

UN COUNTRY

ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

CABO VERDE

2021



UNITED NATIONS
CABO VERDE



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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team in Cabo Verde, it is my honour to present the 2021 Annual Report, a testimony to the resilience of the people and the leadership of the Government of Cabo Verde working jointly with the UN agencies, funds and programmes in a daily effort to do miracles with hundreds of partners, under the guidance of our One UN Steering Committee, for the people of Cabo Verde. This report reflects the collective achievements and challenges of the UN Cabo Verde in 2021, in the implementation of the fourth year of the United Nations Development Cooperation Framework cycle 2018-2022.

2021 was a very intense and challenging year in Cabo Verde, a year marked by the smooth implementation of two elections – legislative and presidential, – against a challenging context of a pandemic, which reached its height in the first quarter of the year at a time of vaccines scarcity in Africa. COVAX delivered the first vaccines that arrived in country and the Government of Cabo Verde, in a coordinated effort supported jointly by WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank, scaled up preparedness, response and political diplomacy to assist secure further bilateral donations of vaccines from Portugal, Hungary, Luxembourg so that the National Vaccination Plan never suffered any disruption. The USA and France increased their contributions prioritizing Cabo Verde through COVAX.

Today, Cabo Verde is the second country in Africa just after Seychelles with the highest vaccination rate, with 73,6% of the population fully vaccinated, 85,7% with one dose and 76,4% of adolescents already covered with booster doses being administered to the population at risk. The UNCT mobilized an additional 4,3 million exceeding the initial year 19,6 million target of the Joint Annual Work Plan, thanks to the joint proposals submitted under the leadership

of the Resident Coordinator to the SDG Fund, the UN Trust Fund for Human Security as well as joint efforts with agencies to bring new partners such as, USA and Spain, that financed life protecting initiatives from UNICEF and FAO. Luxembourg and the European Union remained as the UN main partners supporting recovery and continued needed public reforms. With an exemplary sanitary response accompanied by all social and economic measures to mitigate impact on the lives of the most vulnerable, the UN remained critical for the COVID-19 recovery with a high level of vaccination achieved alongside the strengthening of health, education and extension of social protection systems, further supporting employment and employability for youth contributing to the creation of over 250 jobs and capacity opportunities for over 8,500 youth, protection of the most vulnerable and advancing on the institutional consolidation of the national and local governance framework.

We aligned with the Government, civil society, and private sector to establish an LNOB Partnership and jointly carry out an in depth LNOB Assessment detailing who are the most vulnerable groups and the root causes of discrimination along policy recommendations to accelerate inclusion. We supported the development of a high quality Voluntary National Review presented at the HLPF by the Prime Minister of Cabo Verde, finalized the 2021 Common Country Analysis, the UNDAF evaluation and continued to position Cabo Verde at the regional and global level as a lead SIDS for the Atlantic, Indian and South China Sea Region (AIS) and in the implementation of the Samoa Pathway Agenda. The SIDS and Multi-Vulnerability Index process, where Cabo Verde is the Secretariat for the AIS-SIDS became a priority in a context marked by high debt and shrinking fiscal space, and the urgency of accessing finance, technologies and capacities. The

end of year was marked by a high-level joint meeting of the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the eight AIS-SIDS, co-chaired by Cabo Verde and the Seychelles, to discuss common challenges and common solutions notably around debt reinvestment for climate and blue economy, a long-term effort that continues in 2022, under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister supported by the UN RCO.

All UNCT agencies played an incredible role in scaling up partnerships for the country including through mobilization of resources and two high-level conferences on Climate and Development in Africa (CCDA) and the African Economic Conference, with UNDP, UNECA, African Union, AfDB, timely opportunities to strategically position Cabo Verde as a credible, good governance, reputable partner in the region and beyond.

The UNCT and its national partners achieved very good results in 2021 while taking care of their own, with all UN staff and eligible dependents fully vaccinated in 2021. The United Nations is committed to continue projecting Cabo Verde as a world reference, with best practices in south-south cooperation, gender equality, social protection, good governance, and rule of law committed to LNOB.

On behalf of the United Nations System, our appreciation goes to the people and leaders of Cabo Verde for their support to multilateralism putting the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs at centre stage of their development path. I take this opportunity to thank all our partners in Government, civil society, academia, the private sector and our faithful Development Partners for the joint work and collaboration in the implementation of the UNDAF.



ANA PATRÍCIA GRAÇA
UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR IN CABO VERDE

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM

Fifteen United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes comprise the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Cabo Verde, chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), the designated representative of the UN Secretary General for development operations.

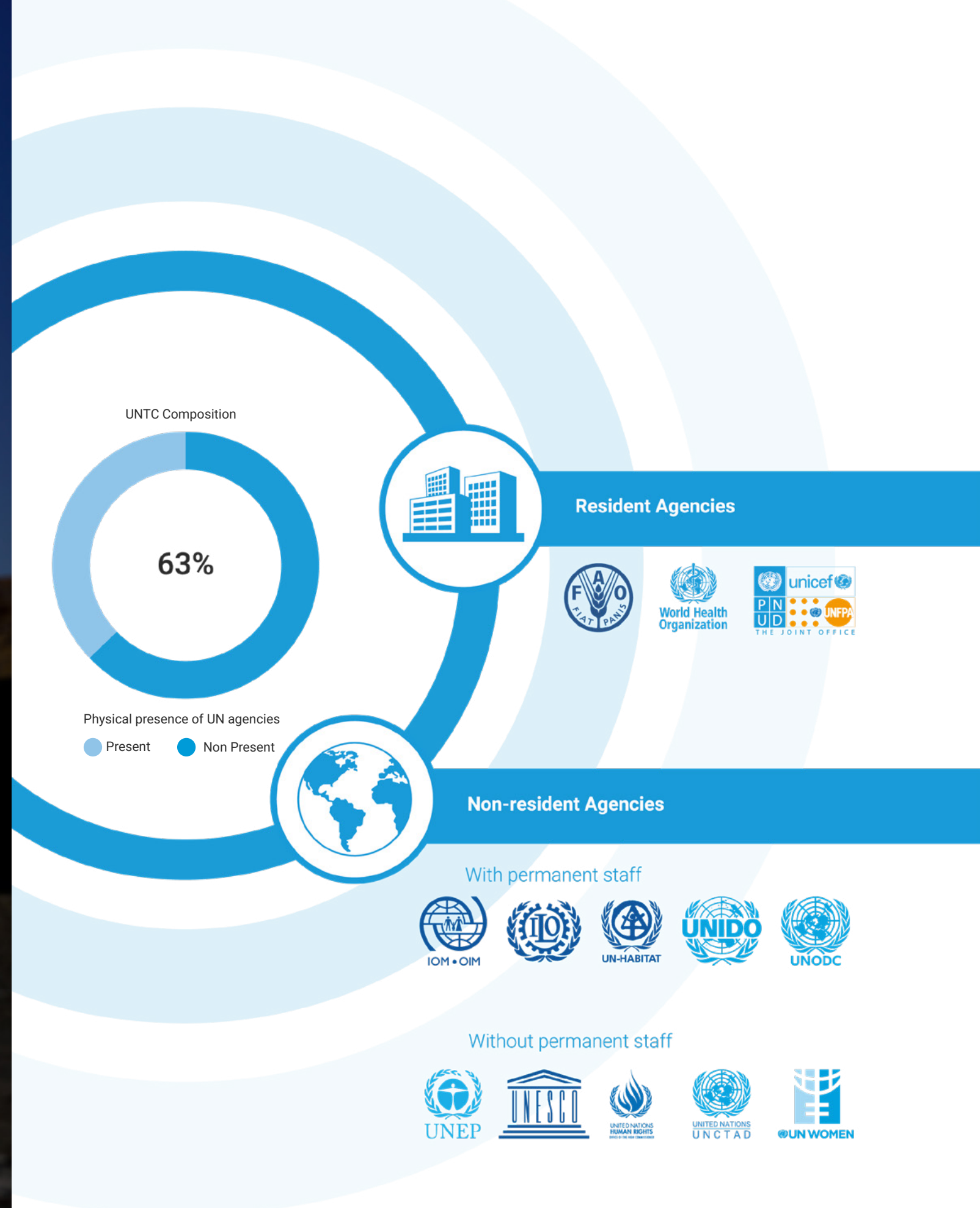
WHO and FAO together with the three agencies of the Joint Office¹ (JO) established in 2006 comprising UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, compose the five resident agencies in Cabo Verde. There are five non-resident agencies with country technical programme presence, namely, ILO, IOM, UNODC, UNIDO and UN HABITAT. In 2020, UN WOMEN closed its country programme and joined UNCTAD, UNEP UNESCO and OHCHR as agencies part of the UNCT with no country staff. The World Bank (WB) is also a UNCT member.

Most non-resident agencies in Cabo Verde have a technical representation with extended participation at the UNCT whilst membership lies with the representatives based outside. Technical presence is represented by the national agency coordinator, project manager or consultant, with some covering other countries. It is a small footprint

and mandates are often concentrated in one person making “strategic jointness” including partnerships and financing more challenging. Agencies with no country presence have very limited engagement due limited resources and the challenge of mobilizing in a low rent Middle Income Country (MIC) context.

The main change in the UNCT for 2021 was felt with the closer of UN WOMEN country programme presence in 2020 with policy support being rendered from their Regional Office based in Dakar. Technical presence is represented by the national agency coordinator, project manager or consultant, with some covering other countries. It is a small footprint and mandates are often concentrated in one person making “strategic jointness” including partnerships and financing more challenging. As in previous years, a small country team presence is challenged given the increase responsibility arising from a highly vulnerable context that was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, the UNCT with its resident and non-resident agencies was able to rise to the task and deliver good response to the crisis, continuing to mobilise partnerships for the 4th year of implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 and notably to respond to life saving needed. All agencies are starting to grow in terms of staff and resource envelope, despite the challenges of a MIC low rent country where Official Development Assistance (ODA) is dropping. Several UN entities like UNECA, UNCTAD, ITU and WTO have been instrumental in supporting improved analysis for the 2021 Common Country Analysis (CCA) and some joint initiatives on innovative financing (UNECA, UNDP, UN Resident Coordinator Office (UN RCO) and parenting also with the WB such as the case of WTO on Tourism recovery noting the importance of leveraging all capacities and expertise across the system.

¹ Cabo Verde was the first and, to date, the only country in the world to establish a Joint Office to [reduce the overall costs of a UN presence](#), especially in small countries. A [UN Joint Inspection Unit conducted in 2018](#) recommended the General Assembly to test the JO model in other small countries based on the lessons of the country’s experience. In 2008, it became one of the [initial eight Delivering as One \(DaO\) pilots](#) – “One Program, One Leader, One Budget Framework, One Office and One Voice”. The country’s experience with the JO and DaO inspires and serves to further strengthen the UN System position and capacity to support implementation of joint priorities and accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs in Cabo Verde.



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN CABO VERDE

The UN works with more than 100 national partners anchored on strong institutions and national ownership

The main national partners working side by side with the UN team in 2021 were the Ministries of Finance (MF), Family, Inclusion and Social Development (MFIDS), Agriculture and Environment (MAA), Health and Social Security (MSSS), Education (ME), Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration (MNECIR), Justice (MJ), Internal Administration (MAI), the Court of Auditors and the National Statistical Institute (INE). Responding to a multilevel and multi stakeholders' approach for Agenda 2030 and localizing the SDGs, the 22 municipalities were fundamental partners together with national and local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

The European Union (EU) and Luxembourg continued as the top international development partners with a USD 9,9 million (41,7% of total available budget) in 2021, focused on flagship programmes mostly through UNDP, ILO, and FAO. Luxembourg is the only donor in country to finance through the Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Cabo Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund joined by UN global funds². The UNCT also built partnership with Portugal, China, USA, Spain and Sweden.

² The Cabo Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund aims to support strategic and coherent actions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in Cabo Verde and to draw up and mobilize funding/financing for strategic interventions through which the UN development system and its partners—acting together and drawing on each other's comparative advantages— can contribute to the achievement of Cabo Verde's Cooperation Framework, ultimately contributing to Agenda 2030.

New partnerships were forged, with mobilized resources, from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) and the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS). Other new global funds mobilized came from the Joint SDG Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). USD 11,3 million of the annual joint work plan for 2021 came from multilateral and bilateral development partners and the remaining from agencies core funds, global and vertical funds that the RC and UNCT successfully mobilised together.

A strategic partnership has been built between the UN and the WB on COVID response, joint analysis, policy recommendations and programme coordination and synergies. The UN is also partnering with the African Development Bank (AfDB) on blue economy issues, with UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) on debt and innovative financing for SIDS and with International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in digital development.

Four broad innovative partnerships were created and/or fostered during 2021:

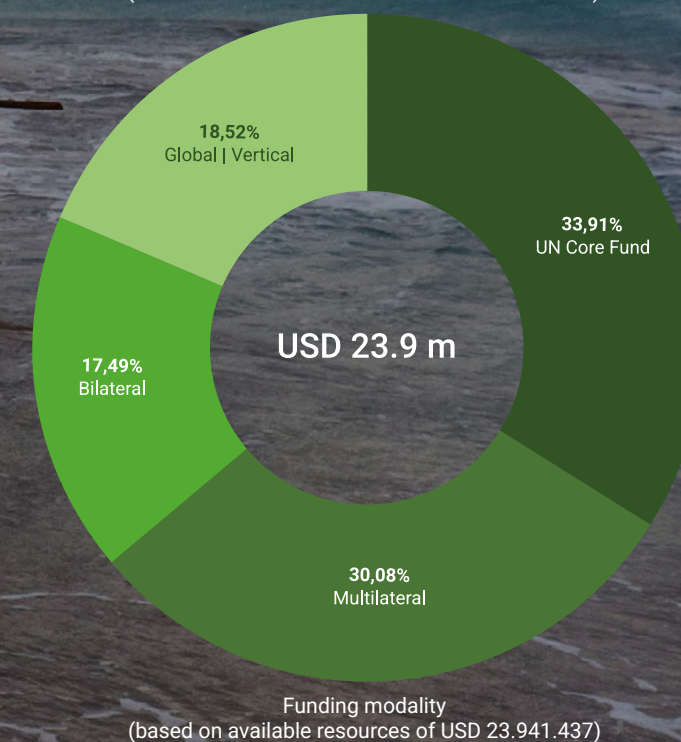
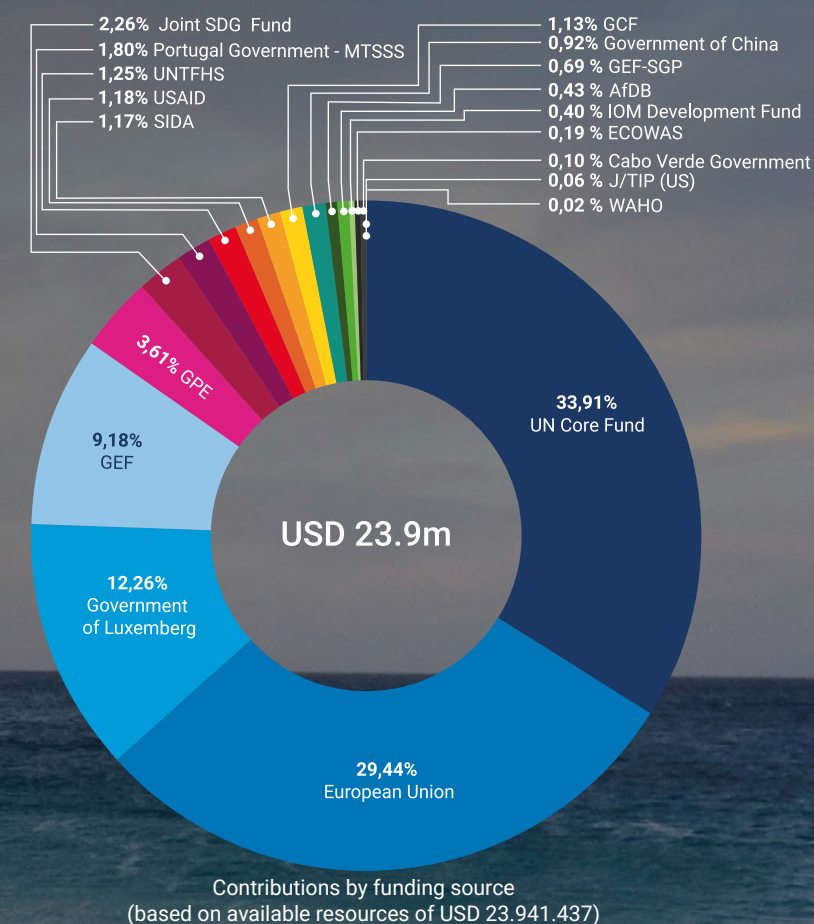
- A working group led by the Ministry of Health with the participation of the WB and WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA with the support of the UN RCO was created at the beginning of 2021 to help mobilize resources, expertise, knowledge and financing support for the development and implementation of the National Vaccination Plan, including facilitating the country's inclusion in the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) facility. By the end December 2021, Cabo Verde was ranked as the second country with the highest percentage of fully vaccinated population in Africa with 84,0% (over 12 years of age) with the first dose and 70,8% fully vaccinated (2 doses).

- A broad partnership for achieving the objective to Leave No One Behind (LNOB) was built among ministries, national institutions, local government, CSOs and CBOs generating an in-depth assessment of the country LNOB situation that is one of the key inputs for both the PEDS II (2022-2026) building process and the new UN Cooperation Framework (2023-2027), both starting in 2022.

- At international level, Cabo Verde's participation and partnering in the SIDS network has been boosted by supporting Government leadership in the process of coordinating and building a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) to access more international funds and convene AIS-SIDS region countries to have a common and stronger voice in the international arena.

- A Development Partners Mechanism coordination and exchange of information among international partners supporting or interested in the country development was broadened and deepened during 2021, with the inclusion of partners not based in country such as AfDB, Australia, United Kingdom, Norway, facilitating synergies through monthly meetings zooming into a specific SDG accelerator theme.

Related to the private sector, a digital marketplace for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) entrepreneurship and investment with a focus on women and youth was developed as well as a sustainable finance platform at the Cabo Verde Stock Exchange, under the lead of UNDP. An inclusive and broad dialogue was initiated with business leaders from key sectors to better define the UN's contribution to the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) to be formulated in 2022.



CABO VERDE AT A GLANCE

TOP 3 IN AFRICA FOR
GOVERNANCE INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX
5th IN SDG INDEX

BARLAVENTO ISLANDS

| 1 SANTO ANTÃO | 2 SÃO VICENTE | 3 SANTA LUZIA | 4 SÃO NICOLAU | 5 SAL | 6 BOA VISTA |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 3 MUNICIPALITIES | 1 MUNICIPALITY | UNINHABITED | 2 MUNICIPALITIES | 1 MUNICIPALITY | 1 MUNICIPALITY |
| 👤 37,140 (45%) | 👤 85,670 (40%) | | 👤 11,959 (47%) | 👤 42,514 (47%) | 👤 20,959 (41%) |
| 📈 -18% | 📈 +12% | | 📈 -9% | | |
| 💰 2,616 USD | 💰 3,321 USD | | 💰 2,770 USD | 💰 6,041 USD | 💰 5,927 USD |
| 🏠 5.3% | 🏠 9% | | 🏠 4.2% | 🏠 5.5% | 🏠 12.4% |
| 🍷 17.6% | 🍷 6.2% | | 🍷 18.5% | 🍷 3.7% | 🍷 1.7% |

SOTAVENTO ISLANDS

| 7 MAIO | 8 SANTIAGO | 9 FOGO | 10 BRAVA |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 MUNICIPALITY | 9 MUNICIPALITIES | 3 MUNICIPALITIES | 1 MUNICIPALITY |
| 👤 7,747(49%) | 👤 317,241(51%) | 👤 34,622 (51%) | 👤 5,346 (51%) |
| 📈 | 📈 | 📈 -8% | 📈 -16% |
| 💰 2,227 USD | 💰 3,045 USD | 💰 2,490 USD | 💰 2,490 USD |
| 🏠 6.2% | 🏠 7.5% | 🏠 3.7% | 🏠 7.4% |
| 🍷 8.4% | 🍷 14.1% | 🍷 29.2% | 🍷 8.7% |

LEGEND:

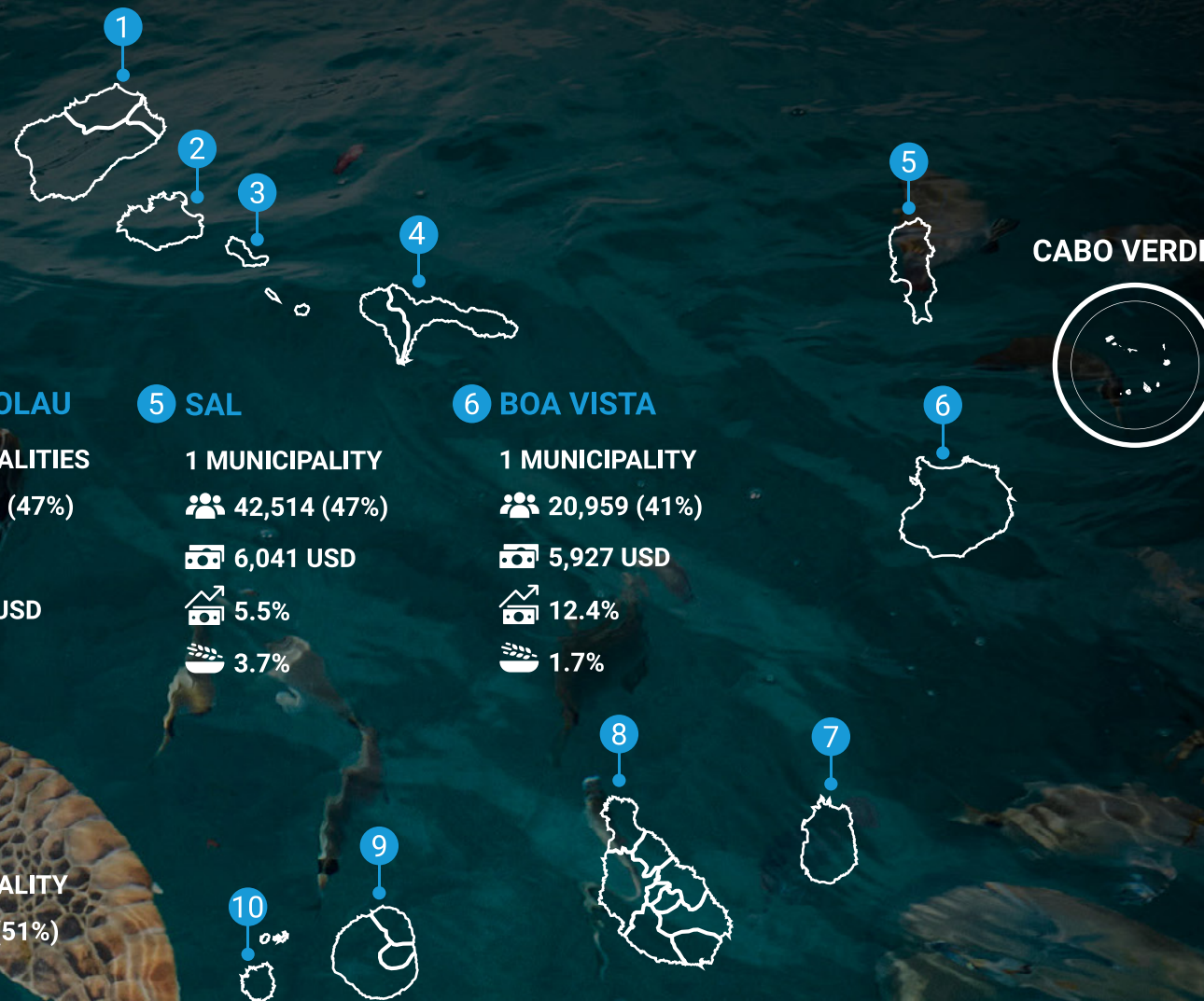
- 👤 Population projection 2021 (%women) (2010)
- 📈 Evolution 2015-2030 (projection 2010)
- 💰 PIB per capita (2017)
- 🏠 Unemployment rate (2020)
- 🍷 Extreme poverty rate (2020)

SOURCES

- INECV, [Statistics per theme](#), 2022 (website)
- Ibrahim Index of African Governance, 2020
- The Economist Intelligence Unit, [Democracy Index](#), 2020
- Reporters without borders, [World Press Freedom Index](#), 2020
- SDSN, [SDG Index](#), 2019
- Transparency International, [Corruption perception Index](#), 2019

| 👤 TOTAL POPULATION | 👤 OF WHICH: WOMEN | 👤 OF WHICH: YOUTH (15-34) | 👤 OF WHICH: CHILDREN (<15 YEARS OLD) | 🏠 OF WHICH: LIVING IN RURAL AREA |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 573,482 | 49.3% | 34.9% | 29.0% | 30.1% |

| 👤 PEOPLE LEAVING IN EXTREME POVERTY | 👤 OF WHICH: WOMEN | 👤 OF WHICH: YOUTH (15-34) | 👤 OF WHICH: CHILDREN (<15 YEARS OLD) | 🏠 OF WHICH: LIVING IN RURAL AREA |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 72,874 | 49.7% | 37.6% | 40.3% | 56.9% |





01

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN CABO VERDE AND THE REGIONAL CONTEXT



Continuity of COVID impact and response, and some signs of hope

In 2020, COVID-19 had come to exacerbate Cabo Verde's vulnerabilities, under pressure due to four consecutive years of droughts. COVID-19 socioeconomic impact, amongst the highest in the world, which hit the country in 2020 and led to a decrease of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 14.8% and of employment by 5.7%, and an increase of poverty by 6%.

In 2021, multiple overlapping crises came to deepen the COVID crisis, still unfolding: tourists arrivals remained low, less than half pre-pandemic levels, so did public revenues, but less than a quarter below pre-pandemic levels. Due to **four consecutive years of drought**, 2021 was one low-yield crop year, leading the Government to declare the State of Calamity in 18 out of 22 municipalities, and to deploy measures to support affected households, particularly in rural areas, for a total of USD 1.5 million dollar³.

In a country relying heavily on fossil fuels to operate and **importing 80% of its food**, the energy crisis and Great **Supply Chain Disruption** had a significant, negative effect on public finances, especially public expenditure and social services resulting in a **high inflation at 5.4%**. This brought dire consequences on poverty as it makes it harder for the most vulnerable to meet their basic needs with their limited income, and **with negative effects on production and consumption**, as well as public and private investments, urgently needed when the end of the year means the world is almost halfway through the SDG path, a fifth of the Decade of Action is gone. The occurrences recorded by the National Police increased by 33% in 2021, compared to the previous year, interrupting a five-year cycle of decline, with more than half of crimes against property.

As a result, 2021 not only deepened certain aspects of the COVID crisis impact, but also installed a climate of uncertainty set to last for years, making predictability almost impossible. This uncertainty is reinforced by the overwhelming pressure on public expenditure and the dramatic increase of public debt (from **124% of GDP in 2019 to 155% in 2021**).

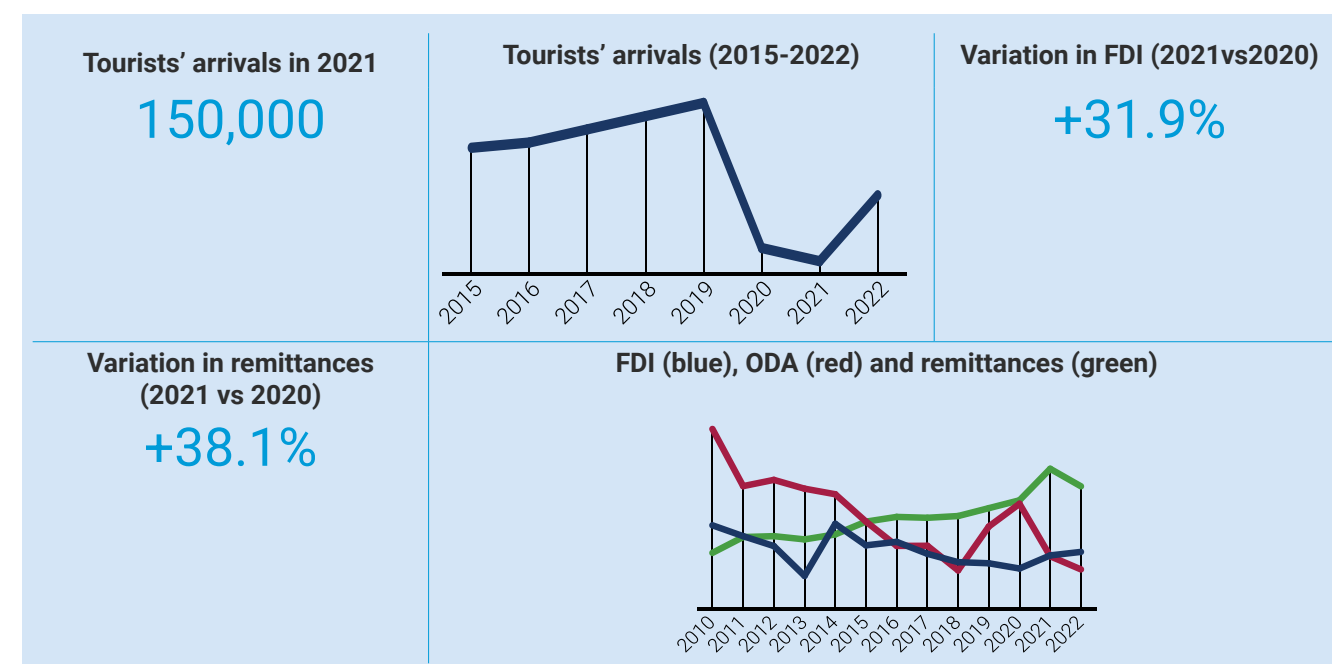
However, at the end of this second year of crisis, several **signs allowed for hope regarding recovery**. Students were back to school with limited disruptions, health services slowly got back to normal, water and electricity projects progressed well. The **vaccination campaign has been a success** with 84% of the target population vaccinated with one dose and 70,6% with two doses⁴. Tourists' arrivals were lifting-off, the **GDP grew by 7%**, lay-offs were significantly reduced and a significant amount of jobs were created, and Foreign Direct Investment (**FDI increased by 31.9%** in the first three quarters of 2021⁵). As per another main driver of growth, remittances, they had already increased by 4.5% in 2020, but this increase accelerated to reach a staggering 38.1% in 2021, providing a cushion for many households to face the hardest part of the crisis.

In terms of inequalities, despite the impact of the pandemic, the proportion of the population living on less than 50% of the median income has fallen from 15% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2021. Finally, important private, foreign investments signed in 2021 in aquaculture, tourism, and renewable energy will affect positively the economy, gradually impacting GDP and economic diversification, boosting recovery, and helping build resilience. This may in turn have a positive effect on public finances.

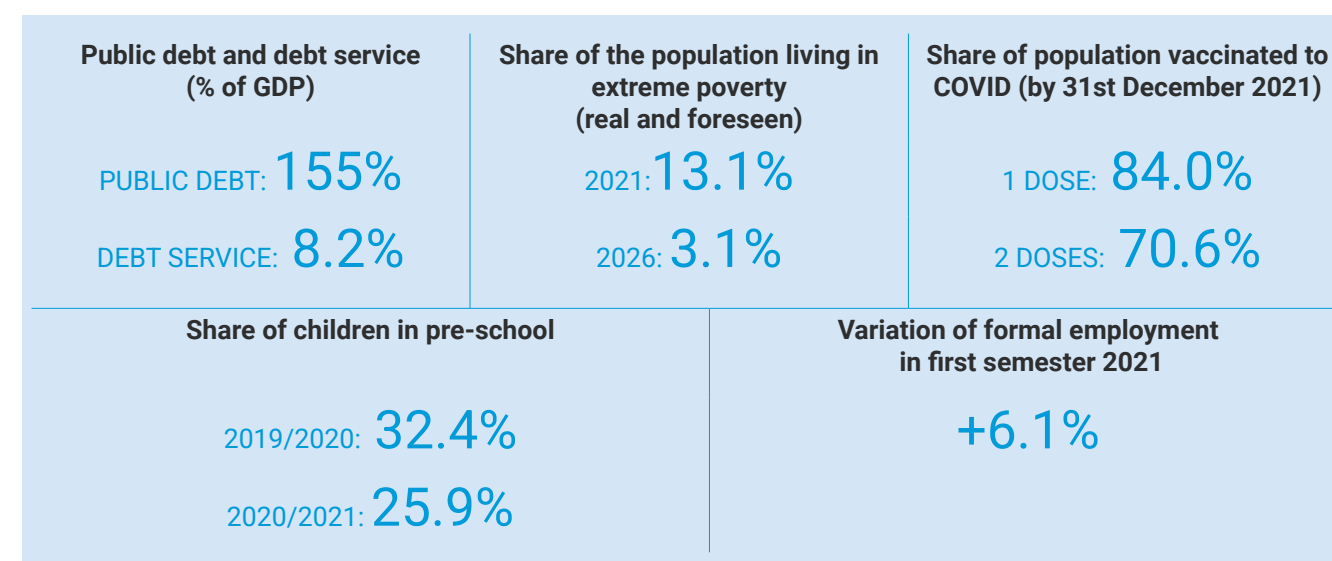
The **main challenges ahead include 1) Vulnerability to exogenous shocks; 2) Stagnation in institutional and human capital development; 3) Exclusive growth and slow employment creation; 4) Persistence of poverty and malnutrition; 5) Access to concessional finance and diversified, sustainable private investments; and 7) Climate change adaptation and preparedness to extreme weather events.**

Against this backdrop, the **UN continued to support short-term response**, including health response and vaccination, children protection and access to education, social inclusion and food security, tourism and agriculture recovery, employment and entrepreneurship, and governance and justice. The **UN supported also the link with longer-term strategic planning and policy making.**

Continued impact (2021) on the 3 main drivers of growth and early signs of recovery⁶



Continued impact on social indicators



3 Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde, [Official Gazette number 17](#), 16 February 2022

4 [COVID-19 Vaccination Bulletin](#), Edition: N° 24, January 5, 2022

5 Banco de Cabo Verde, Quadros estatísticos sector externo, 2021

6 Additional figures and information can be found in the [Cabo Verde CCA 2021](#)



02
**UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE UNDAF**

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE UNDAF AND LINK TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND PLANS IN COUNTRY

The Cabo Verde UNDAF designed for a 5-year period (2018-2022), was developed in an inclusive manner, in close collaboration and tripartite coordination among the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance and the UNCT, including the participation and involvement of various sectors of the public administration, both at central and municipal level, as well as civil society, private sector and development partners.










The UNDAF is organized around the **five key pillars of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership**, and is fully aligned with the integrated vision of the Agenda for the Sustainable Development and the key principle of “leaving no one behind”, as well as human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, sustainability, resilience, and responsibility. It builds on Cabo Verde’s aspirations and vision, as expressed in the country’s commitment to the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is also aligned with the Government Program for the IX Legislature, National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS)

2017-2021, Agenda 2063, the priorities of the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway), the National Response and Recovery Plan (NRRP) and responds to jointly identified national strategic priorities, focusing on the UN comparative advantage.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda calls for “nationally owned development strategies supported by integrated financing frameworks”. The UNDAF is engaged to catalyse and leverage public and private resources for the national achievement of SDGs, strengthening the effort of financing transformative

changes, supporting the construction of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) through a Joint SDG Fund Joint Programme.

Cabo Verde UNDAF’s activities supported the country confluence and integration in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in line with ECOWAS vision to promote economic cooperation and regional integration as a tool for an accelerated development of the West African economy. During 2021, UNDAF initiatives also supported governmental actions towards Cabo Verde participation in the African Continent Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA).

| 2030 AGENDA PILLARS “5 Ps” | UNDAF OUTCOMES | PEDS PILLARS | SDGs | SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| PEOPLE  | By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection, services, that are include and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle. | Social pillar The Social State, Human Capital, Quality of Life and combating inequalities |  | Pillar 1 Strengthen the Health System <hr/> Pillar 2 Social Protection and Food for All <hr/> Pillar 3 Continuity of the Education Sector |
| PLANET  | By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction. | Economic pillar New model of Economic Growth |  | Pillar 6 Governance, Human Rights, Human Security and Enviroments |
| PROSPERITY  | By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work through economic transformation in key sectors, that leads to more sustainable and inclusive economic development. | Economic pillar New model of Economic Growth |  | Pillar 4 (Green/Blue) Employment and Income <hr/> Pillar 5 Measures for Consumption and Investment |
| PEACE  | By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive. By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institution, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights. | Sovereignty Pillar New model State Model |  | Pillar 6 Governance, Human Rights, Human Security and Enviroments |
| PARTNERSHIPS  | By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, trinagular, and decentralized cooperation, and that contribute to the achievement of the SDG. | Sovereignty Pillar New model State Model |  | Pillar 6 Governance, Human Rights, Human Security and Enviroments |

UNDAF alignment with Agenda 2030, PEDS, SDGs and NRRP

2.1.1 TRENDS AND CUMULATIVE RESULTS ACHIEVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE UNDAF CYCLE

The UNDAF 2018-2022 is the instrument that articulates the commitment of the United Nations to support Cabo Verde to realize its development agenda and attainment of SDGs. The six UNDAF outcomes comprise the following **five pillars of cooperation**: (1) Sustainable development of human capital (2) Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity (3) Economic transformation, and sustainable and inclusive growth, (4) Governance, public policy and justice, and (5) Mobilization, coordination, and efficiency of development resources. Fifteen UN agencies are currently participating in the UNDAF of which ten were active during the programming implementation of the 2021 JWP.

To support the implementation of the Framework, its Common Budgetary Framework estimated a total amount of USD 96,106,908. **By 2021, the UNDAF secured USD 76,336,625 (86%) of the planned budget through JWPs, with significant contributions in all 6 outcomes.**

In the **People pillar**, the UNDAF contributed significantly to improving access to basic public services in the areas of health, education, food security and nutritional services, and access to social and child protection services. During the current UNDAF, there has been a large increase in social protection coverage, from 5,000 to 28,000 families, as the Government supported by the UN and other partners, has been making sizable investments to expand coverage. Also, improved care for the elderly through the National Care Plan, increased social awareness and legal protection for children through the Child Protection Law and the Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Violence developed with UNICEF support and approved by the Council of Minister in 2021, and contributed to the elimination of malaria.



In the **Planet pillar**, the UNDAF contributed to improving the national capacity to manage natural resources and biodiversity (with an increase of 133 hectares of forest), climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction. Important interventions include water desalination for agriculture, expansion in the access of renewable energy and the update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2021, with Cabo Verde commitment to reach 30% renewable energies by 2025 and 50% by 2030.

In the **Prosperity pillar**, the UNDAF's interventions contributed to promoting the creation of decent work through, for example, targeting employability and entrepreneurship (trained employment centres including youth through the joint programme "Jov@EMPREGO" co-led by ILO and UNDP⁷). It also contributed to job creation in the blue economy, improvement of the tourism and agriculture sectors through the certification standards for sustainable tourism at national level and expansions of agricultural yield, respectively.

⁷ Jov@EMPREGO programme is a joint initiative of the Government of Cabo Verde with the UN agencies ILO and UNDP and financial support of Luxembourg to promote decent employment among young Cabo Verdeans

In the **Peace pillar**, the UNDAF made an effective contribution to the implementation of Results Based Management in public administration and a strong contribution to improving Government accountability and transparency. For instance, the support strengthened Parliament's ability to exercise legislative and budgetary oversight, the public's access to national budget execution and the legislative process (SIGOF⁸ and Open Parliament). It also contributed to promoting the participation of CSOs in the whole governance cycle and introduced approaches to participative management in the public sector.

The justice system was strengthened notably in criminal matters by reinforcing the legal framework and investigative capacities of law enforcement agencies in the fight against illicit trafficking and organised crime. It was enhanced through effective changes including the increased representation of women in national and local assemblies due to the parity law adoption, and the increase in the rate of paternity cases resolved by the courts.

⁸ State financial management system whose main objectives are budgetary control, expenditure management, revenue management and public accounts management.

Lastly, in the **Partnership pillar**, the UNDAF made a substantive contribution to improving national and local capacities for mobilizing and managing partnerships and funding for implementing the SDGs/PEDS, through access to global funds for new joint interventions and innovative financing, south-south cooperation notably amongst African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOP) countries and SIDS. The support in the preparation of municipal plans and the establishment of the Platform for Local Development and 2030 Agenda Objectives was critical to foster not only increased financing for municipal projects as well as arrangements with twinned cities. Overall, it facilitated several South-South cooperation, such as with China and Youth Connect Africa, INE-global via the UN Governance Centre in Oslo and partnerships through the Pro-PALOP⁹ programme.

⁹ The Pro PALOP-TL SAI programme was fully funded by the EU and partnering with UNDP to promote economic governance in 5 Portuguese Speaking Countries and Timor-Leste and strengthened the technical and functional competencies of the Supreme Audit Institutions, Parliaments, and Civil Society in the field of public financial management.

2.1.2 KEY INDICATORS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

2.1.2.1 PROGRAMME INDICATORS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE FRAMEWORK


HEALTH FIRST

Protecting health services and systems during the crisis




-  Children under 12 months who received the 3rd dose of DTP vaccine
8.494
-  Women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years) attended
79.315
-  People living with HIV/TB attended
2.848
-  Pregnant and lactating women and girls
44.730
-  Health facilities that received UN support to maintain essential immunization services since COVID-19 disruptions*
32
*32 is the total number of public health facilities in Cabo Verde
-  Community health workers supported to maintain essential services
26
-  The country protected health services and systems with a set of core essential services during the COVID-19 pandemic

ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY

Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the informal sector workers

-  Private sector companies and formal and informal sector workers supported
2.532

SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



-  EBMOs benefited from institutional capacity building
4
-  Urban slum federations capacitated to respond to and mitigate the pandemic
3
-  Social dialogue, advocacy and political engagement spaces facilitated with participation of at-risk populations and groups
8

PROTECTING PEOPLE

Social protection and basic services

-  Children supported with distance/home-based learning (boys and Girls in Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary school)
96.016
-  Children that received meals or alternatives to meals, such as take-home rations
80.786
-  People benefited from food and nutrition schemes
43.489
-  The country put measures in place to address GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic

MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

-  The country undertook a Labour Market Impact assessment to operationalize the Information System Platform
-  The country implemented policies informed by socio-economic impact assessment, directed at-risk populations through a Decent Work Country Profile, an Employment Strategic Plan and a Solidarity Income Initiative

In 2021, a well-functioning joint work, within a whole-of-Government, whole-of-society approach throughout the different phases of the **National Response and Recovery Plan (SERP)**, from participatory design to coordinated implementation, led to a rather smooth and efficient roll-out, with most of the activities not only being fully implemented and having the expected response effect, over the six pillars, but also fully connected to the longer-term national priorities, to ensure continuity between response, recovery and sustainable development.

On health (**Pillar 1**), COVID vaccination campaign and continuity of non-COVID services were successfully ensured. On Social protection and food security (**Pillar 2**), the consolidation of the social protection scheme and children and adolescent rights showed outstanding progresses. On education (**Pillar 3**), the digitalization of education services was accelerated. On Employment and revenues (**Pillar 4**), recovery of the primary sector, sustainable tourism, small-scale industry and youth skills and entrepreneurship were supported. On Macroeconomic and fiscal measures (**Pillar 5**), fiscal stimulus packages were rolled out and energy transition boosted. Multilevel governance, human rights, environment (**Pillar 6**), the justice system, the statistics office and the local SDGs platforms were reinforced¹⁰.

¹⁰ **Pillar 1:** Strengthen the Health system; **Pillar 2:** social protection and food for all; **Pillar 3:** continuity of the education sector; **Pillar 4:** (Green/blue) employment and income; **Pillar 5:** fiscal measures for consumption and investment; **Pillar 6:** governance, human rights, human security and environment.

