



# CABO VERDE

United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF 2018-2022



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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CABO VERDE



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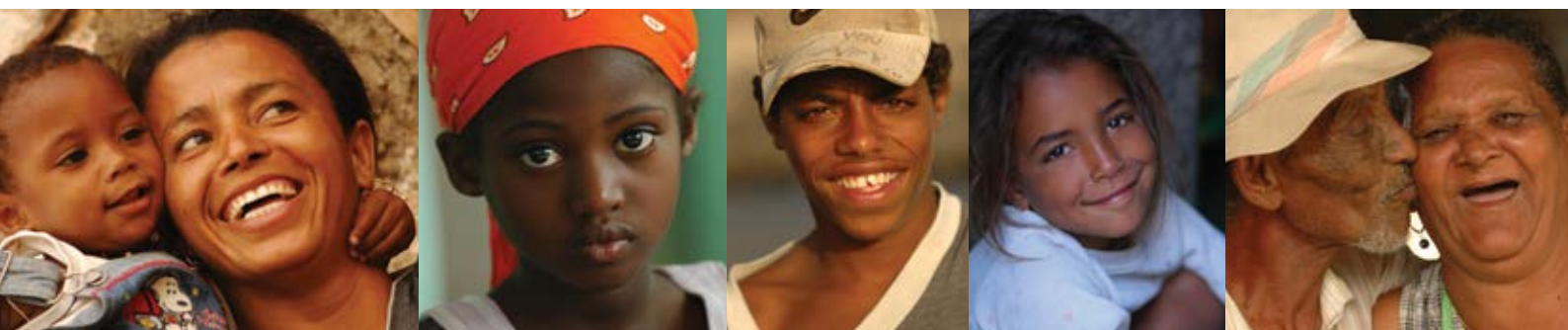
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# CABO VERDE

United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF 2018-2022



## E X E C U T I V E   S U M M A R Y



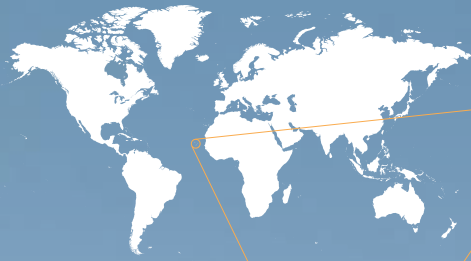
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# CABO VERDE









# INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Cabo Verde is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the Sahelian eco-climatic zone, situated off the coast of Senegal and within easy reach of Europe and the Americas with a population of around 537,661 in 2017 (INE 2017, Cabo Verde Demographic Projections 2010-2030). Cabo Verde is recognized by its solid political governance and impressive development trajectory, which inspires trust among development partners. The country graduated from Least Developed Countries (LDCs)<sup>1</sup> at the end of 2007 due its positive performance in human development and economic growth.

The Cabo Verdean population is extremely young, with an average age of about 28.3 years in 2016, compared to a world average of 30 years. Poor in traditional natural resources and with only 10 percent of land arable, Cabo Verde's locational, structural and geophysical characteristics substantially contribute to its economic, social and environmental vulnerability and determine its strategic choices and development pathway. Additionally, and as a result of the LDC graduation, official development assistance and access to concessional lending fell drastically, and coinciding with the global financial crisis, Cabo Verde economic growth slowed down.

Despite this, Cabo Verde impressively achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015 and there are signs of economy recovery with positive prospects for 2017 and 2018.

Against its strong development performance, Cabo Verde now faces the challenge to protect its development gains, particularly in the social arena and respond to the needs of its large number of young people (with 46.4 per cent being below 25 years of age and 37.1 per cent between 15 and 34<sup>2</sup>), while accelerating inclusive economic growth and mitigating social and environmental risks.

The demographic transition of the country shows a decrease in the overall rate of fertility with a population pyramid where 66% are between the ages 15 to 64. This fact, along with limited social spending, will have significant medium-term social and economic implications, hence calling for a review of public policies in this regard. In addition, Cabo Verde, a country with emigration tradition, has also become a country of immigration and domestic migration, which brings new challenges and opportunities. In this scenario, an inclusive economic growth model with continued focus on the development of human capital and social inclusion can contribute to reduce poverty as well as inequalities, including gender inequalities, particularly through improvements in access to and quality of education, health, food security, housing, employment and social protection.





