

2022 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT CABO VERDE





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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR a.i.

The UN Secretary General, António Guterres, is committed to the most ambitious reform agenda ever, which is to provide a more coherent, cohesive, effective and efficient UN as the partner of choice for countries on their journey towards the SDGs.

This report marks the end of the last UNDAF cooperation cycle (2018-2022) and aims to present the main results of the implementation of the 2022 Joint Work Plan, through the presentation by the “Ps” Result Groups (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships).

Fifteen United Nations agencies present in the country worked in strong partnership with the Government and more than a hundred of national institutions and organizations, and international partners, reflecting the priorities of sustainable development taking into account the priorities of the new National Development Plan (PEDS II), Cabo Verde’s 2030 Ambition and the SDGs.

During the UNDAF 2018-2022, the UN System mobilized 97,7 million, exceeding the initially forecast amount, in a highly unfavourable context, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the crises triggered by the war in Ukraine.

Cabo Verde and the United Nations once again demonstrated resilient capacities to mobilize partnerships and credible resources and implementation capabilities in favour of people and institutions, leaving no one behind.

Ana Touza
United Nations Resident Coordinator a.i.
Cabo Verde



UN COUNTRY TEAM

In the final year of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) implementation, the United Nations (UN) in Cabo Verde consisted of a total of fifteen agencies. In pursuit of delineating available and requisite capacities and resources required for meeting the objectives of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) 2023-2027, a comprehensive assessment was conducted, resulting in the integration of new UN entities, thus achieving a more extensive range of expertise and UN capabilities.

Following the adoption of the new UNCF, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Cabo Verde currently comprises nineteen UN agencies, funds, and programmes. The UN Resident Coordinator, the appointed representative of the UN Secretary-General for developmental operations, presides over this array of agencies. There are five resident agencies: FAO, WHO and the three Joint Office agencies established in 2006: UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF. Five non-resident agencies with permanent staff, comprising ILO, IOM, UNODC, UNIDO, and UN-HABITAT complete the

current composition. Additionally, ITU, UNECA, and WIPO have also joined the cluster of non-resident agencies with non-resident staff in Cabo Verde, which includes UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Women and OHCHR.

Most non-resident agencies have an extended technical representation and engagement in the UNCT, while their membership is located regionally, with limited resources available. Technical presence is usually represented by national agency coordinators, project managers, or consultants.

Based on a strategic alliance developed through the UNDAF 2018-2022, the World Bank was a permanent guest in the UNCT, and they also signed the new UNCF, the second country in Africa to achieve it.

The inclusion of new UN entities and their greater range of capabilities and expertise is evidence of the UN's commitment to facilitating development efforts in Cabo Verde through the UNCF 2023-2027.

RESIDENT AGENCIES



NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES

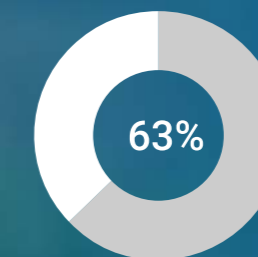
With Permanent Staff



Without Permanent Staff



UNTC Composition



● Present ● Non Present

100%
Agencies, Funds and Programmes signed the UNDAF 2018 - 2022

100%
Agencies, Funds and Programmes signed the JWP 2022

DID YOU KNOW?

Cabo Verde was the first and, to date, the only country in the world to establish a Joint Office of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA to reduce the overall costs of a UN presence, especially in SIDS countries.



CABO VERDE AT A GLANCE

SÃO ANTÃO

3 MUNICIPALITIES

36,950 46.7%

-15% -17.6%



SÃO NICOLAU

2 MUNICIPALITIES

12,306 48.1%

-2.4% -17%



SÃO VICENTE

1 MUNICIPALITY

75,848 49.2%

+1.1% -6.2%

16°N
Cabo Verde latitude

SAL

1 MUNICIPALITY

33,615 46.6%

+32.4% -3.7%



BOA VISTA

1 MUNICIPALITY

12,796 46.3%

+41.6% -1.7%



MAIO

1 MUNICIPALITY

6,330 49.7%

-6.3% -8.4%



FOGO

3 MUNICIPALITIES

33,754 49.9%

-7.3% -29.2%



BRAVA

1 MUNICIPALITY

5,647 48%

-4.8% -8.7%



SANTIAGO

9 MUNICIPALITIES

273,998 51.1%

+1.5% -14.1%



LEGEND

- Population (Census 2021)
- %Women (Census 2021)
- Evolution 2010-2021
- Extreme Poverty Rate (2021)

Source

INE, [Statistics per theme](#), 2023 (website)
 Ibrahim Index of African Governance, 2021
 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

491,233

49.8%
OF WHICH:
WOMEN

34.4%
OF WHICH:
YOUTH (15-34 OLD)

28.2%
OF WHICH:
CHILDREN (<15 YEARS OLD)

25.9%
OF WHICH:
LIVING IN RURAL AREA

88.9%
LITERACY RATE
(POP. <14 YEARS OLD)

53.4%
DEPENDENCY RATIO



PEOPLE LEAVING IN EXTREME POVERTY

72,874

40.3%
OF WHICH:
YOUTH (<15 YEARS OLD)

56.9%
OF WHICH:
LIVING IN RURAL AREA



STRONG ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN 2022, BUT REAL INCOMES DECREASED WITH HIGHER INFLATION

394.4%
TOURISTS' ARRIVALS GROWTH IN 2022 (YEAR-ON-YEAR) AFTER 79.3% REDUCTION OF ARRIVALS BETWEEN 2019-2021

15.9%
GDP GROWTH (2022)

137.3%
PUBLIC DEBT (AS A % OF GDP) 2ND Q-2022

7.9%
INFLATION (2022)

14%
REMITTANCES AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP (2022)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS IMPROVING, BUT CHALLENGES PERSIST

12.1%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (2022)

29.2%
NEET* AS % OF POPULATION 15-35 YEARS OLD (2022)

32.5%
WOMEN (15-35 YEARS OLD) ARE NEET (2022)

25.8%
MEN (15-35 YEARS OLD) ARE NEET (2022)

*Not in Education, in Employment, or Training

SHARE OF POPULATION VACCINATED AGAINST COVID-19 (BY 31ST DECEMBER 2022)*

TARGET POPULATION

98.8% 1 DOSE
86.6% 2 DOSES

ADOLESCENTS (12-17 YEARS OLD)

89.2% 1 DOSE
75.6% 2 DOSES

CHILDREN (5-11 YEARS OLD)

89.2% 1 DOSE
75.6% 2 DOSES

*Covid-19 Vaccination Bulletin (Edition: N° 76, January 4th, 2023)

51.4%
SHARE OF THE POPULATION COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION (2022)

51.6%
SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN INFORMAL SECTOR (2020)



OVERVIEW OF UNDAF RESULTS

The UNDAF cycle for 2018-2022 concluded in 2022. Having been signed by 15 agencies accredited in Cabo Verde, the UNDAF was the result of an exhaustive joint analysis and a consultative process led by the Government of Cabo Verde and actively involving civil society organizations, the private sector, and international development partners represented in Cabo Verde. It was structured around the Five Ps of the 2030 Agenda (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership), representing five strategic priorities for cooperation: Sustainable development of human capital; Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity; Economic transformation, and sustainable and inclusive growth; Governance, public policy, and justice; and Mobilization, coordination, and efficiency of development resources.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine war and the closure of UNV and UN Women (in 2019 and 2020, respectively), the UNDAF was successfully operationalized through Annual Joint Work Plans, mobilizing and implementing USD 97,7 million, which exceeded the initial goal of USD 96 million signed in 2017. The UNDAF monitoring was performed through the [UN INFO platform](#)¹, which allowed the Government and national and development partners to track in real-time the progress made and understand the resources available at the national level in each municipality.

The Framework was adjusted to operate in emergency development mode to support the country to deal with COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine impacts, with focus on the Cabo Verdean people and 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 Leave No One Behind (LNOB) putting the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at centre stage of their development path.

The period between 2020 and 2022 saw an increase in funds mobilized (+USD 13 million) compared to planned (2020: +31%; 2021: +18%; 2022: +13%). The UNDAF included a total of 249 indicators, measuring the performance of 6 outcomes and 27 outputs, reported in the UN INFO platform. The final independent evaluation of the UNDAF concluded that the framework achieved a satisfactory performance rating, and it made significant progress towards the realization of its outcomes, despite implementation challenges, responding effectively to changes in national priorities, including COVID-19. The UN's comparative advantages were highly relevant and essential to the country's development, which included UN consistency and reliability, partnership and resource mobilization ability, function as a knowledge hub, and mainstreaming of gender and LNOB.

Over the course of five years, the UNDAF has positively influenced Cabo Verde's sustainable development across numerous essential domains:

- Improved access to essential public services in health, education, food security, and nutrition, as well as social and child protection services.
- Enhanced national capacity for natural resource and biodiversity management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.

¹ United Nations' online planning, monitoring and reporting platform that digitizes the UN Country Teams' results frameworks



CABO VERDE

United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF 2018-2022



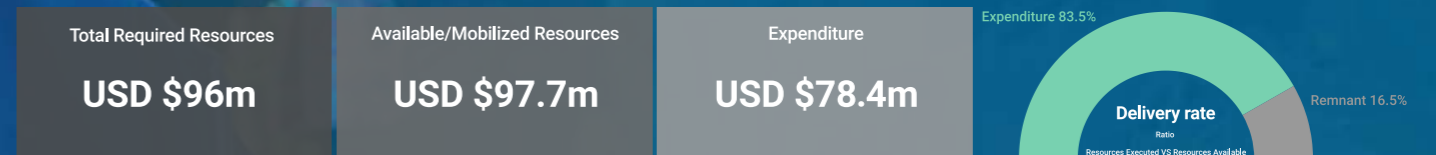
UNDAF 2018-2022: WRAPPING UP A FIVE-YEAR CYCLE



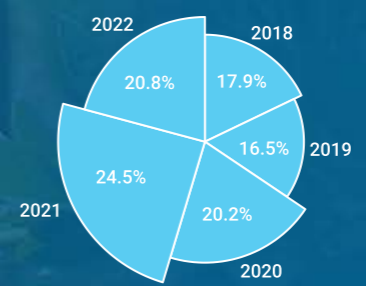
- Promoted decent work creation through a focus on employability and entrepreneurship, improvements in the tourism sector, blue economy, and agricultural income.
- Made effective implementation of Results-Based Management in public administration, bolstering Government accountability and transparency, parliamentary capacities and public access to national budget execution and legislative processes. Facilitating participation of Civil Society Organizations throughout the governance cycle, participatory management approaches in the public sector, and moderate improvement in access to justice. Enhancing capacity building of the criminal Justice System to counter drug trafficking and organized crime.
- Built capacities for mobilizing and managing partnerships and financing for the implementation of the SDGs and National Development Plan (PEDS I) 2017-2021 at both national and local levels, as well as planning and implementation of municipal plans aligned with the SDGs.
- Resulted in more targeted support to vulnerable groups through enhanced social protection coverage; improved care for the elderly through the National Care Plan; increased social awareness and legal protection of children through the Child Protection Act and the Plan to Prevent and Combat Sexual Violence; and contributed to the eradication of malaria.
- Made consistent promotion of gender and human rights across the board.
- Had effective response to changing national priorities, such as addressing the COVID-19 pandemic.

In conclusion, the UNDAF 2018-2022 was instrumental in advancing Cabo Verde's sustainable development across various sectors. These achievements will serve as a solid foundation for future progress under the new UNCF 2023-2027.

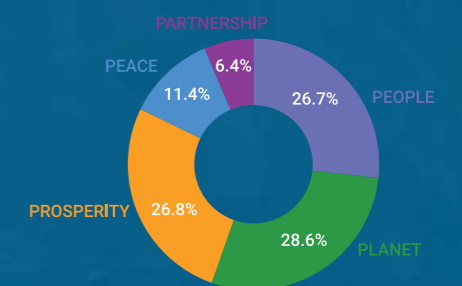
CLOSURE OF THE UNDAF CYCLE 2018-2022



Share of Financial Contribution per year during the UNDAF cycle



Available / Mobilised Resources per Pillar during the UNDAF cycle



KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN CABO VERDE AND THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

Cabo Verde's economy rebounded strongly in 2022 due to a dynamic tourism sector, returning to pre-COVID-19 levels. The GDP grew by 17.7% this year, surpassing previous projections. This growth led to an improvement in public revenues and a decrease in the ratio of public debt to GDP, which dropped from 146.6% in the first quarter to 131% in October 2022. Although the economic outlook for Cabo Verde remains positive, mainly driven by the tourism sector, it is subject to several risks as the economy is dependent on developments in the global economy, particularly in countries that are tourist markets for Cabo Verde. In October 2022, the new Authority for Competition Law and Policy (AdC) took office, opening a new chapter to build market trust through fair competition and consumer protection.

Extreme poverty had been decreasing rapidly in Cabo Verde before the COVID-19 crisis, dropping from 23.7% in 2015 to 12.7% in 2019. However, the economy contracted by 14.8% in 2020, leading to a 25% increase in unemployment and a rise in extreme poverty to 13.1%, with national poverty increasing from 25% to 31.2%. As response, in 2022, the Government renewed its determination to eradicate extreme poverty by 2026 (National Strategic Programme for Sustainable Development - PEDS II - 2022-2026) and has prepared a National Strategy to Eradicate Extreme Poverty (ENEPE - 2022-2026) focused on expanding social protection for the most vulnerable.

Food insecurity and malnutrition (with a high prevalence of stunting and wasting among children under 5 years old) remain a public health issue in Cabo Verde. This is partly the result of imported inflation on food prices, but also less agricultural production due to recent droughts. The country's lack of arable lands and freshwater and its exposure to extreme weather events make it particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change on agriculture.

In 2022, the Government declared a State of Calamity in 18 out of 22 municipalities and deployed measures to support affected households, particularly in rural areas. Subsidy programmes for essential goods and direct transfers to vulnerable families helped mitigate the impact of higher food prices due to the War in Ukraine.

Human capital continues to be a high priority in Cabo Verde, as reflected in positive trends in several indicators under SDGs 3 and 4, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. The country's new Parity Law, efforts to reduce Gender Based Violence and socioeconomic inequalities are consolidating gender equality in Cabo Verde into a regional best practice. Access to an improved source of drinking water is available to 86% of the population, and at least basic sanitation is available to 82.9% of the population (92% rural, 73.2% urban).

National efforts to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine were determinant to support the ongoing economic and social recovery in Cabo Verde. Considering the current global economic scenario and additional risks of higher inflation, fiscal support measures targeting lower income families will continue to be important in 2023. Cabo Verde plans to expand social protection measures and increase the minimum wage. However, considering pressures for fiscal consolidation due to the high public debt accumulated during the pandemic years, alternative sources of financing and external support will be crucial. It will be necessary to explore new opportunities for foreign investment², strengthening the tourism sector, and exploring other sectors with high growth potential.

² UNCTAD Investment Policy Review (IPR) Cabo Verde

WAR IN UKRAINE AND COVID-19 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE

In 2022, Cabo Verde's economy improved, but global economic challenges required the Government to take expansionary fiscal measures to support the country's most vulnerable social groups. The ongoing War in Ukraine exacerbated global supply constraints, particularly for food and energy commodities, of which Cabo Verde is a net importer. As a result, the country experienced an average inflation rate of 7.9%, and 15.7% inflation on food products and non-alcoholic beverages, negatively affecting the real income of Cabo Verdean families, especially vulnerable ones who spend a higher share of their income on essential goods.

