Item x of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

Country Programme Document for the United Nations Joint Office, (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF), Cabo Verde, 2018-2022

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## I. Programme Rationale

1. Cabo Verde is a politically stable democracy and Small Island Developing State (SIDS), with a per capita GDP of US$ 2,970 [[1]](#footnote-2) and a population projected at 537,661 for 2017[[2]](#footnote-3), of which 49.8 percent are female and 28.6 percent under 14 years. Investments in health and education led to declining fertility rates and a demographic transition in which 15 to 34 year olds represent 38.7 percent of the population, creating potential for significant demographic dividends. Economic growth averaged 6 percent until 2008 contributing to the country’s graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2007[[3]](#footnote-4). By 2015, most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had been achieved and Government is commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as exemplified by the full alignment of the National Sustainable Development Plan, 2017-2021 (PEDS) with the SDGs.

1. Despite its impressive development performance, Cabo Verde faces important obstacles to achieving the SDGs: 35.6 percent of Cabo Verdeans remain poor and 10.6 percent extremely poor[[4]](#footnote-5) with inequality one of the country’s greatest challenges. Cabo Verde’s Human Development Index of 0.646[[5]](#footnote-6), ranks it 6th in Sub-Saharan Africa, but when adjusted for inequality falls by 20 percent[[6]](#footnote-7). The Gini coefficient, estimated at 0.46 for 2015, has remained essentially unchanged for eight years. Reductions in development assistance and concessional lending since LDC graduation, and the 2008 global financial crisis, impacted GDP growth which averaged 1.3 percent between 2010 and 2015. While signs of recovery are evident, with 3.2 percent growth achieved in 2016, high debt-to-GDP ratios[[7]](#footnote-8) make fiscal space extremely limited, emphasising the need for innovative resource mobilization and management, and strengthening of Public Finance Management and accountability systems.
2. Uneven economic development, particularly in tourism, results in regional variations in poverty rates, human development, and access to employment. Some municipalities have poverty rates in excess of 60 percent, while in others it is as low as 8 percent[[8]](#footnote-9). Although urban areas have a higher number of poor residents, poverty is more widespread and deeper in rural areas and higher among women than men (53 percent women), in single parent households (44percent), and in households with six or more people (61 percent)[[9]](#footnote-10).
3. Cabo Verde’s persistent poverty and inequalities are linked to locational, structural and geophysical factors that heighten economic, social and environmental vulnerability. Its nine populated islands have few natural resources and little arable land (10 percent) creating considerable development challenges. Its small, fragmented market lacks diversity creating a limited fiscal base. Dependent on tourism and remittances and with development assistance and concessional finance declining since 2008, economic growth is highly sensitive to natural hazards and economic shocks, making achieving inclusive and sustainable development a challenge. The result is high unemployment and sub-employment rates, particularly for youth and women, evident in their sub-optimal participation in the economy in both rural and urban areas. Nearly 50 percent of all jobs are in the informal sector, providing poorly paid and insecure employment for a disproportionately high number of women. Gender disparities put women at a disadvantage regarding labour force participation and employment conditions.
4. The economy’s ability to generate sufficient employment opportunities across the territory is constrained by inadequate linkages between investment, local value-chains and territorial development, poorly integrated education and training policies, and limited capacity in services for employment, as well as a poorly developed environment for promoting local entrepreneurship and business innovation. Unemployment averages 15 percent, but for young people in urban areas, can reach 60.6 percent and higher for women (17.4 percent) than for men (12.9 percent). The quality of education and training, and the extent to which it prepares young people for the employment market, are matters of concern. Regional disparities in education persist in both quality and access[[10]](#footnote-11), with children with special needs being at high risk of exclusion. Inadequate investment in early childhood development and universal access to quality pre-school exacerbate inequalities resulting from deprivation, particularly impacting the educational outcomes of children from poor families. Low secondary level graduation (45 percent) reflects inadequacies at primary level that require structural improvements in the quality and reach of education to fulfil rights and realise the country´s development potential. Simultaneously, unpaid work in the care economy[[11]](#footnote-12) constrains women’s ability to participate in remunerated activities, highlighting the need for progressive care and social protection policies, particularly in early childhood care and education.
5. Elevated unemployment and high school drop-out rates make youth particularly vulnerable. A surge in crime and violence disproportionately impacts on young people, women and girls, threatening social cohesion and investment, thus perpetuating the cycle of poverty and inequality. Rising crime rates[[12]](#footnote-13) and drug use are associated with insufficient employment and educational opportunities for youth, as well as a deficit in opportunities for civic participation by adolescents and youth, inadequate social and child protection systems, and limitations of the justice system, particularly regarding justice for children.
6. Institutional weaknesses in the justice system make access to and protection of citizens’ legal rights challenging, particularly with respect to vulnerable individuals, notably women and youth, and children in contact with the law. The protection of children from neglect, abuse, and sexual exploitation (SEA) is a concern, particularly in the tourist sector and in context of population movements. The Cabo Verdean Institute for Children recorded a 59 percent rise in reported cases of SEA between 2012 and 2016, with limited investigation by the Judicial Police. Victims are almost exclusively girls; nearly one third of cases occurring within the family. A strong focus on restorative justice for children and enhanced linkages between the justice system, communities and child protection services, are required both to protect children and prevent vicious circles of youth criminality. The Universal Periodic Review recommended that appropriate instruments for juvenile justice be established, highlighting the slow administration of justice, and the need to improve the response to violence against women. Gender-based violence affects one in five women; reported cases have risen since 2011. Capacity constraints in reach, targeting and monitoring of social protection and care services, particularly for vulnerable populations, mean that specific population groups may be left behind in the country’s development.
7. Engagement and participation of citizens in democratic processes is low, particularly amongst women and young people. Turnout in recent elections averaged 63.8 percent for parliament and 44.6 percent for presidential. Youth make up an estimated 57 percent of non-registered voters, and the majority of abstentions amongst registered voters are women. Women currently represent 23.6 percent of elected parliamentarians, (up slightly from 20 percent in 2011), and 26 percent of local councillors.
8. Despite impressive reductions in under-five child mortality (17.5/1,000), social and regional inequalities persist in access to quality health services, including antenatal and peri-natal care. Although maternal mortality declined to 9.4/100,000 in 2014, notable annual variations persist (37.9/1.000 in 2013, 47/1,000 in 2015) indicating the need for continuous action to maintain gains. Anaemia is prevalent in 52 percent of under-fives, and perinatal mortality accounts for 60 percent of infant mortality. Nutrition that promotes early child development, introduction of new vaccines, access to pre-natal consultations, and emphasis on interventions in the first 1,000 days of life need to be enhanced if children are to realise their rights to survive and develop. The large proportion of young people emphasises the need to focus on adolescent and youth health, particularly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) where unmet needs for family planning stand at 23.3 percent for rural adolescents, and on empowering young people, particularly young women, to exercise their rights. Persistent adolescent pregnancy is linked to early sexual initiation without protection, the absence of comprehensive sex education, variable quality and accessibility of health services for youth, as well as gender inequality, poverty and social marginalization. Moreover, there is a need to increase the low demand for SRH services by the male adult population.
9. The impact of natural disasters (volcanic eruptions, flash floods, and droughts), climate change and environmental degradation on the country´s small, tourism-dependent economy and the livelihoods and assets of poor people, is potentially very high. National capacity limitations for developing a comprehensive approach to resilience and risk reduction, including strengthening the resilience of communities, particularly women and children, are putting development gains at risk and perpetuating poverty and inequality. Similarly, policy frameworks and institutional capacities need strengthening to effectively mitigate and manage the trade-offs required to accelerate foreign direct investment and economic growth in key sectors, such as tourism and fisheries, whilst promoting environmental sustainability and green and blue growth. The availability, affordability and sustainability of water and energy supplies, are important development constraint particularly in the context of climate-related risks, and for domestic and foreign investment, especially in the tourism sector.
10. The need to reform the public administration enabling it to act as an engine for inclusive, long-lasting and sustainable growth, underpins many of Cabo Verde’s development challenges. Improvements in data and information systems, the linkages between policy-making, planning, and implementation, and the monitoring of results, are required to strengthen evidence-based and risk-informed decision-making, and to effectively monitor poverty, inequality and progress towards the SDGs. Moreover, Cabo Verde’s geographic fragmentation presents complex challenges for universal access to basic services, managing natural resources and protecting the environment and biodiversity. Operationalization of the country´s commitment to decentralization and territorial development, which could reduce regional disparities in growth, employment and service delivery and accelerate progress towards the SDGs, requires technical support for policy development, implementation and local government capacity-building.
11. In a graduated, middle-income country, with relatively few resident development actors, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF represent highly relevant and strategic development partners, particularly in response to the Agenda 2030, with comparative advantages in providing high-level, cross-sectoral, integrated, and impartial policy advice, underpinned by human rights and international standards, and the capacity to mobilize and coordinate strategic partnerships.
12. The evaluation of the previous country programme found that it played an important role in strengthening national capacities for achieving national development results and the MDGs[[13]](#footnote-14). It contributed to increased capacities in public finance and accountability, exemplified by improvements in public expenditure and financial accountability ratings from C+ to B. It contributed to enhanced investment in family planning through its 100 percent inclusion in the national budget and a reduction in the maternal mortality rate to 9.4 in 2014. It contributed to better access to health and education, illustrated by increases in institutional deliveries from 78 to 97 percent, access to mother-to-child HIV prevention to 98 percent, and the proportion of children four to six years old attending pre-school from 57 to 85 percent. Continuing investment is required in adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, the political participation of youth and women, and strengthening of the justice system, particularly justice for children. Responding to Agenda 2030 imperatives, the Country Programme is designed as an integrated, cross-sectoral response by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF to these challenges, and to the country’s complex development reality, tackling transformative areas that can have a multiplier effect for SDG achievement.

