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**Common country programme document for Cabo Verde, 2018-2022**

Contents

I.	Programme rationale.....	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships .....	5
III.	Programme and risk management.....	8
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation.....	9
Annex.	Results and resources framework for Cabo Verde (2018-2022).....	10



## I. Programme rationale

1. Cabo Verde is a politically stable democracy and a small island developing State, with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of \$2,970 (World Bank, 2016). Its population is projected at 537,661 for 2017,<sup>1</sup> with 49.8 per cent female and 28.6 per cent under 14 years of age. Investments in health and education have led to declining fertility rates and a demographic transition, with 15-34-year-olds representing 38.7 per cent of the population, creating the potential for significant demographic dividends. Economic growth averaged 6 per cent from 1994 until 2008,<sup>2</sup> contributing to the country's graduation from least developed country status in 2007.<sup>3</sup> By 2015, most of the Millennium Development Goals had been achieved and the Government is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the National Sustainable Development Plan, 2017-2021 [*Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, 2017-2021*] (PEDS) fully aligned with the SDGs.

2. Despite its impressive development performance, Cabo Verde faces important challenges to achieving the SDGs, with inequality one of the country's greatest challenges: 35.6 per cent of Cabo Verdeans are poor and 10.6 per cent extremely poor.<sup>4</sup> Cabo Verde ranks sixth in sub-Saharan Africa on the Human Development Index, but when adjusted for inequality, it is lower.<sup>5</sup> The Gini coefficient (estimated at 0.46 for 2015) has remained essentially unchanged for eight years. Reductions in development assistance and concessional lending since graduation from least developed country status, exacerbated by the 2008 global financial crisis, have affected GDP growth (averaging 1.3 per cent between 2010 and 2015). While signs of recovery are evident (3.2 per cent growth in 2016), high debt-to-GDP ratios restrict the fiscal space (IMF, 2016),<sup>6</sup> highlighting the need for innovative resource mobilization and management, and a strengthening of public finance management and accountability systems.

3. Uneven economic development, particularly in tourism, has led to regional variations in poverty rates, human development and employment access. Some municipalities face poverty rates in excess of 60 per cent while others only 8 per cent.<sup>7</sup> Urban areas have a higher number of poor residents but poverty is more widespread and deeper in rural areas and higher among women (53 per cent), in single parent households (44 per cent) and in households with six or more people (61 per cent).<sup>8</sup>

4. The country's persistent poverty and inequality are linked to locational, structural and geophysical factors that heighten economic, social and environmental vulnerability. Its nine populated islands have few natural resources and little arable land (10 per cent), thereby creating considerable development challenges. Its small, fragmented market lacks diversity, limiting the fiscal base. Dependent on tourism and remittances, with development assistance and concessional finance declining since 2008, economic growth is highly sensitive to natural hazards and economic shocks. These challenges to inclusive and sustainable development are reflected in the high unemployment and subemployment rates, particularly for youth and women, evidenced by their suboptimal economic participation in both rural and urban areas. Nearly half of all jobs are in the informal sector, providing poorly paid and insecure employment; women are disproportionately represented in this sector. Gender disparities put women at a disadvantage regarding labour-force participation and employment conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> National Statistics Institute (INE) (2017), *Demographic Projections, 2010-2030*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cape Verde: A Success Story*. African Development Bank (2012).

<sup>3</sup> Cabo Verde met GDP per capita and human development criteria but not the economic criteria.

<sup>4</sup> INE (2016), *Third Household Income and Expenditure Survey*. Poverty fell from 58% (2002) to 46% (2007).

<sup>5</sup> When adjusted for inequality, the Cabo Verde Human Development Index falls by nearly 20% (from 0.636 to 0.511). UNDP (2016), *Africa Human Development Report*.

<sup>6</sup> Debt is expected to peak at 124% of GDP in 2017.

<sup>7</sup> Santa Cruz and Santiago register 60.3% and Boa Vista 8.3%. INE (2016), *Ibid*.

<sup>8</sup> INE (2016), *Ibid*.

5. The economy's ability to generate sufficient employment opportunities across the territory is constrained by a number of factors: inadequate linkages between investment, local value-chains and territorial development; poorly integrated education and training policies; a limited capacity in services for employment; and a poorly developed environment for promoting local entrepreneurship and business innovation. Unemployment averages 15 per cent; it is higher for women (17.4 per cent) than for men (12.9 per cent); and for young people in urban areas, it can reach 60 per cent. Of great concern is the quality of education and training – and the extent to which it prepares young people for the employment market.

6. Regional disparities in education persist in both quality and access;<sup>9</sup> children with special needs are at high risk of exclusion. Inadequate investment in early childhood development and universal access to quality preschool exacerbate inequalities resulting from deprivation; this affects particularly the educational outcomes of children from poor families. Low secondary-level graduation (45 per cent) reflects inadequacies at the primary level, which require structural improvements in the quality and reach of education to fulfil rights and realize the country's development potential. Unpaid work in the care economy constrains women's ability to participate in remunerated activities,<sup>10</sup> highlighting the need for progressive care and social protection policies, particularly in early-childhood care and education.

7. Youth are particularly vulnerable due to high unemployment and high school dropout rates. Surging crime and violence disproportionately affect young people, women and girls, threatening social cohesion and investment, and perpetuating the cycle of poverty and inequality. Rising crime rates<sup>11</sup> and drug use are associated with insufficient youth employment and educational opportunities, as well as a deficit in civic participation by adolescents and youth, inadequate social and child protection systems, and justice system limitations, particularly regarding justice for children.

