Annual Progress Report of the Cabo Verde Transition Fund
for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2018

May 2019
NARRATIVE REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Cabo Verde continues to be considered in 2018 one of the top three countries in the region underpinned by strong democratic institutions, freedom of the press and protection of human rights and civic freedoms. 2018 continued the tradition of interventions to deepen democratic space and rights, although the country continues to focus its attention on the increasing concerns around security (criminality, trafficking, etc) and advancing on social and economic rights.

2. The ¹Mo Ibrahim Index 2017 places Cabo Verde amongst the top three countries in the region underpinned by solid democratic institutions and thus showing strong overall governance performance despite a slight deterioration in safety and rule of law. 2018 continued the tradition of interventions to deepen democratic space, institutions and rights. The Government showed constructive engagement during the third cycle of its Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process during the 30th session of the UPR Working Group in May 2018 in Geneva. The reform of the public administration is under construction with the aim to achieve a modernized public machinery.

3. Economic growth in 2018 is between 3.5 and 4.5%. While signs of economic recovery are evident, high debt-to-GDP ratio at 126% make fiscal space extremely limited. Poverty remains an issue (35.6 percent of Cabo Verdeans are poor and 10.6 percent extremely poor) with inequality one of the country’s greatest challenges. Unemployment rate is 15% with higher incidence among women than men (17% vs 13%). Addressing youth challenges in view of the demographic dividend is critical to ensure the effective potential for economic growth is grasped and youth is meaningfully involved in the sustainable development of the country. The country continues to suffer from the impacts of the 2017 that persisted in 2018 severest drought which impacts further on the economic and environmental vulnerabilities of the country as a Small Island Development State (SIDS). The Government continues its efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction and resilience to mitigate impacts from climate change and intense natural disasters.

4. Cabo Verde has been a champion in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mainstreaming at the national and local level. The country is on the 5th place in the rank in Africa regarding progress on SDGs. The Government has presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) of 2018. The visionary development agenda of the Government translated in its National Sustainable Development Plan 2017-2021 (PEDS), aligned with the SDGs and Agenda 2030, was underpinned by efforts to increase financing investments centred around the SDGs.

5. The 2017 and 2018 agricultural years has evolved very unfavourably, compared to the multiyear average. The rainfall was very low with an irregular distribution during the season and among islands. The impact of the lack of rain during the rainy season in 2017 and 2018 has already become clear and is worrisome to national authorities. During these two years, the livestock sector is under pressure with prices of meat and livestock decreasing, while other foodstuff prices are increasing both in cities and in the rural areas. The effects of this two years of drought are estimated to be the worst since the period 1972/1977, when a succession of drought events marked the period.

6. The international conference organized in December 2018, brought together development partners, private investors and other major stakeholders to discuss opportunities for financing Cabo Verde’s

¹ Mo Ibrahim 2017 Key Findings
development. The motto was “Building New Partnerships for the Sustainable Development of Cabo Verde”. The event involved high-level leaders from various countries and international organisations, aiming to capture partnerships for its Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2017-2021 (PEDS), which resulted in funding of around 850 Million US Dollars.

7. There is a clear intention from the Government side, which explicitly requested support of the UN, to create a follow-up mechanism for the recommendations and partnerships for resource mobilization, from traditional partners and the private sector, because of this international conference. The UN will certainly continue to provide all necessary support to the Government and national partners as the results of this conference, which should ensure funding for the implementation of the PEDS, but also the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 (UNDAF), and therefore the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Cabo Verde.

I. Purpose

8. The purpose of this report is primarily to demonstrate the most immediate impacts of the joint work of the United Nations families in Cabo Verde, in a wide range of domains, that have enabled communities and people to see improvements to their lives and the services they receive, in order to leave no one behind.

9. Secondly, this narrative report aims to highlight the major gains of the joint implementation of the programs and projects implemented by UN’ agencies during 2018, through the MPTF, i.e. the Program of Local Sustainable Development Platforms and the SDGs; the ongoing Joint Programme on Employment, Employability and Youth Integration; and the remaining balance of the joint UN ONE fund, also known as the Delivering as One (DaO) Fund. This report also highlights the joint partnerships, sustainability challenges of interventions and their impact on strengthening the country's institutions capacities and services provisions to the local communities, families and people, including women, children, young people and people living in vulnerable situations. The implementation of programmes and projects, concretely the programmes and projects financed through the MPFT, are linked to the UNDAF outcomes and the Joint Work Plans outputs, covering the period of the UNDAF (2018-2022), which are annually planned and reviewed.

10. Those initiatives are linked to the UNDAF Outcome at the strategic level to respond the «People» domain, which means that: “By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, has improved access, and will use more, quality services in the area of health and education, food and nutrition security and benefit more from social protection and child protection services who are inclusive and sensitive to gender, throughout the life cycle”.

11. To attend these national needs, programmatic responses were addressed, mainly, to support the Implementation of the Care System National Plan/Information System, the establishment and operation of a new One Stop Centre on different islands, the rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug dependent persons through a system of multidisciplinary and complementary services, the establishment of a National Epidemiology Network on drug use in Cabo Verde, the elaboration and implementation of National Integrated Programme on Drug Demand Reduction.

12. Initiatives were also implemented under the umbrella of the UNDAF Outcome, at the strategic level to respond the «Prosperity» domain: “By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde 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”, where interventions responded needs on the development of main mechanisms to support youth and women employment (using a demand-driven approach) which are better known at national level and integrated into the vocational education, training and employment system. Innovative youth and women employment promotion mechanisms in the country are effectively implemented using a demand driven approach. The environment for Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is improved in terms of awareness, access to information and regulatory framework.

13. The Government institutional capacities, at central and local levels, and of private sector’ stakeholders, are also strengthened to improve the business environment, implement industrial policy, and urban and territorial policy, to promote innovation in the economic sector and facilitate national, intra-regional and international trade, by enhancing the role of Competition and Consumer policies as instruments to achieve economic growth and inclusive sustainable development, fostering an enabling business environment, better integration of Cabo Verde in the regional market and aiming to reduce inequalities in the country. Better competition advocacy reinforced and increased awareness-raising to consumer protection across the economy to promote a competition and consumer protection culture in the market and society, by improving and modernize competition law and to establish a Competition Authority, to enhance consumer protection legislation and establish a consumer protection agency.

14. The Government has better capacity to respond to agricultural production needs as well as market access (that were increased), by improving the agricultural production and productivity. In addition, access to markets for producers were reinforced and solid partnership with other actors in the agricultural value chain segments secured, through the implementation of the National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security and the development of the local economy, through inclusive and sustainable agri-food chains. These impacts are linked to the National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2017-2021, which emphasizes (i) the quality assurance and product certification; (ii) the need to increase production to meet the growing demand for food products, by promoting modern subsistence-based farms and (iii) the need to adapt to climate change by increasing resilience and reducing all risks.