## II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

1. Inspired by the rationale and integrated development vision the Agenda 2030, the Country Programme Document (2018-22), was elaborated with national counterparts and development partners, and responds to the priorities of the PEDS. The Programme aligns with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2018-22, and with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF strategic plans. Focusing explicitly on responding to the SDGs [[14]](#footnote-15), it is anchored in the principles of leaving no-one behind, gender equality, human rights, sustainability and resilience. It seeks to support Cabo Verde to create an enabling policy environment and necessary preconditions to achieve national priority goals, protect development gains, and reduce risks that could undermine its development trajectory, in line with the Agenda 2030’s fully mainstreamed risk-reduction approach.
2. Programme priorities are derived from the Government´s vision for accelerating inclusive economic growth, social development and sovereignty which can best be facilitated by harnessing the demographic dividend. Converting the demographic transition into sustainable and inclusive economic growth will require efforts to realize children’s rights and full potential, empower women and youth to participate more successfully in the labour market, and implement climate-smart, risk-informed strategies which improve management of environmental, natural resources and risk. This will be underpinned by governance reforms that consolidate a modern and inclusive state; an efficient, effective and locally responsive public administration, an enabling policy and regulatory environment, capable mobilising strategic partnerships.
3. Programme components respond directly to selected strategic priorities of the PEDS, highlighted in the social, economic and sovereignty pillars, and to UNDAF outcomes. They adopt a national approach with a focus on specific local interventions in selected municipalities, and a life-cycle approach with adolescents, youth and women as the primary target groups, together with children and their caregivers. Working in partnership with the UN system, (particularly ILO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWOMEN and WHO), the programme will support cross-sectoral approaches to SDG achievement, strengthening planning, data, monitoring and evaluation systems to monitor SDG progress. A gender lens will be applied throughout all programming areas and an estimated 15 percent of the budget will be used to advance gender equality. Programme interventions will focus on policy advisory services, advocacy and institutional capacity building. Moreover, the Programme will mainstream resilience, emergency preparedness and response across all components, while supporting the Government’s decentralization agenda. In each component, existing partnerships with key government sectors, United Nations agencies, and development partners will be strengthened. Emphasis will be placed on reinforcing partnerships with the private sector, multilateral and bilateral organizations, (including global and South-South partnerships), and civil society organizations, promoting innovative and integrated financing frameworks that align financing with planning in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