To alleviate the economic burden on vulnerable families, the Government implemented a mix of direct and indirect transfers rather than adjusting salaries. The Government also expanded social protection and subsidized energy and food prices. Together, these fiscal measures corresponded to 12.2% of the annual public budget. However, in 2023, the Government will face the challenge of balancing fiscal consolidation and a possible tighter monetary policy while still providing adequate support for the most vulnerable and ensuring overall progress towards the SDGs, as well as the national priority of eradicating extreme poverty by 2026. Achieving this will require creating more fiscal space through internal reforms, such as expanding the social protection system by implementing a contributory system and cracking down on tax evasion, as well as seeking external support, such as debt restructuring and additional Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Figure 1: GDP growth 2015-2022 (percentage change)
Source: INE - Quarterly National Accounts - 4th quarter 2022 (published in March 2023)

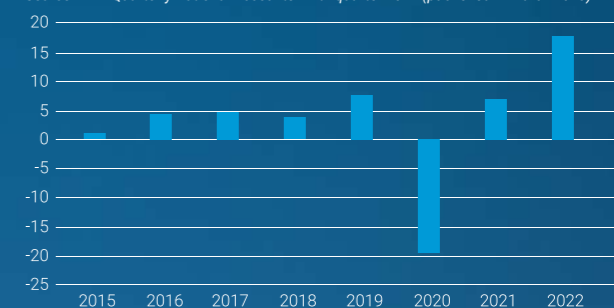


Figure 2: Consumer Price Index (CPI) - January 2020 - December 2022 (12 months average)
Source: INE - Consumer Price Index - consulted online January 2023

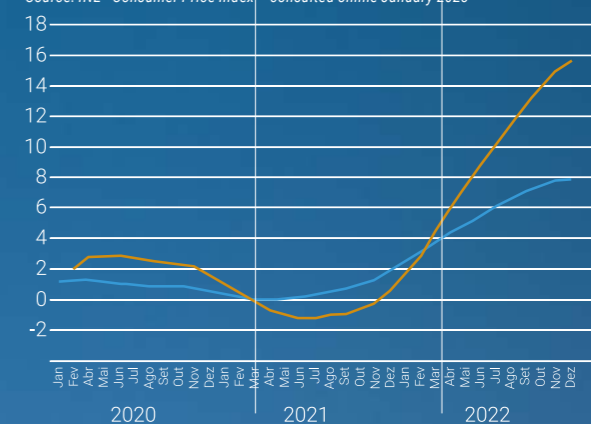


Figure 3: Total public spending in social sectors 2020-2022 (millions of CVE).
Source: Ministry of Finance - State Budget (2023)

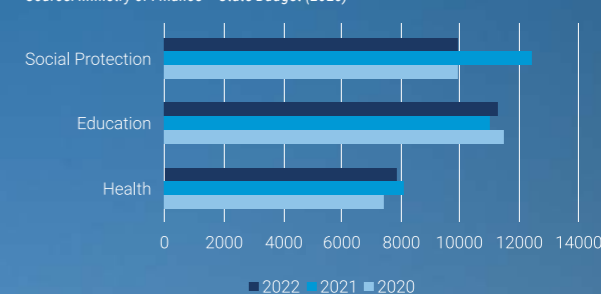
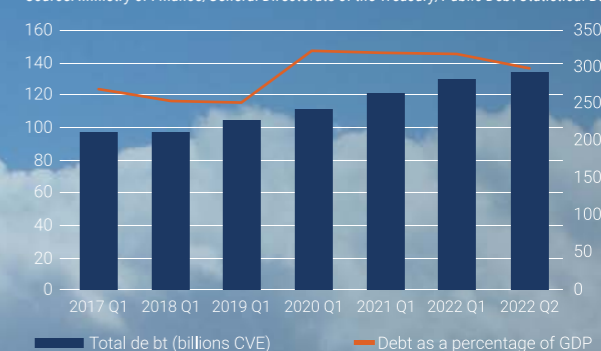


Figure 4: Public debt in Cabo Verde (Q1 2017-Q2 2022).
Source: Ministry of Finance/General Directorate of the Treasury/Public Debt Statistical Bulletins (2019-2022)



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

The United Nations team worked alongside the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Territorial Cohesion, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration, who were the main national partners. Responding to a multilevel and multi stakeholders' approach for Agenda 2030 and localizing the SDGs, the 22 municipalities and its National Association (ANMCV) were fundamental partners together with national and local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).











The European Union and Luxembourg continued to be the top international development partners, contributing USD 4.2 million (21% of the total available budget of USD 20,3 million). Luxembourg is the only donor in the country to finance through the Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Cabo Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund, which also received funds

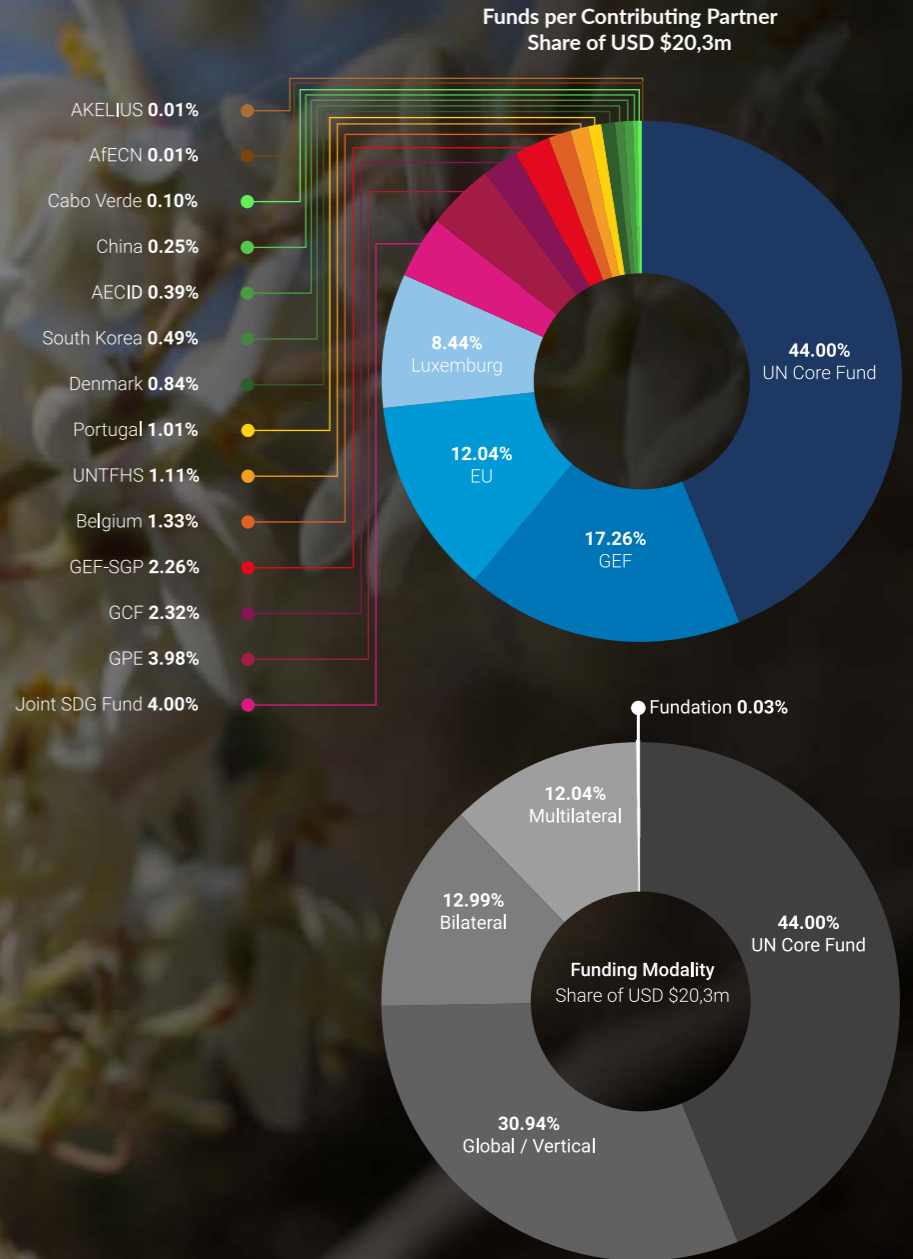
from UN global funds. The UNCT also built partnerships with Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, South Korea, Spain, USA, China, and Greece.

The main global and vertical contributing partners were the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with USD 4 million (20% of the budget), the Joint SDG Fund, the Global Partnerships on Education (GPE) and the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS). Agencies core funds, global and vertical funds that the Resident Coordinator (RC) and UNCT successfully mobilized together, stands for USD 15.2 million (75%) of the annual joint work plan.

A strategic alliance with the World Bank (WB) was fostered by coordinating advocacy efforts and interventions in strategic areas such as health, financing, poverty eradication, social basic services, blue economy, and more. The WB is part of the UNCT and signed the new UNCF 2023-2027 in October 2022.

-  Government of Cabo Verde
-  European Union
-  Government of Belgium
-  Government of China
-  Government of Denmark
-  Government of Greece
-  Government of Luxembourg
-  Government of Portugal
-  Government of South Korea
-  Government of USA

-  Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
-  Africa Early Childhood Network
-  AKELIUS Foundation
-  Global Environment Facility
-  Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
-  Global Partnership for Education
-  Green Climate Fund
-  Joint SDG Fund
-  UN Core Funding
-  UN Trust Fund for Human Security



*The UN Core Funds includes \$90,000 from USA through INL for the Global Programme CRIMJUST

DID YOU KNOW?
 A sustainable finance platform (Blu-X) was launched and implemented in 2022, in capital markets in partnership with the Cabo Verde Stock Exchange to finance National Sustainable Development Initiatives.

UNCT RESULTS ACHIEVED BY IMPLEMENTING GLOBAL INITIATIVES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Cabo Verde, a small island developing state (SIDS), has been making significant strides towards achieving its sustainable development goals with the support of the United Nations and its partners. The country has identified national key commitments to enhance the education system through a broad national consultative process supported by UNICEF and the Resident Coordinators Office (RCO), with the backing of the Global Partnerships for Education (GPE) and the UN Development Coordination Office/UNICEF/UNESCO. The Government presented these commitments at the **Transforming Education Summit** during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2022. These commitments have been incorporated into the new UNCF, 2023-2027, approved in October 2022.

During 2022, **four joint programmes** were implemented with significant results, two of which are highlighted below:

- With the support of the Joint SDG Fund, a **sustainable finance platform (Blu-X)** was launched and implemented in capital markets, raising over USD 26 million to finance National Sustainable Development Initiatives in Cabo Verde. The Integrated National Financing Framework

(INFF) joint programme, led by UNDP with ILO and UNODC, played a pivotal role in this endeavour.

- The UN Trust Fund for Human Security Joint Programme successfully integrated a **human security approach** into the **participatory local strategies** of three highly vulnerable urban communities to overcome the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme was supported by UNODC and UN-HABITAT.

At the international level, Cabo Verde's participation and partnering in the SIDS network have been boosted by the UN's support for the Technical Secretariat for the Multi Vulnerability Index (MVI) and the political leadership of Cabo Verde in advocacy efforts. The goal of these efforts is to coordinate and build a MVI that will facilitate **access to concessional finance for SIDS countries**. The UN has also supported the country in convening SIDS countries of the AIS region (Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea) to have a stronger voice in the international arena. As a result, **Cabo Verde was selected to host the AIS-SIDS regional conference** in preparation for the 4th International Conference of SIDS (SIDS Summit) in 2024 in Barbados.



LEVERAGING UN INVESTMENTS TO ADVANCE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Resource mobilization, quality of funding and expenditure in 2022

In 2022, the United Nations in Cabo Verde made significant progress in supporting the country's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Specifically, the UN secured 93.6% of the required resources, amounting to USD 20.3 million, for this purpose. Out of this total amount, 16% was dedicated to advancing SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being, which included support to tackle the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and fortify the health system response and sectors in the country. It is worth noting that approximately 58% of the funding for SDG 3 was specifically allocated to COVID-related efforts.

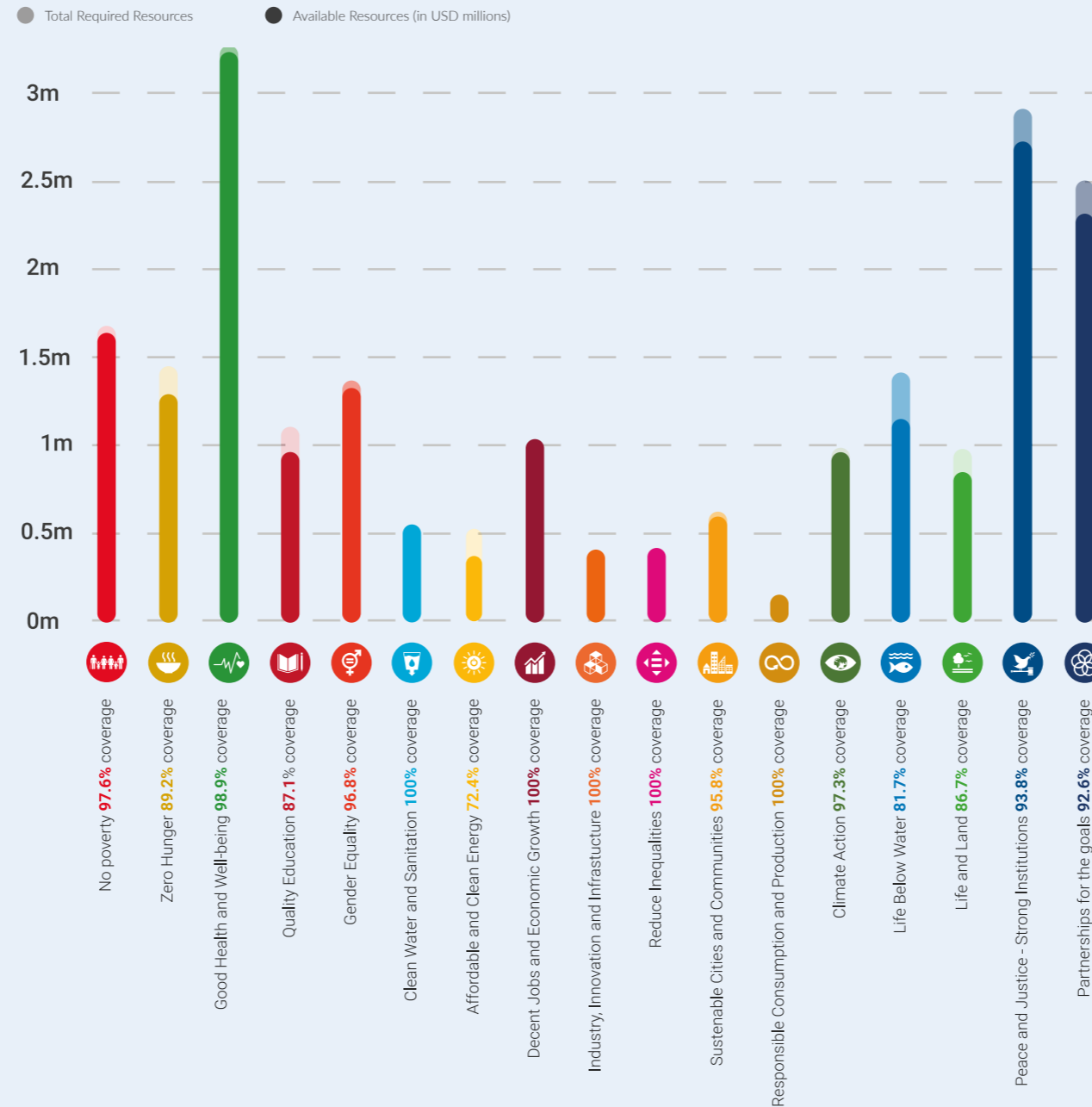
Beyond SDG 3, the UN in Cabo Verde made significant efforts to advance and achieve the targets of several other SDGs. These included SDGs 16, 17, and 1, with 13.5%, 11.5%, and 8.2% share of the resources, respectively. Together, these SDGs represented almost 50% of the total efforts channelled by the UN in 2022.

This demonstrates the UN's commitment to supporting a comprehensive approach to sustainable development in Cabo Verde. By focusing on multiple SDGs, the UN can help to address the interconnected nature of sustainable development challenges and promote positive outcomes across various sectors of the economy and society. Overall, the UN's efforts highlight the importance of national and international cooperation and partnership in achieving the SDGs.