8. While the justice system continues to develop and evolve, institutional capacity constraints continue to hinder access to and protection of citizens' legal rights, particularly with respect to vulnerable individuals, notably women and youth, and children in contact with the law. The protection of children from neglect, abuse and sexual exploitation is a concern, particularly in the tourist sector and in a context of population movements. The Cabo Verdean Institute for Children recorded a 59 per cent rise in reported cases between 2012 and 2016, with limited investigation by the judicial police. Victims are almost exclusively girls; nearly one third of cases occur within the family. A strong focus on restorative justice for children – and enhanced linkages between the justice system, communities and child protection services – are required to protect children and to prevent vicious circles of youth criminality. The universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council recommended that appropriate instruments for juvenile justice be established, highlighting the slow administration of justice and the need to improve the response to violence against women. Gender-based violence affects one in five women; reported cases have risen since 2011. Capacity constraints in reach, targeting and monitoring of social protection and care services, particularly for vulnerable populations, could lead to specific population groups being left behind in the country's development.

9. The engagement and participation of citizens in democratic processes is low, particularly among women and young people. Turnout in recent elections averaged 63.8 per cent for parliament and 44.6 per cent for the presidential election. Youth constitute an estimated 57 per cent of non-registered voters, and the majority of abstentions among registered voters are women. Women currently represent 23.6 per cent of elected parliamentarians (up slightly from 20 per cent in 2011) and 26 per cent of local councillors.

<sup>9</sup> First-grade primary school enrolment rates for 2013-2014 varied between 87.7% (Tarrafal de Santiago) and 98.9% (São Domingos). Ministry of Education and Sport (2014).

<sup>10</sup> A time use survey by INE (2012) found that women spend on average of 59h09m on non-remunerated work per week, against 38h10m spent by men.

<sup>11</sup> Property crimes increased 208% in Praia 2015-2016. Attorney General Report (2016).

10. Despite impressive reductions in under-five child mortality (17.5 per 1,000 live births), social and regional inequalities persist in access to quality health services, including antenatal and perinatal care. Although maternal mortality declined to 9.4 per 100,000 live births in 2014, notable annual variations persist (37.9 per 1,000 in 2013; 47 per 1,000 in 2015), indicating the need for continuous action to maintain gains. Anaemia is prevalent in 52 per cent of under-fives, and perinatal mortality accounts for 60 per cent of infant mortality. Nutrition that promotes early childhood development, the introduction of new vaccines, access to prenatal consultations and an emphasis on interventions in the first 1,000 days of life need to be enhanced if children are to realize their right to survive and develop.

11. The large proportion of young people highlights the need to focus on adolescent and youth health, particularly sexual and reproductive health, where unmet needs for family planning stand at 23.3 per cent for rural adolescents, and on empowering young people, particularly young women, to exercise their rights. Persistent adolescent pregnancy is linked to early sexual initiation without protection, the absence of comprehensive sex education, variable quality and accessibility of health services for youth, as well as gender inequality, poverty and social marginalization. Moreover, there is a need to increase the low demand for sexual and reproductive health services by the male adult population.

12. The impact of climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters (volcanic eruptions, flash floods and droughts) on the country's small, tourism-dependent economy – and on poor people's livelihoods and assets – is potentially very high. National capacity limitations for developing a comprehensive approach to resilience and risk-reduction, including strengthening the resilience of communities, particularly women and children, are putting development gains at risk and perpetuating poverty and inequality. Similarly, policy frameworks and institutional capacities need strengthening to effectively mitigate and manage the trade-offs required to accelerate foreign direct investment and economic growth in key sectors, such as tourism and fisheries, while promoting environmental sustainability and green and blue growth. The availability, affordability and sustainability of water and energy supplies, particularly in the context of climate-related risks, are significant constraints for development and domestic and foreign investment, especially in the tourism sector.

13. The need to reform public administration, enabling it to act as an engine for inclusive, long-lasting and sustainable growth, underpins many of the country's development challenges. This requires improvements in data and information systems, linkages between policymaking, planning and implementation, and results monitoring in order to strengthen evidence-based and risk-informed decision-making and to effectively monitor poverty and inequality as well as progress towards the SDGs. The geographic fragmentation of Cabo Verde presents complex challenges for providing universal access to basic services, managing natural resources and protecting the environment and biodiversity. The operationalization of the country's commitment to decentralization and territorial development, which could reduce regional disparities in growth, employment and service delivery and accelerate progress towards the SDGs, requires technical support for policy development, implementation and local government capacity-building.

14. In a graduated middle-income country, with relatively few resident development actors, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF represent highly relevant and strategic development partners, particularly in response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with comparative advantages in providing high-level, cross-sectoral, integrated and impartial policy advice, underpinned by human rights and international standards, and the capacity to mobilize and coordinate strategic partnerships.

15. The evaluation of the previous country programme found that it played an important role in strengthening national capacities for achieving national development results and the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>12</sup> This contributed to increased capacities in public finance and accountability, exemplified by improvements in public

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<sup>12</sup> *Cabo Verde: Final evaluation of the common country programme document*. Gesaworld (14 October 2016).

expenditure and financial accountability ratings (from C+ to B), and enhanced investment in family planning (through its inclusion in the national budget). It also contributed to better access to health and education, as illustrated by increases in institutional deliveries (from 78 per cent to 97 per cent), access to mother-to-child HIV prevention (now 98 per cent) and the proportion of children aged 4-6 years attending preschool (from 57 per cent to 85 per cent).

16. Continuing investment is required in adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, the political participation of youth and women, and the strengthening of the justice system, particularly justice for children. Guided by 2030 Agenda imperatives, the country programme is designed as an integrated, cross-sectoral response by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF to the country's complex development reality, tackling transformative areas that can have a multiplier effect for SDG achievement.

## **II. Programme priorities and partnerships**

17. Inspired by the 2030 Agenda and responding to priorities of the PEDS, the proposed common country programme was elaborated with national counterparts and development partners. It is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2018-2022, and with the respective strategic plans of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Focusing on achieving all the SDGs, it is anchored in the principles of gender equality, human rights, sustainability, resilience, and "leaving no one behind". It seeks to support Cabo Verde in creating an enabling policy environment with the preconditions necessary to achieve its national priority goals, protect development gains and reduce risks that could undermine its development trajectory, in line with the fully mainstreamed risk-reduction approach of Agenda 2030.

