



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

### Proposal Template

**Proposal Title:** Safety nets and revenue recovery for the poorest households and women informal workers in Cabo Verde

**Amount:** 299,600 USD

#### I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

*Short Context – include hyperlinks to relevant reference material and analysis that frames the solution context firmly in the specific situation of the country in question. [1,000 word limit]*

Standard & Poors recently classified Cabo Verde among the countries to be most affected by the COVID-19 crisis worldwide. The impact led a sudden and considerable decrease of demand in two vital sectors for Cabo Verde's economic production and employment: tourism (23% of the GDP) and transportation (10%). Up to 11,000 tourism-related jobs could be lost<sup>1</sup>. Although the exports of goods are low, local commerce and services, as well as consumption in general, rely heavily on imports (80% of food is imported). Local value chains and services will be affected by the decrease in production/exportation in other countries. Domestic consumption will also slow down due to less availability of imported products and by the lockdown (mandatory and voluntary). Foreign aid and investments will lower dramatically, with China, US and the EU as the most affected economies so far, and remittances (12% of GDP) could be affected too. Disruptions in food supply chain associated with decrease in local production caused by severe drought for the third consecutive year (one of the most severe since the 40's), could have serious implications in the incomes of the already vulnerable populations, including informal workers, and putting food security, nutrition and livelihoods at high challenge. Finally, decline in tax collections and social insurance contributions will spur spending cutbacks, which could slow economic growth. In addition to the impact on all sectors of the formal economy, workers - and particularly female workers - in the informal sector.

As a SIDS, Cabo Verde faces structural constraints, such as energy and water scarcity, territorial dispersion, limited connectivity, and relative isolation; vulnerabilities to climate change, natural disasters and external economic shock. This condition as a SIDS also make Cabo Verde more dependent than many other countries from global trends and crisis, and less resilient and able to address alone the impact of global challenges at national level: limited fiscal space, small domestic market, weak industrial fabric, narrow financing landscape, etc. The weight of tourism in its economy only deepen this dependency. Finally, the country has suffered from drought for three years in a row,

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<sup>1</sup> Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

which already put it in a crisis condition, even before the COVID-19 outbreak. Despite all these challenges, Cabo Verde, as a middle-income country, receives very few Official Development Aid and other international public financing. As a result of all these specific aggravating conditions and dynamics, Standard & Poors classified in a recent report Cabo Verde among the countries to be most affected by the COVID-19 crisis worldwide.

In the crisis outbreak, Cabo Verde was among the [46 countries \(out of 214\) to have adopted measures in response to the COVID-19 crisis](#) early on. Based on concertation with social partners (Social Concertation Council), [national government announced measures on health, social protection, jobs and food security, to protect jobs, businesses and income](#) of the families. Macroeconomic stimulus package includes temporary tax exemptions (moratorium on VAT, and corporate taxes), payments of all State bills and prioritization of VAT retention, 4 credit and guarantee lines (4 million USD to ensure liquidities for large enterprises and SMEs to bridge the gap), and 600,000 USD in immediate public spending. Regarding employment retention there are particularly 2 measures: the introduction of a Simplified lay-off regime (fewer days to communicate to labor authorities and to workers; support for the maintenance of remuneration paid at 70% : 35% paid by INPS, 35% by employer; and exemption of payment of social security contributions up to 3 months); and the exemption, under certain specified conditions, of the payment of the social security contributions for a period of 3 months. The set of measures for social protection focused on the contributory side on the creation of an extraordinary subsidy to prophylactic isolation of 14 days, paid at 70% of the reference remuneration/salary; and exceptional measures for unemployment subsidy - reduction of warranty period, removal of some formalities in the process request. For non-contributory : 1. Extension/Scale-up of Social Inclusion Income (Rendimento Social de Inclusão - RSI), through the creation of the RSI of Emergency (RSI/E) to reach 2.788 households (HH), which represents a total coverage of 8.000 HH by both benefits; 2) Establishment of the Solidarity Income of around 100 euros for 30,000 informal workers and REMPE<sup>2</sup> regime workers; 3) Food assistance (basic food baskets) for 22,500 households, among them 30,000 children; 4) Strengthen local social teams to ensure home care services for elderly people who live in isolation, as well as ill persons and people with disabilities. All these measures are published in the national Gazette, which gives them the normative approach and the recognition of the prioritization areas to work on the mitigation of Covid-19 impact.

The measures, deployed from April 1<sup>st</sup>, are aligned with the [recommendations](#) from the Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B), namely the inclusion of “older people, [...], girls and women, persons with disabilities (physical and mental), workers who are self-employed or in non-formal employment (including rural and domestic workers), [...] chronically poor persons, children, young people [...]”.

