



UNITED NATIONS
CABO VERDE



2023 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

CABO VERDE



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FOREWORD BY THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

Meeting the Agenda 2030 Ambition

A Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with limited traditional resources, comprised of 10 islands located on the West African coast, is proving that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is doable. Endowed with political stability and a solid democratic system that has prioritized its human talent and good governance, Cabo Verde has made remarkable progress in the social and economic sectors in the last decades, despite the challenges related to the country's high vulnerability to climate change and external shocks.

Advancements in per-capita income, education, healthcare and significant strides in poverty reduction are unequivocal examples of the country's ambitious sustainable development agenda and the progress made towards the SDGs. This commitment has been renewed in the second National Strategic Sustainable Development Plan 2022-2026 (PEDS II), which closely aligns with the global 2030 Agenda. The PEDS II, alongside the Strategy to Eradicate Extreme Poverty by 2026 and the measures to support the country's most vulnerable population groups, embodies Cabo Verde's enduring determination to leave no one behind.

The UN has accompanied the country's development trajectory for nearly five decades and will continue steadfast in its own commitment to be a partner that offers solid technical expertise, policy advocacy, financial resources and regional and global articulation.

In 2023, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), comprised of 19 Agencies, Funds and Programmes, directly mobilised US\$ 15 million in grants for the first year of the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027). An additional US\$ 35 million was mobilised through the Stock Exchange Blue X Fund with the SDG Joint Fund support to be invested in the blue economy, a key sector of Cabo Verde's development. UN-wide work results ranged from reinforcing the rule of law to human rights frameworks, which is well reflected in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report presented to the Human Rights Committee in 2023. A total of 80% of the country's preschool, primary and secondary school students benefited from the National School Feeding Programme through UN support. Also, 22% of the families with the most difficult situation to access food in the country (Cadre Harmonisé phases 3 crisis and 4

emergency) benefited from the Cash for Work Program supported by the UN. The majority of these families are part of the most vulnerable families in the country (CSU group 1) of which 85% are headed by women (ENEPE 2022). These and other interventions have contributed to food security and to multidimensional poverty reduction, together with the expansion of social protection schemes and inclusive production, including through entrepreneurship, and to universal access to health and education. UN collective efforts also focused on the climate and environmental emergency, working on mitigation and adaptation, energy transition and biosphere preservation. A remarkable highlight of the year was the fact that the country has not had an indigenous case of malaria for the last six years (since 2018), leading to the WHO's declaration of Cabo Verde as malaria free to occur in January 2024.

Sincere thanks are due to the Government and all implementing partners for the joint work in advancing development for all in the first year of the new UN Sustainable Development Framework 2023–2027. Special thanks go to the Development Partners for their continued dialogue and instrumental support to the UN in Cabo Verde.

Looking ahead, in 2024 the UNCT will emphasize its work on the SDG transitions to accelerate and localize sustainable development across the 10 islands with a focus on the elimination of extreme poverty (jobs and social protection), climate change mitigation and adaptation and biosphere protection, energy and digital transitions, social inclusion (namely of people with disabilities), gender equality, quality education and health, and the unleashing of the potential of young people.

We look forward to another fruitful year.



Patricia Portela de Souza
UN Resident Coordinator in Cabo Verde

UN COUNTRY TEAM

2023 was the first year of the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) 2023–2027, which is fully aligned with the PEDS II (National Strategic Sustainable Plan 2022-2026). The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Cabo Verde embarked on a pivotal journey to support the nation's sustainable development aligned with three Strategic Priorities: Strengthened Human Talent and Social Capital (SP 1), Inclusive Economic Transformation, Prosperity, and Just Transition to a Healthy Environment (SP 2), and Transformative Governance and Strengthened Territorial Cohesion (SP 3). These priorities are instrumental in guiding the UN's support toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 in Cabo Verde.

The UNCT is comprised of nineteen agencies, funds, and programmes, blending five resident agencies (FAO, WHO, and the unique UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF Joint Office established in 2006) with fourteen non-resident agencies (ILO, IOM, UNODC, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, ITU, UNECA, WIPO, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Women, WFP, and OHCHR). This composition leverages a global network of expertise, resources, and integration to address Cabo Verde's developmental challenges, supporting the country to achieve its next developmental ambition to become a hub for services and digital transformation, a regional player and a champion for democracy, Sustainable Development Goals, Human Rights and the promise to Leave No One Behind.

It is important to note that WFP wrapped up its work in 2023 after completing its exceptional and much-applauded work with the school meal programme to face food insecurity resulting from the COVID-19 crisis.

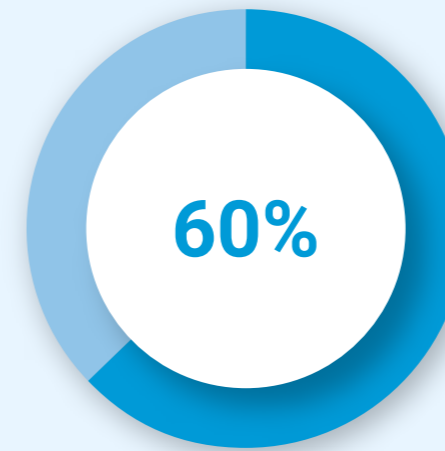
2023 also marked the beginning of the UNCT's collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), alongside the World Bank, which had signed the UNCF in 2022. This expanded partnership underscores the UN's commitment to facilitating access to SDG financing, matching global development strategies with Cabo Verde's specific needs. Similar conversations are ongoing with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The focus during the past year has been on implementing a transformative, strategic, and integrated joint work plan aimed at alleviating extreme poverty, improving health, education, and social protection systems, and promoting social inclusion, environmental sustainability, economic transformation, and reinforced governance frameworks.

Under the leadership of the new UN Resident Coordinator (RC), who was appointed representative of the UN Secretary-General in the country in May 2023, the UNCT's efforts are precisely aligned with the UNCF 2023-2027 strategic priorities. This ensures that the collective expertise and capabilities within the UNCT contribute directly to tangible results in strengthening human talent, economic transformation, governance enhancement, and the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

Photo by UN Cabo Verde

UNCT Composition



- Physical Presence
- Non Physical Presence

Resident Agencies



Non-resident Agencies

With Staff Presence



Without Staff Presence



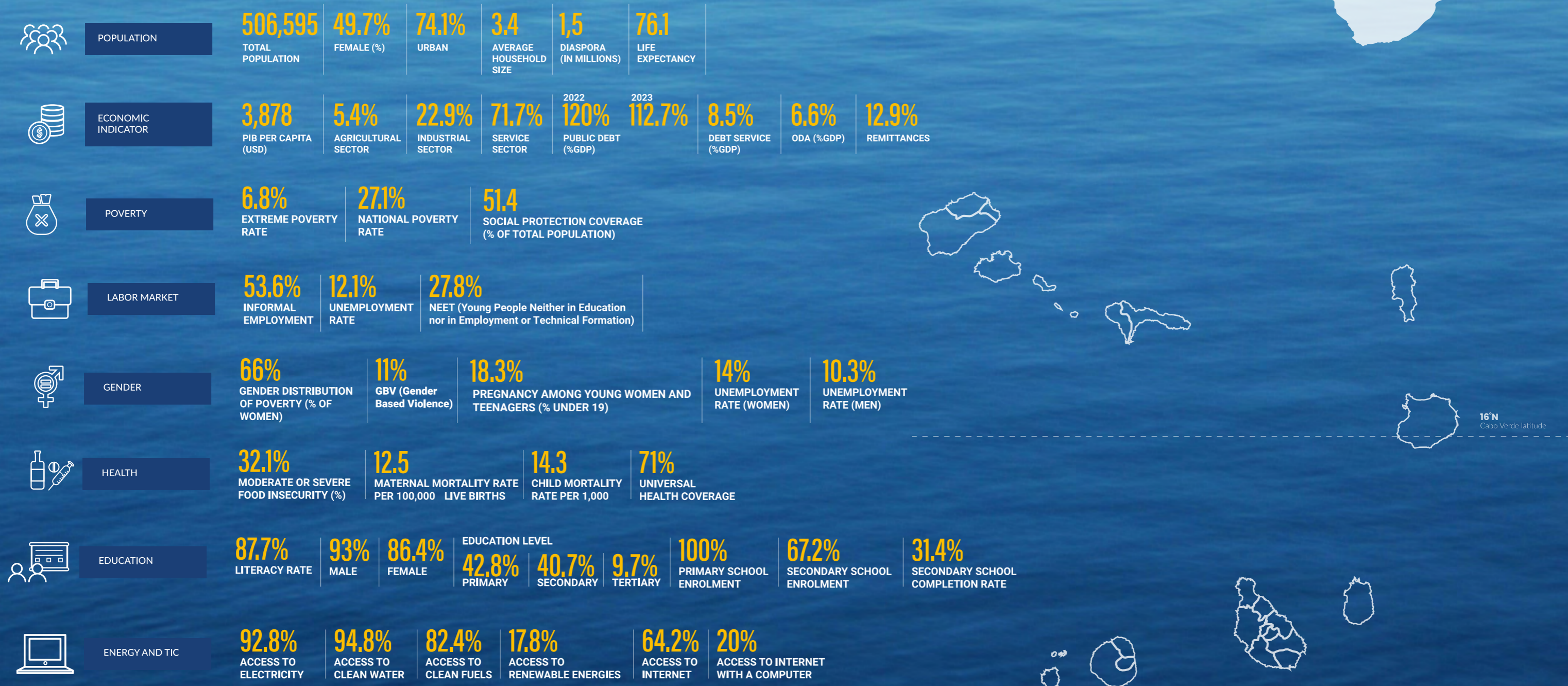
CABO VERDE AT A GLANCE

CABO VERDE 

The Republic of Cabo Verde is lower-middle income country with good performance in the health and education sectors, putting the country above the regional average. Like many other SIDS, the tourism sector is the key engine of the Cabo Verdean economy, and the service sector represents 71.7% of the entire economy.

Considering the challenges caused by global shocks, including the Covid-19 pandemic and climate change, the debt-to- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio stood at 112.7% in 2023, limiting fiscal space for important long-term development investments. Nevertheless, the eradication of extreme poverty is a major priority for the country. Indeed, the incidence thereof has been declining consistently over recent years, reaching 6.8% in 2023 (third trimester). Cabo Verde aspirations also include economic diversification, attaining 50% of renewal energies by 2030 and to be a cyber island.

TERRITORY 4,030 KM²



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO CABO VERDE



Photo by UN

“Cabo Verde is on the front-lines of the existential crisis generated by the climate change.”

António Guterres
UN Secretary General

In January 2023, António Guterres, in his first visit to Cabo Verde as the United Nations Secretary-General, underscored the archipelago's critical role in international work on climate change, ocean conservation, and sustainable development. His engagement in the country encompassed a broad spectrum of events, discussions, and site visits, showcasing the archipelago's responses to developmental and environmental challenges since gaining independence in 1975.

On the Frontlines of Climate Change, Cabo Verde, 99% of whose territory is made up of water, is at the forefront of the climate crisis. The Secretary-General pointed out Cabo Verde's vulnerability to climate-induced crises, including sea level rise and biodiversity loss, stressing the existential threats these pose to the archipelago. His visit aimed to spotlight the island nation's strategic blue economy plan initiated in 2015, designed to drive sustainable development while confronting these environmental challenges. **“Cabo Verde is a country that is an admirable example of good governance, of striving for sustainable development, and Cabo Verde is a victim of being an island state and of a deeply unfair international order on the financial and trade fronts,”** the UNSG stated after his meeting with the President of Cabo Verde, José Maria Pereira Neves.

Advancing Sustainable Development and Drought Resilience, a focal point of the Secretary-General's visit was his journey to the island of Santo Antão, where he observed the tangible impacts of climate change on the local population. He witnessed an UN-supported project implementing sustainable agricultural practices and safeguarding food security, underscoring the critical role sustainable agriculture and water management play in building climate resilience. **“I'm here for the Mindelo Ocean Summit – but I am also here, especially, to thank you for your country's longstanding partnership with the United Nations. And to salute your efforts to ensure good governance and strong and effective democratic institutions – an example not only for Africa but the whole world. And this example shows how important people-centred economic policies are and how they can decisively leverage development. Over the past 40 years, Cabo Verde has consistently championed justice, human rights, and sustainability. Cabo Verde is on the road to eradicating**



Photo by UN

extreme poverty by 2026 – promoting the values of tolerance, diversity, gender parity, and multiculturalism. And all of this is the case despite severe headwinds and structural limitations – from geographic remoteness and dependence on imports to vulnerability to external shocks like the ones the Prime Minister mentioned, namely COVID, climate and the Ukraine war,” António Guterres told the Prime Minister during a press conference.

At the Ocean Summit in Mindelo, São Vicente Island, the Secretary-General emphasized the urgency of addressing the ocean emergency, portraying it as a race that humanity must win in order to preserve the planet for future generations. He praised Cabo Verde for its efforts in leveraging the blue economy, which encompasses tourism, desalinated water, clean energy and more, as a means to sustainable development. Guterres called for collective action and the mobilisation of science, technology, and innovation to protect the oceans.

Throughout his visit, he engaged in **bilateral dialogue and public engagements**, including a notable Speaker Series event with Prime Minister José Ulisses Correia e Silva, exploring the symbiotic relationship between climate protection and the fishing industry, among other pertinent topics. His activities in Cabo Verde culminated with the Ocean Summit, where he reiterated the critical need for

global cooperation to safeguard the ocean, a vital resource sustaining life, livelihoods, and cultural identities.



Photo by Mark Garten / UN

The Secretary-General's visit to Cabo Verde was a powerful reminder of Small Island Developing States' vulnerability to climate change and their crucial role in pioneering sustainable solutions. He highlighted the imperative of global action and support to address these challenges and safeguard the planet for the generations to come¹.

¹ Sources: UN Cabo Verde, UN News (1), (2), (3), (4)

PARTNERSHIPS

In 2023, the UN Country Team collaborated with a broad spectrum of Cabo Verdean partners to advance the Agenda 2030 and the localization of SDGs.

THE MAIN CABO VERDEAN PARTNERS INCLUDED



Ministries

Finance and Business Promotion, Digital Economy, Family, Inclusion and Social Development, National Defense, Territorial Cohesion, Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Parliamentary Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration, Communities, Internal Administration, Justice, Modernization of the State and Public Administration, Education, Health, Culture and Creative Industries, Sea, Tourism and Transport, Agriculture and Environment, Industry, Commerce and Energy, Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Housing, and Youth and Sports.

Local Governments

All 22 municipalities and their National Association (ANMCV) played a pivotal role, alongside national and local Civil Society Organisations and Community- Based Organisations

TOP INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



Bilateral Partners

Denmark, USA, Japan, China, and Spain were the top contributors, collectively adding 14% to the USD 15 million budget available in 2023.

The Governments of Finland, Portugal, Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Republic of Korea, Germany and Brazil also contributed.

Multilateral Partners

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the European Union (EU) were key partners, accounting for 7% of the budget. Collaboration was also expanded to include the United States of America, Finland, Luxembourg, Belgium, France, the Republic of Korea, Germany, and Brazil.

GLOBAL AND VERTICAL CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS



The Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) contributed significantly with 22% of the budget. Other vital sources included the Joint SDG Fund, the Montreal Protocol, and the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS). Notably, 8% of resources stemmed from two public-private partnerships – the Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) and the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) – and one foundation, the AKELIUS Foundation.

The collective efforts of the UNCT and the RC in mobilizing agencies' core funds, global and vertical funds, and public-private partnerships resulted in the mobilisation of USD 10.7 million (71%) of the 2023 joint work plan.

