



STATISTICAL REPORT 2017

INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
CABO VERDE

AGENDA 2030



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AGENDA 2030

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INDEX

PREAMBLE.....	5
Objetivo 1. Erradicar a pobreza em todas as suas formas, em todos os lugares	6
Objetivo 3. Garantir o acesso à saúde de qualidade e promover o bem-estar para todos, em todas as idades	15
va, de qualidade e equitativa, e promover oportunidades de aprendizagem ao longo da vida para todos	24
Objetivo 5. Alcançar a igualdade de género e empoderar todas as mulheres e raparigas.....	33
Objetivo 6. Assegurar a disponibilidade e gestão sustentável da água e saneamento para todas e todos.....	39
Objetivo 7. Garantir o acesso a fontes de energia fiáveis, sustentáveis e modernas para todos	41
Objetivo 8. Promover o crescimento económico inclusivo e sustentável, o emprego pleno e produtivo e o trabalho digno para todos.....	43
Objetivo 9. Construir infraestruturas resilientes, promover a industrialização inclusiva e sustentável e fomentar a inovação	52
Objetivo 10. Reduzir as desigualdades no interior dos países e entre países	56
Objetivo 15. Proteger, restaurar e promover o uso sustentável dos ecossistemas terrestres, gerir de forma sustentável as florestas, combater a desertificação, travar e reverter a degradação dos solos e travar a perda de biodiversidade	62
Objetivo 16. Promover sociedades pacíficas e inclusivas para o desenvolvimento sustentável, proporcionar o acesso à justiça para todos e construir instituições eficazes, responsáveis e inclusivas a todos os níveis	63
Objetivo 17. Reforçar os meios de implementação e revitalizar a Parceria Global para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável	67
FINAL CONSIDERATIONS	74

PREAMBLE

According to the law n°35/VII/2009, the National Institute of Statistics of Cabo Verde (NISCV), as a central executive body for the production and dissemination of National Statistical System (NSS) has the responsibility to elaborate this first Statistical Report and present the current state of Cabo Verde's indicators, in accordance with global indicators adopted by the United Nations in 2015. Thus, this report allows the NISCV to monitor and evaluate the progress made in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the 2030 Agenda.

The preparation of this report was preceded by a mapping of the availability of SDG indicators in the country, carried out by NISCV in 2017. It is important to highlight that almost two thirds of SDG indicators are produced by the National Statistical System. From 244 indicators presented in the 2030 agenda, 160 are produced by several Institution linked to the National Statistical System, 55 are not produced and 29 were not considered in this mapping because they are indicators for regional or cross-country evaluations.

This Statistical Report contains the most recent information provided until October 2018 and presents a brief analysis of each SDG indicator. The data are divided by gender, age group, island, district and geographical location. However, the SDG indicators n° 2, 12 and 13 are not included in the report. Some SDG indicators are recent and have different conceptual and methodological approaches than those previously produced. In this regard, the international indicator was identified and presented, with the same enumeration of the national indicator.

The publication of this report represents the collective work done by the NISCV, the other Producing Bodies of Official Statistics and other public institutions. The publication of this report allows NISCV to proceed with its mission to efficiently produce and disseminate official quality statistical information on Cape Verdean reality. Thus, the NSS has the commitment to produce and disseminate quality statistical information aiming to satisfy the users' needs.

The NISCV appreciates the collaboration of all the professionals and institutions that contributed to the preparation of this report. Also, the NISCV expresses its availability to welcome the comments and suggestions for the next report.



Target 1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

	TOTAL	NOT POOR INTERNATIONAL	POOR INTERNATIONAL	PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDER INTERNATIONAL POVERTY
CABO VERDE	511 217	389 871	121 346	23,7
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
Urban	328 815	280 541	48 274	14,7
Rural	182 402	109 330	73 072	40,1
DISTRICT				
Ribeira Grande	17 508	12 978	4 530	25,9
Paul	5 251	2 916	2 335	44,5
Porto Novo	18 228	11 385	6 843	37,5
São Vicente	75 162	62 900	12 263	16,3
Ribeira Brava	8 345	6 300	2 045	24,5
Tarrafal de São Nicolau	5 233	2 576	2 657	50,8
Sal	31 370	28 237	3 133	10,0
Boavista	11 679	11 252	427	3,7
Maio	6 130	4 524	1 605	26,2
Tarrafal	18 199	13 328	4 871	26,8
Santa Catarina	46 615	33 421	13 194	28,3
Santa Cruz	29 556	16 367	13 189	44,6
Praia	142 287	122 906	19 382	13,6
São Domingos	15 081	9 736	5 345	35,4
São Miguel	15 455	10 685	4 770	30,9
São Salvador do Mundo	8 913	4 918	3 995	44,8
São Lourenço dos Órgãos	7 314	4 526	2 788	38,1
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	8 748	6 149	2 599	29,7
Mosteiros	8 896	6 174	2 722	30,6
São Filipe	19 940	10 722	9 218	46,2
Santa Catarina do Fogo	4 991	3 806	1 185	23,7
Brava	6 316	4 064	2 252	35,7

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015



Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line (defined as US\$1.90 a day), by sex, age, employment status and geographical location.

	TOTAL	NOT POOR INTERNATIONAL	POOR INTERNATIONAL	PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDER INTERNATIONAL POVERTY
GENDER				
Male	245 838	189 159	56 679	23,1
Female	265 379	200 712	64 667	24,4
AGE				
0-4 years	52 327	35 997	16 330	31,2
5-14 years	104 784	73 409	31 375	29,9
15-24 years	103 076	76 766	26 310	25,5
25-34 years	79 809	65 621	14 187	17,8
35-64 years	134 721	108 996	25 725	19,1
65 years or more	31 409	25 515	5 894	18,8
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Employer /Patron	192 282	158 977	33 305	17,3
Unemployed	20 120	15 397	4 723	23,5
Inactive	298 815	215 497	83 318	27,9
SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP				
Public Administration	32 321	29 035	3 287	10,2
State Business Sector	6 844	6 371	473	6,9
Private Business Sector	69 199	58 825	10 374	15,0
Military/Armed Forces	810	788	21	2,6
Own account without staff	49 914	38 556	11 358	22,8
Employer/Patron	8 067	6 763	1 303	16,2
Unpaid Family Worker	7 565	5 565	2 000	26,4
Family House	11 979	8 647	3 332	27,8
Other	3 798	2 920	878	23,1
Retired	7 927	7 464	463	5,8
Owner	319	295	24	7,5
Unemployed	20 120	15 397	4 723	23,5
Inactive	298 815	215 497	83 318	27,9

Source: National Institute of Statistics - IDRF 2015

1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Target 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.

Indicator 1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Indicator 1.2.1 - Distribution of population according to status in poverty, incidence of global poverty and extreme poverty, through geographical location, islands.

	TOTAL	POVERTY STATUS			POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)	
		NOT POOR	POOR	EXTREME POVERTY	GLOBAL POVERTY (%) - SDG 1.2.1	EXTREME POVERTY (%)
CABO VERDE	511 217	331 308	179 909	54 395	35,2	10,6
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION						
Urban	328 815	237 430	91 384	17 360	27,8	5,3
Rural	182 402	93 878	88 524	37 036	48,5	20,3
ISLAND						
Santo Antão	40 987	22 267	18 720	7 018	45,7	17,1
São Vicente	75 162	55 033	20 129	4 647	26,8	6,2
São Nicolau	13 578	7 739	5 838	2 099	43,0	15,5
Sal	31 370	24 808	6 562	739	20,9	2,4
Boa Vista	11 679	10 809	870	151	7,4	1,3
Maio	6 130	4 094	2 036	747	33,2	12,2
Santiago	292 169	185 919	106 250	30 986	36,4	10,6
Fogo	33 827	17 122	16 704	6 822	49,4	20,2
Brava	6 316	3 517	2 799	1 187	44,3	18,8

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015

1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Indicator 1.2.1 - Distribution of population according to the poverty status, incidence of global and extreme poverty, by districts.

	TOTAL	POVERTY STATUS			POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)	
		NOT POOR	POOR	EXTREME POVERTY	GLOBAL POVERTY (%) - SDG 1.2.1	EXTREME POVERTY (%)
DISTRICT						
Ribeira Grande	17 508	10 975	6 532	1 399	37,3	8,0
Paul	5 251	2 515	2 736	1 754	52,1	33,4
Porto Novo	18 228	8 777	9 451	3 865	51,9	21,2
São Vicente	75 162	55 033	20 129	4 647	26,8	6,2
Ribeira Brava	8 345	5 556	2 788	875	33,4	10,5
Tarrafal de São Nicolau	5 233	2 183	3 050	1 223	58,3	23,4
Sal	31 370	24 808	6 562	739	20,9	2,4
Boavista	11 679	10 809	870	151	7,4	1,3
Maio	6 130	4 094	2 036	747	33,2	12,2
Tarrafal	18 199	12 257	5 942	1 403	32,6	7,7
Santa Catarina	46 615	28 783	17 832	5 922	38,3	12,7
Santa Cruz	29 556	12 135	17 421	7 943	58,9	26,9
Praia	142 287	103 030	39 257	6 472	27,6	4,5
São Domingos	15 081	7 394	7 687	2 804	51,0	18,6
São Miguel	15 455	9 374	6 081	1 675	39,3	10,8
São Salvador do Mundo	8 913	3 902	5 010	2 115	56,2	23,7
São Lourenço dos Órgãos	7 314	3 761	3 553	1 430	48,6	19,6
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	8 748	5 282	3 466	1 222	39,6	14,0
Mosteiros	8 896	4 879	4 017	692	45,2	7,8
São Filipe	19 940	9 060	10 880	5 810	54,6	29,1
Santa Catarina do Fogo	4 991	3 184	1 807	320	36,2	6,4
Brava	6 316	3 517	2 799	1 187	44,3	18,8

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015

1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Indicator 1.2.1 - Distribution of population according to the status of poverty, incidence of global and extreme poverty, by gender, age, level of education, situation regarding economic activity, socio-economic group and migration status.

	TOTAL	POVERTY STATUS			POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)	
		NOT POOR	POOR	EXTREME POVERTY	GLOBAL POVERTY (%) - SDG 1.2.1	EXTREME POVERTY (%)
GENDER						
Male	245 838	161 072	84 766	25 254	34,5	10,3
Female	265 379	170 236	95 143	29 142	35,9	11,0
AGE						
0-4 years	52 327	29 103	23 224	7 904	44,4	15,1
5-14 years	104 784	59 573	45 211	14 821	43,1	14,1
15-24 years	103 076	63 544	39 532	11 638	38,4	11,3
25-34 years	79 809	57 741	22 067	6 331	27,7	7,9
35-64 years	134 721	95 628	39 094	10 552	29,0	7,8
65 years or more	31 409	22 857	8 552	2 673	27,2	8,5
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
People who never been to school	87 991	49 558	38 433	12 902	43,7	14,7
Pre-school	22 838	14 100	8 738	2 894	38,3	12,7
Basic	193 995	115 471	78 525	25 162	40,5	13,0
Secondary	167 809	115 509	52 301	13 213	31,2	7,9
Medium/Superior	38 584	36 671	1 913	226	5,0	0,6
SITUATION REGARDING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
EMPLOYED	192 282	139 927	52 355	13 473	27,2	7,0
UNEMPLOYED	20 120	12 020	8 100	2 083	40,3	10,4
INACTIVE	298 815	179 361	119 454	38 839	40,0	13,0
SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP						
Public Administration	33 131	27 667	5 463	1 509	16,5	4,6
Business Sector	79 841	60 246	19 594	4 167	24,5	5,2
Agricultural Patron	2 021	1 075	946	408	46,8	20,2
Non Agricultural Patron	6 046	5 011	1 035	250	17,1	4,1
Agricultural TCP	17 049	9 260	7 789	2 680	45,7	15,7
Non Agricultural TCP	32 834	23 683	9 152	1 942	27,9	5,9
Non-payable family worker	7 565	4 933	2 632	945	34,8	12,5
Family House	11 979	6 812	5 166	1 446	43,1	12,1
Unemployed	20 120	12 020	8 100	2 083	40,3	10,4
Inactive	136 613	87 823	48 790	15 637	35,7	11,4
MIGRATION STATUS						
Immigrant	15 901	12 854	3 047	614	19,2	3,9
Internal Migrant	102 727	75 721	27 007	6 065	26,3	5,9
Non-Migrant	387 474	239 854	147 619	47 240	38,1	12,2

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015



Indicator 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Indicator 1.2.2. Dimension, composition, dependency ratio, average number of years of maximum study in the household, and type of households, according to residence and status in poverty.

	CABO VERDE		
	NOT POOR	POOR	VERY POOR
Average Dimension	3,5	5,5	6,1
Household Dimension			
1 - 2 people	33,4	8,3	2,6
3 - 4 people	41,5	30,3	25,9
5 - 6 people	17,8	32,7	34,7
7+ people	7,4	28,8	36,8
Household Composition (Nº medium)			
Children under 5 years	0,4	0,8	1,0
Children under 14 years	0,9	2,1	2,5
Children under 17 years	1,1	2,5	3,0
Elderly 65 years and over	0,2	0,3	0,3
Actives 15 - 64 years	2,3	3,1	3,2
Employed People	1,5	1,6	1,5
Dependence rate	51,4	76,5	89,1
Medium number of years of maximum study in the household¹	10,5	8,9	8,5
Household typology			
Sole	15,4	1,4	0,4
Isolated Couples	5,9	2,0	0,9
Isolated Couples with children	25,9	24,7	22,7
Conjugal conjugates	14,3	24,7	26,4
Nuclear single parent	16,4	15,6	13,0
Composite single-parent	21,3	31,4	36,4
Households with no kinship relationship	0,9	0,2	0,2
Household typology according to the existence or not of children under 15 years			
Sole	15,4	1,4	0,4
Couple with children	33,0	44,9	45,6
Single parents with children	23,5	39,9	45,7
Family without children	28,1	13,8	8,3

1 – Average number of years of studies of highest year of study in the household

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015



Indicator 1.2.2. Dimension, composition, dependency ratio, average number of years of maximum study in the household, and type of households, according to residence and status of poverty.

	URBAN			RURAL		
	NOT POOR	POOR	VERY POOR	NOT POOR	POOR	VERY POOR
Average Dimension	3,4	5,4	6,1	3,8	5,6	6,0
Household Dimension						
1 - 2 people	34,2	8,8	1,7	31,0	7,7	3,0
3 - 4 people	42,5	30,2	23,9	38,6	30,3	26,9
5 - 6 people	17,0	33,1	34,3	19,9	32,2	34,8
7+ people	6,3	27,8	40,1	10,6	29,7	35,3
Household Composition (Nº médio)						
Children under 5 years	0,4	0,9	1,2	0,4	0,8	1,0
Children under 14 years	0,9	2,1	2,7	1,0	2,1	2,4
Children under 17 years	1,1	2,5	3,2	1,3	2,5	2,9
Elderly 65 years and over	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3
Actives 15 - 64 years	2,3	3,1	3,1	2,4	3,1	3,2
Employed People	1,5	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,6	1,5
Dependence rate	49,0	74,6	95,6	57,9	78,4	86,1
Medium number of years of maximum study in the household¹	11,1	9,3	8,8	8,7	8,4	8,4
Household Typology						
Sole	15,5	1,7	0,0	15,0	1,2	0,5
Isolated Couples	6,1	1,6	0,0	5,2	2,5	1,4
Isolated Couples with children	27,7	25,0	22,9	21,0	24,3	22,6
Conjugal conjugates	13,1	23,1	22,5	17,6	26,5	28,3
Nuclear single parent	17,1	18,9	16,0	14,4	12,1	11,6
Composite single-parent	19,5	29,7	38,6	26,3	33,2	35,4
Households with no kinship relationship	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,3
Household typology according to the existence or not of children under 15 years						
Sole	15,5	1,7	0,0	15,0	1,2	0,5
Couple with children	33,5	43,9	39,0	31,7	46,0	48,7
Single parents with children	22,7	41,0	51,0	25,6	38,7	43,2
Family without children	28,2	13,5	10,0	27,7	14,1	7,6

Average number of years of studies of highest year of study in the household.

