



Nações Unidas
CABO VERDE
Juntos na acção



Cabo Verde UNDAF 2018-2022

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Foreword

Cabo Verde faces natural vulnerabilities related to its insular and archipelagic nature, its location in the Sahel region and consequent scarcity of rain, lack of mineral resources, its small territorial dimension and economic market, its isolation in relation to the African continent, its recurrent experience of volcanic activity, circumstances that condition and limit its sustainable development. Despite its relatively privileged location on the main routes of the Atlantic, which could potentially facilitate a dynamic relationship with the economic spaces of Africa, Europe and America, the country has not yet established itself as a platform for economic circulation and service provision in the Mid-Atlantic.

As a Small and Middle-Income Country, one of the greatest challenges for Cabo Verde is to build an economy capable of sustainable and inclusive growth, able to overcome some of its structural vulnerabilities: external dependence, inequality, unemployment, poverty and regional asymmetries. Cabo Verde is still a country with a high degree of economic vulnerability and low income compared to most small island economies.

The country is currently experiencing a demographic transition, whose social and economic implications could provide an opportunity for inclusive economic growth and social well-being. The increase in the working age population is an opportunity for socio-economic progress, since the economically active population has access to quality education, health and training, and the guarantee of finding a decent, safe and productive job.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Cabo Verde (UNDAF) 2018-2022 reconfirms the commitment of the United Nations System to accompany Cabo Verde's socio-economic progress through contributions from United Nations agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations Team, in a joint, integrated and coherent manner, aligned with the National Plan for Sustainable Development and the vision of the Global Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The challenges of the country's development agenda - the PEDS (Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development) and the 2030 and 2020 Agendas - represent the need to work simultaneously, in an integrated and coordinated way, inter- and intra sectorally to achieve the stated goals. Special attention is devoted to strengthening respect for human rights, civic participation and the integration of gender equality as a central factor to ensure socio-economic progress, reduce social inequalities and asymmetries at island level, as well as towards the consolidation of democracy.

The new UNDAF is the result of a consultative process and an exhaustive joint government-led review, with the active participation of civil society organisations, the private sector and international development partners represented in the country, whose implementation implies the engagement and participation in partnership of all actors, especially those who will be the direct beneficiaries of the implementation of this UNDAF.

The new UNDAF aims to ensure better alignment and integration of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in the framework of national objectives, reinforcing the interconnections with the global and regional agendas to which Cabo Verde has committed itself.

Executive Summary

The new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covering 2018-2022 builds on Cabo Verde's aspirations and vision as expressed in the country's commitment to the Global Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. As such, it is aligned with Government's Programme for the 9th legislative term and the country's Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS 2017-2021) and responds to jointly identified national strategic priorities where the UN system has a comparative advantage.

This new UNDAF for Cabo Verde belongs to a new generation of UNDAFs; strategic, responsive and firmly anchored in the integrated vision of Agenda 2030 while also pursuing the guiding vision of Agenda 2063 "An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in international arena", and the Samoa Pathway responding to the specificities of a Small Island Development State.

Cabo Verde anticipated at an early stage the UN reform aiming at greater coherence and effectiveness of UN development cooperation with the country with the establishment of the only existing Joint Office in 2006¹, comprising UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF², and, two years later in 2008, becoming one of the initial eight Delivering as One pilot countries. Building on these experiences and combining the joint competencies and interventions of the 17 UN resident and non-resident agencies, funds, and programmes, the new UNDAF represents a coherent and integrated framework for the UN System cooperation in Cabo Verde during the next five years. It integrates lessons learned from past experiences while incorporating the central principle of Agenda 2030 of "leaving no one behind", as well as the principles of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability.

The present UNDAF is the result of an extensive joint analysis and a consultative process, conducted with the leadership of the Government of Cabo Verde and counting on the active participation of civil society organisations, private sector, and international development partners represented in the country. Inspired by Agenda 2030, the UNDAF is organised around the five key themes of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships; and comprises the following five areas of cooperation:

- Sustainable development of human capital
- Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity
- Economic transformation, and sustainable and inclusive growth
- Governance, public policy and justice
- Mobilization, coordination, and efficiency of development resources

To support the implementation of this new UNDAF (2018-2022), its Common Budgetary Framework estimates a total amount of US\$96,106,908, which includes the combined UN projected available programme resources as well as the expected resources to be mobilized jointly by the UN System and the Government of Cabo Verde. Operationally, the UNDAF implementation mechanism is composed of a joint Cabo Verde-UN Steering Committee, the UNCT, four Results Groups (regrouping the 5 Ps according to the three pillars of the PEDS: Social, Economy, and Sovereignty) and the Cross-cutting Groups (Monitoring and Evaluation, Operations Management, Communications, and Human Rights and Gender Equality).

¹ GA resolution A/RES/59/250 of 17 December 2004

² Initially WFP also participated although with the closure of its presence in the country, it exited the Joint Office in 2010

Abbreviations

C4D	Communication for Development
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DaO	Delivering as One
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Base Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoCV	Government of Cabo Verde
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFI(s)	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
INE	National Institute of Statistics
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LDC	Least Development Countries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIC	Middle Income Country
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operations Management Team
PALOP	African Countries of Portuguese Official Language
PEDS	Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Development State
SIDSAMfrican	Small Island Developing States and Madagascar
SWAP	System-wide Action Plan
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHRGG	United Nations Human Rights and Gender Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNS	United Nations System
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

Cabo Verde's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 is the new programme of the United Nations System in Cabo Verde developed in close collaboration with the Cabo Verdean Government. In line with previous processes, it was developed through a high quality participatory process, involving civil society organizations, the private sector and international development partners represented in the country.

The elaboration of the present UNDAF has been inspired by the integrated vision of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and its key premise of "leaving no one behind", as well as by the principles of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience, and accountability. The Government's Programme for the 9th legislative term and the country's Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS)³ are the key references in terms of national priorities to which the UNDAF is fully aligned. The UNDAF preparation process included engagement mechanisms through which the comparative advantages of the United Nations system and priority areas of this partnership in the country were identified in a joint and inclusive manner.

National context

Cabo Verde is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the Sahelian eco-climatic zone, situated off the coast of Senegal and within easy reach of Europe and the Americas with a population projected to be 537,661 for 2017 of which 267,570 are female (49.8 percent), and 28.6 percent are children under 14 years.⁴ The Cabo Verdean population is extremely young, with an average age of about 28.3 years in 2016, compared to a world average of 30 years. Poor in traditional natural resources and with only 10 percent of land arable, Cabo Verde's locational, structural and geophysical characteristics substantially contribute to its economic, social and environmental vulnerability and determine its strategic choices and development pathway. According to data from the third Survey on Household Expenditures and Income (III IDRF) of 2015, in Cabo Verde about 35% of the population lived in poverty, while 10.6% lived in extreme poverty, more intensely in rural areas. The Gini Index is 0.46, more intense in urban zone (0.45), and it's projected to be 0,438 and 0,481 in 2021, for consumption and income, respectively.