STRATEGIC ALLIANCES



A strategic alliance with the World Bank (WB) enhanced advocacy and interventions in health, financing, poverty eradication, social basic services, and the blue economy. The WB, integral to the UNCT, endorsed the new United Nations Cooperation Framework (2023-2027). Additionally, coordination efforts were initiated with the IFAD, the IMF and the AfDB, further broadening the scope of collaborative development efforts in Cabo Verde.

SINCERE THANKS

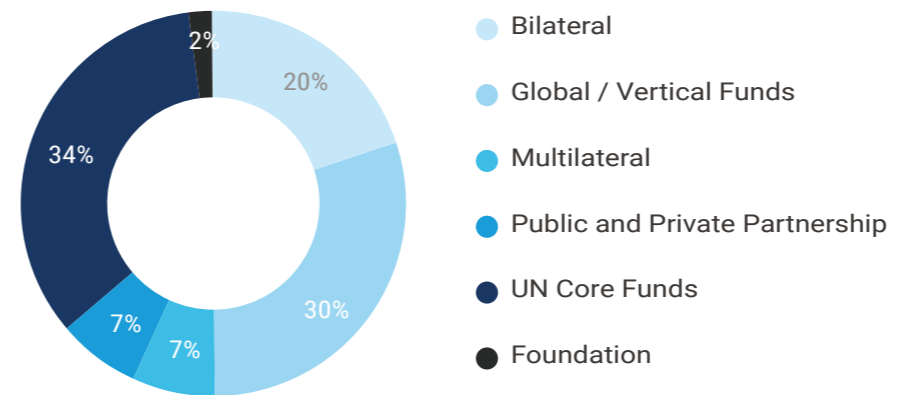


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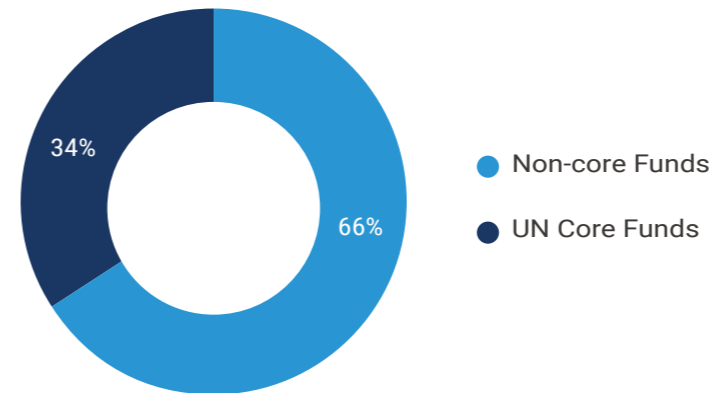
RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The 2023 funding breakdown showcases a reliance on United Nations core budgets at 34%, underscoring a commitment backing for pivotal programmes. Global initiatives, particularly in the sustainable sectors of the blue and green economies, contribute 30%, while bilateral agreements provide 20%, highlighting the significance of strategic partnerships. The smaller yet promising shares from Public-Private Partnerships and Foundations, at 7% and 2% respectively, suggest potential growth areas for Cabo Verde's development funding.

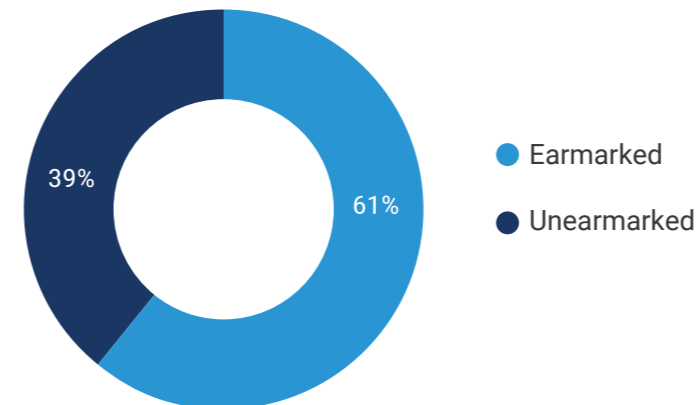
Funding Modality (share of USD \$15m)



UN Core Funds vs Non-Core Funds (share of USD \$15m)



Earmarked vs Unearmarked funding (share of USD \$15m)



WORKING TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY



The UN System in Cabo Verde has prioritized gender-responsive interventions, ensuring that its actions are directly and indirectly contributing to gender inequalities reduction. According to the 2023 Global Gender Gap Report, Cabo Verde rose 8 positions in the Global Gender Gap Index, ranking from 45th (2022) to 37th out of 146 assessed countries (Global Gender Gap Report 2023).

There is also a need for a sustained focus on gender parity and cultural transformation within institutions and the broader society which continues to be crucial for achieving long-term gender equality goals. Data demonstrates UNCT positive gender mainstreaming efforts. However, the 2023 UNCT Gender Equality Scorecard detailed analysis drew attention to some challenges to be addressed, including the gender aspects of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the work on communication and advocacy.

The figure highlighted in the horizontal bar chart shows a significant portion of initiatives that either meet or exceed the UN requirements, with around 47% of the indicators collectively showcasing solid performance or excellent results, although less than 2022. This reflects the UNCT continued effort in promoting gender equality and addressing gender gaps effectively.

Overall, while there is commendable achievement in exceeding requirements in several strategic areas, the continuous improvement and monitoring, especially in areas close to meeting or missing requirements, are essential for sustained progress and comprehensive gender mainstreaming. The UNCT Cabo Verde remains fully committed to work closely with national stakeholders contributing effectively to gender equality across the Cabo Verde's islands.

Cabo Verde UNCT-SWAP Results in 2023

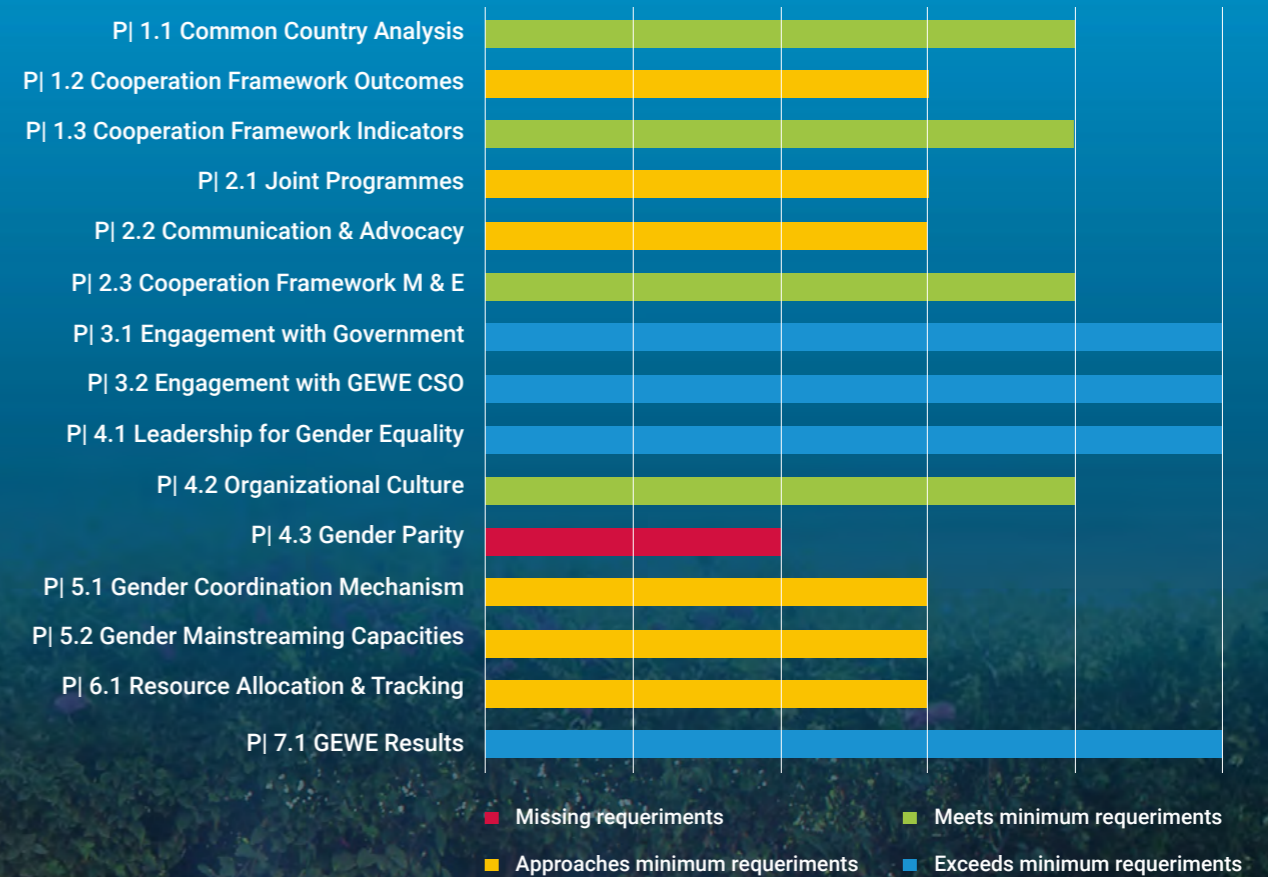


Photo by UN Cabo Verde





1

CHAPTER

REGIONAL CONTEXT AND
CABO VERDE'S DEVELOPMENT
PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

Photo by Mark Garten / UN

In the face of global and domestic challenges throughout 2023, the Government of Cabo Verde undertook significant fiscal initiatives, implementing countercyclical policies to bolster the economy and enhance social safety nets for the most vulnerable segments of society. A notable emphasis was placed on social protection programs, such as the “Social Insertion Income (RSI),” covering an additional 2,124 households in 2023, specifically targeting vulnerable households predominantly led by women.

These measures have marked a tangible progression in poverty reduction efforts, successfully halving extreme poverty over the last seven years. The extreme poverty rate stands at 6.8% as of the third trimester of 2023². This achievement is particularly commendable given the adverse impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and climate change on the country’s economic and social fabric. As a result, Cabo Verde is well-positioned to meet the objectives of SDG 1 by the 2030 deadline or even potentially earlier, in 2026, which is the country’s target.

Despite these advancements, gender disparities persist, posing significant challenges, particularly in the economic domain. Women’s engagement in the labour market significantly lags behind that of men, and women are disproportionately affected by poverty and have limited political participation. Addressing these disparities necessitates not only ensuring equitable access to training, skills, financial resources, and technology but also fostering a cultural shift towards the equitable distribution of unpaid work within households and positive gender norms. Another important challenge is to increase the completion rate of secondary education, especially for boys. In addition, universal health coverage, which was 71% in 2022, and secondary education both have to be reinforced. The Government also has the ambitious goal of advancing on the digital transition and the energy transition (achieving a 50% renewable energy penetration rate for energy consumption by 2030).

2 INECV – Poverty Estimates. 2023

The Government of Cabo Verde has shown a deep commitment to improving women’s access to the labour market. This is evident in its proactive steps, including the proposal to join the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection, aiming to catalyse progress towards gender equality in the workforce. On January 24, 2024, Cabo Verde became a Pathfinder Country in the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, which will be an opportunity for the country to accelerate its advancement in some of the SDGs.



Photo by FAO Cabo Verde



Photo by UN Cabo Verde

1.1 SDG TRACKER 2023

The SDG Tracker for Cabo Verde is a tool developed in 2023 to closely monitor progress in sustainable development goals in the country using data between 2015 and 2022. It was developed using the most recent data available from the country. Of the 169 specified targets, Cabo Verde has data production capabilities for only 42%, as compiled by the National Statistics Institute. The UN is working with national counterparts to address this significant gap.

Given that we are now at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, the SDG Tracker evaluates Cabo Verde's progress relative to the ultimate goals set for 2030. The Tracker employs a color-coded system to represent this progress:

- **Green** signifies that Cabo Verde has achieved or is more than halfway towards achieving a target, with **dark green** indicating that the target has been met or is within 10% of completion.
- **Orange** is used when less than half of the required progress has been made, with **dark orange** highlighting instances where progress is below 20%.
- Progression or regression in achieving these targets is depicted by arrows: **green arrows** indicate progress, with **dark green** suggesting a fast pace that is on track to meet the target before 2030. **Orange arrows** denote regression, and a **black arrow** indicates no significant change in progress.
- A **black dot** represents insufficient data to determine a trend.

The SDG tracker confirms that Cabo Verde has resumed progress toward the achievement of the SDGs, following the disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. A strong economic recovery supported the country's development trajectory, as many indicators are back to pre-pandemic levels. For instance, Cabo Verde shows commendable performance particularly in SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), alongside notable progress in reducing income inequalities and increasing the level of remittances. The SDG tracker also highlights the fact that challenges remain significant in areas such as non-

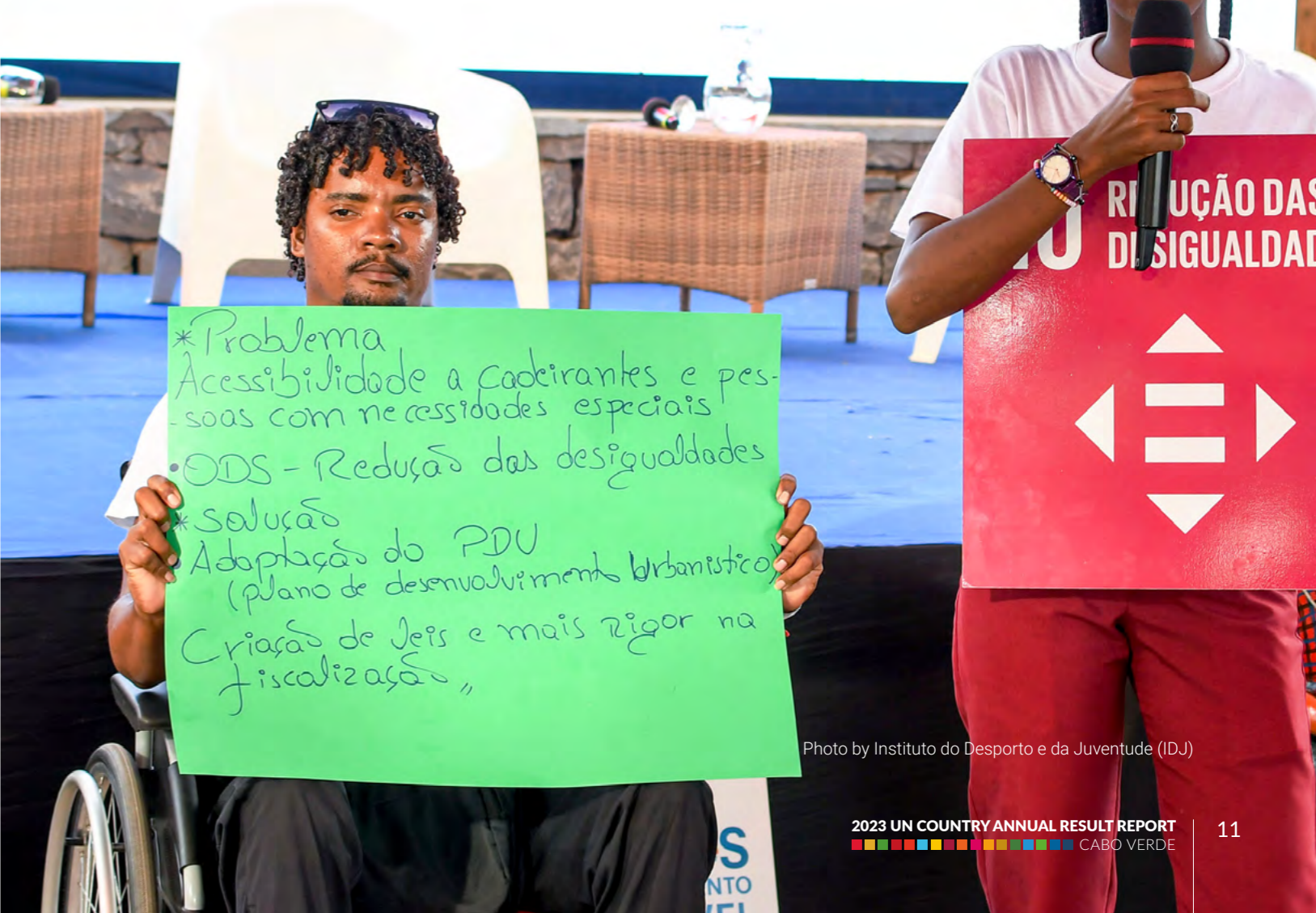
communicable diseases, completion rates for secondary education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), and the development of renewable energy sources (SDG 7).

