



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

Concept Note Template

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PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ASSIGNED AN RCO FOCAL POINT WHO IS ABLE TO CREATE THE CONCEPT NOTES AND INVITE RELEVANT UNCT MEMBERS TO CONTRIBUTE ONLINE THROUGH THE SYSTEM.

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Concept Note Title:

For FUNDING: Protecting women & children: digitalizing & streamlining social services, and creating a unified platform for national care

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

Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens) [15,000 characters]. Relevant guidance [here](#) and [here](#).

COVID-19 has gripped the world, becoming a human, economic and social crisis. It has taken lives and caused widespread disruption to economies, health systems, social protection, and social service systems, and has exacerbated existing inequalities across all segments of the population. The Maldives is no exception, with all resources geared towards controlling the spread of the disease, essential social services, including mother, new-born, and child health services, access to sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence protection services are compromised and in some cases halted. As globally COVID-19 cases recorded 23 million cases and over 800, 000 deaths, the reality is that the pandemic will most likely continue its unprecedented health and socioeconomic impact for much longer. The first positive Covid-19 case in the Maldives was

reported on 7th March and 5 months later, (as of 31 August) there are a total of 7,667 confirmed cases and 28 deaths, while mortality rate remained low at 0.4%. UNFPA estimates that 12 pregnancies a day will be unplanned out of which 2 is a direct result of COVID-19¹.

The full extent of the crisis and its impact on the economy and people in the Maldives is, yet, unknown. The latest forecasts by the Ministry of Finance anticipate a contraction in GDP in the range of -11.5 percent to -29.7 percent in a worst-case scenario for 2020. A recent Global ESTA assessment ranks Maldives as the fifth worst globally as per impact on GDP. World Bank cited that Maldives will be hardest hit where GDP is expected to decline by between 8.5 and 13 percent this year, as tourism has dried up², and predicts “the perfect storm” in South Asia with a gloomy 40-year low with the Maldives being one of the hardest hit countries in the region.³ The impact of COVID-19 on Small Island Developing States, like the Maldives, is more severe because of the country’s high dependence on tourism and the import of oil and food. In particular, the tourism and related transportation and communications activities form about 40 percent of the country’s GDP and the largest source of its private sector employment. Recent analysis of all sectors shows that redundancy and complete income loss was higher for women than men and increasing unemployment pressure may push young women out of the labour force permanently or prevent them from entering the labour force all together.⁴

Impact on Social Protection and Social Services

The crisis has exposed crucial gaps in the social protection and social service systems. Past experiences show that women, children and young people are disproportionately affected in crisis situations, and the COVID-19 pandemic is no exception. Recent assessments indicate a large number of people having lost their livelihoods in and around the tourist sector as a result of a harsh lockdown and travel bans, meaning vulnerable families will come under further stress. International research and evidence shows that in times of financial hardship, violence, exploitation and abuse against women and children increases. The measures to curb the spread of COVID-19, including lockdown and restrictions in movement, school closures, and the inability of social workers to conduct home visits to vulnerable families, means that at-risk women and children are forced to be locked in with potential perpetrators of violence. At the same time, national protection systems are weakened and essential services disrupted amidst prioritization and focus on immediate health responses. This, together with a lack of harmonized mechanisms to address these issues are putting more and more women and girls in danger of violations of their human rights.

The Maldives social protection system has long standing cash benefits for targeted vulnerable groups including single parent, foster, disability allowances and old age and retirement pensions. However, it is not shock responsive or user friendly in an emergency situation, and thus has not been able to provide additional relief to the most vulnerable families affected by the pandemic.

Social workers within the Ministry of Gender, Family, and Social Services (MoGFSS) have continued to work during the pandemic, and UN agencies have supported the strengthening of various helplines, including one for reporting of child abuse and one for reporting of domestic violence. Unfortunately, due to weak monitoring systems, data on the number of cases attended to through these hotlines is not readily available. Due to the lockdown and travel restrictions, none of the social workers have been able to conduct home visits where they usually would be required to do so. The number of cases is picking up after a decline in the number of cases of GBV/DV and VAC

¹ <https://maldives.unfpa.org/en/publications/impact-covid-19-maternal-health-and-family-planning-maldives>

² “World Bank. 2020. South Asia Economic Focus, Spring 2020: The Cursed Blessing of Public Banks. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33478> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.”

³ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33478>

⁴ UNDP (2020), *Rapid livelihood Assessment: Impact of the COVID-19 crisis for Maldives*

reported to the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services with 208 cases in February 2020, down to 67 in April and picking up with 122 cases in July. A total of 755 cases were reported between February and July to the MoGFSS, alone.

Covid-19 has also disproportionately affected women's income generation activities and livelihoods. Globally, women earn less, have insecure jobs and are often employed in the informal sector. As a result, they are often outside the social protection schemes, which makes them more vulnerable to economic shocks and poverty. Additionally, women make up the majority of single-parent households and these economic impacts are likely to increase the risks of these women and children from falling into permanent poverty. Vulnerabilities are further compounded due to the inaccessibility of schemes for income loss due to challenges in identifying and prioritizing those that are affected the most by the pandemic. Moreover, women in the informal economy face numerous challenges in accessing cash transfers or unemployment compensation. Furthermore, a recent evaluation conducted by UNICEF jointly with the National Social Protection Agency (NSPA) revealed that only 25 percent of single parents are reached through the single-parent cash benefit. Similarly, only 27% of the disable have accessed the disability allowance scheme with adults and women most unlikely to receive the benefits.

Adapting social protection benefits to the crisis, ensuring that social services including child protection and domestic violence responses are adequate, and ensuring that equal access to these services in all parts of the country is available is essential to keep the vulnerable populations from falling deeper into poverty. The current social protection system would benefit from becoming more shock responsive, and more universal, to avoid targeting inefficiencies. In the current environment, and as the crisis prolongs and evolves, a rapid social sector needs assessment focused on vulnerable groups is needed to better understand the depth and the scope of the issues people are facing, and in order to address them timely and effectively.