15. Others important initiatives were implemented, namely, the national development and poverty reduction policies and programmes that support competitiveness and sustainable economic growth for vulnerable populations, the dialogue and participation of social actors and citizens in the development process, in particular, young people and women that is guaranteed and the central, decentralized and local institutions to ensure equitable delivery of quality services.

16. In 2018, important initiatives were implemented in response to the national strategic priority for a more effective, transparent, participatory and gender-sensitive system of democratic governance and public administration. The elaboration of the Draft Proposal of the Gender Parity Law, the elaboration of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, including reporting tools, the development of reintegration and rehabilitation programmes, on the implementation of the action plan for the prison reform, on the reinforcement of the technical capacities of law enforcement officers to combat drugs and organized crime and to ensure public security, are some key strategic results achieved thanks to implementation of this Cabo Verde Trust Fund.
II. Results

A. Narrative reporting on results:

a. Outcomes:

1. The UNCT in Cabo Verde has decided jointly to use programmatically the remain balance of the joint fund mobilized through the initiative of Delivering as One in Cabo Verde in the Cabo Verde Trust Fund, managed by the MPTF, supported by different donors and funds, whose strategic planning process has followed the joint programming approach from the UNDAF 2018-2022 and the Joint Work Plan 2018 (JWP), prepared and signed with the Government in April 2018, which presented a funding gap partially covered by this remaining fund. Distribution criteria were approved by the UNCT and benefited a large number of agencies with joint actions and whose results have a rapid and multiplier effect.

2. These interventions aim to contribute to achieve the UNDAF Outcomes and the outputs defined on the Joint Work Plan for the UNDAF cycle. The UNCT has contributed to improve the access to quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, for the most vulnerable population, which benefit more from social and child protection services in 2018.

3. Aiming to reinforce the partnership and to mobilize more resources to implement the PEDS and the SDGs in Cabo Verde, UNDP and UNFPA together with other Cabo Verlean development partners supported the country in organizing in December 2018, the international conference under the motto “Building New Partnerships for Sustainable Development in Cabo Verde” in Paris. The main objective of this event, held in Paris, was to bring together international development partners and representatives from the private sector around the main strategic sectors identified in the PEDS, and to establish tripartite partnerships that could guarantee the contribution of each partner in the implementation of the long-term vision of the Government of Cabo Verde in terms of development. This event allowed the mobilization of around 850 Million US Dollars that will be channelled to the financing of the PEDS priority Programs implementation.

1. At the national level, with the clear intention to reinforce the national strategic planning process, the UN, through the UNDP in partnership with the World Bank office in Praia on the field of Strategic Planning, has helped the Ministry of Finance and particularly the National Planning Directorate, to create and implement a M&E system that will facilitate monitoring and the evaluation of the PEDS and SDG’s indicators. In this context, the first joint mission carried out in Praia allowed a rapid assessment of the Logical Frameworks of 35 PEDS programs of which the 15 most important were reworked, but also enabled an assessment of administrative data to monitor programs based on the indicators, facilitating the linkage between the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and PEDS’s program outputs from a results-based management perspective.

4. Interventions with support from this finding has allowed the country to adopt and launch the National Plan for the Care System in 2018 as one of the most high-level milestones in the context of gender equality in Cabo Verde, with significant impact on the women’s economic empowerment. The system is intended to recognize and regulate care work, creating the conditions to be fulfilled in a legal framework and guarantee decent employment generation, especially for women. In the same perspective, UN has supported the national authorities on the preparation of the text of law of the “Cadastro Social Único”
(Single Social Cadastre), together with the complementarity texts and the continuous work to conduct to effective implementation, which was published and made available.

5. With the ILO support, Cabo Verde has timely delivery 100% of the reports due in 2018 regarding the fundamental ILO Conventions, which is directly linked with the maintenance of the GSP+ status of Cabo Verde (if the country does not timely fulfil the reporting obligations there are high risks of being taken out of the generalized system of preferences. The implementation was not only with the UN Fund, but it gave a contribution).

6. In a close partnership with the Network of Women Parliamentarians and UN Women, UNDP supported the National Institution for Gender Equality and Equity (“ICIEG” in Portuguese) in drafting the law on political parity which will be submitted to Parliament for consideration and approval in 2019. The process of drafting the law was accompanied by awareness-raising campaigns involving civil society organizations such as the Cabo Verdean Women’s Self-Promotion Association (“MORABI” in Portuguese) and the Women’s Organisation of Cabo Verde (“OMCV” in Portuguese), with extensive experience in the field of promoting gender equality and equity. This campaign also involved some influential personalities in the Cabo Verdean political spectrum who have ardently defended gender equality and the empowerment of women with a view to increasing participation in political life. The approval of this law by Parliament, to be held in 2019, will be an important milestone in consolidating the democratic process in Cabo Verde.

2. UNFPA has supported the national institutions of health in implementing policies and strategies to prevent sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, screening, treatment and support for people living with HIV with a view to achieving the 90 + 90 + 90 Objective and the Sustainable Development Goals. Concerning implementation of the certification strategy for the elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission, Cabo Verde was indicated as one of the African’s country to achieve the certification of the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and Syphilis, and the Government, through the Ministry of Health and with UNFPA support, launched the initiative to prepare the country for the process in July 2018. This intervention also aimed to strengthen the networks of people living with HIV/AIDS, based on respect for Human Rights, Gender and non-discrimination.

3. Still on the health sector, UNODC, through this fund, has supported Cabo Verde in 2018 on the preparation of the new 2018-2023 National Integrated Programme (NIP) on the fight against Drugs and related Crime, which will provide the Ministry of Health and Social Security (“MSS” in Portuguese), through the Coordination Commission for the Coordination of Alcohol and Other Drugs (“CCAD” in Portuguese). This is considered a reference document that enabled the implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of a range of actions to address the harmful effects of drugs and related crimes on individuals, families, businesses and civil society in Cabo Verde. In complementarity, important training for prevention and care services, as well as law enforcement services in the field of combating trafficking and organised crime, were carried out.

4. To respond challenges on migration issue, the Government launched the new Resident Permit Card for Foreigners and its requirements, thanks to support of IOM in 2018. A secure electronic document now is possible to be issued through a smart, easy and fast platform, capable of identifying high-quality duplicate and fraudulent permits, avoid falsifications and produce reliable, disaggregated and real-time data. Unfortunately, for a long due to financial limitation, the Government could not create all conditions for its implementation. This fund has contributed to support its implementation through the provision of 5 units of biometric data collection equipment, essential for the card issuance.
7. With support from this fund, in 2018, the population, particularly the most vulnerable, has also benefited 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, through a range of active capacity development and institutional reforms.