Source: National Institute of Statistics - IDRF

1 NO POVERTY

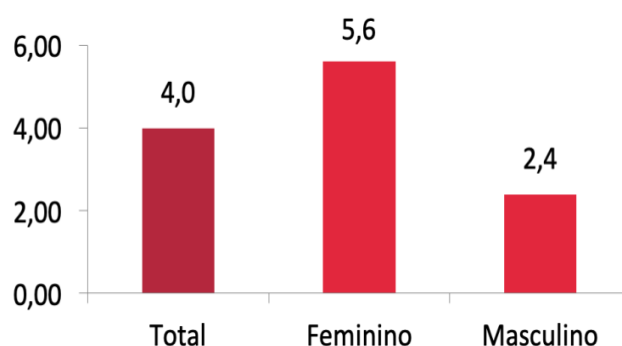
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Target 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.

Indicator 1.3.1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed people, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

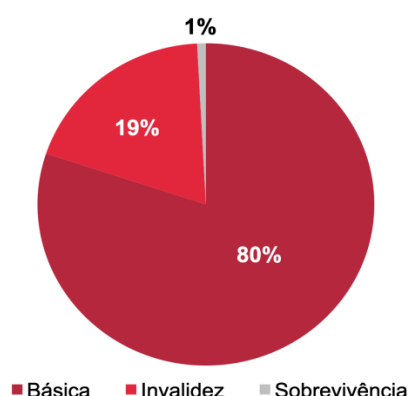
Proportion (%) of the population covered by the social pension of the National Center for Social Pension (NCSP) by sex (year 2017).



Source: National Center for Social Pension (NCSP)

In 2017, according to data from the National Center for Social Pensions, about 4% of the population were covered by the social pension. Most of them, were female.

Distribution (in%) of the population covered by the National Center for Social Pension (NCSP) by type of pension (2017)

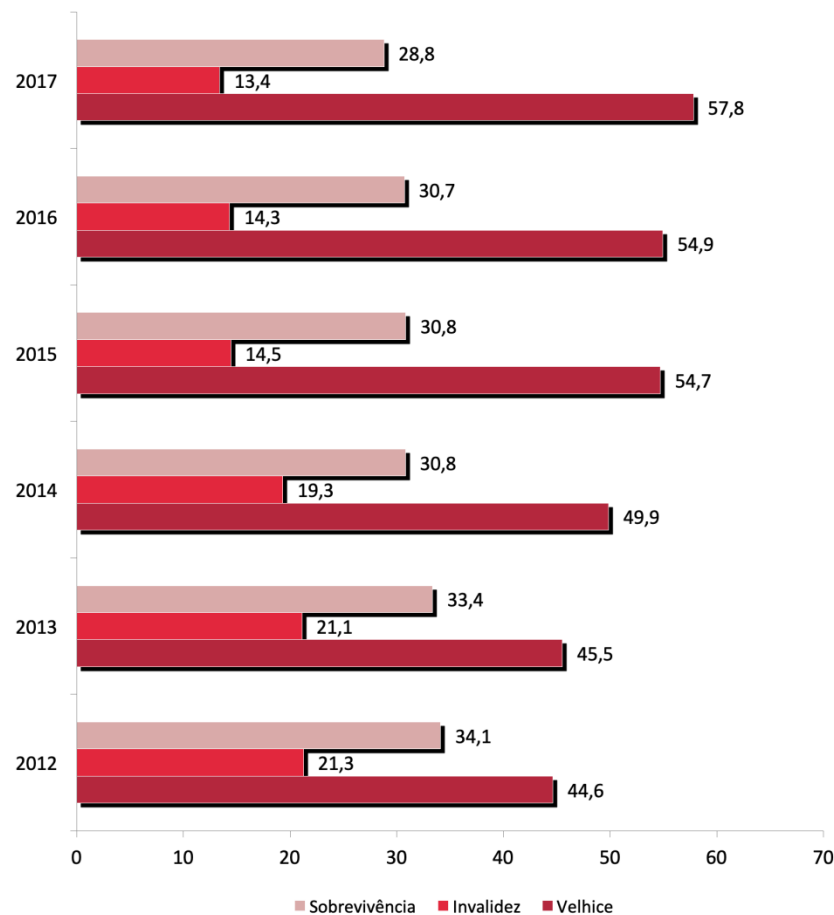


Source: National Center for Social Pension

As regards the type of pension, it is observed that about 80% of this population had basic pension, 19% of the disability pension and 1% of the survivor's pension.



Proportion (%) of active pensioners in the National Institute of Social Insurance (NISI), by type of pensions, (2012-2017)



Source: National Institute of Social Insurance (NISI)

From the above graph, there is a decrease in both the survivor's pension and the disability pension. However, there is an increase in the number of people who benefit from the old-age pension, and in 2017 it was 57.8%.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

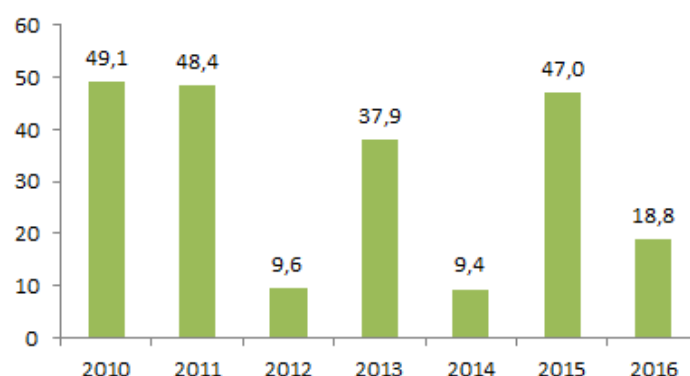
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being
for all at all ages



Target 3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100.000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, (2010-2016)

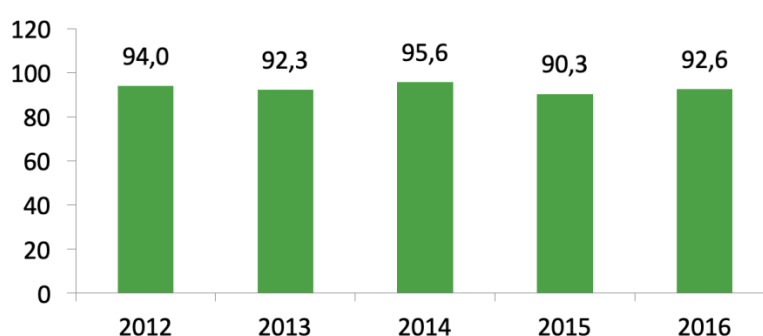


Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

According to the chart above, the maternal mortality rate dropped a lot in 2016, from 47 deaths in 2015 to about 19 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016.

Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (2010-2016)



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance– Statistical Report 2010-2016

The proportion of live births attended by skilled health personnel increased by 2.3 percentage points from 2015 to 2016, from 90.3% to 92.6%.

Target 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.

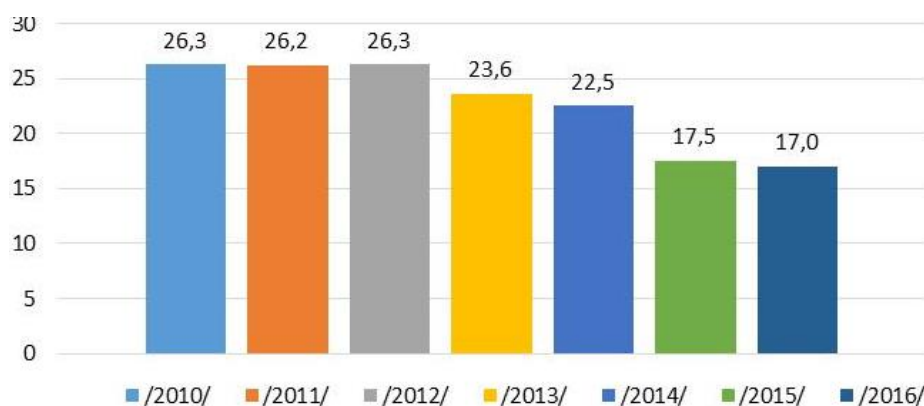
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being
for all at all ages



Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

Indicator 3.2.1 Mortality rate in children under 5 per 1.000 live births, 2010-2016



Source: Ministry of health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

The under-five mortality rate declined slightly from 22.5 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 17.5 per 1.000 live births in 2015.

Indicator 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births

Indicator 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate, late neonatal and late neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births, Cabo Verde 2010-2016

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (0 to 6 days)	11,2	14,1	11,7	13,4	10,8	8,1	7,6
Late Neonatal Mortality (7 to 27 days)	3,1	2,3	3,7	2,7	4,4	2,0	2,5
Late Postnatal Mortality (28 to 364 days)	8,5	6,6	7,0	5,4	5,0	5,3	5,3

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

According to data from the Ministry of Health and Social Insurance, early neonatal mortality (0 to 6 days) has decreased in recent years, from 13.4 per 1000 in 2013 to 7.6 per 1000 , in 2016. However, late neonatal mortality (7 to 27 days) and late postnatal mortality (28 to 364 days) show a constant rate, from 2015 to 2016, of around 5.3 per 1000 live births.

Target 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.

Indicator 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1.000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being
for all at all ages



Indicator 3.3.1. HIV incidence per 1 000 inhabitants by Age and Gender (2014-2016)

Age	Gender	2014	2015	2016
>18 months and less than 4 years	Male	1	1	0
	Female	6	2	2
5 to 9	Male	0	0	2
	Female	6	2	1
10 to 14	Male	0	2	0
	Female	2	0	1
15 to 19	Male	3	2	3
	Female	8	10	13
20 to 24	Male	5	11	13
	Female	31	23	13
25 to 29	Male	13	11	16
	Female	31	22	39
30 to 34	Male	28	28	18
	Female	43	23	29
35 to 39	Male	33	24	29
	Female	27	20	27
40 to 44	Male	20	24	37
	Female	20	16	17
45 to 49	Male	23	18	22
	Female	15	14	11
50 to 54	Male	23	10	19
	Female	19	16	13
55 to 59	Male	11	8	15
	Female	16	15	11
60 to 64	Male	9	10	6
	Female	5	4	6
65 years or more	Male	9	8	7
	Female	4	3	10

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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Indicator 3.3.1. HIV incidence (per 1000 inhabitants) by region and gender, (2014-2016)

Region	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ribeira Grande SA	Male	2	2	3	1
	Female	2	0	1	2
Paul	Male	0	0	0	0
	Female	2	0	0	0
Porto Novo	Male	0	2	1	2
	Female	4	6	3	1
São Vicente	Male	27	19	17	32
	Female	25	13	25	19
São Nicolau	Male	0	4	0	0
	Female	0	3	0	0
Sal	Male	11	13	12	7
	Female	14	9	12	1
Boa Vista	Male	2	6	7	8
	Female	3	4	6	10
Maio	Male	3	1	0	5
	Female	1	4	1	4
Praia	Male	79	81	66	64
	Female	173	139	61	81
Ribeira Grande Santiago	Male				2
	Female				3
São Domingos	Male	3	1	4	7
	Female	1	1	3	3
Santa Cruz	Male	4	8	11	5
	Female	1	9	12	6
Santa Catarina Santiago	Male	25	25	18	30
	Female	31	16	19	32
São Salvador do Mundo	Male			0	1
	Female			1	0
São Miguel	Male	3	2	1	4
	Female	5	1	2	4
Tarrafal	Male	1	10	5	8
	Female	4	12	3	8
São Filipe	Male	7	4	9	3
	Female	7	11	12	10
Santa Catarina Fogo	Male	1			0
	Female	1			0
Mosteiros	Male	1	0	1	2
	Female	1	1	0	1
Brava	Male	2	1	0	3
	Female	1	1	1	0

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

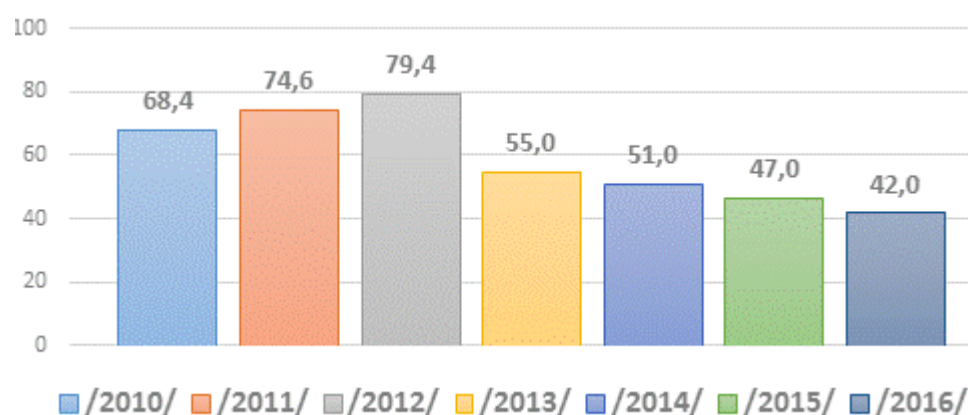
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Indicator 3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100.000 population

Indicator 3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100 thousand inhabitants, (2010-2016)

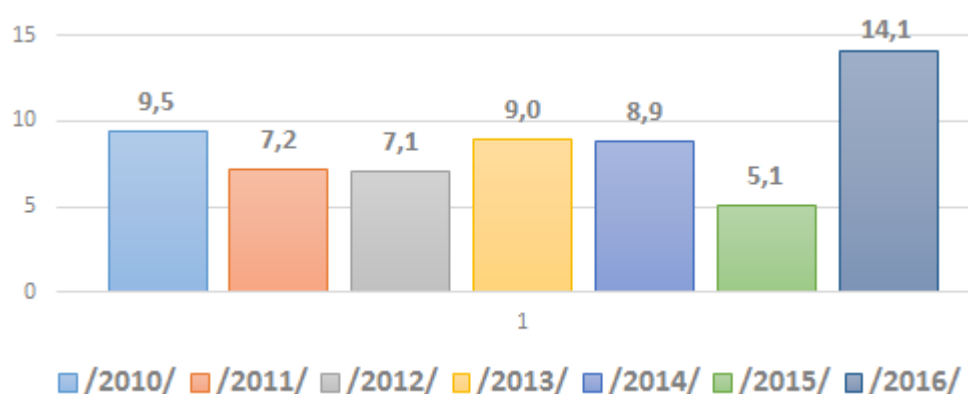


Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report

Tuberculosis has declined in recent years, from 79.4 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 to 42.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016.

Indicator 3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1.000 inhabitants

Indicator 3.3.3. Malaria incidence rate per 100.000 inhabitants, (2010-2016)



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

In 2016, due to an outbreak of malaria, we had an increase between 2015 and 2016, from 5.1 per 100 thousand inhabitants to 14.1 per 100 thousand inhabitants.