As such, additional efforts at both national and international levels are essential in order to take advantage of development opportunities and overcome the challenges, including those related to some of the structural gaps associated with all three dimensions of sustainable development, without which a number of risks regarding progress toward the achievement of the SDGs will persist.

The economy is still concentrated in the tourism sector in a limited number of islands and is dominated by the all-inclusive segment. As observed during the pandemic, this is a major source of economic vulnerability to exogenous shocks, with major social ramifications. As such, unleashing the potential of the blue economy and the digital economy will be key to driving economic transformation, diversification and sustainability. The transition to formality will also need to be accelerated in order to improve the economic resilience of the population and public fiscal conditions.

The eradication of extreme poverty and Leaving No One Behind are other priorities for the Government that require the expansion of social protection coverage and increased access to economic opportunities for all. The impact of climate change on livelihoods and biodiversity has been evident in Cabo Verde, especially in the agricultural and fishery sectors. Financing these efforts in social sectors and investing in climate adaptation and mitigation will be challenging with limited fiscal space. The UN Cooperation Framework and the overall support from UNCT is well aligned with these priorities and has continued to support the government in financing these efforts.

SDG	Indicator	Trend	Target
1	1.1.1 Population under the international poverty line (%)	↗↗↗	Green
	1.2.1 Population under the national poverty line (%)	↗↗↗	Green
	1.3.1 Population covered by social protection systems (%)	↗↗	Orange
2	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity (%)	↗	Orange
	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years (%)	↗	Orange
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years (%)	↗	Green
3	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	↗↗↗	Green
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	↗↗↗	Green
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	↗↗↗	Green
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	↗↗↗	Green
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	↗↗↗	Green
	3.4.1 Number of death attributed to NCDs (Cardio. Cancer. Resp.)	↘	Orange
	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (WHO)	↗	Orange
4	4.1.2 Completion rate—Ensino (Primary education—6th grade) (%)	•	Orange
	(Lower secondary education—8th grade) (%)	•	Orange
	(Upper secondary education—12th grade) (%)	•	Orange
	4.5.1 Parity rates (girls/boys) in education	↗↗	Green
	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services (%)	↗↗↗	Green
5	4.c.1 Teachers with the minimum required qualifications (%)	↗↗↗	Green
	5.2.1 Women subjected to physical/sexual/psychological violence (%)	•	Orange
	5.2.2 Women subjected to sexual violence not by intimate partner(%)	•	Orange
6	5.5.1(a) Women in the national parliament (%)	↗↗	Orange
	5.5.2 Women in managerial positions (%)	↗↗↗	Green
	6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	↗↗↗	Green
7	6.2.1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	↗↗	Orange
	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management (%)	•	Orange
	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	↗↗	Orange
8	7.1.2 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	↗	Orange
	7.2.1 Renewable energy in electricity production (%)	↘	Orange
	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	•	Orange
	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment	↘	Orange
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex and age	↗	Orange
	8.6.1 Youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training	↗	Orange



SDG	Indicator	Trend	Target
9	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	→	
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	↗↗	
	9.b.1 Medium/high-tech industry value added in total value added	→	
10	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network	↗↗↗↗	
	10.1.1 Growth in expenditure/income per capita of the bottom 40% (%)	↗↗↗	
10	10.2.1 People living below 50 per cent of median income (%)	↗↗↗	
	11.1.1 Urban population living in inadequate housing	↘	
14	14.5.1 Marine protected areas (%)	•	
15	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	↗↗	
	15.7.1 Wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked-Turtles	↘	
16	16.1.1 Victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	↗↗	
	16.9.1 Births registered with a civil authority	↘	
17	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	↗↗	
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	↗↗↗	
	17.3.1 Official Development Assistance, as a % of GDP	↘	
	17.3.2 Emigrant Remittances as a % of GDP	↗↗↗	
17	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	↘	

Legend

Trend:

- ↗↗↗↗ - Fast pace
- ↗↗↗ - Positive pace
- ↗↗ - Insufficient pace
- ↘ - Negative pace
- - Stagnation
- - Insufficient data that do not all allow identify a trend

Target (2030)

- Achieved or almost achieved
- Chances of achieving it
- Difficulty in achieving it
- Deeper difficulties
- Target is not quantifiable

Photo by Instituto do Desporto e da Juventude (IDJ)



2

CHAPTER

UN COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
(UNCF 2023-2027)
SUPPORTING NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Photo by FAO CABO VERDE

2.1 DELIVERING FOR THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PLANET

Despite global and regional shocks related to conflicts, climate change and limited financing for development opportunities, Cabo Verde has made significant strides in reducing extreme poverty, with the ambitious goal of the total eradication thereof by 2026 (National Strategic Sustainable Development Plan–PEDS II, and Extreme Poverty Eradication Strategy–ENEPE). This objective is pursued through focused strategies and bolstered social protection measures, particularly targeting households led by women. However, tackling food insecurity and malnutrition remains a formidable challenge, necessitating an increase in local food production and a decrease in import dependency by modernizing the agriculture and fisheries sectors. Critical to this endeavour are efforts to enhance access to irrigation, improve soils and reduce energy costs, all of which are essential for agricultural expansion.

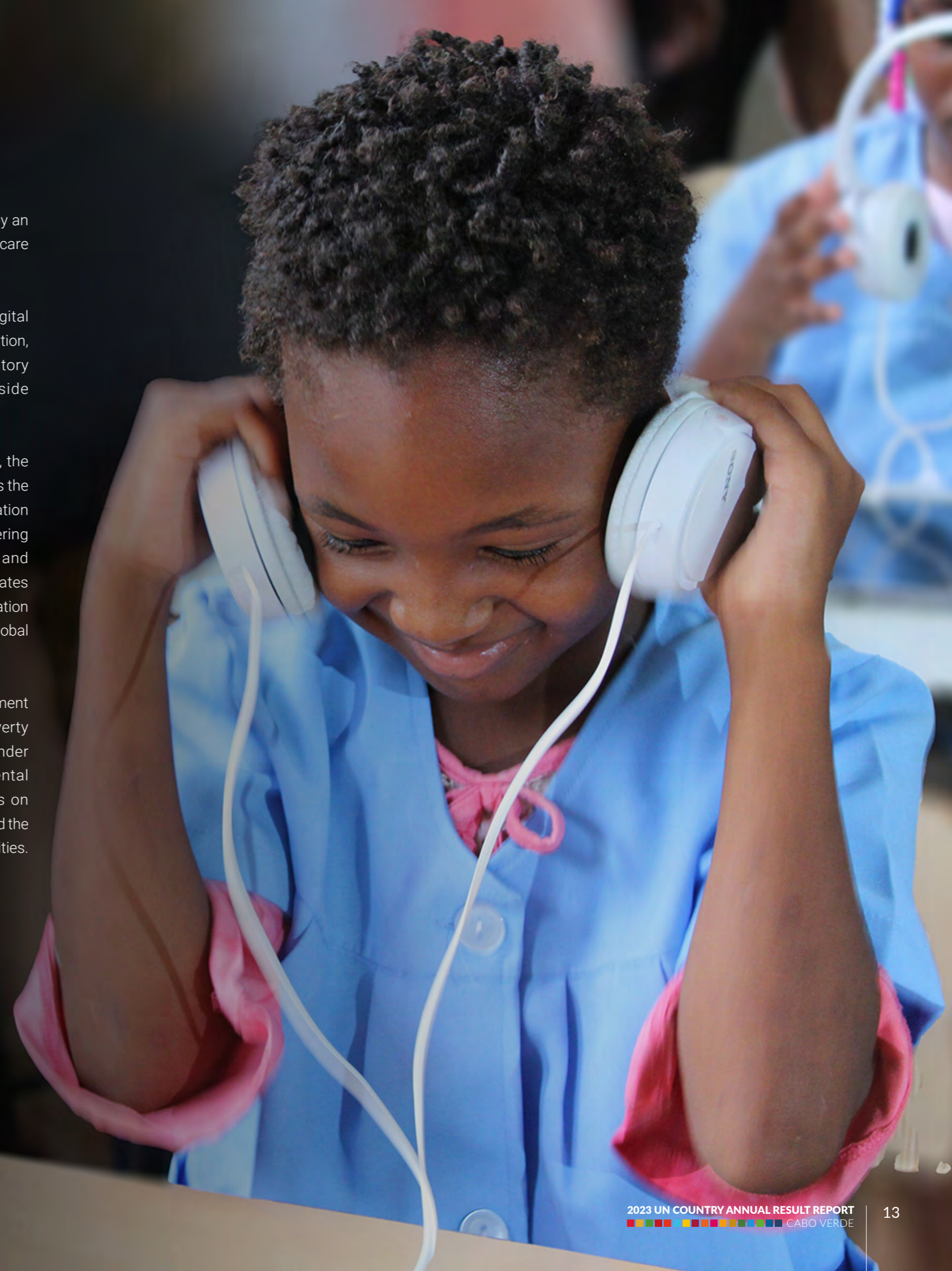
Educational achievements have been notable in Cabo Verde, with high enrolment rates nearing 100% in primary education (CCA, 2023). Nevertheless, disparities for lower-income families and children with disabilities continue to pose concerns. Another concern is the dropout rate, especially in secondary education, as the completion rate stood at 31.4% in 2020 (SDG tracker). The pursuit of inclusive, quality education is hampered by a paucity of data. In the healthcare sector, Cabo Verde is pivoting to address the rising tide of non-communicable diseases

and striving for universal health coverage, marked by an increase in healthcare professionals and improved care quality.

Acknowledging the transformative potential of digital technology for economic diversification and job creation, Cabo Verde is focused on strengthening regulatory frameworks and digital infrastructure, alongside investments in human capital.

While progress in climate action is commendable, the country's vulnerability to climate change underscores the importance of strengthening mitigation and adaptation efforts. Conservation initiatives are vital to countering threats to biodiversity, including illegal fishing, and enhancing land biodiversity conservation necessitates increased public spending and international collaboration to align with the SDGs and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Cabo Verde's commitment to sustainable development spans multiple sectors, with an emphasis on poverty alleviation, food security, education, health, gender equality, digital transformation, and environmental conservation. Achieving these objectives hinges on continued collaboration with international partners and the fortification of data collection and statistical capabilities.



2.1.1 2023 UNCT work results

Cabo Verde, a small island developing state, has demonstrated commendable progress towards realizing the SDGs, with the ambitious objective of eradicating extreme poverty by 2026 standing out as a pivotal potential achievement. This progress is attributable to strong political commitment and leadership since independence in 1975, hard work and synergistic collaboration with global initiatives, and partnerships that address these goals from a multifaceted standpoint:

- **Global Partnerships for Basic Services:** The nation has seen enhanced access to fundamental services, notably education and health, thanks to the GPE and the GAVI COVAX Advance Market Commitment. These initiatives underscore the UN's commitment to improving quality of life for Cabo Verdeans.
- **Support for Vulnerable Communities:** Vulnerable communities have received vital support, encompassing food access, income opportunities, employment, and human security, through the implementation of four joint programmes in 2023, three from the Joint SDG Fund and one from the UN Trust Fund for Human Security. These programmes play a crucial role in mobilizing resources and leaving no one behind towards the achievement of the SDGs.
- **Innovative Financing for Sustainable Development:** The partnership with the Joint SDG Fund has been instrumental in launching three joint programmes. Notably, the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and the SIDS initiatives have successfully mobilised 35 million euros for sustainable development and SDG attainment. A landmark achievement was the development of the Blu-X sustainable development platform, spearheaded by the Stock Exchange, which attracted over 100 investors. The Blu-X introduced innovative financial instruments, including blue bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds, and green bonds, in partnership with the Stock Exchange and private banks.

- **Human Security Approach:** A joint programme funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security effectively integrated a human security perspective into the participatory local strategies of three highly vulnerable urban communities, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to development.
- **Leadership in the SIDS Community:** Cabo Verde has also excelled in assuming a position of leadership within the SIDS community, notably by hosting the preparatory conference for SIDS4 and skilfully managing the negotiation processes. This highlights Cabo Verde's active role in shaping international dialogue and action on sustainable development. A highly negotiated Praia Declaration focused on sustainable development and was based on SIDS financing; inclusive economic growth; institutional capacity building and monitoring and evaluating of the action plan.



2.1.2 Cooperation Framework Strategic Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs







United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) Output Indicator Results: UN contribution towards the SDGs

In 2023, the UNCT Cabo Verde reported results on 80 indicators via [UN INFO platform](#)³, as agreed with the Government in the Results Framework in order to measure progress on the implementation of the 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework. Of these, 33 are sourced from the SDGs indicators, 38 come from the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework, and 7 are sourced from the UNSDG Inventory.