Cabo Verde is recognized by its solid political governance and impressive development trajectory, which inspires trust among development partners. The country graduated from Least Developed Countries (LDCs)⁵ at the end of 2007 due its positive performance in human development and economic growth. However, as a result of graduation, official development assistance and access to concessional lending fell drastically, and coinciding with the global financial crisis, Cabo Verde economic growth slowed down to an average of 1.3 percent from 2010 to 2015. Despite this, Cabo Verde impressively achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015 and there are signs of economy recovery with 3.2 percent growth achieved in 2016⁶ and equally positive prospects for 2017 and 2018. However, being an archipelagic SIDS spread over nine populated islands, Cabo Verde faces considerable structural challenges, such as a reduced fiscal base, a small and fragmented market, and limited economic diversification. It is both disproportionately exposed to climate-related risks and security risks related to organised crime such as drug trafficking. With an economy dependent on tourism,

³ The UN system has accompanied the elaboration of the PEDS to ensure its alignment with Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. The PEDS is expected to be finalized third quarter of 2017 and cover the period up to 2021.

⁴ INE (2017), Cabo Verde demographic projections 2010-2030

⁵ UN-OHRLLS

⁶ World Bank (2015), World's Development Indicators, and African Economic Outlook: Cabo Verde, 2017, AfDB, OECD, UNDP.

remittances and concessional finance, Cabo Verde is extremely vulnerable to both global economic shocks and natural hazards.

Against its strong development performance, Cabo Verde now faces the challenge to protect its development gains, particularly in the social arena and respond to the needs of its large population of young people (with 46.4 per cent being below 25 years of age and 37.1 per cent between 15 and 34⁷), while accelerating economic growth and mitigating social and environmental risks, to continue progress on a sustainable development path in line with the Agenda 2030. The demographic transition of the country shows a decrease in the overall rate of fertility with a population pyramid where 66% are between the ages 15 to 64. This fact, along with limited social spending, will have significant medium-term social and economic implications, which requires an urgent review of public policies. In addition, Cabo Verde, a country with emigration tradition, has also become a country of immigration and domestic migration, which brings new challenges and opportunities. In this scenario, an inclusive economic growth model with continued focus on the development of human capital and social inclusion can contribute to reduce poverty as well as inequalities, including gender inequalities, particularly through improvements in access to and quality of education, health, food security, housing, employment and social protection.

In terms of the economic strategy, the country's ambition puts the tourism sector and related service sectors in the centre as the main driver for economic growth, representing almost 22% of the GDP in 2016. The vision for economic transformation of the country will also rely on investments for a sustainable oceans economy, agribusiness, renewable energy, culture and creative industries, and ICT, while strengthening commerce, industrial development, innovation, vocational training and entrepreneurship. The economic transformation still has to combine an agriculture sector which occupies a significant number of active population (19% of the population, of which 34% women and 66% men)⁸ with the challenge of promoting full employment and ensure decent jobs to overcome regional asymmetries. In addition, and for the country to fully benefit from the demographic transition, policies will have to increasingly promote the participation of women and youth in the labour force, reducing both gender inequalities in employment and high rates of unemployment among young people (41% among 15-24 years old, considerably higher for women: 52.6%⁹).

Cabo Verde is known for its solid governance, transparent electoral processes, democratic institutions, free press and respect for human rights. The country remains committed to strengthen citizens' participation in democratic processes institutions, particularly that of women (who currently represent 24% of elected parliamentarians), and young people, and the efficiency and effectiveness of its public administration, including the reforms for improving the rationalization and transparency of public finances management system. The Government is also investing in a more efficient and effective mobilization of domestic revenues and strengthening decentralisation aiming at reducing regional disparities. Violence linked to organised crime and drug trafficking in recent years, particularly in urban centres, in addition to the incidence of gender based violence and sexual violence against women and girls, and the persistence of situations of sexual abuse and exploitation of children, require the country continuous commitment to strengthen human security, rule of law and justice systems as well as combat drug and other substance abuse.

Due to reduction of official development assistance and concessional lending, Cabo Verde is oriented towards strengthening and diversifying partnerships and investments to promote mobilisation of new resource flows and technical capabilities, including public institutions and

⁷ INE, Cabo Verde demographic projections by sex and age group 2010-2030

⁸ INE (2016)

⁹ INE (2016), Employment and labour market statistics in Cabo Verde

civil society organizations capacities as key actors to stimulate inclusive economic growth and position Cabo Verde at global level. The country has a history of successful initiatives in South-South and Triangular Cooperation, particularly with the African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOP), the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), and other SIDS and middle-income countries (MICs). In 2015 Cabo Verde with support from the UN system hosted a sub-regional SIDS Conference on the Global Agenda 2030 and the First Ministerial Conference of African SIDS and Madagascar (SIDSAM) in 2016. These meetings have facilitated common positions in relation to international and regional organizations and agendas, particularly in relation to the implementation of African Union and its 2063 Agenda, and 2030 Agenda on sustainable development, and identified common sources of funding and mutual support in defence of more favourable policies to support socio-economic progress. Cooperation with the European Union is defined by a Special Partnership that has strengthened in past years, and political efforts are under way to further strengthening the economic and political integration in the ECOWAS region.

1.2. The United Nations in Cabo Verde

In response to global UN Reform initiatives, and particularly improving UN presences in small country contexts, Cabo Verde was the first country in the world to establish a Joint Office in 2006 (formally known as the Office of Funds and Programs of the United Nations in Cabo Verde¹⁰), comprising UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF¹¹. Shortly thereafter in 2008, the country became also one of the initial eight Delivering as One (DaO) pilots with the aim of increasing the coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the UN System in the country to better support its development challenges. This vision of “Together in Action”, establishes the guidelines for the reform, including “One Program”, “One Leader”, “One Budget framework”, and “One Common Premises and Services” that inspired previous UNDAF cycles in Cabo Verde.

In the current era of the integrated and ambitious Global Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and the multidimensional and indivisible nature of the SDGs, Cabo Verde’s experience with the Joint Office and Delivering as One will inspire and continue to serve to further strengthen the UN System position and capacity to support, accompany and partner with the government and other actors to implement the joint priorities identified in this UNDAF and accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. In responding to the national priorities identified, the UNDAF will benefit from the combined capacities, functions and mandates of currently 16 different participating UN agencies, Funds and Programmes, that constitute the UN Country Team’s resident and non-resident members¹².

1.3. UNDAF Cabo Verde 2018-2022

The preparation of this new UNDAF is anchored in the global Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and its central principle of “leaving no one behind”, as well as the principles of human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability. The UNDAF is aligned with the Government’s Program for the 9th legislative term and the National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (2017-2021), which in turn is also aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. The present UNDAF is structured around the five main pillars of the Agenda 2030, namely People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships and adopts an integrated programming approach that combines interventions from different

¹⁰ Ref GA/RES/

¹¹ With WFP forming part of the initial set up until it exited the country in 2010

¹² UN resident entities: UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF (which are a part of the Joint Office), FAO and WHO. UN non-resident entities with liaison structures in the country: IOM, ILO, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNODC and UN-WOMEN. UN non-resident entities with only interventions in the country: OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP and UNESCO.

sectors, and government and non-government stakeholders both at national and local level. In the 2030 Agenda these 5 Ps are described¹³ as follows:

People: “We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.”

Planet: “We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.”

Prosperity: “We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.”

Peace: “We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.”

Partnership: “We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.”