8. Through this fund, FAO is currently supporting the national institutions in implementing projects to support the ongoing government responses to drought in Cabo Verde and to respond primarily to the first pillar of the government emergency program (livestock protection). The 2017-2024 Strategic Plan for the Cabo Verde Agricultural Research System formulated with the support from FAO is in the implementation phase. This plan consolidates and aligns the priorities of national agricultural research with the country’s rural development objectives, by increasing the impact of its results on the transformation and modernization of its agriculture. This structural transformation aims, through changes in agricultural planning, to disseminate and adopt technologies, through close links between research, extension and training, to make agriculture a dynamic market-driven sector. The drought situation prevailed, and agricultural production was at a fairly low level, particularly affecting the most vulnerable groups.

9. In selected municipalities, during the year of 2018, UN-Habitat has provided expertise and tools to reinforce the capacity and technical assistance activities based on the CityRAP tool\(^2\), also based on participatory tools focused on improving informal settlements, and participatory workshops. There were also capacity building activities in participatory tools for central, local, private and NGO technical staff. Technical assistance was provided for the University of Cabo Verde (“UniCV” in Portuguese), and the development of neighbourhood plans through participatory activities of Urban Ambassadors. Around this national strategies for the implementation of participatory projects to improve informal settlements, capacities of several national stakeholders and technicians were reinforced on the use of the CityRAP tool in selected municipalities and technical assistance in the process of its implementation in at least six municipalities, but also reinforced on the participatory tools to improve informal settlements in selected municipalities and technical assistance in the process of their implementation, involving central, local, private, and NGO technical staff. Capacities of UNICV staff were also reinforced on the master's program in urban resilience and the development of the neighbourhood plans following a participatory approach through activities of the Urban Ambassadors in three islands.

10. Five of the twenty-two municipalities have incorporated and implemented principles of sustainable and gender based urban development in the planning process, thanks the support from UN-Habitat, taking in account that the national goal was to reach out to 50% (eleven) of the municipalities until 2022. This reinforce the engagement to the increase the proportion of municipalities that incorporate and implement principles of sustainable and gender based urban development in the planning process.

11. With support from this fund, in 2018, population of working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work through a more sustainable and inclusive economic development, through

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\(^2\) The CityRAP tool trains city managers and municipal technicians in small to intermediate sized cities in sub-Saharan Africa to understand and plan actions aimed at reducing risk and building resilience through the elaboration of a City Resilience Action Plan. The main principle of the CityRAP is ownership by the local government. It is designed as an enabling rather than prescriptive tool. It is understood as a set of training, exercises and activities directed at municipalities that express demand in kick-starting the resilience action planning process.
a range of actives of capacity development and institutional reforms, whit particular focus on the access to decent jobs, opportunities of employment and rights of consumers.

12. UN has supported the country to increase the access to decent work for women, due the inequalities in distribution and their responsibility for unpaid work, which responsibility falls disproportionately upon women and girls, reducing the amount of time available for education, for paid work and for other activities, pushing them toward more poorly remunerated and often part-time, informal and substantially domestic jobs, as a way of reconciling their home and work lives. The impacts of this unpaid work for women are further aggravated by shortcomings in infrastructures and public services geared toward care and social well-being, more acutely affecting, for example, poor female-headed households. UN Women has been supporting the Government since 2012 starting with the first ever Time Use Survey (2012) which allowed the agency to provide differentiated support to Cabo Verde, developing and continually improving national capacity to recognize and value women’s unpaid work and the integration in various strategic analyses and dialogues on gender equality, social protection policies and family policies.

13. The Joint programme «Jov@EMPREGO» implemented by ILO and UNDP in the promotion of youth employment, has moved during 2018 from an inception phase where support tools have been created to a fully active programme. Young people and women from the islands of Brava, Fogo, Santiago, São Vicente and Santo Antao are receiving a set of specialized services from career guidance advice, information on local employment opportunities to entrepreneurship training courses to promote their effective integration into the labour market.

14. The programme has concentrated its efforts on the creation of operational conditions, whether technical (nomination of the staff, training of staff members of the Antennas and partners, development of technical support tools, training of trainers/consultants for the implementation of the activities, etc.) and drafting of guides, tools, as well as material (physical structure, equipment, diffusion materials and others, digital campaign) to effectively provide employment services (focusing on a supply driven demand), through dialogue with private sector and professional integration of youth people into labour market). This programme began to work with main stakeholders to define a strategy on financial education, contributing to the reinforcement of micro-financial institutions by conducting a market study and identify main actions to be promoted with public and private investors to enhance access to finances for youth. A set of awareness campaigns were supported, as the Global Entrepreneurship Week and a first bootcamp to promote entrepreneurship ideas based on the SDGs.

15. The Government has reinforced their Youth Traineeships Scheme (a labour active measure) to promote first job seeker with a first employment, including a national awareness campaign and an internet platform. The programme has contributed by organizing national and local meetings, integrating a demand drive approach into their pilot centres and providing with some mechanism for analysis of private needs (skills gap survey) or information support documents to better analyse local investment opportunities for youth (Value Chain Analysis and Identification of potential entrepreneurship ideas).

16. 2018 was a year of transition for microfinance institutions. As a result, little progress has been achieved for this outcome. The programme has concentrated its effort in analysing new opportunities (focusing on youth) for Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) to grow up. The program supported them by conducting a market study on the potential market for microfinance in Cabo Verde. Besides, a working group on financial education (gathering MFIS, commercial banks, Ministries in charge of Education, Finance and NGOs) was created to analyse specific tools and conceive/adapt a proper tool for Cabo Verde on financial
education and design a strategy to reinforce financial education, particularly for young, entrepreneurs and child.

17. The Government, with support from UNCTAD, has modernized its Competition Legal Framework and has established a Competition Authority as the enforcer of Competition law during 2018. The creation of a Competition Authority has implied the redefinition of responsibilities of sectoral regulators and requires intense advocacy activities to all relevant stakeholders, from Government and public Administration and the private sector. The Ministry of Finances organized an awareness-raising seminar addressed to all stakeholders to discuss coordination and mechanisms, especially with sectoral regulators, and to raise awareness of other stakeholders having in mind the forthcoming Competition Authority. The importance of Consumer policy and the need to consider and protect consumer rights and interests when monitoring markets and under sector-specific regulation, was also underlined.

18. Through this funding initiatives, UN agencies were also challenged to attend needs on the Governance, public policy and justice, allowing the population to benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive, with special focus on the municipalities needs, the outermost islands and the most vulnerable population from all over the country.

19. With support from UNDP, the program «Plataformas Locais para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável e dos ODS» on the localization of SDGs (Program of Local Platforms to achieve the 2030 Goals) are transforming elements of the life of the municipalities because through the SDGs local policies are defined to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants. UN Agencies have worked together to integrate their mandates at the local level into the Municipal Strategic Plans for Sustainable Development (“PEMDS” in Portuguese). Local debates were conducted through the implementation of articulation instruments such as local platforms and Municipal Strategic Development Plans, whose are being integrated into government programmes such as the island development programme and are moving towards institutionalization. The most important fact is that the program has gone from being a pilot project for eight municipalities to be extended to the whole country. The methodology of the ‘Local Platforms Programme’ involves the creation of multi-sectoral platforms at municipal and island level for the purposes of introducing a strategic and participative planning process that translates existing plans and priorities into a “vision and strategic axes for municipal sustainable development” that are aligned with the Government’s National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals at local level. On this basis, the process is considered to contribute to the ‘localisation’ of the SDGs.