**Priority I: Sustainable development of human capital (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10)**

1. The programme will adopt an equity approach and a “leave no-one behind” principle through improving access to, and promoting use of quality, gender-sensitive, integrated and complementary education, health and social and child-protection services throughout the life-cycle, addressing multi-dimensional poverty and inequality. The programme will leverage partnerships with UNESCO, UNWOMEN, WHO, the World Bank, International NGOs and foundations, and support access to the Global Partnership for Education. Conceptual and methodological tools will be developed for revising key sector policies and stimulating transformative and measurable change in 3 interlinked areas:
	1. Strengthening the technical capacity of the Ministry of Health and NGOs to enhance equitable access to, and use of, gender sensitive child, adolescent and maternal health services, and improve participation in SRH services, focusing on integrated services for adolescents, including HIV and STD prevention;
	2. Enhancing the Ministry of Education’s capacity to promote universal pre-school education, successful transition to secondary school, and the delivery of quality education and training services to improve employment opportunities for young people;
	3. Increasing investment in child protection, by strengthening national capacities to improve stakeholder coordination, aligning national policies and systems for children's rights with international standards, enhancing prevention and a holistic response to sexual abuse and exploitation of children, and improving parental practices for early childhood development.

**Priority II: Sustainable management of natural resources (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15).**

1. Cabo Verde’s development trajectory, and the reduction of poverty and inequality, are inexorably linked to its capacity to sustainably mitigate and manage risks and natural resources. The Country Programme, while supporting Cabo Verde to strengthen partnerships and access global financing mechanisms, such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund, will, in collaboration with FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, and UNHABITAT, focus on three interlinked social, economic and governance priorities:
2. Implementing the national disaster-risk reduction strategy through strengthening institutional capacities for risk-informed planning and financing of development, and for emergency preparedness, resilience-building, response and recovery, child and gender-sensitive climate and disaster risk information is mainstreamed across sector programmes;
3. Enhancing institutional mechanisms and community capacities to implement best practices in climate change adaptation and mitigation, particularly in the context of conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources, such as water and biodiversity, reducing the impact of climate risks on poverty and inequality, including through the use of renewable energy, and energy efficiency to enhance equal access to scarce energy and water resources;
4. Strengthening the integration of biodiversity conservation through terrestrial and marine biodiversity protection and valorization, and promoting green and blue economic growth by integrating sustainability into key economic sectors.

**Priority III: Economic transformation and sustainable and inclusive growth (SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10)**

1. Working with bi-lateral and multilateral partners, the ILO, UNCTAD, UNIDO,UNWOMEN and WHO, the programme will support the formulation and implementation of gender-sensitive and child-centred policies and programmes that harness the demographic dividend for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and the creation of decent jobs, particularly for young women and men, through:
2. Strengthening efforts to upgrade the skills of women and young people within the framework of an education and vocational training policy, to improve employability and entrepreneurship, business know-how, and opportunities for self-employment, and to create an enabling environment for the development of micro and small enterprises;
3. Promoting inclusive local economic development in selected municipalities, specifically through the creation of multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms, and the identification and promotion of local value-chains[[15]](#footnote-16);
4. Supporting national efforts to enhance social protection and universal access to services including health, to reach all vulnerable groups, through design and pilot implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system with a special focus on women, children and their caregivers, and young people, including through municipalisation of the social protection system to enhance access to social services and ensure that no one is left behind.