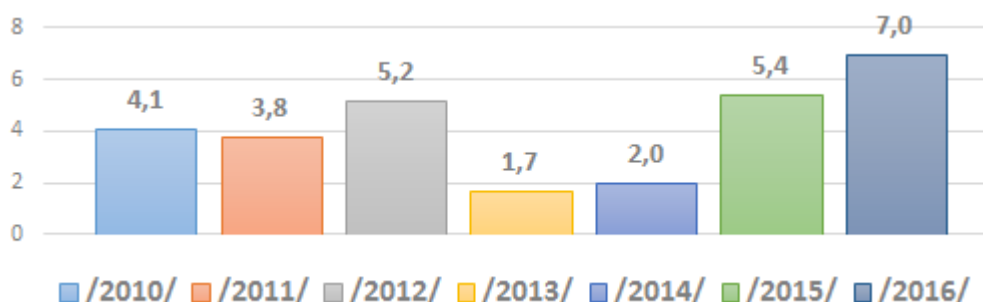
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Indicator 3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100.000 population

Indicator 3.3.4. Hepatite B incidence rate per 100 thousand inhabitants, Cabo Verde (2010-2016)



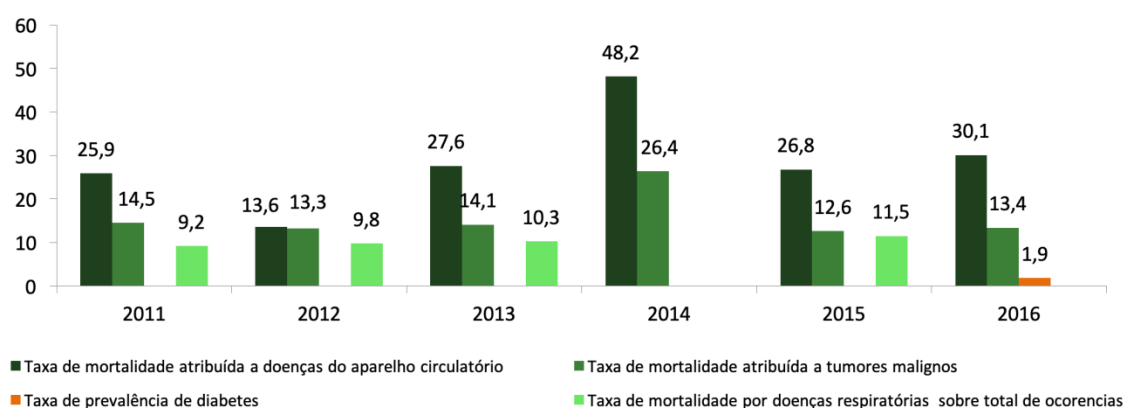
Source: Ministry of Health and Social insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

The Hepatitis B Incidence rate increased slightly in 2016 from 5.4 in 2015 to 7.0 per 100.000 in 2016.

Target 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.

Indicator 3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Indicator 3.4.1. Mortality rate (per 1000 inhabitants(attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 2011 to 2016)



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical report 2010-2016

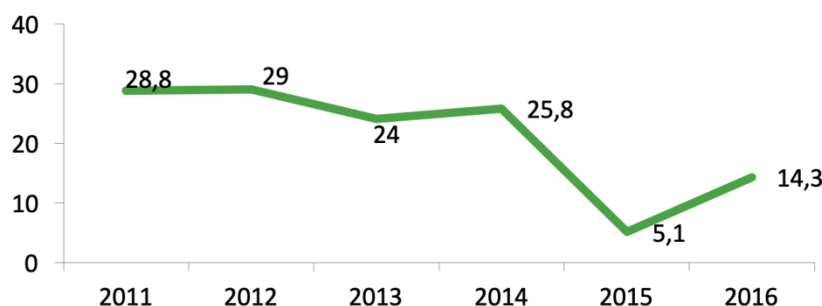
The data referred to year 2016 indicate that the cause of death of about 30% of people who died in that year was due to cardiovascular disease, with 13.4% attributed to cancers. Note that only 1.9% of people who died were due to diabetes (data available only for 2016).

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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Indicator 3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2010-2016

With regard to suicide, there is a strong increase in 2016, about 14%.

Target 3.6 By 2020, have the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

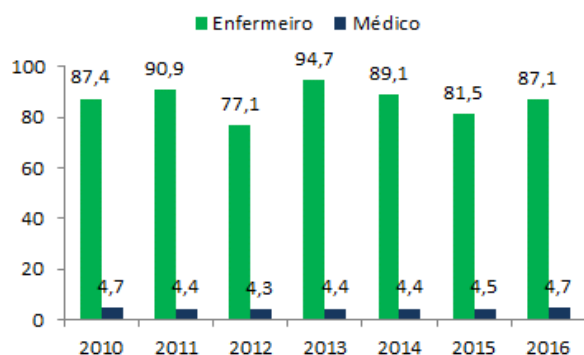
Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

According to the NISCV, the mortality rate for road accidents was 1.3% in 2015 (the only data available).

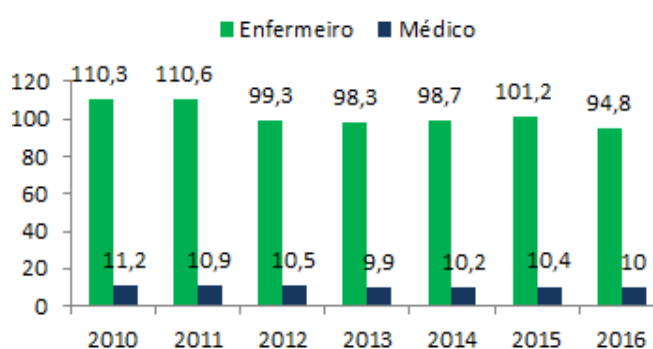
Target 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

Coverage rate in prenatal consultations



Coverage rate on consultations for children over one year.



Source – Ministry Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

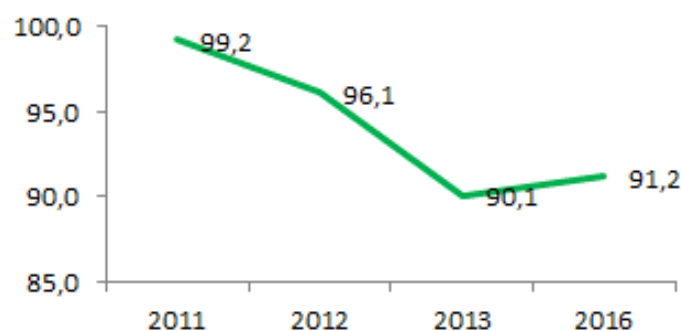
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Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement on trade-Related Aspects of the Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

Indicator 3.b.1. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme.

Indicator 3.b.1. Proportion of children under 1 year of age vaccinated



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Insurance – Statistical Report 2011-2016

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Target 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.

Indicador 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.

Indicators				Academic Year (in %)							
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
a) Minimum level of proficiency in the second and third years of the first cycle of basic education	Reading	Male		73,7	74,7	75,8	76,4	76,1	76,0	74,8	73,3
		Female		82,7	83,7	85,2	85,3	86,2	87,0	85,4	82,6
	Mathematics	Male		76,3	77,1	78,6	79,1	78,9	79,8	79,0	78,4
		Female		84,3	85,1	86,3	86,8	87,8	88,3	87,2	84,8
b) Minimum level of proficiency at the end of the second cycle of basic education	Reading	Male		83,0	82,5	84,3	85,2	86,3	85,5	85,3	76,3
		Female		89,7	88,7	89,7	91,1	92,1	91,2	92,2	83,8
	Mathematics	Male		84,2	83,1	85,3	86,0	87,6	86,9	86,7	77,3
		Female		89,2	88,6	89,6	91,3	91,7	91,1	92,0	83,1
c) Minimum level of proficiency at the end of the third cycle of basic education	Reading	Male		88,3	88,0	88,4	89,5	91,8	91,3	88,6	68,6
		Female		91,9	92,6	93,1	94,8	96,2	95,0	94,1	70,5
	Mathematics	Male		87,6	87,2	87,9	88,7	91,4	90,4	88,7	67,2
		Female		90,2	90,6	91,6	92,7	94,8	93,8	92,4	69,3

a) – End of 1º cycle of Basic Education BE 2º Year); **b)** – End of 2º cycle of Basic Education of BE (4º Year); **c)** – End of third cycle of BE (6º Year)

Source: Ministry of Education

As a statistical basis for the calculation of the indicators of each individual subject, the approvals for each subject were used in the respective years of studies in relation to the enrollment in the corresponding year of study.

The main fact in the table (horizontal analysis) is the observation of a significant decline in 2017 of the percentage of approval in the subjects and in the years of study under analysis.

In general, the performance of female students in the Portuguese language in the second and sixth years of schooling is observed in the period under study.

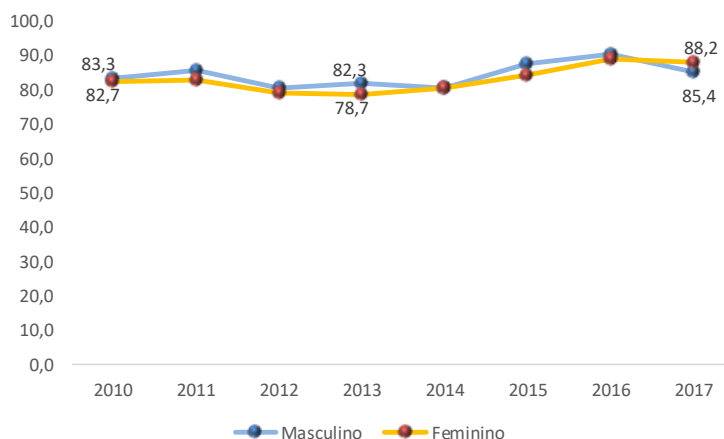
Target 4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Indicator 4.2.2. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.



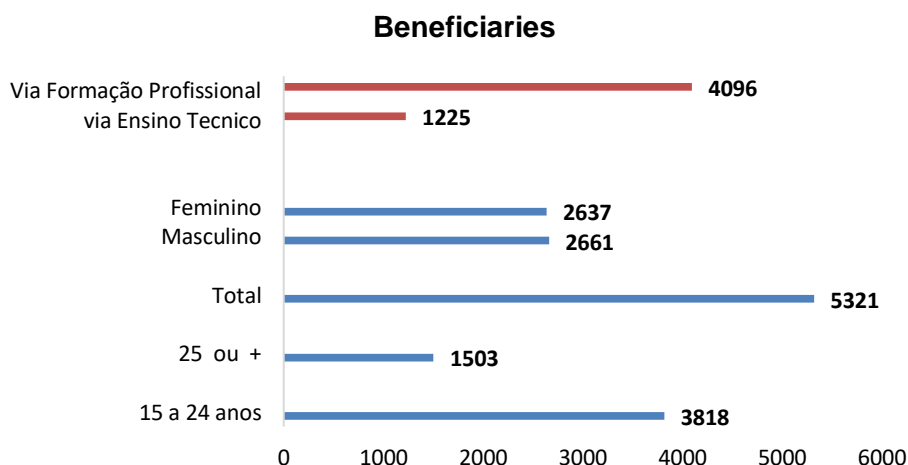
Source: Ministry of Education

The participation rate in organized learning activities varied over the period under review, where the highest value was for males (90.7%) in 2016 and the lowest value for females in 2013, to 78.7%. If in 2010 the schooling rate of 5-year-olds was higher in boys (83.3%) than in girls (82.7%), the opposite occurs in 2017, with a girls' schooling rate of 88.2%, that is, an increase of 2.8 percentage points compared to that of boys (85.4%).

Target 4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Indicator 4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in previous 12 months, by sex.

Indicator 4.3.1. Number of people enrolled into vocational training and technical education offer in 2017.



4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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Verifiable indicator	Inserted	Gender		Technical Area	Vocational Training Area
		Male	Female		
Young people (15 to 24) included in the education offers or vocational training.	3.818	2.072	1.724	1.225	2.593
Beneficiaries of Vocational Training aged 25 years or over	1.503	573	911		1.503
Total beneficiaries	5.321	2.645	2.635	1.225	4.096

Source: General Direction of Employment, Vocational Training, Professional Internship.

Target 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.

Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.

	BOTH GENDER					
	Age					
	Total	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-64 years	65 years or more
TOTAL POPULATION	506 127	104 784	103 076	79 809	134 721	31 409

PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SKILLS, BY TYPE OF SKILL

Copy or move file or folders	32,1	12,8	65,0	57,3	25,8	4,2
Use copy or paste commands to duplicate or move information	29,7	10,9	60,2	53,6	24,5	4,1
Use arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (eg: excel)	17,4	2,3	30,4	36,2	18,2	2,7
Compress or zip files	15,8	2,5	27,9	32,7	16,0	2,1
Install and connect hardware (eg: printer, modem, cameras)	14,8	2,6	26,1	30,8	14,8	2,3
Create computer programs using programming language (eg visual basic)	4,1	0,6	6,2	8,8	4,6	1,0
Transferring files between computers and other devices (eg: digital cameras)	28,4	10,4	57,4	53,3	22,1	3,4
Create electronic presentations (including texts, images, sounds, graphics)	15,1	2,6	29,8	29,8	13,9	1,9
Install an operating system (eg: windows) or replace operating systems	7,5	0,9	13,4	16,6	7,2	1,3
Another activity that you consider relevant (specify)	4,0	4,4	6,3	6,5	2,9	0,7

Source: National Institute of Statistics – IDRF 2015

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (Male)

	MALE					
	Age					
	Total	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-64 years	65 years or more
TOTAL POPULATION	242 588	51 582	51 710	39 693	61 116	11 680
PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SKILLS, BY TYPE OF SKILL						
Copy or move file or folders	35,2	13,7	67,1	59,7	31,4	6,8
Use copy or paste commands to duplicate or move information	32,6	11,9	61,9	55,5	29,6	6,6
Use arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (eg: excel)	18,9	2,3	30,7	36,2	22,5	5,0
Compress or zip files	18,4	3,0	31,1	36,1	20,1	4,1
Install and connect hardware (eg: printer, modem, cameras)	18,2	2,9	30,4	34,9	20,7	4,5
Create computer programs using programming language (eg visual basic)	5,2	0,7	7,0	11,0	6,6	2,2
Transferring files between computers and other devices (eg: digital cameras)	32,3	12,0	61,8	56,5	27,8	5,9
Create electronic presentations (including texts, images, sounds, graphics)	16,0	2,5	29,0	29,8	16,9	3,5
Install an operating system (eg: windows) or replace operating systems	10,3	1,2	17,2	21,8	10,7	2,8
Another activity that you consider relevant (specify)	4,6	4,4	7,0	7,7	3,5	1,0

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (Female).

	FEMALE					
	Age					
	Total	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-64 years	65 years or more
TOTAL POPULATION	263 539	53 202	51 366	40 116	73 605	19 729,23
PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SKILLS, BY TYPE OF SKILL						
Copy or move file or folders	29,2	12,0	62,9	55,0	21,2	2,7
Use copy or paste commands to duplicate or move information	27,1	9,9	58,5	51,7	20,3	2,6
Use arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (eg: excel)	16,0	2,3	30,1	36,1	14,7	1,4
Compress or zip files	13,3	2,1	24,8	29,3	12,5	1,0
Install and connect hardware (eg: printer, modem, cameras)	11,7	2,3	21,9	26,8	10,0	1,1
Create computer programs using programming language (eg visual basic)	3,0	0,4	5,4	6,7	3,0	0,3
Transferring files between computers and other devices (eg: digital cameras)	24,8	8,8	53,0	50,1	17,4	2,0
Create electronic presentations (including texts, images, sounds, graphics)	14,3	2,7	30,6	29,8	11,3	1,0
Install an operating system (eg: windows) or replace operating systems	5,0	0,6	9,6	11,5	4,3	0,5
Another activity that you consider relevant (specify)	3,4	4,3	5,6	5,3	2,3	0,5

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015

Target 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.