The UN supported the design and implementation of these measures, in the framework of a response and recovery coordination platform including Ministries of Finance, Health and Social Security, Family and Social Inclusion, in articulation with line ministries (Education, Agriculture and Environment, Maritime Economy), as well as CSOs, CBOs, and private sector representatives. This Government-UN task team is meeting twice a week and working on different joint documents, including the present joint proposal, on a common, constantly updated online platform, and the UN ensuring articulation with an international partners’ coordination group. The platform aims at coordinating 1) Finance mobilization to support the burden on State’s liquidities; 2) Technical assistance to the implementation of the measures, to reinforce its scope and quality; and 4) Preparation of a quick and smooth recovery, including the transition toward a more resilient economy, and the design of a new path toward the SDGs.

## II. Solutions proposed

*Please provide a summary of the proposal. [1,000 word limit]*

Considering the need to create synergies and linking immediate response measures with mid-term recovery solutions the proposal will focus on 2 outputs:

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<sup>2</sup> Regime Especial das Micro e Pequenas Empresas (Special Regime for Micro and Small Enterprises)

- (1) Immediate, and relief intervention for the most vulnerable populations, who were not yet reached by Governmental social protection measures, due to budget constraints, through the extension of the RSI/E to additional 1,000 households, identified through the single registry database (Cadastro Social Único - CSU), using the already existing and applied criteria for the RSI (Decree-Law No. 41/2020 of April 2nd and Resolution No. 58/2020, of March 30<sup>th</sup>), for a limited period of 3 months.
- (2) As a more mid-term approach, support to women informal entrepreneurs, focusing on two islands (Fogo and Santo Antão) – both included in the set of islands with no cases registered up until now and where state of emergency will end first – in reactivating/recovering their businesses, while facilitating their transition to formal economy. Moreover, the direct support provided to these women, among the most vulnerable in the country, will create policy solutions that will help the economic recovery of the whole country and ease the burden of non-contributory social protection measures on public finance. It will also bring experience and knowledge for strengthening the socio-economic system for long-term recovery.

Output 1 will scale-up an existing benefit, meaning the implementation will be quick running the response under the same tools (CSU – an instrument that is operationalized through the social services of the municipalities) and rules, and having already a list of potential beneficiaries identified. By focusing on households with children, elderly and people with disability at charge, this output will tackle the “intergenerational implications for poor families” mentioned in the UNSDG socioeconomic framework. The Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion (MFIS) will be responsible for this output, as part of the RSI/E (measure 1), and ultimately it will also contribute to the extension of social protection coverage in the country. Its main aim is to provide in a very short-time income support to extreme poor households, that were not integrated in the benefit previously because of budget constraints. The estimated budget of Output 1 is 158,000 USD, directly provided to the National Center for Social Benefits (CNPS).

Output 2 will support informal sector’s recovery, in line with ILO’s [brief](#) on policy responses to COVID-19 impact on informal economy. It will build on the instruments developed at national level with ILO’s technical support to formalize and protect the informal sector, and to promote the design and implementation of locally adapted (“territorialized”) response plans developed by the Government and UNDP in the continuity existing of the Localization Platforms and the decentralization Fund. In coordination with the ongoing interventions of DGEFPEP<sup>3</sup>, IEPF<sup>4</sup>, Pro-Empresa and the INPS<sup>5</sup>, the proposal will support 150 women informal entrepreneurs in the recovery of their economic activity. MFIS ensures articulation with another project, implemented by ILO and UNDP – Jov@Emprego<sup>6</sup> -, which already produced business development and financial inclusion trainings. The beneficiaries will be selected using existing databases, such as CSU and the recent information registered in RSO (Solidarity Income) by a local commission to be set up on the basis of existing local platforms – namely the local economic development platforms - made of local authorities, private sector representatives, CSOs; local offices of Jov@emprego, embedded in government structures; microcredit institutions and include employers and workers’ organizations where they exist. Priority will be given to the islands of Santo Antão and Fogo, almost entirely rural, representing six municipalities at total, . The selection will take place on the basis of clear criteria, such as the alignment of business activities with updated local development plan, being an informal business owner, but showing a commitment toward progressive transition to formality, among other that need to be identified and validated during the planning phase of the proposal, bearing in mind the to avoid perverse incentives for entrepreneurs (now and in the future).

Each beneficiary will receive technical assistance to build a back-to-business strategy (adapted business plan and coaching towards formalization), a training on financial education and a small grant (working capital) to relaunch her activities (600 USD<sup>7</sup>). The technical assistance - done in synergy with Jov@Emprego - will be based on the

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<sup>3</sup> Direction-General for Employment, Vocational Training and Professional Internships.

<sup>4</sup> National Employment and Vocational Training Institute.

<sup>5</sup> National Institute for Social Security.