18. Programme priorities spring from the Government's vision for accelerating inclusive economic growth, social development and sovereignty, which can best be facilitated by harnessing the demographic dividend. Converting the demographic transition into sustainable and inclusive economic growth requires efforts to realize children's rights, empower women and youth to participate more successfully in the labour market, and implement climate-smart, risk-informed strategies that improve management of the environment, natural resources and risk. These efforts will be underpinned by governance reforms that consolidate a modern and inclusive State; an efficient, effective and locally responsive public administration; an enabling policy and regulatory environment capable of mobilizing strategic partnerships.

19. Programme components respond directly to strategic priorities of the PEDS, highlighted in the social, economic and sovereignty pillars, and to UNDAF outcomes. They reflect a national approach, with a focus on specific local interventions in selected municipalities, and a lifecycle approach, with adolescents, youth and women as the primary target groups, together with children and their caregivers. Working in partnership with the United Nations system – particularly the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and World Health Organization (WHO) – the programme will support cross-sectoral approaches to SDG achievement, strengthening planning, data, monitoring and evaluation systems to monitor SDG progress.

20. A gender lens will be applied throughout all programming areas, with an estimated 15 per cent of the budget used to advance gender equality. Programme interventions will focus on policy advisory services, advocacy and institutional capacity-building. The programme will mainstream resilience, emergency preparedness and response across all components while supporting the Government's decentralization agenda. In each component, existing partnerships with key government sectors, United Nations agencies and development partners will be strengthened. Emphasis will be placed on reinforcing partnerships with the private sector, multilateral and bilateral organizations (including global and South-South cooperation), and civil society organizations, promoting innovative and integrated

financing frameworks that align financing with planning, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

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

21. The programme will pursue an equity approach and the “leave no one behind” principle, addressing multidimensional poverty and inequality, by promoting the use of and improving access to high-quality, gender-sensitive, integrated and complementary education, health, social and child-protection services throughout the lifecycle. It will leverage partnerships with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN-Women, WHO, the World Bank, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foundations, and support access to the Global Partnership for Education. Conceptual and methodological tools will be developed for revising key sector policies and stimulating transformative and measurable change in three interlinked areas:

(a) Strengthening the technical capacity of the Ministry of Health and NGOs to enhance the use of and equitable access to gender-sensitive child, adolescent and maternal health services, and improve participation in sexual and reproductive health services, focusing on integrated services for adolescents, including the prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases;

(b) Enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Education to promote universal preschool education, successful transition to secondary school and the delivery of high-quality education and training services, to improve employment opportunities for young people;

(c) Increasing investment in child protection by strengthening national capacities to improve stakeholder coordination, aligning national policies and systems for children’s rights with international standards, enhancing prevention and a holistic response to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and improving parental practices for early childhood development.

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

22. The development trajectory and reduction of poverty and inequality in Cabo Verde are inexorably linked to its capacity to sustainably mitigate and manage risks and natural resources. While helping Cabo Verde to strengthen partnerships and access global financing mechanisms (such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund), the programme will focus, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNIDO and UN-Habitat, on three interlinked social, economic and governance priorities:

(a) Implementing the national disaster-risk reduction strategy by strengthening institutional capacities for risk-informed planning and financing of development and improving emergency preparedness, resilience-building, response and recovery and mainstreaming child- and gender-sensitive climate and disaster-risk information across sector programmes;

(b) Enhancing institutional mechanisms and community capacities to implement best practices in climate-change adaptation and mitigation, particularly regarding conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources, such as water and biodiversity, reducing the impact of climate risks on poverty and inequality, including by expanding renewable energy use and efficiency to enhance equal access to scarce energy and water resources;

(c) Strengthening the integration of biodiversity conservation through terrestrial and marine biodiversity awareness and protection, and promoting green and blue economic growth by integrating sustainability into key economic sectors.

**Priority 3: Economic transformation and sustainable and inclusive growth  
(SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10)**

23. Working with bilateral and multilateral partners, ILO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNIDO, UN-Women and WHO, the programme will support the formulation and implementation of gender-sensitive and child-centred policies and programmes that harness the demographic dividend for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and the creation of decent jobs, particularly for young women and men:

- (a) Strengthening efforts to upgrade the skills of women and young people within the framework of an education and vocational training policy; improving employability and entrepreneurship, business expertise and opportunities for self-employment; and creating an enabling environment for the development of micro and small enterprises;
- (b) Promoting inclusive local economic development in selected municipalities, specifically through the creation of multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms; and identifying and promoting local value chains, especially for women and youth, capitalizing on linkages with investments;
- (c) Supporting national efforts to enhance social protection and universal access to services (including health) for all vulnerable groups by designing and piloting a monitoring and evaluation system – with a special focus on young people, women, children and their caregivers – including through municipalization of the social protection system, to enhance access to social services and ensure that no one is left behind.

**Priority 4: Governance, public policies, partnerships and justice  
(SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16, 17)**

24. The programme will focus on strengthening the capacity of civil society and the public administration to support the effective and efficient use of resources; to create spaces for citizens to participate more effectively in governance processes; to combat gender inequalities and gender-based violence; and to improve the response of the justice system to protect human rights. In partnership with bilateral and multilateral partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNODC and UN-Women, and supporting South-South and triangular cooperation and decentralized partnerships, particularly with the Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP), the Community of Portuguese Language (CPLP) countries and African small island developing States, the programme will:

- (a) Design and implement a capacity-building programme to improve strategic planning, results-based management, statistical systems, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination mechanisms at the central and local levels to strengthen SDG monitoring; empower citizens, particularly women and young people, to participate more effectively in political and decision-making processes, contributing to social cohesion and civic engagement in the country's development trajectory; support parliamentarians, civil society organizations and the media to engage in monitoring transparency and effectiveness in the use of public resources and progress towards key national development goals and to scrutinize gender equality in public policy and women's participation in politics;
- (b) Enhance equitable access to justice, particularly for children in contact with the law, by strengthening legal aid and integrated justice services; strengthen the capacity to implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review and help to build the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor the implementation of human rights commitments;
- (c) Support the implementation, monitoring and periodic evaluation of the Gender Equality Plan and the Gender-based Violence Law, including through training for health and education professionals and the police on prevention and response to gender-based violence, and by strengthening the capacity of community-based

organizations to use communication for development tools to effect behavioural changes.