Further, to ensure basic services of women and girls are met, an immediate need is to improve gender-responsive communication on COVID-19 protections; ensure availability of information and services on family planning, counselling, and maternal health services; and establish immediate counselling and helplines for GBV victims; as well as enhanced child protection services. To resume education, what is needed is revised education plans that include the new priorities of improving capacities of teachers to deliver distance learning; designing tele-classing and e-learning materials; and, accelerate the roll-out of the new Inclusive Education Action Plan to minimize the disruptions in education. In addition, it is necessary to provide individualized learning programs for children with special needs, sensitizing caregivers, and strengthening the psychosocial support mechanism for the children and caregivers. It is also essential to revise the existing social protection schemes to make them more inclusive and universal in nature by introducing a universal child benefit, with possible top-ups to meet specific vulnerabilities.

The government has put in place a number of social protection measures in response to the crisis, including expanding social insurance, legal protections for paid leave, short term unemployment benefits, deferring loan payments, and support to businesses. However, given the lack of data on the vulnerable groups, coupled with the geographical fragmentation and restricted movements following the lockdown, critical groups in need of support are currently not being reached. It is therefore vital to systematize data at national and subnational levels, disaggregated by gender and target population, and digitalize relief, welfare, and stimulus support provisions; and, accelerate digital financial inclusion of those who are outside the benefits of the digital world.

UNICEF and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) recently launched Maldives Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) jointly with OPHI⁵ which highlighted that almost one third (28 percent) of the Maldives' population experienced multidimensional poverty prior to the pandemic - with the majority of these living in the Atolls and islands outside Male'. The COVID-19 crisis has further exacerbated and exposed underlying systemic inequalities, and new inequalities particular to vulnerable groups, and potentially undermining social cohesion. The Rapid Livelihood Assessment on COVID-19 impacts in Maldives, launched by the Ministry of Economic Development and UNDP, shows that

⁵ Maldives Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2020: <http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/mpi-2020/>

the most impacted workforce segments include women and young people under the age of 30. Furthermore, it revealed that 55% of women reported redundancy compared to 47% of men for all sectors of the economy. Given current patterns, it is likely that young women who have been made redundant will likely be pushed out of the labour force permanently, thus increasing the pre-existing inequalities, widening the gender gap and pushing more women and families into poverty. UN Women indicates that the female employed population aged 15 and above living below the international poverty line is 5.9% compared with 4.5% for males. ⁶ Household income and expenditure survey (HIES) 2019 cites 42% of households as female headed, further increasing their vulnerabilities during crisis situations.

The crisis has exposed and further deepened various labor market issues in the Maldives, including high unemployment (5.3%) and time related underemployment (14%), low participation of women in the labor force (45.6%)⁷, and the exploitation of an underemployed migrant labor force of the country. 41% of young women (18-35) are not in employment, education or training. Working women, who experienced increased unpaid domestic work during lockdown, are disproportionately affected under pressure of both care and outside work. Measures to halt the spread of COVID19 have multiplied the burden of domestic and care work for both men and women. However, UN Women data indicates that it increased considerably more for women (22%) than for men (13%). ⁸ Over 70 percent of health workers are women, who are also disproportionately under pressure. Women are largely in the informal sector (HIES 2019 -27%), with only 3 percent of resort workers being Maldivian women. The FAO (2019) country gender assessment of Agriculture and the rural sector states that 84% of women are home-based workers.⁹ The impact on women workers has also been higher than men, as many women are engaged in informal or daily working arrangements, with no job security.

Disruption of essential services on an already overstretched health system, and the deviation of resources from essential health services, is expected to increase the risk of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Interruption to sexual reproductive health (SRH) and family planning services is expected to increase the number of unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy-related complications, maternal and child morbidity and mortality, and associated mental health issues, as has been shown in the past crises, such as the 2004 tsunami .

Only 7.1% households are without internet access and 94% population has mobile phones and 25% of the population has a personal computer.¹⁰ With more and more social services being digitalized, including tele-medicine and MHPSS services through phone and internet, the digital divide and inequalities in access to internet and computers can be efficiently bridged by establishing social service hubs in the local councils where women, young people and other vulnerable people can access communal computers and hotlines and thereby overcome the existing digital barriers. This will be particularly important in remote islands where access to the internet and availability of personal computers is likely limited compared to urban centers. The implementation of this solution will also be linked to a planned assessment by the Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology on the barriers women face in ICT which is part of the Maldives Strategic Action Plan goals.

Social protection, as defined by the Inter-Agency Social Protection Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) is ‘a set of policies and programs aimed at preventing or protecting all people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout their lifecycle, with a particular emphasis towards vulnerable groups.’ It encompasses a wide range of

⁶ UN Women, *Country Fact sheet: Maldives*. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/maldives>. (Accessed: 31 August 2020)

⁷ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2019, National Bureau of Statistics <http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/hies-2019-employment/>

⁸ UN Women (2020); *Covid19 may be prompting men to help out at home, evidence from the Maldives suggests*. <https://data.unwomen.org/features/covid-19-may-be-prompting-men-help-out-home-evidence-maldives-suggests>. (Accessed on 31 August 2020)

⁹ FAO (2019). Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the rural sector in Maldives.

¹⁰ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2019, National Bureau of Statistics <http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/hies-2019-housing/> ; <http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/nbs/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Population-Indicators-Infographics.pdf>

interventions – both contributory and non-contributory – serving different functions and objectives. There is also widespread and convincing evidence that long-term, inclusive, social protection systems can address poverty, vulnerability and inequality, across a wide variety of dimensions (e.g. food security, human capital accumulation, increases in productivity, etc.).¹¹ ‘Shock responsive’ social protection aims to extend the types of risks covered to include additional challenges which often impact many households at once such as natural hazards, economic crises, and conflict that also play a critical role in determining life outcomes. When shocks are recurrent, protracted or severe, they destabilise household economies, making a return to normal life very challenging. This progressive deterioration forces many parents/caregivers to make choices that are in direct conflict with children’s rights with long term negative repercussions for children’s wellbeing.¹²

The COVID-19 crisis is unprecedented and requires unprecedented measures including a massive countercyclical fiscal response across almost all countries globally. By giving families cash so that national consumption is increased, a fiscal stimulus should enable countries to lower the depth of any recession and, importantly, strengthen the speed of their economic recovery with the potential for higher economic growth.