UNSDG OUTPUT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK		REACHED 2023
1 No poverty		SDG Target
OI 1.1 Number of new or revised national social protection policies to extend coverage, enhance comprehensiveness and/or increase adequacy of benefits, with UN's support		Data not available yet
OI 1.5 Number of people benefiting from income generating activities with UN's support		199
2 Zero hunger		SDG Target
OI 2.2 Number of rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders with enhanced capacities for designing and implementing policies, strategies and programs that improve productivity, net income and working conditions within the agrifood system, with UN's support		600
OI 2.4 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving with UN's support: food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes		19,872
3 Good health and well-being		SDG Target
OI 3.1 Number of national policies on health, including overall health or specific health areas such as nutrition policies, physical activity, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable and communicable diseases, in accordance with human rights standards are developed and adopted, supported by the UN		11
OI 3.2 Level of strength of the primary health care (PHC) system, achieved with UN's support		21
OI 3.3 Number of people benefiting from UN supported health services		Data not available yet
4 Quality education		SDG Target
OI 4.1 Extent to which the UN-supported education system is inclusive and gender equitable for access to learning opportunities and in accordance with international human rights standards		Scale 5–Established
OI 4.2 Number of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions with improved capacity to deliver training		2

³ UN INFO is an online planning, monitoring and reporting platform that digitizes the UN Country Teams' [Cooperation Framework 2023-2027](#)

UNSDG OUTPUT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK
REACHED 2023

 5 <small>Gender Equality</small>	Gender equality	SDG Target
OI 5.1 Number of laws and regulations, based on international human rights norms and standards, developed with UN's support to: a) Eliminate violence against women and girls (EVAWG) including harmful practices (HP); b) Promote access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care, information, and education		<i>Data not available yet</i>
OI 5.3 Extent that measures developed/implemented with UN's support are in place to advance women and girl's leadership and equal participation in decision-making		2 = Work in progress.
OI 5.4 Existence of national or subnational mechanism to address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes, practices and power relations at the individual, social and institutional levels related to gender equality and the empowerment of women		NO - Given that the mechanism, the Interministerial Commission for Gender Equality, does not meet/fulfill all criteria
 7 <small>Affordable and Clean Energy</small>	Affordable and clean energy	SDG Target
OI 7.2 Capacity (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy per technology, with UN's support: a) Solar; b) Wind; c) Biomass; d) Hydro; e) Geothermal; f) Other		a) Solar: 0.674 b) Wind: 0 c) Biomass: 0 d) Hydro: 0 e) Geothermal: 0 f) Other: 0
OI 7.3 Number of people who, with UN's support: a) Gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy; or b) Benefitted from services from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy		48,031
 8 <small>Decent Work and Economic Growth</small>	Decent work and economic growth	SDG Target
OI 8.1 Existence of a legal framework giving effect to international human rights norms and standards in the world of work, including fundamental principles and rights at work, is developed with UN's support		<i>Data not available yet</i>
OI 8.3 Number of cases in which business support organizations, workers' organizations and employers and business membership organizations have increased capacity to provide services to their members/clients to promote economic development, productive employment and decent work, as a result of UN's support		0
OI 8.4 Number of people that benefited from programmes to prevent and address child labour, trafficking, and forced labour strengthened by the UN		4
 10 <small>Reduced Inequalities</small>	Reduced inequalities	SDG Target
OI 10.2 Number of new or revised development or sectoral policies that integrate migration and recognize migrants as contributors to sustainable development with UN's support a.) New or revised; b.) Developmental or sectoral policy; c.) Bilateral, national or local		NO
OI 10.3 Number of people who are internally displaced, migrants, refugees or part of the host communities, or communities left or affected populations, benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion, with UN's support		135
 11 <small>Sustainable Cities and Communities</small>	Sustainable cities and communities	SDG Target
OI 11.1 National urban policies (NUP) to support sustainable cities and communities and in accordance with international standards formulated, resourced, and implemented by the Government, with UN's support		1. Yes, Implementation Phase.
OI 11.3 Number of people with access to adequate housing, in accordance with international human rights standards, with UN's support		236
 12 <small>Responsible Consumption and Production</small>	Responsible consumption and production	SDG Target
OI 12.1 Number of national policy instruments (including plans, strategies, legislation, partnerships) aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production, developed with UN's support		4

UNSDG OUTPUT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK
REACHED 2023

 12 <small>Responsible Consumption and Production</small>	Climate action	SDG Target
OI 12.3 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives, with UN's support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources		0
 13 <small>Climate Action</small>	Climate action	SDG Target
OI 13.1 Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement with UN's support		2 = Work in progress
OI 13.2 Reduction of CO2eq emissions, with UN's support		300.35
 14 <small>Life Below Water</small>	Life below water	SDG Target
OI 14.2 Level of implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas, with UN's support		0
 15 <small>Life on Land</small>	Life on land	SDG Target
OI 15.1 Number of entities at the national level that have developed integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation, and synergies for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, supported by the UN		1
OI 15.2 Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the UN		0
OI 15.3 Number of hectares (ha) of degraded forest under a) Rehabilitation; b) Restoration, supported by the UN		0
 16 <small>Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</small>	Peace, justice and strong institutions	SDG Target
OI 16.1 Quality of free and universal birth registration service within civil registration and vital statistics, in accordance with international standards and best practices, supported by the UN		Scale: Medium
OI 16.2 Extent to which UN-supported oversight, accountability, or protection mechanisms, especially on civic space, that conform to international human rights standards are in place		Partial (mechanism is in place but overall there is little or no alignment with HRs)
OI 16.4 Level of meaningful participation of right-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes, supported by the UN		2 = There were no significant changes
OI 16.5 Number of new people registered with legal identity, with UN's support		0
OI 16.6 Number of people, who have access to justice, with UN's support		<i>Data not available yet</i>
 17 <small>Partnerships for the Goals</small>	Partnerships for the goals	SDG Target
OI 17.1 Number of policies developed or improved for the benefit of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) with business sector input and promulgated or implemented by the Government, with UN's support		<i>Data not available yet</i>
OI 17.2 Degree of alignment of national budgeting system with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that enable tracking of budget allocation for the SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting, supported by the UN		Limited: Impossible to track budget spending on SDGs;
OI 17.3 Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/implemented with UN's support		Moderate = refers to if mechanisms exist and regularly function, but do not fulfill all areas of mandate. (One mechanism for SDG 6.4)
OI 17.4 Existence of a National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) financing strategy in the country developed with UN's support		Not at all

2.2 PROGRESS ON THE PROMISE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Cabo Verde has established a robust legal and regulatory framework dedicated to upholding human rights and fostering social inclusion for all its citizens. The majority of its public policies – spanning both economic and social spheres – prioritizes the support of vulnerable groups and individuals.

In 2023, the Government made significant strides in enhancing social protection, extending support to 2,124 new households, predominantly led by women (85%)⁴. This initiative is instrumental in mitigating extreme poverty and promoting female inclusion, aligning with the broader objective of leaving no one behind. Notably, extreme poverty rates showed a decline to 6.8% by the third quarter of 2023, according to the National Statistics Institute⁵.

Nonetheless, the evaluation of these policies' direct effects on gender equality and the inclusion of specific societal groups remains challenging due to the scarcity of data.

4 Ministry of Family, Inclusion, and Social Development; National Strategy for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty in Cabo Verde (ENEPE 2022-2026)

5 INECV – Quarterly Poverty Estimates 2023 (Third Quarter)

For example, women still encounter a higher poverty rate and reduced labour market participation (refer to Chapter 1). Additionally, the incidence of youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET) remains high, affecting 27% of individuals aged 15-24 in 2022⁶. In response, in 2023 the Government unveiled plans to establish Centres of Excellence aimed at offering skill development and training, particularly for the youth, to bolster their job prospects.

A key recommendation moving forward is the enhancement of the statistical system to ensure the availability of disaggregated and current data. This would facilitate better coordination among institutions and across different levels of governance, ensuring more targeted and effective interventions.

6 INECV – Labour Market Statistics 2022

Photo by UNDP Cabo Verde

Fulfilling the Leave No One Behind promise

Aldina's Leap
66-year-old entrepreneur

Photo by UN Cabo Verde



STORY

FROM ILLITERACY TO EMPOWERMENT
IN SÃO VICENTE'S MARKETPLACE

SÃO VICENTE ISLAND



Aldina Santos Fortes, a 66-year-old entrepreneur from Mindelo, São Vicente Island, is one of the faces of Cabo Verdeans' resilience and determination. Despite facing the challenges of illiteracy, she is a fighter. Aldina has been successful in expanding her small business within her local community, thanks to her indomitable spirit and the desire to secure a better future for her family of nine. Her participation in a training initiative on financial literacy and small business management offered by the World Bank underscores her commitment to growth. "The project – Productive Inclusion – was incredibly beneficial. Being unable to read or write, I relied on my daughter's support throughout the training. This experience equipped me with essential business management skills," Aldina reflects. Prior to her involvement in the training, her business operations

were limited to rudimentary buying and selling, without a grasp of profit forecasting or inventory management.

In a broader context, the United Nations, in alignment with various development partners, supports the Cabo Verdean Government's ambition to eradicate extreme poverty by 2026. This collaborative effort involves UN agencies ILO and UNDP and the World Bank, and focuses on supporting the Ministry of Family, Social Development and Inclusion with the expansion of cash transfers to households living in extreme poverty. Particularly, the World Bank's "Productive Inclusion" project seeks to promote economic empowerment among women receiving cash transfers. This project offers training and initial financial support to assist women in establishing their own income-generating activities, marking a significant step towards inclusive economic development.

2.3 2023 HIGHLIGHTS

The UN team has played a pivotal role in the drafting of Cabo Verde's new national strategic sustainable development plan, PEDS II (2022-2026). This collaboration reached a milestone with the plan's presentation at the International Conference of Development Partners on Boa Vista Island in April 2023. Critical to this process was the provision of technical assistance to the Government, ensuring the mainstreaming of gender analysis across all 27 programmes, targets, and indicators in the PEDS II. This strategic inclusion fosters a gender-sensitive approach in national development efforts. Moreover, advancements in the national statistics system have facilitated the incorporation of disaggregated and quality data into the PEDS II, enhancing both planning capabilities and the monitoring and evaluation framework.

In 2023, addressing the repercussions of climate change on Cabo Verde's primary sector emerged as a top priority. The country has been grappling with the dual challenges of increased frequency and duration of droughts, which has severely impacted agriculture, and climate-induced alterations in fish migration patterns, which have subsequently reduced the annual fish catch. These environmental issues have exacerbated food insecurity, a critical concern for the nation.

To mitigate this challenge, the WFP has collaborated with the government agency FICASE—Cabo Verdean Foundation for School Social Action to deliver school meals to 90,715 students across 857 schools nationwide, surpassing the initial target of 788 schools. This initiative has been instrumental in sustaining school attendance and guaranteeing that children have access to nutritious meals even when facing hardship at home. Additionally, the WFP's contribution extends to technical support, enhancing FICASE and the National Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security's capabilities in data collection and the monitoring of distribution outcomes. In 2022, moderate and severe food insecurity affected 32.1% of the population, representing an improvement when compared to 2021, when food security was determined to affect 38.6% of the population⁷.

⁷ National Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (2018-2022)

Photo by UN

2.4 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

Major partnerships: Leveraging development financing to achieve the Agenda 2030

The United Nations played an instrumental role in establishing critical development partnerships and mobilizing financing to further the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.



SDG FINANCING INITIATIVES

Blu-X Sustainable Finance Platform

In collaboration with the Cabo Verde Stock Exchange and private banks and led by the UNDP under a Joint SDG Fund program with FAO, UNIDO, and IOM participation, the platform mobilised 36 million euros through innovative financing instruments such as blue bonds, green bonds and social bonds, attracting over 100 private investors.

Health Security Strengthening

A UN broad partnership including WHO, UNICEF, FAO and the World Bank mobilised USD 4.3 million for a project funded by the Pandemic Fund and aimed at enhancing national health security and pandemic preparedness (1 of the 19 proposals approved out of a total of 177, with Cabo Verde being one of only five African countries to have received the support).

Eradication of Extreme Poverty

The UN, particularly through the ILO, UNICEF and UNDP, supported the implementation of the Extreme Poverty Eradication Strategy (ENEPE 2022-2026), focusing on social protection and economic integration.

Food Crisis Response

The FAO, WFP and ILO, in collaboration with the Government, extended social benefits to vulnerable families impacted by the global food crisis in 2023, aiming to mitigate poverty (SDG 1) and food insecurity (SDG 2). The UN contributed to the mobilisation of resources and helped the Government leverage funds through International Financial Institution (IFI) and bilateral development aid.



PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION

South-South and Triangular Partnerships

Led by UNODC, South-South and Trilateral partnerships with African, Latin American and European countries enhanced the capacities of the criminal justice system, justice administration, and national security institutions to deliver their mandates.

Development Partnership Coordination

At the government's request, the UNCT, under the Resident Coordinator's leadership, convened the Partners Forum Platform meeting as part of PEDS II governance. This initiative was aimed at enhancing the quality, coherence, effectiveness, and impact of development partnerships in support of Cabo Verde's sustainable development, with commitments from all 17 international partners present in the country. The thematic health partners group, derived from the Partners Forum, was established with the participation of the main partners supporting the country on health-related issues.

These strategic efforts underscore the UN's commitment to leveraging partnerships and financing mechanisms to support Cabo Verde's path toward sustainable development by 2030.

2.5 UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

How reform is shaping up in the country

The year 2023 displayed Cabo Verde's arduous course through a turbulence of crises, including the lingering economic repercussions of the pandemic, the impact of the conflict in Ukraine, and an enduring drought spanning over four years. In the midst of these adversities, 2023 marked a watershed moment with the initiation of the new UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) 2023-2027, bolstering the UN's role as a pivotal partner in Cabo Verde's pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Under the UN's auspices, Cabo Verde witnessed a surge in partnerships and capacity-building initiatives, with the addition of prominent entities such as UNECA, ITU, WFP, UNCTAD, WIPO, and, notably, the World Bank (WB), to those 15 UN agencies that were already operating in country, all signatories to the new UNCF. This collaborative endeavour not only reaffirms the credibility and relevance of the UN but also underscores its pivotal role on technical leadership.

A cornerstone achievement was the formulation of a national government pact, in collaboration with the UN, EU, and WB, aimed at eradicating extreme poverty by 2026. This compact introduced innovative fiscal measures such as changes in the tourism tax, coupled with a responsible tourism campaign and the expansion of social protection programmes aimed at uplifting families in dire need.

Throughout 2023, the UN remained steadfast in upholding its normative and core mandates, particularly on gender equality and human rights, crucial for the effective implementation

of the UNCF. The UNCT demonstrated unwavering commitment to scaling up delivery through enhanced joint planning, programming, monitoring and communication, and fostering transparency and accountability to all stakeholders. It is important to highlight the SDG tracker tool launched by the UNCT during the ONE UN Steering Committee meeting in November to monitor sustainable development progress and shortfalls across the 17 goals.

Furthermore, the UN's advocacy efforts spotlighted Cabo Verde's vulnerability as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), emphasizing the imperative of prioritizing the blue economy and climate change mitigation actions. Cabo Verde's role as a marine biodiversity hotspot was underscored, with the nation hosting the prestigious Oceans Summit in January 2023, a testament to its emerging leadership in sustainable ocean resource management.

In conclusion, the UN in Cabo Verde is enhanced and united, working closely with partners towards sustainable development, underpinned by a highly focused UNCF and robust partnerships, commended by governmental, civil society, and private sector stakeholders. This narrative epitomizes Cabo Verde's journey towards resilience, coherence, and sustainable development for all, guided by the strategic stewardship of the UN.



Photo by Amigos da Natureza Santo Antão

Strategic Priorities

All people in Cabo Verde realize their full potential in a consolidated democratic, safe, inclusive, equitable and resilient country, without extreme poverty, dully integrated in the region.