<sup>6</sup> Projeto Emprego, Empregabilidade e Inserção – Employment, Employability and Insertion (into labour market)

<sup>7</sup> Amount defined with the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion based on the average loan that women ask to relaunch their activities (information provided by some IMFs) and the amount that the Productivity Inclusion project of the World Bank will pay for a similar intervention that will start later on this year, but in different municipalities.

island's context and opportunities, and on how businesses can adapt to the post-pandemic situation. Training in business management (Get-ahead training tool in particular) and on business practices adapted to COVID-19 risks and social distancing measures will also be available.

In an institutionalized and systemic way, the proposal will:

- (1) Reinforce the overall social protection system, it is important to reinforce the existing systems of information and management of non-contributory social protection programs. This would include the design of the Care Services Management System (directly linked with measure 4 of government's response to Covid-19 pandemic), and particularly the creation of a module to manage and monitor the second output here proposed.
- (2) Produce strategic documents such as a rapid socioeconomic assessment - building on a set of diagnostic tools developed by different agencies at national, regional and global levels - and a result-based evaluation on output 2. Beyond serving the immediate purpose of the proposal, this rapid socio-economic impact assessment and the evaluation will support Government in strategic decision and policy making on crisis response and recovery. It will also be the first step for an update of the local development plans, specifically the local economic development strategies, with a focus on recovery within the post-pandemic context. These activities represent 24,000 USD of the total budget.

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

*Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. [1,500 word limit]*

Even before Covid-19 pandemic, poverty, and particularly female poverty was already a major problem in Cabo Verde identified as one of challenges in the country's sustainable development plan (PEDS 2017-2021). Poverty reaches 35% of the population (53% are women, 51% live in middle urban, 38% are children 0-15 years old, 5% 65 and more)<sup>1</sup>. Gender gaps in the labour force indicate salient disparities in disfavour of women. The availability of decent work for women is reduced as a result of inequalities in distribution of unpaid work. This responsibility falls disproportionately upon women/girls, reducing the time available for education, paid work and other activities, pushing them towards poorly remunerated and often part-time, informal and domestic work. The impact of this unpaid work for women is further aggravated by shortcomings in local infrastructures and public services and lack of work-family reconciliation corporate policies geared toward care. Poverty and inequalities reflect the difficult living conditions of many Cape-Verdean families who are unable to meet their basic subsistence needs in terms of food, housing as well as access to basic social services (education, health) and social protection. Women are the poorest in the country (53%) and women head of households (2 in 5 are poor) with care dependent person are one of the most left behind. The average time dedicated to unpaid work is 52h per week, being that women dedicate 63h and men 38h. Most of this time is spent with caring for dependents which is the root causes of gender inequalities. Women operate most in informal business units (62,5%) - 3 in 5 workers in the informal sector are women. Greater attention is also needed for children, who are one of the most vulnerable group affected by poverty (43%). More than half of Cap-Verdean children stays long periods of the day without adult supervision and only a small part of the families can effectively cost children's care services which configures a risk of exclusion. Besides, being a poor women and children with disabilities can aggravate vulnerability. Further, the country is at the peak of its demographic dividend and 30% of young people (15-24 years) (out of a total of 38%) do not work or study (Men:27.7%; Women:32.8%).

To answer the challenges, and in what social protection concerns, a transformative work is being done at the non-contributory social protection level regarding the introduction of a new approach in the way to implement, deliver and manage programs and benefits – linking central government with local level – the municipalities – and introducing a new perspective of “localizing” the connection with the beneficiaries, to make more present, direct and adapted to local characteristics and needs. Besides, this transformation implies a strategy of enhancing governance, transparency and accountability, and having institutionalization as an objective, there was the need to introduce and reinforce a series of instruments, tools – such as the CSU –, new processes and procedures in the way of doing social assistance in order to achieve social inclusion. It has also brought the introduction of a new benefit – RSI, a cash-transfer to extreme poor households with children under 15 years of age – and a Care system, that is being

progressively implemented.

However, any transformation demands time, resources (human, material and financial) and political engagement to produce results and to have a positive impact on people's lives, particularly for those groups that are most vulnerable and poorest. When the pandemic hit the country, a great bulk of the work was already done, but the system could only reach a limited amount of people due to state budget constraints. For instance, RSI was supposed to cover 5,212 households (HH) and be in full speed of implementation by June 2020, having two more components of the benefit to be put in place later on (second semester), in specific municipalities – a household program support, and a productivity inclusion program. But it was also known that there are around 9,000 HH in extreme poverty in the country, and among those around 68 in each 100 people live in the rural areas, sometimes in isolated geographical areas.

Therefore, when the government started to design a response to mitigate Covid-19 effects one of the first measures was to scale-up the RSI by creating the RSI/E covering a total of 8,000 HH. However, 1,000 HH out of the 9,000 HH identified were left out because lack of financial resources.