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

Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted)

b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches;

c) if and how it applies a [human rights-based approach](#) and how is it based on the principle of “recover better together”

d) if and how the theory of change reflects the [Gender Equality Marker](#) score selected in this solution

[15,000 characters]

*The COVID-19 crisis is unprecedented and requires unprecedented measures: a massive countercyclical fiscal and financial effort is urgently needed in almost all countries globally. As the universal non-contributory health insurance scheme *Husnuvaa Aasandha* (covering 325,387 Maldivian citizens in 2016) and the non-contributory social pensions: the *Old Age Basic Pension* (17,453 beneficiaries in 2019) and the *State Other Pension* (7,192 beneficiaries not receiving the Basic Pension). While the Maldives also has made some steps towards a more life-cycle universal social protection system, much remains to be done to reach all intended beneficiaries and to create a shock responsive social protection system that allows families to maintain positive coping mechanisms also during challenging times. While some social protection schemes such as the single parent, foster parent, and disability schemes already existed prior to the pandemic. However, as mentioned above, a recent evaluation supported by UNICEF on two of the schemes showed significant challenges in the way these schemes are rolled out, and that only a fraction of the target people are in fact reached. A similar finding emerged from an impact evaluation of the disability allowance, conducted by the London School of Medicine and Tropical Hygiene (not yet published).¹³*

Currently, the biggest challenge the Maldives Social Protection system faces is the lack of a national Social Protection Policy that provides the direction and vision, the mechanisms through which cash are disbursed, systems to allow for flexibility in case of a crisis, and a functioning and inclusive data and monitoring system due to the absence of a digitalized single registry that allows quick changes to meet the needs of vulnerable people in a crisis context. The lack of an understanding of who the vulnerable populations are was exposed during this pandemic where most data is quite outdated, which did not sufficiently enable the UN to illustrate that women and children are more

¹¹ Bastagli et al. (2016); European Commission (2019); UNICEF (2019) amongst others.

¹² UNICEF Social Protection Framework, 2019

¹³ <https://datacompass.lshtm.ac.uk/1698/>

at risk and disadvantaged - a fact that is not always acknowledged by the Government.

One of the biggest challenges facing the Maldives in general, is the lack of a coordinated and streamlined and digitalized national single registry of the general population that captures potential social protection needs in a lifecycle approach (from birth to old age). This system could enhance the current weaknesses in the Government's targeted social protection benefits and move towards a more universal approach. on vulnerabilities that caters to the need of changing population age structures. Databases dispersed across ministries, sectors and population groups exist, however, there is no platform or system to link all these databases in order to understand the converging and overlapping vulnerabilities that exist among different groups. Additionally, lack of legal safeguards on data privacy brings about challenges to both the beneficiaries and the service providers. All these, coupled with the decreasing trust in the social protection system has further alienated the most vulnerable, thus failing to reach the furthest left behind.

The Government in its continuity of essential social service and social protection plan has identified the need to 'identify any new emerging vulnerable population groups and re-evaluate existing social protection schemes and packages through a number of planned interventions. One of the main interventions identified focuses on a reformed, and streamlined digitised national social protection framework that aims to address the gaps in the current social protection schemes.

The United Nations, World Bank and IMF have highlighted, it is essential that governments inject cash into their economies through social protection transfers so that people continue to spend and keep markets functioning. By giving families cash so that national consumption is increased, a fiscal stimulus should enable countries to lower the depth of any recession and, importantly, strengthen the speed of their economic recovery. Indeed, if the fiscal stimulus were to continue beyond the crisis, economic growth may end up being higher than it would have been if the crisis had not happened.¹⁴ *The intersections between gender equality, the realization of women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights, and their right to live free of violence, without which economic empowerment is not possible.*

To provide its people with the ability to continue contributing to the economic recovery post-pandemic, this joint project will support the Government of Maldives to develop a shock responsive national Social Protection Policy that allows the implementing agency NSPA to take the required actions to assist vulnerable families in need during normal times as well as in crises. The negative impact of a lack of such a national policy was exposed during the recent months of the pandemic when UNICEF was ready to cost-share immediate cash assistance to pay a time-bound child benefit to those families with children under five where one or both parents had lost their employment due to the COVID-19. Due to political and fiscal challenges, this did not materialize however, to the detriment of those most at-risk families.

This joint proposal will aim to address this by supporting the Government of Maldives, in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, to develop a national Policy on Social Protection that allows for shock responsive, lifecycle, and universal benefits that address the needs of the most vulnerable population groups. This includes creating a conducive environment through changing social norms that favour women to participate in economic activities and promote the change in the social systems. The intersectionality of the women's multiple identities also shapes experiences of economic participation, experience of violence and access to sexual and reproductive health services.

A comprehensive picture of the real impact on families due to the COVID-19 pandemic has not yet been established, and therefore a national assessment of the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be conducted.

Theory of Change statement:

¹⁴ Addressing the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis in South Asia through universal lifecycle transfers, UNICEF, 2020

The Project aims to safeguard women from falling into poverty and protect them from becoming vulnerable to violent situations due to prolonged socioeconomic and emergency situations by ensuring their economic and social freedom through receiving shock responsive social protection benefits. If the Social Protection system is strengthened through improved coordination, participation, and digital single-entry portal to capture all people in the Maldives, and if vulnerable girls and women have increased capacity and freedom to make their own individual choices, then more vulnerable populations incl. children, women in the informal sector, people with disabilities and others living below the poverty line will receive timely and adequate social protection benefits and access higher quality services, and therefore become more resilient to shocks that might arise in a situation of crisis and allow mothers and fathers to continue providing for their family's health, nutrition, education and protection.

The following Results will be achieved through this joint project:

Output 1. Strengthened capacity of national stakeholders to take action in changing social norms to prevent GBV and increase access to reproductive health and economic opportunities and empowerment of women.