25. Achieving the SDGs requires a coordinated and multidimensional approach to the development of partnerships and resource mobilization. Multilateral, South-South and triangular cooperation and decentralized partnership opportunities and innovative financial tools will be explored, including in enhancing domestic revenue and remittances, to secure the resources required to underpin the development of Cabo Verde. The programme will support the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Communities and Finance in developing a “financing for sustainable development” strategy, and will support access to global funds, pooled funding and innovative development financing mechanisms, including domestic resource mobilization and remittances, in partnership with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other bilateral, multilateral and decentralized cooperation actors.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

26. This common country programme document outlines UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Boards for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

27. The programme will be implemented by the Joint Office of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF in Cabo Verde, established in 2006 as a unique model for the integration of United Nations programmatic and operational activities in a small country context within the framework of United Nations reform,<sup>13</sup> enabling each agency to build on and complement the others’ strengths;<sup>14</sup> it is uniquely positioned to respond to the challenges of 2030 Agenda implementation. The final evaluation of the previous common country programme found the model to be an effective mechanism, facilitating coherent and relevant technical assistance, and achieving operational efficiency gains and programme synergies. It recommended the integration of the monitoring and evaluation systems of the three agencies and better alignment of programme priorities and organizational structure. The human resource structure will be realigned, enhancing planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities, to support continual improvement.

28. The Joint Office will continually seek innovative solutions to efficiently support the interventions of the three agencies in a holistic manner, providing a unique platform for the integrated approach required by the 2030 Agenda, and leveraging coordinated action within the United Nations system, in a “Delivering as one” context, to support SDG implementation. UNDP will continue to provide the fully integrated operational platform for the Joint Office, creating economies of scale for the representation of the three agencies. The programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities, and managed within the framework of the UNDAF – giving preference, whenever possible, to joint programming and joined-up work with United Nations system agencies. Projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of nationally owned, sustainable results. The Joint Office is compliant with the harmonized approach to cash transfers, and will evaluate the capacity of all implementing partners, including risk assessment and the identification of corrective actions. An annual assurance plan will be developed with a programme of spot checks, site visits and audits.

29. The programme is susceptible to a variety of risks, which will be continually monitored and evaluated, using institutional mapping, risk analysis and tracking tools.

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<sup>13</sup> United Nations General Assembly resolution 59/250 of 17 December 2004.

<sup>14</sup> In line with the annex to common chapter in the respective strategic plans, 2018-2021.

All programme and project documents will explicitly evaluate and manage risks to minimize any impact on results; they will be regularly assessed during implementation.

30. Financial and economic shocks could lead to a reduction in overall programme resources and economic instability. This will be mitigated through a financing for development assessment, providing the basis for the development of resource mobilization and partnership strategies to strengthen relationships with existing bilateral and multilateral development partners<sup>15</sup> and to diversify the resource base, exploring opportunities for innovative partnerships, particularly South-South, triangular and decentralized cooperation.

31. Enhancing the capacity of Cabo Verde to manage climate-related and natural hazards is a core programme component aimed at reducing risks and strengthening the resilience of communities, institutions, businesses and infrastructure. Support for the implementation of the government disaster risk-reduction strategy and the use of UNDP positioning to leverage climate and environmental financing will simultaneously mitigate risks to the programme.

32. Territorial fragmentation increases transaction costs, and implies a risk that interventions will not always reach the poorest and most vulnerable. The programme will strengthen national planning, information and monitoring systems, at both the central and local levels, to improve evidence-based policymaking and continually review progress towards the SDGs. Support to the decentralization process will improve efficiency by enhancing local government financial and decision-making authority.

33. In accordance with UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board decision 2013/9, all UNDP direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

34. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will support national monitoring, evaluation and statistical systems, specifically on SDG integration, to increase available evidence to support policy analysis and planning. The focus will be on national data, information and evidence, including civil registration and vital statistics, as a basis for reporting, capitalizing on strong partnerships with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) as well as research centres and universities. Efforts will be redoubled to strengthen the capacity of the agencies responsible for producing, analysing and publishing data to ensure that information is current, reliable and disaggregated by gender and age or other categories, including regional, urban, peri-urban and rural subcategories.

35. The United Nations and government results groups will oversee programme monitoring. Agency-specific indicators will be tracked through an integrated monitoring and evaluation system, with common indicators based on the resource and results framework, interfacing with monitoring and evaluation systems of the three agencies.

36. Approximately 5 per cent of the annual budget will be earmarked for monitoring and evaluation and for a multi-year research agenda supporting, whenever possible, national efforts to overcome data deficiencies and produce high-quality information. Data and evidence will be used to track performance, inform decisions and undertake output and outcome progress reviews as well as joint annual reviews within the framework of UNDAF monitoring arrangements. The Joint Office will draw on data produced (in-country and regionally) by other United Nations agencies and bilateral and multilateral development partners. The Joint Office will consolidate the use of gender-impact measurement tools, such as gender markers, gender-based planning and budgeting, both for internal reporting and the monitoring of public policies and plans.

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<sup>15</sup> Brazil, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, the Portuguese-speaking African countries (Angola, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe), the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Arab Development Bank and the European Union.