**Priority IV: Governance, public policies, partnerships and justice (SDGs: 1, 5, 10, 16, 17)**

1. The programme will focus on strengthening the capacity of civil society and the public administration to support the effective and efficient use of resources, to create spaces for citizens to participate more effectively in governance processes, to combat gender inequalities and gender-based violence, and improve the response of the justice system to protect human rights. In partnership with bi-lateral and multilateral partners, UNWOMEN, IOM and UNODC, and supporting South-South, North-South, triangular and decentralized partnerships, particularly PALOP, CLP countries and African SIDS the programme will:
2. Design and implement a tailor-made capacity building programme to improve strategic planning, results-based management, statistical systems, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination mechanisms at the central and local levels to strengthen SDG monitoring. Empower citizens, particularly women and young people, to participate more effectively in political and decision-making processes, contributing to social cohesion and civic engagement in the country´s development trajectory. Parliamentarians, civil society organizations, and the media will be supported to actively engage in monitoring transparency and effectiveness in the use of public resources and progress towards key national development goals, and to scrutinize gender-equality in public policy and women’s participation in politics;
3. Enhance equitable access to justice, particularly for children in contact with the law, through strengthening legal aid and integrated justice services. Capacity to implement the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review will be enhanced, and the capacity of civil society organisations to monitor the implementation of human rights commitments strengthened;
4. Support the implementation, monitoring and periodic evaluation of the Gender Equality Plan, and the Gender-Based Violence Law including training for health and education professionals and the police on prevention and response to gender-based violence and strengthening the capacity of community-based organisations to use communication for development tools to effect behavioural changes.
5. Achieving the SDGs requires a coordinated and multi-dimensional approach to the development of partnerships and resource mobilisation. Multilateral, South-South, triangular and decentralized cooperation opportunities and innovative financial tools will be explored, including enhancing domestic revenue and remittances to secure the resources required to underpin the country’s development. The programme will support the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Communities and Finance, with a ‘Financing for Sustainable Development Strategy’, and will support access to global funds, pooled funding, and innovative development financing mechanisms, including domestic resource mobilization and remittances, in partnership with the World Bank, African Development Bank and other bi-lateral, multi-lateral and decentralized cooperation actors.
6. **Programme and Risk Management**
7. This country programme document outlines UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF’s contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Boards for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.
8. The country programme will be implemented by the Joint Office of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF in Cabo Verde established in 2006 as a unique model for integration of UN programmatic and operational activities in a small country context in the framework of UN reform[[16]](#footnote-17), enabling each agency to build on the other´s strengths[[17]](#footnote-18), and thus, uniquely positioned to respond to the challenges of Agenda 2030 implementation. The final evaluation of the previous country programme found the model to be an effective mechanism, facilitating coherent and relevant technical assistance, and achieving operational efficiency gains and programme synergies. It recommended integration of the M&E systems of the three agencies and better alignment between programme priorities and organizational structure. The human resource structure will be realigned and planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities enhanced to support continual improvement. The office will continually seek innovative solutions to efficiently support the interventions of the three agencies in a holistic manner, providing a unique platform for the integrated approach required by the Agenda 2030, and leveraging coordinated action within the UN System in a Delivering as One context, to support SDG implementation. UNDP will continue to provide the fully integrated operational platform for the Joint Office creating economies of scale for the representation of the three agencies. The programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities, and managed within the framework of the UNDAF, giving preference, whenever possible, to joint programming and joined-up work with UN system agencies. Projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure an effective and efficient delivery of nationally owned, sustainable results.The Joint Office is HACT compliant, and will evaluate the capacity of all implementing partners, including risk assessment, and identification of corrective actions. An annual "Assurance Plan" will be developed with a programme of spot-checks, site visits and audits.
9. The programme is susceptible to a variety of risks, which will be continually monitored and evaluated using institutional mapping, risk analysis and tracking tools. All programme and project documents will explicitly evaluate and manage risks to minimize the impact on results and they will be regularly assessed during implementation.
10. Financial and economic shocks could lead to a reduction in overall programme resources and economic instability. This will be mitigated through a ‘financing for development’ assessment providing the basis for the development of resource mobilization and partnership strategies to strengthen relationships with existing bilateral and multilateral development partners[[18]](#footnote-19) and diversifying the resource base by exploring opportunities for innovative partnerships, focusing on South-South, triangular and decentralized cooperation.
11. Enhancing Cabo Verde’s capacity to manage climate-related and natural hazards is a core programme component aimed at strengthening the resilience of communities, institutions, businesses and infrastructure and reducing risks. Support for implementation of the Government’s disaster risk reduction strategy, and using UNDP positioning to leverage climate and environmental financing will simultaneously mitigate risks to the programme.
12. Territorial fragmentation increases transaction costs and implies a risk that interventions will not always reach the poorest and most vulnerable. The programme will strengthen national planning, information and monitoring systems at both central and local levels to improve evidence-based policy-making and continually review progress towards the SDGs. Furthermore, support to the decentralization process will improve efficiency by enhancing local government financial and decision-making authority.
13. In accordance with UNDP Executive Board decision DP/2-013/32, all UNDP direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

# Monitoring and Evaluation

1. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will support national monitoring, evaluation and statistical systems, specifically on SDG integration, to increase available evidence to support policy analysis and planning. The focus will be on national data, information and evidence including civil registration and vital statistics, as a basis for reporting, capitalising on strong partnerships with the National Institute of Statistics, Research Centres, and universities. Efforts will be redoubled to strengthen the capacity of the agencies responsible for producing, analyzing and publishing data to ensure that information is up-to-date, reliable and disaggregated by gender and age and other sub-categories, including regional, urban, peri-urban and rural.
2. The United Nations/Government results groups will oversee programme monitoring. Agency-specific indicators will be tracked through an integrated monitoring and evaluation system with common indicators based on the Resource and Results Framework interfacing with the monitoring and evaluation systems of the three agencies.
3. Approximately 5 percent of the programme's annual budget will be earmarked for monitoring and evaluation and a multi-year research agenda, supporting whenever possible, national efforts to overcome data deficiencies and produce quality information. Data and evidence will be used to track performance, inform decisions and undertake output and outcome progress reviews as well as for and Joint Annual Reviews within the framework of UNDAF monitoring arrangements. The Joint Office will draw on data produced by other UN agencies and bilateral and multilateral development partners both in-country and regionally. The Joint Office will consolidate the use of gender impact measurement tools such as gender markers, gender-based planning and budgeting both for internal reporting and monitoring of public policies and plans.

