- and water-resistant varieties of crops and fodder production are especially important in the context of Djibouti. Similarly, innovative technologies such simplified hydroponics and water-saving technologies add value to the proposed activities related to green economy.

The expertise and staff availability relevant to the proposed activities are highlighted in the section below:

**FAO:**

* Inhouse Land and Water Officer
* Inhouse Agriculture and Livestock experts
* National consultant and community facilitators on agriculture, livestock, fishery, and food processing experts
* Past experience of water-saving technologies dissemination
* Past experience of smart-agriculture practices in rural areas, urban areas, and refugee settlements
* Past experience of technical assistance and extension services creation
* Past experience on smallholder and simplified hydroponics vegetable production in Djibouti
* Past experience on sustainable intensification of fodder production in Djibouti
* Past experience in supporting the dairy value chain in Djibouti

**UNDP:**

* In-house economist supported by two UNVs– Socio-economist and enterprise development specialist
* In-house climate change specialists
* Ongoing project on marine biodiversity protection and sustainable livelihood for coastal communities
* In-house Inclusive Finance specialist
* Existing project on women empowerment and youth engagement
* Experience of working with climate change induced internally displaced populations
* Past experience of working with private sector including MSMEs and financial inclusion (with focus on informal economy)
* Past experience of implementing climate resilient community-based agriculture projects – including the small-scale kitchen gardens and fodder production
* Supported women-led and women owned small businesses – soap production, liquid soap and hand sanitizers in response to COVID-19
* Undertook Post Disaster Needs Assessment in collaboration with the World Bank and the EU
* Supporting government in developing Socio-Economic Recovery Framework

 M&E Arrangement: The team will adhere to the Monitoring Framework - UN framework for the immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19. A participatory monitoring approach will be adopted involving beneficiaries through regular consultations and joint meetings with the steering committee and the implementing partners to review achievement benchmarks. The project evaluation will be conducted in three phases: a mid-term review, post implementation evaluation and the impact evaluation, six months to one year after the implementation.

# SDG Targets and Indicators

**Please consult Annex:** [**SDG List**](#_Annex:_SDG_List)

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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**  **[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]** | | | | | |
| **Target** | | **Indicator # and Description** | | | **Estimated % Budget allocated** |
| 1,000 households identified as the most vulnerable by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Affairs in all five regions provided with stimulus packages to contain the COVID-19 triggered vulnerability | | **Target 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 | | | **120,000 (12%)** |
| 2,000 poor and vulnerable households have better climate resilience through 80 MSMEs established | | **Target 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 | | | **80,000 (8%)** |
| 80 women-owned and women-led climate resilient MSMEs receive micro-finance to become operationalize | | **Target 8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | | | **500,000 (50%)** |
| 20 women user groups and mother groups trained to manage community-based agriculture resource center | | **Target 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 | | | **100,000 (10%)** |
| 10 local and regional collection, distribution and sales centers established for locally produced, grown, processed or manufactured products | | **Target 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 | | | **100,000 (10%)** |
| 10 women- and youth-led service-oriented businesses to link production and processing-based enterprise to the consumers | | **Target 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 | | | **100,000 (10%)** |

# Cover Page

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Contacts** | **Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office**  Name:  Email:  Position:  Other Email:  Telephone:  Skype: |
| **Brief Overview** | *The COVID-19 triggered nation-wide confinement and the closure of all the borders have had deeper and longer-lasting impact on the poor and vulnerable households of Djibouti. The impact has been starker on the women and more so on the women-headed households. The loss of jobs and the reduction in the pay has not only reduced the household income but reduced their purchasing capacity dramatically as the food prices soared during the confinement. The after-effects of the confinement are more visible among the women from the disadvantaged groups, such as the extremely poor, people with disability (ies), refugees and people on the move as well as the rural communities where the access to basic services is already highly limited. This project focuses mainly on the empowerment of women and enhancement of their entrepreneurship and leadership skills through promotion and improvement of the micro/small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs). The MSMEs will promote local production and also accelerate the process of increasing women’s contribution to the national economy – blue and green economy, through climate resilient enterprises. The project will foster the budding microfinancing schemes and introduce innovative and practical practices and mechanisms to empower women by engaging them in the climate resilient MSMEs.* |
| **Universal Markers** | **Contribution to** [**Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment**](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/UNCT%20GEM%20UN%20INFO%20final%20draft%20June%202019.pdf)**:**  GEM3: GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity |
| **Fund Specific Markers** | **Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response:** Yes  The project target group is women from the vulnerable groups such as people with disability, refugees, rural communities. The activities are specially designed to cater to the needs of these vulnerable people and impart no harm. Moreover, considering the very sensitive segments of the community – women, refugees, people with disability (ies) and the internally displaced people, are intended beneficiaries, the OHCHR reviewed the proposed project to ensure that the project activities are well aligned with the HRBA as well as the LNOB principle and follow the UN OHCHR COVID-19 Guidance.  Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development [UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/COVID19Guidance.aspx) |
| **Concept Note Type: (Select one)**  Funding |
| **Fund Windows** *See the* [*Fund’s factsheet*](https://unsdg.un.org/download/2100/26615) *for guidance.*  WINDOW 2: Mitigate the Socioeconomic Impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods |
| **Socio Economic Pillars**  Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery |
| **Geographical Scope** | **Region: Horn of Africa, Arab States**  **Country: Djibouti** |
| **Recipient UN Organizations** | UNDP and FAO |
| **Implementing Partners** |  |
| **Programme Cost** | | **Budget** |  | **Amount** | **Comments** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Budget Requested** |  | $ 1,000,000 |  | | **In-kind Contributions** | UNDP | $ 100,000 |  | |  | FAO | $100,000 |  | |  |  |  |  | | **Total** |  | $  1,200,000 |  | |  | | | | |
| **Comments** |  |
| **Programme Duration** | **Start Date: Oct 15, 2020** |
|  | **Duration (In months): 18 months** |
|  | **End Date: Apr 15, 2022** |

## 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 |