The outcomes of the new UNDAF are organized according to this structure, with indication to the national priorities as stated in the PEDS and to the respective SDGs:

2030 Agenda Pillars "5P"	UNDAF Outcomes	PEDS Pillars	SDGs
People	By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection services, that are inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.	Social pillar <i>The Social State, Human Capital, Quality of Life and combating inequalities</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12
Planet	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.	Economy pillar <i>New model of Economic Growth</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

¹³ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2030 Agenda Pillars "5P"	UNDAF Outcomes	PEDS Pillars	SDGs
Prosperity	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.	Economy pillar <i>New model of Economic Growth</i>	2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14
Peace	By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive.	Sovereignty Pillar <i>A New State Model</i>	5, 11, 16, 17
	By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, 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.	Sovereignty Pillar <i>A New State Model</i>	
Partnerships	By 2022, Cabo Verde has improved national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, triangular, and decentralized cooperation, and that contribute to the achievement of the SDG.	Sovereignty Pillar <i>A New State Model</i>	17

SECTION 2 - THE UNDAF AND ITS PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

The UNDAF is the guiding and strategic framework for cooperation and partnership between the Government of Cabo Verde and the United Nations System. In the framework of the Global 2030 Agenda, the UNDAF is based on the idea "One Country, One UN Framework". The UNDAF also represents an instrument for continuous learning that promotes change, encourages action, measures progress and, identifies and empowers partners in the pursuit of sustainable development.

2.1. Programming principles

To effectively support the national efforts to achieve the Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the UN System needs to adopt an integrated approach to programming which combines actions in different areas and involves all stakeholders. In this

sense, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)¹⁴ identified four programming principles that are included in the UNDAF, under the central motto of “leave no one behind”, in which the focus is on attending the most vulnerable populations in favour of equal opportunities and a balanced development. The other three programming principles underpinning this motto that are also mainstreamed in the UNDAF are: human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment of women, sustainability and resilience, and accountability. These principles are reflected in the 2030 Agenda and are timely grounded in the United Nations Charter and international treaties and standards.

2.1.1. Human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment

The 2030 Agenda has as its central objective “to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls”, which necessarily implies a focus on the most discriminated and excluded. This new UNDAF was developed based on a human rights approach, and grounded in the international normative framework, and with the government will hence support joint efforts to achieve a better enforcement of fundamental human rights, as captured in UNDAF results. It will support the strengthening of national capacities for the protection of human rights, reporting to international human rights bodies, and mainstreaming the results of such processes in sectoral planning, with the involvement of institutions and civil society. The government's efforts towards human rights education, training and communication initiatives will also be supported through strategies (Communication for Development) linked to the UN System programs, as well initiatives to empower the most discriminated groups, and civil society actors that represent them. Consequently, there will be more qualified and enhanced capacities to enable effective participation, engage and influence planning processes and monitor the country’s development results.

The 2030 Agenda and SDGs reflect an understanding that countries will not be able to achieve sustainable development if women and girls are left behind. For this reason, gender equality, the respect of women’s human rights and women’s empowerment are crosscutting topics in the UNDAF. Gender equality is mainstreamed not only as a fundamental right, but as a solution to achieve sustainable development. Therefore, gender equality is crosscutting in the UN System work in line with national priorities in this area, which include the institutionalization of a gender approach, the economic and political empowerment of women, consolidating the combat against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), reinforcing a culture of equality and non-violence and sexual and reproductive rights. The recommendations resulting from the national review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, in 2014, as well as the recommendations received by Cabo Verde from the Committee of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2013 are fundamental references. Cabo Verde’s 9th periodic report to the CEDAW Committee will be submitted, as well as the new recommendations from the CEDAW Committee ¹⁵ are also a main reference for the UNCT and the government. The PEDS integrated gender equality in all its pillars - social, economic and sovereignty and, at the same time, a gender sensitive budgeting maker is being developed for the State Budget. In this context, the country must build endogenous capacities at various levels and the UNS will support capacity development in different sectors with whom each UN entity works, focusing particularly on efforts to mobilize South-South partnerships, on strategic planning processes supported by the UNS and on consolidating gender statistics and analyses and reflecting them in the design of public policies that are gender sensitive. It is important to highlight the challenges in areas where, traditionally, gender issues have not been mainstreamed, such as economic matters, competitiveness, finance, internal administration, disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) human rights, and others.

¹⁵ Which are expected to be received by Cabo Verde in the middle of the UNDAF cycle

The UNS will work with institutions in charge of coordinating gender policies and with civil society organizations committed to the promotion of gender equality.

2.1.2. Sustainability and resilience

With the establishment of 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs, the international community has reaffirmed its commitment to sustainable development in order to ensure sustainable economic growth and environmental protection, in harmony and peace.

The Agenda 2030 is universal and based on fundamental rights, and provides for an ambitious action plan for the countries, the UNS, and other partners in sustainable development. Its implementation requires looking at the challenges of sustainability in today's world in an innovative and creative manner to be able to create partnerships and make the right decisions.

Sustainable development can be seen through three main aspects: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. Nevertheless, it is important to remember that these aspects are not only categories, but are inter-connected and have elements in common. For this reason, the UNDAF will address sustainable development in a crosswise manner given its paramount importance to support the 5 Ps of the SDGs (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership), and with particular emphasis on Peace and Partnerships. "Peace", including security, strong justice and institutions, is essential to improve the three main areas of sustainable development. In terms of "Partnership", it involves capacity development of all partners engaged in sustainable development to facilitate harmonized interventions, addressing the challenges together, sharing knowledge and experience, which requires new forms of collaboration, focused on joint and interdisciplinary solutions.

The integration of the concept of resilience into development policies and environmental conservation is essential to reverse the countries exposure and vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, particularly for a SIDS like Cabo Verde. Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters is therefore crucial to protecting the country's resources and directing them to sustainable development.

Country ownership is decisive to successfully address the new or existing challenges and ensure a long-term commitment beyond the UNDAF. Under the UNDAF, the UNS supports the Government to guarantee protection against possible risk scenarios, strengthen the local and national institutions, and ensure that future interventions do not inadvertently harm or increases the risks for vulnerable groups. Also, it ensures that the international conventions established and the United Nations General Assembly resolutions, including the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All, and the resolution of the General Assembly on the approach to Large-Scale Movements of Refugees and Migrants are considered at the national level.

2.1.3. Accountability

Accountability, as a programming principle, can be seen from two different perspectives: as the accountability -and commitment- of all stakeholders at global, regional and national levels to have effective, responsible and inclusive institutions, at all levels, and; as the responsibility of the UNS to ensure the participation of beneficiaries in all phases of programming, including in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

In terms of the commitment to have effective, responsible and inclusive institutions, the UNS supports the GovCV in the promotion and observance of internationally accepted human rights standards, and ensure the contribution of the population to programs and governmental institutions. As such, institutional capacity needs to be developed, through a process of skills and competencies acquisition, strengthening, adaption and maintenance over time, including systems and procedures, organizational rules and alliances, internal structures and knowledge to achieve institutional goals beyond individual capabilities. This capacity development will have an impact on the production and best use of data, and sound and transparent information to support the design and implementation of public policies at national and local level.

To ensure accountability and inclusion of the population in UNS programs, mechanisms to promote participation, transparency and contribution will be used or established.

SECTION 3 - AREAS OF PARTNERSHIP

3.1. Sustainable development of human capital

Outcome: By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection services, that are inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.

Cabo Verde's development is due, to a great extent to the development of its human capital. However, the persistence of high levels of inequality, including gender inequality, hampers the eradication of poverty. At the same time, both health and education today face new challenges, with potential negative impacts for human capital in the country. The demographic transition needs to be addressed in all investments to be made in human capital, while at the same time strengthening the focus on reducing disparities and inequalities. Education faces challenges in terms of quality and in fitting the country's educational needs. Health needs to address the epidemiological transition phase the country is experiencing, which brings new demands to the health system and approach, while epidemics and public health emergencies take new relevance in a globalized world, also subject to the effects of climate change. These challenges have all specific social and gender dimensions.