**Annex A. Results and resources framework for Cabo Verde (2018-2022)**

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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY: WELFARE STATE, HUMAN CAPITAL, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND COMBATING INEQUALITIES (PEDS SOCIAL PILLAR), SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10)** |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 1.1: By 2022, Cabo Verdeans, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, and education services and benefit more from social and child protection and social inclusion, that are gender sensitive, throughout their life cycle.** |
| **UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:**  **1.** Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, have fully exercised their reproductive rights and used integrated sexual and reproductive health services free of coercion, discrimination and violence;**UNICEF STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES:** (1) Every child survives and thrives; (2) Every child learns; (3) Every child is protected from violence and exploitation; (5) Every child has an equitable chance in life |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME** | **SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS[[19]](#footnote-20)** | **MAJOR PARTNERS**  | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Regular** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **1.1.2:** Rate of adolescent pregnancy (15-19 years)**Baseline:** 14%**Target:** 10%  | **Source:** Population and Reproductive Health Survey (IDSR) **Responsibility**: MHSS | ***Output 1.1:*****National and local capacity enhanced to provide access and promote effective use of integrated and quality gender-responsive health services, including sexual and reproductive health especially for adolescents and youth.****1.1.1** Nº of health facilities providing integrated Adolescent-Friendly Health Services ***Baseline:****3****Target:*** *11****Source****:*  *Ministry of Health and Social Security (MHSS) annual reports****Responsible****: UNFPA***1.1.2** Nº of district health delegations that have integrated adolescent health interventions within local health plans ***Baseline****: 3* ***Target:*** *11****Source:***  *MHSS annual reports****Responsible***: UNICEF | Ministries of Health and Social Security, Education, Family and Social InclusionLocal Education Partners Group,Cabo Verde Institute for Children & AdolescentsVerde FamPortugal, Brazil, SpainGlobal Partnership for Education,World BankUNESCO, UNWOMEN WHO  | UNDP0UNFPA990,000UNICEF2,000,000 | UNDP0UNFPA900,000UNICEF2,696,000 | **UNDP****0****UNFPA****1,890,000****UNICEF****4,696,000** |
| **1.1.5:** Population with access to integrated care services (by sex/age)**Baseline:** 0**Target:** TBD (1st year of UNDAF) | Source: Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion (MFSI) reports.**Responsibility**: MFSI |
| **1.1.1:** Prevalence of anaemia in children 0-5 years (by municipality)**Baseline:** 52.4% **Target**: 39% | **Source:** Ministry of Health and Social Security (MHSS)**Responsibility**: MHSS | ***Output 1.2:* National and local capacity for maternal, peri-natal and child health services strengthened.****1.2.1** Nº of district health delegations providing care for children with Multiple Micronutrient Powder***Baseline:*** *10* ***Target:*** *22* ***Source:*** *MHSS annual report****Responsible:*** *UNICEF***1.2.2**: Percentage of district health delegations with at least one infrastructure integrating Early Child Development in their child development monitoring services with nutrition services as entry point ***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *30%****Source:***  *MHSS annual reports****Responsible:*** *UNICEF***1.2.3** Existence of a functional national health information system for maternal, child and adolescent health, including reproductive health ***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *1* ***Source:***  *MHSS annual reports****Responsible:*** *UNFPA* |  |  |  |  |
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| **1.1.6:** Rate of access to pre-school education (by sex/urban/ rural)**Baseline:** 85% **Target:** 100%**1.1.7:** Percentage of children with satisfactory learning outcomes in maths and Portuguese at end of primary school**Base line:** Maths 34.8%, Portuguese 30.2%**Target:** 66% | **Source**: Min. of Education (MoEd) annual reportsResponsibility: MoEd **Source**: MoEd Annual ReportsResponsibility: MoEd | ***Output 1.3:* Educational learning outcomes for girls and boys enhanced and relevant** to **the country’s development potential.*****1.3.1:*** Existence of a functional integrated Early Childhood Education programme.***Baseline:*** *0****Target****: 1* *S****ource:*** *Ministry of Education (MoEd) annual report****Responsible:*** *UNICEF****1.3.2:*** Number of adolescents reached by a Comprehensive Sexual Education program aligned with international standards. ***Baseline:*** *0****Target****: 40,000****Source****: MoEd, NGO annual reports****Responsible:*** *UNFPA****1.3.3: Existence of a comprehensive special education programme*** ***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *1****Source*** *MoEd annual reports.****Agency:*** *UNICEF* |   |  |  |  |
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| **1.1.8:** Number of children at risk of exclusion, reached by the child protection system (including public and NGO institutions). **Baseline:** 2,800 **Target:** 3,600 | **Source**: Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents (CVICA) annual reports. **Responsibility:** CVICA | ***Output 1.4:* Access to inclusive and equitable child protection services enhanced.*****1.4.1:*** Existence of a national policy for child protection aligned with the child rights convention ***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *1****Source:***  *Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion (MFSI)****Responsible:*** *UNICEF****1.4.2:*** Existence of an integrated child protection information and monitoring system ***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *1****Source:*** *MFSI annual report****Responsible:*** *UNICEF****1.4.3*** A national multi-stakeholder C4D communication strategy to prevent and fighting child sexual abuse and exploitation is designed and implemented***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *1****Source:*** *ICCA annual report****.******Responsible:*** *UNICEF* |  |  |  |  |
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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY: NEW ECONNOMIC GROWTH MODEL: VALUING THE ISLANDS AND ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR), SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15** |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 2.1:**  **By 2022, all people, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.** |
| **UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: Signature solution 4:** Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet: **IRRF Outcome 3:** Sustainable planet ***Signature solution 3:*** Enhance prevention and recovery for resilient societies: **IRRF Outcome 4.**  Resilient societies**UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES (1 and 4):** Focus on the achievement of universal access to sexual and reproductive health, enabled by population dynamics, human rights, and gender equality. Mainstreaming demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy, addressing the vulnerability of the population to disasters and humanitarian crises;**UNICEF STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (4)**: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment. |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME** | **SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS** | **MAJOR PARTNERS**  | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Regular** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **2.1.1:** Proportion of municipalities that incorporate and implement principles of sustainable urban development in the planning process.**Baseline:** 1**Target:** 5 | **Source:** Municipal monitoring reports**Responsibility:** Municipal governments | ***Output 2.1:***  **Selected institutions have strengthened technical and operational capacities to mainstream child and gender sensitive disaster risk reduction into national and local development policies.** **2.1.1:** Percentage of selected national institutions that integrate risk reduction in their policies, strategies and budgets with a gender perspective***Baseline:*** *4%****Target:*** *50%****Source:*** *National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR)****Responsible:*** *UNDP***2.1.2:** Percentage of municipalities that integrate child and gender sensitive risk information including climate risk in the plans, strategies and budgets ***Baseline:*** *14%****Target:*** *50%****Source:*** *NPDRR****Responsible:*** *UNICEF***2.1.3:** Existence of an integrated strategy for risk and vulnerability reduction through [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](https://www.google.cv/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiSj93pl_XUAhWKLVAKHYbKCEYQFggtMAI&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.unicef.org%2Fwash%2F3942_43084.html&usg=AFQjCNFoqkI9waQkdvaDwcMOlbMD3qU6pA) in schools ***Baseline****: 0****Target:*** *1****Source:*** *MoEd annual reports****Responsible:*** *UNICEF* | Ministries of Internal Affairs, Agriculture and Environment, Education, Economy & Employment,National Institute of Meteorology & Geophysics, National Water & Sanitation Agency,Municipalities, Economic Regulatory AgencyCivil Society OrganizationsLuxembourg, Japan, Spain, Portugal, United States of America (USA)Green Climate FundECOWAS, EU, World Bank, AfDBFAO, GEFUNHABITAT, UNEP, UNIDO,UNISDRUNWOMEN, WHO | UNDP1,020,000UNFPA0UNICEF225,000 | UNDP12,815,000UNFPA0UNICEF250,0000 | **UNDP****13,835,000****UNFPA****0****UNICEF****475,000** |