The UN funding gap by Sustainable Development Goal in Cabo Verde

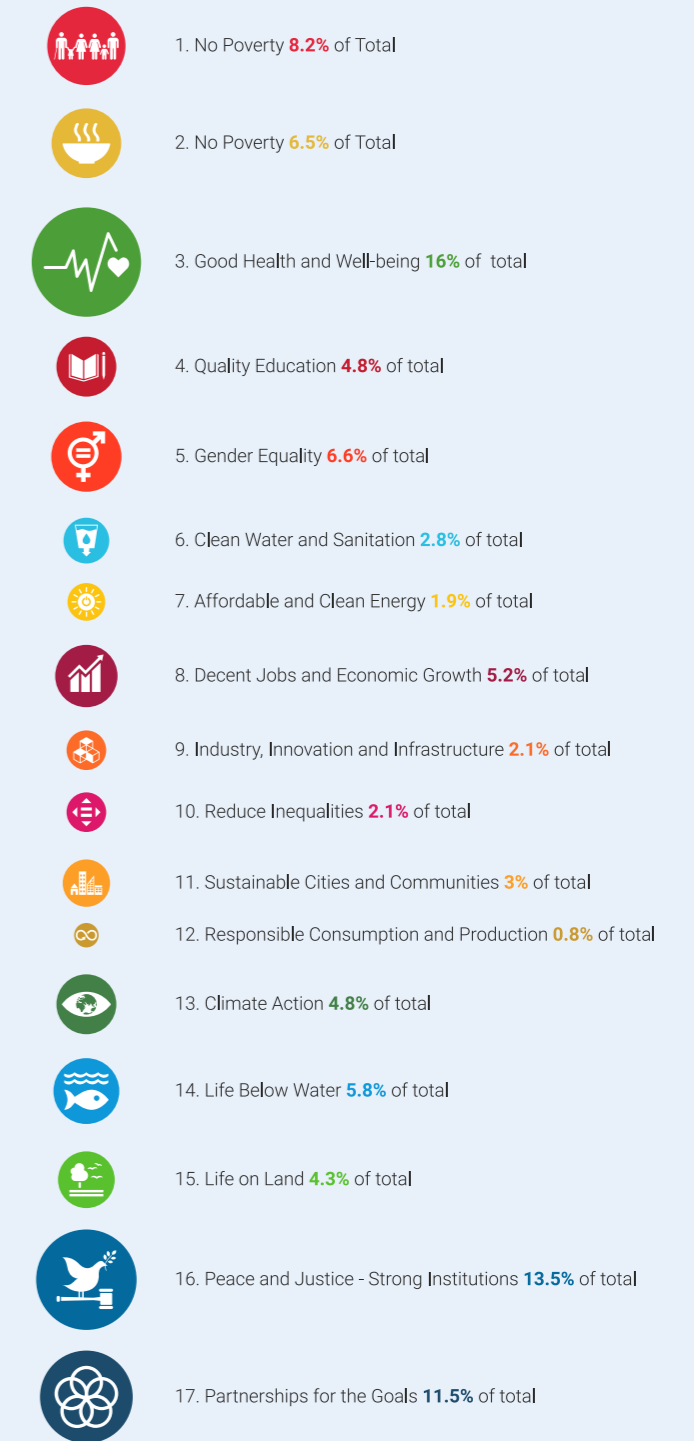
This visual represents the funding gap by SDG of the UN's contribution in country

21.7m required resources
20.3m available resources
93.6% coverage of required resources



How the UN contributes to the SDGs

The below graphic illustrates resource allocations towards each SDG goal, based on the available resources of 23.3m



OVERALL PROGRESS ON THE PROMISE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and eradicating extreme poverty has been at the core of the UN activities and advocacy in Cabo Verde, through the work of several agencies. In line with this overarching UN goal, the Government of Cabo Verde's established the goal of eradicating extreme poverty by 2026 and finalized the National Strategy to Eradicate Extreme Poverty (ENEPE - 2022-2026) in December 2022. This strategy focuses on expanding social protection to the most vulnerable members of the population and counted with the participation of the UN during its preparation.

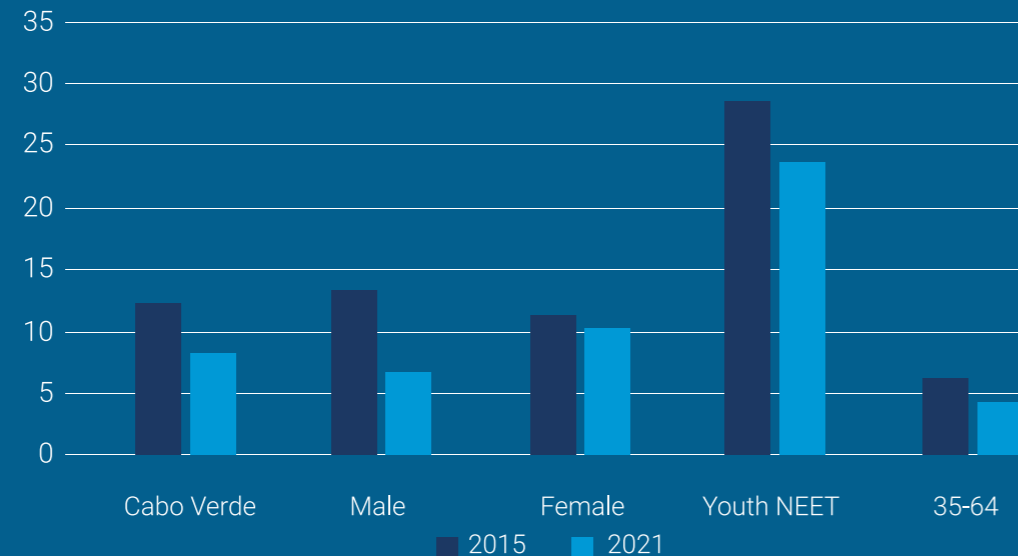
People facing food insecurity represent one of the LNOB groups, and their share of the overall population has been on the rise for the past three years due to global supply constraints and the impact of climate change. In 2021, 38.6% of the population in Cabo Verde experienced food insecurity. The War in Ukraine has further exacerbated this issue, with food prices increasing by over 15% on average in Cabo Verde in 2022. As a result, food insecurity is expected to have worsened. While families in rural areas are structurally more food insecure, external economic shocks

tend to have a more direct impact on food insecurity in tourist islands such as Sal and Boa Vista, as well as in urban municipalities.

Another LNOB group is youth who are Neither Employed, in Education, nor Training (NEET). Although their situation deteriorated during the COVID-19 pandemic, it has improved since then. In 2020, NEET youth represented 35.4% of young people aged 15-35, but by 2021, the percentage had decreased to 23.7%. Nevertheless, the proportion of women in this group is still significantly higher at 57.7%, indicating that women and girls are socially more vulnerable and at a higher risk of being left behind.

Across all nine groups (see the [LNOB Assessment](#)), those living in income poverty, particularly in extreme poverty, and whose limited social protection coverage does not ensure a minimum income or access to essential services and care, are considered to be at higher risk of being left behind. Therefore, the Government has identified eradicating extreme poverty by 2026 as one of its national priorities.

Figure 5: Unemployment and Youth NEET - 2015 and 2021 (%)
 Source: INE, IMC - Employment and Labour Market Statistics and Census 2021/Population Status and Structure/Youth and the Labour Market



GENDER SCORECARD

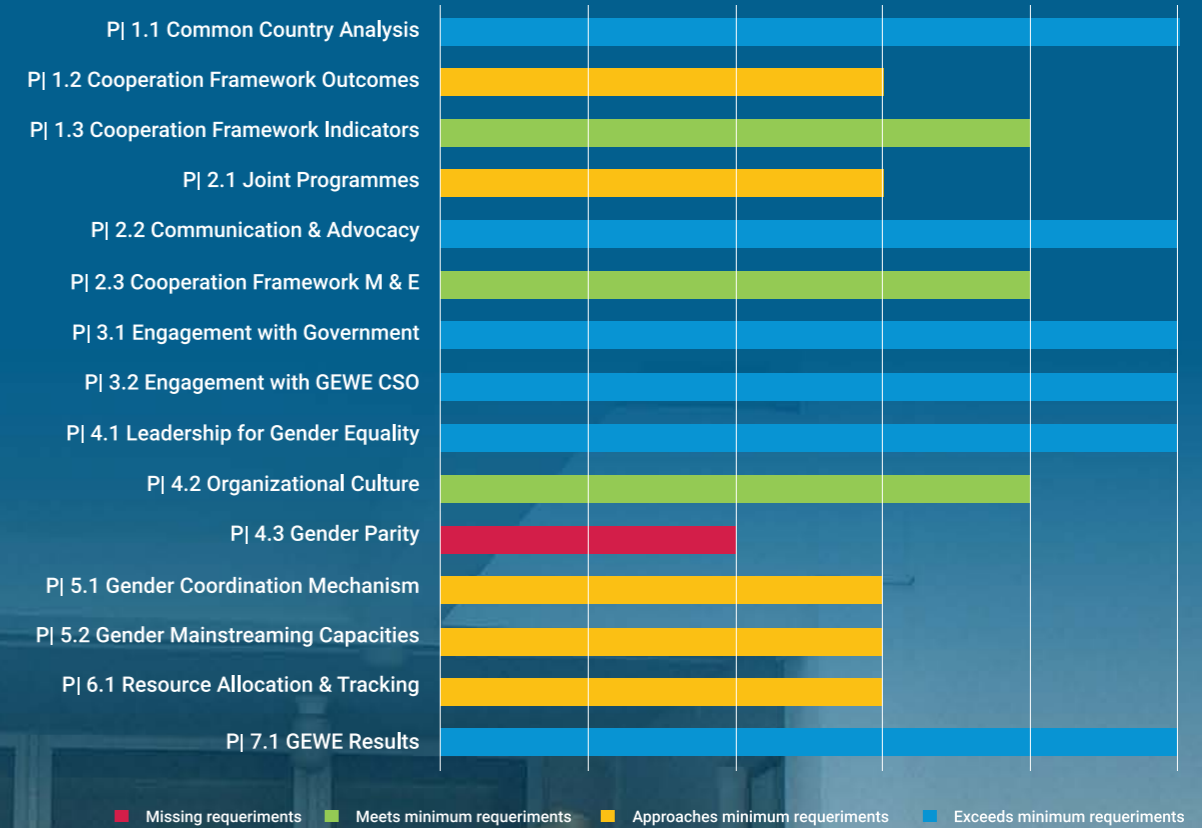


In 2022, the UN in Cabo Verde conducted a UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard to assess progress and guide the development of the new UN Cooperation Framework (2023-2027). The assessment covered the UNDAF period 2018-2022 and found that the UN in Cabo Verde is progressing well in gender mainstreaming, scoring well in 9 out of 15 indicators and exceeding minimum requirements in 6. Results were outstanding, with the UN effectively contributing to gender equality achievements in Cabo

Verde (the country rose 23 positions in the Global Gender Gap Index, ranking 45th out of 146 assessed countries ([Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#))).

Areas for improvement were identified, including the need for more capacity building, a budget allocation target for gender equality, meeting minimum requirements for 6 indicators, and establishing a staff parity tracking mechanism.

Figure 6: Cabo Verde UNCT-SWAP Results in 2022



NATIONAL PROGRESS IN REACHING THOSE LEFT BEHIND

“I want to end gender inequality in ICT and raise digital literacy”.

Helena Moreira, 15 years old, has a vision to end gender inequality in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) and promote digital literacy. This goal led her to create the **Women in Tech** project, that won the Youth Challenge for SDG initiative (promoted by the Joint Office of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF). The project aims to empower low-income teenage girls and women by encouraging their participation in ICT.

Helena’s inspiration for the **Women in Tech** project came from the challenges she faced while trying to enrol in a computer management course. “It was difficult because there was discrimination and prejudice for the fact that I was a woman and wanted to do that course,” she explains. “I was also worried that being a woman might hinder my chances of getting a job in that field. That’s when I decided to combine two things - social entrepreneurship and community empowerment - as a way to combat gender-based discrimination and to promote opportunities for

women in ICT.” Helena knew that she was not alone in facing these obstacles and decided to create a project that would address these issues.

The **Women in Tech** project has already helped 30 young girls and 20 low-income women gain knowledge and confidence in ICT. By empowering these women, Helena hopes to decrease gender inequality, promote decent jobs, combat youth unemployment, and help the community overcome problems such as school dropout and the abuse of sexual assault against teenagers.

Despite its successes, the **Women in Tech** project still faces challenges. Convincing the target audience of the project’s importance and finding partners are just a few of the obstacles that Helena and her team have encountered. However, Helena remains determined to make a contribution to achieving the SDGs, specifically SDG 5, SDG 8, and SDG 10.





“Pursuing My Dream with Inclusive Education”

Livia (left), an 18-year-old high school student with deaf-blindness, dreams of becoming a Chef once she completes her studies at “Pedro Gomes” public high school. Despite facing challenges, she feels included in her school thanks to various resources, including interpreters and supportive teachers. “In the classroom, the teachers help me a lot, there are interpreters who translate what the teachers speak, I participate in group work, I do my individual work,” says Livia. “But, of course, I recognize that even with these advances, there are challenges. For example, we need more translators in all the classes!”

Similarly, Drica (right), a 15-year-old blind student, is able to attend classes alongside her peers and dreams of pursuing a profession as an adult. She notes that with some materials, such as computers with programmes adapted for the blind, she can fully participate in technology and information classes.

To support effective inclusion of students with special needs, the United Nations through UNICEF worked with the Government in 2022 to implement a signalling system, multidisciplinary teams, and teacher training. This has had a direct impact on students’ school lives, including those with disabilities, as teachers are better equipped to support them in the classroom. With inclusive education and resources, Livia and Drica can pursue their dreams and contribute to their communities in meaningful ways.



LINK TO OTHER PRIORITIES / PLANS IN COUNTRY

Leave No One Behind and eradicating extreme poverty has been at the core of the UN activities and advocacy in Cabo Verde, through the work of several agencies. In line with this overarching UN goal, the Government of Cabo Verde established the goal of eradicating extreme poverty by 2026 and finalized the National Strategy to Eradicate Extreme Poverty (ENEPE – 2022-2026) in December 2022. This strategy focuses on expanding social protection to the most vulnerable members of the population and counted with the participation of the UN during its preparation.

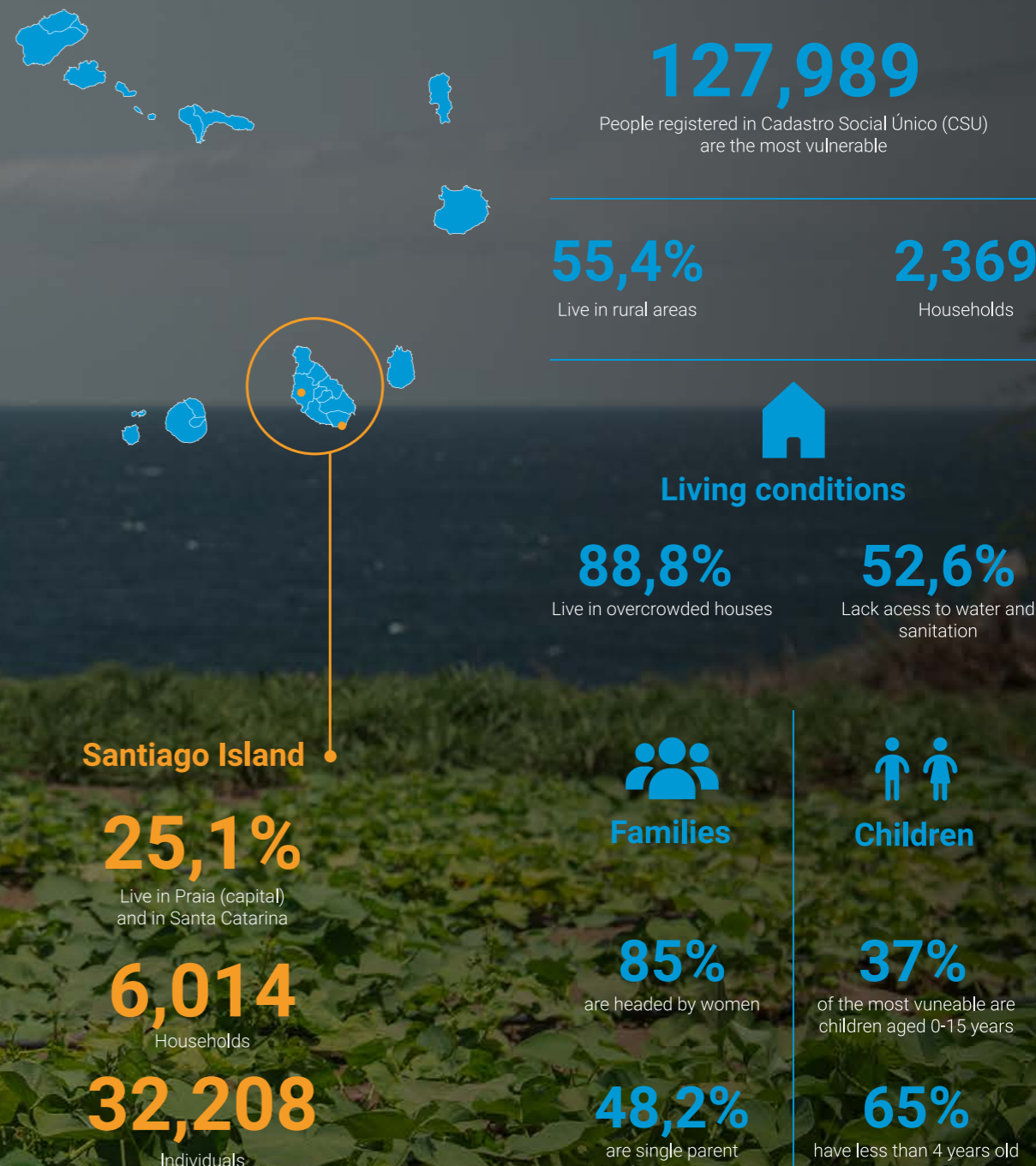
The new ENEPE uses the Single Social Register (CSU) database to identify the most vulnerable individuals and to determine appropriate social protection measures. The CSU database employs a multidimensional analysis of vulnerability and therefore includes a wider range of individuals at risk of being left behind, rather than only those who are income-poor.