20. The Programme supports the creation of local platforms at municipal and regional (island) level by building upon existing organisational structures at local level both within and outside of local government. In the case of islands like Fogo, Brava and Santo Antão, the municipal and regional platforms are created in close collaboration with the Association of Municipalities of Fogo and Brava (“AMFB” in Portuguese) and the Association of Municipalities of Santo Antão (“AMSA” in Portuguese). The membership of the Municipal Platforms is comprised of a diverse range of ‘strategic actors’ (key informants) from the local area that typically include elected representatives of the Municipal Councils, technical staff from delegated (decentralized) central services, representative of civil society organisations and local NGOs, the private sector, and others. Cooperation on the islands tends to be so diversified that it embraces all areas of development, and thus it is important that the platforms reflect this diversity and are not limited to one or two sectors. For this reason, it was agreed at the outset that local platforms should be multisectoral in character and, in particular, reflect four key areas of
sustainable human development namely: local economic development, social services, governance and
decentralization, and environment, natural resources and disaster risk management. Furthermore, the
mainstreaming of a gender orientated approach across all four thematic areas was considered essential
for the work of the platforms to promote real, meaningful and sustainable development, and make
inclusive and equitable progress towards the achievement of the SDGs in Cabo Verde. Through the
application of this methodology important changes have occurred at both the national and local levels.

21. At the local level municipalities have demonstrated that they are capable of carrying out a cooperative
work of strategic planning. The technicians and officials are better trained with a planning and
monitoring tool such as PEMDS. Eight PEMDs have been carried out and approved. The second
important change through the PEMDS is to articulate the national programs with the local projects
accelerating the process of decentralizing services through certain projects. Another important change
cconcerns the coordination of actors. The democratic culture of the municipality has changed. Local
platforms help municipal presidents to make more consensual decisions on strategic issues.

22. During the local programming phase of the strategic planning process, impact projects are identified by
the platforms. These serve to build confidence within the territory with regard to the planning process
during the plan elaboration phase and serve to provide a ‘quick-win’. Projects identified that will have
an immediate impact at either municipal or island level and respond to high priority needs expressed
during the diagnostic process. Impact projects must necessarily be an integral part of the municipal
strategic plan and be the result of a technical and financial partnership between the Municipal Council
and other institutions or agencies at local, national or international level.

23. During 2018, with support of this joint finding, UN-WOMEN and UNDP successfully supported financially
and technically Women’s Parliamentarian Network and National Institute for Gender Equality and Equity
in drafting the gender parity law. The Law Proposal was submitted to the Parliamentarian Groups and it
is envisaged that it will be presented for approval in 3rd quarter of 2019. The intend of this law reform is
to invert the slow progress in women’s participation in the political sphere, where after marked
improvement between 2005 and 2011, during which the presence of women in the National Assembly
increased from 11.1%, in 2005, to 21%, in 2011, progress has slowed, and the presence of women
increased only 2.6 percent over the last 5 years to 23.6% in 2016. The weak presence of women in the
National Parliament is indicative of the inability of Cabo Verdean society to ensure its minimal
international obligations deriving from its ratification of the Convention of Women-CEDAW. In the same
sense, with support from UN-Women, an Interministerial Committee on Gender has been created by
the Government, considered an active mechanism in the process of the elaboration of the National
Equality Plan and capacity building for the members of this committee.

24. Also, with support from UN-Women, Cabo Verde hosted a regional mission of the women peace and
security regional working group, composed by the regional coordinator and gender adviser of UNOWAS,
by the representative of West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) and a representative of the
working group in Guinea-Bissau. The mission agenda led to the elaboration of a road map for the
elaboration of Cabo Verde first NAP of the UNSCR 1325 envisage for the year of 2019.

25. In the same perspective, with support from the UNCT and the UN-Women, Cabo Verde hosted the IX
Regional Open Day on Women, Youth, Peace and Security, a high-level meeting organized in Praia, Cabo
Verde, and was co-chaired by the SRSG of WCA and the President of the Republic of Cabo Verde. The
event was hosted at the Palace of the Presidency, under the motto “Women and Youth Political
Participation”. More than 100 women and young leaders from West Africa and the Sahel, including those
from rural areas as well as actors from civil society organizations, academics, representatives of regional organizations, and United Nations entities participated in this ninth edition of the Open Day in the presence of the First Lady of Cabo Verde, the Deputy Minister for Regional Integration, the Minister for the Promotion of Women and Gender of the Republic of Ghana, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, UN Women Regional Director, representatives of regional organizations, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cabo Verde, as well as technical partners.

b. Outputs:

26. This section describes the intermediate results from the outputs of the 2018’ UN Joint Work Plan, the main results achieved with this joint funding through the DaO funds, the ILO/UNDP joint program on employment, employability and social insertion of young people, as well as results from the program on local development platforms and SDGs implemented by the UNDP, the latter two financed by Luxembourg - the main development partner through the MPTF to the CVTF.

27. Key national instruments were developed to better manage and ensure social protection system’s governance, namely the Single Social Cadastre, the Single Social Cart that maps the equipment network and social responses of the country, capacity building to continuous work to extend the coverage of compulsory social protection and the importance of social security for all workers, in particular those of the domestic work and rural workers through the elaboration of two Community of Portuguese Language Countries (“CPLP” in Portuguese) documents and reproduction of communication materials and publications on the subject of domestic work.

28. It was thanks to the programme «Local Platform for the SDGs», managed by UNDP, that more than 564 people were mobilized around this initiative, representing 198 national and local institutions that have contributed to the elaboration of eight Municipal Strategic Plans for sustainable development. These plans present development programs and projects articulated with national programs (PEDS) and sectoral policies perfectly aligned to the SDGs for the next five years. In this sense, more than 737 officials and technicians trained (being that 420 were men and 317 were women) on SDGs localization cycle from planning to evaluation, from theory of change to gender approach. Eight impact projects implemented in the eight municipalities with more than 674 direct beneficiaries who receive drinking water, 74 families have improved livelihoods thanks to economic activities linked to fishing and fruit growing or local tourism. Impact projects have been launched mobilizing more than 800.000 USD additional funds from different financial sources. The programme has also facilitated the mobilization of new partners to support national policies such as the Government of Andalusia, or to support SDG localization processes for the city of Madrid, or FELCOS Umbria³ in Italy or RICD⁴ in Portugal.