- Awareness activities to change norms towards respectful attitudes and willingness among family members to discuss sharing unpaid domestic and care work, and to make joint decisions regarding access to quality SRH information and services, rights to equality, freedom of movement, bodily integrity, equitable division of labour, and life free from violence, workers' rights, GBV and the existence of social support services, productivity, income and savings, in order to build resilience among the vulnerable groups.
- Engaging men and boys to support women's leadership, economic participation and decision making on sexual and reproductive health rights; and ending violence against women.
- Empower women and girls' to exercise their rights to reduce vulnerability to violence; increased digital literacy, capacity of women to make decisions on household expenditures, including SRH issues, to assert their voices and realize their right to a life free of GBV, and to exercise sexual and reproductive rights through leadership and life skills training.

Output 2. Increased access to digital technology and platform for the most vulnerable populations including the children, elderly, persons with disability, people with mental illness and women and poor and strengthen data collection at all levels

- **Expanding essential public services through digital solutions in particular GBV.** Access to digital technology for state and non-state actors, including capacity building for effective response via remote systems such as telemedicine platforms to relieve burden on health systems, ensure availability of online information, education and strengthen existing counselling and helplines for GBV victims and child protection services. Continue providing access to services on family planning and maternal health services while adhering to infection control and prevention measures. **Develop a digital platform for seeking quick help for GBV survivors including reporting, tracking, data generation and multi agency support for an expanded referral support system.**
- **Increase access to economic empowerment opportunities for women entrepreneurs.** Conduct targeted training programmes for businesses on digital solutions, e-commerce, and digital marketing. Facilitate access to loans or MSME business support. Provide opportunities for women to increase their digital literacy as well as financial/business and managerial skills to expand their access to digital technology and market access through online businesses or social media. Linking to vocational

training or alternative livelihoods in the areas of green technology or nature based sustainable livelihoods.

- **Establish a digitized mechanism and build capacity for updating and validate the vulnerable registry linking with the local councils and MOGFSS. Business Continuity and local digital solutions to support state and non-state stakeholders for innovative data collection** integrating mobile phone data, global positioning data with digital surveying to capture the local situation and monitor data for evidence based policy decision making, given the need for high quality timely data is more urgent than ever and quickly becoming a public good. These solutions would provide much needed data that would enhance e-services and effectively target income support schemes and extension services to support MSMEs and in particular for women entrepreneurs.

Output 3. Consolidate and build an integrated, efficient, inclusive and sustainable social protection system based on the principles of universal basic income (UBI) towards a reformed, expanded, streamlined and digitised national social protection policy in support of the Government’s recovery plan.

- **Develop a National Social Protection Policy and costed Action Plan** for the Maldives to enhance efficiencies and reach of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged population groups, particularly women, children with disabilities, multidimensionally poor families, and other vulnerable groups.
- **Building a secure and consolidated central repository of multi-agency data to provide timely service to those that need care and assistance.** A robust National Care System is required that integrates medical records and data of those that need care and assistance and enables timely service delivery and its monitoring thereof. Additionally, the National Care System in tandem to the digitized work processes will make it easier for the government to provide medical assistance to vulnerable populations (elderly, people with compromised immune systems, women and people with disabilities) to the COVID 19 pandemic. This data system has great potential for being upscaled to provide care for vulnerable groups beyond the pandemic and in case of other major or minor outbreaks. Eventually morphing into a comprehensive social protection mechanism that the country needs to build a strong resilient data infrastructure with the necessary privacy and security measures for an operation of this scale.
- **Promote inclusive dialogues between stakeholders using human rights based approach to guide recommendations** for an inclusive and sustainable social protection system taking into consideration the following objectives
 1. Ensure basic income security for children, access to nutrition, education and other necessary goods and services
 2. Ensuring decent income for the labour force who are unable to generate sufficient earnings because of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability
 3. Ensure basic income security, access to health and social cohesion for older persons
 4. Universal health coverage and reduced out of pocket health expenditure for all including accessibility of care for maternity, availability, affordability, and quality

II. 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, generating an enabling environment for

longer-term development. [15,000 characters]

This joint programme will be supporting the ongoing efforts of the Government of Maldives in enhancing its national care system as part of the COVID-19 recovery framework. Already prior to the pandemic, multiple development partners, including IFIs, have been supporting the GoM in these areas with particular attention to the social services and social protection policies. USAID had a pipeline project to support a Public Finance Review (PFR) including the national budget investments in the social services, while the World Bank had planned a scoping mission to the Maldives in late January 2020 to plan a 2-year social protection project. In recent months, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) also developed a joint project with the Maldives Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services (MOGFSS) to support the social sector. UN is currently undertaking a social sector analysis contributing to the Integrated National Financing Framework.

In this sense, this joint project will supplement and leap-frog the past and ongoing efforts by capitalizing on lessons learnt during the COVID-19 pandemic, seeing that the social service sector and social protection system was not shock responsive and well set-up to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable in a context of crisis.

The beneficiary information of the Social Protection programs implemented by NSPA are managed within a Social Protection Information System (SPIS), with APIs developed to share the information with required stakeholders. As part of that ongoing project with the World Bank, NSPA is working on enhancing SPIS connectivity with other government databases for cross-validation of applications and data sharing and extend connectivity to island councils to streamline data collection and updating.

Furthermore, various legislations on the protection of the most vulnerable groups (Child Rights Protection Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Gender Equality Act, Domestic Violence Prevention Act, etc.) were passed in recent years. However, due to lack of systematic efforts to address negative social norms and behaviours, as well as poor implementation of the laws in practice, as well as limited fiscal space have resulted in limited positive change in the lives of women, girls, and other vulnerable groups. This joint project will focus on re-initiating community and policy dialogues on creating sustainable changes in social norms that contribute to the protection of women, girls, people with disabilities and others.

UN Maldives is working closely with the National Social Protection Agency (NSPA) to provide a time-bound child benefit for children of parents who have lost their job, with the medium-term goal of providing a universal child benefit to all children under age 5. The support in terms of better targeting and monitoring of social protection programmes in the Maldives. Main achievements include carrying a social protection study, developing a social policy master course in the general courses offered by Maldives National University. An evaluation of single parent and foster care allowance have provided intensive direction to shape these schemes for the future. Supporting regular monitoring of beneficiaries, verifying and updating in the registry have been supported regularly which has saved funds for the government over the past many years.