| **2.1.3:** Percentage of selected municipalities that integrate resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in their development strategies.**Baseline:** 0**Goal:** 50% | **Source:**  National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR)**Responsibility:**  NPDRR |
| **2.1.4:** Rate of integration of renewable energy for electricity production.**Baseline:** 20%**Target:** TBD (in Energy Master Plan, 2017) | **Source**: National Directorate of Energy (NDE) annual report **Responsibility:** NDE |
|  |  | ***Output 2.2:* Selected government institutions and local communities have enhanced technical capacity to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.** **2.2.1:** Nº of municipalities that adopt gender-sensitive climate-smart practices for sustainable use of water resources in JO supported programmes;***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *5****Source:*** *Local Development Plans****Responsible:*** *UNDP***2.2.2:** Nº of municipalities carrying out mandatory enforcement of the new energy efficiency code***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *5****Source:*** *Municipal monitoring reports****Responsible:*** *UNDP* |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Output 2.3: Enhanced legal, policy and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems****2.3.1:** Nº of institutional policy frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *3****Source:*** *National Directorate of Environment (NDE)****Responsible:*** *UNDP***2.3.2:**  Nº of terrestrial and marine areas of global importance that have management instruments in place for conservation, sustainable use, and valorization of biodiversity and ecosystem.***Baseline:*** *17****Target:*** *28****Source:*** *NDE Annual reports and PAs management unit;* ***Responsible:*** *UNDP***2.3.3** Percentage of tourism operators doing business in protected areas complying with national standards for sustainable tourism***Baseline:*** 0***Target:*** *80%****Source:*** *Ministries of Economy & Employment and Environment* ***Responsible:*** *UNDP* |   |  |  |  |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY: NEW ECONNOMIC GROWTH MODEL (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR), SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10,**  |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 3.1:**  **By 2022, all Cabo Verdeans of working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work through economic transformation in key sectors, that leads to more sustainable and inclusive economic development.** |
| **UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Signature solution 1 –** Keeping People Out of Poverty: **IRRF Outcome 1:** Freedom from poverty**UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 2:** Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, are empowered to realize their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and peace-building;  **4:** Everyone, everywhere is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development**UNICEF STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (5)**: Every child has an equitable chances in life |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME** | **SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS** | **MAJOR PARTNERS**  | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Regular** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **Indicator 3.1.2:** Nº of Informal Production Units by activity sector, gender and age of owner**Base line:** Total: 33,228 (Women: 20,767, Men: 12,460)**Target:** decrease by 15,000 IPUs | **Source**: National Instute for Statistics (INE) **Responsibility:** INE | ***Output 3.1:*** **The Ministries of Finance, Economy and Employment have strenghtened institutional capacity for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes that harness the demographic dividend for inclusive and sustainable economic growth** **3.1.1**: Extent to which sector programmes related to the promotion of economic growth are pro-poor, gender and age-sensitive***Baseline:*** *1****Target:*** *4****Source****: Ministry of Finance (MoFin)****Responsible:*** *UNDP***3.1.2:** Nº of analyses of the implications of the demographic dividend elaborated and used in public policy making***Baseline****: 1****Target:*** *3****Source:*** *National Directorate of Planning****Responsible:*** *UNFPA* **3.1.3** Nº of child poverty analyses elaborated and used in public policy making ***Baseline****: 0****Target:*** *2****Source:*** *MHSI****Frequency****: Bi-Annual****Responsible:*** *UNICEF* | Ministries of Finance, Economy and Employment, Family and Social Inclusion, INE, MunicipalitiesChambers of Commerce, CV Trading, NGO PlatformsBrazil, France Luxembourg, Portugal Spain, USAEU, BAD, World BankFAO, ILO, UNICEF National Committees, UNIDO, UNWOMEN, | UNDP480,000UNFPA200,000UNICEF600,000 | UNDP5,000,000UNFPA625,0000UNICEF250,000 | **UNDP****5,480,000****UNFPA****825,000****UNICEF****850,000** |
| **Indicator 3.1.3:** Unemployment rate (over 15 years) by sex/age/area of residence**Baseline:** 15% (Women: 17.4%, Men: 12.9%) **Target:** 8.8%  | **Data Source:** INE**Responsibility:**  INE |
| **Indicator 3.1.5:** Proportion of jobs in selected sectors of total jobs. **Baseline:** Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting, Forestry and Fisheries 19,7%, Industry 9.9%, Accommodation and Restaurant 7,8%**Target:** TBD | **Source:**INE**Responsibility:** INE |
|  |  | ***Output 3.2:* Young people and women have enhanced ability to secure employment, including self-employment.** **3.2.1:** Nº of young people and women that successfully complete technical and vocational training courses ***Baseline:*** *1,050* ***Target:*** *1,500 (Youth 525 , Women 975)****Source:*** *National Institute for Professional Training (INEFP) reports* ***Responsible:*** *UNDP***3.2.2:** Percentage of youth beneficiaries and women of employment and entrepreneurship programmes integrated in the labour market within 3 years***Baseline:*** *60% (40% Youth and 20 % women)****Target:*** *75%*  *(50% youth and 25 % women )****Source:*** *IEFP Reports* ***Responsible:*** *UNDP*  | ,  |  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | ***Output 3.3:* Municipalities have strengthened technical capacities to develop integrated and SDG aligned territorial development strategies that promote local employment opportunities particularly for youth and women.** **3.3.1** Percentage of members of local development platforms that are young women and men.***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *30%* ***Source:*** *Minutes of platform meetings* ***Responsible:*** *UNFPA***3.3.2:** 3.3.2: Nº of territorial Local Economic Development strategies elaborated that explicitly promote employment opportunities for youth and women.***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *6* ***Source:*** *Municipal assembly minutes* ***Responsible:*** *UNDP* |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ***Output 3.4:***  **The Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion has enhanced technical capacity to ensure access to the social protection system by the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and children.*****3.4.1:*** *Existence of a functional i*ntegrated system for monitoring and evaluating the social protection programme ***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *1* ***Source:*** *MHSI reports****Responsible:*** *UNICEF* ***3.4.2:***Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection targeting the poor at municipal level (disaggregated by sex, rural and urban)***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *3****Source:*** *MHSI* ***Responsible:*** *UNDP*  |  |  |  |  |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY: A NEW STATE MODEL (PEDS SOVEREIGNTY PILLAR), SDGs: 1, 5, 10, 16 & 17** |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 4.1:**  **By 2022, Cabo Verdean citizens benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, and participative.** |