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

<b>National priority:</b> Welfare State, human capital, quality of life and combating inequalities (PEDS social pillar) (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10)						
<b>UNDAF outcome:</b> (1.1) By 2022, Cabo Verdeans, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more quality health and education services, and benefit more from social and child protection and social inclusion, which are gender-sensitive, throughout their life cycle						
<b>UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome:</b> (1) Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, have fully exercised their reproductive rights and used integrated sexual and reproductive health services free of coercion, discrimination and violence						
<b>UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (1) Every child survives and thrives; (2) Every child learns; (3) Every child is protected from violence and exploitation; (5) Every child has an equitable chance in life						
UNDAF outcome	Source of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs and indicators (Frequency is annual unless otherwise indicated)	Major partners	Indicative resources by outcome (United States dollars)		
				Regular	Other	Total
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Rate of adolescent pregnancy (15-19 years) <i>Baseline:</i> 14%; <i>Target:</i> 10%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.5:</b> Population with access to integrated care services (by sex/age) <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Prevalence of anaemia in children aged 0-5 years (by municipality) <i>Baseline:</i> 52.4%; <i>Target:</i> 39%</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Demographic and Health Survey (IDSR) <i>Responsibility:</i> Ministry of Health and Social Security (MHSS)</p> <p><i>Source:</i> Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion (MFSI) reports <i>Responsibility:</i> MFSI</p> <p><i>Source:</i> MHSS <i>Responsibility:</i> MHSS</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> National and local capacity enhanced to provide access and promote effective use of integrated and high-quality, gender-responsive health services, including sexual and reproductive health, especially for adolescents and youth</p> <p>1.1.1: Number of health facilities providing integrated adolescent-friendly health services <i>Baseline:</i> 3; <i>Target:</i> 11 <i>Source:</i> MHSS annual reports <i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA</p> <p>1.1.2: Number of district health delegations that have integrated adolescent health interventions within local health plans <i>Baseline:</i> 3; <i>Target:</i> 11 <i>Source:</i> MHSS annual reports <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> National and local capacity for maternal, perinatal and child-health services strengthened</p> <p>1.2.1: Number of district health delegations providing care for children with multiple micronutrient powder <i>Baseline:</i> 10; <i>Target:</i> 22 <i>Source:</i> MHSS annual report <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p>1.2.2: Percentage of district health delegations with at least one infrastructure integrating early child development in their child development monitoring services with nutrition services as entry point <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 30%</p>	<p>Ministries of Health and Social Security; Education; Family and Social Inclusion; Local Education Partners Group; Cabo Verde Institute for Children and Adolescents; Verde Fam; Portugal, Brazil, Spain; Global Partnership for Education; World Bank; UNESCO, UN-Women; WHO</p>	<p>UNDP: 0</p> <p>UNFPA: 990,000</p> <p>UNICEF: 2,000,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 0</p> <p>UNFPA: 900,000</p> <p>UNICEF: 2,696,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 0</p> <p>UNFPA: 1,890,000</p> <p>UNICEF: 4,696,000</p>

<p><u>Indicator 1.1.6:</u> Rate of access to preschool education (by sex/urban/rural) <i>Baseline:</i> 85%; <i>Target:</i> 100%</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.7:</u> Percentage of children with satisfactory learning outcomes in math and Portuguese at end of primary school <i>Baseline:</i> 34.8% (math), 30.2% (Portuguese); <i>Target:</i> 66%</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.8:</u> Number of children at risk of exclusion reached by the child protection system (including public and NGO institutions) <i>Baseline:</i> 2,800; <i>Target:</i> 3,600</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Ministry of Education (ME) annual reports <i>Responsibility:</i> ME</p> <p><i>Source:</i> ME annual reports <i>Responsibility:</i> ME</p> <p><i>Source:</i> Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents (CVICA) annual reports <i>Responsibility:</i> CVICA</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> MHSS annual reports <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p>1.2.3: Existence of a functional national health information system for maternal, child and adolescent health, including reproductive health <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 <i>Source:</i> MHSS annual reports <i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> Educational learning outcomes for girls and boys enhanced and relevant to the country's development potential</p> <p>1.3.1: Existence of a functional integrated early childhood education programme <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 <i>Source:</i> ME annual report <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p>1.3.2: Number of adolescents reached by a comprehensive sexuality education programme aligned with international standards <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 40,000 <i>Source:</i> ME, NGO annual reports <i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA</p> <p>1.3.3: Existence of a comprehensive special education programme <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 <i>Source:</i> ME annual reports <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Access to inclusive and equitable child protection services enhanced</p> <p>1.4.1: Existence of a national policy for child protection aligned with the child rights convention <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 <i>Source:</i> MFSI <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p>1.4.2: Existence of an integrated child protection information and monitoring system <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 <i>Source:</i> MFSI annual report <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p>1.4.3: A national multi-stakeholder communication for development strategy to prevent and fight child sexual abuse and exploitation is designed and implemented</p>				
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<p><b>National priority:</b> New economic growth model -- Valuing the islands and endogenous resources (PEDS economic pillar); (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)</p>						
<p><b>UNDAF outcome:</b> (2.1) by 2022, all people, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-risk reduction.</p>						
<p><b>UNDP Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (Signature solution 4) Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; (IRRF Outcome 3) Sustainable planet. (Signature solution 3) Enhance prevention and recovery for resilient societies; (IRRF Outcome 4) Resilient societies  <b>UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (1) Focus on the achievement of universal access to sexual and reproductive health, enabled by population dynamics, human rights and gender equality; (4) Mainstreaming demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy, addressing the vulnerability of the population to disasters and humanitarian crises  <b>UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome:</b> (4) Every child lives in a safe and clean environment</p>						
UNDAF outcome	Source of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs and indicators (Frequency is annual unless otherwise indicated)	Major partners	Indicative resources by outcome (United States dollars)		
				Regular	Other	Total
<p><u>Indicator 2.1.1:</u> Proportion of municipalities that incorporate and implement principles of sustainable urban development in the planning process <i>Baseline: 1; Target: 5</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.3:</u> Percentage of selected municipalities that integrate resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in their development strategies <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 50%</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.4:</u> Rate of integration of renewable energy for electricity production</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Municipal monitoring reports <i>Responsibility:</i> Municipal governments</p> <p><i>Source:</i> National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) <i>Responsibility:</i> NPDRR</p> <p><i>Source:</i> National Directorate of Energy (NDE) annual report</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Selected institutions have strengthened technical and operational capacities to mainstream child and gender-sensitive disaster-risk reduction into national and local development policies                  2.1.1: Percentage of selected national institutions that integrate risk reduction in their policies, strategies and budgets with a gender perspective  <i>Baseline: 4%; Target: 50%</i>  <i>Source:</i> NPDRR  <i>Responsible:</i> UNDP                  2.1.2: Percentage of municipalities that integrate child and gender-sensitive risk information including climate risk in the plans, strategies and budgets  <i>Baseline: 14%; Target: 50%</i>  <i>Source:</i> NPDRR  <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF                  2.1.3: Existence of an integrated strategy for risk and vulnerability reduction through water, sanitation and hygiene in schools  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1</i>  <i>Source:</i> ME annual reports  <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministries of Internal Affairs; Agriculture and Environment; Education; Economy and Employment; National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics; National Water and Sanitation Agency; municipalities; Economic Regulatory Agency; civil society organizations; Luxembourg; Japan; Spain; Portugal; USA; Green Climate Fund; ECOWAS; European Union;</p>	<p>UNDP: 1,020,000</p> <p>UNFPA: 0</p> <p>UNICEF: 225,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 12,815,000</p> <p>UNFPA: 0</p> <p>UNICEF: 250,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 13,835,000</p> <p>UNFPA: 0</p> <p>UNICEF: 475,000</p>