Indicator 4.5.1. Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list can be disaggregated.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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Indicator 4.5.1. Parity indices of the total rate of schooling

Regions	Serie							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brava	0,88	0,9	0,89	0,95	0,97	0,94	0,92	0,87
São Filipe	0,86	0,96	0,92	0,91	0,9	0,87	0,89	0,89
Santa Catarina Fogo	0,82	0,96	0,95	0,93	0,85	0,89	0,85	0,82
Mosteiros	0,94	0,93	0,93	0,93	0,92	0,94	0,91	0,94
Praia	0,96	0,94	0,92	0,92	0,93	0,94	0,93	0,93
Ribeira Grande - Santiago	0,91	1,01	0,91	0,95	0,92	0,89	0,86	0,87
São Domingos	1,02	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,91	0,96	0,97	0,99
Santa Catarina	0,91	0,88	0,9	0,87	0,87	0,87	0,91	0,91
São Salvador do Mundo	0,93	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,82	0,87	0,8	0,80
Santa Cruz	0,91	0,91	0,91	0,89	0,92	0,91	0,94	0,92
São Lourenço dos Órgãos	0,86	0,94	0,95	1,01	0,94	0,9	0,87	0,92
São Miguel	0,9	0,89	0,91	0,86	0,9	0,87	0,92	0,95
Tarrafal	0,89	0,92	0,91	0,91	0,91	0,91	0,94	1,00
Maio	1,05	0,92	0,86	0,87	0,8	0,82	0,83	0,88
Boavista	0,92	0,99	0,98	0,9	0,92	0,93	0,92	0,88
Sal	0,93	0,92	0,9	0,95	0,88	0,92	0,9	0,90
Ribeira Brava	0,98	0,89	0,85	0,83	0,88	0,89	0,9	0,89
Tarrafal de São Nicolau	0,96	0,96	0,93	0,99	0,94	1	0,97	0,91
São Vicente	0,93	0,95	0,93	0,94	0,94	0,94	0,93	0,92
Ribeira Grande - Santa Antão	0,87	0,92	0,93	0,96	0,91	0,93	0,89	0,93
Porto Novo	0,93	0,89	0,9	0,91	0,95	0,99	0,91	0,89
Paul	0,93	0,96	0,99	0,97	0,97	0,95	1,05	0,89
National	0,93	0,93	0,91	0,91	0,91	0,92	0,92	0,92

Source: Ministry of Education

The inequalities in the schooling of children in primary education are not significant. In the period under analysis, there were indices above 0.90, that is, favorable for boys. It means that for every 100 enrolled boys there are 90 registered girls for access to school. As for the parity level of the municipalities, only four municipalities achieved at least once favorable rates for girls, the most significant being registered in the municipality of Maio, in 2010, where for every 100 young men enrolled, there were 105 girls.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Indicador 4.5.1. Parity indices of the total rate for school admission

Regions	Serie							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brava	1,12	0,90	0,67	1,29	1,10	0,78	1,13	0,87
São Filipe	1,10	0,88	0,95	0,87	1,07	1,02	1,01	0,85
Santa Catarina Fogo	0,81	1,12	1,00	0,98	0,71	1,30	0,55	0,86
Mosteiros	0,84	0,97	0,85	1,00	0,84	0,92	0,83	0,93
Praia	1,08	0,95	0,92	0,94	0,98	0,97	0,95	0,98
Ribeira Grande ST	1,25	0,96	0,82	0,90	0,94	0,77	0,89	1,02
São Domingos	1,21	0,85	1,08	1,08	1,02	1,12	1,14	1,08
Santa Catarina	0,90	0,92	1,02	0,91	0,92	0,86	1,09	0,85
São Salvador do Mundo	1,10	0,91	0,90	1,06	0,61	1,23	0,65	1,32
Santa Cruz	1,02	1,08	0,96	0,88	1,05	0,92	0,99	0,98
São Lourenço dos Órgãos	1,26	1,13	1,06	1,25	0,71	0,91	0,82	1,27
São Miguel	0,71	0,90	1,18	0,83	0,96	0,91	1,03	1,03
Tarrafal	0,98	0,88	1,08	0,91	0,83	1,11	0,90	1,18
Maio	0,93	1,02	0,87	0,84	0,78	0,73	1,07	0,95
Boavista	0,86	1,02	0,95	0,81	1,09	1,07	1,03	0,94
Sal	1,00	1,02	0,81	1,12	0,86	0,97	0,93	1,00
Ribeira Brava	0,80	1,04	0,98	0,75	0,97	1,05	0,86	0,69
Tarrafal São Nicolau	0,86	1,17	0,96	1,20	0,93	1,52	0,85	0,76
São Vicente	1,02	0,99	0,87	1,06	0,90	0,94	1,07	0,89
Ribeira Grande - Santiago	1,00	0,96	0,97	1,14	0,88	1,00	0,78	0,87
Porto Novo	0,99	1,03	0,98	1,08	1,22	0,81	0,81	0,95
Paul	1,00	1,34	0,89	0,79	1,31	1,01	1,21	0,94
National	0,99	0,97	0,94	0,97	0,94	0,96	0,96	0,95

Source: Ministry of Education

The access parity index oscillated in the period under analysis between 0.94 and 0.99 points. In the two extreme years there were greater disparities between the genders. If in 2010, for every 100 boys who entered the first year of schooling, there were 99 girls enrolled, in 2017 there were 96 girls out of every 100 boys.

Target 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.

Indicador 4.a.1. Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Indicador 4.a.1. Percentage of schools with access to: electricity, internet, computers, basic drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicators	2016	2017
Schools with access to electricity	73,4	76,5
Schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes		9,5
Schools with computers for pedagogical purposes		40,8
Schools with access to basic drinking water	94,8	97,1
Schools with basic sanitation	97,2	98,5

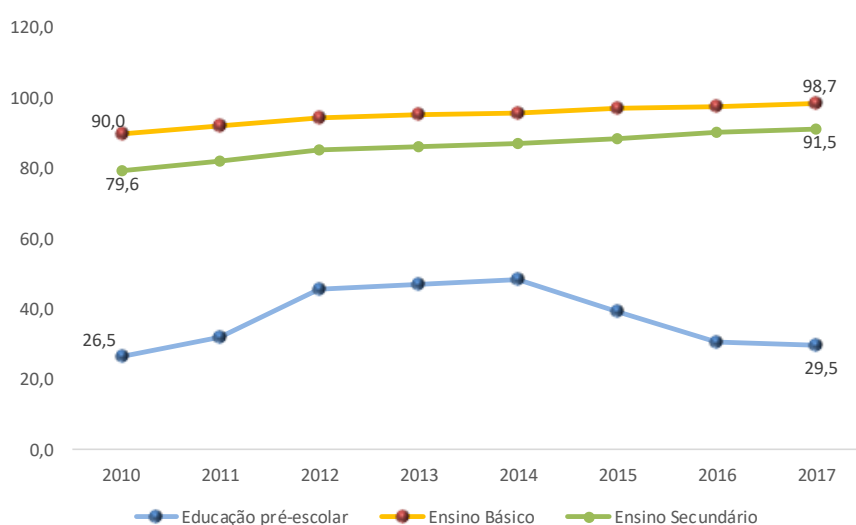
Source: Ministry of Education

According to data from the Ministry of Education, the proportion of basic education schools that had access to electricity in 2017 (percentage of all schools) was 76.5%. It is noted that 40.8% of schools have computers for pedagogical purposes, however only 9.5% have internet for the same purpose. As for schools with sanitary facilities, 98.5% have facilities and 97.1% have access to drinking water.

Target 4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries and small island developing States.

Proportion of teachers in: a) pre-primary; b) primary; c) lower secondary; and d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

Indicador 4.c.1. Proportion of trained teachers



Source: Ministry of Education

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



From the analysis of the graph, most teachers have pedagogical training in the basic and secondary educations. There is a continuous increase in this percentage, rising from 90.0 and 79.6% in 2010 to 98.7 and 91.5% in 2017, an increase of 8.7 percentage points of trained teachers and 11.9 percentage points of secondary education.

The situation is different in pre-school education because the number of trained workers were less favorable, i.e. there was a decrease in teacher training for pre-school education. However, this decrease can be explained in part by the recruitment of some professionals who are in pre-school education, with a degree in childhood education to teach in basic education.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Target 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Indicator 5.1.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

Cape Verdean law adopts a set of legal instruments that promote equality between men and women, establishing norms to overcome situations of inequality between men and women.

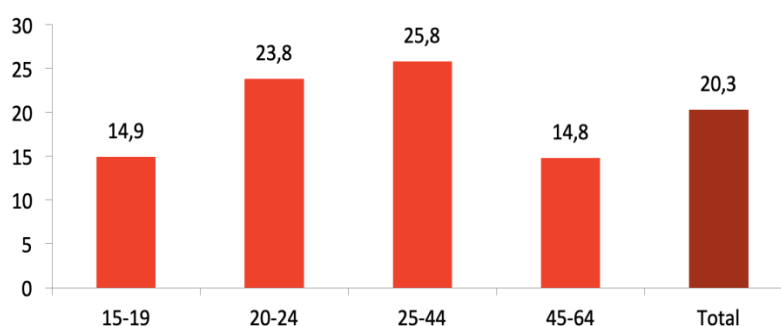
The Labor Code, the Civil / Family Code, the Special Law against GBV, as well as the entry of the principles of CEDAW into the internal legal order contribute a lot for the reinforcement of principle of equality between men and women.

The Cape Verdean Institute for Equity Gender Equality (IEGE) and women's non-governmental organizations have the competence to promote, implement and follow up the laws on women's empowerment and gender equality.

Target 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.

Indicator 5.2.2. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

Indicador 5.2.2. Percentage of women who reported having been victims of physical violence, either by their husbands or by others (Demographic Survey of Reproductive Health 2005 – DSRH).



Source: National Institute os Statistics

Target 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

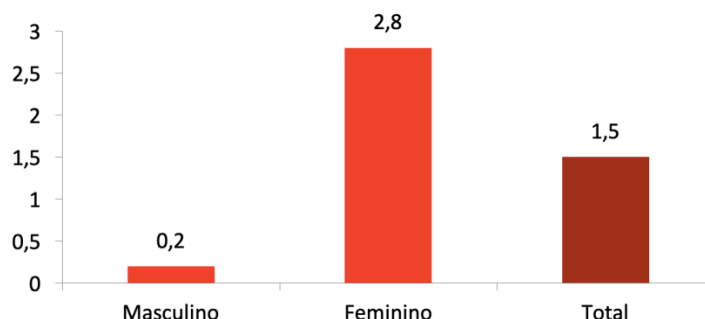
Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Indicator 5.3.1. Percentage of people who first joined before age 18. (DSRH)



Source: National Institute of Statistics

Target 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.

Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in a) national parliaments and b) local governments.

Indicator	2011	2016
Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliaments	20,8 %	23,6%
Proportion of women elected in the local municipality	26,3%	

Source: National Election Commission (NEC)

In 2016, the proportion of seats occupied by women was 23.6%, with an increase in seats occupied by women compared to 2011 (20.8%).

Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in executive power

Indicator	2011	2015	2016
Proportion of women in executive power	40%	55%	25%

Source: Government of Cabo Verde

The proportion of women in executive power decreased significantly in 2016, standing at 25%.

Target 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.

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Indicator 5.a.1 (a). Proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (2015).

Gender	%
Male	10,09
Female	8,49
Total	18,58

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

In 2015, the total of 18.58% of the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, 8.49% were women and 10.09 were men.

Indicator 5.a.1 (a). Distribution of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (2015).

Gender	Total	%
Male	18 403	54,3
Female	15 494	45,7
Total	33 897	100,0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

In 2015, Cabo Verde had 33,897 owner/head farm, of which 15,494 were female and 18,403 males, thus represented 54.3% and 45.7% respectively.

Indicator 5.a.1 (b). Proportion of women among landowners or holders of tenure rights for agricultural land by way of exploitation of agricultural land (2015).

Gender	Forms of Land Exploration						Total
	Own account	Partnership	Rent	Usufruct	Lending	Reinforcement	
Male	53,4	62,5	48,7	54,5	53,1	61,0	53,4
Female	46,6	37,5	51,3	45,5	46,9	39,0	46,6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

According to the table above, the proportion of women with rights to forms of agricultural land exploitation is less than that of men, except the form of rent exploitation, which is 51% against 48.7% in men.

Target 5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individual who own a mobile telephone, by sex.

	BOTH GENDERS					
	Age					
	Total	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-64 years	65 years or more
TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OR MORE	506 127	104 784	103 076	79 809	134 721	31 409
People who currently have cell phones	279229	14619	79192	71209	104674	9536
% OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE	55,2	14,0	76,8	89,2	77,7	30,4
ACCESS TO THE MOBILE PHONE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	298338	17200	86864	74712	109698	9865
% OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	58,9	16,4	84,3	93,6	81,4	31,4

Source: National Institute of Statistics – IDRF 2015

In 2015, 89.2% of the population aged 25-34 had mobile phones, representing the highest value. In 2015, the total population with mobile phone in Cabo Verde, aged 10 years or more, was 55.2%.

Indicador 5.b.1. Proportion of individual who own a mobile telephone, male.

	Male					
	Age					
	Total	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-64 years	65 years or more
TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OR MORE	242 588	51 582	51 710	39 693	61 116	11 680
People who currently have cell phones	134690	6600	38204	35042	50150	4694
% OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE	55,5	12,8	73,9	88,3	82,1	40,2
ACCESS TO THE MOBILE PHONE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	144885	8148	42491	36983	52414	4849
% OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	59,7	15,8	82,2	93,2	85,8	41,5

Source: National Institute of Statistics – IDRF 2015

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Indicator 5.b.1. Proportion of individual who own a mobile telephone, female.

	Female					
	Age					
	Total	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-64 years	65 years or more
TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OR MORE	263 539	53 202	51 366	40 116	73 605	19 729,23
People who currently have cell phones	144539	8019	40988	36166	54524	4842
% OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE	54,8	15,1	79,8	90,2	74,1	24,5
ACCESS TO THE MOBILE PHONE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	153453	9052	44374	37728	57284	5015
% OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	58,2	17,0	86,4	94,0	77,8	25,4

Source: National Institute of Statistics – IDRF 2015

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Indicator 5.4.1. Participation rate (%) and average weekly time (h.m) dedicated to domestic work by sex, according to age group.