Moreover, it is known that the impact on employment and income loss due to Covid-19 is already a given reality. Many of poor households must deal, in their struggle to survive, with children, elderly or a person with disabilities at charge, and stand outside the formal and informal solidarity networks. To survive through the crisis, they will need to bridge the gap during and post-confinement period, without revenue nor outside assistance. Therefore, they are the government's maximum priority.

Among these groups we can find informal workers, and particularly women. By adopting measure 2 the government wants to address the problem of loss of resources among the informal and poorer workers caused by the pandemic. The provided response is to implement the RSO, to cover up to 30,000 informal workers and a few workers inscribed under social insurance in the Micro and Small Enterprises Special Regime (REMPE), that earn less than 200 euros per month. However, the RSO won't be enough to entrepreneurs' workers to recover their businesses. There is the need to boost economic recovery, and help businesses, micro and small in the first place, particularly those led by women, to adapt to the post-pandemic situation. This need extends to the informal sector, where it is most pressing, because of its limited access to government's measures in support to the (formal) private sector. This need is most urgent for women, who represent most of the informal work force, and the most vulnerable because of their weak access to solidarity network, finance, business development services, digital literacy to develop resilient economic activities. These economic activities will be adapted to the new post-COVID context and priorities for local economic development, as defined by the updated local development plans.

Only by strengthening and extending coverage of the social protection and by linking the immediate measures with a comprehensive mid-to-long-term and socio-economic approach will the country be able to recover.

Another key challenge is the burden these measures put on the State's liquidity: for how long will the State be able to pay for these measures? The new Solidarity Income, for instance, is currently planned for one month, but the restriction measures will last longer, and the social distancing measures, which will affect the informal workers' revenues, even longer. The Program will therefore accompany immediately the inclusion of the poorest and most vulnerable populations (elderly, people with disability, rural women, most isolated fishermen communities, youth from poorest/at risk neighborhoods) within the social protection measures' reach.

It is important to mention that the coordination in the design and implementation of the response plan among Government entities, UN agencies and international partners, allowed for a rapid identification and consensus building on the prioritization of the gaps to be addressed within this proposal. Although the socioeconomic measures implemented by the Government since April 1st mainly covered by the Government and support from the UN and international partners, the Government is using existing social protection tools, programs and regimes to answer.

#### IV. How does this collaborative programme solve the challenge? Please describe your theory of change.

*Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a [human rights-based approach](#)<sup>8</sup> and how is it based on the principle of “build back better”. [1,500 word limit]*

By focusing on the furthest left behind, i.e. the poorest households, with children under 15, elderly and/or people with disabilities at charge, kept aside of formal and informal, national and local solidarity networks, and by preparing women informal workers to recover their micro and small businesses (focusing on two islands at first), the proposal is engaging into a human-rights, lifesaving and lifecycle approach, while connected with a longer-term social protection and inclusion and economic recovery perspective. The Theory of Change is therefore perfectly in line with the OHCHR COVID-19 guidance, which makes explicit reference, within the overall objective of leaving no one behind in the COVID-19 response, to several groups targeted by the proposal, namely women and youth, persons with disabilities and elderly. The proposal is focused on these very populations, making sure the response does not leave them behind.

If these most excluded populations are clearly identified, through a fair, transparent and comprehensive assessment, and are integrated into one of the social protection benefits available in Cabo Verde (RSI/E), and if the social protection tools are improved within an institutionalized and systemic approach, then the national social protection system, together with municipalities, CSOs and CBOS, is able to reach out to them to provide assistance and track their needs in real time.

If on top of these social safety nets, women’s businesses owners in the informal sector are assisted in their gradual recovery, through quality financial and non-financial support, therefore embracing progressive transition toward formality, then the most excluded populations of Cabo Verde will be able to cope with the crisis (relief intervention) while benefitting from a longer-term socioeconomic inclusion process.

It is worth noticing here that the economic recovery process (output 2) will contribute to ease the burden of the social protection measures on the State budget while promoting transition to formality for women informal workers in two priority islands, namely Santo Antão and Fogo and at the same time protecting them through social insurance (which allows them to access different benefits for them and their families, including better health access). This prioritization is dictated by the budget available for this proposal, but above all by the necessity of testing innovative solutions and produce policy responses to prepare post-confinement, post-pandemic recovery.

The inclusion of 1,000 new households is considered for the RSI/E (E stands for Emergency), which should last only during the crisis period. In this sense, the sustainability of the support given is not an issue, because this support is only meant to bridge the gap during the crisis period.

In this sense, the proposal aims at building back better, because it strengthens the inclusivity of the social protection system on a long-term basis, at the same time it promotes social security extension through formalization policies.