This proposed project supports SDGs 1 and 5, and the Maldives Strategic Action Plan (SAP), especially the goal to drive digital service delivery and data driven decision making. In addition, the proposed digital solutions will open the door for closer collaboration between public and private organizations through use of innovative data and non-traditional data.

III. 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]

Under the national recovery plan “Resilient Maldives”, the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services (MoGFSS) leads the sub-sector on the continuity of essential services and social protection under which this joint project will fall. NSPA will take the lead to establish the user-friendly application and monitoring of beneficiaries of equity based social systems. The Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology has the mandate of developing a digital-ready workforce and building human capacity in the ICT industry by increasing the number of women participations in the ICT fields.

Participating UN Agencies are UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF who will collaborate with the relevant stakeholders.

The leadership and oversight function for this joint programme will be provided by the Resident Coordinator and in close collaboration with national stakeholders to ensure sustainability and national ownership. PUNOs will ensure close coordination with respective partners, and be responsible for the effective implementation of activities, and accountability for results. Regular monitoring and evaluation reports will be provided by all participating Agencies in collaboration with national stakeholders and reported to the JP secretariat as per the stipulated timelines.

Comparative Advantage of participating UN Agencies:

UNFPA

Globally UNFPA is the leading UN Agency “for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.”

In Maldives, since 2004, UNFPA has been working with its partners to address and prevent GBV and all harmful practices against women and girls by addressing gender roles and discriminatory social norms and practices as well as building the capacity of relevant stakeholders to prevent and respond to GBV, especially through an emphasis on sexual and reproductive health services. UNFPA supported the first Women’s Health and Life Experiences (WHLE) Survey in 2007, which helped establish the prevalence of GBV in the country and advocacy led to the formation of the Domestic Violence Act and National Guidelines and training modules for Health professionals.

At regional level, UNFPA spearheads the VAW data collection and has technical resources at regional level to build capacity especially in emergency situations and in developing programmes. In Maldives, UNFPA partners with national statistical institutions and relevant stakeholders to strengthen national data collection and management including research and evidence gathering on issues relating to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Hence, UNFPA is uniquely positioned to promote a holistic and integrated approach to prevention, protection and response to GBV linking with women’s economic empowerment as part of the broader social norm change and in both development and humanitarian settings.

UNICEF

Around the world, UNICEF is working to save children’s lives, defend their rights, and help them fulfill their potentials. UNICEF has been present in the Maldives since 1978, starting with a cholera outbreak response. At the time, only 15 percent of Maldivian children were enrolled in primary schools, and one in five children died before their first birthday. Throughout the years, UNICEF has altered its strategy to reflect the country’s progress, adapting its programmes to address children’s most pressing needs at any

given moment. As the Maldives has made significant development gains and moved to a Middle Income Country in recent decades, the strategies UNICEF applies have also shifted from direct implementation in the early 1980s, to strengthening the national and local systems that affect children's lives, working with governments, civil society organizations, and youth themselves to create impact. UNICEF works in all sectors impacting children, in particular child protection, social protection, health, nutrition, education and WASH.

As a global organisation UNICEF is in a position to bring in technical knowledge and expertise in the area of social protection and prevention, response to family violence particularly focusing on children and women, both in development and humanitarian context.

UNDP

UNDP works in 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results. UNDP has been a trusted development partner of the Maldives for more than 40 years, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, reduction of inequalities and exclusion in areas such governance, environment protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation. As part of UNDP's COVID-19 crisis response, designed to help decision-makers look beyond recovery, towards 2030, making choices and managing complexity and uncertainty in four main areas: governance, social protection, green economy, and digital disruption. It encompasses UNDPs' driving role of the UN's socio-economic response.

UNDP seeks to contribute to a Maldives that is effectively governed, with wide participation of citizens who enjoy equal opportunities to realize their aspirations, environmentally sustainable and resilient. Through UNDP's Integrated Governance Programme, UNDP reaffirms the relevance and importance of supporting increased legal awareness and strengthening decentralization frameworks and access to justice, especially for those on outlying atolls. UNDP emphasizes the added value of achieving synergies between promoting accountability of governance institutions and strengthening the capacity of civil society and media. As gender equality and youth empowerment continue to require effective support in Maldives, UNDP is paying attention to strengthen capacity needs in this regard for sustained progress.

IV. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19 and its impact

As identified in the UN COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Framework for Maldives, COVID-19 has highlighted the underlying vulnerabilities of the tourism-led economic model, which has brought Maldives increased economic growth over past three decades, against the backdrop of a growing migrant population that filled the human resources gap, alongside widening inequalities and vulnerabilities, both in terms of income and access to basic services. Climate vulnerability such as water insecurity has become an immediate health risk in the atolls, which depended on emergency water supplies. The Response and Recovery Framework consideration of the following vulnerabilities of Maldives as a SIDS:

- Narrow economic base with high dependency on tourism (74 per cent of GDP)
- Substantial reliance on food, medicine and health equipment, and oil imports and limited local food production

- Limited fiscal space, reserves, and risk in debt sustainability
- Climate vulnerabilities, stress on natural resources; such as land, water and biodiversity
- Small national workforce, limited skill sets, and heavy reliance on migrant workforce
- Geographical dispersion and high cost of service delivery
- Space constraint, high population density, limited urban accommodations.

Tourism sector was hit hard with the closure of borders. The 45,000 or so tourism employees were on furlough, and or terminated with no or reduced pay. Several entrepreneurs are at the risk of bankruptcy, while informal sector unemployment is an increased risk, especially for women. In addition, the employed population experienced a substantial income loss, with young people, people with probational contracts, casual migrant workers, third party contractors and freelancers faced most vulnerabilities where women among these groups have impacted more and widened the pre-existing inequalities and impact on the vulnerable populations.