Three strategic priority areas structure the UNCF 2023-2027. They were jointly identified through different joint, participatory exercises conducted with the Government to inform both national and UN strategic plans around common priority areas, governmental entities and UN agencies, but also CSOs and private sector representatives as well as the academia defined how the UN can best support the country's priorities for the coming 5 years. The areas where UN support is deemed to present most potential leverage are:

• Strategic priority 1: Strengthened human talent and social capital

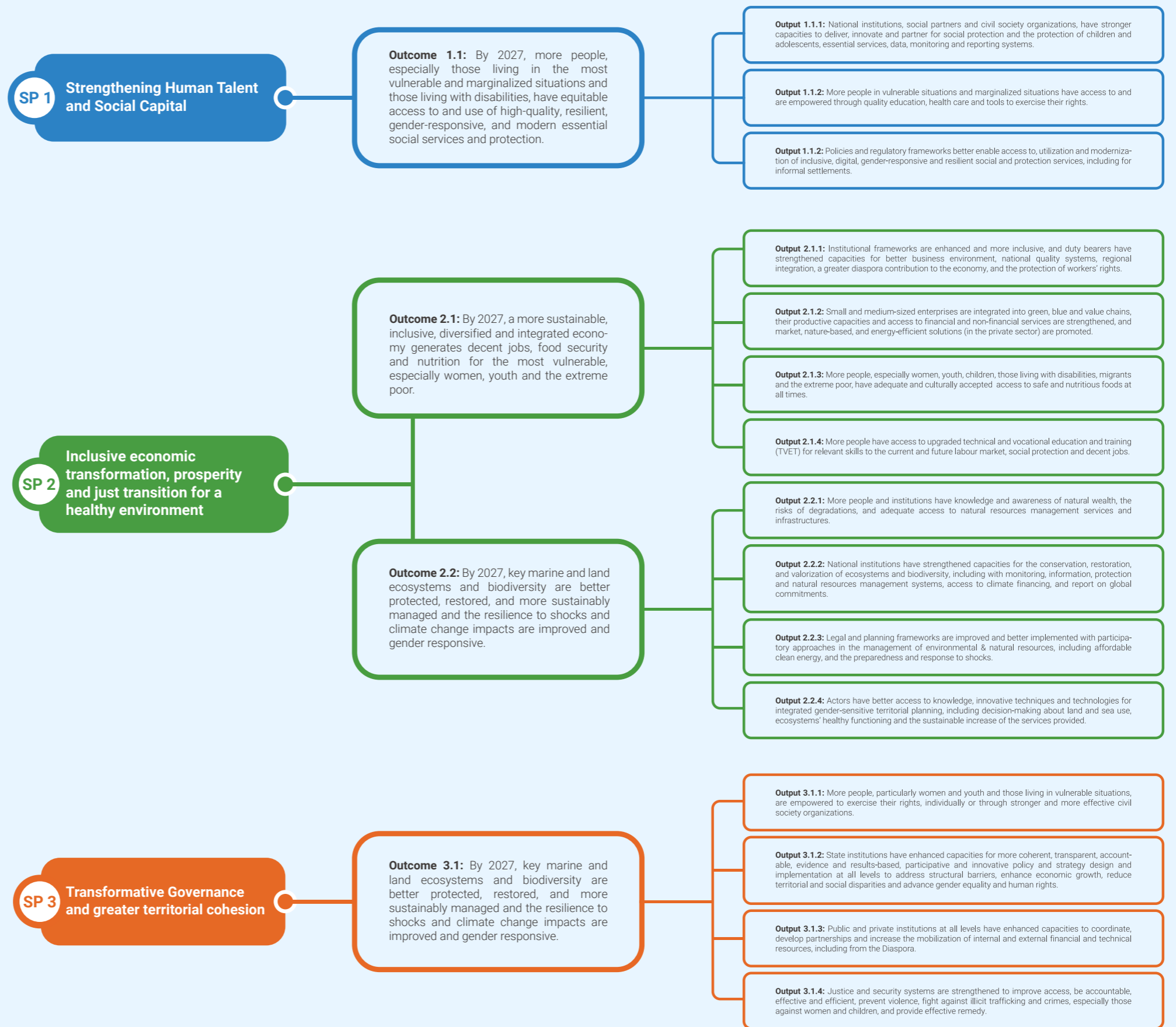
This strategic priority area aims to contribute to Cabo Verde's goal of promoting social development through human capital, inclusion, and eradicating extreme poverty. It focuses on enabling better access and use of modern essential social services and protection through strengthening national capacities and systems, empowering the most vulnerable rights holders, and improving policy and regulatory frameworks.

• Strategic priority 2: Inclusive economic transformation, prosperity, and just transition to a healthy environment

This strategic priority area aims to contribute to Cabo Verde's goals to ensure economic recovery, sustainable growth, and promote diversification while at the same time addressing the environmental sustainability, climate action, and resilience agenda. It prioritizes a transition to the blue and green economy that creates decent jobs for all as well as food security. Furthermore, it pays special attention to the opportunities of digital transformation and regional and global integration.

• Strategic priority 3: transformative governance and strengthened territorial cohesion

This strategic priority area aims to contribute to Cabo Verde's objective of greater territorial cohesion, decentralization, consolidation of national sovereignty and democratic governance, and adequate access to justice. It encompasses supporting the country in meeting its human rights obligations, increased accountability and ability to partner for development, and specifically focuses on women and youth.



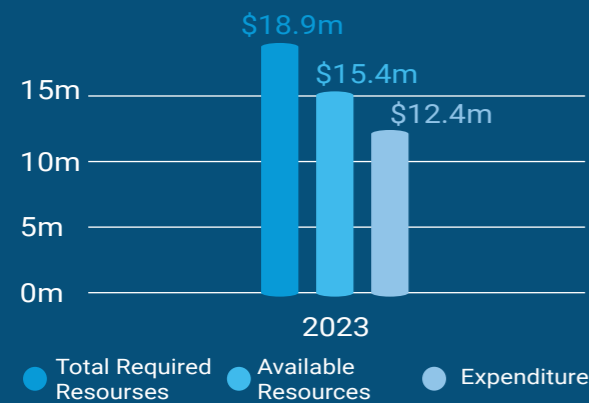
2.5.1 Financial Overview, Resource Mobilisation and Support Modality in 2023

In the financial overview for 2023 for the initial year of the UN Cooperation Framework (2023-2027), the UN country team aimed to mobilise \$18.9 million and successfully secured \$15.3 million, accounting for 81.3% of the targeted funds. The utilization rate of available funds was high, at 81%, revealing the good use of mobilised resources. The financial breakdown of the three Strategic Priority Areas (SP) shows SP 2 receiving the most considerable portion of the funds (50%), followed by SP 1 (28%), and SP 3 (22%). SP 1 had a higher coverage of funds at 91.5%, compared to SP 3's 57.8%. The delivery rates emphasize SP 1 achieving a 90.2% delivery rate, indicating nearly complete execution of planned activities, contrasting with SP 3, which had a lower rate of 69.9%.

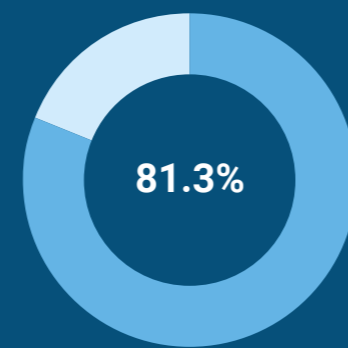
More specifically, the visual data (graphs and tables) below reflect the dynamics of mobilization and implementation of the UN commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals in Cabo Verde as contextualized in the Cooperation Framework. Overall, while most of the allocated funds were used efficiently, there is a noticeable variance in the delivery rates across different strategic priorities, which may warrant a review to ensure balanced progress across all areas in 2024.

Required, Available, and Expenditure in 2023

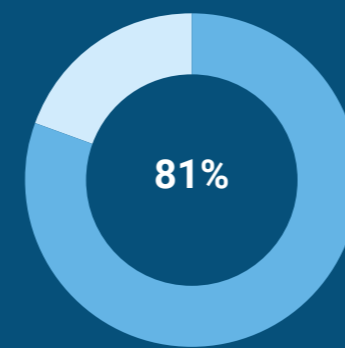
Resources available, required, and expended.



% of Funds Mobilised in 2023

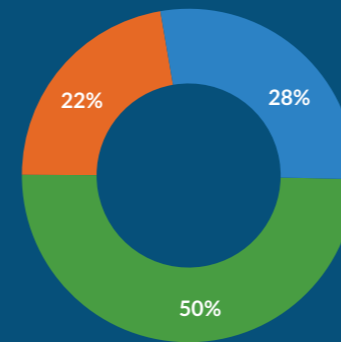


% Delivery Rate in 2023



Financial Breakdown of the 3 Strategic Priority Areas

SP	2023 Total Required Resources (A)	2023 Available Resources (B)	% of funds Mobilised in 2023 (B/A)	2023 Expenditure (C)	% Delivery Rate in 2023 (C/B)
1	\$4,542,171	\$4,321,171	95.1%	\$3,971,024	91.9%
2	\$8,477,818	\$7,651,796	90.3%	\$5,347,098	69.9%
3	\$5,892,477	\$3,404,981	57.8%	\$3,070,048	90.2%
Total	\$18,912,436	\$15,377,948	81.3%	\$12,388,170	81%



- SP1 - Strengthening Human Talent and Social Capital.
- SP2 - Inclusive economic transformation, prosperity and just transition for a healthy environment.
- SP3 - Transformative Governance and greater territorial cohesion.

*These graphs and data were extracted from UN INFO. Find out more by exploring the [Cabo Verde UN INFO Data Portal](#)



Photo by FAO Cabo Verde

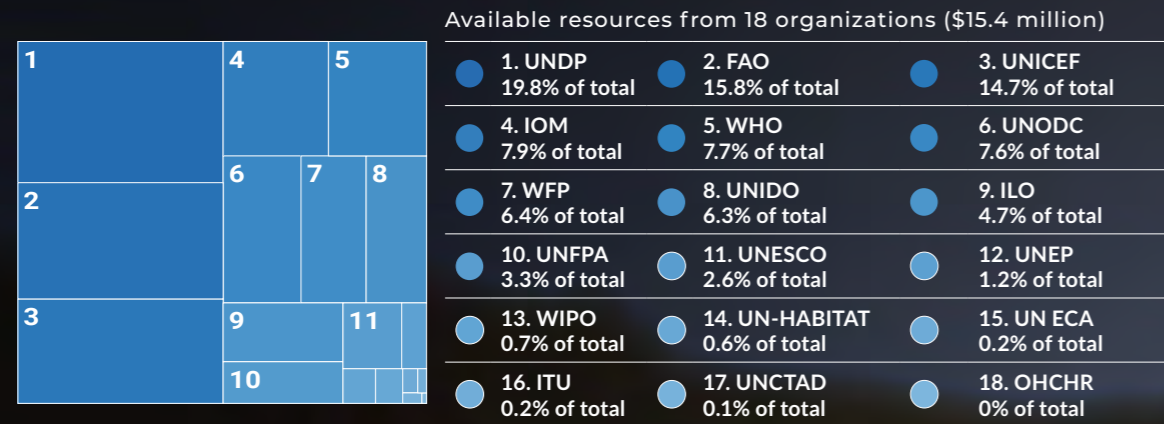
2.5.2 Financial breakdown per UN Entity

In 2023, the UN in Cabo Verde mobilised 81.5% of the required funds, totalling \$15.4 million. Of this amount, \$12.4 million was successfully implemented, resulting in a delivery rate of 81%.

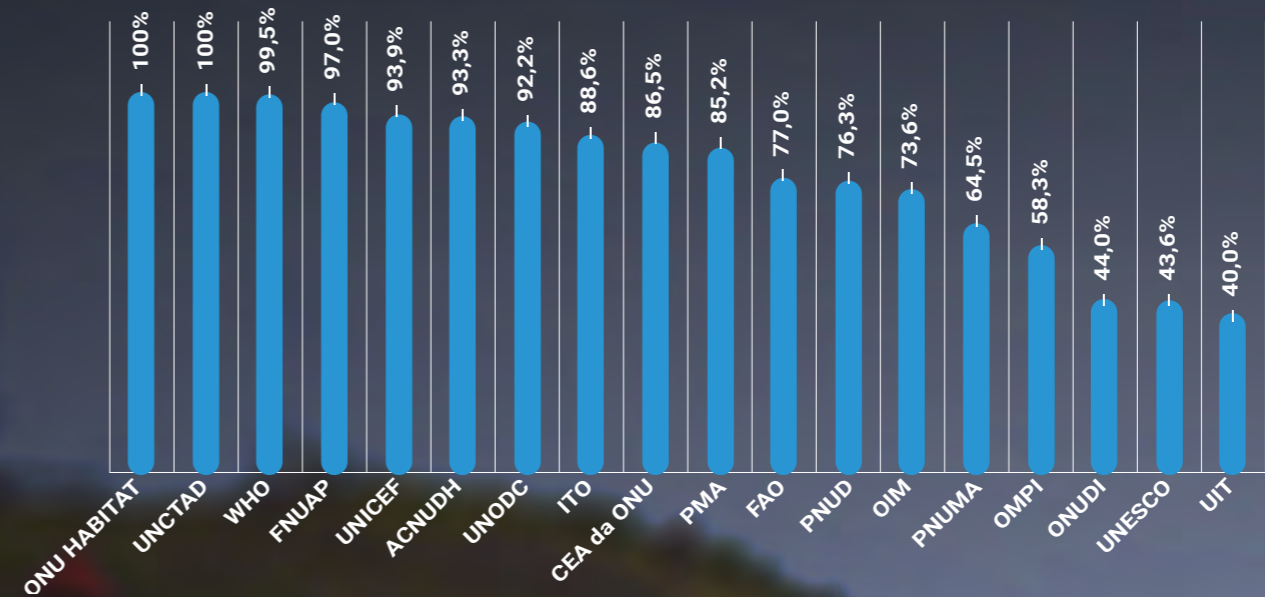
The graphs below illustrate the allocations to each UN agency, based on the available resources. The charts further break down the financial contributions, expenditures, and delivery rates per UN agency, offering a transparent view of each entity's performance.

Where is the money going? Available resources by UN entities

The graphic below provides a visual representation of resource allocations dedicated to each UN entity, based on the available resources in joint work plan.



Delivery Rate per UN Entity



Where is the money coming from? Available resources from contributing partners

The below graphic illustrates available resources from each contributing partner, based on the available resources in joint work plan.



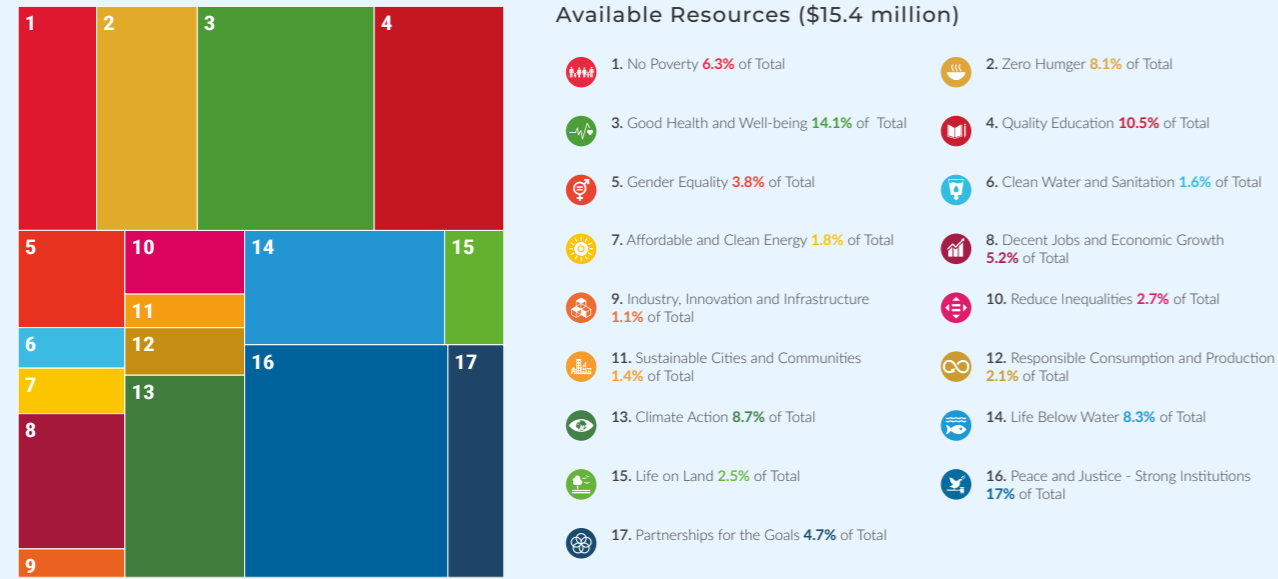
Agency Abbreviation	Required Resources (A)	Available Resources (B)	Coverage (%) (B / A)	Expenditure (C)	Left to Implement (B - A)	Delivery Rate (%) (C / B)
UNDP	\$4,905,333	\$3,044,017	62.1%	\$2,322,244	\$721,773	76.3%
FAO	\$2,468,516	\$2,429,930	98.4%	\$1,869,985	\$559,945	77.0%
UNICEF	\$2,328,914	\$2,256,414	96.9%	\$2,118,414	\$138,000	93.9%
IOM	\$1,220,558	\$1,220,558	100%	\$897,835	\$322,723	73.6%
WHO	\$1,182,000	\$1,182,000	100%	\$1,176,000	\$6,000	99.5%
UNODC	\$1,193,000	\$1,169,000	98.0%	\$1,077,500	\$91,500	92.2%
WFP	\$990,000	\$990,000	100%	\$843,000	\$147,000	85.2%
UNIDO	\$1,553,714	\$974,128	62.7%	\$428,673	\$545,455	44.0%
ILO	\$786,528	\$726,528	92.4%	\$643,764	\$82,764	88.6%
UNFPA	\$502,500	\$500,000	99.5%	\$485,118	\$14,882	97.0%
UNESCO	\$441,000	\$401,000	90.9%	\$175,000	\$226,000	43.6%
UNEP	\$187,500	\$187,500	100%	\$120,943	\$66,557	64.5%
WIPO	\$112,137	\$112,137	100%	\$65,358	\$46,779	58.3%
UN-HABITAT	\$596,736	\$96,736	16.2%	\$96,736	\$0	100%
UN ECA	\$73,000	\$37,000	50.7%	\$32,000	\$5,000	86.5%
ITU	\$65,000	\$25,000	38.5%	\$10,000	\$15,000	40.0%
UNCTAD	\$300,000	\$20,000	6.7%	\$20,000	\$0	100%
OHCHR	\$6,000	\$6,000	100%	\$5,600	\$400	93.3%
UN WOMEN	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$18,912,436	\$15,377,948	81.3%	\$12,388,170	\$2,989,778	81%