Gender	Desagregation	Age	2012
Male	Participation rate (%)	10-14	74,7
		15-19	72,9
		20-24	68,9
		25-44	63,6
		45-64	59,8
		>=65	50,4
		Total	66,0
	Weekly average time (h.m)	10-14	31:51:00
		15-19	34:22:00
		20-24	35:20:00
		25-44	37:49:00
		45-64	38:45:00
		>=65	37:54:00
		Total	36:02:00
Female	Participation rate (%)	10-14	81,8
		15-19	89,0
		20-24	84,1
		25-44	89,0
		45-64	92,3
		>=65	77,4
		Total	87,1
	Weekly average time (h.m)	10-14	39:32:00
		15-19	50:06:00
		20-24	53:25:00
		25-44	66:24:00
		45-64	70:47:00
		>=65	56:48:00
		Total	59:40:00
Both Genders	Participation rate (%)	10-14	78,0
		15-19	80,1
		20-24	76,6
		25-44	76,5
		45-64	77,4
		>=65	66,4
		Total	76,6
	Weekly average time (h.m)	10-14	35:35:00
		15-19	42:12:00
		20-24	45:22:00
		25-44	54:40:00
		45-64	59:27:00
		>=65	50:56:00
		Total	49:35:00

Source: National Institute of Statistics

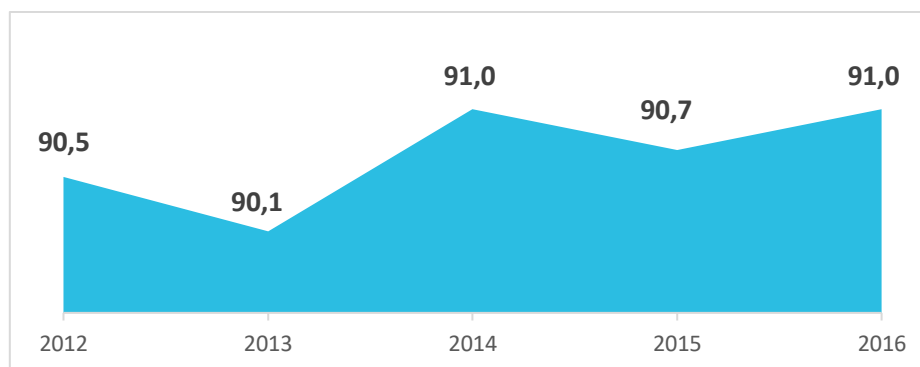
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

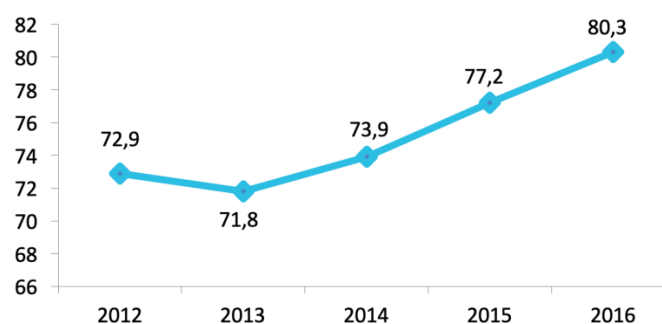
Indicator 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.



Source: National Institute of Statistics

Data from the National institute of statistics indicate that in 2016, around 91% of the population used safely managed drinking water, however the percentage in 2015 was 90.7%.

Indicator: 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.



Source: National Institute of Statistics

According to data from the National Institute of Statistics, the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services increased a lot between 2013 and 2016, reaching 80.3% in 2016.

Target 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Indicator 6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

The indicator degree of integrated water resources management implementation (IWRM), measured in % from 0 to 100, is 64% and refers only to the year 2018, taking into account that it is now being measured by the National Agency of Water and Sanitation of Cabo Verde (NAWS). The value of 64% can be considered medium-high, according to the methodology defined by the United Nations on the degree of implementation that is:

- Very low (0-9.9)
- Low (10-29.9)
- Medium-low (30-49.9)
- Medium-high (50-69.9)
- High (70-89.9)
- Very high (90-100)

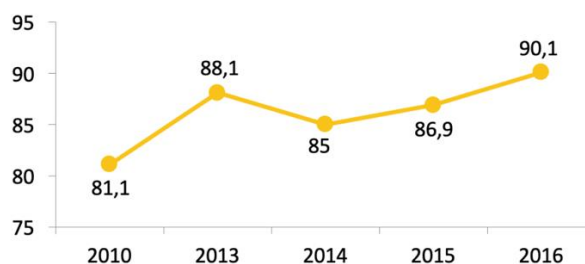
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Goal 7.1. Goal 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity



Source: National Institute of Statistics-CENSO 2010 and IMC 2013,2014,2015,2016

According to the National Institute of statistics, only 10% of the population did not have access to electricity in 2016.

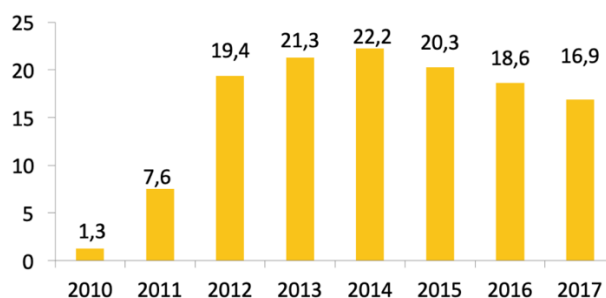
Indicator 7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology



Source: National Institute of Statistics - CENSO 2010 and IMC 2013,2014,2015,2016

Target 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Indicator 7.2.1. Renewable energy shares in the production of electricity (%).



Source: - National Direction of Industry, Trading and Energy-Administrative Data

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

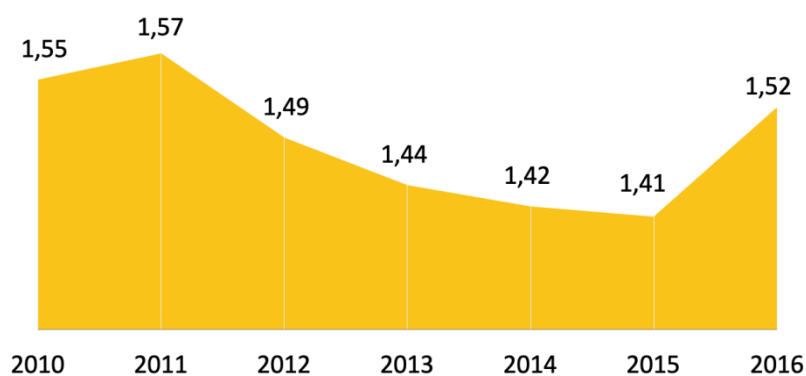
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Data from the National Direction of Energy (NDE) indicate strong drop in the share of renewable energies in electricity production between 2015 and 2017, and in 2017 it was 16.9%.

Target 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Indicator 7.3.1. Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.



Source: - National Direction of Industry, Trading and Energy-Administrative Data

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Target 8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth per annum in the least developed countries.

Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

Indicator 8.1.1 is provided annually by the Direction of National Accounts of the National Institute of Statistics of Cabo Verde (NISCv). The methodology used for its calculation is that defined by the United Nations. (SNA 93).

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ^P
Growth rate of GDP per capita in US\$	7,9	-7,8	2,9	-0,6	-16,6	3,1	4,7
Growth rate of GDP per capita in ECV	2,7	-0,1	-0,4	-0,6	-0,2	3,4	2,8

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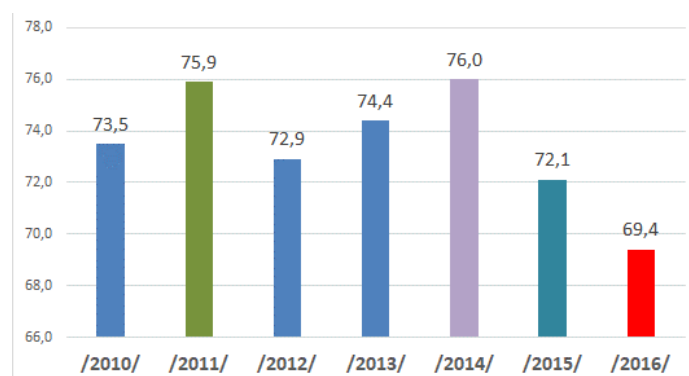
Source: National Institute of Statistics

According to the data, it is verified that in 2017, the real GDP per capita in dollar increased by 4.7%, regarding the year 2016 (rate variation real GDP per capita \$). In 2016, the real GDP per capita in escudo, increased of 2.8%, a rate lower than that of the dollar variation, justified by the exchanged rate variation.

Goal 8.2. Achieve higher of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.

Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

Indicator 8.2.1 is also annually provided by the Direction of National Accounts of the NIS. The methodology used for its calculation is that defined by the United Nations (SNA 93) and the last data refers to the year 2016 with annual variations.



Source: National Institute of Statistics – National Account

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

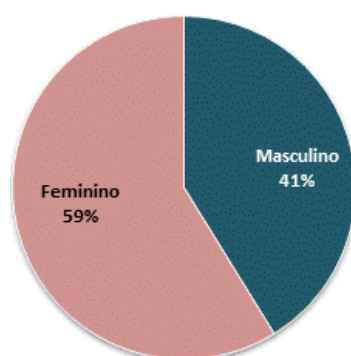
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Target 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.

Indicator 8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.

This indicator was only produced by the NISCV in 2015 and states that 59% of women are in non-agriculture informal employment against 41% of men.

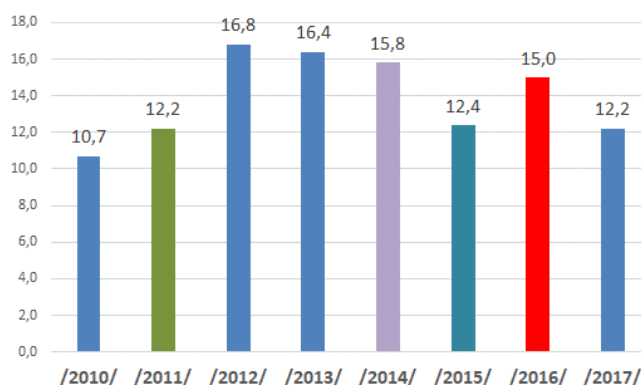


Fonte: National Institute of Statistics – Informal Sector Inquiry

Target 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.

Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age (age group)

The annual unemployment rate indicator is calculated by the NIS, by following the methodology used by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and varies from year to year. In 2015, the unemployment rate decreased compared to 2014, and in 2017 there was also a decrease compared to the year 2016.



Source: National Institute of Statistics – IMC

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



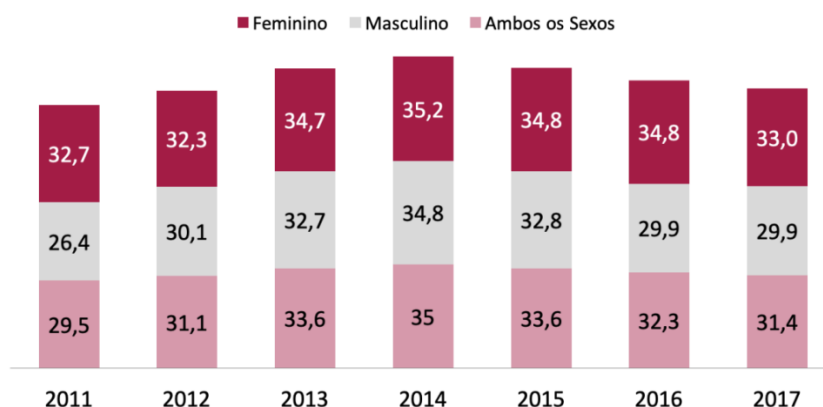
Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age (age group)

		Serie							
Category		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Both Genders	Total	10,7	12,2	16,8	16,4	15,8	12,4	15	12,2
	15-24	21,3	27,1	32,1	34,6	35,8	28,6	41	32,4
	25-44	8,8	11,2	15,1	15,4	13,8	11,3	11,7	10,4
	45-64	4,7	2,3	7,5	5,3	6,6	5,3	3,9	4,8
	65+	1	1,7	3,3	4,2	0,7	0,5	3,2	0,9
Male	Total	9,6	11,4	17,2	16,9	16,3	13,5	12,9	11,8
	15-24	13,9	22,1	30,2	32,9	33,8	28	31,7	29,5
	25-44	7,8	11,1	15,3	16	14,2	11,3	10	10,1
	45-64	5	2,4	8,9	6,6	8,7	8,3	5,4	5
	65+	1,3	0,5	5,6	4,5	1	0,3	5,8	0
Female	Total	12,1	13,2	16,4	15,7	15,2	11,2	17,4	12,8
	15-24	25,2	33,5	34,6	36,8	38,5	29,5	52,6	36,4
	25-44	10,1	11,2	14,8	14,8	13,4	11,4	13,8	10,7
	45-64	4,3	2,3	6,1	3,9	4	1,8	2,4	4,6
	65+	0,7	3,1	0,4	3,7	0	0,8	0	1,9

Source: National Institute of Statistics

Target 8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training



Source: National Institute of Statistics

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



According to the chart, the year 2014 had the highest rate of young people aged 15-24 years who were not in education or training. It means 35% of which 35.2% were female and 34.8% male. From 2015 to 2017, the rate declined to 31.4% in 2017, in which the rate for young girls is always higher than for males, 33% and 29.9% respectively.

Target 8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.

Indicator 8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex, residence area and domain.

Category	Gender	Unity	Year: 2013
Primary - Agriculture and Fisheries	Male	Nº	5315
		%	77,3
	Female	Nº	2830
		%	70,0
Secondary – Industry and Water	Male	Nº	370
		%	5,4
	Female	Nº	189
		%	4,7
Trading	Male	Nº	334
		%	4,9
	Female	Nº	256
		%	6,3
Tertiary – Domestic Activities	Male	Nº	618
		%	9
	Female	Nº	630
		%	15
Other services	Male	Nº	236
		%	3,4
	Female	Nº	135
		%	63,3
Total	Male	Nº	6873
		%	100
	Female	Nº	4040
		%	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Target 8.8. Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Indicator 8.8.1. Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex.

The data related to this indicator are provided by the General Labor Inspectorate (GLI), whose main sources are insurers company (data related to insured workers only). According to the following table, in 2017, among the 252 work accidents occurred, 7 were fatal and 245 non-fatal.

Category	Desagregation	Unity	Year 2017
	Total		252
Fatality Work Accidents (FWA)	Fatal	Nº	7
	Non fatal		245
Fatal Accidents	Female	%	0%
	Male		100%
Accident in the Civil Construction Sector	Female		0
	Male		50
Accident in the Trade Sector	Female		14
	Male		18
Accident in the Hospitality/Catering Sector	Female		20
	Male		20
Accident in the Industry Sector	Female		31
	Male		29
Accident in the Metallurgy Sector	Female	Nº	0
	Male		24
Accident in the Service Sector	Female		13
	Male		22
Accidente in the Transport Sector	Female		1
	Male		6
Accidente in the Agriculture Sector	Female		0
	Male		1
Accidente in the other Sectors	Female		0
	Male		3

Source: General Inspection of Labor (GIL)

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Indicator 8.8.2. Level of national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.

For this indicator, although it is classified III (no methodology available and no data available), the data of the General Directorate of Labor (GDL), regarding the number of conciliations (labor disputes) carried out and number of successful conciliations, impeding the use of strikes and/or other forms of struggles are presented. They are administrative data gathered at the GDL delegations represented on the islands of Cabo Verde.

Number of Conciliations (Labor Disputes)

Category	Serie		
	2016	2017	2018*
With agreement	219	176	51
No agreement	358	112	20
Pendent	77	124	47
Pre-strike warning	28	19	4

Note.: (*) The data refers to the first quarter of 2018

Source: General Direction of Labor (GDL)

Successful Conciliation (impeding the use of strikes and/or other forms of struggles)

Category	Serie		
	2016	2017	2018*
Individual Dismissal Agreed	219	176	51
Agreement in pre-strike warning	14	18	3

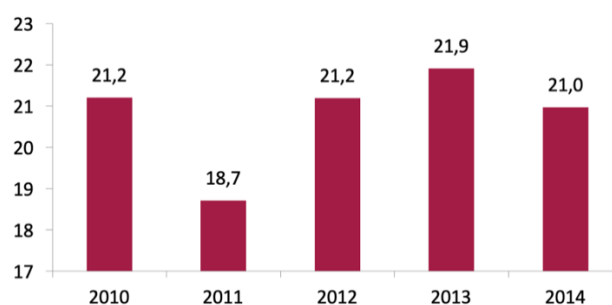
Obs.: (*) The data refers to the first quarter of 2018

Source: GDL

Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Indicator 8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Indicator 8.9.1. Proportion of tourism in GDP



P – Provisional

Source: National Institute of Statistics

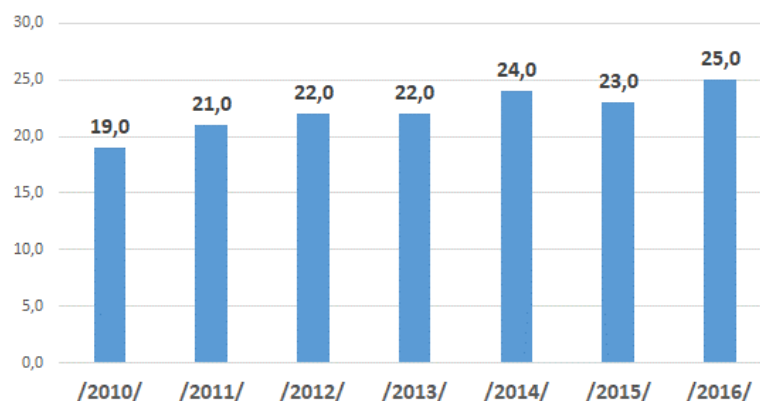
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Indicator 8.9.2. Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

Indicator 8.9.2. Proportion of employees in tourism activity in the business sector.