29. It was also through this funding initiative, that FAO has helped the Government with technical and financial assistance to develop the Strategic Plan for Rural Extension of Cabo Verde (PLANEER) 2017-2026. As the result, the first Farmer Field School (FFS) training was conducted in 2018 and a group of 25 technical Staff from the Ministry of Agricultural and Environment received a three-week training to serve as FFS’ facilitators and focal points, with clear impact on the lives of these rural communities. The final

³ FELCOS Umbria is a network that promotes sustainable human development through the implementation of projects and initiatives at international and local level and the building of relationships and partnerships in territories and territories.

⁴ Inter-municipal Development Cooperation Network (RICD), is comprises up of 21 Portuguese municipalities committed to carrying out a more structured and effective work in the fight against poverty in the scope of their Cooperation for Development with similar entities in Portuguese Speaking Countries.
objective is to have a pool with technical capabilities and organizational requirements for the implementation of strong, effective and sustainable FFS.

30. With the same goal in terms of creating economics opportunities for rural communities, UNIDO supported the development of the goat cheese value chain to overall improve the livelihoods of small farmers and producers of goat cheese in Boa Vista and in Fogo islands, including fostering business linkages with economic operators in the tourism sector. More specific, Clusters of small farmers and small producers in the goat cheese value chain were set up in Boa Vista and Fogo and assisted in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of joint actions in areas of management, product branding, marketing and quality, including the acquisition of semi-industrial equipment. The beneficiaries included 250 business operators in Fogo and 42 business operators in Boa Vista. It has also supported the reinforcement of the capacity and the expertise of relevant agencies of the Government of Cabo Verde to promote sustainable industrial value chain development in agribusiness, more specific in five products: cassava, potato, banana, papaya and dairy.

31. UNIDO has also supported the Government of Cabo Verde with a diagnosis of the present situation of the industry in Cabo Verde (as it now) and identify recommendations for the implementation of the new vision of Industry in Cabo Verde (intend to be). Once approved, the project will support the elaboration of the Cabo Verde Industrial Policy. A new Industrial Policy will support the industrial competitiveness of Cabo Verde with direct impact to the overall economic development of the country as well as the reduction of poverty and inequality through the creation of new productive activities and employment.

32. Linked to these initiatives through this funding, UNCTAD has supported the Government on the revision of the Competition law and the preparation to the effective launch of the Competition Authority, which are expected to lead the enforcement of Competition law and to be an active advisory to the Government in these issues.

33. With the same spirit and partnership, ILO supported the Government to reinforce the interinstitutional coordination on the gathering information and reporting on ILO standards as well as strengthening tripartite dialogue on policy issues resulted in in response to the Commission’s comments, including the reports on the fundamental conventions on equal pay, non-discrimination and the minimum age for admission to employment. This resulted in the timely delivery of 100% of the reports due in 2018. Promotion of the social dialogue, through the publication of some materials on collective bargaining and the importance of tripartite consultations.

34. On the field of law enforcement, alcohol and drug abuse, etc., as a result of the partnership between the Commission for the Coordination of Alcohol and Other Drugs (CCAD) and the UNODC, seven Integrated Response Space for Dependencies (ERIDs) were equipped within health centres in Cabo Verde. This project aimed to develop a network of integrated and complementary responses to treatment for better care and medical care to the alcohol and drug addicts at the community level, in the scope of strengthening and care of treatment of dependencies in health structures, at local levels.

35. Linked to the above result, and thanks to this fund, UNODC supported the Government on the development of the Cabo Verde’s first National Social Reintegration Program, whose main objective is to reduce the recidivism and increase security in the country as well as ensuring the fulfilment of the correctional mission, the well-being of prisoners and full enjoyment of the six rights with humanized treatment in line with international standards and best practices and the successful reintegration of prisoners and minors in conflict with law.
36. UNODC has also helped the Judiciary Police on the development of its first strategic plan, that after finalized and adopted will contain the guidelines for Judiciary Police’s development and action in the short, medium and long term in preventing and combating drugs and organised crime in line with its mandate. Still in the same spirit of partnership, and pursuant to the second year of implementation of the tripartite cooperation programme (2017-2019) (Cabo Verde-the Netherlands-UNODC) an additional two rounds of training took place in São Vicente Island for seven law enforcement officers (the Judicial Police, the Nacional Police and Prosecutors) and in Praia during November 2018. All training sessions covered three main topics: 1) community Policing, 2) Tactical Investigations (TGO) and analysis, and 3) Forensics, including toxicological and biological analysis, as well as crime scene exercise. Around 42 participants were involved, including national polices, judicial police and prosecutors.

37. With the expertise from the UN-Habitat through this fund, at least six municipalities have strategies for the implementation of participatory projects to improve informal settlements, which surpassed the results planned, whose target was five municipalities. On the same perspective, at least five municipalities implemented the CityRAP tool and five neighbourhood plans were developed, whose target for 2022 state that at least 15 of 22 municipalities in Cabo Verde will have a neighbourhood plan.

c. Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:

38. The delay regarding the Competition law and policy derived from the modification of the Government’s composition and the reassignment of portfolios, while the political will and commitment to improve the competition environment and to launch a Competition Authority have remained firm. This required new contacts and to start over on these issues.

39. On the Consumer protection side, despite overall receptiveness to the topic, meetings held have yet to include members of Government and other policy makers to pave the way for effective commitments. Dialogue on Consumer protection policy regarding the modernization of the country’s legislation, the establishment of a Consumer protection agency, the clarification of the role of the National Consumption Council, among other issues, remains challenging as only the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry for Parliamentary Affairs has an overall view of public policies and public bodies, even though several sectoral regulators and non-governmental bodies such as consumer associations are effectively implementing Consumer protection legislation. A more continuous relation needs to be developed with the country’s counterparts to allow more significant exchanges and the effective implementation of the objectives defined.

40. The process of negotiation and installation of the antennas was subject to the hiring of (new) personnel by the hosting institutions (mainly Employment Centres), who would be co-financed in a regressive manner during the life of the project. However, public expenditures restrictions on the hiring of public personnel prevented progress to be made favourably and this has meant a delay in the provision of services for young people. Even today this can be considered the biggest challenge for this program: the lack of (available) personnel in the employment centres and its overload in functions, which prevents the team from carrying out all the activities in the field. This was not considered initially in the risk assumption analysis. The programme has been partnering with other agencies and local stakeholders at local level to better deliver services to young people (for instance within the national agency for the promotion of SMEs - ProEMPRESA (governmental Institute of support and business promotion) and within local communities).
41. As positive effects, it is perceived a great interest amongst young people to work and participate in workshops to support employability and to learn about new employment opportunities on their islands, especially from a local perspective. In the first quarter of effective work, six structures managed to mobilize 2,175 young people only in actions of promotion and professional orientation.