2.1.2.2 UNCT RESULTS ACHIEVED BY IMPLEMENTING GLOBAL INITIATIVES AND PARTNERSHIPS

The **COVAX global initiative** in support to saving lives, continued to be instrumental in 2021 with the roll out of the National Vaccination Plan under the leadership of the Government, with WHO, UNICEF and close partnership with the World Bank, supported by several development partners.

At the global level, the Government of Cabo Verde developed a close relation with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children (SRSG/VAC), through UNICEF and supported by the UN RCO, to showcase the good practices on system wide responses on child protection and integrated services. Good collaboration also started with the RCO and the Office of the Special Advisor for Africa (UN-OSAA) to highlight some innovation and best practices from the country in public finance management and sustainable development. Similarly, Cabo Verde alongside Barbados and Samoa, supported by the UN RCO in the Secretariat for the MVI, working with UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and SIDS (UN-OHRLLS), Professor Jeffrey Sachs and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

On **financing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs** – INFF with a joint programme led by UNDP, with ILO and UNODC, through the SDG Fund supported joint programme, a digital marketplace for SDG entrepreneurship and investment with a focus on women and youth was developed as well as a sustainable finance platform at the Cabo Verde Stock Exchange. Financing dialogues were carried out with the participation of the key national and international development actors, both public and private, which provided relevant information and inputs that were analysed and synthesized in the Development

Finance Assessment (DFA) draft produced at the end of 2021. An assessment report of money laundering and corruption risk and vulnerabilities in the country was also produced.

“Connecting blue economy actors for SIDS” is another new initiative of **Integrated Policy and SDG financing, under the Joint SDG Fund** through a joint programme developed and approved in 2021 to be launched in 2022, with FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, IOM. The project aims at unleashing the potential of the Blue Economy in Cabo Verde as an accelerator of the SDGs and an engine of socio-economic inclusion for the poor coastal communities in the island of Santiago, especially women and youth.

On Measurement, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, there was the development of the **Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) with UNECA, the JO and international private sector**. The integration of Cabo Verde – through the Ministry of Finance, the National Statistics Office, and the digital governmental agency NOSI (Operational Nucleus of the Information Society) – was finalized through the implementation of the roadmap for the three workstreams: (1) administrative data collaborative, (2) inclusive data charter, and (3) geospatial data. The country’s needs were identified, both in terms of data gaps and capacity building needs, and international public and private partners mobilized within the Global Partnership.

UNODC and UN-HABITAT designed with the Government a new joint effort to apply the Human Security approach to fully realize the SDGs, under the UN Trust Fund for Human Security. This joint programme, with the aim to promote awareness and advocacy of the human security approach in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic in vulnerable communities of Cabo Verde, was approved in late 2021 and with interventions starting in 2022.



2.2 UNDAF PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

2.2.1 RESULTS ACHIEVED AND HOW MUCH WAS SPENT

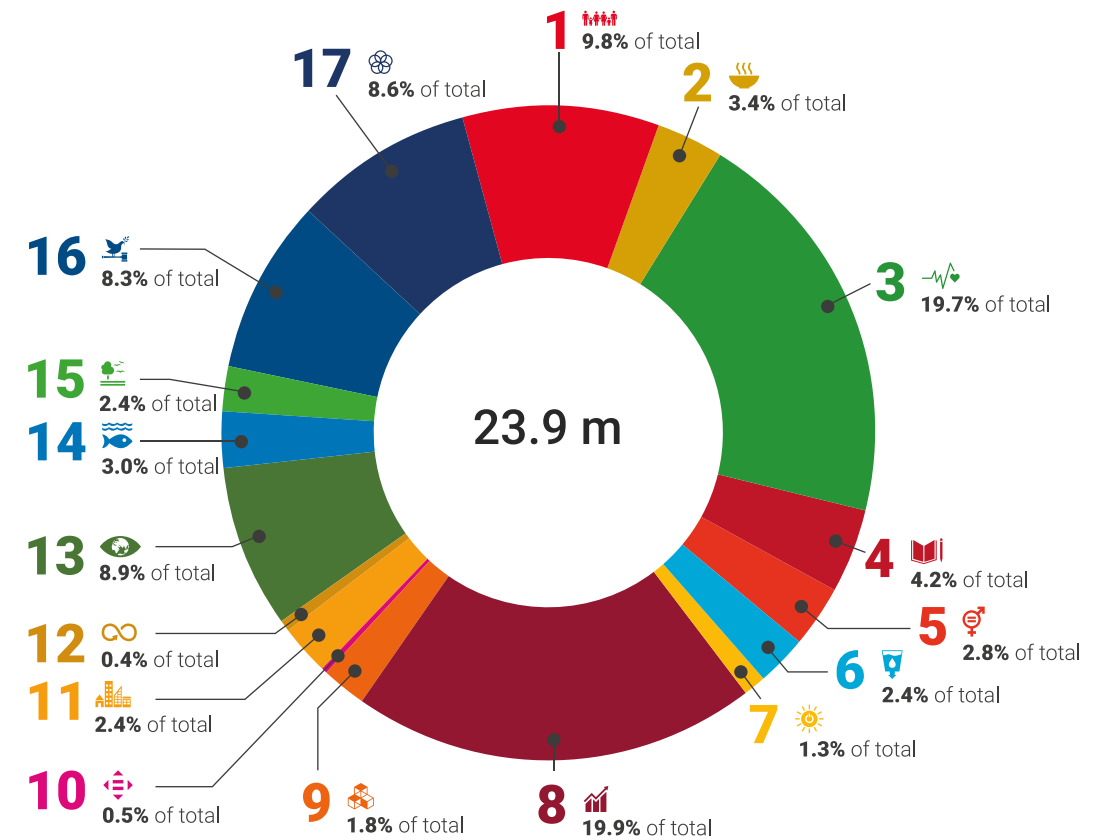
The UNDAF outlines **5 Strategic Priorities, 6 outcomes and 27 outputs** that are made operational through the implementation of Annual Joint Work Plans.

At the beginning of the UNDAF implementation in 2018, 14 agencies (out of 15 that signed the Framework) had direct interventions through JWP activities implementation. Interventions decreased with the closure of UNV and UN Women (in 2019 and 2020 respectively) becoming non-resident agencies without programmatic interventions at country level, as well as with UNEP and UNCTAD' suspension of programmatic activities in the JWPs due to lack of resources (since 2019 and 2020 respectively). Consequently, a number of outputs to which these agencies contributed were affected (18 out of 27 – with UN-Women only contributing to 16 outputs) as well as 39 output indicators (out of 209) no longer reported.

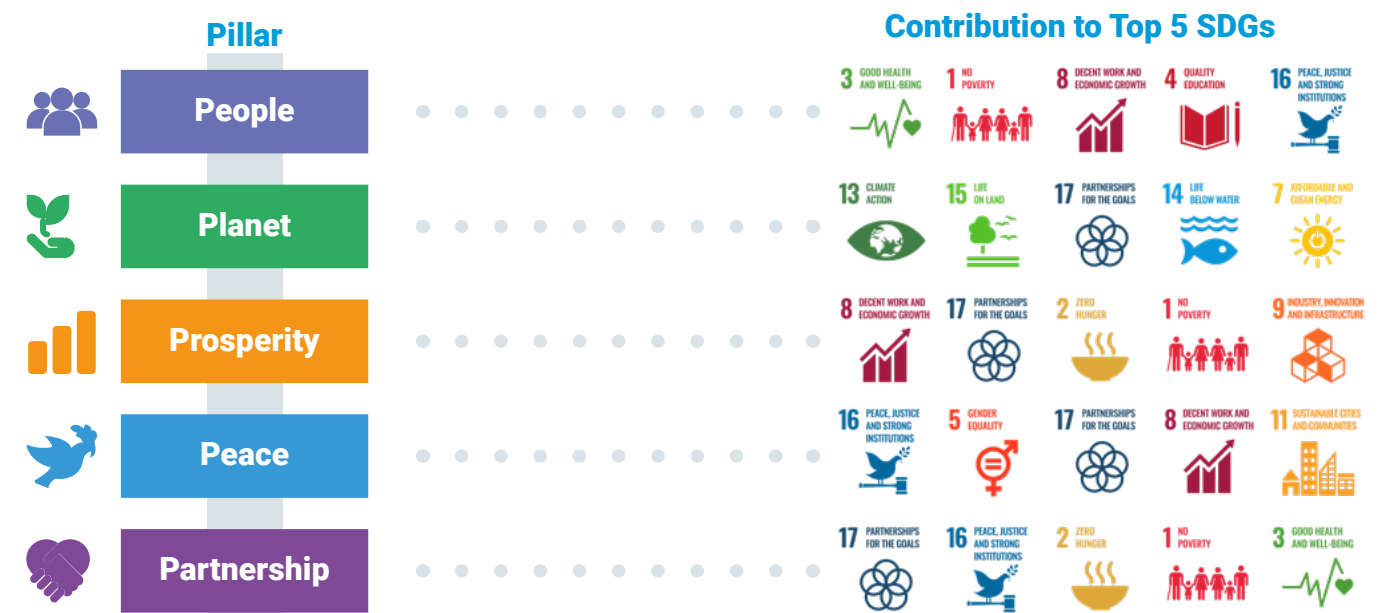
The UN interventions in 2021 were assessed against the SDG goals and targets through UN INFO (Figure 3 and 4). The 2021 JWP foresaw USD 19,6 million available, but thanks to the efforts of the agencies an **additional 18,1% (USD +4,3 million) was mobilized making a total of USD 23,9 million to respond to impact of the crisis caused by COVID in the areas of health, social protection and food security. 75.2% focused on driving progress towards SDG 8 (19.9%), on SDG 3 (19.7%), SDG 1 (9.8%), SDG 13 (8.9%) SDG 17 (8.6%) and SDG 16 (8.3%).** As in 2020, the UN continued to operate in emergency development mode to support the country in addressing impacts caused by COVID, with a focus on the Cabo Verdean people.

The Framework includes 40 outcome indicators and 209 output indicators that have been reported

in the UN INFO System since 2018, time when Cabo Verde became a pilot country on the system implementation. However, with the replacement of the legacy system to the new UN INFO 2.0, by the end of 2021 the migration of data was incomplete and the missing information on the indicators made it impossible for agencies to report against the targets. As of the end of 2021, data was still being collected for output and outcome indicators and data migration was still in progress.



How the UN contributed to the SDGs in Cabo Verde in 2021 (based on the Available resources of USD 23,941,437)



UN resources allocation across each Top 5 SDGs (from most to least funded) per Pillar

In 2021, the UN secured 94.2% coverage of the USD 25,4 million required resources to implement the SDGs.

Visuals 1 and 3 show the share of each pillar/agency to the 2021 JWP total budget available, compared to the visuals 2 e 4 depicting the difference between the Available and Expenditure per pillar/agency (further disaggregation by pillar can be found in the section **Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization, page 21**).

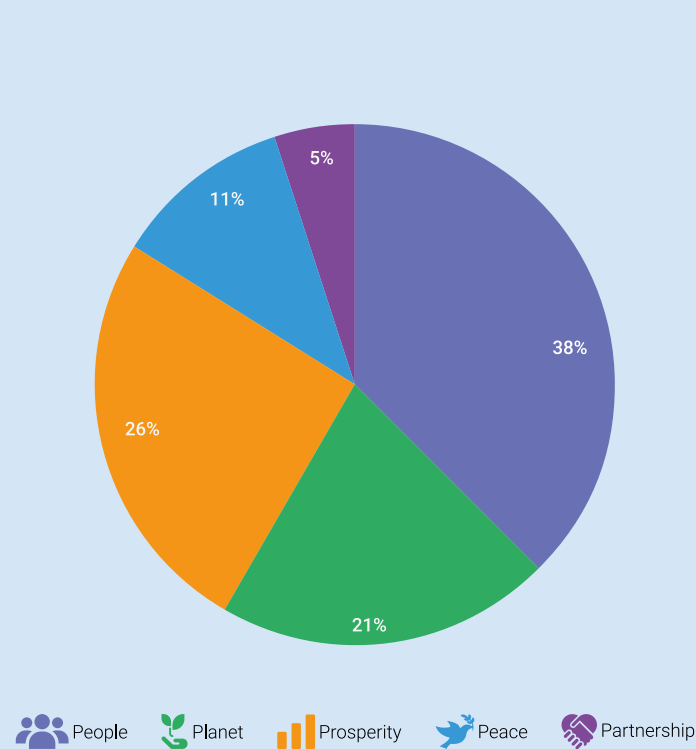


Figure 1 - Share of Financial contribution per Pillar (based on available resources of USD 23,941,437)

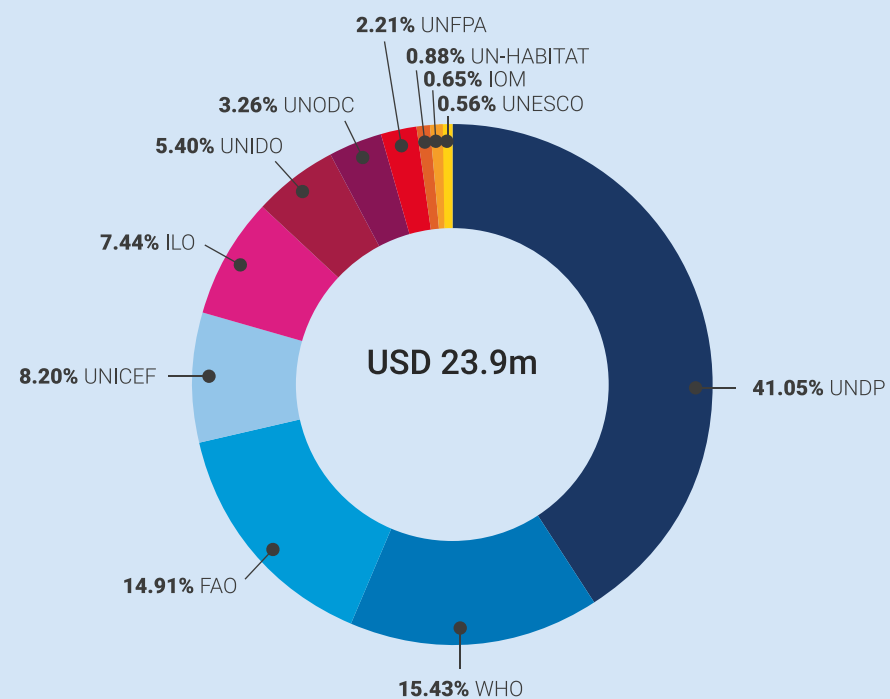


Figure 3 - Share of Financial contribution per Agency (based on available resources of USD 23,941,437)

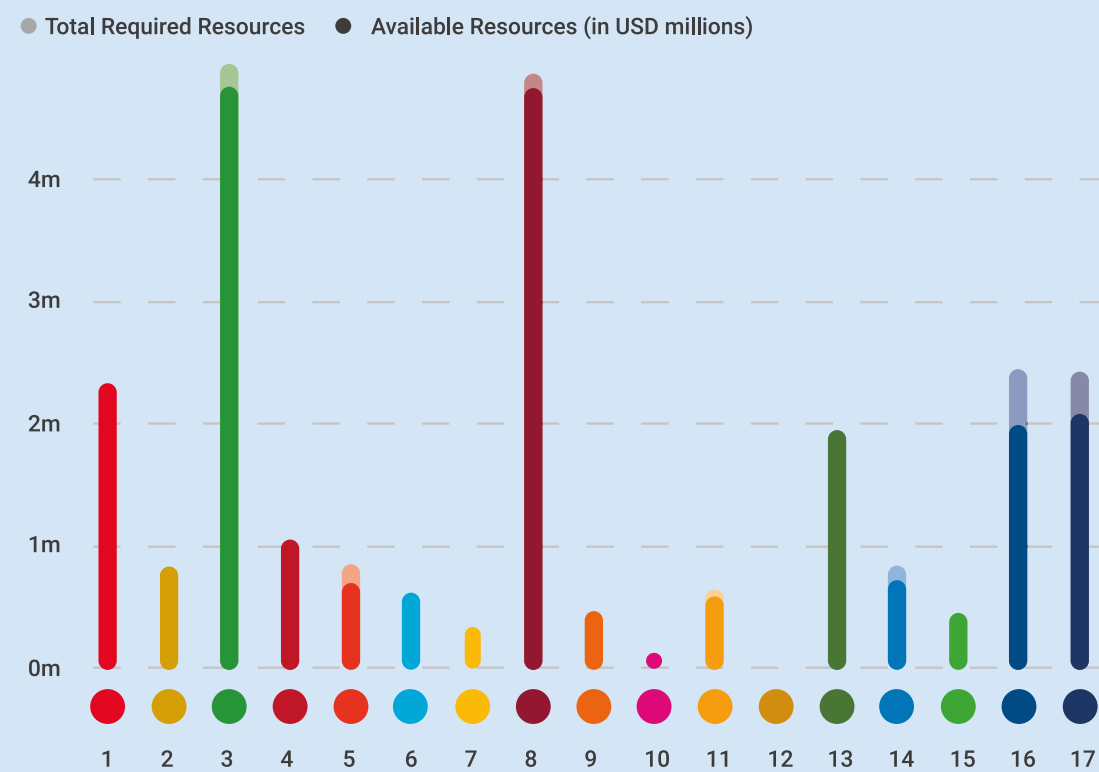
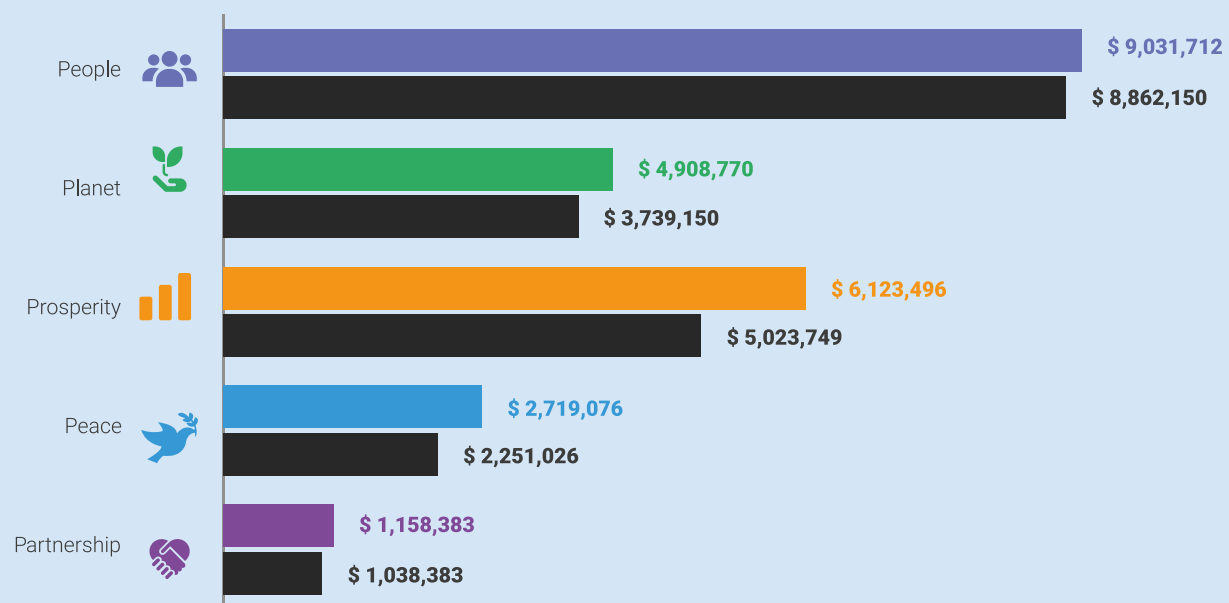
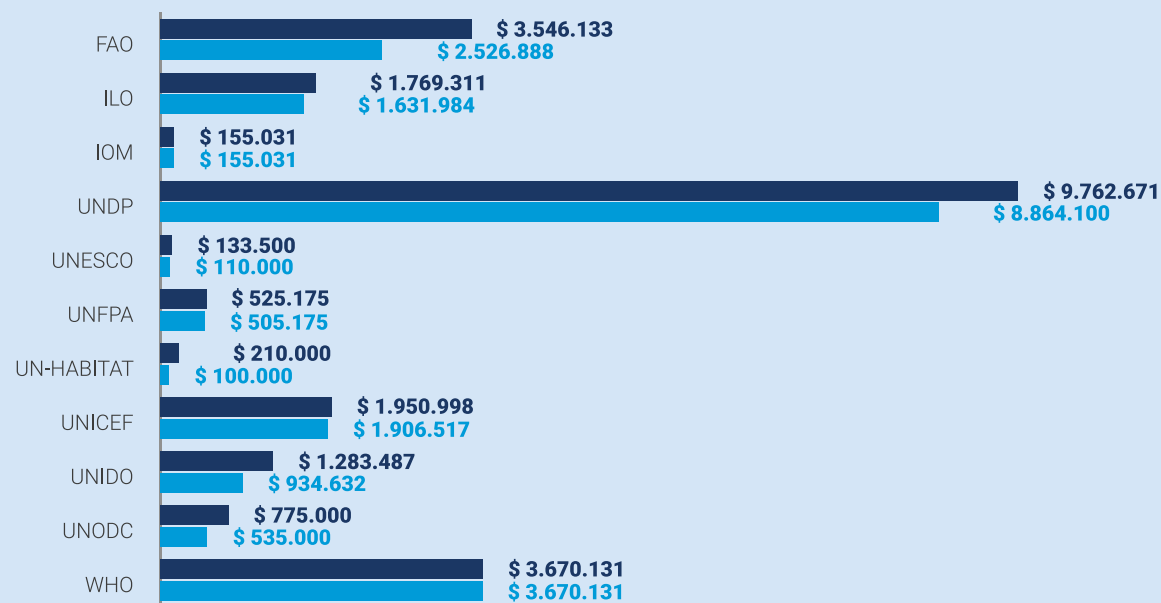


Figure 5 - How Much We Need vs How Much We Have: The UN Funding Gap by SDGs
Find out more: uninfo.org



Available resources vs Expenditure per Pillar (USD)

Figure 2 - Available resources vs Expenditure



Available resources (USD) Expenditure resources (USD)

Figure 4 - Available resources vs Expenditure per agency

2.2.2 OVERALL PROGRESS ON THE PROMISE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

In order to address the LNOB promise and achieve its overall goal of eradicating extreme poverty by 2026, the Government (re)elected in 2021 has partnered with the UN to conduct the **Leave No One Behind Assessment**, which aims to identify **who** are the groups or individuals at risk of being left behind, **why** they face many barriers and **what** can be done to boost their access to human rights, economic opportunities and basic and social services. To this end, a **national LNOB partnership** was created bringing together members from the Government, civil society, academics, national institutions, and UN members¹¹. The results of the LNOB feed into the **national strategic planning process**, in particular the

11 The LNOB national partnership includes: Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development (MFIDS); Ministry of Finance (MF); National Institute of Statistics (INE); National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC); University of Cabo Verde - Research and Training Centre on Gender and Family (CIGEF); NGOs Platform; Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG); Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents (ICCA); United Nations Gender and Human Right working group, as well as sectoral ministries with relevant mandates (Education, Health, Justice, etc.).