The crisis has exposed and further deepened various labor market issues in the Maldives, including high unemployment, low participation of women in the labor force, and the exploitation of an underemployed migrant labor force of the country. The gender gap continues to widen. Based on the COVID 19 Rapid Livelihood Assessment, 55 percent of women reported redundancy compared to 47 percent of men for all sectors of the economy. Unfortunately given these circumstances, young women who have been made redundant will most likely be pushed and remain out of the labour force permanently, which underscores the immense capacity loss to the country and income loss to families. Working women, who experienced increased unpaid domestic work during lockdown, are disproportionately affected under pressure of both care and outside work. In addition, more than 70 percent of health workers are women, who are also disproportionately under pressure and further placed at risk if they have no access to protective equipment (PPE). Women are largely in the informal sector, with only 3 percent of resort workers being Maldivian women. The impact on women workers has also been higher than men, as many women are engaged in informal or daily working arrangements, with no job security. In addition, gender-based violence increased as the lock down prolonged and two unplanned pregnancy a day was estimated making it as an additional burden that placed women in a disadvantage position. The MOGFSS, whose capacity was already stretched continued to face challenges to provide services to the 1220 bedridden people.

Impacts on MSME operations revealed disruption to businesses, supply disruptions, impacts on cost of operations, loss of sales and revenue, impact on cashflow, and employment adjustments made by MSMEs. Among the challenges to doing business in the new normal included: barriers to access finance, limited access to business support services, unmet skills requirements in areas of business management, slow technology uptake, limited scale of transition to green/environmentally friendly technology, and weak enforcement of laws that disadvantage MSMEs.

While the Maldives social protection system has longstanding cash benefits for targeted vulnerable groups in society, it is not shock responsive in an emergency situation, and thus has not been able to provide additional relief to the most vulnerable families affected by the pandemic.

Social workers within the Ministry of Gender, Family, and Social Services (MoGFSS) have continued to work during the pandemic, and UN agencies have supported the strengthening of various helplines, including one for reporting of child abuse and one for reporting of domestic violence. Unfortunately, due to weak monitoring systems, data on the number of cases attended to through these hotlines is not readily available. Due to the lockdown, none of the social workers have been able to conduct home visits where they usually would be required to do so.

Continuing social protection, social services, and equal access to these services in all parts of the country, is essential to keep the vulnerable populations from falling deeper into poverty. The current social protection system would benefit from becoming more shock responsive, and more universal, to avoid targeting inefficiencies.

Women, children, adolescents and vulnerable populations will carry a heavier burden and the social consequences of the pandemic. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, children and adolescents are confined to often-crowded dwellings in either densely populated urban quarters or in remotely located islands, with limited access to recreational or social interactions with their peers which is likely to have a negative impact on their mental health. Further, those who were vulnerable and were already victims of domestic violence and abuse before the current crisis will suffer disproportionately due to increased tensions emerging from movement restrictions and loss of family income. There are limited and insufficient emergency services to enable women to leave domestic abuse.

There will be shortfalls in the income of the poorest of the population which include those who are casual labourers, or those working in the informal sector. With a global recession and a significant decrease in economic growth in Maldives in the near future, there will be higher unemployment which will disproportionately impact this group the most. Therefore, interim assistance during the economic downturn which will not only help consumption expenditures but also will serve as cushion for supporting economic growth. Ideally, these measures would combine with a social assistance programme for supporting the income and consumption of the poorest families.

Basic Services

Access to Basic services have been curtailed either through reduction in services (staff re-assigned or services suspended, financial or other resources being redeployed to public health response, or disruption of supply chains) or through reduction in access (through financial constraints, fear, or other barriers) which will hit most acutely the groups whose access is already constrained.

Many people, including those with disabilities, rely on home and community services. Continuity of these services is critical. Further, many may lack the resources to stockpile food and medicine or pay for home delivery.

Sexual and reproductive health

The disruption of services, the anticipated global shortages of contraception supplies, and the challenges visiting health facilities may bring rise to unplanned pregnancies and abortions. In Maldives, the main source of condoms are pharmacies (61%), with only 18% obtaining these from the public sector. Oral contraceptives are mainly obtained from public health facilities (69%), with 28% purchasing from pharmacies. The shorter opening hours of pharmacies, and the limitations for visiting health facilities may impact on access to contraceptives. An extended delay on imports may also impact on the availability of menstrual health items, particularly to outlying Atolls.

Shortages of contraception and the expected reduced access to family planning and maternal health care services are expected to increase rates of unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), pregnancy complications, miscarriage, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and maternal and infant mortality.

Social Protection

While the Government is considering various social protection measures including expanding social insurance, introducing legal protections for paid leave, extending unemployment benefits, deferring loan payments, and support to businesses, it is likely that those most in need of support are currently not being reached. It is therefore critical to identify and target those most vulnerable.

Given the unfolding impact of COVID-19 on the livelihood of many households, and the closure of schools that resulted in depriving many vulnerable children from one regular free breakfast, access to nutritional food for many vulnerable children and pregnant/lactating women will be curtailed. This could result in the reduction of the nutrition and health status of these children and women.

Mental health and psychosocial support

Fear, worry and acute stressors can lead to long-term consequences, such as a deterioration of social networks, local dynamics and economic stress which can lead to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage, child labour, and family separation. Coupled with diminished availability to services from social workers and case workers, this will leave women and the most vulnerable exposed to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. According to a Maldivian Red Crescent update on June 2020 3,198 people were reach through Psychosocial Support (PSS) support.

Gender-based Violence

There are growing reports of increases in gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, while services for prevention and response are under pressure. Prolonged coexistence in the private space, combined with the uncertainty and anxiety caused by the outbreak of COVID-19, may increase the number of cases of violence against women and of domestic violence.

With restrictions to freedom of movement, combined with the fear, tension and stress related to COVID-19, and the negative impacts on household incomes, the risk of violence against women will grow. Violence can also affect the re-entry of women into the labour market and constrain their economic autonomy. Women are also more vulnerable to economic fragility during confinement and movement restrictions, for reasons that include their high representation in the informal sector. This vulnerability in turn affects family income and food availability, and leads to malnutrition, especially for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women.

The government has put in place a number of social protection measures, including expanding social insurance, legal protections for paid leave, short term unemployment benefits, deferring loan payments, and support to businesses. However, given the lack of data on the vulnerable groups, coupled with the geographical fragmentation and restricted movements following the lockdown, critical groups in need of support are currently not being reached. It is, therefore, critical to systematize data at national and subnational levels, disaggregated by gender and target population; and digitalize relief, welfare, and stimulus support provisions; and, accelerate digital financial inclusion of those who are outside the benefits of digital world.