In terms of the economic strategy, the country's ambition puts the tourism sector and related service sectors in the centre as the main driver for economic growth, representing almost 22% of the GDP in 2016. The vision for economic transformation of the country will also rely on investments for a sustainable oceans economy, agribusiness, renewable energy, culture and creative industries, and ICT, while strengthening commerce and industrial development, innovation, vocational training and entrepreneurship.

The challenges of the country's development agenda - the PEDS (Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development) and the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development - represent the need to work simultaneously, in an integrated and coordinated way, inter- and intra-sectorial at central and local levels to achieve the foreseen objectives. Special attention is devoted to strengthening respect for human rights, civic participation and the integration of gender equality as central transformational factors to ensure socio-economic progress, reduce social inequalities and asymmetries at island level, as well as towards the consolidation of its democratic institution.

The new UNDAF of Cabo Verde 2018-2022 is the result of a consultative process and a comprehensive joint UN-Government-led review, with the active participation of municipalities, civil society organisations, the private sector and international development partners represented in the country.

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

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

Cabo Verde anticipated at an early stage the UN reform aiming at greater coherence and effectiveness of UN development cooperation with the country with the establishment of the only existing Joint Office in 2006, comprising UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and, two years later in 2008, becoming one of the initial eight Delivering as One pilot countries. Building on these experiences and combining the joint competencies and interventions of the UN Country Team (UNCT) comprised of Resident Agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO) and Non-Resident Agencies (ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNODC, UN Habitat, UN Women), the new UNDAF represents a coherent and integrated framework for the UN System cooperation in Cabo Verde during the next five years. It integrates lessons learned from past experiences while incorporating the central principle of Agenda 2030 of "leaving no one behind", as well as the principles of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability.







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# SUMMARY OF UNDAF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



The new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Cabo Verde covering 2018-2022 has been inspired by the integrated vision of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and its key premise of "leaving no one behind", as well as by the principles of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience, and accountability. Hence, the present UNDAF builds on Cabo Verde's aspirations and vision as expressed in the country's commitment to the Global Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. As such, it is aligned with Government's Programme for the 9<sup>th</sup> legislative term and the country's Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS 2017-2021) and responds to jointly identified national strategic priorities where the UN system has a comparative advantage.

The UNDAF preparation process included engagement mechanisms through which the comparative advantages of the United Nations system and priority areas of this partnership in the country were identified in a joint and inclusive manner. Hence, the present UNDAF is the result of an extensive joint analysis and a consultative process, conducted with the leadership of the Government of Cabo Verde and counting on the active participation of civil society organisations, private sector, and international development partners represented in the country. Inspired by Agenda 2030, the UNDAF is organised around the five key themes of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships; and comprises the following five areas of cooperation:

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







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







# UNDAF STRATEGIC OUTCOMES AND KEYS SDGs

2030 AGENDA PILLARS "5P"	UNDAF OUTCOMES	PEDS PILLARS	SDGs
<b>PEOPLE</b> 	<p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection services, that are inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.</p>	<b>Social pillar</b>  The Social State, Human Capital, Quality of Life and combating inequalities	
<b>PLANET</b> 	<p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.</p>	<b>Economic pillar</b>  New model of Economic Growth	
<b>PROSPERITY</b> 	<p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde of working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work through economic transformation in key sectors, that leads to more sustainable and inclusive economic development.</p>	<b>Economic pillar</b>  New model of Economic Growth	
<b>PEACE</b> 	<p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive.                      By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institutions, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights.</p>	<b>Sovereignty Pillar</b>  A New State Model	
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b> 	<p>By 2022, Cabo Verde has improved national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, triangular, and decentralized cooperation, and that contribute to the achievement of the SDG.</p>	<b>Sovereignty Pillar</b>  A New State Model	



# UNDAF RESOURCES MATRIX

RESULTS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
		Total (C)=(A+B)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL

RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - WELFARE STATE, HUMAN CAPITAL, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND COMBATING INEQUALITIES (PEDS SOCIAL PILLAR)

Related SDGs



Outcome 1.1	FAO			
By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection services, that are inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.	ILO			
	IOM			
	UNESCO			
	UNDP			
	UNFPA	13,706,000	5,802,000	7,904,000
	UN HABITAT			
	UNICEF			
	UNODC			
	UNV			
	WHO			

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 - SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY

RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR)

Related SDGs



Outcome 2.1	FAO			
By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.	IOM			
	UNESCO			
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
	UNFPA	33,557,200	15,544,114	18,013,086
	UN HABITAT			
	UNICEF			
	UNIDO			
	UNOPS			
	WHO			