<p><i>Baseline: 20%; Target: TBD</i></p>	<p><i>Responsibility: NDE</i></p>	<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Selected government institutions and local communities have enhanced technical capacity to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures                  2.2.1: Number of municipalities that adopt gender-sensitive, climate-smart practices for sustainable use of water resources in Joint Office-supported programmes  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i>  <i>Source: Local development plans</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i>                  2.2.2: Number of municipalities carrying out mandatory enforcement of the new energy efficiency code  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i>  <i>Source: Municipal monitoring reports</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Enhanced legal, policy and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use and access, and benefit-sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems                  2.3.1: Number of institutional policy frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</i>  <i>Source: NDE</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i>                  2.3.2: Number of terrestrial and marine areas of global importance that have management instruments in place for conservation, sustainable use and valorization of biodiversity and ecosystem  <i>Baseline: 17; Target: 28</i>  <i>Source: NDE annual reports and Protected Areas System Management Unit;</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i>                  2.3.3: Percentage of tourism operators doing business in protected areas complying with national standards for sustainable tourism  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 80%</i>  <i>Source: Ministries of Economy and Employment and Environment</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i></p>	<p>African Development Bank (AfDB); World Bank; FAO; Global Environment Facility; Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; UNEP; UN-Habitat; UN-Women; UNIDO; WHO</p>			
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<b>National priority:</b> New economic growth model (PEDS economic pillar); (SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10)						
<b>UNDAF outcome:</b> (3.1) By 2022, all Cabo Verdeans of working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work through economic transformation in key sectors, which leads to more sustainable and inclusive economic development						
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (Signature solution 1) Keeping people out of poverty; (IRRF Outcome 1) Freedom from poverty						
<b>UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (2) Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to realize their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and peacebuilding; (4) Everyone, everywhere is counted and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development						
<b>UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome:</b> (5) Every child has an equitable chance in life						
UNDAF outcome	Source of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs and indicators (Frequency is annual unless otherwise indicated)	Major partners	Indicative resources by outcome (United States dollars)		
				Regular	Other	Total
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Number of informal production units by activity sector, gender and age of owner <i>Baseline:</i> 33,228 (total) (Women: 20,767; Men: 12,460) <i>Target:</i> decrease by 15,000 informal production units</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.3:</b> Unemployment rate (over 15 years) by sex/age/area of residence <i>Baseline:</i> 15% (Women: 17.4%; Men: 12.9%) <i>Target:</i> 8.8%</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.5:</b> Proportion of jobs in selected sectors of total jobs <i>Baseline:</i> 19.7% (agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fisheries), 9.9% (industry), 7.8%</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> National Institute for Statistics (INE) <i>Responsibility:</i> INE</p> <p><i>Source:</i> INE <i>Responsibility:</i> INE</p> <p><i>Source:</i> INE <i>Responsibility:</i> INE</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> The Ministries of Finance, Economy and Employment have strengthened institutional capacity for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes that harness the demographic dividend for inclusive and sustainable economic growth 3.1.1: Extent to which sector programmes related to the promotion of economic growth are pro-poor, gender- and age-sensitive <i>Baseline:</i> 1; <i>Target:</i> 4 <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Finance (MFF) <i>Responsible:</i> UNDP</p> <p>3.1.2: Number of analyses of the implications of the demographic dividend elaborated and used in public policymaking <i>Baseline:</i> 1; <i>Target:</i> 3 <i>Source:</i> National Directorate of Planning <i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA</p> <p>3.1.3: Number of child poverty analyses elaborated and used in public policymaking <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 2 <i>Source:</i> MHSI <i>Frequency:</i> Biannual <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministries of Finance; Economy and Employment; Family and Social Inclusion; INE; municipalities; chambers of commerce; NGO Platforms; Brazil; France; Luxembourg; Portugal; Spain; USA; European Union; AfDB; World Bank; FAO; ILO; UNICEF National Committees; UNIDO; UN-Women</p>	<p>UNDP: 480,000 UNFPA: 200,000 UNICEF: 600,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 5,000,000 UNFPA: 625,000 UNICEF: 250,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 5,480,000 UNFPA: 825,000 UNICEF: 850,000</p>