2021 SDG Voluntary National Review (VNR) and the PEDS II (2022-2026), for which the LNOB Assessment has been formally identified as one of two reference documents, together with the Governmental Plan. It has also feed into the UNDAF to ensure that UN's action leaves no one behind on the path to pandemic recovery and sustainable development. As such, it contributes to the Government's overarching priority of eradicating extreme poverty by 2026 and to ensure economic transformation towards resilient, inclusiveness and sustainable growth.

The GPSDD entered its implementation phase in 2021. One of its workstream was embedded in the national LNOB partnership to support the National Statistics Office develop greater data disaggregation to enable identification of populations most at risk of being left behind.

In 2021, good progress was made in **implementing the Disability Scorecard** as 3 indicators were assessed as exceeding requirements compared to 1 in 2020, 3 meetings, 4 approaching and 4 are still missing compared to 8 indicators missing in 2020. Youth and Gender scorecards were not implemented in 2021 but conducting the Gender Scorecard is a key 2022 priority so that the results feed directly into the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 elaboration process.

National progress in reaching those left behind

In the 2021 LNOB Assessment, 9 groups were identified as at risk of being left behind, based on studies review, SDGs indicators prioritization, focal groups and multi-stakeholders' workshops.

Within these 9 groups, subgroups living in income poverty, especially the ones in extreme poverty, and

whose limited social protection coverage does not ensure a minimum income or access to some basic services or care, are considered to be the groups at higher risk of being left behind.

Groups and individuals with most risks of being left behind



Individuals and groups experiencing **food insecurity**



Women and Girls in a situation of social vulnerability



Children and adolescents vulnerable and at risk



Youth NEET*
*NEET = Not in Employment, Education or Training



Eldery without income nor access to care services



Immigrants, especially from the African continent



Persons with disability, from poor and vulnerable households



Prisoners and other individuals deprived of their liberty



Minorities per Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity



Transversal Populations living in isolated settlements, areas, municipalities and island



People affected by poverty and extreme poverty¹²...

Poverty rate in 2020

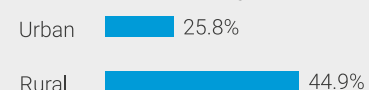
31.6%

Extreme poverty rate in 2020

13.1%

...with a higher incidence in rural areas...

Urban / Rural poverty rate in 2020



of poor are under 15 years old (46% being girls)

Urban / Rural extreme poverty rate in 2020



are between 15-34 years old (no gender difference)

Poverty has no longer a gender figure in Cabo Verde, as the gender differences are not significant.

...with differences between ages¹³

Children

37.0%

of poor are under 15 years old (46% being girls)¹⁴

Youth

37.7%

are between 15-34 years old (no gender difference)

Youth

35.4%

of all young people are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

Eldery

3.6%

are over 65 years old (63.4% of whom are women and 57% live in rural areas)

¹² National poverty line, people living with less than \$2.77 per day. Source: INECV, poverty profile, 2021.

¹³ Additional figures and information can be found in the [Cabo Verde CCA 2021](#)

¹⁴ INECV, Poverty Profile, 2021

Despite improvements, women and girls are still more at risk of being left behind, notably because of:

- **Higher proportion in the informal sector:** 49.6% for women and 47.5% for men.
- **High economic dependence:** 63% of Cabo Verdeans living mainly from remittances and 67% living mainly from non-contributory social protection are women.
- **Limited social protection coverage:** over-representation in the non-contributory social protection regime (5.8% are women and 2.5% are men) and underrepresentation in the contributory regime of the National Institute of Social Security (43.8% are women and 44.1% are men).
- **Disability:** 59.9% of the total number of disabled people are women.
- **Limited access to decision-making bodies:** 37.6% of women in decision-making bodies in private sector (2020) and 1 out of 22 president of municipal councils is a woman.

...with many remaining challenges and concerns:

- **Adolescent pregnancy:** 18.3% of girls under 19 having at least one child (with 3 islands having an average above the national one: Brava 29%, Fogo 20% and São Vicente (18%).
- **Gender Based Violence (GBV):** proportion of girls and women aged 15 and older who report having been a victim of some type of violence (emotional, physical, sexual or combined) goes up to 19.3%.



Socioeconomic and political inclusion of the most vulnerable populations remain a top priority for the Government, who launched at the end of 2021 the Programme MAIS (“Mobilization for Accelerated Social Inclusion”) aimed at accelerating inclusion and eradicating poverty.





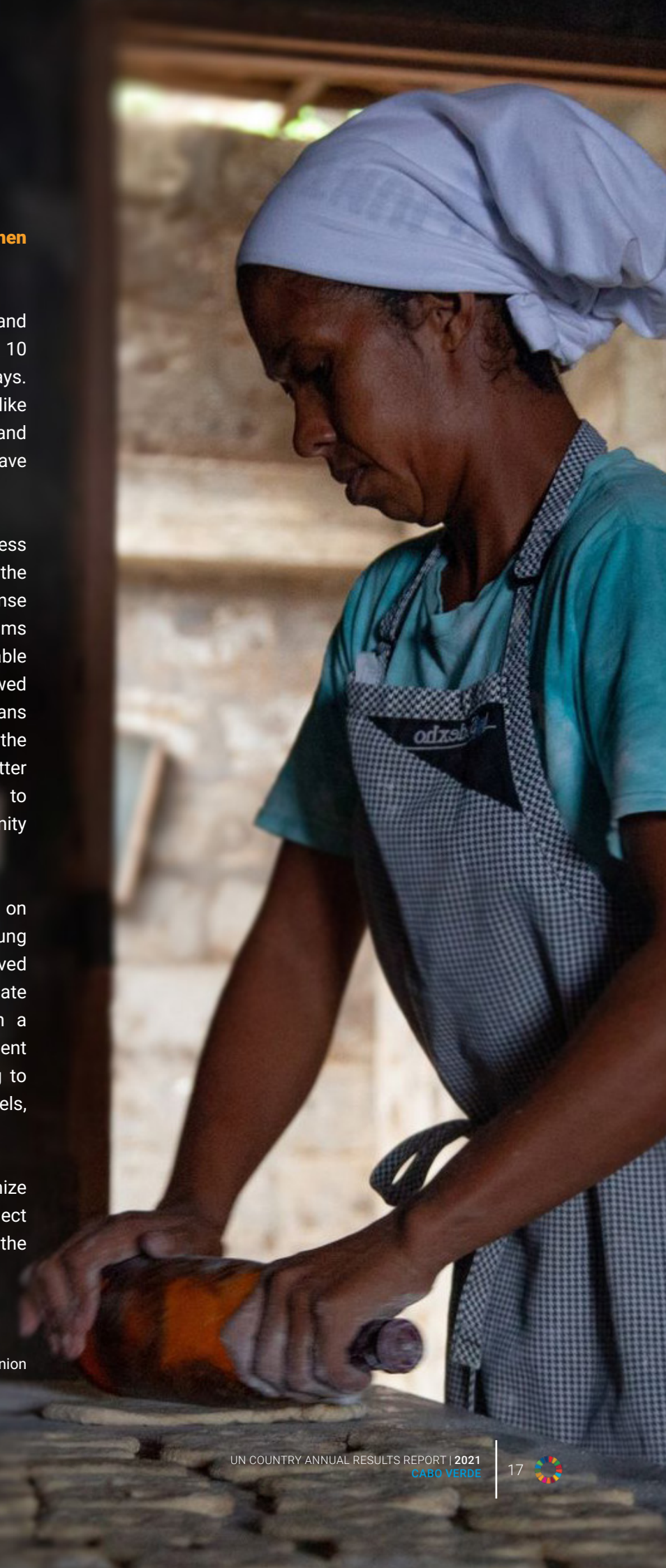
Success stories on the promise to Leave No One Behind

Fruit growing allowed me to invest in my children's education and improve my family's living conditions

The life of Rute de Pina and her family has completely changed at a time she had no income or job prospects. With 35 years old, today Rute is a consolidated fruit grower thanks to Frutifogo Nô's Riqueza project¹⁵. She stated that she had never had any experience related to fruit growing or business management until 2021, when the scenario completely changed. "Since I started working on this agricultural land, I have harvested courgettes, watermelons, papayas and beans. With the money from the sale of these products, I can now support my family, save some money and, most importantly, pay for my children's education", says the young woman whose household is made up of 12 people, most of them children.

Rute is not the only beneficiary of the Frutifogo Nô's Riqueza project. Like her, nine more families from communities of different localities of the municipality of São Filipe in Fogo Island, are experiencing more hopeful days. In the approximately 3 hectares of land, more than 2,600 trees fruit are shared by ten families whose technical assistance, water supply for a period of six months and support in the purchase of pesticides are fully guaranteed by the project. The group's satisfaction is expressed by Ruth stating that "when we received the land, we were very grateful and happy because we had nothing! In my case, I was unemployed and with no income or job prospects. But after receiving the land to explore and with the support of agricultural experts and technicians, we started planting products that are ready to harvest within a short time. With the money gained from sales we are able to meet the needs of our families", explains Rute.

¹⁵ The impact project Frutifogo Nô's Riqueza is financed by Luxemburg, within the framework of the Platforms for Local Development and 20/30 Goals Program in Cabo Verde and implemented by UNDP



A family heritage that became a passion and then later a family income

Maria Fonseca is a mother of three children and has been working as a pastry chef for over 10 years, "an inheritance from her mother", she says. With the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, like many people, Maria saw her income decrease and deteriorate with time. Nevertheless, she never gave up.

In 2021, Maria participated in a small business management training carried out within the framework of the COVID-19 Contingency Response Plan of the REFLOR-CV Project¹⁶, which aims to mitigate the pandemic effects on vulnerable populations. According to her, this training allowed her to better organize her business, define her plans and guarantee her savings. Today, thanks to the project, with a larger stock of products and better means of production, Maria says she is able to produce breads and cakes for the entire community of Rotxa in Fogo Island, where she lives.

More than 400 families from 18 communities on the islands of Fogo and Santiago, particularly young people and female heads of families, received training in various fields that allowed them to create conditions to continue with their activities in a sustainable and lasting way, thus creating resilient families, local and community and contributing to a post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery, at all levels, leaving no one behind.

The Contingency Response Plan aims to maximize the support for the communities where the project is implemented and mitigate the effects of the pandemic on the most vulnerable families.

¹⁶ REFLOR-CV project is funded by the European Union and implemented by FAO

2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

Major development partnerships that the UN supported to advance the SDGs or leveraging financing for the 2030 Agenda in the country

Four broad innovative partnerships were created and fostered during 2021 to advance efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs while others continued to deepen in 2021.

- A **Gov-UN Working Group** led by the Ministry of Health with the participation of the WB and the UN Agencies WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, with the UN RCO support of the UN, was created at the beginning of 2021 helping the mobilization of resources, expertise, knowledge and financing in support of the development and implementation of the National Vaccination Plan, including facilitating the country's inclusion in the COVAX facility.
- A broad **partnership for achieving the objective of LNOB** was built among ministries, national institutions, local government, CSOs and CBOs generating an in-depth assessment of the country LNOB situation that is one of the key inputs for both the new national sustainable development plan building process and the new UN Cooperation Framework, both starting in 2022.
- At international level, **Cabo Verde's participation and partnering in the SIDS network** has been boosted by supporting MNEC and MF in the process of coordinating and building a MVI to access to more international funds and in convening AIS-SIDS countries to have a common stronger voice in the international arena.

- A **mechanism for coordination and exchange of information among international partners** and International Financial Institutions (IFI) supporting or interested in the country development was broadened and deepened during 2021, with the inclusion of more interested international partners, facilitating synergies through monthly meetings zooming into a specific theme.

Under the coordination of Ministry of Finance and National Planning Directorate within the **INFF engagement**, with the objective of mobilizing domestic, international, public and private resources to achieve COVID-19 recovery and sustainable development, the UN supported the Government to carry out financing dialogues with the participation of the key national and international development actors, both public and private, which provided relevant information and inputs synthesized in the DFA draft produced at the end of 2021, under the lead of UNDP. Based on the situational analysis and opportunities as identified in the DFA, during 2022 the National Financing Strategy will be formulated in order to define how to mobilize and channel additional public resources and investments, and to create a platform for partnerships for private investments. Related to the realignment of private sector flows towards the SDGs, a digital marketplace for SDG entrepreneurship and investment with a focus on women and youth was developed. Also, a sustainable finance platform for the blue economy at Cabo Verde Stock Exchange was created with the aim of issuing during 2022 the first national sustainable bond, a sovereign bond of USD 3.5 million.

Regarding the delivery of governmental financial resources through South-South and Triangular partnerships, the UN developed the capacity of public officials from the executive and legislative branches to deliver more effectively through public finance management and transparency enhancement. The UN is also developing the governmental capacity to identify and propose a debt for nature swap.

At local level, partnerships for localizing the SDGs between municipalities, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), private sector and deconcentrated state institutions were made and scaled up to enable local institutions to continue responding to the people most affected by COVID-19 and pursuing recovery through capacity building of local actors, the development of local mechanisms for participation and ownership of local development issues and the direct financial transfers made to the municipalities for the implementation of projects responding to COVID-19 impacts. A strong partnership with the National Association of Mayors (ANMCV) continues to deepen for the local economic development interventions.

At international level, Cabo Verde's participation and partnering in the SIDS network has been boosted by supporting the Technical Secretariat for the MVI and the political leadership of Cabo Verde in advocacy and process of coordinating and building MVI to access to more international funds and in convening AIS-SIDS to have a stronger voice in the international arena.

Additional resources were mobilized from new and existing partnerships: Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), Joint SDG Fund and Global Environment Facility (GEF).



2.4 RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Cabo Verde, a SIDS, is a middle-income country at the lower tranche, and the third country in the world to graduate from the Least Developed Country category in 2007 but still facing profound vulnerabilities typical to SIDS and low rent MICs. The pandemic brought to surface the **need to address intrinsic structural, economic, development vulnerabilities now exacerbated**. Contrary to the Millennium Development Goals, this requires multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral responses of development, particularly, as in the case of Cabo Verde, relating to human capital development (from health coverage, early childhood development, quality education, vocational training, employment creation and employability, and justice response), inclusive growth (economic diversification including value chains from blue and green economy, digitalization, youth and women participation and social protection), as well as resilience to climate change, renewable energy and notably means of implementation i.e. innovative financing to face specific SIDS vulnerabilities. This is what Agenda 2030, and the SAMOA Pathway is calling for and requires the UN to work closely together and leverage all assets for sector wide responses to SDG challenges.

In response to the crisis in Cabo Verde, the pooling of all capacities was instrumental for the setting up COVID-19 Coordination Response Platform with all UN entities, donors, International Financial Institutions, for joint analysis and planning on COVID, developing the social economic impact assessment and the SERP, under national leadership, resulting in a re-shift of gears in programming from all partners and increased mobilization of resources for quick response. The **focus of the SERP on the most vulnerable groups, particularly children and women** resulted in a dedicated joint response from ILO and UNICEF on safety nets and revenue recovery for the poorest households and women informal workers in Cabo Verde; an LNOB partnership and assessments done jointly with all agencies, CSOs, Government; UNDP and UNIDO also joined forces on a competitiveness intervention for tourism recovery, reconversion of skills and support for micro and medium private sector companies. FAO and UNIDO are working closely together with the GEF readiness.

The CCA 2021 provides integrated across sectors, and the **SERP was adopted as a National Response Plan, costed and aligned with national SDGs challenges**. The joint commitments are firm in the Annual JWP under national leadership with high level meetings of reporting and planning and full Government ownership with all agencies.

There is more commitment to increase joint policy and programming having moved **from one joint programme in 2019 to four in 2021**. In other cases, the simple umbrella programmatic approaches on localizing SDGs, financing, social protection, blue economy and climate action with UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNODC, FAO, UNIDO.

With the SDG Fund, the UN launched the INFF, with UNDP lead with UNODC and ILO to unlock more public and private financial flows for the SDGs accelerators. **In 2021, two new joint programmes were initiated under the SDG Fund and the UNTFHS** aiming at complementing innovative financing, blue economy interventions for coastal communities and enhancing social cohesion through participative approaches. The UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) was instrumental in the initial discussions on debt swap and partnering with UNDP and AfDB for the CCDA and the Economic Conference held in Sal Island. The efforts in the INFF with the DFA concluded and the launch of Blue X is also a demonstration of the capacity to pull more partnerships across. In 2021, UNCTAD, UNECA and WTO were critical for supporting the CCA; UNDESA and UN-OHRLLS in supporting VNR and the SIDS agenda; ITU in engaging on the digital partnerships, still at early stages with UNICEF and ILO; UNECA under the GPSDD in bringing together private sector, academia having UNFPA and UNDP engaged and supporting the capacity of INE in administrative and inclusive data, and earth observation data/GRID system for climate adaptation.

The UN Reform that calls for more coherence and efficiency as One UN, is strongly recognised by partners as an imperative and starting to yield important results, with more partnerships and increased **pooled funding for country priorities across SDGs**, thanks to members states support to the SDG Fund and other vertical funds that have been

a critical incentive to changing the culture of joint thinking and planning. Innovative joint initiatives such as the **SDG Leadership Lab** brought together all UNCT entities to assist with systems thinking, co sensing and co-creation across the UN demonstrating the new culture of doing things and deepen the sense of one team.

The inter-agency working groups – **Gender and Human Rights, PSEA Task Force and UNDIS Task Force** were instrumental in 2021 to progress on the action plans ensuring that the UN leads by example on its critical normative mandate. 2021 was also the first year of the **BOS implementation** with OMT continuing to provide leadership, implementation of a common operational support in a more coordinated way with the aim of ensuring that programs implementation benefits in as effective and efficient a manner as possible, of high quality and timely operational support for the agencies involved.

Cabo Verde has been a pioneer of UN reform – it has the only Joint Office of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, which already provides a good level of integration across the three entities against one Common Country Programme and became a Delivery as One pilot in 2008 and a strong advocate of the 2018 UNDS reform. Overall, there are still inter-operability and organizational structures, but the UNCT is moving into more integrated policy and focused flagships interventions that benefit people across these lenses – social, economic, and environmental and in a way able to scale and catalyse sustainable financing.

This **requires sound evidence, data analysis and dedicated expertise that the empowered UN RCO system can assist**, with more capacities, at the service of all UNCT and the ability to convene more support from entities that have no country presence but have good technical expertise needed for the country development.



2.5 EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In February 2022, the UNCT and the ONE UN Joint Steering Committee organized a high-level meeting presided by the Deputy Prime Minister, with Government and all main partners to present to review and approve the main results achieved in 2020 and 2021 priorities against the UN Joint Annual Workplan – the modality chosen by the Government, the UNCT and partners for the annual review of the implementation of the current UNDAF. Each UN Result Group lead agency presented the pillar 2021 results, assessed the work done and shared the 2022 priorities with extensive dialogue with all partners.

In December 2021, the Joint Steering Committee conducted with all partners a similar exercise, with the Deputy Prime Minister and co-chaired by the RC and Minister of Foreign Affairs to review the status of the JWP results (achieved by November 2021), and key 2022 priorities. The UN support for response to COVID-19 was highly commended by the Government both from a sanitary and economic perspective. Beyond the results presented, challenges and ways to improve were also discussed jointly.

Given the height of the pandemic crisis in 2021, implementation of several activities under the 5 pillars were impacted with readjustments made as possible under the guidance of the ONE UN Steering Committee. Suspension of international travel due to the pandemic (hampering work that involved face-to-face activity); delays in implementation due to the electoral periods and national competing priorities within a small public administration; difficulty of institutional engagement and limited institutional coordination; challenges in supplies, inflation of raw materials in the domestic market due to import dependency, all lessons that need to be reflected in terms of better risk informed planned for the future, particular in a SIDS country context with 10 islands and remote areas with limited connectivity. UN planning can be more focused and consider the dimension of the UNCT footprint as well as that of public administration and try to **streamline often top-down complex systems and procedures not conducive to responding quickly in an atypical context of a crisis**. The ONE UN Steering Committee made important recommendations both for the UNCT and the national partners of the UNDAF in terms of **improving jointly systems of monitoring and follow up** on implementation for 2022, for the functioning of the Results Groups and asked the UN to continue their **focus on LNOB, poverty eradication and territorial approach**.