**E X E C U T I V E S U M M A R Y**

RESULTS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
		Total (C)=(A+B)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)

**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 - ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH**  
 RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL  
 (PEDS ECONOMIC PILLAR)

Related SDGs



Outcome 3.1 By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde of working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work through economic transformation in key sectors, that leads to more sustainable and inclusive economic development.	FAO			
	ILO			
	UNCTAD			
	UNESCO			
	UNDP			
	UNFPA	28,227,111	8,235,345	19,991,766
	UN HABITAT			
	UNICEF			
	UNIDO			
	UN WOMEN			
WHO				

**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4 - GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC POLICIES AND JUSTICE**


RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - A NEW STATE MODEL  
 (PEDS SOVEREIGNTY PILLAR)

Related SDGs



Outcome 4.1 By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive.	IOM			
	UNFPA			
	UN HABITAT			
	UNICEF	9,589,000	3,839,000	5,750,000
	UNDP			
	UNODC			
	UN WOMEN			
	WHO			



RESULTS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (US DOLLAR)		
		Total (C)=(A+B)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
Outcome 4.2 By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institutions, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights.	ILO IOM UNDP UNFPA UN HABITAT UNICEF UNODC UN WOMEN OHCHR	8,077,597	2,042,000	6,035,597
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5 - MOBILIZATION, COORDINATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES</b>				
RELATED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY OR GOAL - A NEW STATE MODEL (PEDS SOVEREIGNTY PILLAR)				
Related SDG				
				
Outcome 5.1 By 2022, Cabo Verde has improved national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, triangular, and decentralized cooperation, and that contribute to the achievement of the SDG.	UN System	2,950,000	850,000	2,100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>96,106,908</b>	<b>36,312,459</b>	<b>59,794,449</b>









# PARTNERSHIP BUILDING AND FINANCING STRATEGY

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

Regarding system-wide coherence, the UNCT in Cabo Verde has large experience in the implementation of strategies to mobilize resources and build partnerships in support of the country development vision.

The resources identified in the current UNDAF and common budgetary framework are grouped in three types, i.e. funds available from all funding sources and already secured; the resources to be mobilized, which is the difference between resources already secured and the total estimated cost of implementing the UNDAF, which in turn is the sum of the available resources and the resources to be mobilized. The total estimated cost to implement Cabo Verde UNDAF 2018-2022 is 96,106,908 USD and hence its impact on the development of Cabo Verde will depend on the capacity of the UNCT, jointly with the Government, to mobilize the required resources. Considering the particular challenging context of Cabo Verde, being a SIDS and a Middle-Income Country, innovation and new partnerships will be essential, for example, including domestic and diaspora resources, as well as decentralised cooperation actors and South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

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





# SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE, IMPLEMENTING STRATEGY



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

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

Sustainable development can be seen through three main aspects: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. Nevertheless, it is important to remember that these aspects are not only categories, but are inter-connected and have elements in common. For this reason, the UNDAF will address sustainable development in a crosswise manner given its paramount importance to support the 5 Ps of the Agenda 2030: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership, and with an overarching focus on People and promoting equal opportunities for all as well as particular emphasis on Peace and Partnerships; "Peace", including security, strong justice and institutions, is essential to improve the three main areas of sustainable development and "Partnership", involving engagement of partners at all levels to facilitate coherence, harmonized interventions, sharing of knowledge and experience, which requires new forms of collaboration, through development of Joint Workplans as the key implementation instrument of the present UNDAF for Cabo Verde.

The integration of the concept of resilience into development policies and environmental conservation is essential to reverse the countries exposure and vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, particularly for a SIDS like Cabo Verde. Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters is therefore crucial to protecting the country's resources and directing them to sustainable development. Equally is essential is social resilience, the importance to establish policies and mechanism to respond to gender and income inequalities to ensure social cohesion and social inclusion through appropriate institutions, as well as access and quality of education and health services with a view to promote equal opportunities for all without leaving anyone behind.



## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> UN-OHRLLS

<sup>2</sup> INE, Cabo Verde demographic projections by sex and age group 2010-2030

<sup>3</sup> GA resolution A/RES/59/250 of 17 December 2004

<sup>4</sup> Initially WFP also participated although with the closure of its presence in the country, it exited the Joint Office in 2010

## CREDITS

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