In the face of the social inequalities, the Government's Program (2016-2021) considers social development as fundamental and adopts a multidimensional approach. These dimensions include health, education, protection and social cohesion, and access to basic services, among others, with special emphasis on children, the elderly and people with disabilities while effectively promoting gender equality.

This UNDAF outcome directly connected to "P" of People of the SDGs, and more specifically to the SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12, aims to support national policies and sectorial programs identified in the PEDS, particularly in the areas of health, education, food security and nutrition, children protection, social protection and inclusion. The UNS will support national efforts to strengthen the National Health System towards universal coverage and public health preparedness, with more inclusive strategic planning involving all stakeholders, the humanization of services, gender mainstreaming, and the promotion of healthy behaviours, including in the use of services.

In the education area, the UNS will support the mechanisms of access and permanence for all children within the educational system, from pre-school, and the implementation of educational models adapted to the country context. Areas of intervention will also reinforce technical

education, vocational and professional training, higher education, training and capacity development for qualified employment, and investment in permanent learning for the most vulnerable groups, including youth, women, and minorities.

The UNS will support national efforts in the implementation of National Strategies and National Plans on food security and nutrition, which have impact on population health, with emphasis on the decentralized level, the support of research, and the review and implementation of the regulatory national framework. In terms of social protection and inclusion, UNS support is focused on the National System and Mechanism for the Municipalisation of social protection services, the regulation and reorganization of services and benefits, policy support and legal and effective frameworks towards the reinforcement and progressive building of a comprehensive social protection system.

In regard to the protection of children and adolescents, UNS provides support to strengthening of strategies and legal frameworks in the observance of their rights and protection, the reinforcement of early warning mechanisms and control of harmful practices and broadening the accessibility and regulation of financial services. Globally, partnership will also include the development of national capacities for the effective management of services and resources, monitoring the quality of services, statistical and information capacities, monitoring and evaluation, support in the reorganization of services, revision and reinforcement of legal frameworks, as well as to enable access and promote the use of quality services, with focus on the most vulnerable groups.

3.2. Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity

Outcome: 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.

The location and the geomorphology of the archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, the extreme weather, the high vulnerability to the effects of climate change and the presence of volcanic activity, along with the SIDS characteristics, greatly influence the national development policies.

The vulnerability of infrastructures and housing to natural disasters, along with the rapid urbanization process and an increasing number of settlements (formal and non-formal) in high-risk areas impacts especially the population with greater socio-economic vulnerability. The urbanization process has also had an impact on energy consumption and the emission of greenhouse gases, with an electricity production based on imported fossil fuels, and a growing deficit of energy.

The tourism economic sector, which is the focus of the government's growth and development strategy, with a contribution to the GDP of about 22% in 2016 also contributes to the pressure on the country's fragile biodiversity, marine ecosystems and occupation of coastal areas, as well as the increase of solid waste and pollution.

This UNDAF outcome, which is directly connected to the "P" of Planet of the SDGs, and more specifically to the SDGs 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, aims to support national policies and sectoral programs identified in the PEDS, particularly in the areas of housing and urbanization, protection of cities and territorial cohesion, the production of renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as strengthen the resilience and preparedness in the face of natural disasters. These priorities will be supported by better policies, strategies and plans for sustainable management of natural resources and urbanization at national and local level, reinforcement of

policies for the disasters risks reduction and increased resilience, towards building better afterwards, with special focus on children and gender sensitive.

Other national priorities to support include improving regulation, ocean protection, biodiversity protection, treasure endogenous resources, and promote green policy. The interventions of the UNS in Cabo Verde will be geared to the development of institutional capacities in sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, and the development of strategies for adaptation and mitigation of climate change and reducing the risks of disasters, including in the plans, programs and projects for sectorial development. The protection and sustainable use of the country's natural resources is another crucial element of collaboration, supporting the development of the tourism sector, with a particular focus on green economy and blue economy. A cross cutting feature within this outcome is the collaboration for the reinforcement of statistical and monitoring systems, with mechanisms of knowledge management to support the decision-making based on evidence.

3.3. Economic transformation, and sustainable and inclusive growth

Outcome: 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.

Between 1991 and 2014, the economy of Cabo Verde grew on average 5.5% per year whereas the rate of the population of Cabo Verde living below the absolute poverty threshold decreased from 57,6% in 2002 to 35% in 2015. Despite this progress, challenges persist, in terms of significant regional disparities, differences in terms of poverty among islands, as well as continuing high levels of inequalities.¹⁶

The characteristics of Cabo Verde as a SIDS, with its dry and unpredictable climate, limitation and access to water and geomorphology of the islands represent significant risks for the primary sector, especially for agriculture. The territorial fragmentation also hampers a unified internal market and has implications on transport systems and distribution, storage and other essential services, especially important for agriculture and fishery products, representing high transaction costs. The tertiary sector or services accounted for about two-thirds of the economy in 2014 and generates almost half of the total national employment, which makes Cabo Verde a country particularly dependent on tourism, since tourism is main driving force of economic growth in the country.

Full participation in the labour market, particularly for youth and women, remains a major challenge and this is where major inequalities are found. Unemployment affects mainly young people in urban areas and continues to be higher among women than men (17.4% and 12.9% respectively). In 2016, the highest rates of unemployment were observed among young women living in urban areas (74.3% for women between ages 15 and 19). The high rates of unemployment, especially among the young, also increase the likelihood of underemployment, which many times is characterized by low wages and precarious conditions, and tends to be associated with the activities of the informal sector. The growth of the national economy has not helped increase the creation of decent jobs, although the country has ratified international key conventions in this aspect.

This UNDAF outcome, which is directly connected to the “**P**” of Prosperity of the SDGs, and more specifically with the SDGs 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, aims to support national policies and sectorial programs identified in the PEDS, specifically in the eradication of extreme poverty and

¹⁶ The Gini coefficient 2015: 0.46

reduction of absolute poverty, decent employment, vocational and professional training, economic transformation and competitiveness, social inclusion, youth and gender equality.

Taking this into account, the UNS in Cabo Verde will focus its interventions on programs in key sectors likely to contribute to youth and women's integration in the labour market, as well as on the transition from the informal sector to the formal sector, and on policies and programs that consider unpaid work as a key part of the economy. Areas of collaboration will also be geared toward the transformation of the economy, with a focus on primary and secondary sectors, policy support, legal frameworks and economic and sectoral regulation, strengthening facilitator connected services, and reinforcing innovation towards the use of science and technology in the economy. The development of a results-based management culture at institutional level and of entities representing the private sector, and the strengthening of the production and dissemination of economic statistics are also areas of intervention.

3.4. Governance, public policy and justice

Outcome: By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive.

Stable democracy, transparent institutions and a strong civil society are some of the main achievements of Cabo Verde. According to the Democracy Index of the Economist Intelligence Unit, the country occupies the 32nd position at global level in 2015. However, the full engagement of all citizens in the democratic processes, including the political engagement of youth and women, and the geographical characteristics of the archipelago continue to pose a challenge.

The GovCV has prioritized governance and public administration as areas of reform, with particular emphasis on continued efforts to promote a culture of results based programs within the public administration and improve the efficiency of public spending. A more efficient and decentralization public sector is another key priority area for the government, that is likely to strengthen national and local governance, as well as improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration, enhancing transparency and accountability and promoting civic participation and engagement.