While promoting social protection the proposal ensures a human-rights based and a LNOB response to the COVID-19 socioeconomic impact, considering that it comes to complement the current implementation of the measures above mentioned within the existing system. It will use the already existing informatics system for information and

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<sup>8</sup> Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)

management, with the need to create a new module specific to the implementation of output 2, and UN (OHCHR, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC) global and regional tools to identify the most excluded populations and their needs. It will therefore build on existing efforts to ensure an inclusive, sustainable response to COVID-19 crisis in socioeconomic terms.

Furthermore, the proposal was designed in a holistic approach, based on a Government-led consensus among governmental entities, UN agencies and international donors, built within existing, UN animated response coordination projects and platforms. These platforms (composition and work detailed in previous chapters) and the consensus they reached on the proposal focus, are the best guarantee that the proposal comes to fill a gap identified in a comprehensive analysis of the situation, the response and the gaps, enlightened by a human-rights approach.

The solution is data-driven because the identification of the population and their needs will be based on transparent, real time data collection and analysis, established criteria, thanks to existing selection framework from the social protection system, different UN-promoted assessment tools and through the systemic reinforcement of the informatics database and management systems, as will be the tracking of the impact of both the crisis and the response on the benefitting populations. It is data driven, on the other hand, because it is based on both Government data, provided by the Ministry of Finance, through its National Directorate for Planning, in charge of the intersectoral coordination of the response, and the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion relying both on national data and real time data; and on the data available within the tools created by the UN to coordinate the response

The proposal is innovative because it explores new solutions to reach out to the furthest left behind. Solutions that targets the most excluded populations and are adapted to the reality of each island. Solutions that include immediate lifesaving assistance, while building a more inclusive social protection system, and a more resilient society. Solutions that make the link between social protection measures for the poorest households and economic recovery of the most fragile actors within the informal sector. In a nutshell, new solutions to bridge the financial and technical gaps in the response and to solve the complex problem of leaving no one behind. These solutions do not add an unsustainable burden on the State's resources, because it supports early recovery of the informal sector in the islands where confinement will end the soonest, not only to reactivate revenues for informal entrepreneurs in deeply affected, peripheral islands (Santo Antão and Fogo) but also to create a "model" for early recovery of the informal sector in other islands, in preparation of the post-pandemic recovery in all nine inhabited islands. This model would be based on a territorial approach, which means implying all actors at all levels, and based on the specificities of each islands, while respecting national equilibrium and unity, and being embedded in national public policies.

Finally, it is worth noticing that the proposal is in line with the UNSDG Socioeconomic framework. In terms of approach, it directly tackles two pillars, namely, to help protect people through social protection and basic services (Pillar 1); and to protect jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the most vulnerable productive actors through economic recovery (pillar 2). It will also complement the efforts made in terms of stimulus package (see Chapter 1), by providing financial services to the furthest left behind, who will not have access to the financing made available by the stimulus package through the banking sector. In this sense, it will include pillar 3, by contributing to "make the macroeconomic framework work for the most vulnerable and foster sustainable development" (pillar 3). Besides, by adopting a territorial approach, involving municipalities, CSOs/CBOs and local private sector in the response management, the proposal paves the way for, and will directly address in future development of the proposal for next calls, the promotion of social cohesion and trust building through social dialogue and political engagement and the investment in community-led resilience and response systems (pillar 4). In terms of tangible deliverables and activities, first and foremost, the proposal was designed within the coordination platform, part of the effort for "a coordination of international engagement", and based on sectoral and systemic, intersectoral policy advice and technical assistance by the UN. The proposal integrates, as an initial assessment and an evaluation of impact, a "comprehensive and gender-sensitive analysis". It then focuses, at the core of its two outputs, on the Framework's idea that "Social protection responses must consider differentiated impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups, women and men and those surviving on income in the informal sector as well as those now shouldering additional unpaid care work".

## V. Documentation

*Attach/provide hyperlinks to documents/analysis prepared at the UNCT level with government counterparts to assess the potential cumulative impacts of COVID-19. Please indicate if the UNCT has completed and posted the National Plan for Combating COVID-19 on the WHO partner portal. [1,500 word limit]*

Under the facilitation of the UN RCO, the UNCT prepared a number of tools and technical notes to respond to the crisis. All of them are embedded into the process of elaboration of both a national response plan and a Joint UN-international partners support plan, articulated in a joint coordination platform composed of two task teams/working group : A government-UN task team (Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Health and Social Security, Family and Social Inclusion, RCO, ILO, Joint Office of UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, FAO, WB, in articulation with Ministries of Agriculture and Environment, and Maritime Economy, UNIDO, UNODC, UNCTAD, and UNWTO), and an international partners coordination platform animated by the UN to harmonize support to Government measures, and COVID-19 response in general.