<p>(accommodation and restaurant)  <i>Target: TBD</i></p>		<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Young people and women have enhanced ability to secure employment, including self-employment  3.2.1: Number of young people and women that successfully complete technical and vocational training courses  <i>Baseline: 1,050; Target: 1,500</i>  (youth: 525; women: 975)  <i>Source:</i> National Institute for Professional Training reports  <i>Responsible:</i> UNDP  3.2.2: Percentage of youth beneficiaries and women of employment and entrepreneurship programmes integrated in the labour market within three years  <i>Baseline: 60% (40% youth; 20% women)</i>  <i>Target: 75% (50% youth; 25% women )</i>  <i>Source:</i> Institute of Employment and Professional Training reports  <i>Responsible:</i> UNDP</p> <p><b>Output 3.3:</b> Municipalities have strengthened technical capacities to develop integrated and SDG-aligned territorial development strategies that promote local employment opportunities particularly for youth and women  3.3.1: Percentage of members of local development platforms that are young women and men  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 30%</i>  <i>Source:</i> Minutes of platform meetings  <i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA  3.3.2: Number of elaborated territorial local economic development strategies that explicitly promote employment opportunities for youth and women  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 6</i>  <i>Source:</i> Municipal assembly minutes  <i>Responsible:</i> UNDP</p> <p><b>Output 3.4:</b> The Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion has enhanced technical capacity to ensure access to the social protection system by the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and children.  3.4.1: Existence of a functional integrated system for monitoring and evaluating the social protection programme</p>				
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<b>National priority:</b> New State model (PEDS sovereignty pillar); (SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16, 17)						
<b>UNDAF outcome:</b> (4.1) By 2022, Cabo Verdean citizens benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, and participative						
<p><b>UNDP Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (Signature solution 2) Strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive governance; (IRRF Outcome 2) Inclusive governance  <b>UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome:</b> (2) Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, are empowered to realize their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and peacebuilding  <b>UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome:</b> (5) Every child has an equitable chance in life</p>						
UNDAF outcome	Source and frequency of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs and indicators (Frequency is annual unless otherwise indicated)	Major partners	Indicative resources by outcome (United States dollars)		
				Regular	Other	Total
<p><u>Indicator 4.1.1:</u>                      Number of national and local government programmes elaborated and implemented with results-based management approach  <i>Baseline: 0</i>  <i>Target: 1 (national), 12 (municipality), 3 (islands)</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 4.1.2:</u>                      Percentage of gender-sensitive local and national budget lines  <i>Baseline: 0;</i>  <i>Target: 70% of programmes with gender marker</i></p>	<p><i>Source:</i> PEDS, Sector and Municipal reports  <i>Responsibility:</i> Ministry of Finance (MFF)</p> <p><i>Source:</i> Minutes of meetings between elected representatives and public petitions  <i>Responsibility:</i> MFF  <i>Source:</i> Sector Budget Execution Report/Municipal Plans  <i>Responsibility:</i> MFF</p>	<p><u>Output 4.1:</u> Young people and women have enhanced capacities to engage in critical development issues and decision-making processes</p> <p>4.1.1: Extent to which women’s groups and youth groups have strengthened capacity to engage in critical development issues  <i>Baseline: 1; Target: 3</i>  <i>Source:</i> Youth and women organizations reports  <i>Responsible:</i> UNDP</p> <p>4.1.2: Number of girls and boys leading within civic engagement initiatives at national or local level in the context of the sustainable development goals.  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 200 (girls - 100; boys - 100)</i>  <i>Source:</i> ICCA annual reports  <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p> <p>4.1.3: Number of mechanisms at national and local levels that facilitate the participation of young people and adolescents in decision-making processes  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 4</i>  <i>Source:</i> Platform meeting reports</p>	Office of the Prime Minister, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Justice, National Electoral Commission; National Commission of Human Rights and Citizenship; National Institute of Gender Equality and Equity; INE; municipalities; Parliament; Ombudsman; Attorney-General; Superior Council of Judicial Magistracy; bar associations; Budget Support	<p>UNDP: 550,000                      UNFPA: 500,000                      UNICEF: 300,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 4,800,000                      UNFPA: 400,000                      UNICEF: 350,000</p>	<p>UNDP: 5,350,000                      UNFPA: 900,000                      UNICEF: 650,000</p>

<p><u>Indicator 4.1.3:</u> Percentage of women elected to parliament and local government <i>Baseline:</i> 26.3% <i>Target:</i> 40.3%</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.1.4:</u> Number of functional participation mechanisms for identification of priorities or public policies at national and local levels <i>Baseline:</i> 3 (national), 0 (local); <i>Target:</i> 4 (national), 8 (local)</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> National Election Commission (NEC), Inter-Parliamentary Union <i>Responsibility:</i> NEC</p>	<p><i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA</p>	<p>Group; National Association of Municipalities; NGO Platform Consultative Councils; France, Luxembourg; Portugal; Spain; USA; European Union; AfDB; World Bank; ILO, IOM; OHCHR; UN-Women, UNODC; WHO</p>			
		<p><u>Output 4.2:</u> Public administrations at central and local levels are equipped with innovative strategies, capacities and tools to adequately implement and monitor the country's commitments to sustainable development.</p> <p>4.2.1: Number of national and municipal reports that use updated and disaggregated data to monitor progress on sustainable development targets <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> National - 5; Municipal - 5 (consolidated reports) <i>Source:</i> MFF <i>Responsible:</i> UNDP</p> <p>4.2.2: Number of national and selected sectoral development plans integrating population considerations and the demographic dividend <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 4 <i>Source:</i> National/sector plans <i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA</p> <p>4.2.3: Number of selected sector plans that integrate child-sensitive indicators and targets <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 5 <i>Source:</i> National/sector plans <i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF</p>				
<p><u>Indicator 5.1.1:</u> Functionality of a Resource Mobilization</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Ministry of Foreign and Communities Affairs</p>	<p><u>Output 4.3:</u> The Government has enhanced technical capacity to establish and manage a partnership framework to mobilize financial and technical resources and to engage</p>				