This UNDAF outcome, which is directly connected to the 'P' of **Peace** of the sustainable development goals, and in particular with the SGDs 5, 11, 16, and 17, aims to support national policies and sectoral programs identified in the PEDS with a focus on strengthening democracy, transparency and good governance, security and justice, social engagement and gender equality. The UNS in Cabo Verde will support national institutions in public policy planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as in accountability and transparency', and the statistical systems that support central and local level results-based management for the achievement of the SDGs. The UNS will also support the establishment and implementation of a public finance management system to promote the allocation of public resources towards gender equality and women's empowerment and the most vulnerable population. The establishment of mechanisms for citizen engagement and support to women's and youth's effective participation and representation in key political decision spheres will also be pursued

Outcome: 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.

An increase in crime and violence constitutes a recent challenge to social cohesion in the country and has a particularly high incidence in urban centres of Praia and Mindelo. Combined with an increase in illicit drug trafficking and firearms, partly due to Cabo Verde's geographical location between Central and South America, Africa and Europe, this phenomenon is contributing to an increased feeling of insecurity among citizens. Aside from the perceived insecurity of citizens, this situation could also undermine the country's image as a tourist destination and the development of this sector. According to the annual report on the situation of Justice in Cabo Verde, between the 1st August 2015 and 31st July 2016, 215 criminal proceedings for homicide have been reported to Attorney General, and between 2015 and 2016 it was observed an increase of criminal proceedings on the order of 6,7%. The crimes involving victims (robberies, burglaries, break-ins) in Praia increased 208% from 2015 with 3,430 cases reported (those same crimes with no victim present increased 183% from 2015 with 931 cases reported).

Deeply rooted gender stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes in some sectors of society also have as consequence sexual violence, including against children, and other forms of GBV, which almost exclusively affect women and girls (between 2012 and 2016 a total of 16,315 GBV complaints were presented to the Public Attorney's Office and 1,248 sexual crimes complaints, of which 1,178 against children under 18, 95% of which are girls).

Some gaps exist at the level of the justice system, such as special measures of protection for children in contact or in conflict with the law, the ability to conduct forensic investigations, and the effective access to justice and protection of legal rights of citizens, particularly among the most vulnerable population.

This UNDAF outcome, which is directly connected to the **"P" of Peace** of the sustainable development goals, and in particular with the SDGs 5, 11, 16, and 17 aim to strengthen national capacity and social inclusion through civic education, citizenship and participation, preventing threats and allowing people in Cabo Verde to live free from fear. This will be achieved the support to national policies and sectorial programs identified in the PEDS with focus of the reinforcement of the justice and security sectors, while also supporting the effective coordination between responsible entities in sectors, and institutional capacity development for legal framework implementation, with emphasis on children, young people and women, as well as the strengthening of law enforcement services capable of responding to security challenges. This outcome will also strengthen partnership towards the prevention and fight against violence in all its forms, especially GBV and violence against vulnerable population, strengthening the justice system for children in accordance with national and international laws on children's rights, as well as mechanisms to prevention recurrence and social reintegration. Within this area of partnership there's also the promotion of a culture of citizenship, respect for diversity, peace, human rights and gender equality, including LGBTI rights against stigma and discrimination, the reinforcement of mechanisms to claim rights, access legal information and legal assistance, and the strengthening of capacities in security and justice information systems for policy formulation and decision-making.

To enhance human security, and mitigate social risks which perpetuate cycles of poverty and inequality, the implementation of the UNDAF will focus on strengthening the capacity of civil society and the public administration to ensure the effective use of resources, to create spaces for citizens to participate more effectively in governance processes, as well as to combat gender inequalities and gender-based violence, and improve the response of the justice system to protect human rights.

3.5. Mobilization, coordination and efficiency of development resources

Outcome: By 2022, Cabo Verde has improved national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, triangular, and decentralized cooperation, and that

contribute to the achievement of the SDG.

Financing for development is a key challenge for Cabo Verde as the country goes forward with its national development agenda. The Praia Declaration on sustainable development goals states that special attention should be given to the challenges faced by SIDS and global partnerships should be strengthened to ensure that this group of countries have the necessary means to implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

The high degree of vulnerability to natural disasters and the specific SIDS challenges, considered a particular case from the point of view of sustainable development, bring an opportunity for the discussion of new partnerships within the framework of SIDS and the climate finance, as well as the mobilization of bilateral resources and of International Financial Institutions (IFIs), although for this purpose institutional and civil society organizations capacity development is necessary. Despite some initiatives for the coordination and mobilization of external resources, currently in the country there are not effective and operational mechanisms to that end.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Cabo Verde occurs on an ad-hoc basis, without a well-defined strategy, although the country has carried out many successful experiences through this modality especially within the CPLP and PALOP, and in some cases with Cabo Verde being in the position to offer technical expertise. Decentralized cooperation in the country require new and enhanced mechanisms to strengthen and coordinate this type of cooperation, and there are shortcomings at municipal level and civil society organizations in terms of sufficiently developed capacity to access available resources.

This UNDAF outcome, which is directly connected to the **“P” of Partnership** of the SDGs, and more specifically with the SDG 17, is aligned with the current national priorities for macroeconomic and financial stability, which has a strong focus on public debt management.

For this purpose, the UN System will support a national mechanism of resource mobilization and partnership development, the promotion of representation and effective participation of Cabo Verde in international forums and the exchange of knowledge in the context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation. It will equally promote mechanisms to increase the involvement of the diaspora in the country’s development, capacity development of institutions and civil society organizations for negotiation and participation at international level while encouraging the integration of volunteerism as a crosscutting force for the promotion of SDGs and development partnership in Cabo Verde.

SECTION 4 - RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The outcome results set forth in this UNDAF take into account a series of assumptions for their achievement and consider a number of internal or external risks that may affect the results foreseen.

According to the result to be achieved, the assumptions are macroeconomic stability and good governance, political engagement with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, favourable legal and institutional frameworks, and the maintenance or establishment of new sectoral partnerships. It will be necessary to reinforce in a more strategic way the institutional and civil society organizations capacity and take facilitating measures to promote a culture of results-based management. Finally, in the spirit of “leave no one behind” principle, the engagement of local government, private sector and civil society organizations will be crucial to the achievement of results in an equitable manner at national level.

However, Cabo Verde is vulnerable to some risks to and they may affect the achievement of the goals set for each of the planned outcomes. One of the main risks is the characteristics of Cabo Verde being an archipelago, with the presence of threats in relation to natural disasters, territorial fragmentation and regional inequalities among the different islands. In addition to the high transaction costs of interventions, this feature also involves the risk that these interventions might not achieve progress for the whole population especially the most vulnerable. The recent international financial and economic crisis was strongly felt by Cabo Verde which means that international economic shocks may always affect the mobilization of resources and the financing sector of the country. An increase in the instability, at central and decentralized level, of partners such as the organizations of civil society or the private sector, could significantly affect the success of interventions that would feed the results established in different outcomes. However, there is a risk that all partners involved in the development of the country should consider, i.e. deeply rooted social behaviour in some sectors of the population that particularly affect health and education, conservation of natural resources and biodiversity, gender equality and protection against violence in all its forms.