First and foremost is the response plan, constantly updated in the response coordination platform and in articulation with the international partners' platform animated by the UN. There is a summarized, user-friendly version of this response plan, in Word, to inform decision making at national and international level on prioritization of investments to COVID-19 response and recovery. These documents are live documents, constantly updated through the response coordination online platform, and through the meetings of the response coordination team, twice a week. They are based on the Governmental response measures and meant to highlight in real time the gaps in domestic public financing, UN support and international partners' contribution. The current proposal has been designed based on these documents and in the framework of the platform.

The UNCT has indeed completed and posted the [National Plan on the WHO Portal](#).

Another [relevant assessment was done by IMF](#) priori to the disbursement of a 32 million loan with a 0% rate.

## VI. Target population

*Describe and estimate the direct users of the solution and potential impact on beneficiaries. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens). [1,500 word limit]*

As mentioned above, the proposal for Output 1 targets 1,000 of the poorest and most vulnerable households, namely the ones with children under 15, elderly and/or persons with disabilities at charge, with a special focus on women and youth. Specifically, the proposal will focus on the extremely poor households already registered and identified in the CSU but currently still not covered by any social protection measure, and with at least one child under 15, elderly, or person with disability at charge (the overall same criteria applied to the RSI), due to budget restrictions. This target population was defined in consensus within the response coordination platform, within a joint work led by the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion, as the line ministry in charge of Social Protection; and the Ministries of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ministries in charge of the international coordination of the response.

For output 2, 150 women entrepreneurs from the islands of Santo Antão and Fogo will benefit from the support to reactivating/recovering their business. The number was produced based on the budget available and the amount of the working capital to support these women, established using information collected during the design of the productivity inclusion program of the WB implemented by the MFIS that is predicted to start in the second semester of 2020. This target population has been identified based on the schedule for deconfinement, the territorial specificities of each island (geographical situation, socioeconomic context, potentialities for recovery, characteristics of the population and of the workforce, informal in particular, organization of local value chains, etc.), and the specific constraints brought by the COVID-19 crisis.

This target population has been defined within the above-mentioned intersectoral working group (Government-UN), and in coherence with the international partners' coordination platform. The intersectoral working group prioritized support to Measures 1 and 2, within the national response plan. Although in general terms, measure 1 (scale up/extension of the social inclusion income), 2 (creation of the Solidarity Income), 3 (food security for 22,500 poor households), 4 (care services for elderlies) are mostly financially and technically covered by Government, UN and international partners together (as shown by the above-mentioned coordination platform), a persisting gap is letting the 1,000 households targeted out of the social protection measures' reach.

## VII. Who will deliver this solution?

*List what Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point. [1,500 word limit]*

The Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion is the head of implementation of the proposal in coordination and articulation with other national entities, such as the municipalities, Employment and Vocational Training Institute, ProEmpresa, and other UN led projects, such as Jov@Emprego and SDG Localization platforms. Different structures within the ministry will be called to action, particularly: Direction-General for Social Inclusion, Direction-General for Planning, Budget and Management and the National Center for Social Benefits (CNPS). This work will be done, as all the crisis response is, in close coordination with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Cabo Verde is ahead of the UNDS reform with the only existing Joint Office set up in 2006, comprising UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and becoming one of the eight DAO pilot countries (2008). This is an added value for joint programming among the 12 UN resident and nonresident AFPs and has been essential for a lead role on integrated approaches to Agenda 2030 and "LNOB".

Cabo Verde is considered as one of the few countries in the world that develop, implement and evaluate a single annual Joint Work Plan (JWP) of the UNDAF through UN agencies and its' implementing partners, a practice appreciated by the Government and the donors as an integrated, coherent and results-oriented approach. This unique, integrated, coherent/harmonized strategic planning and implementing experience will be capitalized and applied in the design, implementation and reporting of this proposed JP. The 2019 JWP signed with the Government with a budget of about 15 million dollars had an implementation rate of about 83%.

ILO, UNDP and UNICEF are currently supporting the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion in the implementation of the Covid-19 social protection governmental measures, and were already working with the ministry in all the transformative approach being introduced in the country, either through the extension and reinforcement of working tools such as of the Cadastro Social, design of RSI and a part of its components, communication material, capacity reinforcement of central and local/municipal teams in different thematic, among other, overall institutionalization of the system.

ILO's has solid expertise and core skills on reinforcing social protection in the country in addition to all the normative and systematic approach in developing comprehensive systems, being one of the main technical partners for social protection in Cabo Verde. Currently it has a development cooperation project aiming the strengthening of the social protection system that will be working closely with the MFIS in the implementation of this proposal. Moreover, ILO has supported the Cabo Verde Government in the design and evaluation of the REMPE, which represent the first step in the enterprise formalization process.