Key conclusions

- **The UNDAF achieved a satisfactory performance rating;** it is highly relevant to the needs and context of Cabo Verde;
- **The UN's comparative advantages are highly relevant and crucial to the country's development:** i) UN consistency and reliability; ii) UN partnership and resource mobilisation ability; iii) UN function as a knowledge hub; and iv) UN mainstreaming of gender and LNOB;
- **The UNDAF has made significant progress towards the realization of its outcomes** and despite implementation challenges, the **UN has responded relevantly to changes in national priorities** (COVID-19 pandemic);
- **Main factors contributing to UNDAF outcomes realization:** i) participatory approach for planning and implementation; ii) alignment between UN principles, UNDAF and national plans; iii) stability and public sector capacities; iv) the production of analytical work; (v) UN comparative advantages;
- **Main factors limiting UNDAF outcomes realization:** (i) COVID-19 pandemic impact; (ii) sectoral complementarity gaps between UN and development partners; (iii) limited knowledge management; (iv) insufficient cooperation across UN agencies; and (v) gaps in specialised partnerships;
- **The UNDAF budget execution rate** (74% in November 2021) needs to be accelerated;
- The RC leadership and UN RCO coordination among agencies during the COVID-19 was a lesson learned about **how powerfully effective the UN can be when the UNCT acts in a concerted manner, as One**.



Key recommendations

- **Reduce overlapping and duplication of efforts with interventions implemented by other partners.** The Government should establish and lead a coordination policy platform to enable more policy sharing and strategic discussions amongst all partners;
- **Apply joint implementation to joint programming.** The UNCT should try to establish common management for joint programmes and more programmatic approaches;
- **Improve monitoring and evaluation of the UN support:** UN INFO system should be appropriated to populate both indicators and financial information;
- The **UN portfolio should aim at more joint, flagship programmes** that contribute directly and meaningfully to more structural transformations and results, reducing the fragmented portfolio of small projects, **improving UNDAF's budget execution;**
- **The UN RCO should establish & coordinate an UNCT's knowledge management and information system;**
- **Consolidate the 2018 UN reform** by improving coordination and complementarity within the UN and with partner;
- **Strengthen the UN comparative advantage of resource and partnership mobilisation for Cabo Verde for the next UNSDCF.**

2.5.1 SUMMARY RESULTS FROM THE UNDAF INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

The final independent evaluation of the UNDAF 2018-2022 took place between October 21 and February 2022.

| Portfolio | Relevance | Coherence | Effectiveness | Efficiency | Sustainability |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Satisfactory (4.8) | Highly Satisfactory (5.6) | Satisfactory (5.4) | Moderately Satisfactory (4.0) | Moderately Satisfactory (4.2) | Likely (3.6) |

2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

2.6.1 FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN 2021

In 2021, the penultimate year of the UNDAF implementation in Cabo Verde, the UN's required budget was USD 25,422,432 million of which 94,2% was available.

Breakdown per Pillar

| Pillar | Required resources (US\$) | Available resources (US\$) [A] | Expenditure resources (US\$) [E] | % Delivery Rate (100*E/A) |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| PEOPLE | \$9,225,742 | \$9,031,712 | \$8,862,150 | 98.1% |
| PLANET | \$5,088,770 | \$4,908,770 | \$3,739,150 | 76.1% |
| PROSPERITY | \$6,417,417 | \$6,123,496 | \$5,023,749 | 82.0% |
| PEACE | \$3,402,120 | \$2,719,076 | \$2,251,026 | 82.7% |
| PARTNERSHIP | \$1,288,383 | \$1,158,383 | \$1,038,383 | 89.6% |
| TOTAL | \$25,422,432 | \$23,941,437 | \$20,914,458 | 87,3% |

Breakdown per Agency

| Agency | Required resources (US\$) | Available resources (US\$) [A] | Expenditure resources (US\$) [E] | % Delivery Rate (100*E/A) |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| FAO | \$3,553,133 | \$3,546,133 | \$2,526,888 | 71.2% |
| ILO | \$1,769,311 | \$1,769,311 | \$1,631,984 | 92.2% |
| IOM | \$265,075 | \$155,031 | \$155,031 | 100% |
| UNDP | \$10,200,671 | \$9,762,671 | \$8,864,100 | 90.7% |
| UNESCO | \$133,500 | \$133,500 | \$110,000 | 82.3% |
| UNFPA | \$684,175 | \$525,175 | \$505,175 | 96.1% |
| UN-HABITAT | \$682,000 | \$210,000 | \$100,000 | 47.6% |
| UNICEF | \$2,132,028 | \$1,950,998 | \$1,906,517 | 97.7% |
| UNIDO | \$1,360,408 | \$1,283,487 | \$934,632 | 72.8% |
| UNODC | \$1,002,000 | \$775,000 | \$535,000 | 69.0% |
| WHO | \$3,700,131 | \$3,670,131 | \$3,670,131 | 100% |
| TOTAL | \$25,422,432 | \$23,941,437 | \$20,914,458 | 87,3% |





2.6.2 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2021 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY

PILLAR PEOPLE



2030 AGENDA PILLARS "5 PS"

UNDAF OUTCOMES

PEDS PILLARS

SDGs

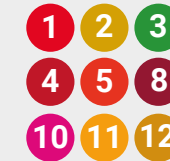
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN

PEOPLE



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

Social pillar
The Social State, Human Capital, Quality of Life and combating inequalities



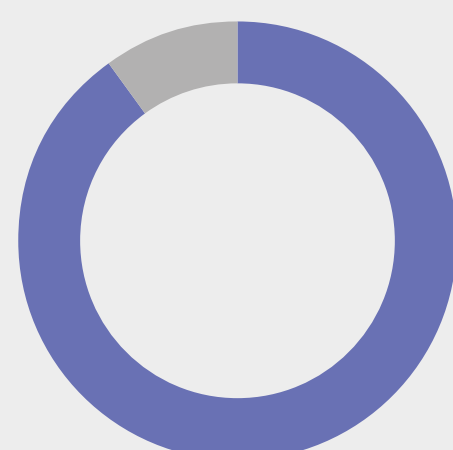
Pillar 1
Strengthen the Health System

Pillar 2
Social Protection and Food for All

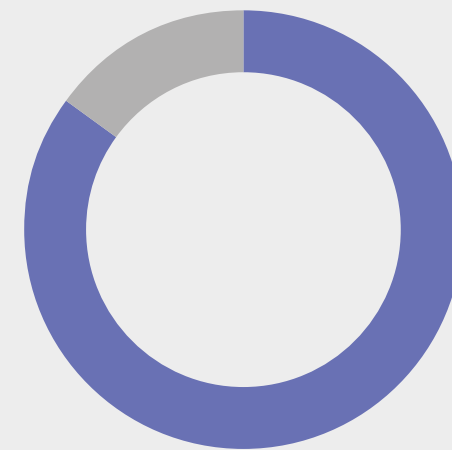
Pillar 3
Continuity of the Education Sector



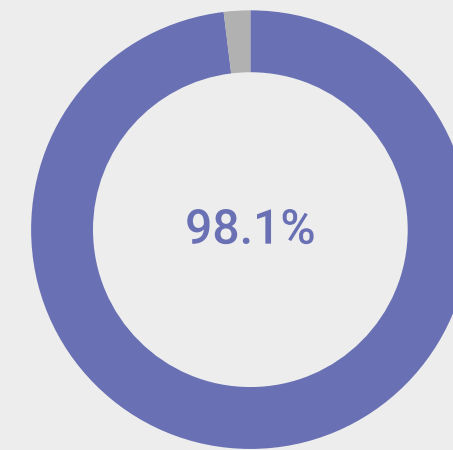
Required resources (USD)
\$9.225.742



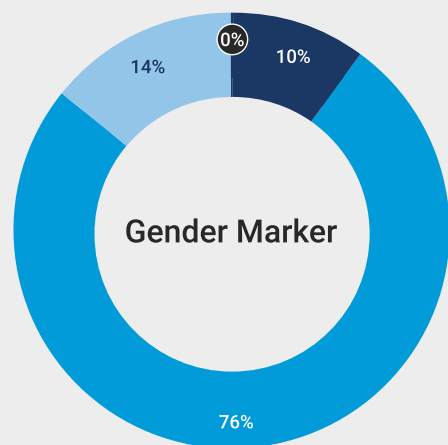
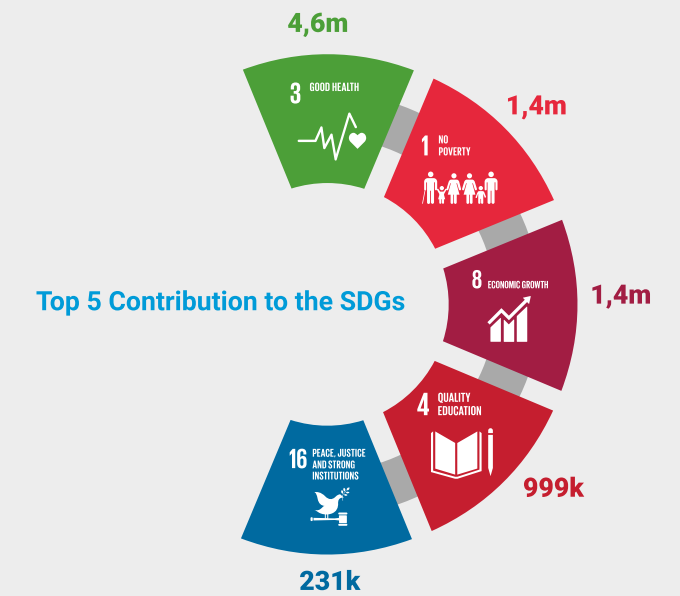
Available resources (USD) [A]
\$9.031.712



Expenditure resources (USD) [E]
\$8.862.150

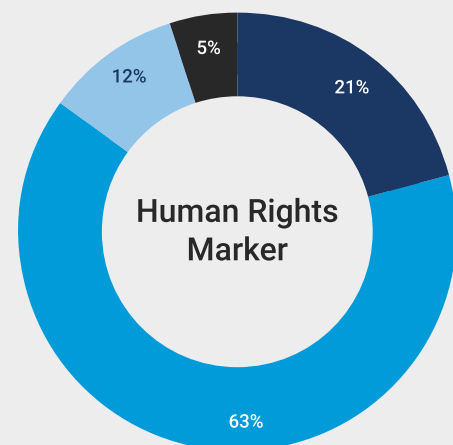


% Delivery Rate (100*E/A)
98.1%



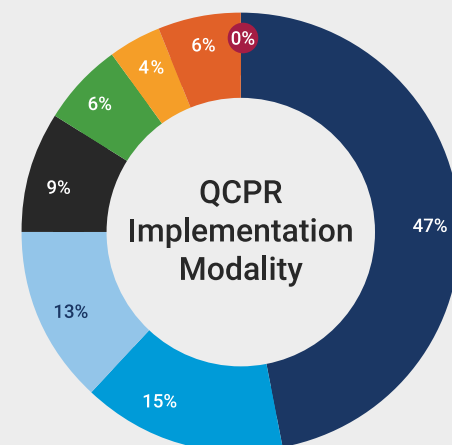
Gender Marker

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



Human Rights Marker

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



QCPR Implementation Modality

- Normative Support
- Policy Advice and Thought Leadership
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Capacity Development/Technical Assistance
- Convening/Partnerships/Knowledge Sharing
- Direct Support/Service Delivery
- Support Functions
- Other (including coordination)



Find out more: uninfo.org

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS



COVID-19 sanitary response

COVID response was carried out in a coordinated manner and with the support of the United Nations for regular risk assessments and adoption of mitigation measures through the Incident Management System for COVID-19, monitoring of the multisectoral emergency management team, coordination with those responsible for the response pillars and with the International Health Regulation (IHR) team. The evolution of the pandemic in the country could be followed thanks to the entry of daily data for **epidemiological surveillance and the Bulletin produced and published weekly on the official website www.covid19.cv**

From the beginning of the pandemic until December 31, 2021, Cabo Verde recorded 41,732 accumulated cases of COVID-19 infection, with 71% of the cases in 2021. The UN supported the installed capacity of laboratories for testing through the **acquisition of 20,000 rapid antigen tests** (STANDARD™ Q COVID-19 Ag Test) for the virology laboratory, with a total of **682 samples for genomic sequencing** sent for analysis of disease variants.

Functional COVID-19 vaccination M&E system was integrated into **Sanitary Information System (SIS) and District Health Information Software (DHIS2)** and the Communication/Vaccination Plan against COVID-19 (2021-2023) was implemented. Through the year continuous support was given for the reinforcement in human resources, Epidemiological Bulletin production and to actions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on mental health.

Regional hospitals and treatment centres implemented disease Prevention and Control Measures (PCI), received a total of **536.000 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**, and for the treatment of severe cases of COVID-19 **150 vials units of Tocilizumab**, a drug that can reduce death by 13% and the need for mechanical ventilation by about 28% among severely ill persons.

Risk communication on the national epidemiological situation was reinforced with **campaigns together with MSSS, including through the involvement of communities** – particularly during the legislative elections on 18 April and presidential elections on 17 October 2021 as a preventative measure for the campaign period. Additionally, 10 communication technicians from the Ministry of Health were trained on the *CrowdTangle* social media rumour management platform and 25 community mobilizers on risk communication and community engagement.



Vaccination

The COVID vaccination campaign started on March 19, 2021, prioritizing health professionals, people with chronic diseases, the elderly, teachers, hotel professionals, linked to tourism and borders, police, military and firefighters. By December, **84% of the adult population (≥ 18 years) had been vaccinated with one dose and 70.6% with two doses. 46.5% of adolescents (≥ 12 years) had been vaccinated with the first dose.** During 2021, Cabo Verde received **391.220 vaccines through the COVAX mechanism, 41% of the total vaccines received.**

The vaccines against **Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and Hepatitis B were both introduced in the vaccination schedule in 2021**, with 70% of 10-year-old girls vaccinated by the end of the year for the former and 80% health professionals and caregivers for the later.



Continuity of non-COVID health services

The quality of essential health services such as preparedness and response to **health emergencies, sexual and reproductive health, adolescent, nutrition and childhood vaccination** continued to be supported despite the overwhelming effect of COVID on the health system. Access to essential maternal, new-born and child health services and support for prevention of communicable and noncommunicable diseases were ensured (with the results of the **STEPSWise report analysing risk factors for**

noncommunicable diseases released nationally). Screening for cervical, breast and prostate cancers continued too.

An **Analysis of National Health Accounts was carried out** (data from 2017-2018), making possible to identify the people facing the most acute financial difficulties in accessing health services and take action to reduce the number of those impacted. The **“Healthy Cities” initiative** was also launched at national level, covering the 22 municipalities and engaging NGOs, universities, among other partners.

Different strategic plans were designed, and their implementation started to ensure continuity and **quality of services in Palliative Care, Oral Health and Mental Health.**



Nutrition and Food Security

82,008 children (49% girls) were dewormed in all schools and kindergartens in the country (99.2% coverage rate) as part of the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Plan 2021-2025.

Two national surveys were carried out on (i) food and nutrition vulnerability of families and (ii) prevalence of intestinal parasites and disorders due to iodine deficiency (IPPI-DDCI) covering 3,351 children (4-12 years).

500 children and adolescents and 350 families of Santiago benefited from school and food support. A **Macro and Micro Study of COVID Impact** on food and nutrition security and food systems was validated and a **Response Plan for Food Security and Nutrition** was submitted to the Government.



Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)

A national Prevention Campaign on Teenage Pregnancy, embedded in a multisectoral partnership (health, education and civil society) under the slogan “Adolescence First, Pregnancy Later”, reached **75,659 people through social media and 515 secondary school students and teachers.**

Four health structures in three municipalities in the country integrated Specific Adolescent Health Services (SAHS) and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), and one National Consultation on the situation of adolescents and young people in terms of SRH, GBV and education was held. A new partograph was introduced in the country.



Children and Adolescent

The Child and Adolescent Protection System was reinforced, resulting in **recognized paternity for 1,154 children/adolescents** (50% of pending cases in Praia) and a new medical care area and professional courses for inmates of the Orlando Pantera Socio-educational were implemented.



Four child protection legal instruments for the Prevention and Combat of Sexual Violence were approved in 2021, namely, (i) the 2022-2024 Plan, (ii) the National Communication Strategy; (iii) the Communication Plan; and (iv) the legal reform in the matter of Sexual Crimes against Children and Adolescents. UNICEF has been instrumental in the upstream policy contributions made in child protection.

As part of the implementation of the **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**, **9 national forums were held with the participation of over 500 children and adolescents** and a brochure on their self-protection was elaborated and distributed to primaries e secondaries schools (2,000 printed copies).



Primary and Secondary education

In 2021, despite continued COVID impact, all **434 primary and secondary schools in the country operated with a digital management system**, and with health safety as well as in **545 kindergartens and 60-day care centres**. An experimental educational TV service was made available, with **86 multiplier teachers trained in terms of Virtual Environment Tools** for digital learning. UNICEF initiated new partnerships for digital inclusion of children that will be carried out in 2022.

Information and communication in the school context for learning about non-violence and gender issues and sexual education was promoted, covering **440 teachers and students (80% girls) in primary and secondary education**. Likewise, **65 teachers of Compulsory Basic Education (EBO)** from Santiago and 66 young people (31% women) from four municipalities had their skills reinforced in pedagogical management of the transversal issues of non-violence, gender and citizenship.

For a more inclusive education, over **100 elementary schools** were strengthened to better include children with special educational needs, with 55 teachers from EBO and Pre-School Education trained in pedagogical management. Similarly, early childhood education

was reinforced with more than **60 new youth trained as Kindergarten Caregivers** on three islands, and children from **60 kindergartens** benefited from ludo-pedagogical materials to stimulate learning.

Because girls are underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education, and consequently in STEM careers, the Ministry of Education was supported in carrying out a **study on factors that affect girls' and women's education in STEM areas**, covering primary, secondary and higher education.

A total of **150 primary and secondary school students** were informed and sensitized about climate change in São Vicente. and a series of sensitization activities were held involving the youth from local communities to monitor the state of beaches, identifying the specific problems that affect them and promoting adaptation to climate change, as part of the Sandwatch Initiative.



HIV-AIDS

As part of the continuity of the multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS, the **IV Strategic Plan to fight HIV-AIDS 2017-2021 was evaluated** and the **V Strategic Plan (2021-2025)** and the **Plan for the Elimination of Vertical Transmission of HIV and Syphilis** were elaborated. At the level of paediatric early diagnosis in HIV 1 and HIV2, capacities were strengthened in all 22 municipalities in the country and **PoC/m-Pima technique equipment** was installed in 4 national laboratories.

A total of **4,429 HIV/AIDS key persons** benefited from HIV/AIDS and syphilis prevention activities and psychosocial services, and 20 mobile HIV prevention teams were trained in outreach interventions with alcohol and drugs dependents.



Alcohol and other Drugs: Prevention, Care and Treatment

The **coordinators of the 22 Municipal Prevention Centres** in the country were trained in planning,

coordination and management, and health professionals (66.6% women) had their skills increased on the **International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders**.

Awareness-raising was carried out among directors of 22 secondary schools to both make this target audience aware of the relevance of facts about drugs and socialize the new law on alcohol. **150 people including youth leaders and activists, and representatives of the education and justice sectors** received training on Education on rule of law together with peers in Portuguese-speaking countries (Guinea-Bissau, Brazil and Portugal).



Social Protection

The social protection system was reinforced with non-contributory social protection management and monitoring instruments (tablets and training for 72 technicians, 70% women) and with new field teams in **9 municipalities equipped to update the Single Social Registry (CSU)**. As a result, the number of **households registered with CSU increased from 44,000 to 78,000**. The national network of integral assistance to the family was reinforced with another 50 local technicians, and different assessment and plans issued recommendations to optimize resource allocation for social protection schemes.

Technical working sessions were held on Social Protection Statistics with the main national entities responsible for Social Protection. As a result, and to build on the session to improve Social Protection Statistics, an **Interinstitutional Working Group of Social Protection Statistics (GITEPS) was created, and a first Social Protection Statistic Bulletin was elaborated**.



Housing

The **National Housing Action Plan (PLANAH)** was prepared and approved by the Government and partnerships were developed for the elaboration of 5 more municipal housing plan. To celebrate the World Cities Day, the country held the **National Urban Forum**

where housing issues were widely discussed in the face of the increase of urban population, as shown by the results of the 2021 Census (61.8% in 2010 to 73.8% in 2020).

2,500 families from communities and informal settlements in the cities of Praia, Mindelo and Sal Rei

benefited through a participatory approach of urban improvement including **USD 100,000 through Community Managed Funds**.



Protecting and Safeguarding Heritage

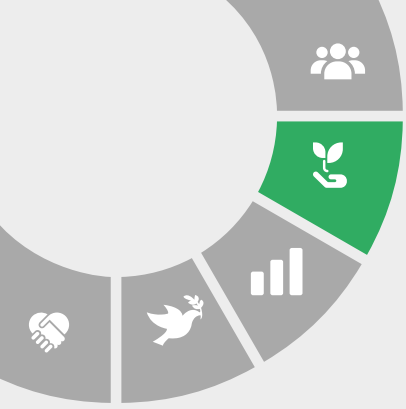
The Cultural Heritage Institute (IPC) was technically supported for the preparation of a project on post-COVID-19 World Heritage Management entitled "Integrating Conservation, Tourism and Livelihood strategies" as well as in its periodic reporting to the **World Heritage Convention**. Also, its capacities have been strengthened through the training "Improving Management Effectiveness of World Heritage in Africa (2021-2022)".

17 young women from the communities of Fonte Lima and Trás-os-Montes in Santiago were trained in **traditional pottery practices and inventory of intangible cultural heritage**, and a catalogue was produced. This was referred to as a scientific compilation of the role of pottery as an Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the role of traditional crafts in the development of local tourism.

On August 10th, 2021, **Cabo Verde ratified the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions**.

This is a major step for the country's cultural and creative industries coming at a critical moment. By adhering to this normative legal instrument, the country commits itself to taking concrete policy measures to support the creation, production and distribution of cultural goods and services and to facilitate access to them at a time when the cultural and creative sector still suffers from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.





PILLAR PLANET



2030 AGENDA PILLARS "5 PS"

UNDAF OUTCOMES

PEDS PILLARs

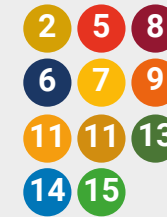
SDGs

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN



By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.