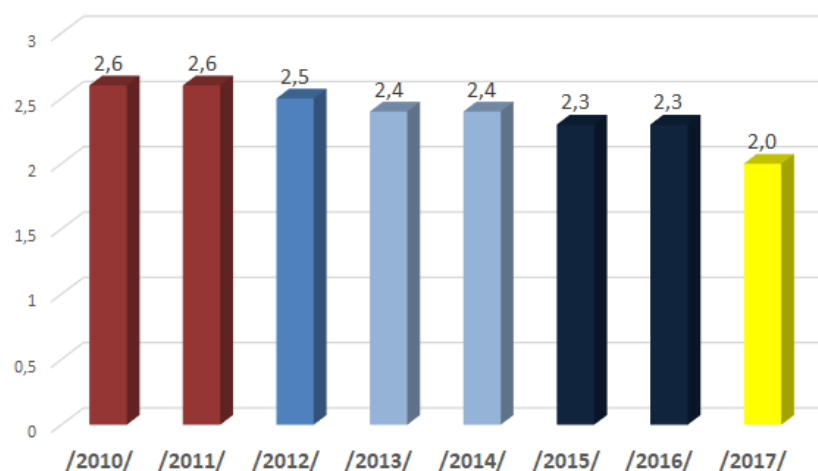
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Target 8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100.000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100.000 adults.

The following two indicators (8.10.1 (a) and 8.10.1 (b)) were calculated by the Bank of Cabo Verde, according to the methodology defined by the United Nations.

Indicator 8.10.1 (a). Number of commercial bank per 100 000 adults



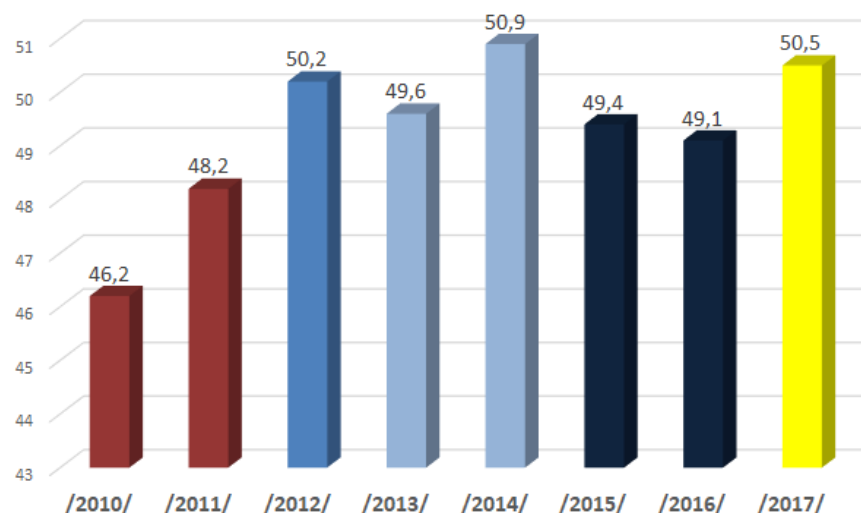
Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



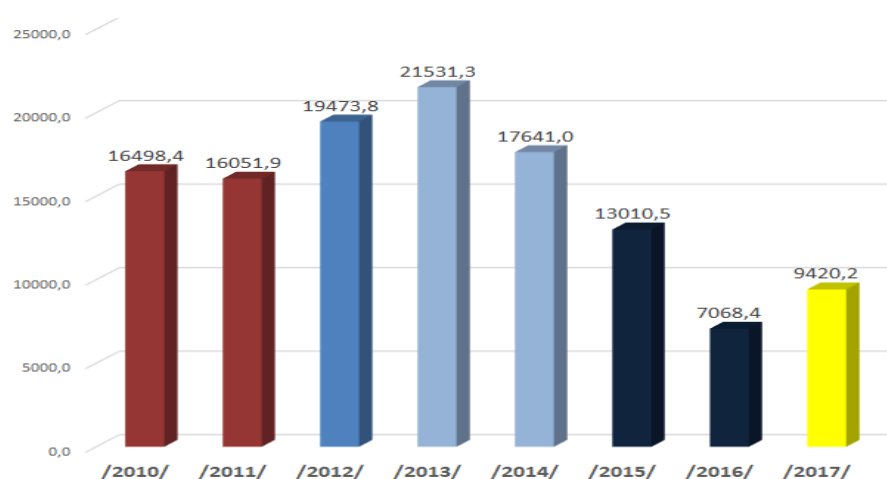
Indicator 8.10.1. (b) Number of automated teller machines per 100 000 adults.



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Target 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.

Indicator 8.a.1. Commitments and disbursements under the Aid for Trade Initiative



Source: Ministry of Finance/DNOCP

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Target 8.b. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Indicator 8.b.1. Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.

This indicator, being classified III (indicators without elaborated methodology and available data), provides information of the General Directorate of Employment, Vocational Training and Professional Internships regarding the government employment policies for each year.

- National program of professional internships;
- Program of professional internships;
- Program of professional internships in public administration;
- Integrated education, training and employment policy letter;
- Program to support the ILO's national strategy for job creation;
- Employment and employability program of the Luxembourg cooperation;
- ILO Employment, Employability and Inclusion Program;
- National employment plan;
- National action plan for youth employment;
- Young startup program and youth micro entrepreneurship;
- Employment and training promotion fund;
- Young learning program;
- Professional Vocational Guidance;
- Recognition, Validation and Certification of Competences;
- Double Certification;
- Professional Equivalence;
- Professional Portfolios.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Target 9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Indicator 9.1.2. Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

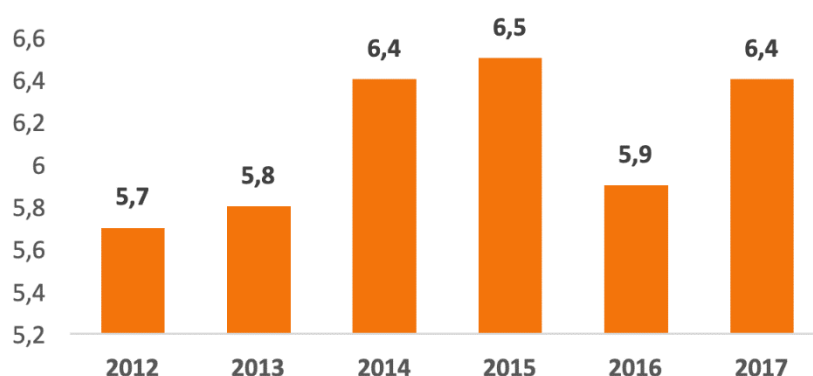
	Série							
Modalities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Passenger flow (ENAPOR)	647 379	817 608	773 869	760267	797687	756915	813687	825562
Movements of goods or cargo (ENAPOR)	1561325	1747770	1579761	132271	1627573	1674783	1802647	2332097
Passenger flow (ASA)	1700702	1895101	1969883	1905355	1915285	1986882	2215892	2649231
Movements of goods or cargo (ASA)	3660550	4001644	3217088	372902	3323358	2831753	2 737 994	2 127 108
Postal Movements (ASA)	346 978	326 651	267 496	286 225	335 340	318 037	317 464	391341
Passenger flow (DGVSR)					8971981	12120438	14978375	16686066

Source: National Institute of Statistics

The table above shows that passenger and freight transport increased in 2017 compared to 2016. There is an increase of about 20% in air passenger transport.

Target 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.

Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP



P-Provisional

Source: National Institute of Statistics

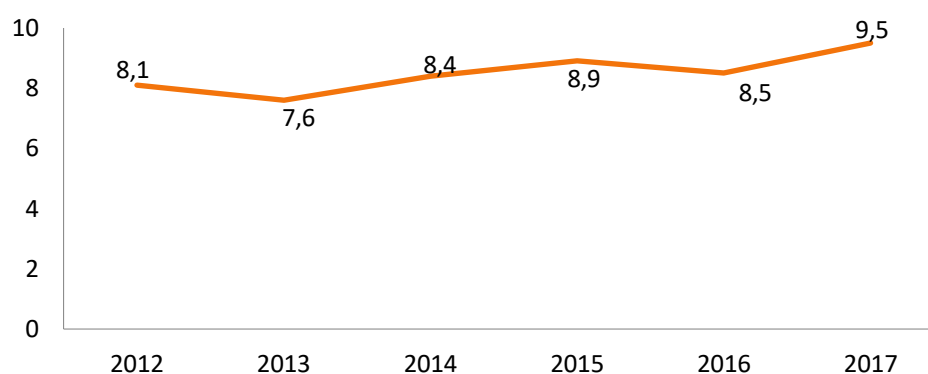
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Data from the National Institute of Statistics show an acceleration of the manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP, from 5.9% in 2016 to 6.4% in 2017.

Indicator 9.2.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.



Source: National Institute of Statistics – IMC

Employment in the manufacturing sector, as a percentage of total employment shows an increase in 2017 compared to 2016.

Target 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.

Indicator 9.4.1. CO₂ emission per unit of value added (year 2010)

Millions of Escudos	2247,13905
Million Dollars	213,763597

Source: NDICE - National Directorate for Industry, Commerce and Energy

Indicator 9.4.1, refers only to the year 2010, and is available in millions of escudos and millions of dollars. The calculation methodology used is the Total Emissions CO₂/GDP (kg CO₂/million escudos) and Total CO₂/GDP Emissions (t CO₂/million dollars) respectively.

Target 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.

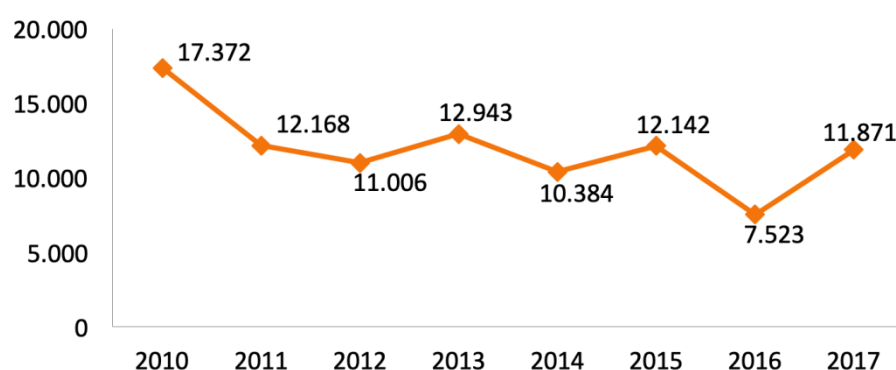
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Indicator 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.

Official Development Assistance (million escudos)



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

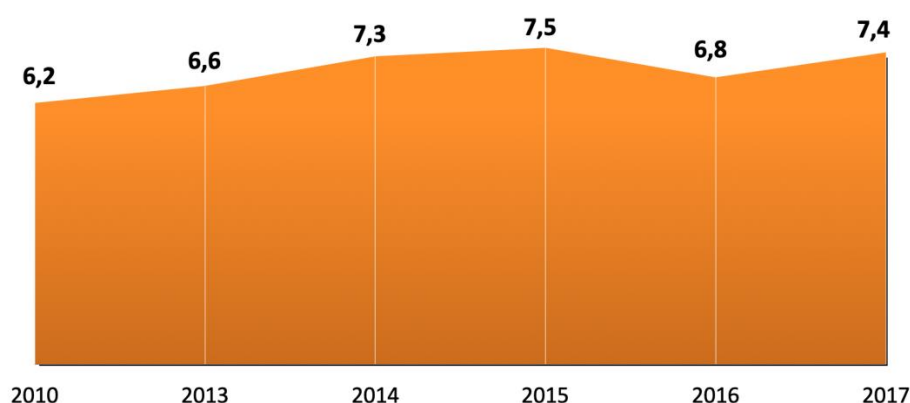
According to data from the Bank of Cabo Verde, in 2017 official investment aid reached 11 871 million escudos, an increase of 57.8% compared to 2016.

Target 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.

Indicator 9.b.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Indicador 9.b.1.

Indicator 9.b.1. Proportion of the value added of medium and high technology industries in total added value



Source: National Institute of Statistics

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

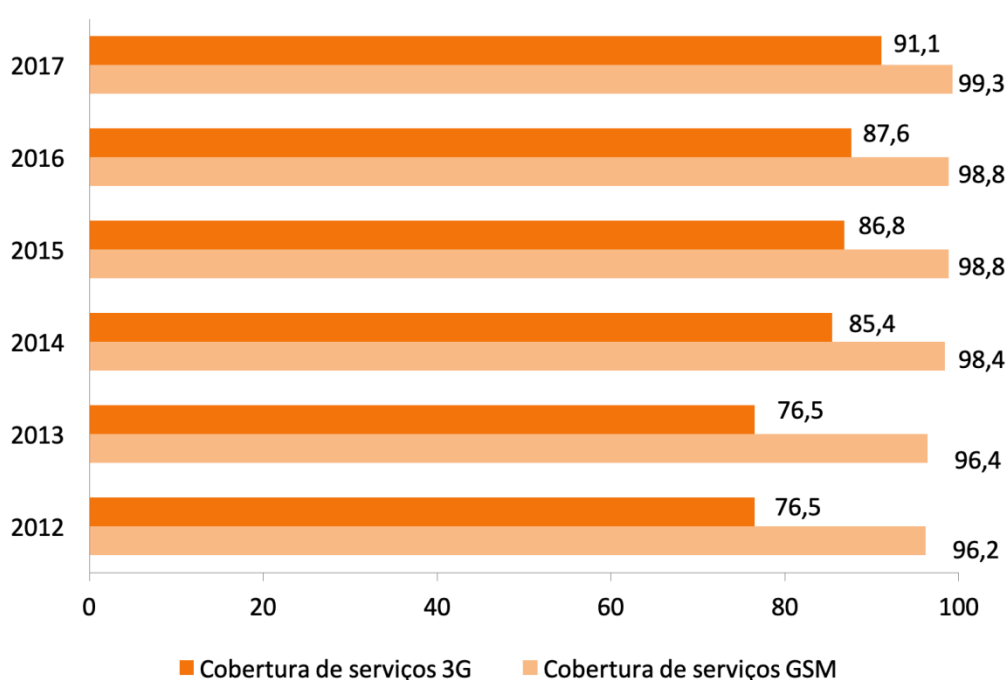
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Data from the NIS show that the share of Gross Value Added of manufacturing industry in Gross Total GVA, increased between 2010 and 2015, showing a decrease in 2016 and an increase in 2017.

Target 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.

Indicator 9.c.1. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology.