*These graphs and data were extracted from UN INFO. Find out more by exploring the [Cabo Verde UN INFO Data Portal](#)

2.5.3 Breakdown per SDGs, Gender Equality Marker, Human Rights Marker, QCPR

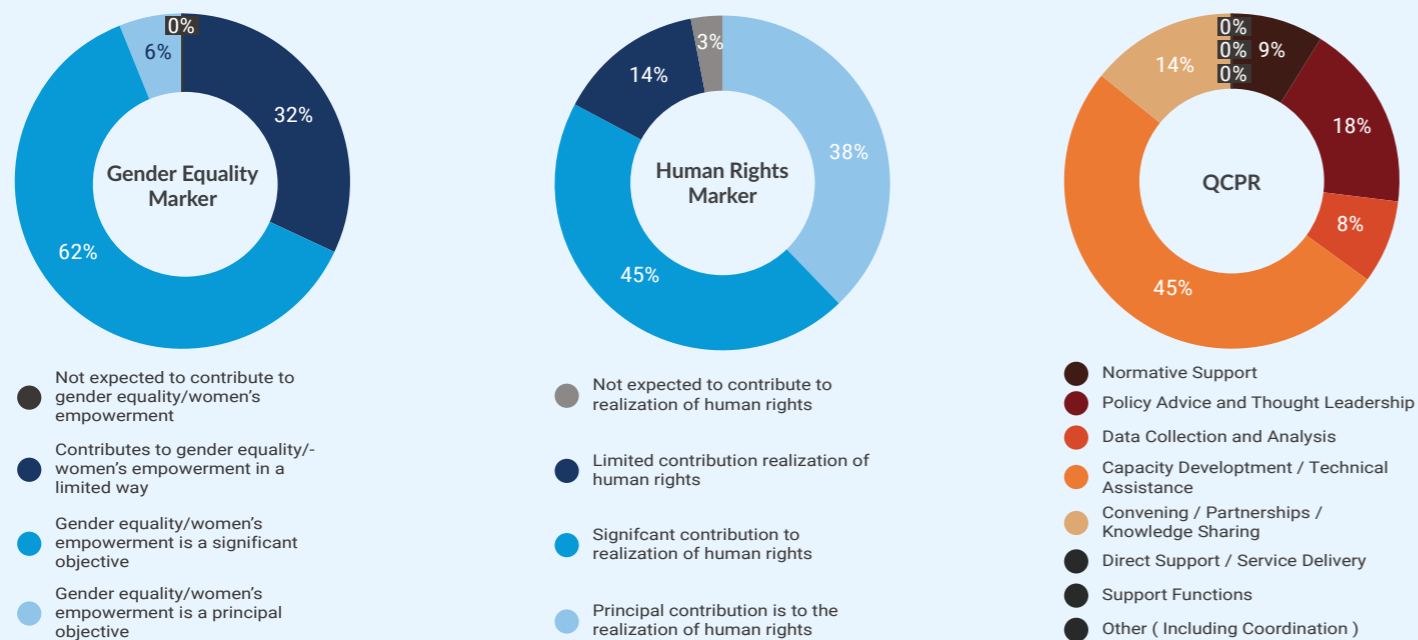
Where is the money going? How the UN contributes to the SDGs

The graphic below provides a visual representation of available resource allocations that are contributing to SDGs, as selected by each UN entity in the Joint Work Plan. Where a sub-output contributes to multiple SDGs, the available funding is divided equally across the SDGs Goals (based on the tagged SDG targets).



The donut charts offer a breakdown of the UN's strategic efforts in gender equality, human rights, and QCPR marker adherence. In terms of gender, 62% of the sub-outputs significantly address gender equality, showcasing its integration as a major objective across initiatives, yet a minimal 6% are categorized with gender equality as their principal focus.

A total of 14% of sub-outputs prioritize human rights as their main objective, while 45% make a significant contribution thereto, reflecting a wide-ranging yet varied emphasis on human rights in agency, fund, and program initiatives. The QCPR marker distribution reveals 51% of sub-outputs dedicated to capacity development, demonstrating a primary commitment to enhancing skills and capabilities. Policy advice and thought leadership follow with 18%, and convening for partnerships and knowledge-sharing stands at 14%. Normative support and data collection and analysis are also pivotal, making up 9% and 8% of sub-outputs respectively, illustrating a comprehensive approach to fulfilling the QCPR framework's objectives.



*These graphs and data were extracted from UN INFO. Find out more by exploring the [Cabo Verde UN INFO Data Portal](#)



Photo by FAO Cabo Verde

2.6 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2023 PROGRAMMATIC AND FINANCIAL RESULTS ACHIEVED PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY

2.6.1 Strategic Priority 1: Strengthening Human Talent and Social Capital

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS



SOCIAL PROTECTION ADVANCES

The social protection system has made significant strides in ensuring the welfare of citizens, with a particular focus on pensioners and irregular immigrants. The expansion of the social pension scheme under Law No. 38/VIII/2013 extended benefits to 26,000 pensioners, including 3,104 newly covered individuals (1,293 men and 1,811 women), and provided protection for 90 irregular immigrants (88 men and 2 women), emphasizing a comprehensive approach to social security and inclusivity. Additionally, the Unified Social Registry's (CSU) inclusion of 5,160 new households to reach a total of over 15,000 exemplifies the nation's dedication to equitable social support and resource distribution, aiming to comprehensively address the diverse needs of the community.



CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PROTECTION

Child and Adolescent Protection: 90% of the 3,379 pending paternity cases undergoing unofficial investigation were resolved. This marks a substantial step forward in providing clarity and resolution for families involved in such cases. Additionally, the registration of children under the age of one by civil registry authorities saw an impressive rate of 98% in 2023, highlighting the commitment to ensuring the legal recognition and protection of every child's right to be legally registered and identified from an early age. Moreover, efforts to enhance the well-being of children and families interacting with the justice system were established through a playroom-like space at the National Police headquarters intended to introduce a child-friendly approach within the justice system, promoting a supportive environment for young individuals and their families during legal proceedings.



EMPOWERMENT AND RESILIENCE

Targeted empowerment efforts in the municipalities of São Domingos, Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Praia equipped 181 young people and women with vital entrepreneurship skills, fostering economic self-sufficiency and resilience. Furthermore, 101 individuals benefited from Income-Generating Activity Kits, underscoring a strategy aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic prosperity within vulnerable communities.



HUMAN SECURITY APPROACH

Three municipalities which were among the most affected by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic have been empowered through increased awareness and promotion of the human security approach. This strategy aims to overcome the consequences of the pandemic crisis and enable the participating municipalities to mainstream the approach into their future plans.



EDUCATIONAL INCLUSION

Initiatives were put into place to integrate 80% of students with specific educational needs (SEN) into Basic Education by 2026, highlighting a commitment to accessible and inclusive learning environments, ensuring all children have the opportunity to achieve their full potential, and paving the way for a more inclusive and accessible educational landscape for all.



HEALTH AND INCLUSIVITY

The country has eliminated indigenous transmission of malaria, an achievement which was made official during a visit of the WHO General Director to Cabo Verde in early January 2024. Cabo Verde has thus become the first sub-Saharan African country in 50 years to certify malaria elimination. A total of \$4 million was mobilised from a new funding mechanism, the Pandemic Fund, to improve detection, prevention and response to future epidemics and pandemics. Hospital waste management has improved with the ongoing installation of 10 incinerators. Initiatives to combat non-communicable diseases (NCDs) – which kill more Cabo Verdeans than anything else – have gained momentum, with strategic discussions on proposed legislation to reduce risk factors related to alcohol, tobacco, diet and physical inactivity. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the 2023-2027 Health Promotion Plan were also developed. Significant efforts to enhance healthcare infrastructure and preparedness were evident, through the modernization of the Health Information System and enhancement of the Emergency Operations Center. These results-based initiatives underscore the country's unwavering commitment to improving healthcare delivery, bolstering public health resilience and fostering sustainable development for its citizens.

Targeted advocacy and policy reforms have led to substantial progress in promoting LGBTQIA+ health rights (with a special focus on sexual health), achieving implementation across 88.8% of the islands. This strategic approach addresses the specific healthcare challenges of LGBTQIA+ communities, ensuring access to equitable and inclusive services.



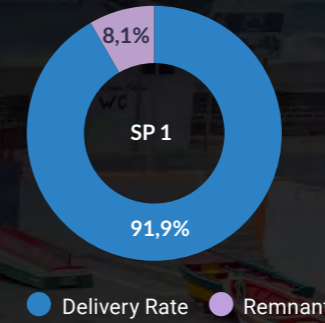
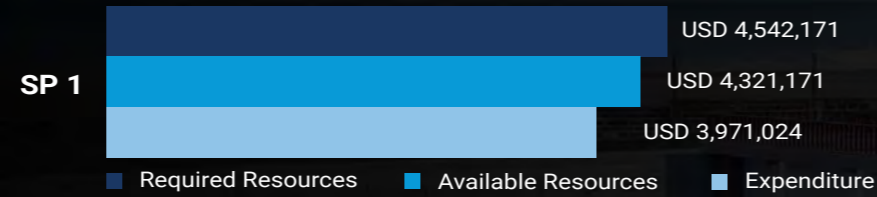
EVIDENCE-BASED PLANNING

Efforts to reform drug policies have emphasized a compassionate, evidence-based methodology. A wide-reaching sensitization campaign involved over 200 Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives in dialogues and training sessions, aiming to shift drug policy perspectives towards a people-centred approach. This campaign, rooted in human rights, compassion, and evidence-based practices, strives for a more just and inclusive policy environment regarding drug-related challenges. By equipping CSO representatives with the knowledge and tools for effective advocacy, the initiative encourages impactful policy changes. Collaborative dialogues and informed advocacy efforts aim to ensure that drug policies more effectively prioritize the health, rights and well-being of individuals impacted by substance use, leading to more humane and effective policy outcomes.

SP 1

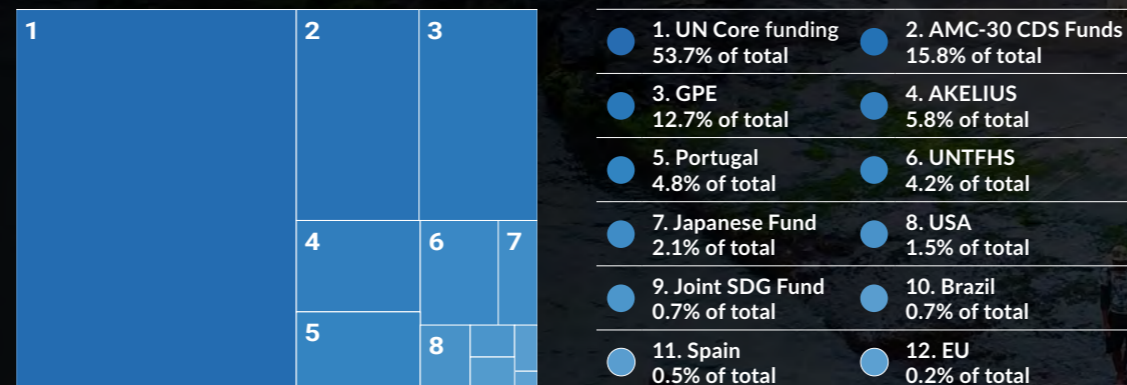
Financial breakdown per SDG and Gender, Human Rights and QCPR marker

Strengthening Human Talent and Social Capital (SP 1) has demonstrated a robust funding and execution strategy. Of the \$4.5 million allocated – 20% of total available funds – over 95% has been spent, indicating efficient allocation to SP 1’s objectives. Notably, nearly half of these funds (49.2%) supported SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), while SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) received significant investments, with 24.5% and 10.6% of funds respectively.



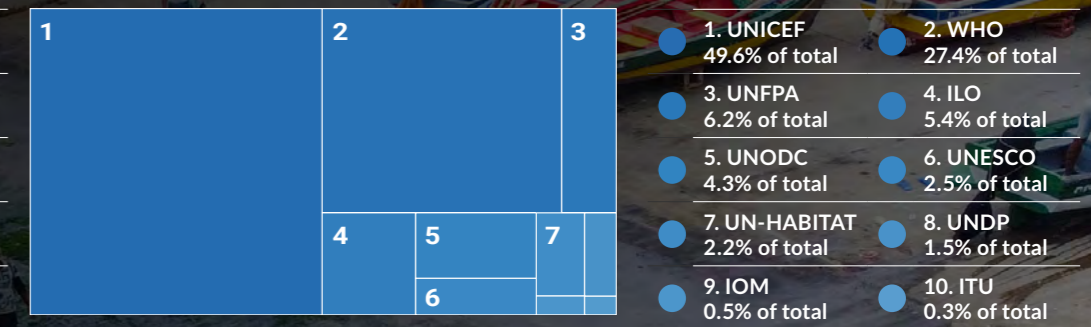
Where is the money coming from? Available resources from contributing partners

The below graphic illustrates available resources from each contributing partner, based on the available resources of 4.3 million in joint work plan.



Where is the money going? Available resources by UN entities

The graphic below provides a visual representation of resource allocations dedicated to each UN entity, based on the available resources of 4.3 million in joint work plan.



Where is the money going? How the UN contributes to the SDGs

The graphic below provides a visual representation of available resource allocations that are contributing to SDGs, as selected by each UN entity in the Joint Work Plan. Where a sub-output contributes to multiple SDGs, the available funding is divided equally across the SDGs Goals (based on the tagged SDG targets).