| **UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: Signature solution 2:** Strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive governance: **IRRF Outcome 2:** Inclusive governance**UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:**  **2:** Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, are empowered to realize their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and peace- building**UNICEF STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:** **5:** Every child has an equitable chance in life |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME** | **SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS** | **MAJOR PARTNERS**  | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Regular** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **Indicator 4.1.1:** Number of National and Local Government Programmes elaborated and implemented with results-based management approach**Baseline:** 0**Target:** National 1, Municipality 12, Islands 3  | **Source**: PEDS, Sector & Municipal Reports**Responsibility:** Ministry of Finance (MoFin) | ***Output 4.1* Young people and women have enhanced capacities to engage in critical development issues and decision-making processes.*****4.1.1.*** Extent to which women's and youth groups have strengthened capacity to engage in critical development issues***Baseline:*** *1****Target:*** *3****Source:*** *Youth and women organizations reports* ***Responsible:*** *UNDP***4.1.2** Nº of girls and boys leading within civic engagement initiatives at national or local level in the context of the sustainable development goals.***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *200 (Girls 100, Boys 100)****Source:*** *ICCA annual reports****Responsible:*** *UNICEF***4.1.3** Nº of mechanisms at national and local level that facilitate the participation of young people & adolescents in decision making processes ***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *4****Source:*** *Platform meeting reports****Responsible:*** *UNFPA* | Prime Minister Office,Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, & JusticeNational Electoral Commission, National Commission of Human Rights and Citizenship, National Institute of Gender Equality and Equity,INEMunicipalities;Parliament, OmbudsmanAttorney General, Superior Council of Judicial MagistracyBar Associations, Budget Support Group National Association of Municipalities, NGO Platform Consultative CouncilsFrance, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, USAAfDB, EU, World BankILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDOC UNWOMEN, WHO | UNDP550,000UNFPA500,000UNICEF300,000 | UNDP4,800,000UNFPA400,000UNICEF350,000 | **UNDP****5,350,000****UNFPA****900,000****UNICEF****650,000** |
| **Indicator 4.1.4:** Nº of functional Participation Mechanisms for the identification of priorities or public policies, at national and local level. **Baseline:** National 3, Local 0**Target:** National 4, Local 8**Indicator 4.1.2:** Percentage of gender-sensitive local and national budget lines**Base line:** 0**Target:** 70% of programmes with gender marker | **Source**: Minutes of meetings between elected representatives and public, petitions, **Responsibility:** MoFin **Source**: Sector Budget Execution Report/Municipal Plans**Responsibility:** MoFin |
| **Indicator 4.1.3:** Percentage of women elected to parliament and local government**Baseline:** Parliament 26.3%, Local Government: 26.3%,**Target:** 40.3% Parliament  | **Source**: National Election Commission (NEC), Inter-Parliamentary Union**Responsibility:** NEC |
|  |  | ***Output 4.2:* Public administrations at central and local level are equipped with innovative strategies, capacities and tools to adequately implement and monitor the country’s commitments to sustainable development.** **4.2.1:** Nº of national and municipal reports that use updated and disaggregated data to monitor progress on sustainable development targets ***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:***  *National: 5 Municipal 5 (consolidated reports)****Source:*** *MoFin****Responsible:*** *UNDP***4.2.2:** Nº of national and selected sectoral development plans integrating population considerations and the demographic dividend***Baseline: 0******Target: 4******Source:*** *National/sector plans****Responsible:*** *UNFPA***4.2.3:** Nº of selected sector plans that integrate child-sensitive indicators and targets ***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *5****Source:*** *National/sector plans****Responsible:*** *UNICEF* |  |  |  |  |
| **Indicator 5.1.1:** Functionality of a Resource Mobilization and Partnership Development mechanism**Base line:** 0**Target:** 1  | **Source**: Ministries of Foreign & Communities (MFAC) Affairs and Finance **Responsibility:** MFA, MoFin | ***Output 4.3:***  **The Government has enhanced technical capacity to establish and manage a partnership framework to mobilize financial and technical resources and to engage civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the SDGs** **4.3.1:** Extent to which the ‘Financing for Sustainable Development Strategy’ with related coordination tools is elaborated***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *3****Source:*** *MoFin****Responsible:*** *UNDP***4.3.2:** Nº of new partnerships accessed to support the realisation of children´s rights in Agenda 2030***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *3****Source:*** *National Direction of External Policies****Responsible:*** *UNICEF***4.3.3:**Nº of new technical and financial partnership accessed to support national implementation of the ICPD areas in the context of Agenda 2030***Baseline:*** *0****Target:***  *3****Source:*** *MoFin reports****Responsible:*** *UNFPA* |  |
| **5.1.2**: Number of formal, signed partnership agreements (south-south, triangular)**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 4  | **Source**: MFAC, MoFin**Responsibility:**  MFAC, MoFin |
| **5.1.4:** Number of CSOs that participate in the formulation and monitoring of development plans, budgets and public policies**Baseline:** TBD**Target:** TBD | **Source**: MoFin **Responsibility:**  MoFin |
| **5.1.5:** Number of national SDGs progress reports submitted. **Baseline:** 0**Target:** 4 | **Source:** MFAC**Responsibility:** MFAC |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 4.2: By 2022, Cabo Verdeans, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system, that leads to the fulfilment of human rights.** |
| **UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: Signature solution 2:** Strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive governance: **IRRF Outcome 2:** Inclusive governance.  **Signature solution 6:** Strengthen Gender Equality, **IRRF Outcome 5:** Gender equality**UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES:** **3:**  Gender equality empowerment of all women and girls and reproductive rights achieved, with a focus on ending gender-based violence and harmful practices within the development and humanitarian continuum context; **4:** Everyone, everywhere is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development**UNICEF STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 3:** Every child is protected from violence and exploitation; **5:** Every child has an equitable chance in life |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME** | **SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** | **MAJOR PARTNERS**  | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Regular** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **4.2.2:** Proportion of women and girls who are victims of GBV, (by age/area of residence)**Baseline:** 23% (15-19: 14.9%, 20-29: 23,8%, 30-39: 25,8%, 40-49: 14,8%)**Target:** 7% | **Source**: Demographic and Reproductive Health Indicators reports**Responsibility:** IDSR | ***Output 4.4:* Institutions at central and local level have enhanced capacity to effectively implement national instruments for the promotion of gender equality and combatting gender based violence.****4.4.1:** Nº of municipalities that undertake gender-responsive planning and monitoring of service delivery***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *8****Source:*** *Municipal planning departments****Responsible:*** *UNDP***4.4.2:**  Percentage of health and education professionals and police with competencies on GBV prevention and response ***Baseline:*** *Health 11.6%, Education; 5,1%, Police 22.5%;* ***Target:*** *Health 50%, Education 30%, Police 70%****Source:*** *MHSS, MoEd and NP****Responsible:*** *UNFPA***4.4.3:** Nº of CBOs capacitated with training and tools in C4D for behavioural change on gender stereotyping and discrimination affecting children and adolescents***Baseline****: 0****Target:*** *13* ***Source:*** *Cabo-Verdean Institute for Gender Equality & Equity reports****Responsible:*** *UNICEF* |  | UNDP450,000UNFPA435,000UNICEF300,000 | UNDP2,500,000UNFPA700,000UNICEF250,000 | **UNDP****2,950,000****UNFPA****1,135,000****UNICEF****550,000** |
| **4.2.4:** % of UPR recommendations implemented. **Baseline:** 57%**Target:** 90% | **Source**: Ministry of Justice and Labour (MoJL) reports**Responsibility:**  MoJL |
| **4.2.5:** % of court cases with free legal support.**Baseline:** 10%**Target:** 25% | **Source:**  MoJL reports**Responsibility:** MoJL |
| **4.2.7:** Nº of children and youth in detention centres**Baseline:** 217 per year**Target:** 150 per year | **Source:**  MoJL reports**Responsibility:** MoJL | ***Output 4.5:* The justice system has enhanced capacity to promote human rights, with a focus on women and children in contact with the law, and greater efficiency in the judicial process.** **4.5.1:** Nº of institutions and inter-ministerial mechanisms effectively monitoring UPR recommendations and reporting on Human rights instruments***Baseline:*** *1 (I: 1; IMM: 0)****Target:*** *7 (I:6; IMM: 1****)******Source:*** *Min. of Justice and Labour (MoJL)****Responsible:*** *UNDP***4.5.2:**Nº of judicial institutions able to deliver free legal aidto vulnerable groups***Baseline:*** *0****Target:*** *4****Source:*** *MoJL****Responsible:*** *UNDP***4.5.3:**  Existence of an operational integrated child sensitive justice case management information system ***Baseline:*** *0* ***Target:*** *1****Source:*** *MoFin reports****Responsible:*** *UNICEF*  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Support to programme/cross-sectoral costs**  | UNFPA375,000UNICEF900,000 | UNFPA0UNICEF189,800 | **UNFPA****375,000****UNICEF****1,089,800** |
| **TOTAL** |  | **Regular** | **UNDP****2,500,000****UNFPA****2,500,000****UNICEF****4,325,000** |
|  | **Other** | **UNDP****25,115,000****UNFPA****2,625,000****UNICEF****3,985,800** |