According to the CSU, the most vulnerable members of Cabo Verde’s population include 55.4% of individuals living in rural areas, 85% of female-headed households, and 37% of children (see infographic).

The ENEPE will expand social protection measures targeting the most vulnerable groups, especially female-headed households and children, through direct income transfers such as the Social Inclusion Income (RSI) and productive inclusion. By supporting the most vulnerable members of the Cabo Verdean population, the ENEPE aims to not only contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty, which is a common feature of many of those left behind, but also to ensure that no one is left behind.

Overall, the Government of Cabo Verde has prioritized the eradication of extreme poverty and has developed a comprehensive strategy, the ENEPE, to achieve this goal. The use of the CSU database ensures that the most vulnerable individuals are identified and targeted with appropriate social protection measures, including direct income transfers and productive inclusion. The successful implementation of the ENEPE will contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty and leave no one behind.

The Most Vulnerable in Cabo Verde



Source: National Strategy to Eradicate Extreme Poverty (ENEPE – 2022-2026)

SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

Major development partnerships that the UN forged that helped advance the SDGs or leveraged financing for the 2030 Agenda in the country

The United Nations played a vital role in forging significant development partnerships that helped advance the SDGs and leveraged financing for the 2030 Agenda in Cabo Verde.

SDG Financing: In partnership with the Cabo Verde Stock Exchange, the UN launched a sustainable finance platform (Blu-X) that raised over USD 26 million in capital markets to finance National Sustainable Development Initiatives as part of the Joint SDG Fund's Joint Programme – INFF, led by UNDP with ILO and UNODC.

SDG advancement: Through a broad partnership leveraged by the UN, mainly from the FAO, WFP, ILO, and RCO, the Government extended social benefits to the most vulnerable families affected by the global food crisis. This initiative helped to prevent a large increase in poverty (SDG 1) and food insecurity (SDG 2), ensuring coverage of the poorest and most vulnerable population in the country. The UN contributed to the mobilization of resources, covering 4% of the country's population, and helped the Government leverage funds through International Financial Institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Bank (AfDB), and bilateral development aid, totalling more than USD 100 million. This financing was sufficient to cover more than

20% of the country's population directly benefited from the Government's social protection instrument (CSU - *Cadastro Social Único*) focused support.

South-South and Triangular partnerships: The UN also developed the capacity of public officials from the executive and legislative branches to deliver more effectively through public finance management and transparency enhancement, mainstreaming gender equity, fighting corruption, and promoting the 2030 Agenda. The UN is also developing the Governmental capacity to identify and propose a debt-for-nature swap.

Localizing the SDGs: Partnerships for localizing the SDGs between municipalities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and deconcentrated state institutions were sustained and strengthened. The UN facilitated this by building the capacity of local actors, developing local mechanisms for participation and ownership of local development issues, and implementing local initiatives that responded to the most vulnerable people, especially those affected by the food security crisis.

Coordination and exchange mechanism: The UN also broadened and deepened the mechanism for coordination and exchange of information among international partners and IFIs supporting or interested in the country's development during 2022. This was achieved by including more interested international partners, facilitating synergies through monthly meetings that zoomed into a specific theme.





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

How the reform is shaping up in the country

In 2022, the UNCT and the RC, together with the RCO team in Cabo Verde, demonstrated much dedication towards crafting the new UNCF 2023-2027. The UN's reform strategy aimed to usher in a new generation of UNCF that represents a shift away from traditional, project-based approaches to development cooperation towards a more collaborative, holistic approach that takes into account the interconnected nature of sustainable development challenges.

The UN worked closely with the Government, development partners, civil society, and other key partners to identify and prioritize development needs in alignment with the country's new National Development Plan for the 2022-2026 (PEDS II) cycle as well as the country ownership and leadership, ensuring that the efforts were aligned with national priorities and tailored to the specific needs of Cabo Verde. The goal was to support Cabo Verde's sustainable development and achievement of the SDGs. The UNCF was validated at the highest levels by the UNCT and the Government, with over 100 partners and all diplomatic corps in attendance. This provided an opportunity to discuss the "what" and "how" of the next generation of UNCF, with full support and endorsement from the Government and all partners, including many statements of strong commitment for the UN Development System (UNDS) reform and the UN leadership.

Under the UNCT/RC leadership, the UN secured many more UN entities and new capacities to the country, including UNECA, ITU, WFP, and WIPO, as well as the World Bank. All these new entities signed the new UNCF 2023-2027 as a demonstration of the relevance and credibility of the

UN, and thanks to the support of an extremely professional RCO. Thanks to the UN's engagement with the Government and diverse partners, it was able to provide relevant data and scientific technical assistance for the World Bank and other donors to bring additional resources to the country.

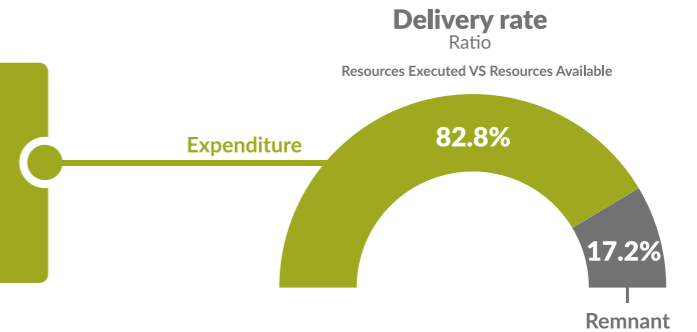
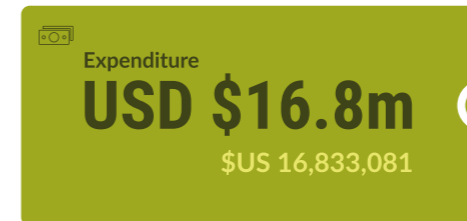
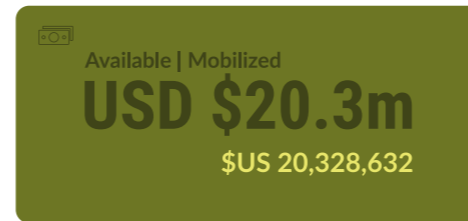
The UN Development Coordination Office has in Cabo Verde a real example of why the UNDS reform matters. As often mentioned by the Government, the European Union, Luxembourg, the World Bank, and other key partners, the UN in Cabo Verde is strong, with a highly focused new UNCF embraced by more UN entities against a common strategy, commended by all partners and notably the Government, civil society, NGOs, academia and private sector that actively participated in the design, solid financial status, and, more importantly, a more coherent, cohesive, proud, and united UNCT.

The UN RCO in Cabo Verde has a clear strategy and work plan to support the UNCT in defining and delivering on the substantive priorities identified in the PEDS II and the Joint Annual Workplan jointly developed on an annual basis to implement the new UNCF. The UN RCO contributes to and benefits from the Regional Collaborative Platforms, facilitating knowledge sharing and learning, supporting effective joint communication and advocacy efforts, and increasing accountability for collective results, data collection including through results reporting with Government and partners.

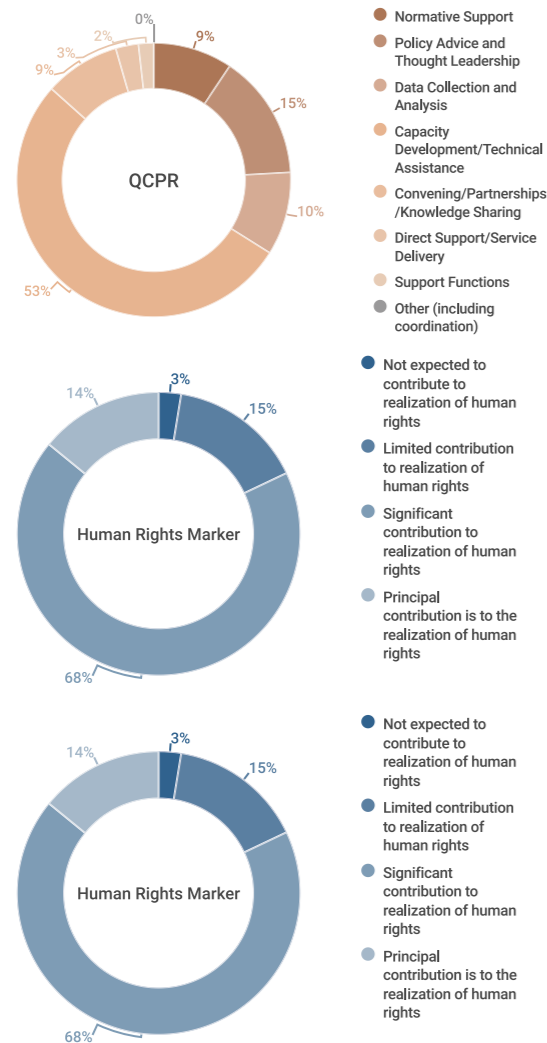
Overall, the UN's reform strategy in Cabo Verde represents a strong commitment to sustainable development and the achievement of the SDGs through partnership and collaboration with the Government, development partners, civil society, NGOs, academia and the private sector.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND SUPPORT MODALITY

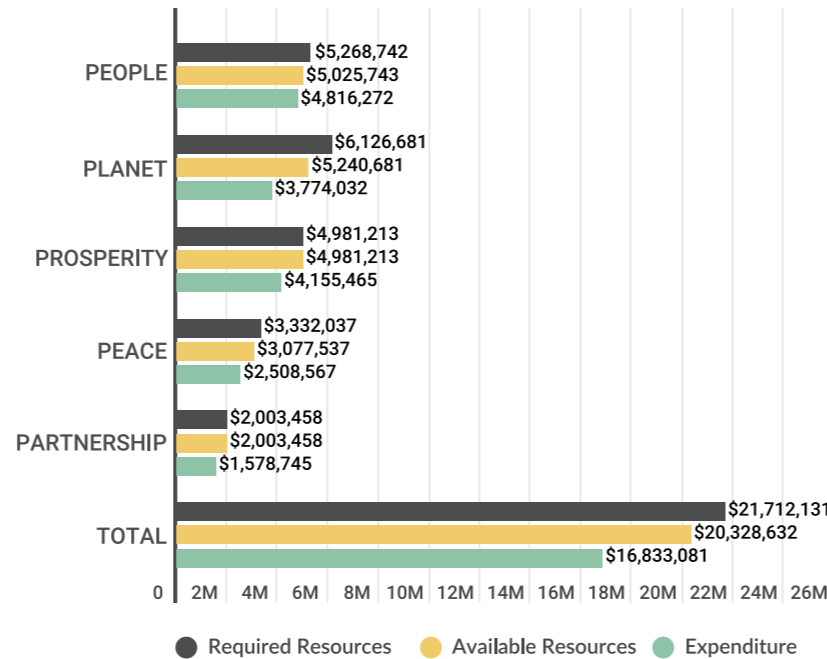
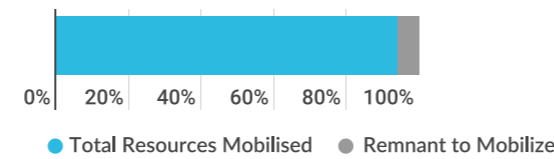
In the year 2022, the United Nations in Cabo Verde sought to obtain a total amount of USD 21.7 million to support the final year of the UNDAF implementation. As a result of its efforts, the UN was successful in mobilizing 82.8% of the required funds, which amounted to USD 20.3 million, and making them available to the country. Of this amount, USD 16.8 million was implemented, which translates to an 82.8% delivery rate.



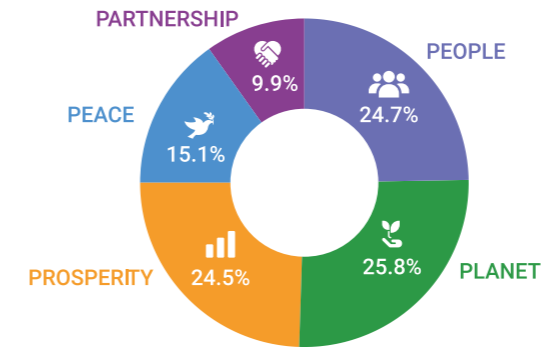
UN support modality and Markers



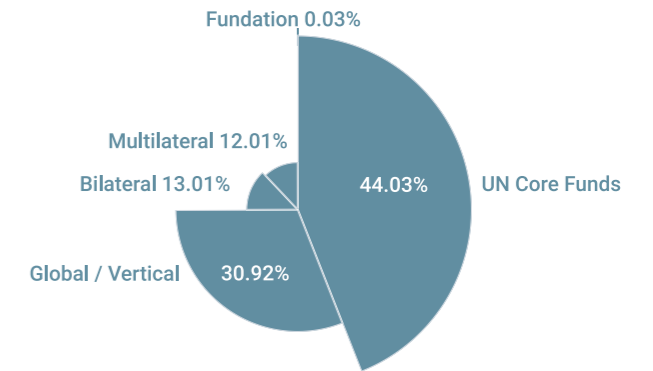
Funding Coverage



Available / Mobilised Resources per Pillar



Funding Modality



Financial overview per Pillar

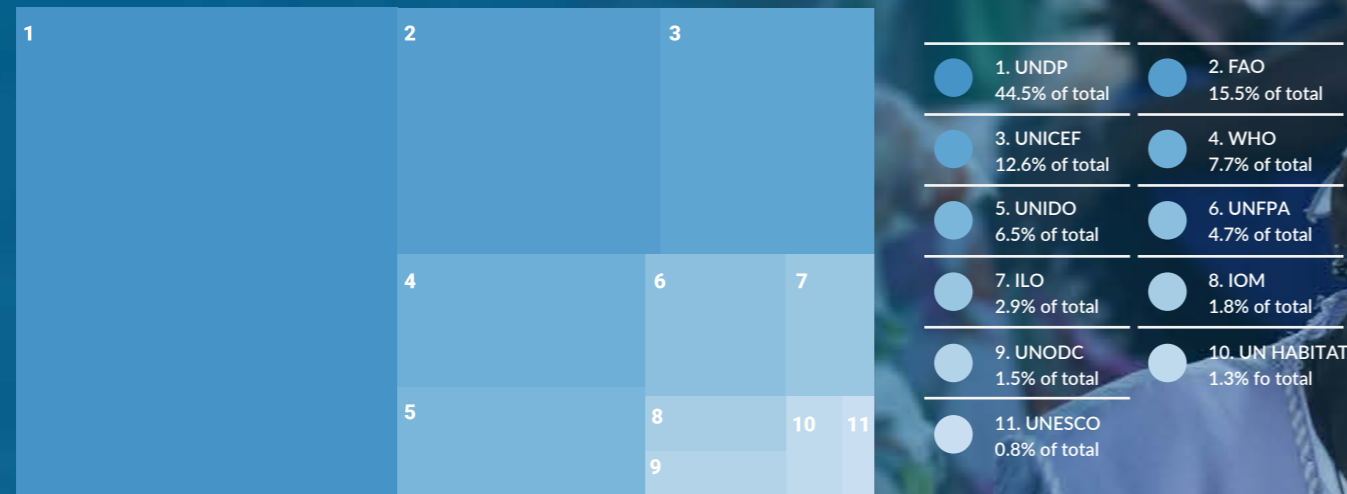
Pillar	Required resources (USD \$)	Available resources (USD \$) [A]	Expenditure (USD \$) [E]	% Delivery Rate (100*E/A)
PEOPLE	\$5,268,742	\$5,025,743	\$4,816,272	95.8%
PLANET	\$6,126,681	\$5,240,681	\$3,774,032	72.0%
PROSPERITY	\$4,981,213	\$4,981,213	\$4,155,465	83.4%
PEACE	\$3,332,037	\$3,077,537	\$2,508,567	81.5%
PARTNERSHIP	\$2,003,458	\$2,003,458	\$1,578,745	78.8%
TOTAL	\$21,712,131	\$20,328,632	\$16,833,081	82.8%

Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Functions (Modality of the KA/SO). For guidance on the different gradings see the guidance [here](#).