ILO and UNDP are also implementing a joint program (Jov@Emprego) that aims to contribute to the strengthening of employment, employability and the insertion of young people towards the creation of MSMEs or salaried work. For the operationalization of the program at the local level, Antennas were created which are the operational structures of the project. In Fogo, Antenna is housed in CEFEP - IEFEP's Employment and Professional Training Center and in Santo Antão, in Porto Novo Municipality (Câmara Municipal). For the implementation of their activities, the Antennas have a set of partners, namely, the IEFEP, the City Councils, the ProEmpresa, the IMFs, the CRP - Regional Partners Committee, among others, that they work with directly.

UNICEF is a key partner on child protection and education capable of pulling quick innovative expertise for financing and catalytic interventions that accelerate development and safeguard gains. Moreover, it has been working on the municipalization process of social protection. The model of being a Joint Office with UNDP is a plus to capitalize more expertise on synergies on FfD and SIDS.

UNDP is also using the territorial platform (SDG Localization platforms) installed in 20 out of 22 municipalities with its support, to identify the most pressing needs of local populations most affected by the crisis, and design and finance quick impact projects. The local platform will also facilitate the coordination of the different existing economic territorial services from the municipal services of orientation of people in need, to training opportunities through IEFEP, passing by to facilitate the knowledge of the instruments of credit and guarantee funds existing in the territory. Local services and local institutions' coordination is key to avoid overlapping on the one hand and to ensure that women on the informal sector will fill the gap of a new local economy that will need to be more resilient. UNDP also has a vast experience of fieldwork in Cabo Verde with a diversity of partners at a national level, namely through Projects to promote competitiveness and promote the formalization of business units in the informal sector as well as micro and small enterprises, which will be made available in the logic of complementarity of the proposed interventions

An oversight committee will be installed within the existing response coordination working group, which brings together the Ministries in charge of the response and the UN Agencies supporting them. The oversight committee will meet every two months at decision making level, and once a month at technical level. In any case, the response coordination working group is currently meeting twice a week, and will continue to include in its agenda, as it is doing now for the design of this proposal, updates on the proposal in the implementation phase, to ensure constant, informal monitoring, and overcome bottlenecks when possible, including by deciding to organize an extraordinary steering committee in case of emergency. A report of the Joint Programme activities and impact will be shared with the existing international partners' platform to ensure coherence with partners' support, and co-financing of relevant activities. International partners' suggestions will be brought to the oversight.

For output one there is already in place a monitoring tool – CSU and the RSI module; and for Output 2 an information and management module will be created under the CSU platform (supported by RSO already collected information) and using Jov@Emprego information on business management trainings already provided in these municipalities, with a particular focus on women.

## Cover Page

<b>Contacts</b>	<b>Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office</b> <b>Name: Ana Patricia Graca</b> <b>Email: ana.graca@un.org</b> <b>Position: Resident Coordinator</b> <b>Other Email: sebastien.vauzelle@un.org</b> <b>Telephone: 002385995505</b> <b>Skype: sebastien.vauzelle</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The proposal aims at providing lifesaving/relief assistance to 1,000 households among the most vulnerable and poorer in the country - namely the ones with at least a child under 15, an elderly, or a person with disability at charge, and at supporting 150 women informal-businesses owners in recovering their economic activities, while adapting to the post-pandemic new context. The geographical scope will be national for the former and focused on two islands (representing six municipalities) for the latter. Being these islands the first two where confinement will end first, the proposal will produce concrete policy solutions for economic recovery in the other islands, based on best practices and lessons learnt.</p> <p>The proposal is embedded in the national plan for COVID-19 response and recovery (including UN and international partners' support) and in the existing social protection system. It was designed by the Response Coordination Working Group, integrated by ministries and UN agencies directly implied in immediate response.</p> <p>It makes the link between immediate response to the most urgent needs, and socioeconomic recovery for the most vulnerable. It will extend safety nets cover beyond current Government's reach, ease the burden of the response and recovery on public finances, produce policy solutions to inspire the preparation of recovery, and adaptation of local economies to the new situation, in order to build back better.</p> <p>In this sense, the proposal aims at building back better, because it strengthens the inclusivity of the social protection system on a long-term basis, at the same time it promotes social security extension through formalization policies.</p>
<b>Universal Markers</b>	<p><u><a href="#">Gender Marker</a></u>: <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i></p> <p><b>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</b></p> <p>b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</p> <p>c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>

Fund Specific Markers	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response ( <i>bold the selected</i> ): Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <a href="#">UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</a>			
	Fund Windows ( <i>bold the selected; pls select one only</i> ) Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency <b>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</b>			
Geographical Scope	Regions: West Africa Country: Cabo Verde			
Recipient UN Organizations	ILO UNICEF			
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion Ministry of Finance			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	ILO/UNICEF	\$ 299,600	
	In-kind Contributions	TBD		
	Total		\$ 299,600	
Comments				
Programme Duration	Start Date: June 2020			
	Duration (In months): 7			
	End Date: 31 December 2020			

## Results Framework

INSTRUCTIONS: Each proposal will pick a window. As part of the proposal the agencies, funds and programme will develop an outcome, outcome indicators, outputs and output indicators that will contribute to the achievement of the selected proposal outcome.