and Partnership Development mechanism <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1</i>	(MFAC) and MFF <i>Responsibility: MFA, MFF</i>	civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the SDGs 4.3.1: Extent to which the sustainable development financing strategy with related coordination tools is elaborated <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</i> <i>Source: MFF</i> <i>Responsible: UNDP</i> 4.3.2: Number of new partnerships accessed to support the realization of children’s rights in Agenda 2030 <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</i> <i>Source: National Direction of External Policies</i> <i>Responsible: UNICEF</i> 4.3.3: Number of new technical and financial partnership accessed to support national implementation of the ICPD areas in the context of Agenda 2030 <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</i> <i>Source: MFF reports</i> <i>Responsible: UNFPA</i>				
<u>Indicator 5.1.2:</u> Number of formal, signed partnership agreements (South-South, triangular) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 4</i>	<i>Source: MFAC, MFF</i> <i>Responsibility: MFAC, MFF</i>					
<u>Indicator 5.1.4:</u> Number of CSOs that participate in the formulation and monitoring of development plans, budgets and public policies <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: TBD</i>	<i>Source: MFF</i> <i>Responsibility: MFF</i>					
<u>Indicator 5.1.5:</u> Number of national SDGs progress reports submitted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 4</i>	<i>Source: MFAC</i> <i>Responsibility: MFAC</i>					
<b>UNDAF outcome:</b> (4.2) By 2022, Cabo Verdeans, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion and a responsive and inclusive justice system that leads to the fulfilment of human rights						
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (Signature solution 2) Strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive governance; (IRRF Outcome 2) Inclusive governance; (Signature solution 6) Strengthen gender equality; (IRRF Outcome 5) Gender equality <b>UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (3) Gender equality empowerment of all women and girls and reproductive rights achieved, with a focus on ending gender-based violence and harmful practices within the development and humanitarian continuum context; (4) Everyone, everywhere is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development <b>UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes:</b> (3) Every child is protected from violence and exploitation; (5) Every child has an equitable chance in life						
UNDAF outcome	Source of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs and indicators (Frequency is annual unless otherwise indicated)	Major partners	Indicative resources by outcome (United States dollars)		
				Regular	Other	Total
<u>Indicator 4.2.2:</u>	<i>Source: Demographic and</i>	<u>Output 4.4:</u> Institutions at central and local levels have		UNDP:	UNDP:	UNDP:

<p>Proportion of women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (by age/area of residence)  <i>Baseline: 23%</i> (15-19: 14.9%, 20-29: 23.8%, 30-39: 25.8%, 40-49: 14.8%);  <i>Target: 7%</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 4.2.4:</u>                  Percentage of universal periodic review (UPR) recommendations implemented  <i>Baseline: 57%</i>;  <i>Target: 90%</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 4.2.5:</u>                  Percentage of court cases with free legal support  <i>Baseline: 10%</i>  <i>Target: 25%</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 4.2.7:</u>                  Number of children and youth in detention centres  <i>Baseline: 217 per year</i>  <i>Target: 150 per year</i></p>	<p>Reproductive Health Indicators reports  <i>Responsibility: IDSR</i></p> <p><i>Source: Ministry of Justice and Labour (MoJL) reports</i>  <i>Responsibility: MoJL</i></p> <p><i>Source: MoJL reports</i>  <i>Responsibility: MoJL</i></p> <p><i>Source: MoJL reports</i>  <i>Responsibility: MoJL</i></p>	<p>enhanced capacity to effectively implement national instruments for the promotion of gender equality and combating gender-based violence</p> <p>4.4.1: Number of municipalities that undertake gender-responsive planning and monitoring of service delivery  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 8</i>  <i>Source: Municipal planning departments</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i></p> <p>4.4.2: Percentage of health and education professionals and police with competencies on GBV prevention and response  <i>Baseline: Health - 11.6%; Education - 5.1%, Police - 22.5%;</i>  <i>Target: Health - 50%, Education - 30%, Police - 70%</i>  <i>Source: MHSS, ME and National Programme</i>  <i>Responsible: UNFPA</i></p> <p>4.4.3: Number of community-based organizations capacitated with training and tools in C4D for behavioural change on gender stereotyping and discrimination affecting children and adolescents  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 13</i>  <i>Source: Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity reports</i>  <i>Responsible: UNICEF</i></p>		<p>450,000                  UNFPA:                  435,000                  UNICEF:                  300,000</p>	<p>2,500,000                  UNFPA:                  700,000                  UNICEF:                  250,000</p>	<p>2,950,000                  UNFPA:                  1,135,000                  UNICEF:                  550,000</p>
		<p><u>Output 4.5:</u> The justice system has enhanced capacity to promote human rights, with a focus on women and children in contact with the law, and greater efficiency in the judicial process</p> <p>4.5.1: Number of institutions and interministerial mechanisms effectively monitoring UPR recommendations and reporting on human rights instruments  <i>Baseline: 1 (I: 1; IMM: 0); Target: 7 (I:6; IMM: 1)</i>  <i>Source: MoJL</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i></p> <p>4.5.2: Number of judicial institutions able to deliver free legal aid to vulnerable groups  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 4</i>  <i>Source: MoJL</i>  <i>Responsible: UNDP</i></p> <p>4.5.3: Existence of an operational integrated child-sensitive justice case management information system  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1</i>  <i>Source: MFF reports</i>  <i>Responsible: UNICEF</i></p>				

<p><b>Support to programme/cross-sectoral costs</b></p>	<p>UNFPA: 375,000 UNICEF: 900,000</p>	<p>UNFPA: 0 UNICEF: 189,800</p>	<p>UNFPA: 375,000 UNICEF: 1,089,800</p>
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>	<p><b>Regular</b></p>		<p>UNDP: 2,500,000 UNFPA: 2,500,000 UNICEF: 4,325,000</p>
	<p><b>Other</b></p>		<p>UNDP: 25,115,000 UNFPA: 2,625,000 UNICEF: 3,985,800</p>