RESPONSE TO REVIEWRS COMMENTS:

Based on the Rapid Livelihood Assessment to study the impacts of COVID-19 in Maldives, conducted by UNDP and Ministry of Economic Development, one of the most vulnerable groups affected by the immediate effects on employment are migrant casual workers who work in the tourism and construction industry. Migrant workers are not entitled to existing social protection schemes, while locals who were economically affected by the crisis could lodge complaints for income support from the Government relief plan.

Maldivian nationals are covered by the Aasandha universal health insurance scheme, however migrants working in the Maldives are required to be covered by private health insurance. The mandatory basic insurance package, which the vast majority of migrants with insurance have, only covers inpatient care. Costs for outpatient consultations and treatment must be borne by the migrants themselves. General knowledge regarding insurance is very low, with many migrants unsure of what their

respective insurance packages cover and if they have the mandatory insurance coverage.

In order to address migrant worker's rights at the workplace and provide redress to workers who experienced unemployment due to the crisis, this joint programme will extend, strengthen and increase the resilience and sustainability of the social protection systems in the Maldives, guided by the principles of universality, non-discrimination, solidarity, social dialogue, transparency, good governance and international labour standards. Undocumented migrant workers, are even more affected than the documented workers, and there is need for identifying and assessing their situation working with the parties and sectors where they work for providing immediate relief. In the process of identification and assessments, we will harness the resources and experience of ILO and other agencies. As recommended by Rapid Livelihood Assessment, however, effort should be made to eliminate the engagement of 'irregular' or 'undocumented' migrant workers.

The Joint programme will complement with existing programmes, such as those where UNDP has been working with Transparency Maldives (TM) and Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC) in providing legal aid and psychosocial support respectively. Since cases of migrant exploitation, particularly for those who are working in the tourism and construction industry, has become profound in terms of not receiving regular pay, facing unemployment and redundancy, it is crucial to provide more systematic support to workers.

V. Target population

The scale and magnitude of the crisis has a higher impact on the vulnerable populations, and those marginally above the poverty line. The Project aims to safeguard women from falling into poverty and protect them from becoming vulnerable to violent situations due to prolonged socioeconomic and emergency situations by ensuring their economic and social freedom through receiving shock responsive social protection benefits. To achieve this, the target population is classified as direct and indirect beneficiaries as listed below:

DIRECT Target population:

Women: A large number of women lost or reduced income. The project will target the increasing number of women subjected to gender-based violence in the Maldives. These women are being pushed into a precarious position of increased fear, tension, and stress-related confinement with the perpetrators, unplanned pregnancy as well as stress due to loss of household incomes as well as the increased domestic and care burden.

Children and adolescents: significantly impacted will be those confined in crowded dwellings in urban quarters and located in remote islands. Children especially those who were already experiencing or vulnerable to violence, exploitation and neglect are likely to be increased during the lock down. Schools closure will also mean that children seek support from the school will not have that support and with limited education services and an increased demand from parents to support children's education and learning had increased their vulnerability to further neglect. Children from poor families and single parent households will be a target. Social workers within the MoGFSS have continued to work during the pandemic. However, none of the social workers have been able to conduct home visits where they usually would be required to do so, due to the lockdown and movement restriction. UN agencies supported strengthening of the hotlines and the Child Helpline. However, data on the number of cases attended to through these hotlines is not readily available due to weak monitoring systems. This breakdown in the system meant that a number of families may be held in a situation where they are being subjected to violence without much help.

INDIRECT Beneficiaries:

Representing half of the population, as well as burdening the greatest impact of care of the elderly, children, and those with special needs, the Project will indirectly address the needs in particular of the identified vulnerable groups in the country, namely:

Elderly: The crisis has worsened both delivery of health and social services, and access to these services, especially for the elderly who are among most vulnerable to health risk of the pandemic, and are unable to travel to the Malé due to lockdown.

Persons with disabilities: The project will target the PWD and ensure social protection mechanisms are accessible. Recent evaluation indicates only 25% of the PWD receives allowances.

Migrants: There are an estimated 250,000 migrants in the Maldives, the majority of whom are employed in construction, hospitality, and agriculture and fisheries sectors. Of these, an estimated 60,000 migrants are irregular, having been trafficked or lost their immigration status, and lacking formal employment.

Youth: Maldives has high levels of youth unemployment. Youth who are not engaged with education nor employment are 23.5 percent. The situation is exacerbated by loss of income, confinement, and disruptions to their education.

People in need of mental health and psychological support: The COVID-19 pandemic crisis increases fear of being infected by the virus, distress following loss of income due to economic inactivity, and challenges of confinement due to government lockdowns; this reflects disproportionately higher on vulnerable populations, leaving them exposed to violence abuse, exploitation, and neglect.

People with substance abuse disorder: The estimated prevalence of drug use in Malé is 6.64 percent, and in the atolls 2.02 percent; with cannabinoids, opioids, and alcohol being the most common forms being abused.

People in detention or deprived of their liberty: Crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic heightens the vulnerability of prisoners and people deprived of liberty, and require urgent and appropriate public health measures, and a public health response, that recognizes prison health as part of public health.

SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult 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]

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

Main Goals			Indicator 1	Indicator	Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target
Goal	Target	Description			
Goal 1	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	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury		40

			victims and the poor and the vulnerable		
Goal 5	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	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	30
Goal 5	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	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location		20
Secondary Goals			Indicator 1	Indicator	Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target
Goal	Target	Description			
Goal 10	Target 10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers		10

VI. Result Based Management

Outcomes	Output	Description
Outcome 1		Name of the outcome:
	Output1	name of the output
National protection system is shock responsive and government's ability to identify the vulnerable groups increased	Output 1. Strengthened capacity of national stakeholders to take action in changing social norms to prevent GBV and increase access to reproductive health and economic opportunities and empowerment of women.	Social norm change
	Output 2. Increased access to digital technology and platform for the most vulnerable populations including the children, elderly, persons with disability, people with mental illness and women and poor and strengthen data collection at all levels	Technology for access
	Output 3. Consolidate and build an integrated, efficient, inclusive and sustainable social protection system based on the principles of universal basic income (UBI) towards a reformed, expanded, streamlined and digitized national social protection policy in support of the Government's recovery plan.	Universal social protection policies

Manage Indicators					
Indicator Title	Description	Baseline Value	Max Value	Outcomes	Outputs
Outcome indicator					
Social Protection system	% of beneficiaries accessing NSP services/schemes disaggregated by type and sex	20%	75% disaggregated by type and by sex	outcome 1	
Output indicators					
Positive messaging	Number of people reached with messages on social protection services	0	100,000		output 1

Building capacity for social norm change	Number of sessions lead by men and boys publicly on gender equality and prevention of violence against children and women	lead by boys = 0 lead by men= 0	lead by boys = 12 lead by men = 12		Output 1
Increase access	Percentage of people reported GBV digital platform	0	75%		output 2
	Single entry digital platform established	No	Yes		output 2
	Percentage of people downloaded mobile app	0	75%		output 2
	Proportion of women using digital platforms to access social protection services	0	45%		output 2
Building capacity for social norm change	Number of people trained to use communication for development as a tool for social norm change	0	25		Output 2
Social protection policy	Revised National Social Protection Policy published	Social Protection legislation exist, No policy in place	published		Output 3
Advocacy dialogues	Number policymakers engaged on human rights based social protection	0	6		Output 3

VII. Risk Management

Risk Management						
Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Limited technical resources and capacity in government and CSO/CBO for implementation	Operational	High Medium	Likely	Minor	Ongoing capacity building of staff in the government and CSO/CBOs including WDCs	PUNO

Political instability in the current government administration (political coalition) could change existing composition of policy level decision makers	Political	Low	Moderate	Extensive	<p>Conduct advocacy sessions to policy level decision makers to educate and inform on the need for prioritization of social protection policies</p> <p>Develop evidence-based policy briefs informing on the long term positive impacts and expected outcome of the activities</p> <p>Engage with High Ranked Civil Servants to ensure continuity of the project</p>	RC & PUNO
Negative economic and financial implications due to COVID-19 that might lower the fiscal space and reduce the capacity of the Ministry of Finance to mobilize public and private resources for SDGs	Strategic	High Medium	Moderate	Intermediate	Advocacy on cost effective and containment measures to reserve limited public resources and the importance of resilient social protection system. In addition to the SDG Fund Joint Programme which develop the roadmap for the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).	PUNO

VIII. Budget

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description	Agency 1	Agency 2	Agency 3	Total
			UNFPA	UNDP	UNICEF	USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2021	Staff and personnel	0	7,467	0	7,467
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2021	office supplies, communication, internet	0	11,215	0	11,215

3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2021	computer & accessories, printer	0	9,813	2,009	11,822
4. Contractual services	2021	International & national consultants	64,300	32,211	50,280	146,791
5. Travel	2021	Pending travel restrictions, local travel	7,009	7,009	5,000	19,018
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2021	Institutional contracts and grants	35,444	38,828	51,870	126,142
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2021	Programme activities include operational & administrative support	12,406	12,616	10,000	35,022
Sub Total Programme Costs			119,159	119,159	119,159	357,477
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			8,341	8,341	8,341	25,023
Total			127,500	127,500	127,500	382,500

Cover Page

Contacts	<p>Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office Name: Ms. Catherine Haswell Email: catherine.haswell@un.org Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: catherine.haswell@usa.net Telephone: +960 778 7115 Skype: catherine.haswell</p>
Brief Overview	<p><i>[Summary to provide information of the concept note. Please keep it to no more than 400 characters]</i></p> <p>The Project aims to safeguard women from falling into poverty and protect them from becoming vulnerable to violent situations due to prolonged socioeconomic and emergency situations by ensuring their economic and social freedom through receiving shock responsive social protection benefits.</p> <p>This proposed project supports SDGs 1 and 5, and the Maldives Strategic Action Plan (SAP), especially the goal to drive digital service delivery and data driven decision making.</p>

	<p>This will be achieved through the following results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened capacity of national stakeholders to take action in changing social norms to prevent GBV and increase access to reproductive health and economic opportunities and empowerment of women. 2. Increased access to digital technology and platform for the most vulnerable populations including the children, elderly, persons with disability, people with mental illness and women and poor and strengthen data collection at all levels 3. Consolidate and build an integrated, efficient, inclusive and sustainable social protection system based on the principles of universal basic income (UBI) towards a reformed, expanded, streamlined and digitised national social protection policy in support of the Government's recovery plan.
Universal Markers	<p>Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: GEM0: The Key Activity is not expected to contribute to GEWE GEM1: The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way GEM2: GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent GEM3: GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity</p>
Fund Specific Markers	<p>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response: Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</p>
	<p>Concept Note Type: (Select one) Funding Pipeline</p>
	<p>Fund Windows See the Fund's factsheet for guidance. WINDOW 1: Enable Governments and Communities to suppress the transmission of the virus WINDOW 2: Mitigate the Socioeconomic Impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods WINDOW 3: Recover Better</p>
	<p>Socio Economic Pillars Pillar 1: Health First Pillar 2: Protecting People Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery Pillar 4: Macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration Pillar 5: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience</p>
Geographical Scope	<p>Region: Asia Pacific Country: Maldives</p>
Recipient UN Organizations	<p>UNFPA, UNDP UNICEF</p>

Implementing Partners	MCST, NSPA, MoGFSS, CSOs														
Programme Cost	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Budget Requested</td> <td>\$382,500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>In-kind Contributions</td> <td>\$ 70,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>\$ 452,500</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Budget	Amount	Comments	Budget Requested	\$382,500		In-kind Contributions	\$ 70,000		Total	\$ 452,500	
Budget	Amount	Comments													
Budget Requested	\$382,500														
In-kind Contributions	\$ 70,000														
Total	\$ 452,500														
Comments															
Programme Duration	Start Date: 1 November 2020														
	Duration (In months): 12 months														
	End Date: 1 November 2021														

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 negotiation ³
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