Fonte: National Agency of Communications (NAC)

According to the National Agency of Communications, from 2012 to 2017, the access to information and communication technologies through the coverage of the mobile network in Cabo Verde, either through the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) or 3G services, has been increasing over the years. According to the above chart, in 2017, 99.3% of the population was covered with GSM services while 91, 1% with 3G services, a significant increase compared to the year 2012 which were 96.2 and 76, 5 respectively.

Target 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.

10 REDUCING INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.

Evolution of the average annual total expenditure per household and per person (in CVE escudos) and the annual growth rate. Cabo Verde, IDRF 2001/02 and IDRF 2015.

	Average Annual Expenses per Household			Average Annual Expenses, per person, in the household		
	2001/02	2015	TCA ^[1]	2001/02	2015	TCA ^[1]
			2002 - 2015			2002 - 2015
Cabo Verde	487 792	667 291	2,4%	98 719	166 219	4,1%
Geographical Location						
Urban	629 773	755 402	1,4%	131 877	198 618	3,2%
Rural	299 533	480 971	3,7%	58 037	107 802	4,9%

[1] Annual Growth Rate

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015

Note: the annual growth rate is not 40%.

The level of consumer spending rose by 68.4% from 98,719 in 2002 to 166,219 escudos in 2015, at an average annual rate of 4.1%.

Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Indicator 10.2.1. Effective population, the poor and the population in extreme poverty (very poor) and the percentage distribution (%) according to the area of residence and counties. Cabo Verde 2015.

	Effective			Percentage Distribution (%)		
	Total Population	Poor	Very Poor	Total Population	Poor	Very Poor
Cabo Verde	511 217	179 909	54 395	100,0	100,0	100,0
Geographical Location						
Urban	328 815	91 384	17 360	64,3	50,8	31,9
Rural	182 402	88 524	37 036	35,7	49,2	68,1

Source: National Institute of Statistics-IDRF 2015

10 REDUCING INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Indicator 10.2.1. Effective population, the poor and the population in extreme poverty (very poor) and the percentage distribution (%) according to the area of residence and counties. Cabo Verde 2015.

	Poor Population			Very Poor Population		
	Total Effective	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total Effective	Men (%)	Women (%)
Cabo Verde	179 909	47,1	52,9	54 395	46,4	53,6
Geographical Location						
Urban	91 384	47,3	52,7	17 360	46,4	53,6
Rural	88 524	46,9	53,1	37 036	46,4	53,6

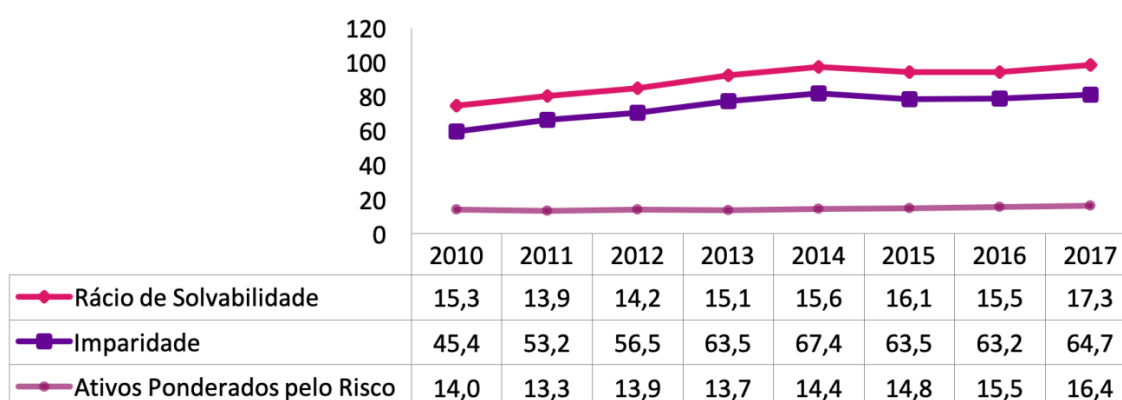
Source: National Institute of Statistics -IDRF 2015

In 2015, Cabo Verde had a global absolute poverty rate of around 35%, which means that 179.909 people are considered poor. That is, they live with an average annual consumption per person, below the urban poverty threshold, of 95.461 escudos (262 escudos per day) and, in the rural area, 81.710 escudos (224 escudos per day), estimated as the minimum to guarantee basic food needs and non-food goods and needs.

Geographically, it has been observed that poverty is more concentrated in the rural area, where a decrease of the population, as a consequence of the exodus to the urban environment, is evident over the years. Currently, the rural population represents 35.7% of the total population and almost half of its resident population (88.524) is considered as poor, equivalent to a poverty incidence of 49%. The poor people from the rural area represent 49.2% of the total of the poor at the whole country. In urban areas, the incidence of poverty stands at 27.8% and reaches 91.384 people.

Target 10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

Indicator 10.5.1. Financial Soundness Indicators (%)



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

10 REDUCING INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Target 10.b. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

Indicator 10.b.1. Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Indicator 10.b.1. Official development assistance, foreign direct investment in the country and remittances of emigrants (Money)

Indicators	Serie							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Official Development Assistance	17372	12168	11006	12943	10384	12142	7523	11871
Foreign Direct Investment in the country	13241	12823	10777	5 777	14982	10008	12161	10611
Emigrants Remittances (current and capital).	11726	14928	15143	14534	16265	19819	19921	18827

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde (Millions escudos)

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Target 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.

Indicator 11.6.1. Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.

Indicator 11.6.1. Quantity of urban waste generated or produced, by councils (2015).

	Quantity of urban waste generated or produced
Cabo Verde	170 636
Ribeira Grande	3 141
Paul	862
Porto Novo	4 175
S. Vicente	37 588
Ribeira Brava	1 689
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	1 051
Sal	12 119
Boa Vista	6 086
Maio	1 359
Tarrafal	3 455
Santa Catarina	12 151
Santa Cruz	4 708
Praia	63 210
S. Domingos	2 556
S. Miguel	2 626
S. Salvador do Mundo	1 242
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	1 297
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	1 433
Mosteiros	1 927
S. Filipe	762
Santa Catarina do Fogo	6 189
Brava	1 010

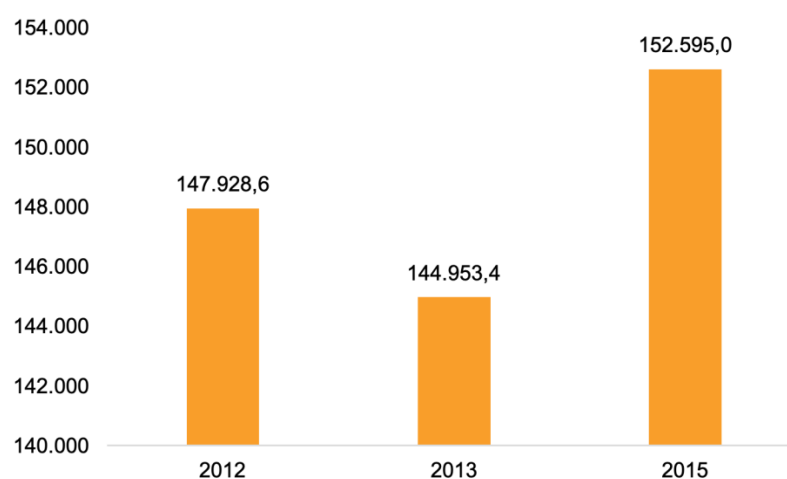
Source: National Agency of Water and Sanitation

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Indicator 11.6.1. Total of urban waste collected (2012, 2013 and 2015)



Source: National Agency of Water and Sanitation

In 2012 and 2013, the data were estimated and refer only to urban waste collected by the management entities, i.e., do not cover urban waste collected by other entities.

Source (2012 and 2013): NIS, Survey on the collection and treatment of urban solid waste

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Target 14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

Indicator 14.3.1. Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations.

Indicator	2010
Physical-Chemical (Average)	8

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Target 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 than can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

Indicator 14.4.1. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.

Indicator	Value	Year 2010
Halieutic Potential (Tonnes)	Minimum	36000
	Maximum	44000

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

15 LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Target 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.

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

Indicator	Year 2011
Area covered by forest	13,6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

Indicator 15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

Indicator	Modality	2015
Proportion of protected areas	Terrestrial	18,19
	Marine	5,6

Source: National Direction of Environment/ Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

Target 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.

Indicator 15.3.1. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Indicator 15.3.1. Forest surface (in ha) burnt in forest fires

Indicator	Serie				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forest Surface (in há) burned in forest fire (%)	73	12,44	437	278,4	801,2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

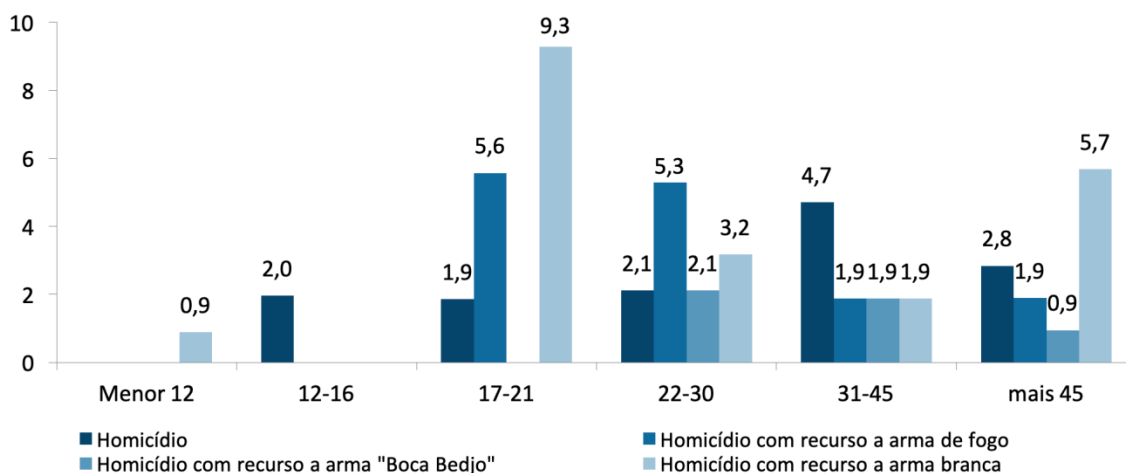
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Target 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

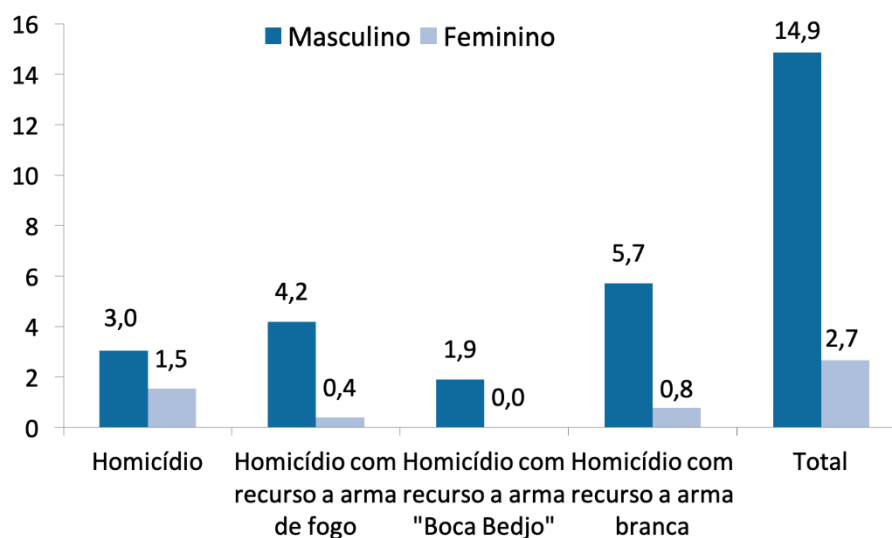
Indicator 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, by age.



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs-Administrative Data

According to the above chart, the total number of victims of intentional homicide among the under-12 age groups was 0.9, from 12 to 16 of 2.0 from 17 to 21 of 16.7, from 22 to 30 of 12.7, from 31 to 45 of 10.3, from over 45 years old of 17.4.

Indicator 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, by sex.



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs – Administrative Data

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Indicator 16.1.3. Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

2013	2016
4,1	5,4

Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security

Indicator 16.1.4. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Daytime	84,4	81,4
During the night	44,0	51,7

Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security

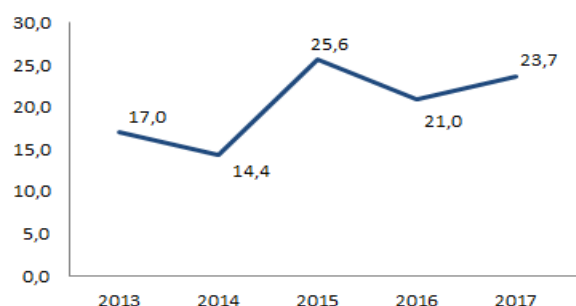
Target 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Indicator 16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

2013	2016
45,8	52,3

Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security

Indicator 16.3.2: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population



Source: Ministry of Justice and Labor

Target 16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

2013	2016
1,5	1,2

Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Indicator 16.6.2. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

2013	2016
56,3	60,9

Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security (2013 e 2016)

Target 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Indicator 16.7.2. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

2013	National Average		17,4%
Gender	Male		16,7%
	Female		18,0%
Age	[18-24 years]		9,1%
	[25-34 years]		16,2%
	[35-44 years]		17,3%
	[45-54 years]		18,1%
	[+ 55 years]		31,8%

2016	National Average		15,7%
Gender	Male		15,6%
	Female		15,7%
Age	[18-24 years]		5,6%
	[25-34 years]		12,7%
	[35-44 years]		19,3%
	[45-54 years]		17,4%
	[+ 55 years]		22,3%

Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security (2013 e 2016)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Target 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

Indicator 19.9.1. Proportion of registered children under 5 years by sex and age, Cabo Verde, 2011-2017.

Category		Year						
Gender	Age	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	0	106,2	100,6	92,6	92,7	91,3	88,5	93,6
	1	105,8	106,2	100,6	92,4	92,7	91,2	88,5
	2	99,0	105,8	106,3	100,7	92,5	92,6	91,3
	3	102,1	99,4	105,9	106,4	100,8	92,8	92,7
	4	97,6	102,3	99,6	106,5	106,8	101,2	93,1
total < 5 years		102,1	102,9	100,9	99,6	96,7	93,2	91,8
Female	0	106,6	98,1	93,2	93,6	94,8	94,8	93,2
	1	100,2	106,7	98,0	93,1	93,6	94,8	94,7
	2	99,0	100,3	106,8	98,1	93,2	93,6	94,8
	3	96,8	99,1	100,3	106,9	98,2	93,3	93,6
	4	95,4	97,1	99,4	100,7	107,2	98,6	93,7
total < 5 years		99,5	100,2	99,5	98,4	97,3	95,0	94,0
Total	0	106,4	99,4	92,9	93,1	93,0	91,6	93,4
	1	103,0	106,4	99,4	92,8	93,1	93,0	91,5
	2	99,0	103,0	106,5	99,5	92,8	93,1	93,0
	3	99,4	99,2	103,1	106,6	99,5	93,0	93,1
	4	96,5	99,7	99,5	103,6	107,0	99,9	93,4
total < 5 years		100,8	101,5	100,2	99,0	97,0	94,1	92,9

Note: The proportion sometimes exceeds 100 because in these years we have an underestimation in the projection, thus having more children registered than in the projection.