SECTION 5 - INITIATIVES OUTSIDE THE RESULTS MATRIX

For the period 2018-2022 there is no current prospect of having major initiatives of the United Nations System in Cabo Verde other than those established in the results matrix of the present UNDAF, with exception of additional initiatives that specialized UN entities or non-resident agencies could implement. However, the country's specificities as Small Island Developing State, its geo-location, the possibility of the occurrence of natural disasters and preparedness for public health events, or other type of emergency, may lead to the implementation of extraordinary initiatives.

SECTION 6 - FINANCING STRATEGY AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda calls for “nationally owned development strategies supported by integrated financing frameworks” and Cabo Verde's UNDAF 2018-2022 is committed to catalyse and leverage public and private resources for the national achievement of SDGs, strengthening the effort of financing transformative changes.

Regarding system-wide coherence, the UNCT in Cabo Verde has large experience in the implementation of strategies to mobilize resources and build partnerships in support of the Government, as captured in the 2012-2016 United Nations Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy, developed in an integrated manner with the UNCT's communication strategy and in support of the consolidation of the UNCT's aid coordination role in the country. Based on the accumulated experience and knowledge, the UNCT will prepare a new resource mobilization linked to the new UNDAF cycle.

The resources identified in the medium-term common budgetary framework below are grouped in three types, the total of resources projected to be available, which are funds available from all funding sources and already secured; the resources to be mobilized, which is the difference between resources already secured and the total estimated cost of implementing the UNDAF, which in turn is the sum of the available resources and the resources to be mobilized. The total estimated cost to implement Cabo Verde UNDAF 2018-2022 is 96,106,908 USD and its impact on the development of Cabo Verde will also depend on the capacity of the UNCT to mobilize

resources to finance it, particularly in the context of a Middle-Income Country, including national and diaspora resources, and south-south and triangular cooperation.

Emphasis is given to reinforcing partnerships with the private sector, multilateral and bilateral organizations, (including Global and South-South Partnerships), and civil society organizations, and promoting, innovative and integrated financing frameworks that align financing with planning in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The UN will support Cabo Verde to access global financing mechanisms such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund and seek to strengthen and diversify bi-lateral, South-South, North-South, triangular and decentralized partnerships. The implementation of the UNDAF will support access to global funds, and innovative development financing solutions in partnership with the World Bank, African Development Bank and other bi-lateral, multi-lateral and decentralized cooperation actors.

UNDAF RESOURCES MATRIX				
RESULTS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
		Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL				
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - WELFARE STATE, HUMAN CAPITAL, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND COMBATING INEQUALITIES (PEDS SOCIAL PILLAR)				
Related SDGs - 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12				
Outcome 1.1 By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection services, that are inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.	FAO ILO IOM UNESCO UNDP UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNICEF UNODC UNV WHO	13,706,000	5,802,000	7,904,000
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 - SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY				
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR)				
Related SDGs - 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15				

<p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>FAO IOM UNDP UNEP UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNICEF UNIDO UNOPS WHO</p>	<p>33,557,200</p>	<p>15,544,114</p>	<p>18,013,086</p>
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 - ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH</p>				
<p>RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR)</p>				
<p>Related SDGs - 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14</p>				
<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>FAO ILO UNCTAD UNDP UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNICEF UNIDO UN-WOMEN</p>	<p>28,227,111</p>	<p>8,235,345</p>	<p>19,991,766</p>
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4 - GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC POLICIES AND JUSTICE</p>				
<p>RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - A NEW STATE MODEL (PEDS SOVEREIGNTY PILLAR)</p>				
<p>Related SDGs - 5, 11, 16, 17</p>				
<p>Outcome 4.1</p> <p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive.</p>	<p>IOM UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNICEF UNDP UNODC UN-WOMEN WHO</p>	<p>9,589,000</p>	<p>3,839,000</p>	<p>5,750,000</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2</p> <p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and</p>	<p>ILO IOM UNDP UNFPA UN-HABITAT</p>	<p>8,077,597</p>	<p>2,042,000</p>	<p>6,035,597</p>

inclusive justice system and law application institutions, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights.	UNICEF UNODC UN-WOMEN			
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5 - MOBILIZATION, COORDINATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES				
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - A NEW STATE MODEL (PEDS SOVEREIGNTY PILLAR)				
Related SDG – 17				
Outcome 5.1 By 2022, Cabo Verde has improved national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, triangular, and decentralized cooperation, and that contribute to the achievement of the SDG.	UN System	2,950,000	850,000	2,100,000
Total		96,106,908	36,312,459	59,794,449

SECTION 7 - IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The previous UNDAF cycles in Cabo Verde, as well as the experience of the United Nations System, Government, and other national and international partners gained from the establishment of the Joint Office in 2006, and later from the “Delivering as One” approach, facilitate the elaboration and implementation of the Cabo Verde UNDAF 2018-2022.

To have an effective and coherent UNDAF implementation, the establishment of an adequate coordination structure is required to ensure appropriate delivering of the UNDAF and the achievement of its results, contributing to the national development goals and the achievement of the SDGs at national level. The implementation arrangements structure aims to be time-effective and avoid duplication of tasks among different groups members, and is composed of a Steering Committee, the UNCT, the Results Groups and the Cross-cutting Groups. The Steering Committee is co-chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Resident Coordinator, counting on the participation of a Representative from a Resident Agency and from a Non-Resident Agency, a Representative from the NGOs Platform, a Representative from the National Association of Municipalities, and a Representative from the Private Sector.

The Steering Committee guides the strategic implementation of the UNDAF and the joint work plans, providing high-level oversight and support, gathering to review and assess progress at least once a year. The UNCT is responsible, on a regular basis, for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the UN initiatives aligned to the UNDAF results framework and in line with the Steering Committee guidance. The Results Group report to the UNCT, and are composed by UN members and national counterparts, grouped in concordance with the 5 Ps of the SDGs and the pillars of the national Sustainable Development Strategic Plan (PEDS), as such there are four Results Groups: Result Group “People” (PEDS Social Pillar), Result Group “Planet”, (PEDS

Economic Pillar), Result Group “Prosperity” (PEDS Economic Pillar) and Result Group “Peace” and “Partnership” (PEDS Sovereignty Pillar). Finally, the Cross-cutting Groups are the Monitoring and Evaluation Group (M&E) and the Operations Management Team (OMT), to support the Result Groups; the Communication Group (UNCG) to communicate results according UNDAF progress; and the Human Rights and Gender Group (UNHRGG) to ensure and guide the integration of these principles in UN interventions and coordinate joint UN action on human rights and gender equality.



Figure 1 - UNDAF design and implementation arrangement

SECTION 8 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to have adequate follow-up and evaluation mechanisms and ensure the achievement of expected results, an institutional structure and a system of measurement indicators should be established. On one hand, from the point of view of the institutional structure, an appropriate follow-up should count on a strengthened monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team group, and working groups organized according to the results established in the UNDAF results matrix (Annex I), capable of monitoring programs, projects, and activities that will be implemented to achieve the expected results. On the other hand, it also implies a system of indicators with their respective baselines, targets and means of verification/data source, as noted in the UNDAF results matrix. The indicators included in the UNDAF results matrix are indicators of global reference for the achievement of results, and in some cases, are directly connected to the country’s programs or strategies and, in other cases, connected to programs being developed by the United Nations System in Cabo Verde. In both instances, these indicators were identified following the national information systems, having been validated with experts from different Government institutions.