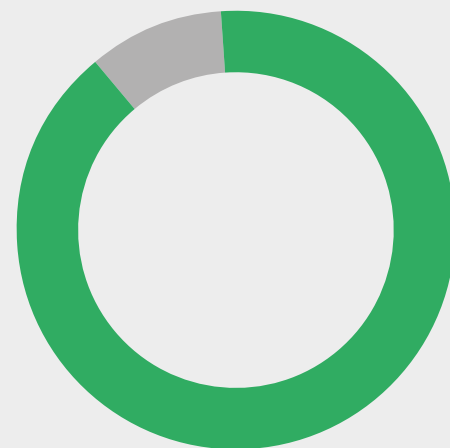
Economic pillar
New model of Economic Growth



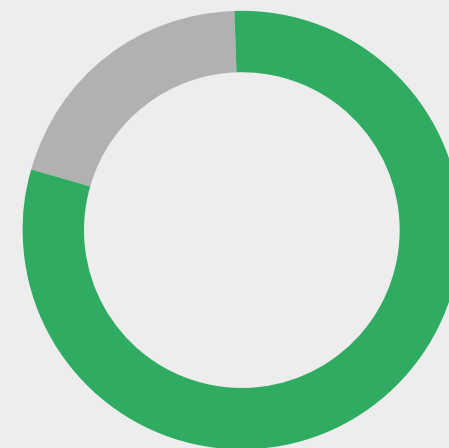
Pillar 6
Governance, Human Rights, Human Security and Environments



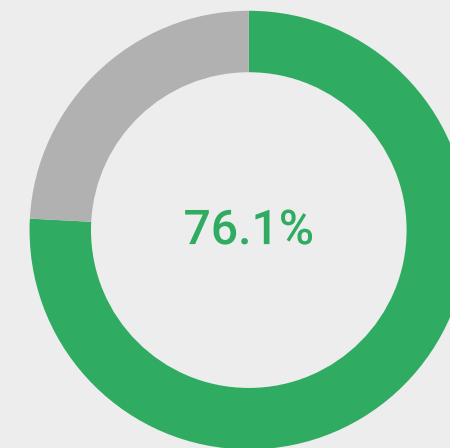
Required resources (USD)
\$5.088.770



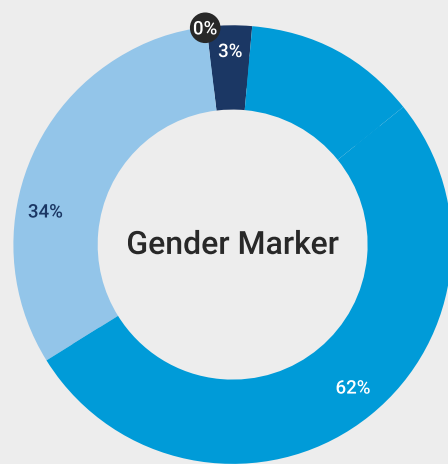
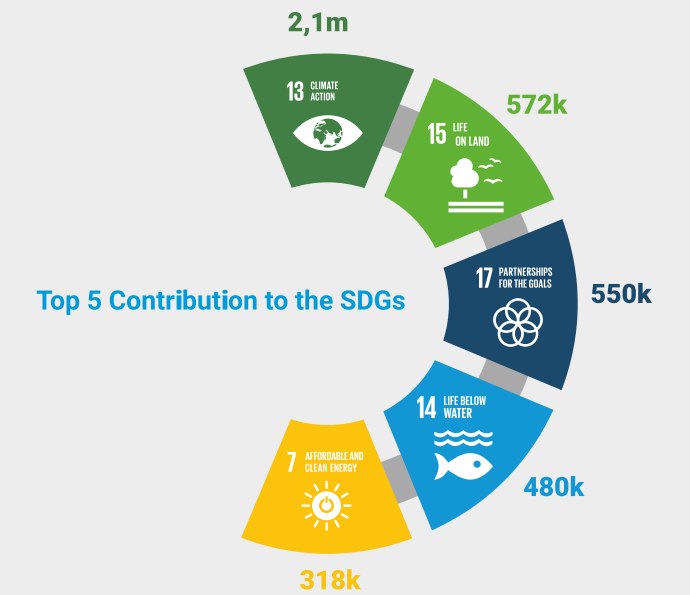
Available resources (USD) [A]
\$4.908.770



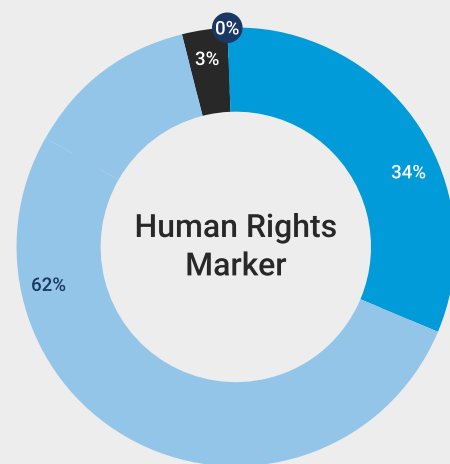
Expenditure resources (USD) [E]
\$3.739.150



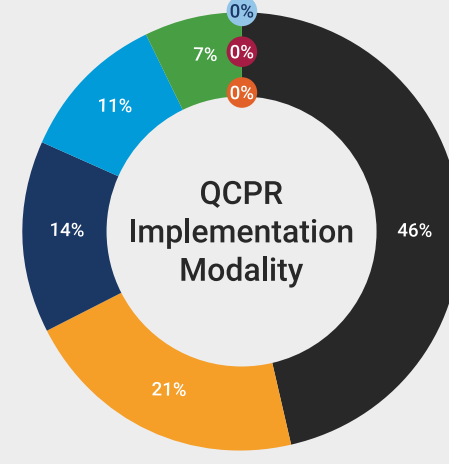
% Delivery Rate (100*E/A)
76.1%



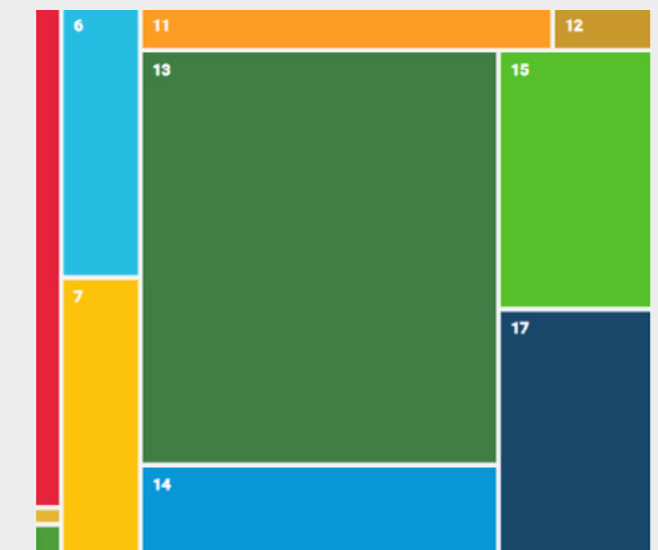
- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



- Normative Support
- Policy Advice and Thought Leadership
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Capacity Development/Technical Assistance
- Convening/Partnerships/Knowledge Sharing
- Direct Support/Service Delivery
- Support Functions
- Other (including coordination)



Find out more: uninfo.org

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS



COVID Response

A total of **2,645 people (78% women Heads of households)** most vulnerable families and agricultural areas – on which COVID impact overlapped and exacerbated the effect of 4 consecutive years of drought – in 26 communities of three islands **received basic baskets, safety net kits, COVID EPI, and capacity building in GBV prevention and small-business management.**

To ensure food assistance to these households, more than **4,000 students from Basic Integrated School in 10 municipalities** in Santiago and Boa Vista benefitted from school meals.



Sustainable Tourism and Protected Areas

Norms and Certifications for Sustainable Tourism were implemented and adopted by the tourism operators at national level. A **Strategy and Financing Sustainable Plan for the System of Protected Areas of Cabo Verde** was elaborated and, besides, **8 Management Plans for Protected Areas and Ecotourism and Businesses** in the islands of Boa Vista, Sal, Santiago and Maio were elaborated, including **7.520,8 hectares on land and 28.418,8 hectares of sea.** A total of 127 professionals were trained on Protected Areas Management and as nature touristic guides.

Information and awareness raising campaigns on biodiversity were embedded in the **Communication Strategy on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources** and broadcasted on social media and national television.



Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

Despite its limited contribution to global warming, Cabo Verde, as other SIDS, is among the countries most affected by climate change due to the fragility

of its ecosystem. Thus, the country was reinforced in 2021 through a consultative process with key sectors for the design of a **National Early Warning System (SAE)**, updated by National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics and the University of Cabo Verde (Uni-CV) as well as for the creation of the **National Observatory of Disaster Risks**, data analysis on climate change, for the **capacity building of young people in meteorological data processing systems** including the design of an early warning app. The central and municipal institutions of 6 islands (12 municipalities) also benefitted from awareness campaigns within the framework of the **Communication Strategy for Disaster Risks Reduction.**

Cabo Verde's **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** was updated and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); the **National Guidelines for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)** were adapted to drought and floods and approved; the **legal framework on Disaster Risk Reduction**, including fire legislation, was completed, and the foundations were laid for the elaboration of the **Fourth National Communication on Climate Change** and the **first Biannual Report under the UNFCC convention.**

To improve the resilience of households to climatic hazards, **9 School Fields and Farmers Resilience Box** were installed in 4 municipalities in Santiago, **benefiting 208 farmers (65% women)**, and **9 solidarity savings and credit groups** were created.

As part of the **recovery and support for victims affected by the floods caused by Cyclone René**, psychological and social support was provided to affected families (568 people served), food baskets and minimum material for relocation were provided. The assessment of the Socio-Economic Vulnerability of Families Affected by Cyclone René was also elaborated.



Forest and Reforestation

As part of the restoration of degraded forests with climate-resilient native species, **125,547 plants were produced**, with 12,733 endemic plants, 70,515 forest plants, 26,669 fruit plants and 16,030 feeding plants (11% of the annual NDC target for the forestry sector and 2% of all sectors of the economy) thus **totalling 31 ha and more than 1,053 ha of recovered forest.** As a result, more than **650 people (40% women) were employed in reforestation activities.**

Forest Management Plans were prepared for 6 selected forest perimeters on the Islands of Santiago, Fogo and Boa Vista, including fire prevention plans, and the **Forestry Legal Framework** was revised to integrate climate risks and adaptation.



Agriculture

5 municipalities in two islands had the **yields of cultivated plots increased to 15,000 kg/ha**, exceeding the initial target of 800 kg/ha. A tool to reinforce local value chains was distributed among facilitators and promoters in the form of **"Guidelines for the Sustainable Development of Natural Product's Value Chains".**

Pilot plants have been installed in Santiago and São Vicente to **produce quality desalinated water for agriculture** as a form to mitigate the effects of drought, desertification and the effects of the pandemic in the agricultural sector.



Water and renewable energies

With the **installation of the 55 kWp PV photovoltaic plant**, 9,000 people from Santo Antão (all population of the municipality of Porto Novo) benefited from the reduction in the cost of producing desalinated water. This plant has the potential to avoid around 65 tCO₂ per year in the production of around 600 m³ of water per year. **24,000 people benefited with the installation of 570 kWp of renewable energy.** By producing around 2,770 m³ of water per year, this plant **saves around 580 tCO₂ per year.**

A report on **Gender in the Water and Energy Sectors** was produced, which shows a deficit in the engagement of women, both at decision making and technical levels, featuring policy-level recommendations for better engagement of women in these sectors.

Nine renewable energy micro-initiatives in the municipalities of Porto Novo, Ribeira Brava, São Miguel and São Vicente were installed and generate a power of 52.64 Kw. Five of the photovoltaic electrical production systems were directed to the **water nexus energy sector**, specifically in the agricultural sector, and 2 to the **agri-food and textile sector** on the islands of São Vicente and Santo Antão. Besides, 21 households in Santiago and Santo Antão have **access to renewable energy** produced in a sustainable way, 26 jobs were created during the implementation phases; and a total of **369 people (37% women) gained access to energy.**





PILLAR PROSPERITY



2030 AGENDA PILLARS "5 PS"

UNDAF OUTCOMES

PEDS PILLARS

SDGs

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN

PROSPERITY



By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work through economic transformation in key sectors, that leads to more sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Economic pillar
New model of Economic Growth

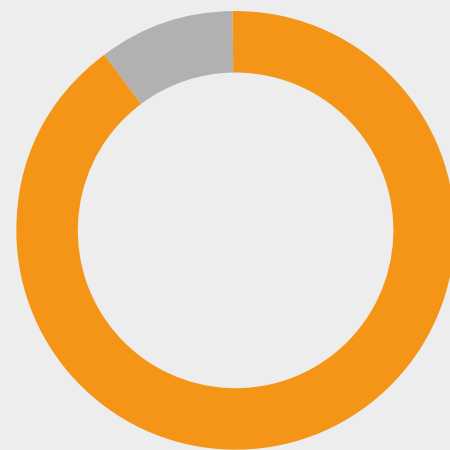


Pillar 4
(Green/Blue)
Employment and Income

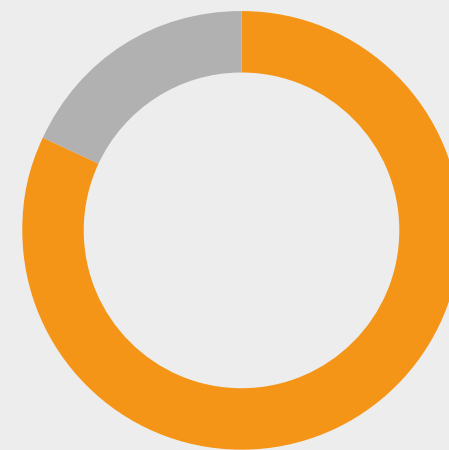
Pillar 5
Measures for Consumption and Investment



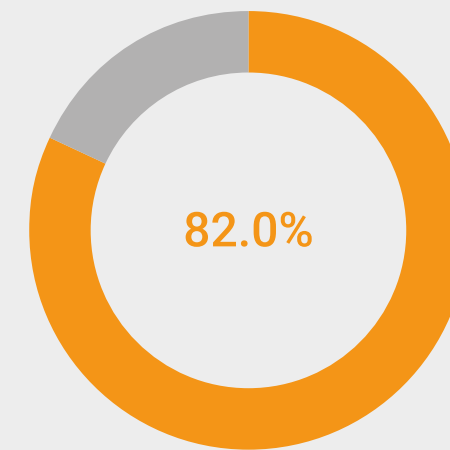
Required resources (USD)
\$6.417.417



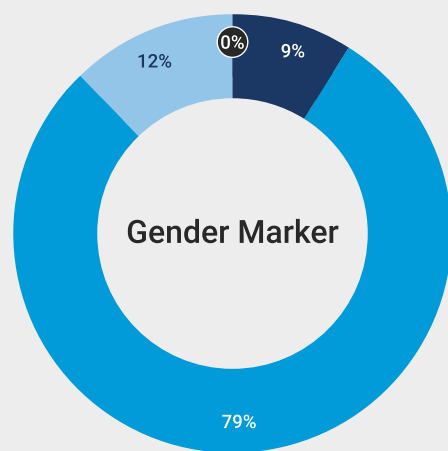
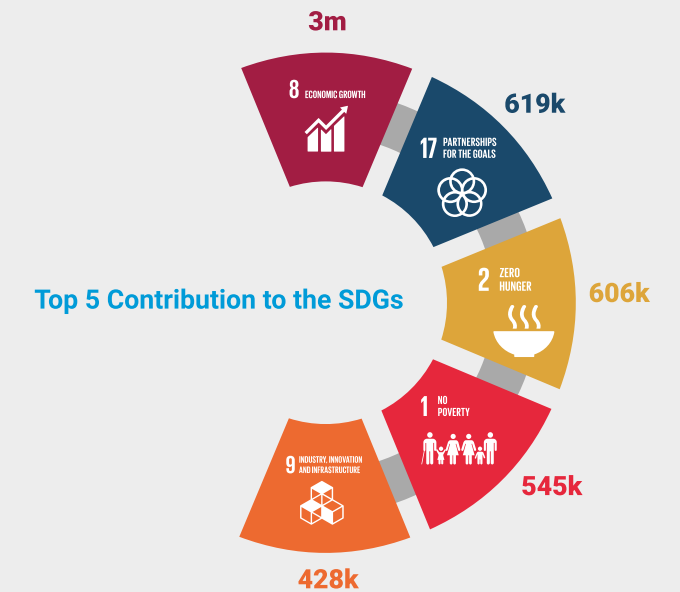
Available resources (USD) [A]
\$6.123.496



Expenditure resources (USD) [E]
\$5.023.749

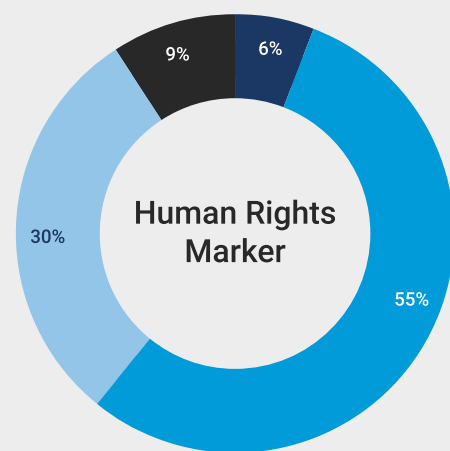


% Delivery Rate (100*E/A)
82.0%



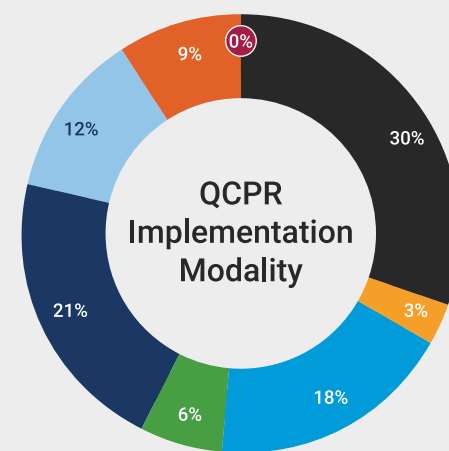
Gender Marker

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



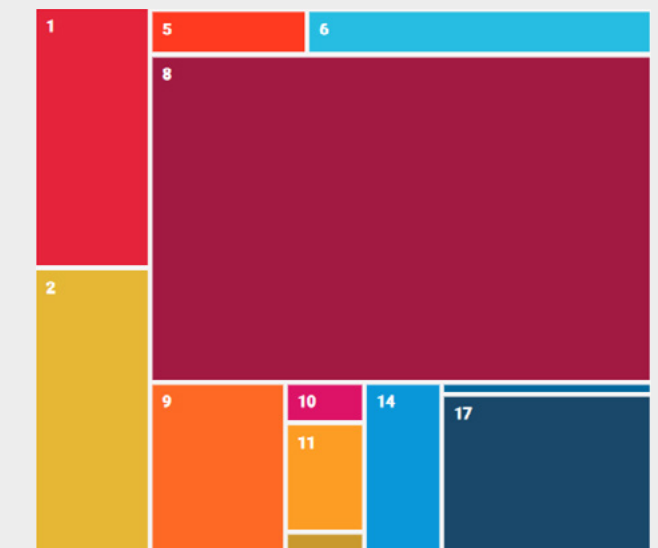
Human Rights Marker

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



Q CPR Implementation Modality

- Normative Support
- Policy Advice and Thought Leadership
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Capacity Development/Technical Assistance
- Convening/Partnerships/Knowledge Sharing
- Direct Support/Service Delivery
- Support Functions
- Other (including coordination)



Find out more: uninfo.org

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS

Youth and entrepreneurship

7,337 youth (69% women) benefitted from reinforcement of their employability, including by enhancing their skills on business creation, project management and soft skills. **800 young people (72% women) were trained in project design**, with 94 business plans completed. The **entrepreneurial skills of 8,500 youth were stimulated** and a total of **250 young people (61% women) were inserted into the labour market**, of which 151 young people find paid employment and 99 young people created their own jobs (54% are women).

Also address to youth, a “Start Up Challenge” directly **reaching 500 young people had 94 (69% women) that completed their business plans**; a National Youth Forum called “Youth Challenge for SDG” with the **participation of 146 university students (66% women)** stimulated creativity to impactful projects for SDG-related community development; a “Startup Weekend” on 7 islands with 350 young participants (18-35 years) led to the development of **70 solutions with lasting social and economic impact**.

Following the success of “Sucupira50” to support transition to formality among women informal business owners, “Assomada50” and “Ribeira Grande de Santiago50” were developed to **facilitate access to finance for 133 new beneficiaries (100% women)**. The “LAVANTA” Fund was installed, providing **USD 300,000 to finance innovative projects led by youth and women**. Likewise, **10 business ideas from migrants from 6 African countries (40% lead by women)** living in São Vicente, Sal and Boa Vista were funded.

Other event aiming at **reinforcing youth employability and entrepreneurship** included:

- A “Networking Round” on the island of São Nicolau with 120 young entrepreneurs (37% women);

- A Sports Training event for the massification of Handball, Basketball, Volleyball, Rhythmic Gymnastics and Cycling on the island of São Nicolau, including 155 sports agents (36% women);
- “Cabo Verdean Youth Capital 2021” in São Nicolau, with the engagement and reach of more than 2,000 teenagers; and
- The National campaign “Cabo Verde COVID ZERO” with the engagement of 150 associations and youth groups;

328 technicians and consultants were trained in incubator development and acceleration programs and in the new CODE program, and 9,500 copies of manuals and support material were distributed. A Portal was also designed for the **accreditation of training institutions, monitoring and approval of certificates**, an official website for the General Directorate of Employment and Vocational Training, a manual for the **Accreditation of Training Entities** was issued and an Action Plan for the Creation of Opportunities of **Youth Employment and Women in Agriculture and Agribusiness** was elaborated and implemented.



Poverty reduction

As part of the decentralization of municipal public services and with the aim of promoting the creative economy as a value-adding tool in the communities, under the Decentralization Fund, **734 households (50.8% headed by women) in 21 municipalities benefited from subsidized projects** to improve access to agricultural services, fisheries, water and sanitation, the creative economy and financial inclusion. In the same vein, 37 families in 3 communities benefited from **subsidies to improve their informal settlements through small income-generating businesses**. **1,203 people in 5 islands benefited from subsidized projects, in the tourism, agribusiness, environment (plastic waste), health and regional public services** and **523 people from**

more dispersed communities benefitted from the **extension of the drinking water connection network**.