Gender marker, on a 0-3 scale, provides a reflection to what degree gender equality has been integrated in the planning and execution of the plan item. For guidance on the different grading see [here](#).

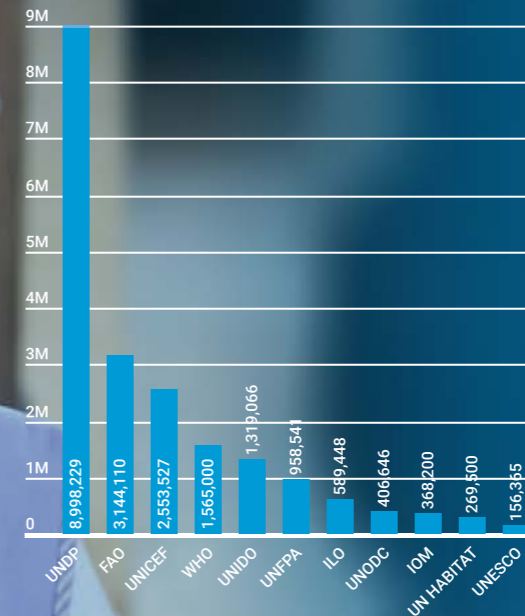
The Human Rights Marker codes, on a 0-3 scale, whether a development project is contributing towards the realization of human rights in the planning and execution of the plan item. For guidance on the different grading see the guidance [here](#).

The below graphic illustrates resource allocations towards each UN Entity, based on the available resources of USD 20,3m

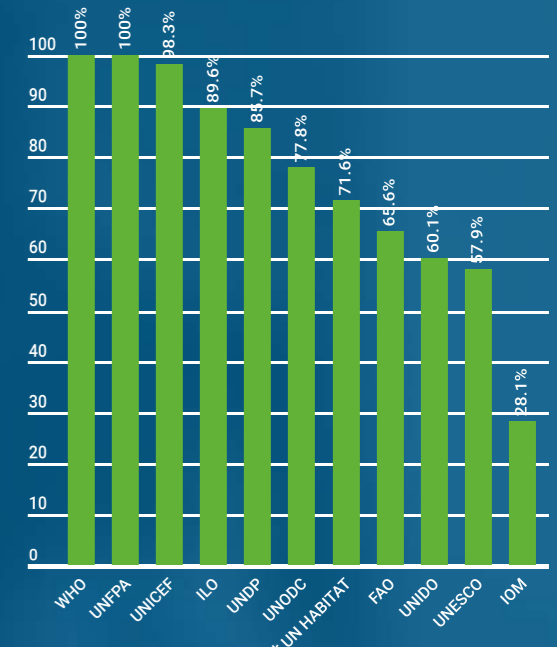


Agency	Required resources (USD \$)	Available resources (USD \$) [A]	Expenditure (USD \$) [E]	% Delivery Rate (100*E/A)
FAO	\$3,169,110	\$3,144,110	\$2,063,088	65.6%
ILO	\$589,447	\$589,448	\$528,030	89.6%
IOM	\$368,200	\$368,200	\$103,455	28.1%
UNICEF	\$2,712,527	\$2,553,527	\$2,510,626	98.3%
UNDP	\$10,047,729	\$8,998,229	\$7,711,346	85.7%
UNESCO	\$156,365	\$156,365	\$90,525	57.9%
UN HABITAT	\$269,500	\$269,500	\$192,850	71.6%
UNIDO	\$1,319,066	\$1,319,066	\$793,120	60.1%
UNODC	\$514,146	\$406,646	\$316,500	77.8%
UNFPA	\$997,541	\$958,541	\$958,541	100%
WHO	\$1,565,000	\$1,565,000	\$1,565,000	100%
Total	\$21,708,631	\$20,328,632	\$16,833,081	82.8%

Agencies with most available resources (share of USD 20.3 million)



Agencies with highest delivery rate (%)



*UN HABITAT concluded the closing of its financial accounts after the joint data was presented to the Government. By the end of March 2022, UN-Habitat implemented \$207,850 corresponding to 77% delivery rate.

OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, and UN WOMEN, non-resident agencies without a staff in Cabo Verde, had no financial implementation in 2022.



THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

People Pillar – Programmatic Results



2030 AGENDA PILLARS “5 PS”	UNDAF OUTCOMES	PEDS I PILLARS	SDGs
<p>PEOPLE</p>	<p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection, services, that are include and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.</p>	<p>Social pillar The Social State, Human Capital, Quality of Life and combating inequalities</p>	

Vaccination

93% of 10-year-old girls were vaccinated against HPV, and the vaccination registry was reinforced with 44 more vaccinators and 80 registrars. The vaccination data registry was also **strengthened with the DHIS2 system for regular vaccination and COVID-19**. An Accelerated Plan for COVID-19 vaccination was developed, which included the **introduction of the paediatric dose of Pfizer COVID**. Additionally, over **214,000 people were sensitized through community-based communication and sound strategies**, and 230,000 surgical masks and 100,000 vaccination cards were distributed, with vaccination cold chain being reinforced.

Maternal and Child Health & Sexual and Reproductive Health

The intrapartum care guide was implemented in six hospitals, **breastfeeding was promoted in 100% of health structures**, including human milk donation, and **100% of health structures were restocked with over 7 million**



micronutrient tablets. Technical capacity in intrapartum care was improved in 18% of the country’s municipalities. In the field of SRH, 32 doctors and nurses were trained in the implementation of the safe birth checklist and in the management of postpartum haemorrhage.

Healthcare Services

Screenings for **breast, cervical, and prostate cancers were carried out in six municipalities**, benefiting 1,523 people (49% women). A Strategic Plan was prepared for the **National Coordination Body of the Single Health Platform**, and the regulatory instrument was produced for the operationalization of the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre. The **Strategic Plan for Healthy Cities was validated**, and a roadmap was developed to adapt the healthcare system to climate change recommendations from COP26. In addition, professionals from the human, animal, and environmental health sectors, as well as professionals in field epidemiology, were trained. The **National Health Security Plan 2022-2026 was developed**, and the “QUANDO” programme was implemented, with 22

doctors trained to implement the protocols in one of the neighbourhoods of Praia and São Vicente as pilots.

Nutrition

91,679 children (49% girls) aged 1-12 years were dewormed in compulsory basic education schools and kindergartens, and **67,539 children aged 6-12 received iron supplements** in compulsory basic education schools. **Cabo Verde was considered free of helminthiasis in preschool and primary school children, with a decrease in prevalence from 21% to 8% and from 7.6% to 0.9%, respectively.**

HIV/AIDS

5,943 individuals (70.8% men) between the ages of 12 and 65 were informed and sensitized to the prevention of HIV/AIDS. **Psychological support was provided to 387 pregnant and postpartum women living with HIV/AIDS, as well as to nine children exposed to the virus**. Additionally, over half million male condoms were distributed throughout 100%



THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

of the country's municipalities. The **IV Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS 2022-2026 was validated** and disseminated, and the National Network of People Living with HIV (RPVVIH) and the ABRAÇO Association on the islands of São Vicente, Santo Antão, Santiago, Fogo, and São Nicolau were reinforced.

Alcohol and Drug prevention, Care, and Treatment

A **Study on the Impact of the Increase in Tobacco Tax was carried out**, and a guidance **Manual for Smoking Cessation** in healthcare was shared with primary and university students. Furthermore, a **Therapeutic Community's technical team (72% women) from São Vicente Island were trained to respond to the care and treatment of inpatients on an evidence-based**. 28 community leaders (54% women) from Praia developed their capacities to become **multiplier agents in prevention of alcohol and other drug use**.

Prevention of Cybercrime

968 students and 85 teachers from high schools received cybercrime awareness notebooks and agendas developed to raise awareness against the threats of cybercrime. Additionally, 88 teachers (77% women) representatives of **all municipalities in Cabo Verde were capacitated in preventing cybercrimes in the school context**.

Primary and Secondary Education

A total of **190 teachers and 23 multidisciplinary teams were trained to attend children with special educational needs**. Additionally, 200 school leaders had their administrative and financial management skills strengthened through training. The **National Initiative for Education for Sustainable Development for 2030 was formulated**, while 200 pre-school professionals in Santiago

had their Portuguese language skills strengthened.

Gender mainstreaming and human rights were incorporated into the Strategic Education Plan and over **100 parents were sensitized to the importance of committed and responsible parenthood**.

Social Inclusion and Protection & Statistics

The **Unified Social Registry (CSU - Cadastro Social Único) was updated to increase the number of registered beneficiaries from 78,000 to 90,000**. A Social Charter was formulated, and a **study on the Fiscal Space for Social Protection in Cabo Verde was carried out and approved**. In terms of statistics, the **Government of Cabo Verde published the Statistical Bulletin of the Social Protection System** in Cabo Verde covering 2016-2020 and nearly 100 professionals and statistical information producers were **trained in labour statistics and advances in the SDGs**, allowing for more accurate and comprehensive data.

Over 40 women entrepreneurs from the **informal markets of Sal Island were trained in micro-business management and financial education, with 18 of them formalizing their businesses**. A **digital application was developed to manage the "Mutual Fund"**, which is now in use by the National Social Security Institute (CNPS). Additionally, a country profile on decent work was developed, and the **Strategic Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2022-2026 was formulated**. Lastly, the **National Care Plan for 2017-2019 was evaluated**, providing the foundation for the National Care Plan 2023-2025.

Children and Adolescents

Two rooms were set up to provide safe care and medical-legal examinations for children who are victims of sexual violence. Furthermore, the **Action Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Violence**

was disseminated throughout all islands to increase awareness and prevention of sexual violence. Additionally, **50 children and adolescents from the Black Panthers Association preschool were supported with nutrition, health, and education**. The **National Plan for Child and Adolescent Health 2023-2027 was elaborated** to provide a framework for improving the health and well-being of children and adolescents in Cabo Verde. Lastly, **10,260 children, adolescents, parents, and caregivers benefited from mental health and psychosocial support services, contributing to their overall well-being**.

Justice

205 justice system professionals were trained in forensic psychology, child interviewing techniques, and medical-legal examinations, leading to more effective and sensitive handling of cases involving children. In addition, **1/3 of sexual crime cases against children and 2/3 of Family and Children's Jurisdiction cases in Praia were concluded**. Furthermore, **12,000 children and adults were provided access to a secure and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse**. Finally, professionals at the Ministry of Public Prosecution were trained for speedy processing of cases in the Jurisdiction of Minors and Sexual Crimes Against Children.



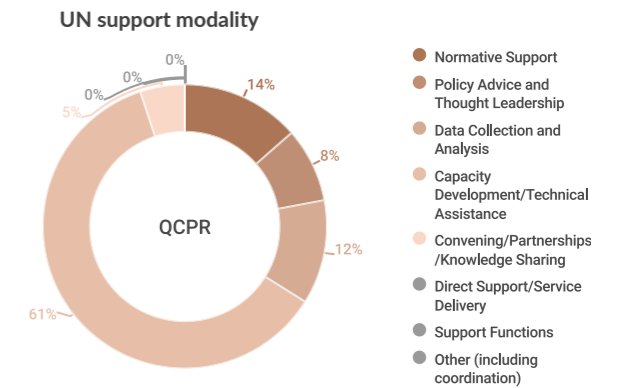
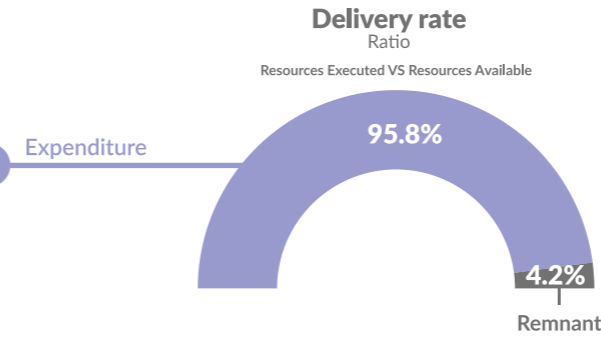


THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

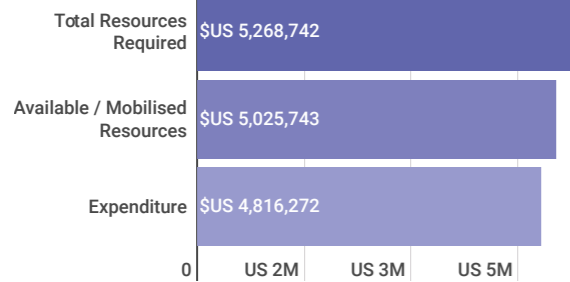
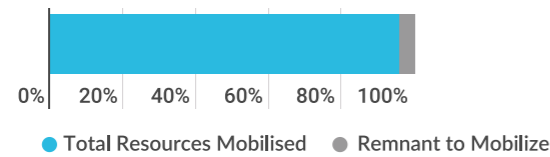
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

People Pillar – Financial Overview

The People Pillar received an allocation of US\$5 million, which accounted for 24.7% of the total funds available. This amount covered over 95% of the funds required for the Pillar, making it the Pillar with the highest implementation rate, around 95.8%. Among the available funds, the largest portion, 64.6%, was allocated to advancing SDG 3 in Cabo Verde, followed by SDG 4 and SDG 1, with shares of 18.7% and 6.1%, respectively. The UN Core Fund was the main financial source, providing 74.6% of the funds, followed by GPE (16.1%), the Government of Portugal (4.1%), the Joint SDG Fund (2.3%), the European Union (2.2%), and the Government of Greece (0.6%).



Funding Coverage

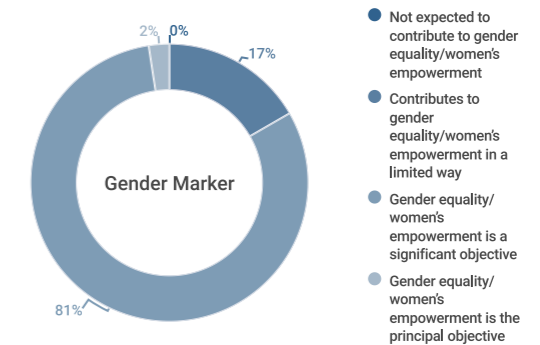


Contribution to the SDGs implementation

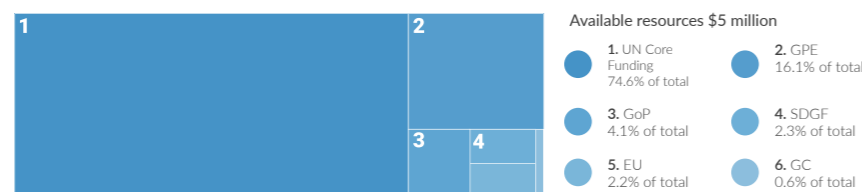


- 1. No Poverty **6.1%** of Total
- 2. Zero Hunger **1.2%** of Total
- 3. Good Health and Well-being **64.6%** of total
- 4. Quality Education **18.7%** of total
- 5. Gender Equality **2.2%** of total
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation **0%** of total
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy **0%** of total
- 8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth **3.7%** of total
- 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure **0%** of total
- 10. Reduce Inequalities **0.2%** of total
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities **0.1%** of total
- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production **0%** of total
- 13. Climate Action **0%** of total
- 14. Life Below Water **0%** of total
- 15. Life on Land **0%** of total
- 16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions **2.8%** of total
- 17. Partnerships for the Goals **0.4%** of total

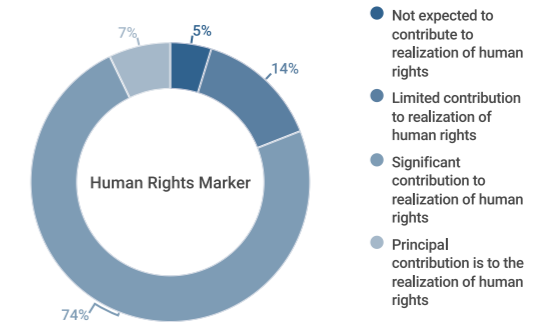
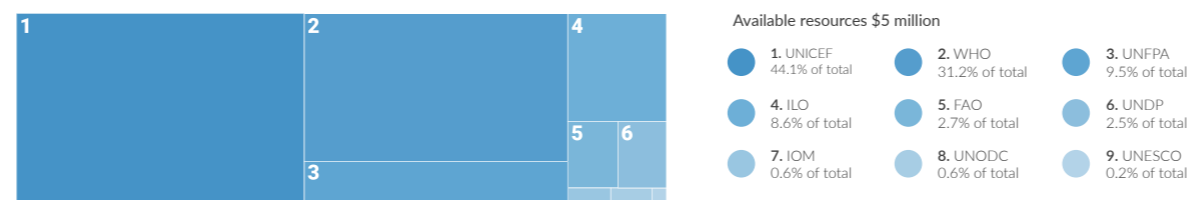
Markers