Window 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	2.1 To include the most excluded population within the social protection system and support them in preparing recovery				USD 299,600
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	2.1 Proportion of extremely poor households covered by the Social Inclusion Income (RSI) and RSI Emergency (RSI/E) at national level (3 months)	30%	100%	CSU	MFIS/UNICEF/ILO (indicator targets includes other contributions to the response)
	2.1 b Proportion of women headed households that benefit from RSI and RSI/E	TBD	60%		
	2.2 Number of informal businesses accompanied in their transition toward formality 2.2 b Proportion of women among them	0%	20%	REMPE/INPS (for social security inscription) ProEmpresa	MFIS/UNICEF/ILO (indicator targets includes other contributions to the response)
	NA	60%			
Proposal Outputs	2.1.1 The poorest, most vulnerable and most isolated households are included in the social registry (CSU)				
	2.2.1 Women informal workers from the most isolated islands/geographical areas benefit from support to economic activity recovery, with a view to adapt their business to the new situation, in the framework of updated local economic development priorities				
Proposal Output Indicators	2.1.1a Number of households covered by the extension of the emergency social inclusion income (3 months)	2,788	3,788	CSU	MFIS UNICEF ILO
	2.2.1a Number of women benefitting from support to economic recovery	0	150	CSU REMPE Local Economic	ILO UNICEF

				Development Commissions reports Jov@Emprego Antennas periodical reports	
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## SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

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

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	<b>1.3.1</b> Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	<b>50%</b>	
Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship,	<b>8.3.1:</b> Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	<b>30%</b>	

<p>creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>		
<p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p>	<p><b>10.1.1:</b> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</p>	<p><b>20%</b></p>

## Risk

**What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?**

*(COVID19 has created an unprecedented and fast changing development context. Accepting this volatile situation, please identify up to three risk to the success of the proposal based on best available analysis to the UN) Please enter no more than 3.*

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Risk1 The amount provided to extend RSI/E does not suffices to bridge the gap for the poorest households, because the confinement lasts longer than 3 months	Financial	2	1	4	Thanks to the response coordination platforms co-animated by the Government and the UN, priorities are updated quickly, and investments are focused accurately on the gaps in the response. Since the 1000 households are part of the Government’s maximum priority, an important resources mobilization effort would take place in case the risk become reality	MFIS/UNICEF	
Risk 2 Impossibility to deliver due to COVID-19 specific conditions (lockdown,	Operational	1	2	4	The proposal has been designed specifically to consider this risk, i.e the bottlenecks faced in the implementation due to work from home, lockdown, lack of transportation between	MFIS/ ILO	

etc.)					islands... The kind of support selected (cash transfer), the modalities for technical support, the prioritized islands... all these choices have been at least partially made to mitigate the risk		
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## Budget by UNDG Categories

\*Up to Four Agencies

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	ILO	UNICEF	Agency 3	Agency 4	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020						
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		32,000				32,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020						
4. Contractual services	2020						
5. Travel	2020						
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		90,000	158,000			248,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020						
<b>Sub Total Programme Costs</b>			<b>122,000</b>	<b>158,000</b>			<b>280,000</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			8,540	11,060			19,600
<b>Total</b>			<b>130,540</b>	<b>169,060</b>			<b>299,600</b>

\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the COVID-19 Response MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, in line with UNSDG guidance.

## Signatures

E-Signature/validation through the system or email from the RC confirming submission

**Resident Coordinator**

Ms. Ana Patricia Graça

**Participating UN Organization**

UN Children's Fund - UNICEF

Mr. Opia Kumah

**Participating UN Organization**

International Labour Organization - ILO

Mr. Dramane Haidara



Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
TARGET_1.a	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
TARGET_2.1	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Target	Description
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
<b>TARGET_3.3</b>	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
<b>TARGET_3.c</b>	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
<b>TARGET_3.d</b>	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Target	Description
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Target	Description
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
<b>TARGET_8.1</b>	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
<b>TARGET_8.2</b>	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
<b>TARGET_8.5</b>	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour

Target	Description
	Organization
<b>TARGET_9.1</b>	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
<b>TARGET_9.b</b>	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in

Target	Description
	particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information

Target	Description
	into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies

Target	Description
	negotiation3
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET_15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET_15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET_15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Target	Description
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target	Description
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