Small-scale industrialization

Small-scale industrialization was supported through the elaboration of a baseline analysis on current challenges and opportunities for **young people in validated agribusiness**, the certification of 27 pilot units with the **“Conformity Assessment”** (GMP & HACCP); the training of 26 technicians from 9 national laboratories **on ISO/IEC 17025:2018**; the equipment of 4 laboratories to ensure **food safety and consumer protection**; and the reinforcement of the **plastic waste management mechanism in Fogo**.



Local Economic Development, Agriculture and Blue Economy

The National Directorate for Planning and the new Ministry for Territorial Cohesion were supported in the adaptation of the **Spatial Development Framework (QDE)**. This tool will be used in 2022 to elaborate with local and national actors the **Islands Economic Specialization Profiles**, which will served as a basis for the elaboration of the new PEDS II.

A **Blue Economy Investment Plan (PNIEB)**, **Blue Economy Promotion Program (PROMEB)** and **National Strategy on Gender in Fisheries** were elaborated and promoted. Six fishermen’s organizations and 42 fishing workers were trained in **co-management and legal framework for cooperation**. 56 people (57% women) were trained in **efficient and gender-sensitive agri-food value chain** and 82 small producers and workers (51% women) have better access to market opportunities.



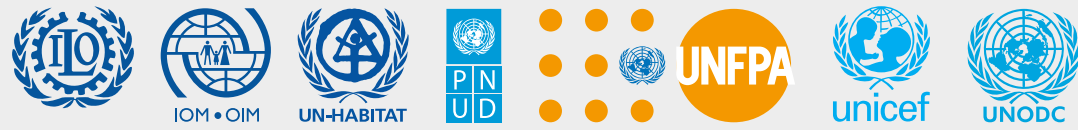
Tourism

More than **3,000 professionals were accompanied to adapt their touristic activity to COVID-19** and 279 people have benefited from projects in the tourism sector and value chain development.





PILLAR PEACE



2030 AGENDA PILLARS "5 PS"

UNDAF OUTCOMES

PEDS PILLARS

SDGs

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN



By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive.
By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institution, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights.

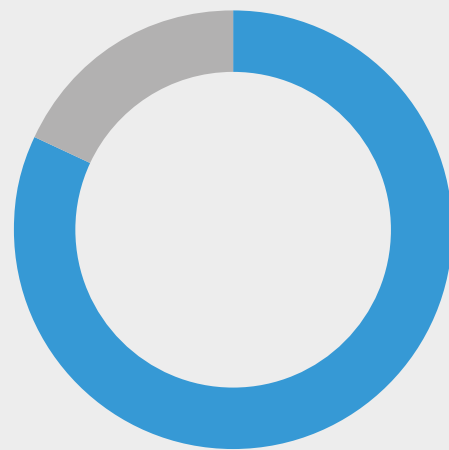
Sovereignty Pillar
New model State Model



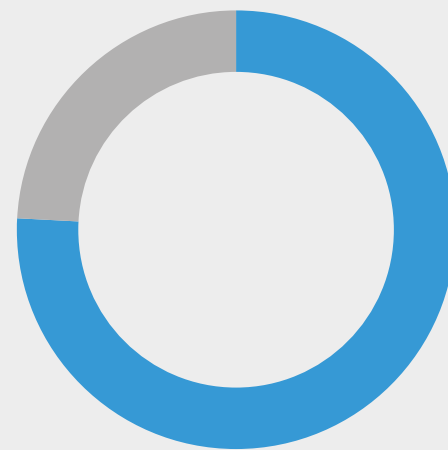
Pillar 6
Governance,
Human Rights,
Human Security
and Enviroments



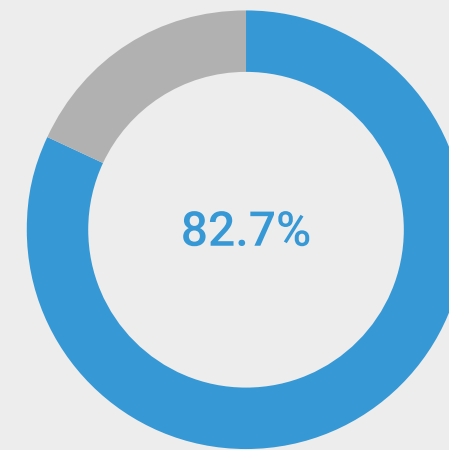
Required resources (USD)
\$3.402.120



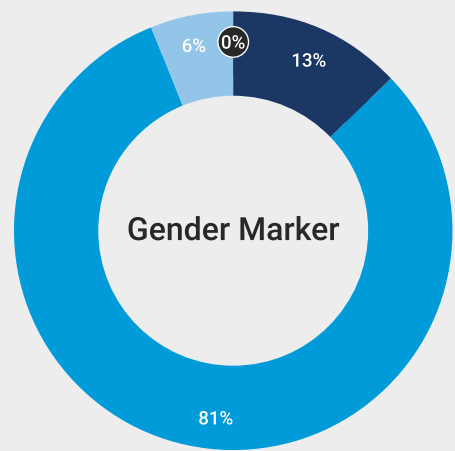
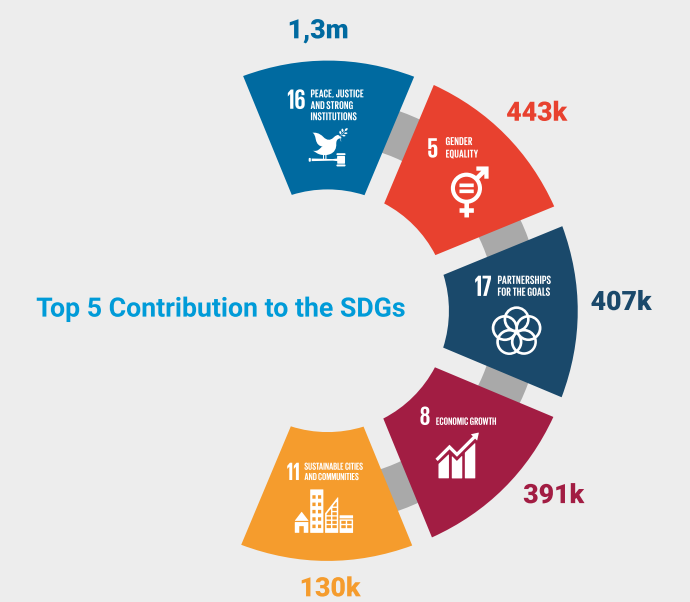
Available resources (USD) [A]
\$2.719.076



Expenditure resources (USD) [E]
\$2.251.026

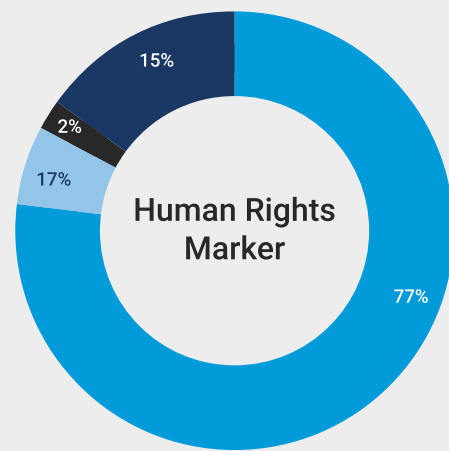


% Delivery Rate (100*E/A)
82.7%



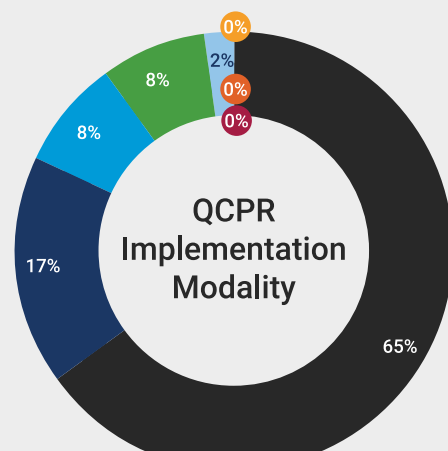
Gender Marker

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



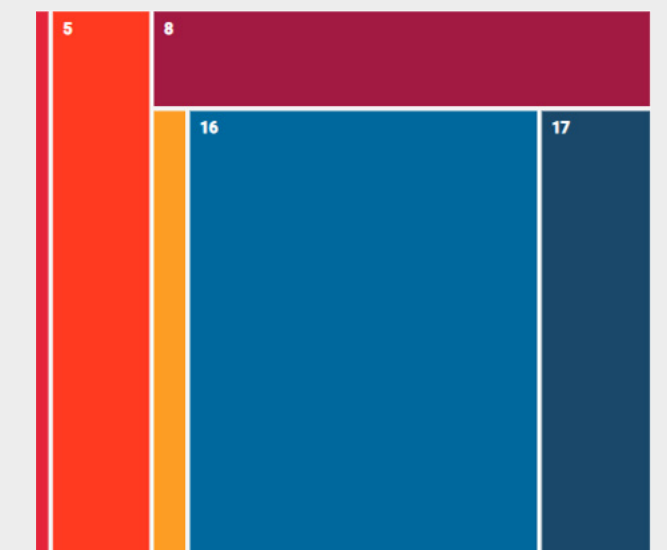
Human Rights Marker

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



QCPR Implementation Modality

- Normative Support
- Policy Advice and Thought Leadership
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Capacity Development/Technical Assistance
- Convening/Partnerships/Knowledge Sharing
- Direct Support/Service Delivery
- Support Functions
- Other (including coordination)



Find out more: uninfo.org

National Statistics and Planning Systems

The national census, the first since 2010, was supported in 2021, including through the **training of 1,750 technicians from the National Statistics System in census methodologies and security and human rights indicators** for planning based on the human rights approach. The census' preliminary results were presented in December.

INE was also supported in the **acquisition of licenses for computer programs** to reinforce its system with the necessary updating, ensuring a quick response to the demand for georeferenced information. With these partnerships, INE's technical capacity for this exercise and beyond was reinforced with initiatives aimed at ensuring greater **system security for the recovery and safety of virtual machine infrastructures** that are essential for the proper functioning of the institution and data security. Additionally, in order to contribute to a high-level reflection, 3 inter-ministerial coordination meetings were held with the aim of overcoming obstacles to good reporting, such as the updating and refinement of the mapping tool of relevant information for the preparation of reports.

Cabo Verde joined forces with five other SIDS (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Marshall Islands) and took the lead on **drafting a joint section on common vulnerabilities and development challenges included in the second VNR presented during the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)**.

Public Administration, Public Finances – Transparency

System support

A **Public Policy M&E Platform was installed and linked to the State Budget** to enhance the monitoring of public finances and budget execution and all 22 municipalities were reinforced in strategic planning, gender equality, municipal law and territorial management and ongoing impact projects.

The **country completed the analytical components of the DFA process embedded in the INFF** under elaboration. The DFA is an essential instrument in the financial diagnostic and a fundamental step towards the introduction of new forms of financing the SDGs.

Capacity building

505 governmental officials and 166 parliamentarians and parliament staff were trained in **Public Finance Management, Transparency, Legislative Oversight and Social Budget Monitoring**; **187 Judges and officers of the Court of Auditors** were trained in **External Control and Public Finance Management**; and **360 staff from the Executive, Court of Auditors, Parliament and CSOs** were trained in **Gender-Sensitive Budgeting**.

24 staff (46% women) from municipalities, National Association of Municipalities, Ministry of Finance and the Court of Auditors were trained and accompanied to become **experts in local development and Agenda 2030** at the service of their respective institutions; and 22 municipal officials in the planning sector received **specific training in strategic planning, gender equality, municipal law and territorial management**.



Gender Equality and Human Rights

Assessment, Planning and Reporting

Different assessments, plans and protocols were supported to advance gender equality and human rights. The **National Gender Equality Plan (PNIG)** was completed, and **3 studies** were carried out covering (1) Gender Equality in Public Administration, (2) Gender and Development Dynamics at Household levels, (3) Citizenship and Human Rights in Health as well as **1 Assessment** on the COVID impact on Gender Issues in Migrant Communities. A **Manual of Operational Procedures Against Trafficking in Persons** – the first of its kind in Portuguese in the world – was finalized and validated in close cooperation with the Government and civil society. With the impact of COVID-19, the request for voluntary return of migrants

in situations of vulnerability doubled in 2021, having been **supported the return of 38 migrants** (15 were female and 13 were children accompanied by their mothers).

Responding to the main recommendations of the Human Rights Convention committees ratified by Cabo Verde, the **National Human Rights Plan was evaluated**, and a series of recommendations were made to feed in the new PEDS II. The National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC) presented the **Report on prevention of torture against the incarcerated population** including recommendations to the Government. The report was prepared with UN support having regular visits to prisons.



One **Inspection Campaign** was carried out in Sal, the most touristic island of Cabo Verde, involving several labour inspectors to ensure that the response of the inspection action in the context of COVID-19 is inclusive and takes into account gender equality issues. A **Checklist on Equality and Discrimination** to assess the impact of COVID-19 on these same conditions was drawn up and applied to 32 enterprises, representing a universe of around 2,150 employee (49% female).

To improve the effective application of the **Child Labour and Forced Labour Conventions**, a roadmap was developed and adopted, based on the comments of the ILO supervisory bodies.

Capacity building

A total of **60 professors and students from the Uni-CV** as well as professionals from public institutions and Civil Society Organizations received **capacity building and tools to address gender issues**, and pedagogical skills to provide **training on gender in the formal and informal education**.

The **335 main actors of the fight against GBV were trained**, including 35 police officers, 50 magistrates, 100 teachers, 50 health agents and 100 civil society organisations.

As part of the fulfilment of international commitments for Human Rights, technical assistance was provided to the Government to **eradicate Worst Forms of Child Labour** having one conference on "International Labour Standards and Cabo Verdean Labour Law" and three workshop on Child Labour and Forced Labour conventions to support reporting on International Labour Standards, Child Sexual Exploitation in the tourism sector, and on Hazardous Child Labour in the domestic, fishing, and agricultural sectors delivered. As a result, **the country is having driven the process to ratify the Protocol on Forced Labour and update data on Child Labour**.

Advocacy

More women were elected as members of parliaments in legislative elections than in previous one (23% in 2016, 34.7% in 2021), as a result of the implementation – including awareness raising supported by the UN – of the Parity Law approved in 2020.

In terms of youth, within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism for the End of Gender-Based Violence, the **International Human Rights Day** and the **Free and Equal Campaign** were celebrated holding an **Aula Magna on “Youth Dialogue on Human Rights, Gender and LGBTI”** in partnership with Uni-CV and Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG). **235 young university students** participated including three young influential artists who promoted a dialogue for peace and human rights. Also, the **International Human Rights Day** was celebrated with a concert with young artists advocating for peace, respect for human rights including LGBTI+ rights in the presence of more than 600 people including the President of the Republic, representatives of public and private institutions, civil society, the LGBTI community and artists.

In December 2021 the **United Nations System was recognized by the National Commission for Human Rights with the Human Rights National Award** for its outstanding support to the promotion and protection of human rights in Cabo Verde. This was the 17th edition of the Human Rights National Awards and the first time that an international organization received such recognition.

Security and Justice

Capacity building

National law enforcement capacities and facilities were strengthened through policy assessment and advice, interinstitutional coordination, legal and policy framework, and equipment upgrade. This includes:

- The **first Annual Forum of the Judiciary sector** including the participation of 80 officers from National Police, Judiciary Police, Prosecutors and Judges trained in crime scene management, analysis of criminal information, online investigations, collection of digital evidence, prevention and fight against cybercrime.
 - A finalized **Assessment of Risks and Vulnerabilities of Corruption and Money Laundering** aiming at evaluating the implementation of the Action Plan and the associated recommendations of the recent assessments regarding the Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and Anti-Corruption (AC) regimes in Cabo Verde. As a result, important recommendations were made to address the residual gaps identified towards the effectiveness of legal frameworks, institutional and operational AML/CFT and AC in compliance with international standards and best practices.
 - An **Introduction to Cybercrime** webinar with particular attention to Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, as part of the Global Program on Cybercrime and in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC)
 - An **Investigation of Cocaine Production and Trafficking** training aimed at strengthening the capacities of professionals to detect, investigate and process cocaine production, including the support for training on recent Amendments to the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, in partnership with the Superior Council of the Public Ministry.
 - A two-phased **Criminal Information Analysis trainings** benefiting 50 investigators and prosecutors who received basic knowledge and understanding of the elements of criminal information and the skills needed to perform criminal information analysis tasks for a proactive response to crime.
 - An **Online Investigations training** benefiting 25 professionals from the justice sector, including 13 prosecutors, 6 judicial police officers and 6 national police officers
- Aiming at the timely resolution of disputes by the judiciary, the **Statutes of Judges and Prosecutors** were revised and the **Statutes of Judicial Inspections**

of Judges and Prosecutors were elaborated. **Legal Instruments related to Civil Code were compiled and edited in a book** and the mid-term **evaluation of the National Social Reintegration Plan** was approved through Resolution no. 103/2019, of August 9th.

Advocacy

Celebration of the **International Anti-Corruption Day** with dissemination of the global campaign including justice services.

Materials and Equipment

Acquisition of two **Raman Tru Narc devices for forensic drug analysis**, which will be used by the Judiciary Police in the investigation of drug trafficking cases.

Access to justice for the poor

In consultation with national institutions and aiming to Leave No One Behind in terms of access to justice, assistance was provided in the **Justice Sector for the poorest**.





PILLAR PARTNERSHIP



2030 AGENDA PILLARS "5 PS"

UNDAF OUTCOMES

PEDS PILLARS

SDGs

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN

PARTNERSHIPS



y, 2022, the population of Cabo Verde national and local capacities for the mobilization, coordination and efficient management of partnerships and funding for development, including South-South, trinagular, and decentralized cooperation, and that contribute to the achievement of the SDG.

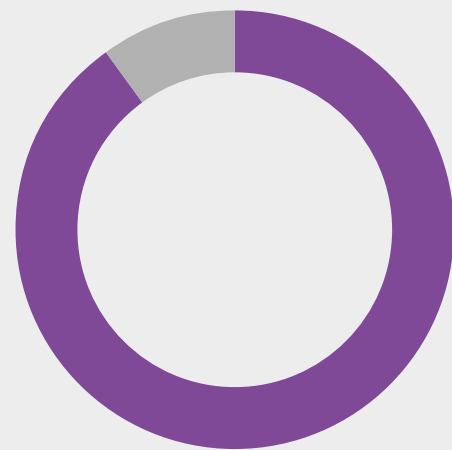
Sovereignty Pillar
New model State Model

17

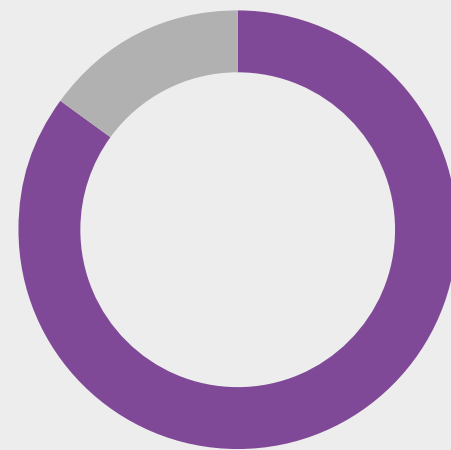
Pillar 6
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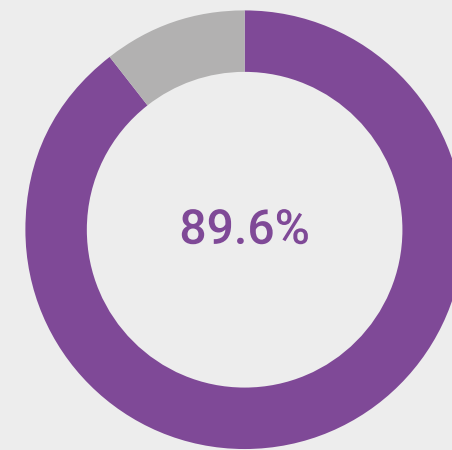
Required resources (USD)
\$1.288.383



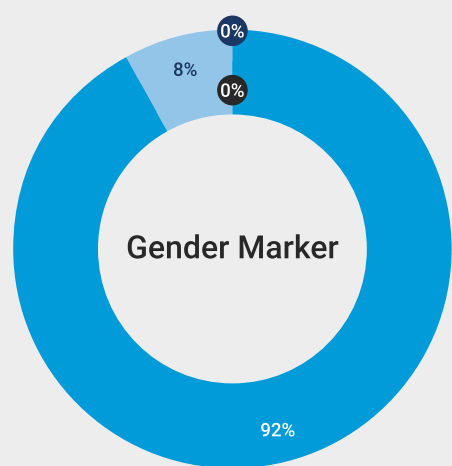
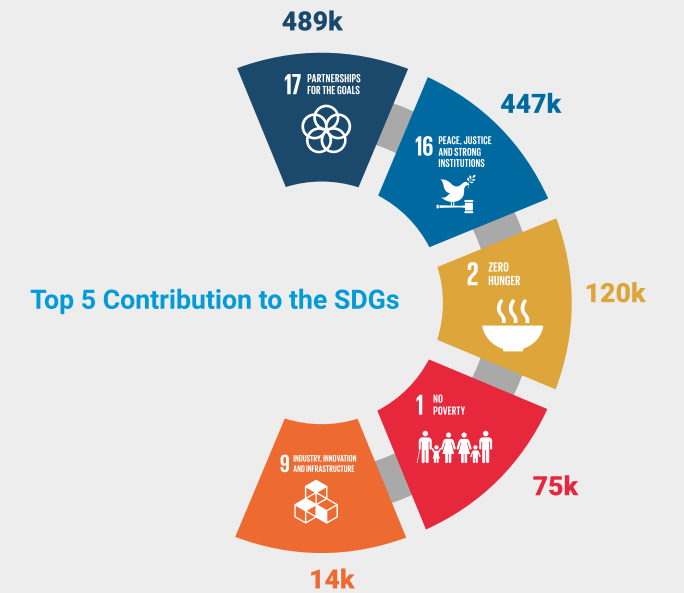
Available resources (USD) [A]
\$1.158.383