Available resources from each Contributing Partners



Resource allocations towards each UN Entity





THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Planet Pillar – Programmatic Results



2030 AGENDA PILLARS "5 PS"	UNDAF OUTCOMES	PEDS I PILLARS	SDGs
<p>PLANET</p>	<p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Economic pillar New model of Economic Growth</p>	

Agriculture and Forestry

The **forestry legal framework was reviewed**, and an implementation base study and conservation action plan were developed, involving the Civil Society Organizations of Santiago, São Vicente, Maio, and Santo Antão. Plans were approved for guidance on three islands and six forest management plans for six forest perimeters. Moreover, **40 hectares of land were cleared of invasive species in the Ribeira de Rabil**, and the vivarium was rehabilitated to facilitate reforestation. In addition, technical **experts in the field of the environment (37% women), were trained in precision agriculture and reforestation using drones.**

Risk Management, Climate Change, and Meteorology

The theme of **climate change was integrated into basic and secondary education**, as well as into sectoral plans, strategies, and policies. The country's national capacity was reinforced in the matter of greenhouse gas inventories, and the **evaluation of the impacts of climate change on fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, and energy was conducted.** Base documents for the 4th national communication on

climate change and the biennial report of the UNFCCC were also elaborated. **Fourteen meteorological stations were installed**, reinforcing the country's capabilities in data collection and meteorological data processing. Furthermore, the **3rd Seminar of the Lusophone Center on Climate Change was held to implement the Paris Agreement's Rulebook and decisions adopted in Glasgow.**

Water and Alternative Energies

Through the use of renewable energy, **59,200 people (51% women) from Santo Antão, Sal, Boa Vista, and Santiago benefited from greater access to water (4,000 m³/day) and a reduction in the cost (-5%), avoiding 394 tCO₂e/yr.** Additionally, 22 farmers (20% men) from Cidade Velha benefited from a **solar-powered water pumping system (11.7 Kwp) and a rehabilitated 100 m³ reservoir.**

Protected Areas and Watersheds

The capacity of **over 100 people (49% women) in conservation and management of coastal and marine zones, monitoring of protected marine and terrestrial areas were reinforced**, as well as the capacity for the

establishment of an Ecohydrology Demonstration Site in the Maio Biosphere Reserve. Additionally, a **Geoportal was created for monitoring of protected areas**, and instruments for the management of eight protected areas in Santiago, Sal, Boavista, and Maio (totaling 7,520.8 ha terrestrial and 28,418.8 ha marine) were submitted for official approval.

Tourism and Housing

In the tourism sector, **ten certified sustainable tourist accommodations were established with the IGQPI**, and **three Decrees-Laws were approved (n° 43, 44 and 45/2022).** In housing, **600 households in Água Funda (Praia) benefited from a new Community Center** for training programmes, child education services, and associative development.

Political and Public Dialogue

A **national environmental platform was created to be managed by the Marine Turtle Conservation Network (TAOLA+).** The **Observation of Marine Turtles and nesting beaches was regulated.**



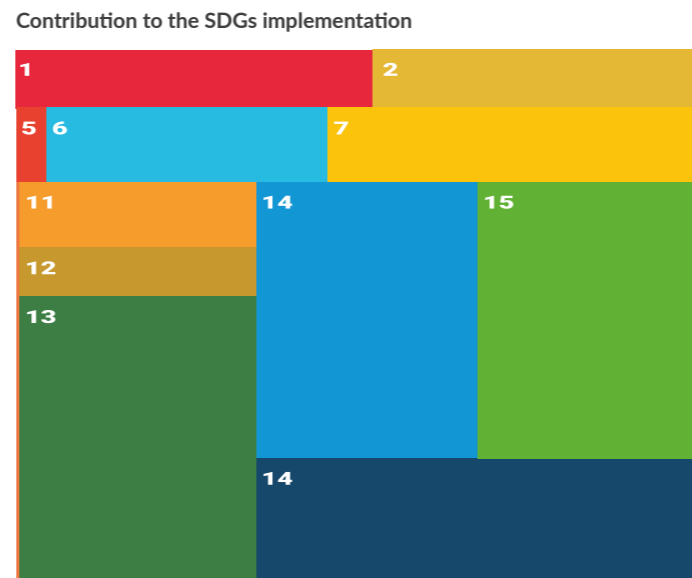
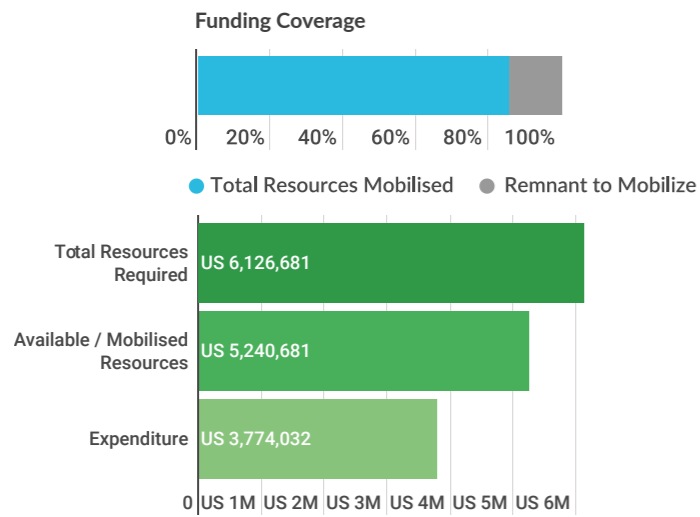
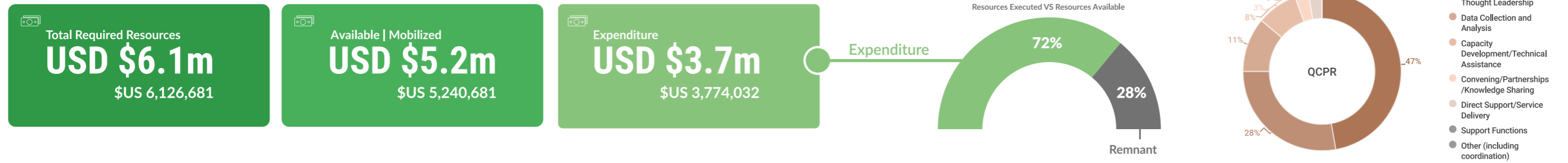


THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

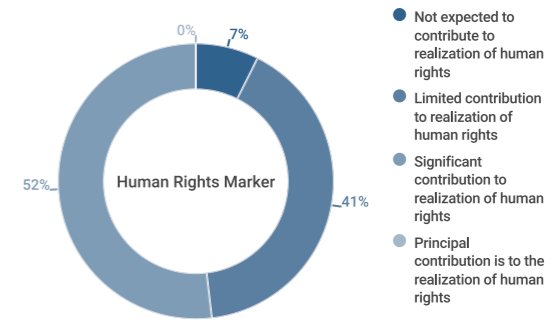
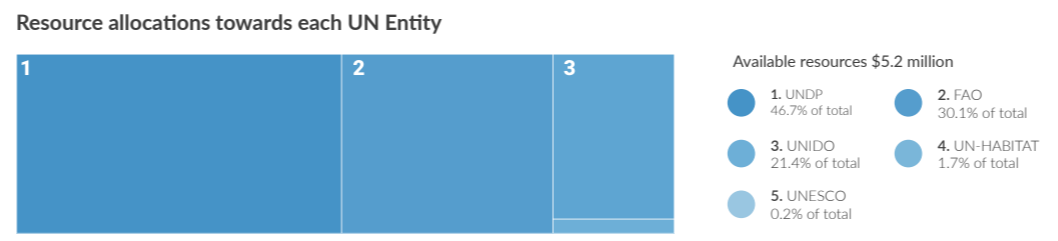
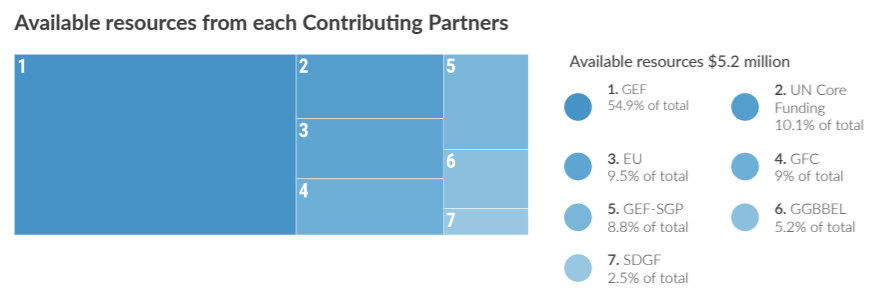
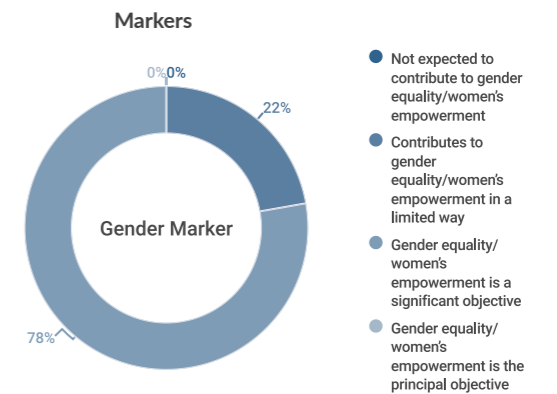
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Planet Pillar – Financial Overview

The Planet Pillar received the largest share among the five pillars, with a total of US\$5.2 million, representing 25.8% of the total available funds. This amount covered 85.4% of the required funds for the Planet Pillar, with an implementation rate of 72%. Among the available funds, the highest percentage, 18.6%, was allocated to advancing SDG 13 in Cabo Verde, followed by SDG 14 and SDG 15, with shares of 16.7% and 16.6%, respectively. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was the primary financial contributor, providing 54.9% of the funds, followed by UN Core Funds (10.1%), the European Union (9.5%), the Green Climate Fund (9%), the GEF Small Grants Programme (8.8%), the Government of Belgium (5.2%), and the Joint SDG Fund (2.5%).



- 1. No Poverty 5.9% of Total
- 2. Zero Hunger 5.3% of Total
- 3. Good Health and Well-being 0% of total
- 4. Quality Education 0% of total
- 5. Gender Equality 0.6% of total
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5.7% of total
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 7.5% of total
- 8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth 0% of total
- 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 0.4% of total
- 10. Reduce Inequalities 0% of total
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4.3% of total
- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 3.3% of total
- 13. Climate Action 18.6% of total
- 14. Life Below Water 16.7% of total
- 15. Life on Land 16.6% of total
- 16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions 0% of total
- 17. Partnerships for the Goals 15% of total



THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Prosperity Pillar – Programmatic Results



2030 AGENDA PILLARS “5 PS”	UNDAF OUTCOMES	PEDS I PILLARS	SDGs
<p>PROSPERITY</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Economic pillar New model of Economic Growth</p>	

Youth and Entrepreneurship

Over **1,700 young people** had their entrepreneurial, participation, and public dialogue skills strengthened through various initiatives. Notably, **60 projects developed by young people with social impact were funded, co-funded, or established through partnerships.** These projects spanned various domains, including blue economy.

To further strengthen the role of youth in the development process, the **YouthConnekt Cabo Verde Platform was institutionalized as an instrument for the integration of youth policies and youth interaction.** Additionally, 15 Digital Integration Centres were created and improved in different municipalities to facilitate access to information, connection, and participation of more vulnerable youth. In terms of strategies and instruments, **Cabo Verde approved the “Porto Inglês Declaration”** which reflects the demands and commitments of the Cabo Verdean youth. The country also elaborated legal regimes for the financing of Youth Associations and the Youth Card.

Industry, Agriculture, and Fisheries

The **Gender Strategy for the Fisheries sector (2022-2025) was approved,** and draft laws were developed for the integration of the ecosystem approach, voluntary guidelines, and co-management of fisheries. Furthermore, the **country harmonized 91 standards with ECOWAS in four regional value chains, namely mango, cassava, textiles and clothing, and ICT.**

Local Development

63 initiatives were implemented in the country’s 22 municipalities, benefiting 21,721 people (48% male) with better living conditions. To guide the territorial implementation of PEDS II and the application of policies and the state budget in the municipalities, the **Economic Specialization Matrix of the islands was elaborated and approved by the Council of Ministers.** The country also strengthened local management and monitoring capacities of the municipalities.

Financing of the SDGs

The **Blu-X sustainable financing platform was launched and implemented, raising more than USD 26 million in capital markets.** The country also established the operational **“Negocia” digital market for entrepreneurship**

related to the SDGs. Additionally, a **Guarantee Fund** that supports and promotes investments of SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) led by young people and women was established.

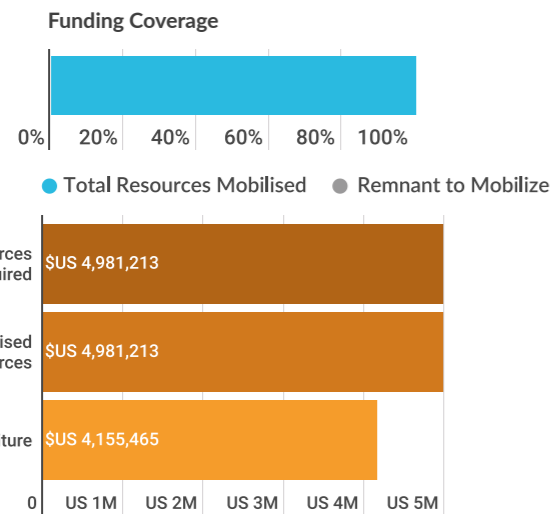
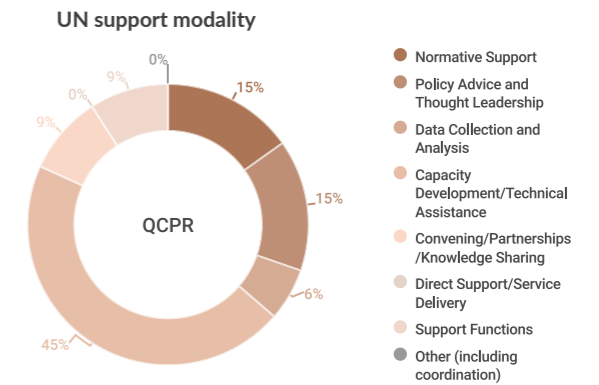
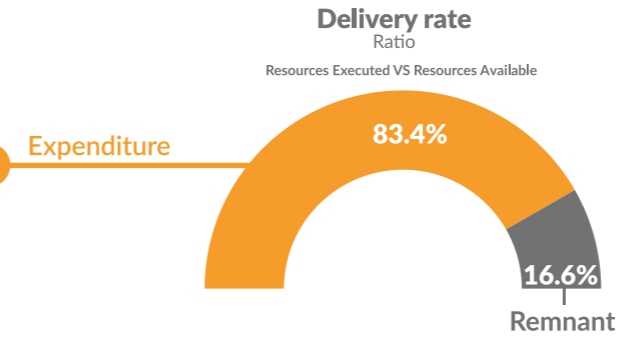
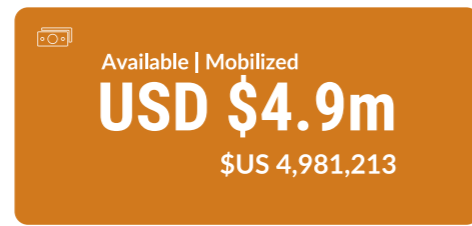


THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Prosperity Pillar – Financial Overview

The Prosperity Pillar received a significant allocation of nearly US\$5 million, which accounted for 24.5% of the total available funds. This amount covered 100% of the required funds for the Pillar, with an implementation rate of 83.4%. Among the available funds, the largest percentage, 20.8%, was allocated to advance SDG 1 in Cabo Verde, followed by SDG 8 and SDG 2, with shares of 15.3% and 12.3%, respectively. The UN Core Funds were the primary financial source, providing 41.3% of the funds, followed by the Government of Luxembourg (34.4%), GEF (12.7%), the Joint SDG Fund (6.2%), the Government of Korea (2%), AECID (1.6%), the European Union (0.9%), and the Government of Cabo Verde (0.4%).