The monitoring should be executed as close to real-time as possible. The approach of real-time monitoring provides a constant flow of data and analysis that facilitate decision making in a timely manner. The advances in information and communication technologies facilitate real-time monitoring and offer new opportunities to increase the coherence and impact of the UNS approach. The instruments and platforms for real-time monitoring offer new ways of working, with opportunities to innovate and adapt ways to generate and use data, as well as facilitate the effective engagement of the population and partners. There will be a UNDAF global digital platform to showcase the progress in achieving the results.

The institutional structure established to monitor the outcomes and indicators is based on groups of results, composed by teams of experts of the United Nations System in Cabo Verde,

in coordination with the technical groups of governmental institutions in the priority areas identified in the UNDAF.

The M&E group is responsible for stimulating the results groups and ensuring that in relation to the specific theme of each group, the monitoring and evaluation of goals established in the UNDAF is implemented using the indicators included in the results matrix. The groups will meet quarterly to monitor the evolution of the indicators established for each outcome of the UNDAF results matrix and report these developments to the UNCT, including budget implementation. Each group of results should also report on the evolution of crosscutting programming principles, namely, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability. Regarding gender equality and women's empowerment investments, allocations will be monitored based on a gender marker to be tracked annually. Considering that the government is preparing to implement a State Budget gender marker, an initiative receiving UNS support, alignment with the methodology used at national level will be sought. The participation of the communication group will allow the UNS in Cabo Verde to adequately report on the advances of results in the scope of the UNDAF.

8.1 Monitoring and evaluation calendar

The follow-up meetings, which will be quarterly for the results groups and biannual for the UNCT, will begin with a preparatory meeting between the results groups and the UNCT, and will be coordinated by the Office of the Coordinator in charge in the first quarter of 2018. During this initial meeting, the calendar for monitoring and evaluation to be implemented during the period 2018-2022 will be established.

There are two main activities regarding the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation which should be performed during its cycle, namely the preparation of annual reports of the results, including, among others, an in-depth analysis of the situation, information on the budget, on resources mobilization, communication and advocacy; and an evaluation during the second last year of the UNDAF period whose purpose should be to report on the relevance and contribution of the UNS according to what is described in the UNDAF Cabo Verde 2018-2022.

It is expected that, at mid-term and at the end of UNDAF cycle, a review of the performance is executed in the area of gender equality, through a scorecard for the Country teams of the SNU (UNCT SWAP scorecard) or, alternatively, a gender audit.

SECTION 9 - COMMUNICATING RESULTS

“Communicating as One” is fundamental to ensuring the strategic positioning of the UNS in Cabo Verde, and communication should be seen as a relevant strategic element in the UNS interventions in the context of UNDAF 2018-2022. The communication will play a vital role in promoting transparency and visibility of the importance and contribution of the UNS to improve the living conditions of the population and will also play a central role in raising awareness of the major development challenges, promoting partnerships and advocating for priority programs, ensuring that the voices of the most vulnerable are heard in harmony with the principle of “leave no one behind”. The next overall communication plan of the UNS in the context of the new UNDAF cycle, promotes effective communication specifically inspired by, and in support of, the 5 Ps of the SDGs, on the basis of which this UNDAF was developed. UNS communication support the UNDAF and the national priorities, as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda goals. In the context of the SDGs, communication will support national

efforts to engage the government, civil society, private sector and the general public to act and make the Agenda 2030 a reality.

The UN Communication Group should develop and ensure the implementation of a strategy of an integrated communication as a tool to support the UNS to report on key subjects of development, the UNDAF results obtained and to promote the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in Cabo Verde. This will involve the preparation of common and consistent communication agenda, based on a shared vision and principles, common goals, and the coordination of its implementation in order to facilitate the exchange of information, increase visibility, transparency, trust and avoid duplication of messages.

Another element that will be included in this UNDAF cycle will be a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy as a key element in the implementation of the programs, with the purpose of empowering the people, so that they can influence decisions and public policies, since the C4D approach integrates social mobilization, advocacy and strategies of social change in aspects of development, including the SDGs.

In the context of UNDAF, there will be a process of strategic communication, which will be systematic, planned, participatory, based on human rights, gender equality and empowerment of women, with the purpose of promoting positive and measurable outcomes and individual behaviour and attitudes, and also social transformation.

ANNEX I

UNDAF RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)	COMMON	BUDGETARY
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL					
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - WELFARE STATE, HUMAN CAPITAL, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND COMBATING INEQUALITIES (PEDS SOCIAL PILLAR)					
Related SDG(s) – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12					
Outcome 1.1 By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection services, that are inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.	Indicator 1.1.1: Prevalence of anaemia in children 0-5 years (by municipality). Baseline: 52.4% Target: 39% Data Source: IDSR, nutrition monitoring reports, Ministry of Health and Social Security.	FAO ILO IOM	13,706,000	5,802,000	7,904,000
	Indicator 1.1.2: Rate of adolescent pregnancy (15-19 years) Baseline: 14% Target: 10% Data Source: IDSR statistical reports, Ministry of Health and Social Security annual reports, population census.	UNESCO UNDP UNFPA UN-HABITAT			
	Indicator 1.1.3: Rate of consumption of psychoactive substances. Baseline: Alcohol 63.5% (W: 28%, M: 67%), other drugs 7.6% (W: 2.5%, M: 14%) Target: Alcohol 61.5%, other drugs 6.8% Data Source: National survey on the prevalence of psychoactive substances in the general population (15-64 years) (2018) – Ministry of Health	UNICEF UNODC UNV WHO			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
	<p>Indicator 1.1.4: Universal Health coverage index. Baseline: 60% Target: 70% Data Source: National Health Directorate / Ministry of Health and Social Security reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.5: Population with access to integrated care services (by sex and age). Baseline: 0 Target: TBD in the first year of UNDAF implementation. Data Source: Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion administrative reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.6: Rate of access to pre-school education (by sex and area of residence) Baseline: 85% Target: 100% Data Source: Ministry of Education annual reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.7: Percentage of children with satisfactory learning outcomes in Maths and Portuguese at end of primary school. Baseline: Maths 34.8%, Portuguese 30.2% Target: Maths and Portuguese 66% Data Source: Ministry of Education annual reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.8: Number of children at risk of exclusion, reached by the child protection system (including public and NGO institutions). Baseline: 2800 Target: 3600 Data Source: Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents annual report.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.9: Gap between the reported cases of sexual abuse of children and the cases with adequate follow up, in line with national standards. Baseline: 40% Target: 25 %</p>				

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
	<p>Data source: Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents, National Police and Judiciary Police annual reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.10: Proportion of vulnerable persons receiving benefits (by sex, age, and area of residence, if possible) Baseline: TBD in the first year of UNDAF implementation. Target: TBD in the first year of UNDAF implementation. Data Source: Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion administrative reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.11: Prevalence of undernourishment Baseline: 9,4%; Target: <2,5% Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment annual statistical reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 1.1.12: Number of families in food insecurity (disaggregated by household sex and area of residence) Baseline: 20% Target: 10% Data Source: Agricultural survey, vulnerability survey, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment annual reports.</p>				
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 - SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY					
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR)					
Related SDG(s) - 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15					