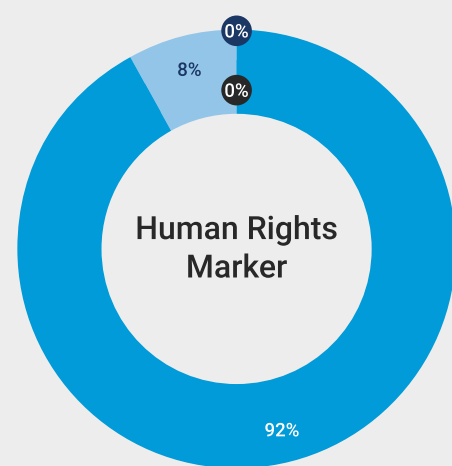
Expenditure resources (USD) [E]
\$1.038.383



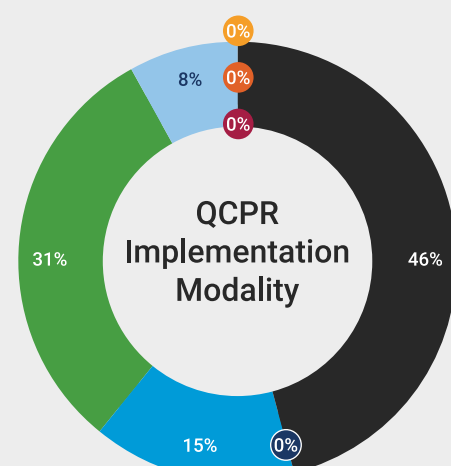
% Delivery Rate (100*E/A)
89.6%



Gender Marker



Human Rights Marker

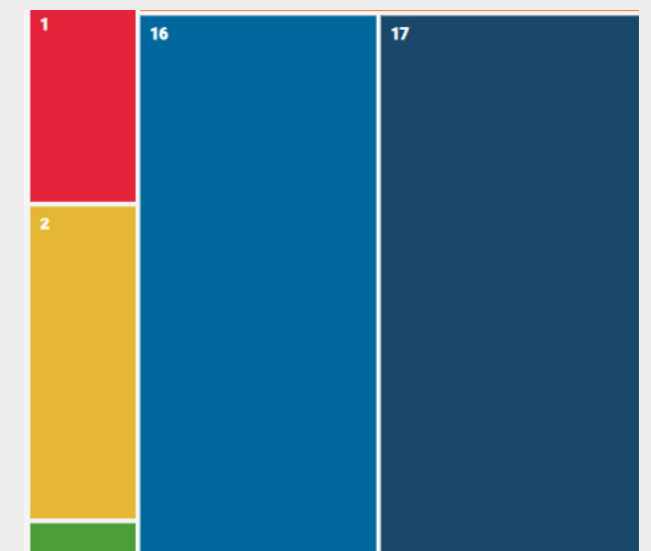


Q CPR Implementation Modality

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution

- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution

- Normative Support
- Convening/Partnerships/Knowledge Sharing
- Policy Advice and Thought Leadership
- Direct Support/Service Delivery
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Support Functions
- Capacity Development/Technical Assistance
- Other (including coordination)



Find out more: uninfo.org

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS



Coordination and Advocacy

The country's technical coordination and advocacy capacity was fostered due to:

- **Creation of a Working Group** led by the Ministry of Health with the participation of the WB and the UN that boosted the mobilization of resources, expertise, knowledge and financing in support of the development and implementation of the National Vaccination Plan, including facilitating the country's inclusion in the COVAX facility.
- **Building of a broad partnership for achieving the objective of Leave No One Behind (LNOB)** among ministries, national institutions, local government, CSOs and CBOs generating an in-depth assessment of the country LNOB situation that is one of the key inputs for the new national sustainable development plan building process starting in early 2022.
- Supporting **Cabo Verde's participation and partnering in the SIDS network** in order to coordinate and build a MVI to access to more international funds and in convening AIS-SIDS countries to have a common stronger voice in the international arena.
- Holding dialogue sessions on **Asset Recovery Mechanisms and Strategies** in a partnership with the Presidency of the Republic of Cabo Verde.
- Validation of the **Country and Industry Profile** considered a highly relevant report for the establishment of policies and strategies related to the Industry and Commerce sector in the country.

- **Continuing at local level the creation and scale up of partnerships for localizing the SDGs** between municipalities, NGOs, private sector and deconcentrated state institutions to enable local institutions to continue responding to the people most affected by COVID-19 and pursuing recovery.



South-South and Triangular Cooperation

With the participation of more than 1,000 African leaders and researchers from across the continent on economic development in Africa and Cabo Verde, the **African Economic Conference 2021** held on the island of Sal was the results of partnership among UNECA, UNDP and the Government of Cabo Verde. Also, with a view to reinforcing Cabo Verde's positioning in the international debate on territorial development and exchange, the **Study on the specificities of Cabo Verde in ECOWAS** was carried out and presented, which provides guidance on the potential and regional investment areas that can benefit Cabo Verde.

National capacities were strengthened in **International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)** to deliver more effectively through public finance management and transparency enhancement for staff from the MF and Court of Auditors.

The **judicial cooperation in terms of justice and security** were reinforced, thanks to the exchange of experience, and cooperation between peers for senior staff from national authorities involving the Portuguese and Brazilian counterparts to consolidate a set of institutional skills and knowledge.



Data and Statistical Analysis

The National Statistical System was reinforced within the **framework of the partnership mobilized through the GPSDD** in the fields of Data Chart, GRID System in Cabo Verde, for the reinforcement and use of administrative data. The integration of Cabo Verde – through MF, INE, and the digital governmental agency NOSI – was finalized through the implementation of the roadmap for the three workstreams: (1) administrative data collaborative, (2) inclusive data charter, and (3) geospatial data. The country's needs were identified, both in terms of data gaps and capacity building needs, and international public and private partners mobilized within the Global Partnership.



Resource Mobilization

The country's technical capacity to mobilise technical and financial resources was strengthened, mobilizing resources from:

- **New partnerships with vertical funds:** the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) and the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS).
- **Existing partnerships with vertical funds:** the Joint SDG Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Partnerships related to the **Housing Information System** and to implement the **National Integrated Program on Drugs and Crime**.
- A **digital marketplace for SDG entrepreneurship and investment** with a focus on women and youth that was developed as well as a sustainable finance platform at the Cabo Verde Stock Exchange.
- **Financing dialogues** that were carried out with the participation of key national and international development actors, both public and private, which provided relevant information and inputs synthesized in the DFA draft produced at the end of 2021.
- A **strategic partnership built between the UN and the WB** for producing joint analysis, policy recommendations and programme coordination and synergies, the AfDB on blue economy issues and UNECA on debt restructuring.

The **national partnership within the framework of the INFF**, through the INFF control panel, has coordinated the data collection process, identifying the indicators and key variables relating to the flows of public and private, foreign and domestic funding, through joint monitoring and assessment, including joint data analysis and systemic planning exercise, reviews, mobilization or joint assessment missions. This partnership established will reinforce the alignment of the contribution of national and international sources of funding (public and private) to the implementation of PEDS II and the Cabo Verde Ambition 2030.





03

UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2022

UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2022

Against a scenario of still trying to respond to multiple crisis exacerbated by the pandemic, climate crisis with 4 years of drought, sanitary, social and economic impact of COVID-19, Cabo Verde has a clear 2030 vision and sectoral strategies are being detailed to sustain recovery. The year of 2022 will be critical to assist the country priorities and lay the foundations for medium and longer term more inclusive recovery.

Going forward, **well-functioning institutions and continued public administration reforms** including through digitalization and improving business environment will be critical not only to maintain and improve access to quality basic and social services, but also to revive and transform an economy dominated by the services sector and strongly dependent on tourism and imported intermediary and final goods. This transformation should include a dramatic change in critical bottlenecks linked to the **water-energy nexus** and the inner and external connectivity, including with the ECOWAS region. In an economy where half of the jobs are informal and 97% of the businesses are micro and small, dominated by services (58% of GDP, 66% of jobs) with a high concentration in tourism, economic resilience will also mean **economic transformation to diversify the drivers of economic growth, in a SIDS context. Several agencies including FAO, UNIDO, UNDP through the GEF and GCF are preparing interventions aiming at this objective.**

Foreign Direct Investment, although volatile by nature, should continue and even accelerate in the coming years. Cabo Verde should make the best use of this opportunity and focus not only on job creation as well **as transition to formality and the creation of decent and resilient jobs.** Better **development of local value chains** will also have to be fully connected to this economic transformation process through a **local**

economic development approach and a perspective of small-scale industrialization – including certification and transformation of local products –, for local businesses to reap the benefits of renewed economic opportunities to create jobs and incomes for all sectors of the population and to ensure more resilience through a stronger socioeconomic fabric.

To continue building resilience based on its solid institutions and strong democracy, the country prioritizes further transformations (poverty eradication, economic diversification, energetic transition, universal access to basic and social services, gender equality and digitalization). Apart from the structure of production (economic diversification), the drivers of economic transformation **must continue to focus on gender equality, territorial cohesion, transition to formality and small-scale industrialization.** To achieve this transformation, Cabo Verde can rely on important assets such as its solid, multilevel (national-local) institutional arrangements, its youth and human capital, its ocean and untapped potential in the **blue economy, its vibrant culture and creative industries, and a dynamic digitalization process.**

In 2022, the UNCT will continue to support recovery anchored on the **five SDG accelerators identified by Cabo Verde Ambition 2030 and the priorities expressed by the Government**, notably: **1.** Keeping up with **Human Capital Development** to reap the benefits of the Youth Dividend and ensure the qualification of human and social capital needed to enhance social inclusion, further investing on women's economic empowerment across all sectors including gender responsive state budget and plans, achieve economic transformation and adapt to climate change, invest on youth, skills, education and health at all levels. Creating the right profiles amongst youths and others, especially the most vulnerable, to fulfil the positions to be created, especially in the blue and digital economies, will be key; **2.** Deepen **more territorial approaches and localisation** as well as supporting expansion of social protection to support the Government ambition of achieving extreme

poverty eradication in the next 5 years; **3.** Advancing economic diversification, **unleashing the potential of blue economy and the digital economy** as drivers of economic diversification and sustainable, inclusive and resilient economic development, in a context of limited fiscal and policy space, focusing on the drivers of economic transformation and fully using the country's main assets, such as its institutional human and natural capital; **4. Accelerating digitalization of the tax system, the administration, the social services** – including the social protection system and the businesses as a driver of social and economic inclusion and development. Digitalization could also be used as one in a range of incentives to foster transition to formality of micro and small businesses; **5.** Including in the sustainable development path the **groups at risk of being left behind**, by extending and upscaling the Single Social Registry and social protection coverage in general, offering privileged access to quality basic and social services (health and education in a first place), and fostering productive inclusion through enhanced access to productive assets such as equipment, technology, finance and skills; **6.** Using the credibility status and **potential of Cabo Verde as a SIDS to leverage new financing and resources**, including through technology transfer, and to develop joint innovative solutions, including financial and digital solutions, together with other SIDS, especially the AIS-SIDS.

The situation calls for the emergence of a strong national coalition underpinned by solid strategic partnerships, across sectors and including civil society, the private sector and the academia, in close articulation with harmonized international support. The UN will need to take a quality leap in its partnerships, bringing in expertise from other UN entities including those not present in country like ITU, UNECA, WTO, UNCTAD and deepen exploring innovative financing and better public private sector partnerships, an area where considerable work still needs to be done.



ANNEX - IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS & SOURCE OF FUNDS

Governmental Entities | Public Agencies

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| MAA | Ministry of Agriculture and Environment |
| MAI | Ministry of Internal Affairs |
| MC | Ministry of Communities |
| MCIC | Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries |
| ME | Ministry of Education |
| MF | Ministry of Finance |
| MFIDS | Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development |
| MICE | Ministry of Industry, Trade and Energy |
| MIOTH | Ministry of Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Housing |
| MJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MM | Ministry of Sea |
| MNECIR | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration |
| MSSS | Ministry of Health and Social Security |
| MTT | Ministry of Tourism and Transport |
| ANAS | National Water and Sanitation Agency |
| ANCV | National Assembly |
| ARAP | Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Court of Auditors |
| Cabo Verde Digital | Public agency promoting values of entrepreneurship and innovation |
| Casa do Cidadão | Citizen's House |
| CCAD | Commission for the Coordination of Alcohol and Other Drugs |
| CCS-Sida | AIDS Combat Coordination Committee |
| Civil Protection and Firefighters | |
| CNAD | National Centre for Art, Crafts and Design |
| CNDHC | National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship |
| CNPS | National Centre for Social Pensions |
| CSMJ | Superior Council for the Judiciary |
| CSMP | Superior Council for the Public Prosecution |
| FPEF | Fund for the Promotion of Employment and Training |
| NOSI | Operational Nucleus of the Information Society |
| Palace of Culture Ildo Lobo | |
| PGR | Attorney General's Office |
| PJ | Judicial Police |
| PN | National Police |
| UNESCO National Commission | |

Local Authority (all 22 Municipalities of Cabo Verde)

| |
|--|
| Municipality of Boa Vista |
| Municipality of Brava |
| Municipality of Praia |
| Municipality of Ribeira Brava |
| Municipality of Ribeira Grande |
| Municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santiago |
| Municipality of Santa Catarina |
| Municipality of Santa Catarina Fogo |
| Municipality of Santa Cruz |
| Municipality of São Domingos |
| Municipality of São Filipe |
| Municipality of São Lourenço dos Órgãos |
| Municipality of São Miguel |
| Municipality of São Salvador do Mundo |
| Municipality of São Vicente |
| Municipality of Maio |
| Municipality of Paúl |
| Municipality of Porto Novo |
| Municipality of Sal |
| Municipality of São Nicolau |
| Municipality of Mosteiros |
| Municipality of Tarrafal Santiago |

Civil Society Organisations

| | |
|---------------|--|
| AADCSM | Association of Friends for Community Development of Serra Malagueta |
| AAN | Friends of Nature Association |
| AARR | Ribeira do Rabil Farmers Association |
| ACDA | Community Association for the Development of Atalaia |
| ACDPC | Community Association for the Development of Pedra Comprida |
| ACDPM | Community Association for the Development of Pé de Monte |
| ACPVN | Association of fisheries co-management actors from the north |
| ACS | Sotavento Commercial Association |
| ADAF | Association of Friends of Figueira Muita |
| ADCA | Cutelo Alto Community Development Association |
| ADCEPR | Association for Community Development of Entre Picos de Reda |
| ADCHMF | Association for the Development of Chã de Monte and Achada Fora - Saquinho |
| ADCM | Montinho Community Development Association |

| | |
|---|---|
| ADCOMF | Fundura Community Development Association |
| ADCPA | Pai António Community Development Association |
| ADCPF | Ponta Furna Community Development Association |
| ADCPLT | Planalto Community Development Association |
| ADCRI | Ribeira do Ilhéu Community Development Association |
| ADECO | Association for Consumer Protection |
| ADESBA | Craveiro Lopes Neighborhood Sports Association |
| ADESSIS | Association for Solidarity, Sustainable Development and Social Innovation |
| AJEC | Association of Young Entrepreneurs of Cabo Verde |
| AJIC | Association of Young Cape Verdean Investigators |
| AJOC | Union Association of Journalists of Cabo Verde |
| AMES | Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Santiago |
| AMFig | Figueira das Naus Women's Association |
| APDCRF | Rocha Fora Community Development Association |
| APESC | Cabo Verde Fishing Shipowners Association |
| ASACAR | Association of Academics of Rincão |
| ASDCMT | Association of Solidarity and Community Development Mosteiros de Trás |
| Association for Solidary, Sustainable Development and Social Innovation | |
| Association of Fisheries Co-management Actors from the North | |
| Association of Fishermen of the Island of Maio | |
| Association of Residents and Friends of Ribeira de Corujinha | |
| ASTRBAL | Association Santa Tabanca da Baía Achada Leite |
| AUPAD-MB | United Association for the Development of Morro Brás |
| Biodiversity Project Association | |
| BIOS.CV | Association for the conservation of the environment and sustainable development |
| Biosfera I | Association for the Defense of the Environment |
| CCSL | Cabo Verdean Confederation of Free Trade Unions |
| Eleven Stars Association of Bofareira | |
| Gota D'Água | Community Association of Carvoeiros |
| Lantuna | Association for Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development |
| Mindelo Fishermen's Association | |
| MORABI | Savings and Credit Cooperative |
| New Generation Association of Fishermen of São Pedro | |
| OMCV | Cabo Verde Women's Organization |
| OPACC | Professional Order of Auditors and Accountants |
| OTP | Observatory of Trafficking in Persons |
| Pão de Suor Aquaculture and Livestock Cooperative | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| PLATONGs | Platform of NGOs in Cabo Verde |
| RAMAO | Association of West African Women - Cabo Verde Cell |
| REJOP | Network of Journalists for Population Issues |
| Salamansa Fishermen's Association | |
| SOLMI | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society |
| SOS Children's Villages | |
| UNTC-CS | National Union of Workers of Cabo Verde - Trade Union Central |
| Young Talent Association | |

Institutes

| | |
|--------------|--|
| ICCA | Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents |
| ICIEG | Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity |
| IEFP | Institute of Employment and Professional Training |
| INE | National Institute of Statistics |
| INIDA | National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development |
| INMG | National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics |
| INPS | National Institute of Social Security |
| IPC | Cultural Heritage Institute |
| IDJ | Sports and Youth Institute |
| IGQPI | Institute for Quality Management and Intellectual Property |

Academia

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| University of Cabo Verde | |
| University of Jean Piaget | |
| University of Santiago | |
| University of Mindelo | |
| CERMI | Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance |

Religious Community Organizations

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Caritas | |
| Blue Hands | |
| Correios de Cabo Verde | |
| PrimeBotics | |
| BIC | Business Incubation Center |
| CCB | Chamber of Commerce of Sotavento |
| CCS | Chamber of Commerce of Sotavento |
| Pró Empresa | |

Source of Funds

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| UN Core Funds | FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UN HABITAT, UNIDO, UNODC, UNFPA, WHO |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| (US) J/TIP | US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| Cabo Verde Government | |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| GAVI | Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation |
| GPE | Global Partnership for Education |
| Government of China | |
| Government of Luxembourg | |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| IOM Development Fund | |
| Portugal Government | MTSSS |
| SGP-GEF | Small Grants Programme - The Global Environmental Facility |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| EU | European Union |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| Joint SDG Fund | |
| UNTFHS | Trust Fund for Human Security |
| WAHO | West African Health Organization |

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| AC | Anti-Corruption |
| AfCFTA | African Continental Free Trade Area |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AIS-SIDS | Small Islands Developing States (Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea) |
| AML/CFT | Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism |
| ANMCV | Nacional Association of Mayors |
| BOS | Business Operations Strategy |
| CBO | Community Based Organisation |
| CCA | Common Country Analysis |
| CCDA | Conference for Climate and Development in Africa |
| COVAX | COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| CSU | Single Social Registry |
| DaO | Delivering as One |
| DFA | Development Finance Assessment |
| DHIS2 | District Health Information Software 2 |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| GAVI | Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GITEPS | Interinstitutional Working Group of Social Protection Statistics |
| GPE | Global Partnership for Education |
| GPSDD | Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data |
| HIEx | Health Innovation Exchange |
| HLPF | High-Level Political Forum |
| HPV | Human Papillomavirus |
| ICIEG | Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity |
| ICMEC | International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children |
| IFI | International Financial Institution |
| IHR | International Health Regulation |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| INE | National Statistical Institute |
| INFF | Integrated National Financing Framework |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPC | Cultural Heritage Institute |
| IPSAS | International Public Sector Accounting Standards |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| JO | Joint Office |
| JP | Joint Programme |
| JWP | Joint Work Plan |
| LNOB | Leave No One Behind |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MAA | Ministry of Environment and Agriculture |
| MAI | Ministry of Internal Administration |
| ME | Ministry of Education |
| MEM | Ministry of Maritime Economy |
| MF | Ministry of Finance |
| MFIDS | Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development |
| MIC | Middle Income Country |
| MJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MNECIR | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration |
| MPTF | Multi Partner Trust Fund |
| MSSS | Ministry of Health and Social Security |
| MTT | Ministry of Tourism and Transport |
| MVI | Multidimensional Vulnerability Index |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NEET | Not in Employment, Education or Training |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NOSI | Operational Nucleus of the Information Society |
| NRRP | National Response and Recovery Plan |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| OHCHR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| PALOP | African Countries of Portuguese Official Language |
| PDNA | National Guidelines for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment |
| PEDS | National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development |
| PLANAH | National Housing Action Plan |
| PNIEB | Blue Economy Investment Plan |
| PNIG | National Gender Equality Plan |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PROMEB | Blue Economy Promotion Program |
| QCPR | Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review |
| SAE | National Early Warning System |
| SAHS | Specific Adolescent Health Services |
| SDF | Spatial Development Framework |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SERP | National Response and Recovery Plan |
| SIDS | Small Island Development State |
| SIGOF | State Financial Management System |
| SIS | Sanitary Information System |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| SRSG/VAC | Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children |
| UN INFO | Online planning, monitoring and reporting platform that digitizes the UN Country Teams' results frameworks |
| UN RC | Resident Coordinator |
| UN RCO | Resident Coordinator Office |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| UNCAC | United Nations Convention Against Corruption |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNDIS | United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDS | UN development system |
| UNECA | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| UNHABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UN-OHRLS | UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and SIDS |
| UNSDCF | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |
| UNTFHS | UN Trust Fund for Human Security |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| VNR | Voluntary National Review |
| WASH | Water, sanitation and hygiene |
| WB | World Bank |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

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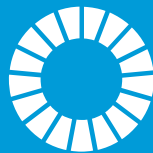
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ACTION**