42. The results of the private sector surveys reveal some skill gaps among private companies. Business managers also point out the importance of young people developing some key skills beyond purely technical skills, and repeated for all types of work, such as proactivity, communication skills, attitude and professionalism, etc. The programme is actively working on core work skills tool to address this concern from private sector.

43. The importance of extending, strengthening and adapting self-employment support services to women working in the informal sector. Trainings and activities conducted for this sector within the “GET Ahead: One step forward” tool allowed more of 800 women to better manage their business and has been very well evaluated by them. Despite the efforts to formalize its business (supported by the programme) there were limitations due to operational issues, namely access to fiscal incentive scheme named REMPE or formalization/registration within the National Institute of Social Protection. The programme has included a specific activity to help Ministry of Finance to solve this problem.

44. The process of allocating the funds was practically in the second semester and the UN agencies had to accelerate the implementation of the activities. Also, the total amount allocated did not allow to respond all the priorities submitted to the MDTF. In spite of this situation, the MDTF funds allocated to the UN agencies allowed to respond to the important activities programmed under the 2018 UNDAF Joint Work Plan.

45. The programme «Local Platform for the SDGs», have mobilized in 2018 seven UN agencies, namely, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, UNWOMEN and UN Habitat which ensured that the objectives of their mandates are integrated into local strategic planning to respond local initiatives for the SDGs. The multi-stakeholder character of the platforms facilitates that issues such as childhood, citizen mobility, risk prevention and migration, are seen with an integral and non-sectoral approach. Changes are observed in the discussion trends between the national and local levels through the continuous meetings that are organized between the ministries and the municipalities, which allow the sharing of information between both national and local levels and the implementation of public policies in a more efficient and coherent manner.

46. The level of overall achievement of the Programme is very positive due to the early establishment of key partnership, not only with the traditional stakeholder such as the Government and Civil Society Organization, but also among UNCT agencies, i.e. the partnership between the UNDP and UNWOMEN regarding the drafting of the Parity Law, resulting in a MoU signed between the agencies, whose relationships impacted on the achievement of results for related gender issues.

47. The Jov@EMPREGO is an innovative programme focused on providing specific results in terms of youth employment in particular complicated context, where insularity and weak private sector development are clearly constraining local economic development. Taking this into consideration, local and national
partnership developed by the programme leads to a better articulation and alignment of different institutions providing services to boost self-employment and entrepreneurship. During 2018, there were some delays and the multi partner strategy is leading some good results as all partners work and help together to promote youth employment under a win-win situation.

48. During 2019, the programme is looking to further invest in sectoral partners particularly to most promising areas according to the National Sustainable Development Plan (PDNS) and employment analysis. Hence, a set of thematic activities will be conducted related to blue, green and digital economy as well as within tourism and care sector, in partnership with national partners (including ProEMPRESA) ministries and with other UN agencies such as FAO, UN WOMEN, UNIDO, etc.

49. The programme implemented by the UN-Habitat and partners has generated relevant impacts in the implementation of the principles of sustainable urban development in the country of Cabo Verde. Several activities took place in different municipalities, providing assistance to a wide range of stakeholders, which benefited a great number of communities, with a gender and human rights-based approach. Some key partnerships were made, in special with the municipalities, by providing technical assistance. In addition, the central government, NGOs, Universities, private institutions and media had important roles during the activities.

50. Due to the Government internal reassignment of the Competition law and policy portfolio (from the former Ministry of Economy and Labour to the Ministry of Finance), within a broader modification of the Government’s structure occurred in late 2017/early 2018, the foreseen revision of the Competition law and the creation of the Competition Authority were delayed for at least one year. However, the public announcement of the launch of a Competition Authority during UNCTAD’s mission to Cabo Verde, the Government’s firm commitment and establishment of a team to set-up the new institution, the determination to improve the legal framework and clarify overlapping responsibilities from different sector-specific regulators, were clear demonstrated and thus the successful route undertaken. Thereby, in 2018 the programme proved successful from a qualitative point of view regarding the Competition law and policy field.

51. The Consumer protection policy area is subject to a less positive assessment. Despite the 2017 report and its policy recommendations following several meetings held in 2016, it was not yet possible to identify a well-placed counterpart in the Government to discuss a cross-cutting policy domain. Nevertheless, awareness-raising involving key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Trade, proved to be a positive approach by reflecting the interest in further exploring Consumer protection best business practices.

52. UNCTAD’s policy advice under the previous UNDAF (2012-2017) and other contacts held between the UNCTAD Secretariat and representatives of the Ministry of Finance within the framework of Lusophone countries Competition meetings, organized by the Portuguese Competition Authority, persuaded the Government to move forward with the creation of the Competition Authority. Partnerships with privileged partners, especially with the more experienced Competition Authorities of Portugal and Brazil (due to the common language, history and culture), and with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) key regional player, also committed to implement competition rules at the level of its common market, played a persuasive role in this endeavour.
B. Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achieved Indicator Targets</th>
<th>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</th>
<th>Source of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ 24 units technical staffs of the General Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock and Ministry of Environment and Agriculture (&quot;MAA&quot; in Portuguese) Delegations of Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santiago, Fogo and Maio islands for three weeks to the FFS approach whose capacities are strengthened</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Urban profiles, cooperation agreements, documentation of Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), project reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ 25 technical staff, including nine 9 women and 16 men, trained and available within the Central and Delegations Services of MAA islands of Santiago, Santo Antão, Fogo, São Nicolau and Maio facilitating the FFS; MAA focal points identified;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ National urban policy platform; regular program reports Project report Program monitoring and evaluation report,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ 38 FFS were set up by the facilitators (at the rate of 2 FFS per facilitator) after the training in application to serve as a tool for evaluating and monitoring the activity of the trained facilitators</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Reports: 1. Competition Law and Policy (2), Consumer Law and Policy (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 2 «Planet» Strategic Priority:**  
By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, 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.

**Outcome 3 «Prosperity» Strategic Priority:**  
By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde 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.
### Outcome 4.2 «Peace» Strategic Priority

By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institutions, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights.

- ✓ 4 initiatives: The UN Women in Partnership with UNDP, supported the Network of Women Parliamentarians in Cabo Verde (“RMPCV” in Portuguese) and the National Institution for Gender Equality and Equity (“ICIEG” in Portuguese) in the implementation of the Advocacy Plan.
- ✓ 14 of the 17 parliamentarians of the RMPCV, received a training in Communication and Advocacy.
- ✓ A draft parity Law was elaborated, validated and delivered to the National Assembly.
- ✓ TOR’s for the design of the Integrated information System of the National health care elaborated.
- ✓ 90 Caregivers (8 men and 82 women) were certified as professional caregivers (caregivers of children, the elderly and people with disabilities).

**Reasons for Variance with Planned Target:**

- ✓ Targeted not reached due to the fact that the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion requested that the funds should be in the Scholarship for the Caregivers trainees of the Vocational Training.

**Source of Verification:**

- ✓ DGIS Project Reports

### Outcome 1

Main mechanism to support youth employment a following a demand driven approach are better known and integrated into national employment and Vocational Education and Training (VET) system.

#### Output 1.1

Decision makers are better aware about professional integration of youth people

**Indicator 1.1.1**

Number of public and private institutions aware of this programme;

**Baseline: 0**

**Planned Target: 8 (2 in 2017)**

- ✓ Presentation of the project and activities at the local level, especially in the Municipalities of Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo and Brava.
- ✓ Meetings with all the Antennas and partners to present the Plan of Activities and Agreements signed with the Institute of Employment and Professional Training (“IEFP” in Portuguese /

**Reasons for Variance with Planned Target:**

- ✓ Activity reports and presence sheets
- ✓ Meeting with local and national partners
- ✓ Local visits and missions
- ✓ Skill gaps survey report (2)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 1.1.2</th>
<th>Number of public awareness activities undertaken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td>Planned Target: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Achieved Indicator Targets</strong></td>
<td>Municipal Councils which aiming the mobilization of partnerships for its implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Skill gaps survey: Number of vacancies identified. 294 jobs (251 in tourism sector and 43 in other areas) holding of a national meeting of the I Pact for Employment.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Training of local teams (Antennas) and local actors (Chambers, NGOs, Private Sector) on basic topics related to employment (employability, skills and professional insertion).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Conclusion of Implementation Agreements within Employment Centres/ Municipalities and University of Santiago, as main partners</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Launch of a digital information campaign on Jov@EMPREGO through the Antennas.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Elaborated 30 Business Opportunities sheets for young people in key sectors: agribusiness, care, tourism, and renewable energies.</td>
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<td>✓ Issue of the Get Ahead Training Manual, especially for Low Income Women.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 27 Trainers trained to implement the &quot;GET Ahead - A step forward, Women and Entrepreneurship&quot; program - small business management for low income women.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Translation new manuals and update training for 21 new SIYB trainers, including Green Business module.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 25 new trainers from all the islands, trained on SIYB methodology.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Created a stock of 4,700 SIYB manuals.</td>
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</table>

**Output 1.2:** Actors in charge of the TVET and employment system are reinforced to better understand youth employment integration and demand driven approach.

**Indicator 1.2.1** Number of structures involved

**Baseline:** 0

**Planned Target:**

**Achieved Indicator Targets**

- ✓ Staff recruitment/selection for 6 Antennas in Santo Antão, São Vicente, São Nicolau, North and South Santiago, Fogo and Brava.
- ✓ Supply of furniture and equipment to all Antennas
- ✓ Drafting of the Operation and Monitoring Manual
- ✓ Second training on Partnership and alliances, Territory Analysis, Communication and Facilitation Techniques, Public Programs to support

**Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)**

- ✓ Reorganization of the Ministry of Economy and Employment (Employment competences assumed by the Ministry of Finances)

**Source of Verification**

- ✓ Activity reports and presence sheets
- ✓ Meeting with local and national partners
- ✓ Local visits and missions
- ✓ Facebook channels,
- ✓ Spot Check visits.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achieved Indicator Targets</th>
<th>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</th>
<th>Source of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>employment and entrepreneurship, Identification and anticipation of competencies, Functionality of the Professional Internship Platform, Youth Rights, Gender Approach. ✓ 6 Work Plans of each Antenna prepared, based on objectives and results for the effective insertion of young people (paid employment - self-employment). ✓ Awareness campaign: Brochures, Roll ups, posters, and Digital (Facebook Strategy)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 1.4: O TVET system is reinforced in terms of number of public and private actors being aware of obstacles and opportunities for value chain development in main economic sectors Indicator 1.4.1 Number of Value Chains Trainings organized Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Indicator 14.2 Number of VC analysis conducted. Baseline: 0 Planned Target:</td>
<td>✓ 26 (9 men - 17 women) participants from the public and private sector trained in the analysis and development of Value Chains, ✓ Diagnostics carried out in the territory; pre-selection of value chains and identification of micro-business opportunities; ✓ Four roundtables were held with businessmen and local authorities to validate the identified value chains and identify micro-business and decent employment opportunities for young people on the islands of Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santiago and Fogo and Brava.</td>
<td>✓ Activity reports and presence sheets, and monitoring reports ✓ Local visits and missions ✓ Facebook channels, ✓ Spot Check visits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2 Innovative youth and women employment promotion mechanisms in the country are effectively implemented using a demand driven approach.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1 The employability of youth beneficiaries of the programme is strengthened Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Indicator 2.1.1 Number of trainings and seminars organized for young people Baseline: Planned Target:</td>
<td>✓ 2.175 young people assisted in activities of technical information, active job search, professional orientation, development of business ideas and others. ✓ 106 young people participated in actions to search for business ideas (employment / self-employment) ✓ More than 800 beneficiaries (85% women) have already received training in management of small businesses in Santo Antão, São Vicente, North and South Santiago, Fogo and Brava ✓ 141 young people benefited from short training actions ✓ 65 young people and women with Business Plans</td>
<td>✓ Activity reports and presence sheets, and monitoring reports ✓ Local visits and missions ✓ Facebook channels, ✓ Spot Check visits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved Indicator Targets</td>
<td>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</td>
<td>Source of Verification</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ 72 Young people entering the labour market, of which 85% are employed.</td>
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</table>
| **Output 2.2** Youth people participating in the programme finds jobs or creates their own SMEs  
Baseline: 0  
Planned Target:  
Indicator 2.2.1: Number of youth people supported by the Programme  
Number of supporting activities organized for supporting young entrepreneurs  
Baseline: Planned Target: | | |
| ✓ 213 young and empowered women to better manage their small businesses  
✓ A number of young people are being supported to the setup of their business (end of December 2018) | | ✓ Activity reports and presence sheets, and monitoring reports  
✓ Local visits and missions  
✓ Facebook channels,  
✓ Spot Check visits. |
| **Outcome 3** Microfinancial products are better adapted to young entrepreneurs’ needs’ | | |
| ✓ Alignment with the Bank of Cabo Verde ("BCV" in Portuguese) strategy in terms of financial education and creation of a working group and dialogue with the BCV and other actors (MFIs, commercial banks and associations.)  
✓ Analysis of the existing material in terms of financial education and financial education practices in the country.  
✓ Training of 28 people (16 women 12 men) from various entities, namely members of the Microfinance Institutions, banks, Civil Society Associations (PROFIN institution, ADECO-Association for Consumer Protection, Ze Moniz Association for Solidarity and Development), Ministry of Education in Financial Education. | | ✓ Activity reports and presence sheets,  
✓ Consultants reports  
✓ Photos  
✓ Facebook channels, |
| **Output 3.1** Young entrepreneurs are better prepared to access to finance from microfinance (IMFs) institutions or any other entrepreneur’s promotion Funds  
Baseline: 0  
Planned Target:  
Indicator 3.1.1: Number of people trained in Financial Inclusion and number of new/adapted products for young people  
Baseline: Planned Target: | | |
| ✓ Drafting of a Microfinance Market Study  
✓ Support of Microfinance Week: Public introduction of the Microfinance Market Study and public conference on Digitalization and Diversification of financial products. | | ✓ Market Study report delivered  
✓ Activity reports and presence sheets,  
✓ Photos and videos. |
| **Output 3.2** Microfinance (IMFs) institutions are reinforced on how to better serve and adapt their product to young needs’  
Baseline: 0  
Planned Target: | | |
<p>| | | |
| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of people trained on product diversification and IMFs operational strategy and diversification (MMW) Baseline: Planned Target:</th>
<th>Achieved Indicator Targets</th>
<th>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</th>
<th>Source of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Not achieved: Specific course training for microfinance institution management and product diversification</td>
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</table>