*These graphs and data were extracted from UN INFO. Find out more by exploring the [Cabo Verde UN INFO Data Portal](#)

Photo by FAO Cabo Verde



Helena Teresa
8-year-old, a third-grade student at the local Elementary School.

Photo by UN Cabo Verde



SP 1 Story
Beyond the Plate—Love, Learning and Feeding Dreams



SANTIAGO ISLAND

Praia city

In the community of Achada Grande Frente, in the city of Praia, 8-year-old Hellen Teresa, a third-grade student at the local Elementary School, eagerly anticipates lunchtime. Her favourite dish? A hearty serving of spaghetti with vegetables and meat, prepared with an ingredient she believes is crucial—love. For Hellen and her classmates, the school canteen is more than just a place to eat; it's a venue for joy and healthy eating. "Everyone loves the food here," she beams.

Sheila Ferreira, Hellen's mother and a fellow Achada Grande Frente resident, appreciates the canteen's role in ensuring her daughter receives a nutritious meal daily. "It fuels

their minds and body," Sheila notes, highlighting the canteen's significance "not just for her child but for all children in the area, especially during tough times."

The magic behind the meals comes from Maria das Dores de Barros, the school's dedicated cook with over twenty years of experience. Maria has seen first-hand how the introduction of diverse and healthy ingredients, thanks to the support of the UN in Cabo Verde, through the WFP (funded by Japan and ECOWAS), has improved children's diet, concentration, and overall well-being. Prior to the implementation of the project, with the support

of FAO, a diagnosis that contributed to a general understanding of the situation was carried out. This initiative has also eased the financial burden on the school, allowing for more efficient product acquisition, as noted by school director João Lobo.

Under João Lobo's leadership, the school shines as a symbol of hope, catering to 670 students across various grade levels. It stands as a testament to Cabo Verde's resilience and commitment to investing in its present and future generations. The nation, once doubted for its viability, now sets an example with its government-funded school feeding program, recognized as a model across West Africa. Since 2010, this program has not only boosted enrolment rates but also provided a crucial safety net for vulnerable families.

In a world facing numerous challenges, Cabo Verde's dedication to its children, ensuring hot meals, underscores the country's broader commitment to nurturing its young minds and bodies.

2022 saw the deterioration of the food security situation in Cabo Verde, which faced a complex crisis resulting from several factors, including years of drought and subsequent decreases in food production, the socio-economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, and global supply chain disruptions as well as sharp food price increases mainly driven by the Ukraine crisis, putting vulnerable families at risk of food insecurity. Consequently, the Government of Cabo Verde made a request to the WFP both to leverage its expertise to purchase and deliver in-kind food commodities necessary to support the continuation of the national school feeding programme and to support the government's fundraising strategy⁸.

8 WFP annual Report Cabo Verde 2023



Photo by UN Cabo Verde

2.6.2 Strategic Priority 2: Inclusive Economic Transformation, Prosperity and Just Transition to a Healthy Environment

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS



FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND RESILIENCE

Faced with repeated droughts and structural food supply challenges, Cabo Verde has seen multifaceted interventions by the UNCT. These range from immediate food aid to fostering sustainable agricultural practices. Consequently, the National School Lunch Program supported by the UN benefited 90,754 students, while the Cash for Work Program empowered 2,061 families across four municipalities to enhance local food production.



FINANCING ALTERNATIVES

Recognizing Cabo Verde's vulnerability to climate change and the challenges in accessing financing, the UN has facilitated the mobilisation of funds from the GEF (for instance, more than 15 million USD through FAO) special fund for climate change adaptation for SIDS and initiated the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Programme aimed at contributing to more sustainable food production and use of natural resources in the agricultural, tourism and fishery sectors.



QUALITY SYSTEMS

Efforts to advance quality systems included strengthening the capacities of national laboratories. Significant progress includes the accreditation of the National Institute of Public Health Laboratory according to ISO/IEC 17025 standards, and the Institute of Quality and Intellectual Property Management's advancement towards ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation. Furthermore, five Cabo Verdean companies were selected for the ECOWAS certification Mark (ECOQMARK) to bolster their market competitiveness.



STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL CAPACITIES

Enhancements in statistical capacities were realized through the Labour Market Observatory's digital data production facilitated by the Data Center, run by NOSI – the Operational Information Society Nucleus, Cabo Verde's state e-governance and IT agency. Efforts also focused on developing a budget sensitive to the Demographic Dividend and Population Policy.



Photo by UN Cabo Verde



ENTREPRENEURSHIP – INCLUDING YOUTH AND WOMEN

Support was extended to 55 young micro-entrepreneurs (40% women) in the Blue Economy sector through the IDEA App (39) and PROMEB II (16) online incubation programmes. The IDEA Program (Innovation, Development and Entrepreneurship for All) is a digital incubation platform designed to connect young entrepreneurs with mentors around the world. Additionally, 101 Youth and Women Business Units received support: 60 in the Municipality of São Domingos and 41 in the Municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santiago.



DECENT WORK AND LABOUR STANDARDS

Progress in decent work and labour standards was marked by the preparation of methodological notes for the ratification of key conventions: C156 (Workers with Family Responsibilities, 1981) and C183 (Maternity Protection, 2000), which are expected to be ratified soon.



DIVERSIFICATION OF TOURISM AND ENHANCEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries received technical support to draft a law outlining the requisites needed to obtain official status as an artist. The “Smart Tour São Filipe” information system was developed on the Island of Fogo to promote tourism and cultural heritage.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY

Two major environmental projects were launched to focus on ecosystem restoration and protected area management in several municipalities. Fifty-seven decision-makers (33 men and 24 women) from the municipalities of Praia and São Vicente were capacitated in marine and coastal resource management to improve environmental protection in Cabo Verde.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Training in GEF project procedures and execution was provided to 30 Cabo Verdean professionals from various ministries, enhancing the Government’s capacity to secure climate resilience funding. Additionally, over 300 farmers from Santiago and Santo Antão Islands were trained in agroecological practices and crop adaptation to climate change.



SUSTAINABLE FISHING

Value chains in the fishing sectors were strengthened with the elaboration of a strategy for mackerel, scad and tuna, and the regulatory decree on the principles, rules, health and quality standards applicable to the artisanal production, preservation, packaging, storage, transport and marketing of dried salted fish. This regulatory decree is national in scope, benefiting all those working in the sector as well as consumers.



RENEWABLE ENERGY

A key focus on renewable energy led to the training of 50 professionals in integrating renewable energies and energy efficiency into water supply and treatment services. The expected impact of the training is to enhance local capacity on the energy-water nexus and Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) approach. Additionally, 15 Renewable Energy Kits were installed in São Domingos to benefit vulnerable families, and four demonstrative projects completed implementation during the reporting period, installing 440.8 kWp of photovoltaic panels to power a total water production capacity of 3,887 m³ per day. The water produced by these projects is estimated to benefit over 48,000 people from three different islands. These will ultimately contribute to the national energy transition agenda, notably the PEDS II and the National Energy Sustainability Programme (PNSE) for the 2021-2026 period.



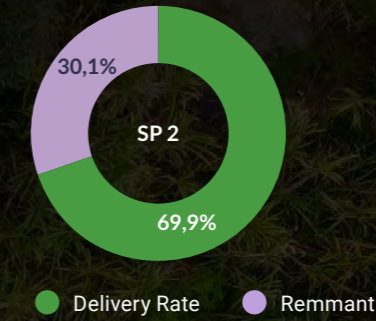
Photo by GEF/SGP Cabo Verde

SP 2

Financial breakdown per SDG and Gender, Human Rights and QCPR marker

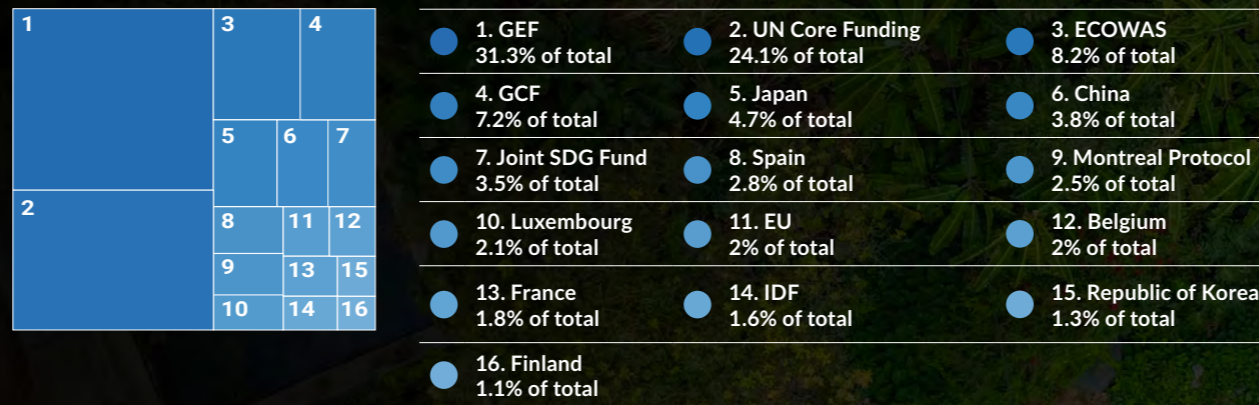
Strategic Priority 2 (SP 2) for *Inclusive Economic Transformation, Prosperity and Just Transition to a Healthy Environment* received a focused \$7.6 million allocation – accounting for 51% of the total funds – fulfilling over 90% of its financial needs for 2023, demonstrating effective financial stewardship. Despite this substantial funding, which primarily supported SDG 13 (Climate Action) with 17.2% of the funds, SP 2 experienced the lowest delivery rate among the priorities at 69.9%. The remaining funds offer scope for further application towards SP 2’s strategic aims in 2024. Other significant allocations included 15.8% for SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and 11.1% for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

The GEF was a main funding source, contributing 26.6% to SP 2, alongside substantial support from UN Core Funds at 24%, ECOWAS at 8.2%, and the Government of Japan at 4.7%.



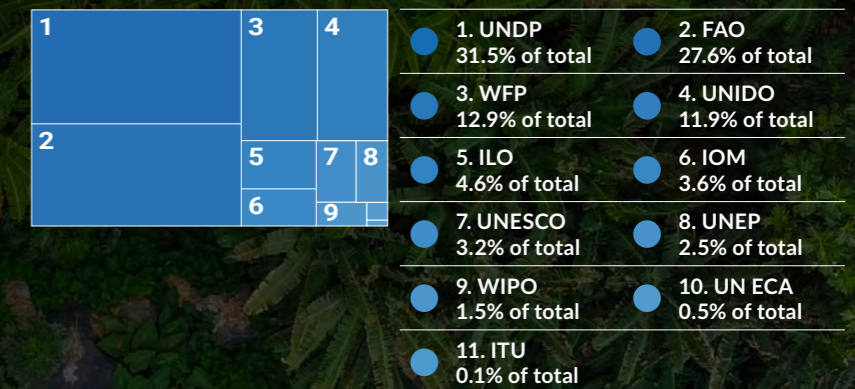
Where is the money coming from? Available resources from contributing partners

The below graphic illustrates available resources from each contributing partner, based on the available resources of 7.6 million in joint work plan.



Where is the money going? Available resources by UN entities

The graphic below provides a visual representation of resource allocations dedicated to each UN entity, based on the available resources of 7.6 million in joint work plan.



Where is the money going? How the UN contributes to the SDGs

The graphic below provides a visual representation of available resource allocations that are contributing to SDGs, as selected by each UN entity in the Joint Work Plan. Where a sub-output contributes to multiple SDGs, the available funding is divided equally across the SDGs Goals (based on the tagged SDG targets).



*These graphs and data were extracted from UN INFO. Find out more by exploring the [Cabo Verde UN INFO Data Portal](#)



Jailton Pereira
"Plant'Agu," representative

Photo by Jailton Pereira

A key to the project's success is the Blu-X platform, a pioneering regional platform dedicated to listing and trading sustainable financial instruments, such as Blue Bonds. Blu-X aims to attract investment into the blue economy, serving as a crucial catalyst for accelerating the achievement of the SDGs. Remarkably, Blu-X has facilitated over 35 million USD in bonds for diverse blue economy activities. It has channelled one million USD specifically towards supporting local enterprises like "Plant'Agu."

For entrepreneurs like Pereira, the greatest hurdle is overcoming financing challenges in a sector that is still nascent and perceived as risky by investors and financial institutions in Cabo Verde. Yet, with initiatives like "Plant'Agu" and the support of the international community, there is growing optimism for the potential of the blue economy to drive sustainable development and innovation. The UN is creating opportunities for creative small entrepreneurs.



Photo by Jailton Pereira



SP 2 STORY

"PLANT'AGU" – PIONEERING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY



CABO VERDE

Jailton Pereira's entrepreneurial venture, "Plant'Agu," represents a beacon of innovation within Cabo Verde's burgeoning blue economy. Developed with the support of the Connecting the Blue Economy Actors joint project, Plant'Agu introduces an organic fertilizer designed to mitigate the adverse effects of agricultural pollutants on aquatic and marine ecosystems. This initiative is a collaborative effort among several UN agencies in Cabo Verde, including the FAO, IOM, UNDP, and UNIDO, and receives funding from the Joint SDG Fund.

"Plant'Agu" has particularly flourished thanks to UNIDO's technical assistance provided through the Innovation, Development, and Entrepreneurship for All (IDEA) program, integral to the Connecting the Blue Economy Actors initiative. This underscores a strategic approach to nurturing innovative solutions that align with the sustainable development goals, especially in the blue economy sector.

2.6.3 Strategic Priority 3: Transformative Governance and Strengthened Territorial Cohesion

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS



HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUSION AND GENDER EQUALITY

Cabo Verde successfully carried out its 4th Universal Periodic Review (UPR), demonstrating its commitment to the fulfilment of human rights. The UN has strengthened the capacities of the Government, entities of reference such as the National Human Rights and Citizenship Commission, and civil society in this endeavour.

Cabo Verdean women now enjoy greater access to opportunities for sustainable development with equal opportunities thanks to the integration of a cross-cutting gender analysis and approach in all PEDS II programmes, the new 2023 – 2027 national strategic sustainable development plan.

Human trafficking victims and forced returnees received specialized assistance to resolve their vulnerable situation.

Full compliance achieved in reporting on international labour conventions, safeguarding workers' rights across the nation.



INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Cabo Verdeans and civil society organizations have greater access to improved Government information via the Open Data Public Expenditure Transparency Portal and the digitalization of Registry, Notary and Identification services.

National statistics system upgraded for better policy-making support through disaggregated data.

Cabo Verde took up a position of leadership in the SIDS group, evidenced by hosting the SIDS4 preparatory conference in 2023 and guiding negotiation processes.

Citizens have access to a fairer market through the establishment of the competition authority and the strengthening of competition and consumer policies, promoting fair market practices and consumer rights.

Digital Strategy for State and Public Administration modernization in place.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

Over 35 million euros mobilised for sustainable development and SDG achievement via the Blu-X platform, attracting more than 100 investors.

Launch of innovative financial products, including blue bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds and green bonds, in collaboration with the Stock Exchange and private banks.



TERRITORIAL COHESION ENHANCEMENT

A local government need assessment across municipalities led to the development of capacity-building plans that will be implemented in 2024 through a new approved joint programme on local development and SDG localization; and Initiatives for sustainable and inclusive Diaspora engagement in all 22 municipalities are identified and to kick-off in 2024.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

Adoption of the Magistrates' Code of Ethics and initiatives against disinformation, enhancing judicial cooperation, extradition mechanisms, alternative dispute resolution, and arbitration centre notarial records.