1. World Bank, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. INE, (2017), Demographic Projections, 2010-2030 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Cabo Verde met GDP per capita and human development criteria but not the economic criteria [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. INE (2016), 3rd Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2015. Poverty fell from 58% in 2002 to 46% in 2007. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. UNDP (2016), Africa Human Development Report. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. When adjusted for inequality, Cape Verde’s HDI falls by 19.7 percent from 0.636 to 0.511, UNDP (2016), *Ibid*. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Debt is expected to peak at 124 percent of GDP in 2017. IMF, (2016), *Ibid.* [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Santa Cruz and Santiago register 60.3 percent and Boa Vista 8.3 percent, INE (2016) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. INE (2016), *Ibid* [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. For 2013-14, 1st grade primary school enrollment rates varied between 87.7 percent (Tarrafal de Santiago) and 98.9 percent (São Domingos), Ministry of Education and Sport (2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. A Time Use Survey by INE (2012) found that women spend on average of 59h09m on non-remunerated work per week against 38h10m spent by men [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Property crimes with victims increased 208% in Praia 2015-2016 (Attorney General Report 2016) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Cabo Verde: Final Evaluation of the Common Country Programme Document, GESAWORLD S.A., 14th October 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The programme addresses ALL 17 SDGs [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Especially for women and youth, and capitalizing on linkages with investments [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES /59/ 250 of 17 December 2004 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. In line with the Annex to common chapter in the respective strategic plans, 2018-2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Luxemburg, Portugal, Brazil, Spain, Japan, and the PALOP countries, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Arab Development Bank, and the European Union [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Frequency is annual unless otherwise indicated [↑](#footnote-ref-20)