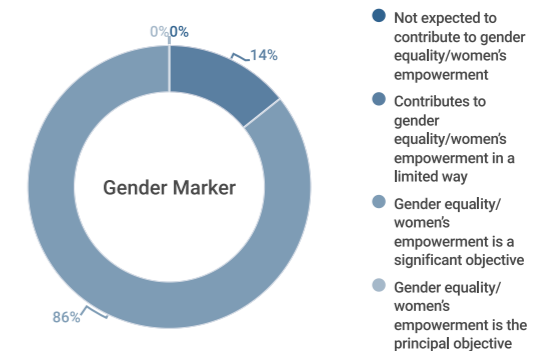


Contribution to the SDGs implementation

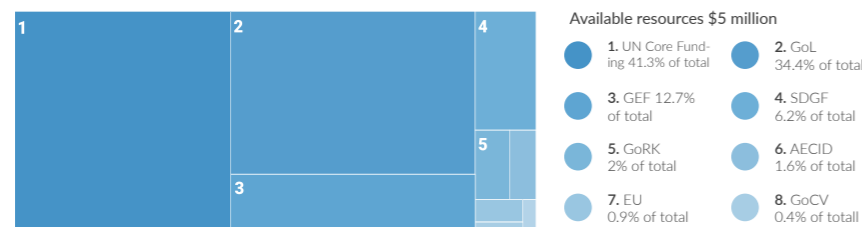


- 1. No Poverty **20.8%** of Total
- 2. Zero Hunger **12.3%** of Total
- 3. Good Health and Well-being **0%** of total
- 4. Quality Education **0.2%** of total
- 5. Gender Equality **1.4%** of total
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation **5.4%** of total
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy **0%** of total
- 8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth **15.3%** of total
- 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure **7.3%** of total
- 10. Reduce Inequalities **6.9%** of total
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities **5.4%** of total
- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production **0%** of total
- 13. Climate Action **0.1%** of total
- 14. Life Below Water **5.9%** of total
- 15. Life on Land **0%** of total
- 16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions **7.8%** of total
- 17. Partnerships for the Goals **11.2%** of total

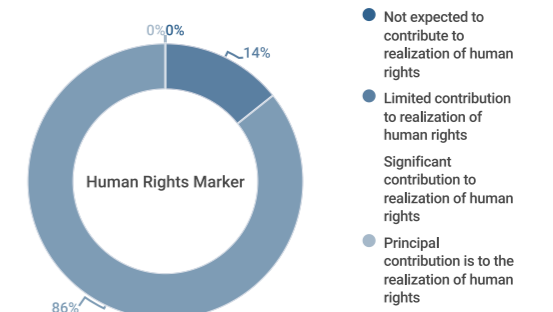
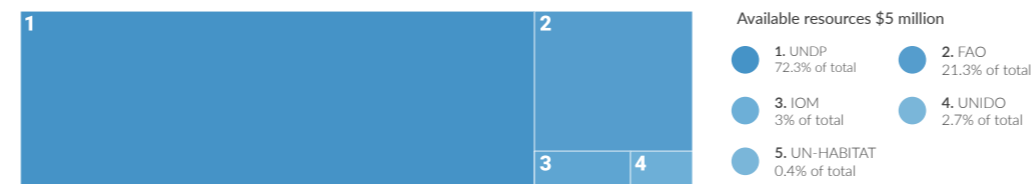
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Available resources from each Contributing Partners



Resource allocations towards each UN Entity



THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Peace Pillar – Programmatic Results



2030 AGENDA PILLARS “5 PS”	UNDAF OUTCOMES	PEDS I PILLARS	SDGs
<p>PEACE</p>	<p>By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde benefit from a system of democratic governance and public administration that is more effective, transparent, participative, and gender sensitive. By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde population, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institution, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights.</p>	<p>Sovereignty Pillar New model State Model</p>	

National Statistics and Planning Systems

The Government elaborated, disseminated, and discussed a **decentralization strategy with municipalities and civil society to prioritize territorial cohesion** in the new national development strategy PEDS II 2022-2026. Additionally, an **Economic Profile for each of the 9 inhabited islands of the country was created** to help territorialize the new PEDS II. A **Public Policy M&E Platform** was established, which started to be operated linked to the State Budget, to enhance the monitoring of public finances and budget execution. The national statistical system’s **capacities were strengthened to improve data production and better performance in governance statistics**, using it to conduct the **Pilot survey of the 4th Family Income and Expenditure Survey** that identifies vulnerable and poor families to be the focus of social public policy.

Public Administration, Public Finances – Transparency

The **technical and managerial capacities of public administration were strengthened through a new mobility regime**, a national plan for training and qualification of civil

servants, the Open Government 2023-2025 action plan, implementing the **digitalisation process of the Central Registry Office**, built the digital platform for institutional monitoring of the municipalities, and the draft law of the Municipal Status.

Gender Equality and Human Rights

The Government of Cabo Verde approved a **national plan for gender equality**, which began implementation with the support of the UN. **Gender equality and human rights were integrated into all programmes of the new PEDS II**, with indicators in the key logical frameworks. To ensure effective implementation new PEDS II cycle (2022-2026), **456 Ministry of Finance staff received training in gender-sensitive budgeting**. The **Gender Observatory was reactivated** to strengthen monitoring and evaluation efforts.

Capacity building efforts were also made, with **195 professors and students from the University of Cabo Verde, as well as professionals from public institutions, civil society organizations, and school students receiving training and tools to address gender issues and human rights**.

To fulfil international commitments for human rights, **capacities of the Ministry of Labour and other institutions in the area of fundamental rights of workers was strengthened**, ensuring that these issues were addressed at all levels of society.

Security and Justice

A law on the organization, competence, and functioning of judicial courts was revised, the money laundering law was revised, and the first national strategy on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction was validated by the Government. The judiciary system adopted a full Ethical Commitment, based on the Principles of Judicial Conduct.

Efforts were also made to **strengthen control of illicit trafficking at the airport through the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force (JAITF) in Praia International Airport**. This included the detection of high-risk passengers, drugs, and money laundering, as well as the capacity building of 26 staff in legal content and referral of people seeking justice. **In addition, over 100 professionals in the areas of justice, child protection, and health received training in forensic clinical examinations** and 35 investigators and prosecutors

from Cabo Verde and other PALOP countries were capacitated on emerging threats in cybercrime.

To effectively address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, **a human security approach was integrated into the participatory local strategies of three very vulnerable urban communities**. Three public spaces were designed using the “Participatory Methodology” to overcome the effects of the pandemic and ensure the safety and security of these communities. Community awareness sessions and specialized workshops on human security were held in the involved communities for 99 participants, 50 of whom were women.



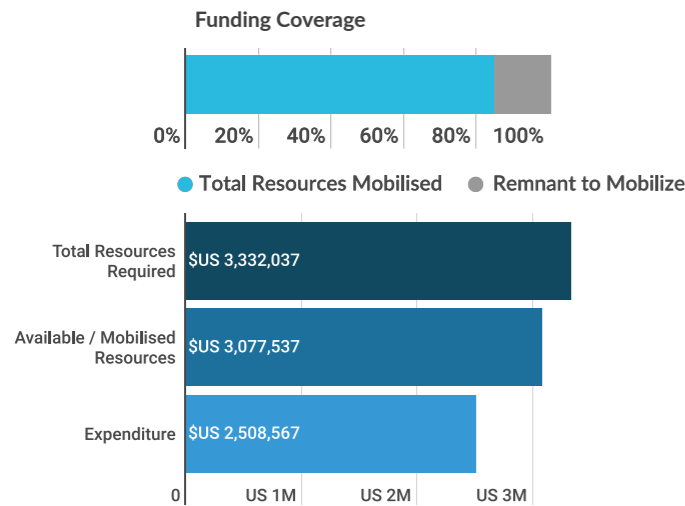
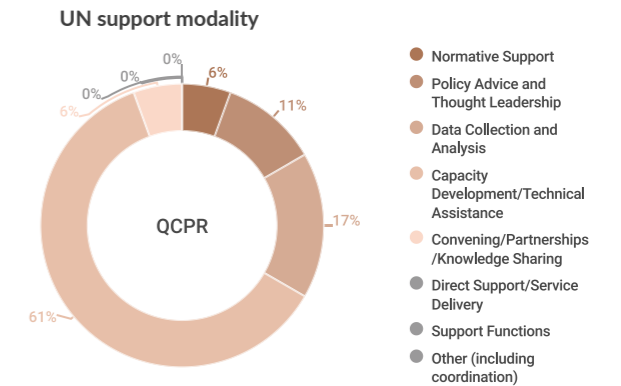
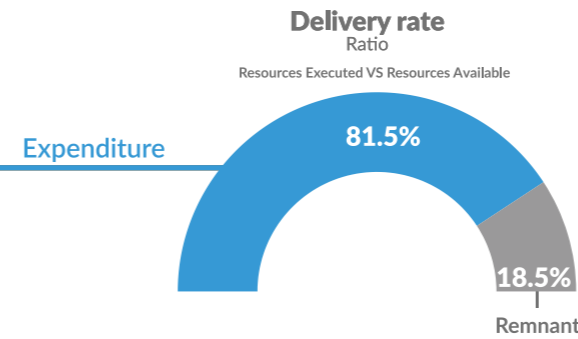


THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

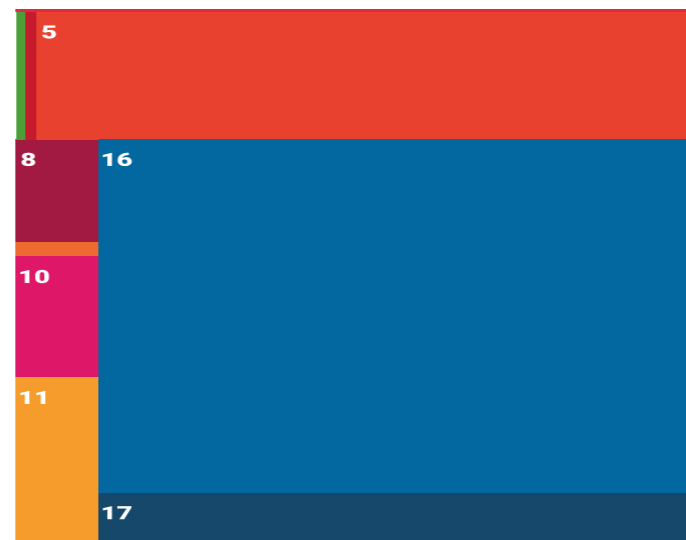
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Peace Pillar – Financial Overview

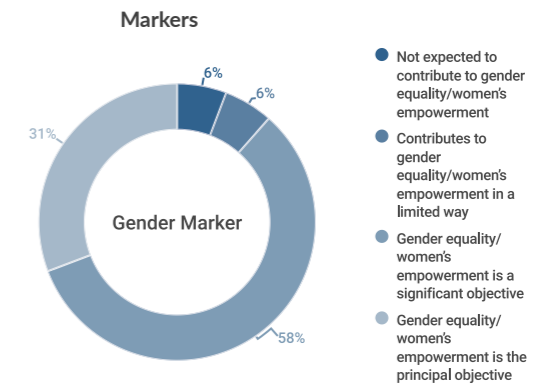
The Peace Pillar was allocated a budget of US\$3 million, representing 15.1% of the total available funds. This amount covered 85.4% of the required budget for the pillar, with an implementation rate of 81.5%. Among the available funds, the majority percentage of 58% was allocated to advancing SDG 16 in Cabo Verde, followed by SDG 5 and SDG 17, with shares of 23.4% and 8.3%, respectively. The UN Core Funds were the primary financial source, representing two thirds of the funds with 66.1% contribution. The European Union followed with 17.4%, followed by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (12.7%), the Joint SDG Fund (6.2%), the Government of Korea (2%), AECID (1.6%), the European Union (0.9%), and the Government of Cabo Verde (0.4%).



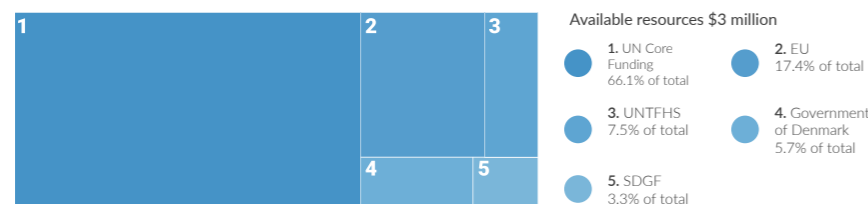
Contribution to the SDGs implementation



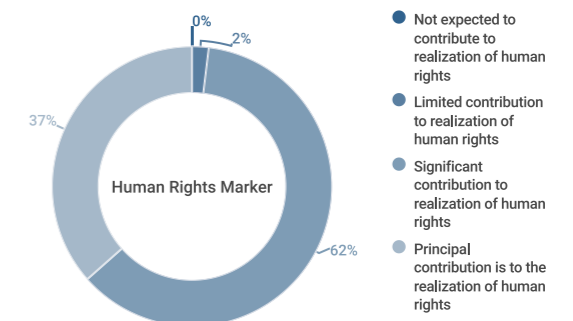
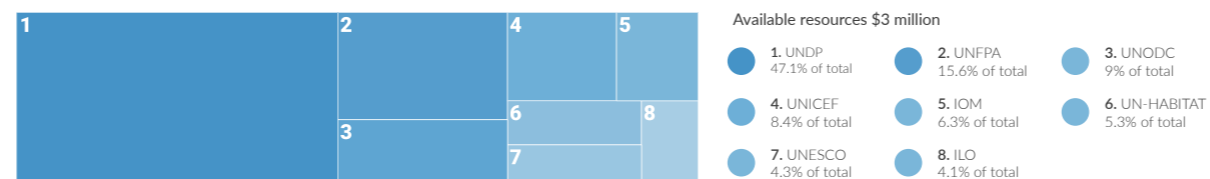
- 1. No Poverty 0.3% of Total
- 2. Zero Hunger 0% of Total
- 3. Good Health and Well-being 0.3% of total
- 4. Quality Education 0.4% of total
- 5. Gender Equality 23.4% of total
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 0% of total
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 0% of total
- 8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth 2.3% of total
- 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 0.3% of total
- 10. Reduce Inequalities 2.8% of total
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3.8% of total
- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 0% of total
- 13. Climate Action 0% of total
- 14. Life Below Water 0% of total
- 15. Life on Land 0% of total
- 16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions 58% of total
- 17. Partnerships for the Goals 8.3% of total



Available resources from each Contributing Partners



Resource allocations towards each UN Entity





THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Partnership Pillar – Programmatic Results



2030 AGENDA PILLARS “5 PS”	UNDAF OUTCOMES	PEDS I PILLARS	SDGs
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	

Coordination and Advocacy

The UN fostered technical coordination and advocacy capacities of the country by:

- **Developing and strengthening dialogue platforms** with national and local entities, civil society, and international partners as part of the process of formulating the **new PEDS II, the extreme poverty eradication’s strategy**, of enhancing a broad partnership for achieving the objective of **Leave No One Behind (LNOB)** among ministries, national institutions, local Government, CSOs, and CBOs providing key inputs for the PEDS II building process, and by building the new UNCF 2023-2027.
- Supporting **Cabo Verde’s participation and partnering in the SIDS network** to coordinate and build a MVI to facilitate access to concessional finance for SIDS countries and convening AIS-SIDS countries to have a stronger voice in the international arena. As a result, **Cabo Verde was selected to host the AIS-SIDS regional conference** in preparation for the 4th International Conference of SIDS (SIDS Summit) in 2024 in Barbados.
- **Continuing at the 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.

The capacity of the Government was enhanced as well as employers’ and workers’ organizations, and social dialogue institutions to mobilize the potential of large businesses (MNEs) to contribute to the achievement of Decent Work for All (SDG 8).

Resource Mobilization

The country’s technical capacity to mobilize technical and financial resources was strengthened, mobilizing resources from:

- **Existing partnerships with vertical funds:** The Joint SDG Fund, the GEF, the GCF and the UNTFHS.
- **The private sector:** in partnership with the Cabo Verde Stock Exchange a **sustainable finance platform** (Blu-X) was launched and implemented in capital markets raising over USD 26 million to finance National Sustainable Development Initiatives.