National plan on Human Trafficking revised and system-wide justice information improved via digitalization on SIGE system, an information system connecting all entities in the judicial system including criminal records, police and notarial records for the Centre of Arbitration among others.



BOOSTING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY

Installation and operation of the Multinational Maritime Control Centre–Zone G in Praia to reinforce maritime security in the region and to prevent and combat maritime crime.

Enhanced capacities in dealing with cybercrime (with a special focus on online child sexual abuse), illicit trafficking by air (Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force) and combating arms crime.

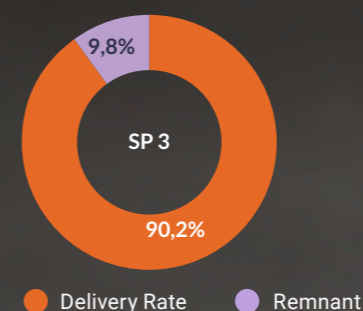
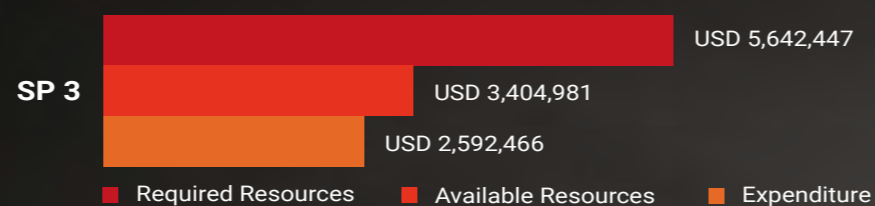
Support for the implementation of the national Anti-Money Laundering, Countering the Financing of Terrorism and of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction strategy and the use of International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) tools to build capacity in the collection and analysis of financial intelligence.

SP 3

Financial breakdown per SDG and Gender, Human Rights and QCPR marker

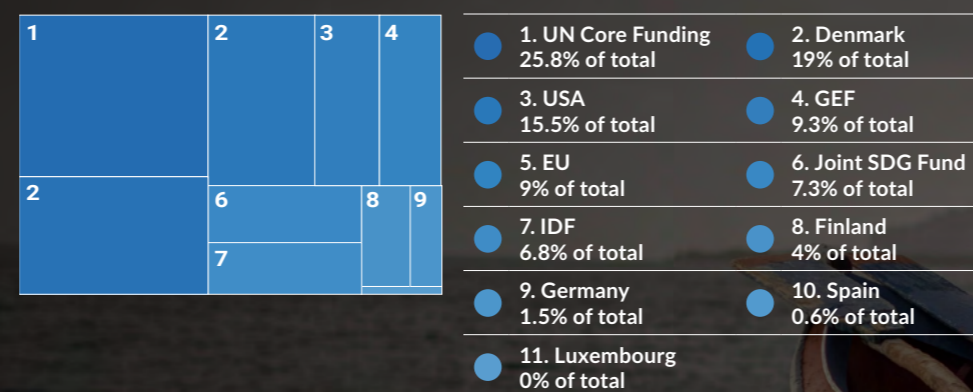
Strategic Priority 3 (SP 3), *Transformative Governance and Strengthened Territorial Cohesion*, received a \$3.4 million allocation, amounting to 57.8% of the targeted funds, marking it as the Strategic Priority with the lowest coverage. Despite this, it achieved a substantial delivery rate of 90.2% compared to the available resource.

Over half of SP 3's funds were channelled to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), highlighting a strategic focus on governance. Allocations were also made to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), showcasing a commitment to a broad spectrum of developmental objectives. The funding landscape featured major contributors such as the Government of Denmark, the GEF and the Government of the United States of America, with the UN Core Fund providing a significant 30.6% of total funds.



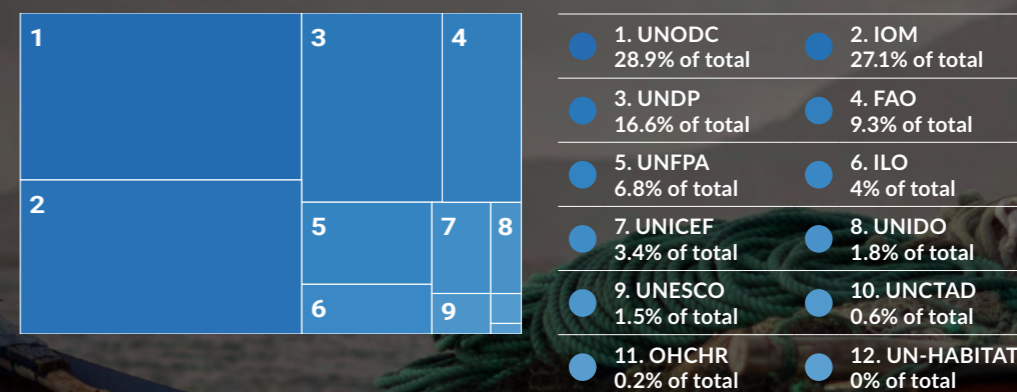
Where is the money coming from? Available resources from contributing partners

The below graphic illustrates available resources from each contributing partner, based on the available resources of 3.4 million in joint work plan.



Where is the money going? Available resources by UN entities

The graphic below provides a visual representation of resource allocations dedicated to each UN entity, based on the available resources of 3.4 million in joint work plan.



Where is the money going? How the UN contributes to the SDGs

The graphic below provides a visual representation of available resource allocations that are contributing to SDGs, as selected by each UN entity in the Joint Work Plan. Where a sub-output contributes to multiple SDGs, the available funding is divided equally across the SDGs Goals (based on the tagged SDG targets).



*These graphs and data were extracted from UN INFO. Find out more by exploring the [Cabo Verde UN INFO Data Portal](#)

Photo by Stepham Cardoso



Ronivaldo Costa
Founder and President of the Children's Trust Association

Foto: ONU Cabo Verde



SP 3 STORY
ENVISIONING A NEW ERA—
PIONEERING COMMUNITY TOURISM



SANTIAGO ISLAND

Praia city

In the heart of Praia, the capital of Cabo Verde, a transformative initiative has taken root, aiming to integrate human security into the fabric of community life. This innovative project, leveraging UN HABITAT Block by Block methodology alongside UNODC crime and drug prevention strategies, marked a significant shift in direction in the nation's approach to community development amidst the challenges of the post-pandemic era.

Ronivaldo Costa, founder and President of the Children's Trust Association, shared with us that, "for me and our association, participating in this project was an eye-

opening experience. It not only expanded our vision for community intervention but also fostered valuable connections between public institutions and associations, creating a vibrant network for exchange and learning. The project was instrumental in enhancing our understanding of and capacity to address community issues, presenting innovative strategies for problem solving and development based on the principles of human security. The project introduced tools for development and emphasized the need for collaborative efforts between civil society and public institutions. By

promoting community initiatives, such as local arts and community tourism, we aim to localize the SDGs in our area. While the project provided the tools, forging partnerships is crucial for implementing actions to achieve our desired outcomes."

In Praia, Espargos and Sal Rei, four neighbourhoods emerged as examples of this transformative agenda. Through comprehensive assessments, awareness sessions and training, the program aimed to bolster community resilience and ensure a safe, empowered environment for all residents.

The challenge was particularly acute in Praia, where a significant rise in urban crime has highlighted the urgent need for innovative solutions. The project engaged 500 young individuals across these neighbourhoods, aiming to shift the narrative around youth involvement in violence and delinquency by focusing on personal dimensions of human security.

The initiative has also had a profound impact on local governance, with capacity-building workshops for municipal officials and civil society organizations integrating the human security approach into local development strategies.

The journey in Cabo Verde has been one of resilience and innovation, planting the seeds for a future where community development is firmly rooted in the principles of human security.

The successful implementation of the Human Security Joint Programme, implemented by UNODC and UN HABITAT, and funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, led to phase two being implemented in three municipalities during 2024, including Praia, and expanding to São Filipe in Fogo Island, as well as São Vicente Island.



Photo by Ronivaldo Costa (social media)



3

CHAPTER

LOOKING FORWARD:
UNCT FOCUS FOR 2024

Photo by Pedro Moita

In 2024, the UNCT Cabo Verde will focus on PEDS II accelerators, which are aligned with the transitions agreed to by the Member States in 2023 to accelerate the SDGs at this mid-point, focusing its efforts on (1) jobs and social protection - eradication of extreme poverty, (2) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution - blue economy, (3) digital connectivity, (4) education and health - human capital, (5) local development and food systems, and (6) energy access and affordability, with crosscutting priorities of youth people, gender equality, leave no one behind and human security.

Cabo Verde is a pathfinder country of the Jobs and Social Protection Global Accelerator. The UN will work towards the expansion and strengthening of the social protection system to provide a safety net for the most vulnerable groups and reinforce sustainable and resilient food systems, contributing to the country's ambition to eliminate extreme poverty by 2026.

It will also focus on supporting the Government's digital strategy to enhance the efficiency and accessibility of services delivered, strengthening universal health coverage to ensure equitable healthcare access for all and promoting children's rights and protection through integrated and comprehensive initiatives. Additionally, efforts will focus on early childhood education, inclusive education and digital literacy programs, alongside initiatives to empower youth and promote their civic engagement.

Human security, successful reintegration and social inclusion, particularly for migrants and other vulnerable groups, as well as the prevention of drugs, violence and crime, and efforts to strengthen the justice system's integrity, are paramount for the UN and priorities for 2024. Support to local development, decentralization, territorial cohesion and governance are also priorities in 2024.

Strengthening statistical and information systems is imperative for informed decision-making. As such, the

UNCT will work with partners to enhance public systems to improve existing data quality and generate missing information and analyses.

Sustainable tourism and circular economy practices are key priorities for the UN in Cabo Verde, supporting environmental conservation and advancing the Blue Economy. Proper biodiversity management, climate change adaptation, appropriate land use technologies and renewable energy systems are crucial for environmental sustainability and are, therefore, top priorities for the UNCT to support the country in its efforts at climate change impact adaptation and mitigation.

The UNCT is also committed to continuing to promote gender equality, eradicating gender-based violence and income disparities and strengthening financial decentralization, as well as modernizing Public Administration through digitalization. The UN will support the Government's work on transitioning from the informal to formal economy, economy diversification and increased diaspora investment, all of which are essential for economic growth.

In 2024, the UNCT commits to prioritizing transversal approaches, including fostering enhanced partnerships and engagement with the private sector, civil society and academia, and ensuring robust coordination among development partners through the Partners Forum mechanism. The UNCT will work with the Government and partners on the identification of bankable projects while mobilizing resources, building upon the outcomes of the Boa Vista partners' conference. World-class expertise will be mobilised and integrated policy advice provided to strengthen and foster multidimensional programmes in line with the National Strategic Sustainable Development Plan (PEDS II). Through joint programs like the Blue Economy, Youth Development and Civic Engagement, Emergency Preparedness, and Digital Transformation, the UNCT intends to leverage synergies and work closely with partners on complementarities in order to maximize the impact of results across all ten islands.



Photo by GEF/SGP Cabo Verde

ANNEX

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS & SOURCE OF FUNDS

GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY / LEGISLATIVE BODY / PUBLIC AGENCY

MAA Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
MAI Ministry of Internal Affairs
MC Ministry of Communities
MCIC Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries
MD Ministry of Defence
ME Ministry of Education
MED Ministry of Digital Economy
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 Administration
MMEAP - Ministry for the Modernization of the State and Public Administration
MNECIR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration
MS - Ministry of Health
MTT Ministry of Tourism and Transport
ANAS National Water and Sanitation Agency
ANCV National Assembly
CNPS National Centre for Social Pensions
CSMJ Superior Council for the Judiciary
CSMP Superior Council for the Public Prosecution
NOSI Operational Information Society Nucleus
PGR Attorney General's Office
IGT General Inspection of Labour
PJ Judicial Police
PN National Police
Cabo Verde TradelInvest

Cultural Center Cidade Velha (Cabo Verde)
Labour Market Observatory
TCCV Court of Auditors
Ombudsman of Cabo Verde
OMIRSTP Monitoring and Rapid Identification Observatory of Trafficking in Persons

LOCAL AUTHORITY (ALL 22 MUNICIPALITIES OF CABO VERDE)

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

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

Association of Agricultural Producers of Ribeira de São Filipe
C CSL Cabo Verdean Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ECOCV Cabo Verdean Ecotourism Association
OMCV Organization of Women of Cabo Verde
Platform of African Communities
PLATONGs NGO Platform of Cabo Verde
UNTC-CS National Union of Workers of Cabo Verde–Central Syndicate

INSTITUTES / COUNCIL / COMMISSION

ICCA Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents
ICIEG Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity
IEFP Institute of Employment and Professional Training
INE National Institute of Statistics
INIDA National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development
CNDHC National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship
CNEST National Statistics Council
INPS National Social Security Institute
INMG National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics
IPC Cultural Heritage Institute
IDJ Sports and Youth Institute
IGQPI Institute for Quality Management and Intellectual Property
CCAD Commission for the Coordination of Alcohol and Other Drugs
Interministerial Commission for Policy Coordination on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
UNESCO National Commission

ACADEMIA

Atlantic Technical University
University of Cabo Verde
Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance
School of the Sea of Cabo Verde

PRIVATE SECTOR / PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Chamber of Commerce of Barlavento
Chamber of Commerce of Sotavento
Pró Empresa
Tourism Chamber of Cabo Verde

SOURCE OF FUNDS

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Global Partnership for Education
Government of Belgium
Government of Brazil
Government of China
Government of Denmark
Government of Finland
Government of France
Government of Germany
Government of Japan
Government of Luxembourg
Government of Portugal
Government of Spain
Government of the Republic of Korea
Government of the United States of America
Green Climate Fund (Readiness and Preparatory Support)
IOM Development Fund
Japanese Fund-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
The Global Environment Facility
The Green Climate Fund
The Joint SDG Fund
The US Government Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
UN Trust Fund for Human Security

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB African Development Bank
AMC Advance Market Commitment
ANMCV National Association of Cabo Verdean Municipalities
BOS Business Operations Strategy
COVID Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
CCA Common Country Analysis
CSO Civil Society Organisation
CSU Single Social Registry
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
ECOQMARK ECOWAS certification Mark
ENEPE Extreme Poverty Eradication Strategy
EU European Union
FICASE Cabo Verdean Foundation for School Social Action to deliver school meals
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
GAVI Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GCF Green Climate Fund
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEF Global Environment Facility
GEWE Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GPE Global Partnership for Education
IDEA Innovation, Development and Entrepreneurship programme
IFI International Financial Institution
ILO International Labour Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
INECV National Statistical Institute
INFF Integrated National Financing Framework
INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization
IOM International Organization for Migration
ITU International Telecommunication Union
JWP Joint Work Plan
LNOB Leave No One Behind
M&E Monitoring and Evaluation
NEET Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NDC Nationally Determined Contribution

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation
NOSI Operational Information Society Nucleus
OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PEDS II National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development
PNSE National Energy Sustainability Programme
PROMEB Blue Economy Promotion Program
QCPR Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
RSI Social Insertion Income
SDG Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS Small Island Developing State
SP Strategic Priority
SRH Sexual and Reproductive Health
SWAP System-wide Action Plan
UPR Universal Periodic Review
UN United Nations
UN INFO Online planning, monitoring and reporting platform that digitizes the UN Country Teams' results frameworks
RC Resident Coordinator
UN WOMEN United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNECA United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT 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
UNCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSDG United Nations Sustainable Development Group

UNTFHS UN Trust Fund for Human Security
USD United States Dollar
WB World Bank
WFP World Food Programme
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WHO World Health Organization

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