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
<p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1: Proportion of municipalities that incorporate and implement principles of sustainable and gender based urban development in the planning process.</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 5 Data Source: Programs and monitoring reports (local and national urban forum) – Ministry of Infra-structure</p>	FAO	33,557,200	15,544,114	18,013,086
	<p>Indicator 2.1.2: CO2 emissions per unit of additional value.</p> <p>Baseline: 306.80 Gg of CO2 (2010 INMG) Target: TBD Data Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics reports.</p>	IOM			
	<p>Indicator 2.1.3: % of selected municipalities that integrate resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in their development strategies.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50% Data source: National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Local Development Plans.</p>	UNDP			
	<p>Indicator 2.1.4: Rate of integration of renewable energy for electricity production.</p> <p>Baseline: 20% Target: TBD – Sectorial Master Plan in preparation, 2017. Data Source: National Directorate of Energy, Industry and Commerce annual report.</p>	UNEP			
	<p>Indicator 2.1.5: Annual total financing for marine and terrestrial biodiversity/protected areas system.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: +30% Data source: Annual reports by National Directorate of Environment and Protected Areas Management Unit annual reports.</p>	UNFPA			
		UN-HABITAT			
		UNICEF			
		UNIDO			
		UNOPS			
		WHO			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 - ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH					
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR)					
Related SDG(s) - 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14					
<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, area of residence (and nationality). Baseline: 35% Target: TBD Data Source: National Institute of Statistics.</p>	FAO ILO UNCTAD UNDP UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNICEF UNIDO UN-WOMEN	28,227,111	8,235,345	19,991,766
	<p>Indicator 3.1.2: N° of Informal Production Unit by activity sector, gender and age of owner. Baseline: 33,228 (W: 20,767, M: 12,460 – IMC: Module - Non-agricultural informal sector - 2015) Target: decrease by 15,000 IPU (2022) Data Source: National Institute of Statistics, Multi-objective Survey - Module on the informal sector.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 3.1.3: Unemployment rate (over 15 years) by sex, age and area of residence Baseline: 15% (W: 17.4%, M: 12.9%) Target: 10% Data Source: National Institute of Statistics, Multi-objective survey - Employment and Labour Market statistics.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 3.1.4: Time spent on unpaid work (home and care) by sex, age and area of residence. Baseline: 52:09 h:mm weekly (W: 62:52, M: 38:10) - IMC 2012 - Module Time and Unpaid Work in Cabo Verde) Target: W: 58:52 (2021)</p>				

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
	<p>Data Source: National Institute of Statistics, Multi-objective survey – Time and Unpaid Work module.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.5: Proportion of jobs in selected sectors (Agriculture, Fisheries, Industry, and Tourism) out of total jobs. Baseline: Agriculture (TBD), Fisheries (TBD), Industry 9.9%, Accommodation and Restaurant 7,8% Target: TBD Data Source: National Institute of Statistics.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.6: Proportion of jobs in green economy and blue economy out of total jobs. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data Source: TBD</p>				
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4 - GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC POLICIES AND JUSTICE					
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - A NEW STATE MODEL (PEDS SOVEREIGNTY PILLAR)					
Related SDG(s) - 5, 11, 16, 17					
<p>Outcome 4.1</p> <p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent,</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of National and Local Government Programmes elaborated and implemented with results-based management approach and gender sensitive. Baseline: National 0, Municipality 0, Islands 0 Target: National 1, Municipality 12, Islands 3 Data Source: National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development, Human Development Report, Sectorial Reports, Municipal Plans.</p>	<p>IOM UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNICEF</p>	9,589,000	3,839,000	5,750,000

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
participative, and gender sensitive.	Indicator 4.1.2: Percentage of gender-sensitive local and national budget lines. Baseline: 0 Target: 70% of programmes with gender marker, Data Source: Sectorial budget execution report, Municipal Plans.	UNDP UNODC UN-WOMEN WHO			
	Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of women elected to Parliament and Local Government. Baseline: Parliament 23.6%, Local Government: 26.3% Target: 40,3% Data Source: National Election Commission, Inter-Parliamentary Union, UN Women, Global Gender Inequality Index, and Human Development Index.				
	Indicator 4.1.4: Number of Functional Participation Mechanisms for the identification of priorities or public policies, at national et local level. Baseline: National 3, Local 0 Target: National 4, Local 8 Data Source: Minutes of meetings, N° of members, minutes of public hearings of elected representatives with the population, petitions to propose laws, N° Public and Social Debates – Ministry of Justice				
	Indicator 4.1.5: Victimization Rate on Corruption Crime in the Public Sector Baseline: 3.5 Target: 2.8 Data Source: Crime and Corruption inquiry reports – Ministry of Justice				
Outcome 4.2 By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human	Indicator 4.2.1: General Crime Rate Baseline: 1.8% Target: 1.5% Data Source: Annual Report of the National Police annual report – Ministry of Internal Affairs – Nacional Police	ILO IOM UNDP	8,077,597	2,042,000	6,035,597

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
<p>security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institutions, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.2.2: Proportion of women and girls who are victims of GBV (by age, and area of residence). Baseline: 20.3% (15-19: 14,9%, 20-29: 23,8%, 30-39: 25,8%, 40-49: 14,8%) Target: 13.3% Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health indicators surveys and reports – Ministry of Health</p>	<p>UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNICEF UNODC UN-WOMEN</p>			
	<p>Indicator 4.2.3: Victimization Rate by Type of Crime Baseline: (W: 60%, M:40%) - Theft: 1.1%; Personal property theft/robbery: 3.8%; Assaults/Threats: 1.4%; Sexual Assault (Only Women): 0.8%; Deception: 14.1% Target: Theft: 0.8%; Personal property theft: 3.0%; Assaults/Threats: 1.0% Sexual Assault (Only Women): 0.5%; Deception: 10.1% Data Source: International Crime Victims Survey reports – Ministry of Justice</p>				
	<p>Indicator 4.2.4: % of UPR (Universal Periodic Review) recommendations implemented. Baseline: 57% Target: 90% Data Source: Ministry of Justice reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 4.2.5: % of court cases with free legal support. Baseline: 10% Target: 25% Data Source: Ministry of Justice reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 4.2.6: Proportion of pre-trial prisoners to total prison population. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data Source: TBD</p>				
	<p>Indicator 4.2.7: Number of children and youth in detention centres. Baseline: 217 per year Target: 150 per year Data Source: Directorate of Penitentiary Services and Social Reinsertion reports.</p>				

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5 - MOBILIZATION, COORDINATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES					
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - A NEW STATE MODEL (PEDS SOVEREIGNTY PILLAR)					
Related SDG - 17					
<p>Outcome 5.1</p> <p>By 2022, Cabo Verde has improved national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, triangular, and decentralized cooperation, and that contribute to the achievement of the SDG.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1.1: Functionality of a Resource Mobilization and Partnership Development mechanism.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 functional mechanism.</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities and Ministry of Finance reports.</p>	UN SYSTEM	2,950,000	850,000	2,100,000
	<p>Indicator 5.1.2: Number of formal signed partnership agreements (south-south, triangular)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 3 (2020), 4 (2022)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities and Ministry of Finance reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 5.1.3: Ratio of diaspora investment out of total investment.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities and Ministry of Finance reports.</p>				
	<p>Indicator 5.1.4: Number of CSOs (Civil Society Organisations) that participate in the formulation and monitoring of development plans, budgets and public policies</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>				

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
	Target: TBD Data Source: TBD				
	Indicator 5.1.5: Number of national SDGs progress reports submitted. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Data Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities (MNEC)				
TOTAL:			96,106,908	36,312,459	59,794,449

ANNEX II - Legal clauses

(to be included in Portuguese, translated from the UNDG template <https://undg.org/document/undaf-legal-annex/>)