- **A strategic partnership enhanced between the UN and the WB** for producing joint analysis, policy recommendations and programme coordination and synergies and UNECA on debt restructuring.
- **Four additional specialized UN Agencies** – ITU, UNECA, WFP and WIPO – with sound and extensive experience in the new UNCF 2023-27 priority areas joined the UNCT and signed the UNCF to contribute to the new PEDS II.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The UN fostered institutional capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities **for South-South and SIDS cooperation**. The management, gender mainstreaming and fighting corruption’s capacities of 250 staff of Court of Auditors, Parliaments, Ministries of Finance and non-state actors from African countries. The judicial cooperation in terms of justice, security, criminal investigation, crime and drugs were reinforced thanks to the exchange of experience and cooperation between peers from senior staff from national authorities of African, Latin America and Europe countries.



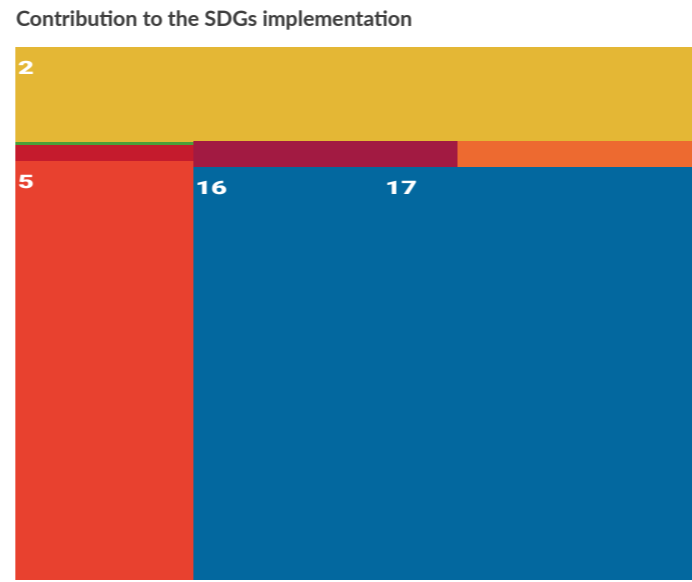
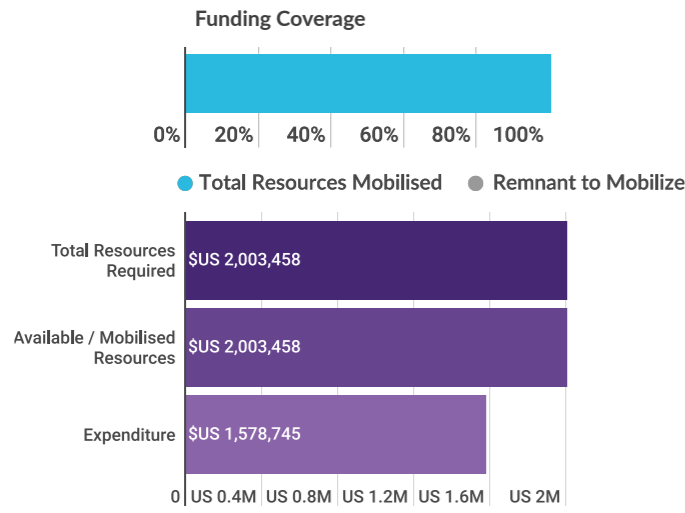
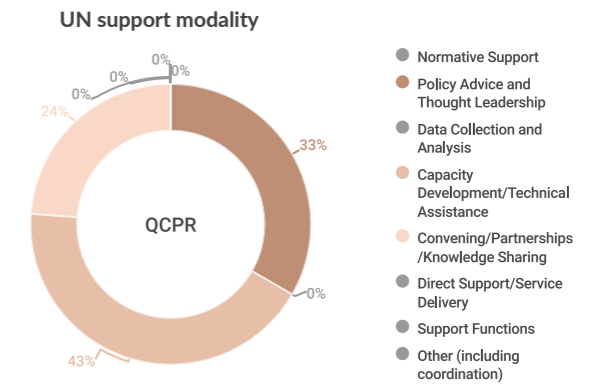
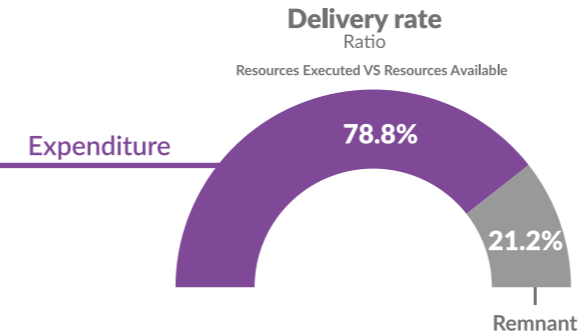


THE JOINT WORK PLAN 2022

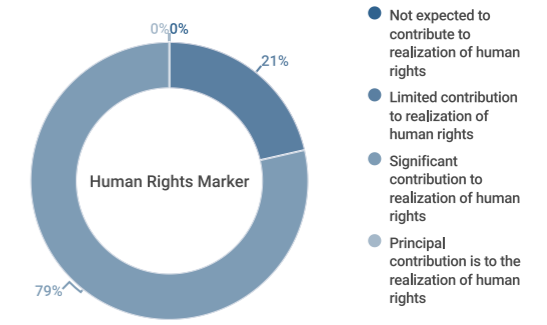
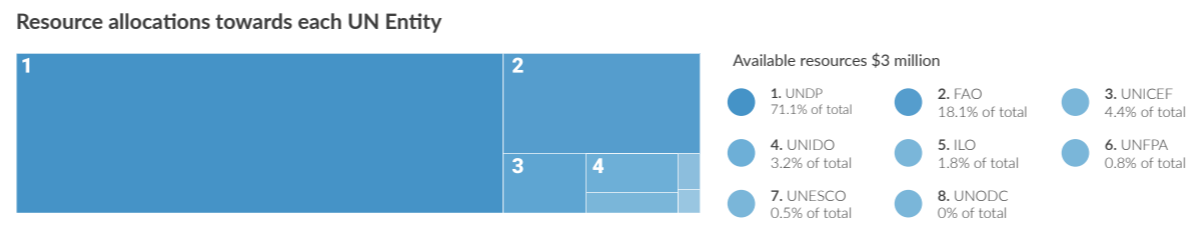
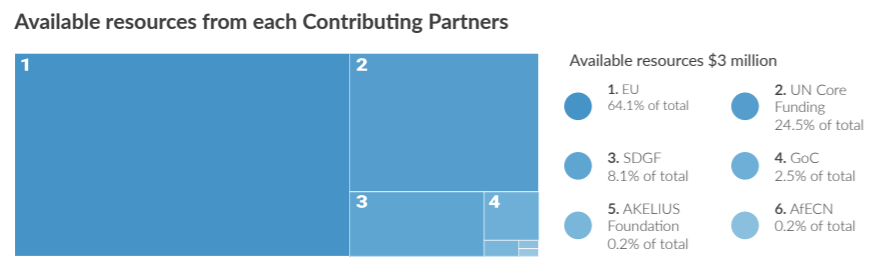
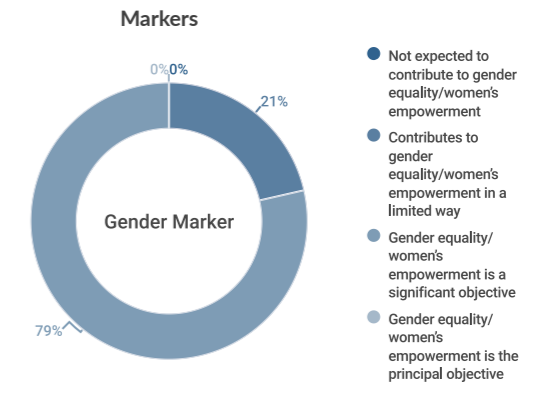
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2022 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY (PILLAR) AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Partnership Pillar – Financial Overview

The Partnership Pillar was allocated a budget of US\$2 million, representing 9,9% of the total available funds. This amount covered 100% of the required budget for the pillar, with an implementation rate of 78,8%. Among the available funds, just over one third representing 35.7% was allocated to advancing SDG 17 in Cabo Verde, followed by SDG 16 and SDG 5, with shares of 21.6% and 20,5%, respectively. The European Union were primary financial contributor, representing almost two thirds of the funds with 64.1% contribution. The UN Core Funds Union followed with 24.5%, followed by the Joint SDG Fund (8.1%), the Government China (2,5%), Akelius Foundation (0,2%) and AfECN (0.2%).



- 1. No Poverty 0% of Total
- 2. Zero Hunger 17.9% of Total
- 3. Good Health and Well-being 0.1% of total
- 4. Quality Education 0.8% of total
- 5. Gender Equality 20.5% of total
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 0% of total
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 0% of total
- 8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth 1.7% of total
- 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 1.6% of total
- 10. Reduce Inequalities 0% of total
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 0% of total
- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 0% of total
- 13. Climate Action 0% of total
- 14. Life Below Water 0% of total
- 15. Life on Land 0% of total
- 16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions 21.6% of total
- 17. Partnerships for the Goals 35.7% of total



The new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) 2023-2027 was developed through a comprehensive and inclusive process that involved the Cabo Verdean Government and all UN Agencies operating in the country. Over a period of 10 months, a collaborative effort was made to construct the UNCF, with simultaneous support from the UN for the new national development plan (PEDS II, 2022-2026).

Preparation

In 2021, the UNCT undergoes a SDG Leadership Lab, a four-month capacity building programme aimed at improving the way UNCT operates and interacts in order to foster among Agencies. This was done to **align with the UN reform and the new generation of UNCFs, which requires the UNCT to achieve transformative results by working together in a few catalytical national priorities.** The learnings from the SDG Leadership Lab were integrated into the process of building the new UNCF in 2022.

The process: analytical inputs

Using a system thinking approach to co-create the new UNCF, the process started by an analytical phase to identify the critical inputs that would serve as the key building block:

- Lessons learnt and good / success practices coming from the UNDAF 2018-2022 evaluation;
- Causes of the country current situation and their implications through a UN system's independent, impartial, and collective assessment – the updated UN Country Common Assessment (CCA);
- A specific human-rights based approach assessment identifying WHO is at risk of being left behind (9 groups were identified as the most vulnerable populations), WHY do they suffer several Human Rights deprivations, and HOW can policies, plans and budgets better foster

their full access to their human rights – the LNOB assessment. These analysis and recommendations were used to inform the theory of change for both the PEDS II (new national development strategy) and the UNCF.

The process: Future-proof new UNCF to navigate current and future global crisis

Given the recurrent multiple crises of the past few years, it was essential to ensure that the new UNCF and PEDS II were **“future-proof.”** To achieve this, an innovative **Foresight Exercise was conducted by the UN and the Government.** The exercise was aimed at identifying possible **scenarios and pathways, as many possible futures are possible in these times of disruptions. Representatives from the Government, civil society, private sector, and academia** were involved in providing inputs in the forms of assets, assumptions, risks, opportunities, and development solutions and pathways. The risk-informed analysis and prioritization were at the heart of both plans.

The process: Participatory Events

Various participatory events were held to collectively develop the new UNCF, highlighting the **UNCT retreat** in February that identified the three strategic areas with the presence of various UN Agencies' regional directors, several internal meetings and workshops with partners **building the Result Framework** (vision, strategic areas, outcomes, outputs, indicators), and the **final validation workshop in September with over 100 participants.** The new **UNCF was signed during the UN Day 2022 celebrations in October, with the community of “Ribeira da Barca” present, and the Prime Minister of Cabo Verde and all partners in attendance.** On October 26, the **President of the Republic of Cabo Verde** visited the UN house, and another activity was held in December, where the UNCT presented the new UNCF in the second-largest city of the country, Mindelo.

Additional Agencies and Partnership

Based on the new UNCF priority areas, **four specialized UN Agencies – ITU, UNECA, WFP, and WIPO** – with sound and extensive experience in those priorities were contacted, informed, motivated to participate in the UNCF building, and finally joined the UNCT to sign the new UNCF, together with the **World Bank.**

The way forward

The UNCT is committed to achieving better impact results in the years ahead, and the new framework provides a solid foundation for doing so.

The alarming current and future international context for 2023 has several fronts of profound implications for Cabo Verde:

- A potential global economic crisis: the whole world faces a slowdown with an instability in the financial system.
- Inequalities are growing and a cost-of-living crisis is rapidly evolving - affecting women and girls the most.
- A climate disaster of enormous proportions with a strong impact on a country like Cabo Verde. The commitment to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C is about

to go up in smoke. Without further action, the world is heading for a 2.8°C increase.

- Conflict, violence, war, with profound implications of global reach, impact on global food and energy prices, trade and supply chains, including nuclear security issues with the world being closer to the nuclear apocalypse than even during the height of the cold war.

Despite important national efforts to mitigate the impact of these crisis, economic and social conditions are still recovering in Cabo Verde. Targeting lower income families will continue to be crucial in 2023. Cabo Verde plans to expand

social protection measures and increase the minimum wage. However, considering pressures for fiscal consolidation due to the high public debt accumulated during the pandemic years, alternative sources of financing and external support will be crucial in 2023.

Considering this challenging, volatile and disruptive context, the UNCF 2023-27, our new Cooperation Framework with Cabo Verde and the reference document for all strategic planning within the United Nations family, clearly establishing the three major strategic and priority areas to focus UN cooperation with the country. It is aligned with the country's sustainable development priorities and vision reflected in the

PEDS II, particularly with the challenge of eliminating extreme poverty by 2026 and reducing poverty, the main UN objective, concentrating efforts on the most vulnerable groups.

These three priority areas of focus are:

- Strengthen Human Talent and Social Capital.
- Inclusive Economic Transformation, Prosperity and just Transition to a healthy Environment.
- Transformative Governance and strengthen Territorial Cohesion.



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
MCT - Ministry of Territorial Cohesion
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
MS - Ministry of Health
MTT - Ministry of Tourism and Transport
Prime Minister's Office
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
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
IGT - General Labour Inspectorate
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 Maio
Municipality of Mosteiros
Municipality of Paúl
Municipality of Porto Novo
Municipality of Praia
Municipality of Ribeira Brava
Municipality of Ribeira Grande
Municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santiago
Municipality of Sal
Municipality of Santa Catarina
Municipality of Santa Catarina do 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 Nicolau
Municipality of São Salvador do Mundo
Municipality of São Vicente
Municipality of Tarrafal de 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
ACLCC - Cabo Verdean Association for the Fight Against Cancer
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 Cabo Verdean Investigators
AJOC - Union Association of Journalists of Cabo Verde
AMES - Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Santiago
AMFig - Figueira das Naus Women's Association
AMUPAL - Association of Women in the East Plateau
ANMCV - National Association of Cabo Verdean Municipalities
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 Luz Verde de Norte
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
Association Onda Verde De Lomba Association Projeto Biodiversidade
Association Tope de Coroa
ASTRBAL - Association Santa Tabanca da Baía Achada Leite
AUPAD-MB - United Association for the Development of Morro Brás
Biflores - Biodiversity Conservation BIOS.CV - Association for the conservation of the environment and sustainable development
Biosfera I - Association for the Defense of the Environment

Cabo Verdean Association for the Protection of the Family

CCSL - Cabo Verdean Confederation of Community Association for the Development of Monte Cithna

ECOCV - Cabo Verdean Ecotourism Association

Eleven Stars Association of Bofareira

Free Trade Unions

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

Union Association of Journalists of Cabo Verde

UNTC-CS - National Union of Workers of Cabo Verde - Trade Union Central

Urban Ambassadors

Young Talent Association

INSTITUTES

ICCA - Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents

ICIEG - Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity

IDJ - Sports and Youth Institute

IEFP - Institute of Employment and Professional Training

IGQPI - Institute for Quality Management and Intellectual Property

IMar - Institute of the Sea

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

ACADEMIA

CERMI - Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance

EMAR - Sea School of Cabo Verde Technical University of the Atlantic

University of Cabo Verde

University of Jean Piaget

University of Mindelo

University of Santiago

PRIVATE SECTOR / PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

BIC - Business Incubation Center

CCB Chamber of Commerce of Sotavento

CCS Chamber of Commerce of Sotavento

Pró Empresa

RTC - Cabo Verdean Radio Television

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)
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 II 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 Programme
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-OHRLLS UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked
Developing Countries and SIDS

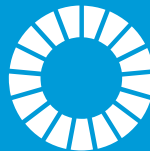
UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNTFHS UN Trust Fund for Human Security
UNV United Nations Volunteers
USD United States Dollar
WB World Bank
WHO World Health Organization

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