| Output 3.3: Ad hoc mechanisms are identifying to reinforce financing institutions capacity for credit facilitation Indicator 3.3.1: Number of mechanism effectively adapted/set up to support new young entrepreneurs Baseline: Planned Target: 4 Indicator 3.2.2 Baseline:0 Planned Target: 2 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ Not achieved | | ✓ Written letter of the Ministry of Finances to postpone this activity once MFIS should be restructured. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 4 The environment for SMEs is improved in terms of awareness, access to information and regulatory framework</th>
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<tr>
<th>Output 4.1 SMES set up policies and programmes are better known and disseminated among young people Indicator: Number of motivation activities for young people Number of business plan contest. Baseline: 0 Planned Target:</th>
<th>Achieved Indicator Targets</th>
<th>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</th>
<th>Source of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Support to the Global Week of Entrepreneurship (in the islands) and participation in the GEW Summit in Praia (4 workshops). ✓ SDG Boot CAMP: First Business Ideas Competition based on the Sustainable Development Objectives, in partnership with BIC and ProEMPRESA. ✓ Activity reports and presence sheets, ✓ Photos and videos.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Outcome 1 The State reinforces national governance and local development policies contributing to a better localization of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator: 1 national and local framework Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</th>
<th>Achieved Indicator Targets</th>
<th>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</th>
<th>Source of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ 1 national-local mechanisms for Localizing the SDGs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ PEDS, National programme Island Valorisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.1</td>
<td>Achieved Indicator Targets</td>
<td>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</td>
<td>Source of Verification</td>
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<tr>
<td>A national multisectoral, multi-level, multi-actor an articulation platform ensuring the consultation, coordination and articulation of local development actors is set up and operationalized</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>The number of national partners has increased due to the use of mechanisms (PEMDS) that allows municipalities to partner with both national and international counterpart. Good communication campaign as well.</td>
<td>✓ Minutes of the steering committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator: 1.1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ The interest of local partner for improving their competencies on localizing the SDGs and the whole training package</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- IP.1.1.1. (1) A national coordination committee/steering committee set up (Ministries, UN agencies, municipalities, civil society) - IP.1.2.</td>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td>Planned Target: At least ten institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.2</td>
<td>Achieved Indicator Targets</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ High level of trainings involving both national and international expertise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A capacity building plan for public and private territorial actors is developed and implemented in consultation with the UDL and the ANMCV</td>
<td>Indicator: 1.2.1 trainees elected bodies, elected official and NGOs and sector representatives</td>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td>Planned Target: 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. A Specific Story

SANTA ISABEL AND ITS NEW WATER RESERVOIR
SANTA ISABEL AND ITS NEW WATER RESERVOIR

MR. BENVINDO NELO’S TESTIMONY

In a small archipelago, of resilient people called Cabo Verde there is the mountainous island Santo Antão. In Santo Antão, a proud agricultural island, there is a community called Santa Isabel and its Association president Mr. Benvindo Nelo.

It is with a feeling of latent satisfaction that Mr. Benvindo speaks of Santa Isabel’s new water reservoir. The reservoir is the result of the Impact Project of Paul’s Municipality “Improvement of Water Supply in High Altitude Areas” within the program Platforms for Local Development and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 horizon from the United Nations Development Program. He speaks with the joy of someone that worked on the creation of the reservoir as the responsible for its construction, and today along with his family and friends that are also beneficiaries.

“We believe that we live better today! During the dry season the water springs were scarce. Now, with two reservoirs we have water that we use for consumption, for the animals and we also have a drip irrigation system in a small area that serves all. I believe that now we have a much better water supply system”.
Among the gains obtains, Mr. Nelo points out a greater water abstraction and less waste from rainwater; houses with more water supply; less negative impact of the effects of drought periods; relief for farmers and animal breeders; improvement in hygiene and quality of life in general, and the creation of job opportunities.

This Impact Project, which includes the Santa Isabel reservoir, also covers the community of Pico da Cruz supplying houses with potable water and is already in the finalization process. The municipality of Paúl, as well as the other municipalities of the island, Ribeira Grande e Porto Novo, share the same goal in their Impact Projects: more water for all, leaving no one behind. Once the works are finished there will be more announcements like that of Mr. Benvindo Nelo – “Now, no one complains about lack of water at all!”
IMPACT PROJECT
FRUTIFOGO
"NÓS RIQUEZA"
SÃO FILIPE–FOGO ISLAND
“Frutifogo - Nôs Riqueza” is the Impact Project of the Local Platform of São Filipe of the United Nations Platforms Program and Sustainable Development Goals horizon 2030 with the challenge of promoting ten families in a critical region of poverty and poor conditions of survival.

The program aims to provide each of them a means of income through fruit-growing and a reorganization in the family nucleus through training, capacity building and support for social inclusion. Among these families we find Mrs. Rute Vaz, head of household, unemployed and a mother of four children.

Asked how her life can change with this Project, she reports: “My life will change a lot! I will be able to sell every day and provide a better livelihood for my family. As part of this project, I was able to have training that made it possible for me to learn many new things that I did not even know existed.

We also visited the Monte Barro winery that makes the wine called Maria Chaves, and there I saw that they managed to do great things. If they succeeded, so can we and we will make our place grow and develop too.”
In order for the families to have an income and survive from it, they will be contemplated with the plantation of 2,600 feet of fruit trees.

They will receive all the guidance and necessary training to work in this business, such as workshops, specific training through partners, thus enabling them to thrive in the new work environment and experience and preparing them for future self-support activities.

The project is needful and contributes to the local, social and economic development. Ten families will be directly benefited from which they have participated since the beginning of the project, including the preparation of the land to receive seedlings and among other works, with the purpose of making themselves feel that all belongs to them. Mrs. Rute still adds: “We cannot miss this work opportunity especially in what is ours! I cannot wait to see everything ready!”

With the introduction of fruit growing, surely most families living in the areas of Geneva, Forno, Luzia Nunes and Patim will eventually benefit from the income generation.
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