Source: National Institute of Statistics

Target 16.b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Indicator 16.b.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

2013	2016
27,4	31,7

Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security (2013 e 2016)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

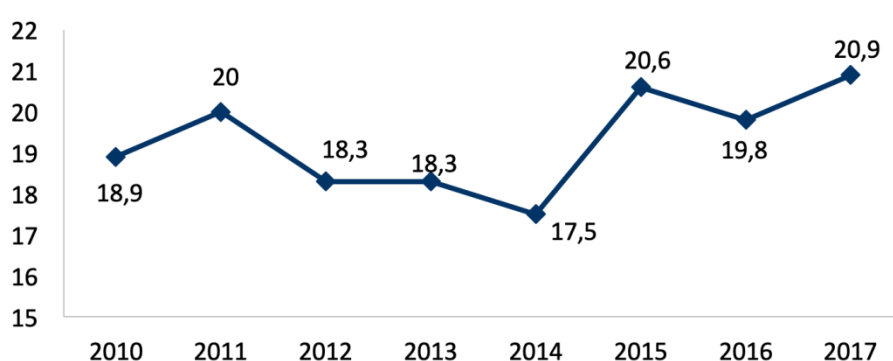
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the
Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Target 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (note: 2016 and 2017 are provisional).

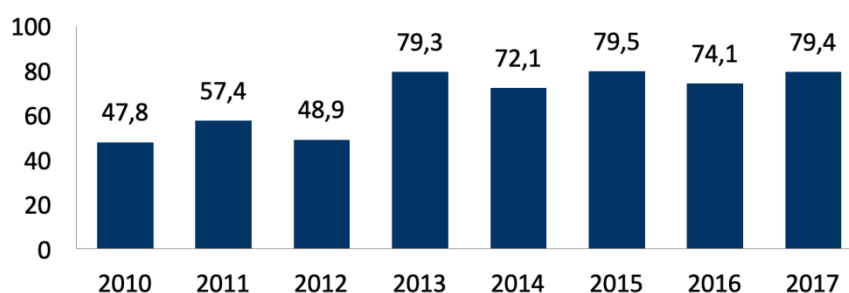


Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security (2013 e 2016)

The government revenue in 2017 was about 21% of the Gross Domestic Product, and in 2016 was about 20%. While in 2010 and 2017, the government revenue as a percentage of GDP have oscillated between high and low.

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.



Source: National Institute of Statistics-Survey on Governance, Peace and Security (2013 e 2016)

According to data from the National Institute of Statistics, the percentage of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes was 79.4% in 2017, increasing from 2016 to 74.1%.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

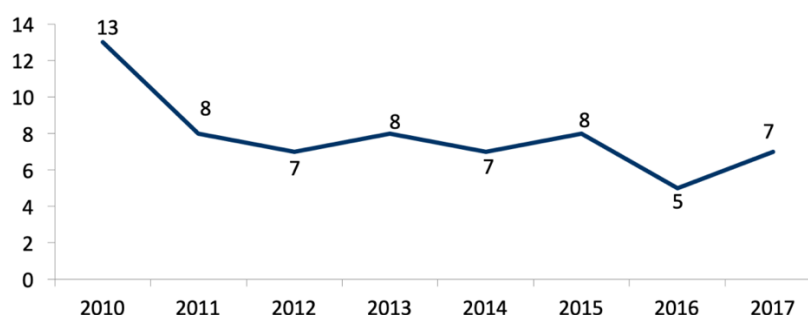
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the
Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Target 17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

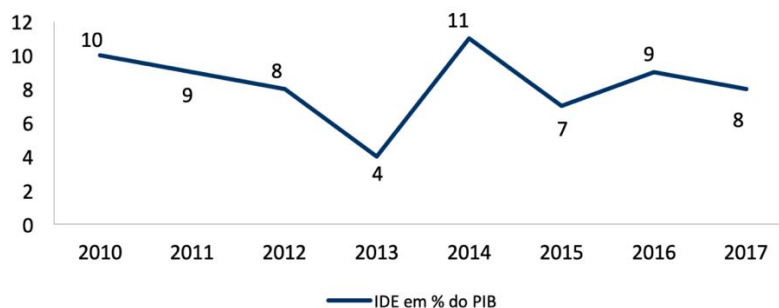
Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.

Indicator 17.3.1. Official Development Assistance in % of GDP



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

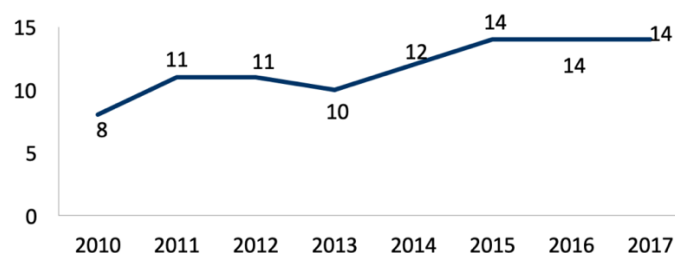
Indicator 17.3.1. IDE em % do PIB



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

Indicator 17.3.2: Emigrants remittances in % of GDP



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the
Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

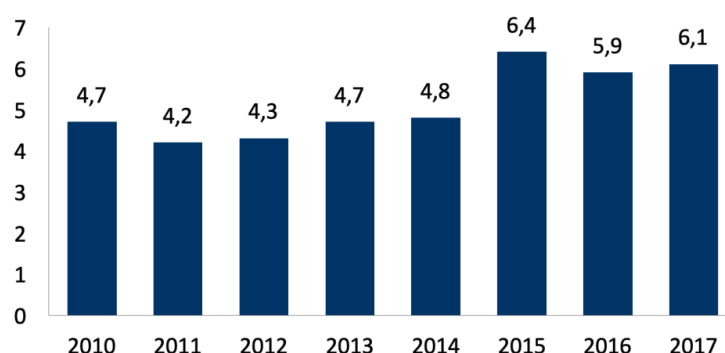


Emigrants remittances as a percentage of GDP remained at the same level between 2015 and 2017, standing at 14% of Gross Domestic Product.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

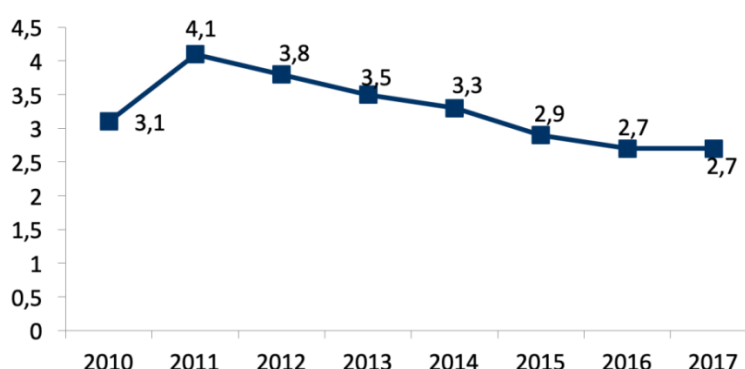
Indicator 17.4.1. Public External Debt Service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Target 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.

Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.



Source: National Agency of Communications (NAC)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Target 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.

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (both gender).

	AMBOS OS SEXOS					
	Grupo etário análise					
	Total	10-14 anos	15-24 anos	25-34 anos	35-64 anos	65 anos ou mais
TOTAL POPULAÇÃO 10 ANOS OU MAIS	506 127	104 784	103 076	79 809	134 721	31 409
POPULAÇÃO QUE USOU INTERNET NOS ÚLTIMOS TRÊS MESES						
EFETIVOS	168136	13876	69813	47512	35713	1222
%	33,2	13,2	67,7	59,5	26,5	3,9

Source: National Institute of Statistics

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (Male)

	Masculino					
	Grupo etário análise					
	Total	10-14 anos	15-24 anos	25-34 anos	35-64 anos	65 anos ou mais
TOTAL POPULAÇÃO 10 ANOS OU MAIS	242 588	51 582	51 710	39 693	61 116	11 680
POPULAÇÃO QUE USOU INTERNET NOS ÚLTIMOS TRÊS MESES						
EFETIVOS	84824	6789	34864	23529	18917	725
%	35,0	13,2	67,4	59,3	31,0	6,2

Source: National Institute of Statistics

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (Female)

	Feminino					
	Grupo etário análise					
	Total	10-14 anos	15-24 anos	25-34 anos	35-64 anos	65 anos ou mais
TOTAL POPULAÇÃO 10 ANOS OU MAIS	263 539	53 202	51 366	40 116	73 605	19 729,23
POPULAÇÃO QUE USOU INTERNET NOS ÚLTIMOS TRÊS MESES						
EFETIVOS	83312	7087	34949	23984	16796	497
%	31,6	13,3	68,0	59,8	22,8	2,5

Source: National Institute of Statistics

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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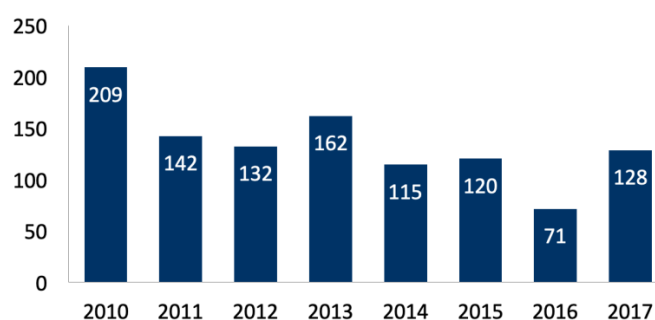


According to the NIS, in 2017, the proportion of the population aged 10 years or more who used the internet was 59.3%, registering a strong increase compared to 2016.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.

Official Development Assistance in USD (Millions)



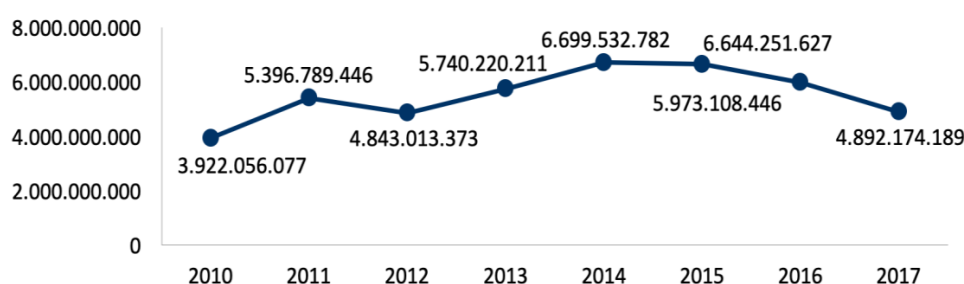
Source: Bank of Cabo Verde (BCV)

Official development assistance in millions of dollars increased significantly in 2017, from 71 million dollars, in 2016, to 128 million in 2017.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Indicator 17.11.1. Exports of goods (in escudo)



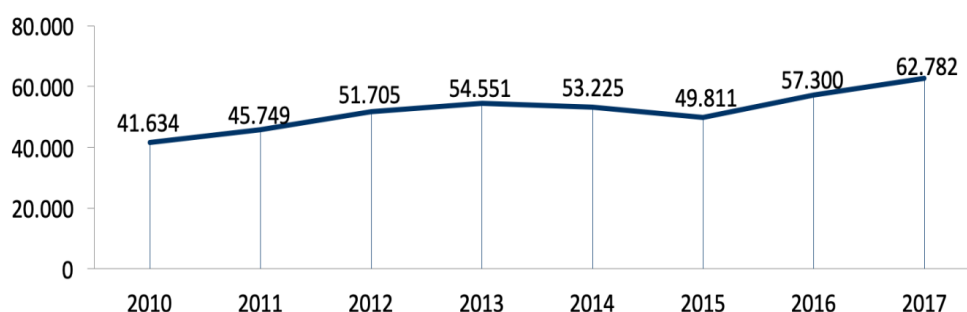
Source: National Institute of Statistics

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Indicator 17.11.1. Export of services (in million thousand of contos ECV).



Source: Bank of Cabo Verde (BCV)

Data from the Bank of Cabo Verde indicate that from 2015 to 2017 the export of services in thousands of Cape Verdean currency has been increasing from 49.811 in 2015 to 62.782 in 2017.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Target 17.13. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard.

Main Macroeconomic Indicators	Units	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Financial and Monetary Sector						
Monetary Mass	Rate of change in %	10,5	7,8	5,9	8,4	6,6
Net external asset of the system	Rate of change in %	37,7	22,2	13,4	18,6	2,5
Net domestic credit	Rate of change in %	3,3	2,8	2,2	3,7	6,3
Credit to the economic ²	in % of GDP	61,2	61,1	61,1	61,5	62,9
Deposits from individuals and non-financial corporations ³	In % of GDP	78,6	85,6	88,6	94,3	96,4
Time deposits and savings of emigrants	In % of GDP	28,4	30,4	31,4	31,9	30,1
Exchange Rates						
Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Index	Medium Values	104,1	104,5	102,4	102,7	103,0
Real Effective Exchange Rate Index	Medium Values	115,8	114,0	131,8	129,7	128,7
Exchange Rate USD/Escudos	Medium Values	83,1	83,1	99,4	99,7	97,9
External Sector						
Current Balance+Capital Balance	in % of GDP	-5,4	-8,7	-2,0	-2,2	-5,9
Current Balance	in % of GDP	-5,8	-9,1	-3,2	-3,0	-6,8
Emigrants Remittances	in % of GDP	9,5	10,5	12,5	12,2	11,0
Gross Tourism Revenues	in % of GDP	21,7	20,8	20,6	21,4	23,6
Foreign Direct Investment in Cabo Verde	in % of GDP	3,8	9,7	6,3	7,4	6,2
Reserves/Imports	months	4,8	5,4	6,7	7,2	5,9
Public Finance						
Overall balance ⁴	in % of GDP	-9,3	-7,4	-3,8	-3,5	-3,1
Primary Balance	in % of GDP	-7,2	-5,1	-1,2	-1,0	-0,5
Stock of External Debt	in % of GDP	78,3	89,0	97,0	97,5	91,1
Stock of Domestic Debt ⁵	in % of GDP	24,2	26,9	29,0	32,4	33,0

Notes:

1 The GDP values for 2016 and 2017 correspond to estimates of the quarterly national accounts of the National Institute of Statistics.

2 Does not include titled debt of Non-Financial Corporations.

3 Includes all deposits of non-financial corporations and individuals, including emigrants.

4 Global Result including Donations

5 Excludes Consolidated Financial Mobilization Securities (CFMS).

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Bank of Cabo Verde; Ministry of Finance.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Despite some constraints on the collection of indicators, we did not have access to data related to three (3) goals, this report allows national entities to conclude on the state of compliance with the GDS 2030 indicators for the year 2017.

This report provides a set of indicators for the fourteen (14) goals, it is missing data referred to goals 2, 12 and 13.

Indicators for goal 3, "Quality Health", show a significant drop in maternal, newborn and under-five mortality rates and improvements, in general, in indicators related to health and well-being of people.

There was also an improvement in economic indicators and, consequently, a reduction in the unemployment rate in the country.

Regarding education, according to data provided by the Ministry of Education, the proportion of primary schools with access to electricity in 2017 (percentage of total schools) was 76.5%. It is noted that 40.8% of schools have computers for pedagogical purposes; however only 9.5% have internet for the same purpose. Regarding schools with sanitary facilities, 98.5% have access to it and 97.1% have access to potable water.

Data from the National Institute of Statistics also indicate that, in 2017, the proportion of the population aged 10 years or more who used the Internet was 59.3%, registering a strong increase compared to 2016. According to data available, the percentage of the state budget financed by domestically charged taxes was 79.4% in 2017, an increase of 5.3 percentage points compared to 2016 which was 74.1%.

Hereafter every year, NIS is required to submit a statistical report, thus providing users and entities with the responsibility to follow up and evaluate the GDS as a tool to rigorously assess the country's compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals.