

# UN CABO VERDE

## COUNTRY RESULTS REPORTS

# 2020



UNITED NATIONS  
CABO VERDE



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# FOREWORD

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team in Cabo Verde, we are delighted to present the 2020 Annual Report, a testimony to the United Nations joint work with more than one hundred partners, under the leadership of the One UN Joint Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Minister of Foreign Affairs bringing together our fifteen agencies, funds and programmes, private sector and civil society. This report reflects the collective achievements and challenges in the implementation of the third year of the United Nations Development Cooperation Framework cycle 2018-2022 as well as forward looking sustainable development priorities to support Cabo Verde COVID-19 recovery and transition into the new National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS 2022-2027) and Ambition 2030.

The year of 2020 was challenging for this small archipelago nation 500 kilometres off the west coast of Africa – these “ten little grains of land” in the middle of the Atlantic, as once called by the national poet and composer *Jotamont*, a small island development state with scarce natural resources, heavy dependency on imports and a quarter of its Gross Domestic Product based on tourism, and subject to extreme draught and other climate and external shocks, that made Cabo Verde one of the most impacted countries by the pandemic.

The United Nations has stood with Cabo Verde through its 45 years of independence. Building food security in the 1980s, achieving vaccine independence in the 1990s, so that the country no longer had to rely on the UN or Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to procure vaccines. Notable development progress made Cabo Verde became, effective in 2008, the third country in the world to graduate from least-developed-country to lower middle-income status. But with COVID-19, recession is hitting the most vulnerable and jeopardizing decades of

development gains. With the pandemic crisis striking a hard blow to the country’s economy, the UN Country Team in Cabo Verde rapidly shifted to emergency development mode, advising the Government and reprogramming its annual Joint Work Plan of USD 17 million and mobilizing an additional USD 6 million for immediate response, to save lives and sustain the economy. The Government of Cabo Verde together with the UN, the World Bank, and other partners such as the European Union and the African Development Bank produced the first Socio-Economic Impact Assessment, that undergirded a National Response and Recovery Plan to guide the response to the pandemic.

The country, with support of the United Nations and likeminded partners, scaled up access to expertise, finance and innovation to technically support national authorities in the management of COVID-19 response with strengthened delivery of health, social, economic and environmental services to protect children and women, jobs and livelihoods, food security and leaving no one behind. The UNCT responded to the emergency measures immediately set up by the country and focused on contributing to save lives and protect the most vulnerable, with human dignity and human rights at the centre, galvanizing partners in solidarity to address the biggest crisis post 1945.

In 2020, thanks to the continued trust of the European Union and the Government of Luxembourg and new contributions from the United States of America, Sweden, China and all donors that contribute to the SDG Fund and Multi-Partner Trust COVID-19 Fund at the international level, the UN together with our national partners secured the highest available budget in the three years of implementation of the UNDAF of USD 21 million and a total delivery rate of 83%,

a remarkable achievement in challenging context, where the UNCT continued to deliver whilst protecting duty of care also of its staff and families. We coordinated action with all international partners, notably the World Bank with WHO and UNICEF coordinated the national vaccination plan and financing, of COVAX and beyond, the European Union and Team Europe for increased complementarity alongside other UN entities such as the Economic Commission for Africa, WTO and ITU for new partnerships.

In response to the crisis with UN support, over 7,000 children under the age of 12 months received a third dose of the DPT vaccine, 700 community health workers kept essential health services going, more than 65,000 kids continued school through distance learning, 25,000 children received meals at home, and over 100,000 people received cash transfers.

Despite the emergency mode, the Government finalized, with UN Cabo Verde support, its preparation for the Decade of Action, with the launch of Cabo Verde Ambition 2030, a 10-year sustainable development strategy and the Integrated National Financing Framework to align financing and budget with accelerated action for the sustainable development goals.

We have accomplished much, thanks to a strong partnership with the Government, civil society, and the international community. Still, Cabo Verde faces big challenges as a small island developing state, with much to offer to the region and the world but hit hard by COVID-19. The United Nations will assist rolling out the vaccination plan and strengthening health services. Fostering the nexus water and energy. Make the economy greener and bluer and put people front and centre to recover better with integrated human security. Create a



**ANA PATRÍCIA GRAÇA**  
UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR IN CABO VERDE

better future for the country’s young people particularly women and girls, that are still the face of poverty.

The United Nations is committed to continue projecting Cabo Verde as a world reference, with best practices in south-south cooperation, gender equality, good governance and rule of law and a pioneer and test case in UN reforms, with the only Joint Office comprised of three agencies (UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF), the Delivering as One model and the 2018 UN Development System Reform, bringing all agencies under one roof, with enhanced policy, programme and operational coherence to deliver on Agenda 2030.

During the 75th anniversary year of the United Nations, we are reminded once again, all of us on Earth are connected. The whole planet is a single island. We are all neighbours, and we must move forward united and in solidarity.

# UN COUNTRY TEAM

## AGENCIES UNDER THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

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

Cabo Verde was the first and only country in the world to establish a Joint Office (JO) in 2006, comprising UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. In 2008, it became one of the initial eight Delivering as One (DaO) pilots – “One Program, One Leader, One Budget Framework, One Office and One Voice”. The JO is a policy operational integrated platform of the three agencies, with one technical team, one plan, one budget, one leader, fit to assist integrated delivery on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and providing services to all non-resident agencies including management of common services and common premises.

A Joint Inspection Unit evaluation conducted in 2018 recommended the General Assembly to test the JO model in other countries based on the lessons of Cabo Verde’s experience. The country’s experience with the JO and DaO inspires and serves to further strengthen the UN System position and capacity to support implementation of joint priorities and accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs in Cabo Verde.

WHO and FAO together with the three agencies in the JO, compose the five resident agencies in Cabo Verde. There are five non-resident agencies with country technical programme presence: ILO, IOM, UNODC, UNIDO and UN HABITAT. In 2020, UN WOMEN closed its country programme and joined

UNCTAD, UNEP UNESCO and OHCHR as agencies with no country staff.

Most non-resident agencies in Cabo Verde have a technical representation with extended participation at the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) whilst membership lies with the Representatives based outside.

Technical presence is represented by the national agency coordinator, project manager or consultant, with some covering other countries. It is a small footprint and mandates are often concentrated in one person making “strategic jointness” including partnerships and financing more challenging. Agencies with no country presence have very limited engagement due limited resources and the challenge of mobilizing in a low rent Middle Income Country (MIC) context. 2020 was a test year and the UNCT, agencies, funds and programmes, mobilised more partners and delivered more than in any of the previous years of implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022. The UN development system (UNDS) reform enabled UN entities such as UNCTAD, UNEP, UNECA, WTO, to engage better in the Common Country Analysis (CCA) or in the provision of other type of support and strategic partnerships, reinforcing the convening role of the UN and the importance of multilateralism as the strategic entry point for all public and private, national and international stakeholders working for sustainable development in Cabo Verde.

### Resident Agencies



### Non-resident Agencies With permanent staff



### Non-resident Agencies Without permanent staff



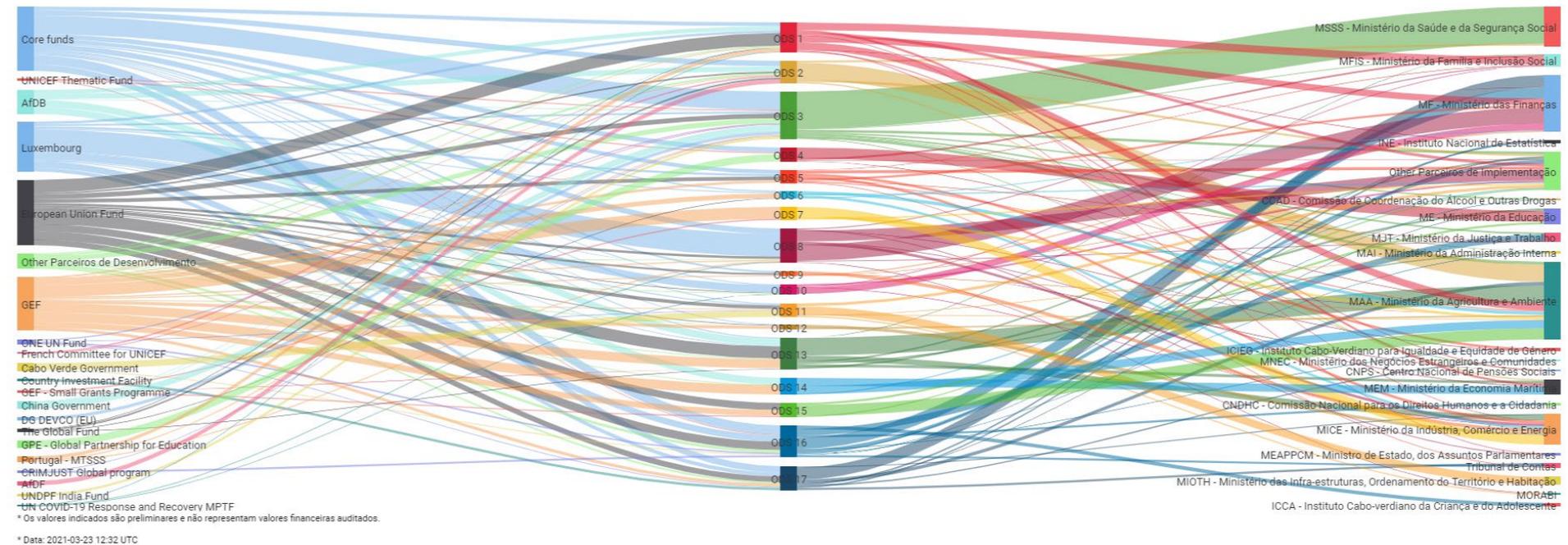
# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN IN CABO VERDE

The UN works with more than 100 national partners anchored on strong institutions and national ownership. The main national partners working side by side with the UN teams in 2020 were the Ministries of Health and Social Security (MSSS), Agriculture and Environment (MAA), Finance (MF), Family and Social Inclusion (MFIS), Education (ME), Foreign Affairs (MNEC), the Court of Auditors and the National Statistical Institute (INE). Responding to a multilevel and multi stakeholders' approach for Agenda 2030 and localizing the SDGs, the 22 municipalities were fundamental partners together with national and local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

The European Union (EU) and Luxembourg continued as the top international development partners with a USD 7.8 million in 2020, through the UN Cabo Verde, focusing on flagship programmes mostly through UNDP, ILO, and FAO. Luxembourg is the only in country donor to finance through the MPTF Cabo Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund joined by UN global funds<sup>1</sup>. The UNCT engaged new partners in 2020 notably for COVID-19 response, such as the USAID as well as through South-South Cooperation partnerships, such as China and Azerbaijan. Private sector funds were also mobilized for the first time, from the Bloomberg Family Foundation.

New global funds were mobilized – among them the SDG Fund, the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)

<sup>1</sup> The Cabo Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund aims to support strategic and coherent actions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in Cabo Verde and to draw up and mobilize funding/financing for strategic interventions through which the UN development system and its partners—acting together and drawing on each other's comparative advantages—can contribute to the achievement of Cabo Verde's UNSDCF, ultimately contributing to Agenda 2030



The Sankey Chart shows how in 2020 investments contributed to the work of different agencies and partners to advance the SDGs in Cabo Verde. The width of the lines represents the relative amount of resources being contributed. Find out more: [cabo-verde.un.org/sdgs](http://cabo-verde.un.org/sdgs)

– alongside other vertical funds, such as Global Environment Facility (GEF). 62% of the annual joint work plan for 2020 came from multilateral and bilateral development partners and the remaining from agencies core funds, global and vertical funds that the RC and UNCT successfully mobilised together.

The World Bank (WB), based in the UN premises, is an increasingly an important partner. Joint analysis, policy recommendations and synergies were achieved, and the WB is using the experience from a UN project (funded by COVID-19 MPTF and targeting women informal business owners) as a model for its USD 10 million productive inclusion project, contributing to the scaling up of a UN pilot supported innovative.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN played an important role in improving complementarity among national and development partners notably through:

- A Response Coordination platform installed with the co-lead of the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and the United Nations, articulating line ministries, private sector and international partners to define priorities and harmonize budgeting and support.
- The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) elaborated in a joint effort between Government, UN, the WB and international partners.
- The National Response and Recovery Plan (SERP), based on the SEIA, developed under Government

leadership and the support of the UN and international partners.

- The Government's National Vaccination Plan under construction at the end of 2020, with the coordinated support of the UN and the WB.
- The Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) launched with the SDG Fund in a joint venture led by UNDP with UNODC and ILO under the overall leadership of the RC and with the participation of the WB and the EU.

1

**KEY DEVELOPMENTS  
IN THE COUNTRY  
AND REGIONAL  
CONTEXT**



## 1.1. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND EMERGING ISSUES FOR SDGs IN CABO VERDE

Together with its spectacular landscapes and welcoming people, good governance and solid human capital is what Cabo Verde is known for worldwide. By ensuring transparent elections and democratic alternation throughout 45 years of independence, the country stands out as a relevant example in the region. Based on this strong institutional framework and well-functioning checks and balances, education and health systems reached indicators well above regional average. However, since the graduation (2007) and the global economic crisis (2008), most indicators in governance and human capital has been stagnating, reflecting the difficulties for domestic public finance and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to take over on Official Development Assistance (ODA) in a challenging context, characterized by both structural constraints as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) – small domestic market and fiscal basis, relative isolation and fragmentation, high per-capita cost of services, among others – and a growingly adverse conjuncture – global economic shocks, impact of climate change, and COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the impact of the pandemic, Cabo Verde maintained its historical commitment to human development, ensuring continuity in good governance – with municipal elections leading to peaceful alternation in major cities and an increase in 20% of elected women –, and human capital development – through the increase of social protection coverage (from 5,000 to 28,000 families), the strengthening of the health system, and the implementation of the education reform (free and compulsory education until 10th grade).

Some gender gaps have been narrowing, with higher political participation, tighter or closed gaps in terms of literacy, access to education and health.

Cabo Verde is amongst the countries where the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 will hit hardest, mostly due to a 70% decrease in tourism revenues, a negative growth of 11%, rising unemployment (+10%, reaching 20%) and poverty, despite the cushion provided so far by fiscal measures and remittances. Public revenues decreased by 25%, and ODA was cut by half between 2020 and 2021, further limiting fiscal space for response, recovery, and sustainable development. Public debt rose from 124,5 to 150% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>2</sup>.

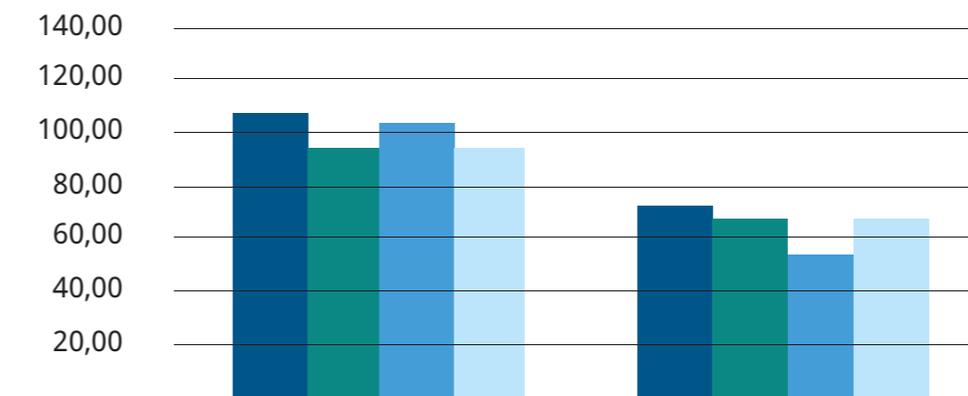
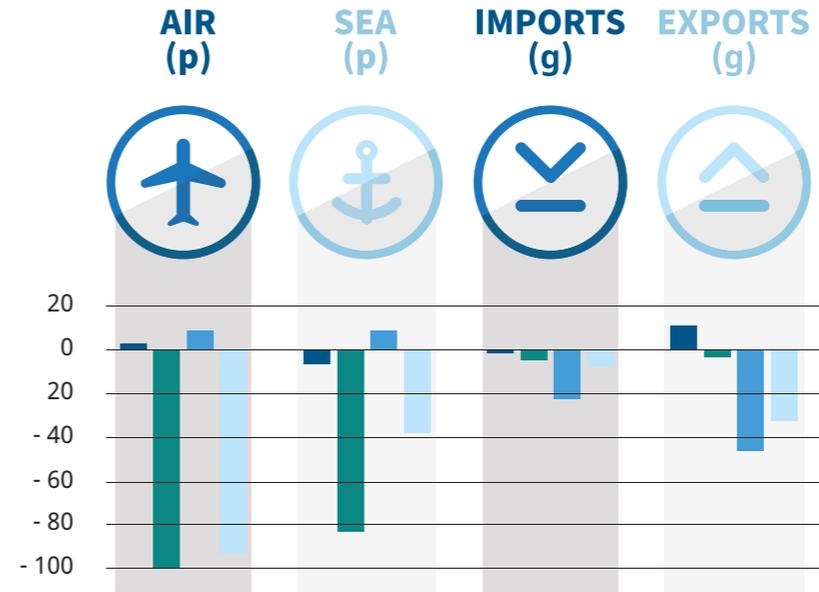
It was one of the first countries globally amidst the crisis to take immediate action to stabilize employment and income, ensure food security, and provide care for the most isolated. It was also among the first to install a multi-sectoral response coordination platform, conduct an impact assessment, and develop a first draft response and recovery plan.

As the other SIDS countries, Cabo Verde is extremely vulnerable to external shocks, and lessons from 2008 crisis draw a perspective of slow recovery.

Cabo Verde has a special partnership with the EU and strengthening regional cooperation is becoming increasingly a priority, nonetheless the entry into force of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) free trade area have not yet had significant impact on the country on the short term. In 2020, Cabo Verde's exports towards ECOWAS countries represented 1.1% of total exports, and imports 0.3%.

In this specific development landscape, Cabo Verde's priorities have been defined in a broad, participatory process started before and finalized after the COVID outbreak. Human

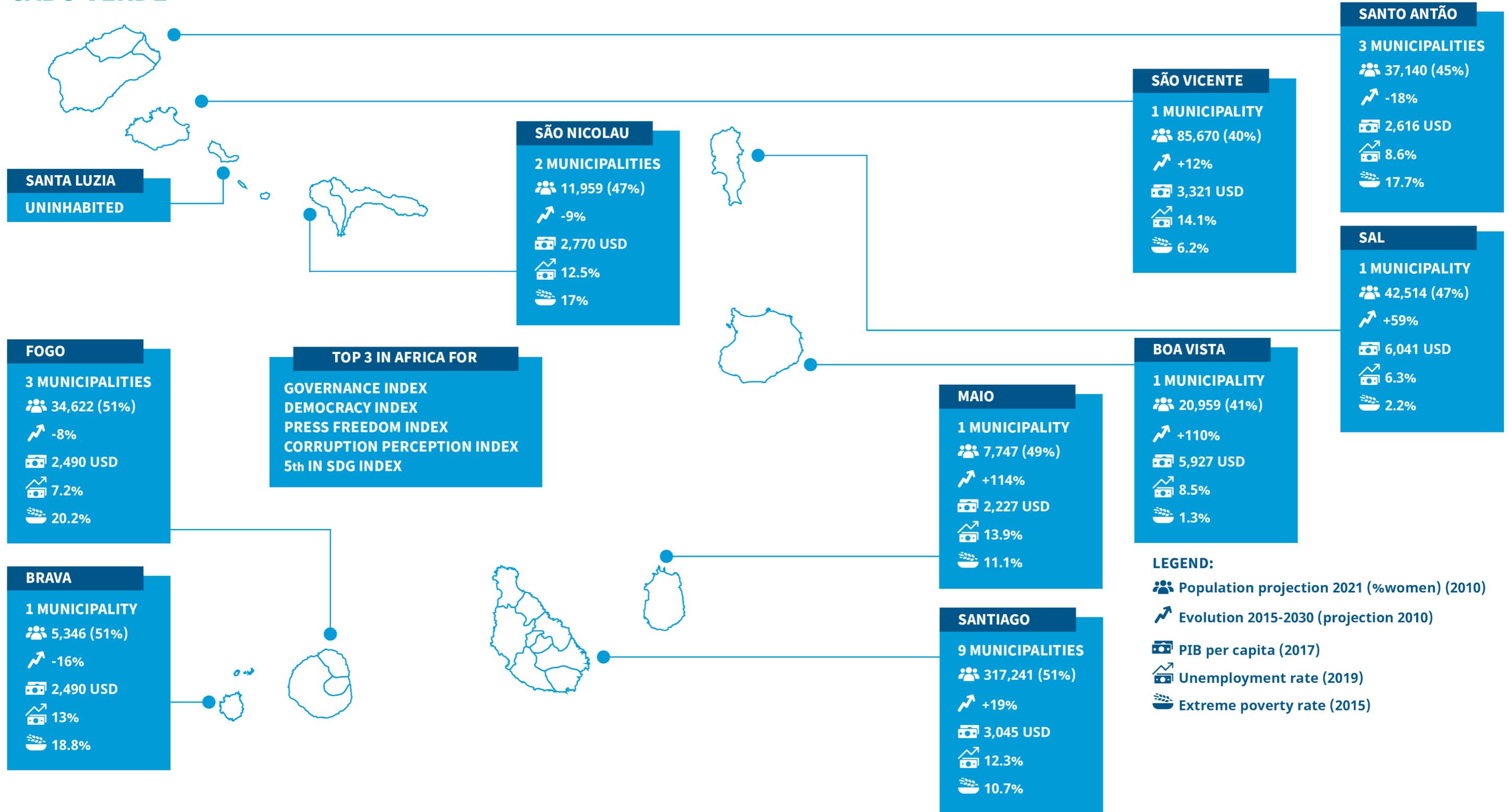
<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Finance, State budget proposal, 2021



and institutional capital, digitalization of public administration and businesses, renewable energies, blue economy, and the added value of tourism for local economic development have been identified as the five SDGs accelerators. Four transversal challenges have been defined: climate change, regional development and convergence between islands, justice and human security, and gender equality and youth empowerment.

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

# CABO VERDE



# 2

**UN CABO VERDE  
SUPPORT TO NATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
PRIORITIES**



## 2.1. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

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

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

It is also aligned with the Government Program for the IX Legislature, PEDS 2017-2021, Agenda 2063, the priorities of the SAMOA Pathway, the National Response and Recovery Plan (NRRP) and responds to jointly identified national strategic priorities, focusing on the UN comparative advantage.

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

UNDAF alignment with Agenda 2030, PEDS, SDGs and NRRP

## 2020 PLANNING, REPROGRAMMING AND RESPONSE TO COVID-19

During the early outbreak of the crisis, the UN in Cabo Verde repurposed and oriented all its programme and capacities to operate in an emergency development mode to support national response, within the Response Coordination Platform.

Based on a nationally owned SEIA that defines in a holistic, integrated, systemic and dynamic way the impact of COVID-19 on Cabo Verde, within the costed priority actions defined by the SERP, and in line with the national sustainable development strategy "Ambition 2030", the UN reprogrammed its 2020 Joint Work Plan (JWP) to swiftly disburse USD 8 million for the country emergency measures response.

The UNCT was successful in mobilizing an additional USD 6 million to respond to the crisis, in the areas of health, social protection and food security. In parallel, agencies scaled up access to expertise and innovation to technically support their national counterparts in the management of the response. Health, social protection, children and women, jobs and live hoods, food security and leaving no one behind became the focus of the UNCT to assist, save lives and protect the most vulnerable, with human dignity and human rights at the centre.

Reflecting the alignment with the PEDS, the JWP 2020 signed in February prioritized decent work and economic growth (SDG 8); climate change, natural resources management and biodiversity (SDGs 13 to 15); governance, justice (SDG 16) and partnerships (SDG 17). The plan was initially budgeted at USD 17 million. After COVID-19 outbreak, the reprogrammed activities focused on supporting the immediate response to the pandemic effects on people by repurposing 60% of the

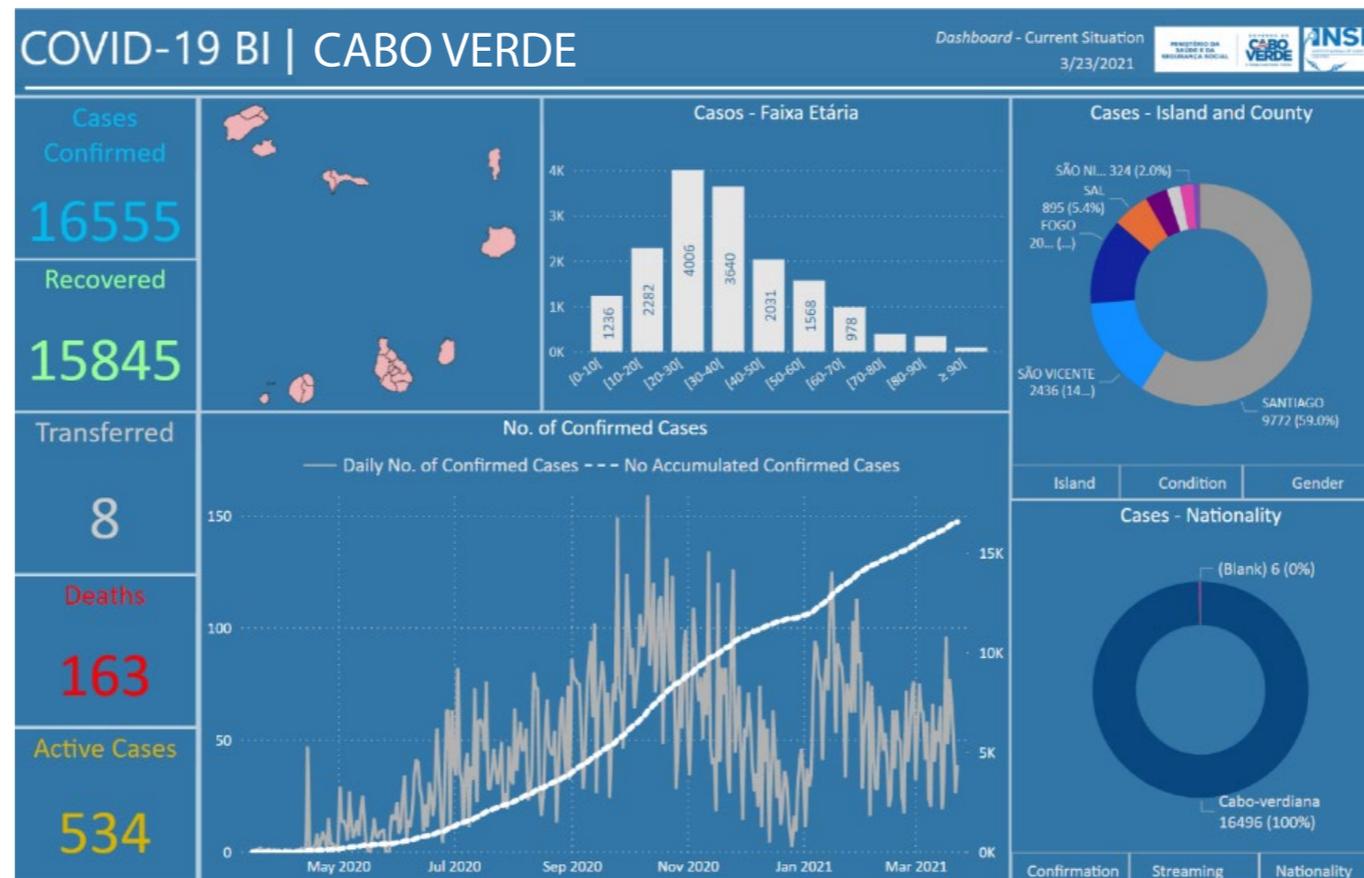


Allocation of the resources across each SDG after the COVID-19 impact and reprogramming. Find out more: [cabo Verde.un.org/sdgs](https://cabo Verde.un.org/sdgs)

budget to strengthen the health system (SDG 3), tackle poverty (SDG 1) and employment (SDG 8).

Thanks to this repurposing and reprogramming and within the broad coalition of national and international partners it facilitated, the UN contributed to ensure that the most vulnerable population of Cabo Verde were reached: everyone to access COVID and non-COVID health-care and social protection benefits, children to continue studying and feel protected, families to keep feeding their members for living

with dignity and businesses to keep running and maintain jobs and incomes. The covid19.cv platform developed with the UN support and by a group of young innovators, is the main information channel on issues related to COVID-19. It comprises several information modules that are integrated with official sources of public administration, security services, and it integrates a hotline for crisis management. It serves several institutions, such as health units, the crisis communication office, supervisory institutions, civil protection and the national police.

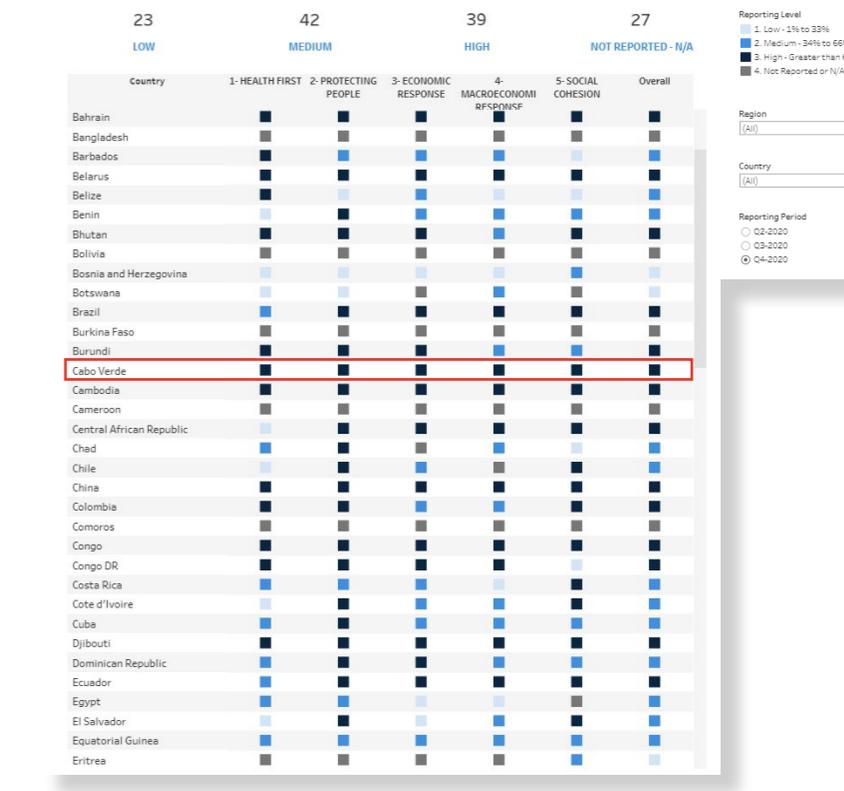


Tracking of the daily spread of coronavirus in Cabo Verde - Platform [covid19.cv](https://covid19.cv)

Covid19.cv won in 2020 the best technological innovation in the world to combat COVID-19, by the Start-up and Technology Innovation - StartupBlink platform, in a joint evaluation with the UNAIDS Health Innovation Exchange (HIEx) and the Moscow Innovation Agency. At the level of the African continent, it won a spot on the top 10 Innovations and it is the first at the level of the African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOP).

## UN CABO VERDE COVID-19 RESPONSE AND VISIBILITY

In 2020, the UN development system started to report its collective results in an aggregated manner at the global level. The UNCT reported against 18 programme indicators of the Socio-Economic Response Framework which is made available in real time on the global key results dashboard on the [COVID-19 Data Portal](https://covid19.un.org). This public website that disaggregates the data per country, regional and global levels, shows that Cabo Verde has a [High Reporting Level](#) for all quarters 1, 2 and 3 of 2020.

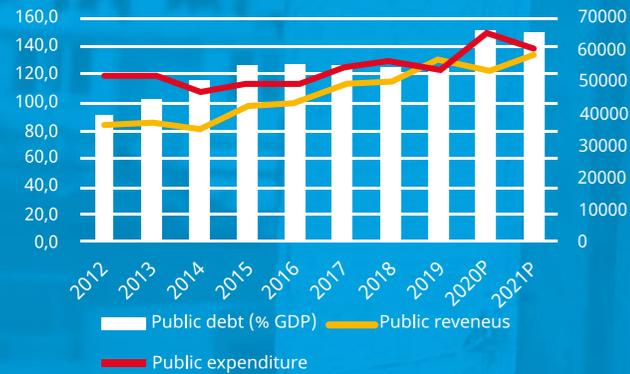


Progress on the programme indicators of the UN framework for the socioeconomic response to COVID-19.

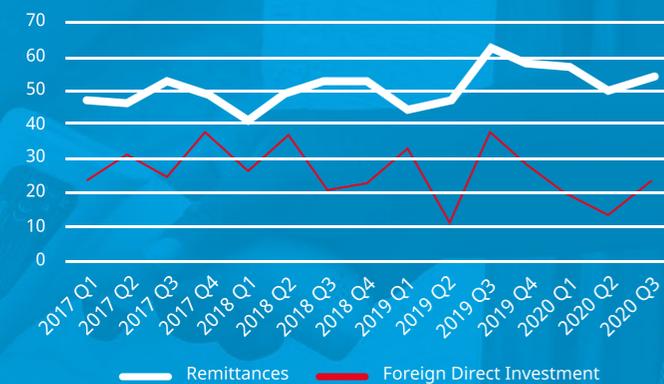
## IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN THE ECONOMY SECTOR



### Public revenues, expenditure and debt (2012-2021)



### Impact of COVID-19 on remittances and FDI (Million USD)



Sources:  
 INECV, GDP and components per quarter, 2021 (Website)  
 Ministry of Finance, Proposal of State Budget 2021, 2020  
 Cabo Verde Central Bank, Statistics of External Sector, 2021 (Website)

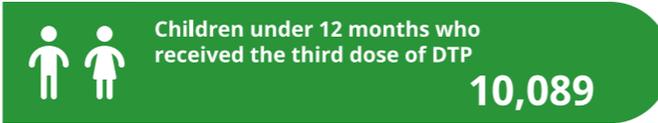
## PROGRAMME INDICATORS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

### REPORTING AGAINST Q2 - Q3 - Q4, 2020

#### PILLAR 1



#### 1.1 Number of people accessing essential (non-COVID-19 related) health services



#### 1.2 Number of health facilities that received UN support to maintain essential immunization services since COVID-19 disruptions



#### 1.3 Whether the country protected health services and systems

- ✓ YES, with a set of core essential services to be maintained during the COVID-19 pandemic defined
- ✓ YES, with health sector policies informed by socio-economic impact assessment focused on at-risk populations being implemented

#### 1.4 Number of community health workers that received UN support to maintain essential services since COVID-19 disruptions

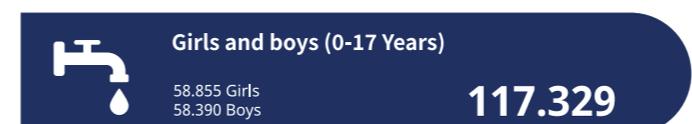


- ✓ Health workers based at health care facilities
- ✓ Community health worker
- ✓ Rapid training to provide essential MNCH services
- ✓ Provision of PPE and RCCE material
- ✓ Provision of MNCH supplies (e.g. ORS, antibiotics) and MNCH communication material
- ✓ Ensuring supportive mechanisms
- ✓ Connecting CHWs to GBV prevention and response information and services

#### PILLAR 2



#### 2.1 Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services



#### 2.2 Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning



#### 2.3 Number of primary school children receiving meals or alternatives to meals, such as take-home rations



#### 2.4 Whether the country has measures in place to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic

- ✓ YES, by integrating violence prevention and response into COVID-19 response plans
- ✓ YES, by raising awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men
- ✓ YES, by providing options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators
- ✓ YES, by ensuring continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity
- ✓ YES, by ensuring women's access to justice through police and justice responses to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and her children

#### 2.5 Number of beneficiaries of social protection schemes and services related to the COVID-19 pandemic.





**PILLAR 3**



**3.1 Whether the country reinforces UN supported employment policies and a regulatory environment conducive to economic recovery and decent work, especially in high-risk COVID-19 sectors for:**

- ✓ Women
- ✓ Youth (15-29)
- ✓ Own account workers and family workers (as proxy for informal workers)
- ✓ Workers with disabilities

*The country already disposes of policies/structures/ commissions/ before COVID-19 impact.*

**3.2 NUMBER OF PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES AND FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS SUPPORTED DURING AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**



**3.3 Whether the country adopting fiscal, monetary and legislative stimulus packages for COVID-19 economic response and recovery that are**

- ✓ climate and environmentally sensitive
- ✓ gender Responsive

**3.4 Number of direct beneficiaries of food supply protection regimes that are designed to**



**4.1 Whether the country undertook socio-economic impact assessments in response to the COVID-19 crisis, with a focus on vulnerable groups, directed at-risk populations**

- ✓ YES, with macro-meso economic needs assessment
- ✓ YES, with labour market impact assessment
- ✓ YES, with multi-sectoral and sectoral needs assessment
- ✓ YES, with fiscal and public debt assessment
- ✓ YES, with human impact needs assessment for at risk populations
- ✓ Gender sensitive impact assessments

*Government of Cabo Verde and UN PCNA+ 2020*

**4.2 Whether the country is implementing policies informed by socio-economic impact assessment, directed at-risk populations**

- ✓ YES, through socio-economic policy, including employment
- ✓ YES, through fiscal policy

*Government of Cabo Verde and UN PCNA+ 2020*



**5.2 Number of community-based organisations capacitated to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related domestic violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses**



**5.3 Number of social dialogue, advocacy and political engagement spaces facilitated with participation of at-risk populations and groups**



## 2.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, DELIVERING FOR RESULTS

### GENERAL OVERVIEW

Further to the crisis brought by COVID-19, Cabo Verde was hit by the tropical depression Renee in September 2020, that left hundreds of thousand displaced and another emergency to address, a scenario increasingly experienced in SIDS, prone to extreme vulnerability. The UN mobilised support to assist through food security and basic conditions particularly on WASH for children of families most affected.

The UN with its national partners achieved the highest budget implementation in the three years of implementation of the development cooperation framework, as well as the highest amount of available resources (USD 20 million, compared to an average of USD 15 million in 2018 and 2019) and a total delivery rate of 83%, an achievement in a very challenging context, where the UNCT continued to deliver but protecting duty of whilst also of its staff and families.

Simultaneously, the UN developed a new CCA, launched its Business Operations Strategy (BOS) and did a joint review and reporting with the Steering Committee at highest levels of Government and partners of its annual plan, an important milestone for more coherence, accountability and evidence-based programme and policy integration, to be fit for purpose in the context of the UNDS reform.

Despite the emergency mode, the Government finalized, with UN support, its preparation for the Decade of Action, with the launch of Cabo Verde Ambition 2030 by the Prime Minister and the Resident Coordinator, a 10-year road map and sustainable development strategy. The Joint Results of the 5 “Ps” Strategic Priorities are highlighted on the following section.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL

#### PEOPLE



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

#### Social pillar

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



With USD 4.6 million, the pillar People represented 28% of total expenditure in 2020. **SDGs 3 and 4** together represented 79.7% of the total expenditure for this pillar. The top sources of funds were UN core funds and thematic trust funds, followed by China Government and Global Partnership for Education (GPE), and the top implementing partners were the Ministries of Health (MSSS), Education (ME), and Family and Social Inclusion (MFIS).

### HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Support to service delivery, capacity building and coordination of COVID-19 preparedness, readiness and response was critical to help the country fight the crisis. The **health system was strengthened** through the purchase of equipment, medical and hospital supply, **virology laboratories** and about **40,000 PPE** for security services. **68 health professionals** were recruited to boost response and more than **700 essential health professionals** were technically assisted, and close to **13,000 children, parents and educators** received psychosocial support (community based).

Constant, unambiguous and **effective communication was a key factor in fighting and overcoming COVID-19** panic

and enhancing understanding of health threats and support the population in making informed decisions for mitigating the risks. Thus, **community and youth associations** covering all 22 municipalities were trained in risk communication and engagement to intervene in their communities with focus on **young people as agents and promoters of change**. Also, to respond to the threats presented by COVID-19 to the continuity of drug use disorder treatment services, the guidelines for **care and treatment of drug users as well as prisoners** were shared and disseminated. This was complemented through more than **72 radio and TV programs on health** produced and disseminated. The strategies and communication related to the rights of children and adolescents with an emphasis on preventing and combating sexual violence were also advocated. As a result, the “**Cabo Verde for Childhood and Adolescence**” plan was also elaborated and disseminated nationwide.

During the crisis, the continuity of non-COVID health services such as vaccination, neonatal health and child nutrition, hospital services and medical consultations, and scientific research was also ensured. Overall, more than **10,000 children under one year of age were vaccinated** and **700 community health workers** kept essential health services going.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

On the social protection, technical and financial support was given to the Government for the implementation of the Emergency Social Inclusion Income (RSI/E) and the Solidarity Income (RSO) through the single registration database (“**Cadastro Social Único – CSU**”). This made possible the provision of **income for 3 months to 1,000 families in extreme poverty and for 1 month and a half to 10,000 informal workers**.

Around **22,500 families** including **30,000 children** received **hot meals**, basic food baskets and other food supplies through FICASE – Foundation for Social Action in School, while **care services for 712 most isolated elderly** was enhanced with the hiring of additional **53 caregivers** from April to September, and 90 from October to December 2020. Technical assistance for social protection management to the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion to deal with the emergency and need to extend social incomes was vital.

## EDUCATION

To ensure continuity of learning during school closures – permanent from March to October and sporadic afterwards depending on COVID cases amongst pupils –, the education system was reinforced in its **Distance Learning modality** with the set-up of educational broadcasts through TV, radio and internet. More than **66,000 children** were supported with home/distance learning and more than **620 video-classes were produced**. Printed materials for learning were also designed and distributed for students who lack access to TV, radio or internet. In the impossibility of attending classes physically, more than **26,000 elementary school children** received meals during school closing/interruption.

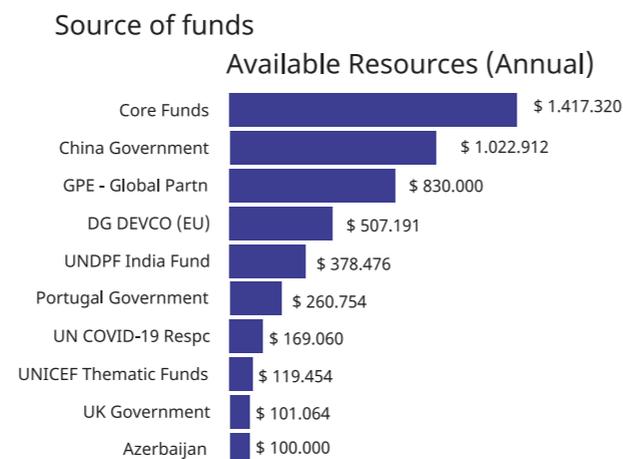
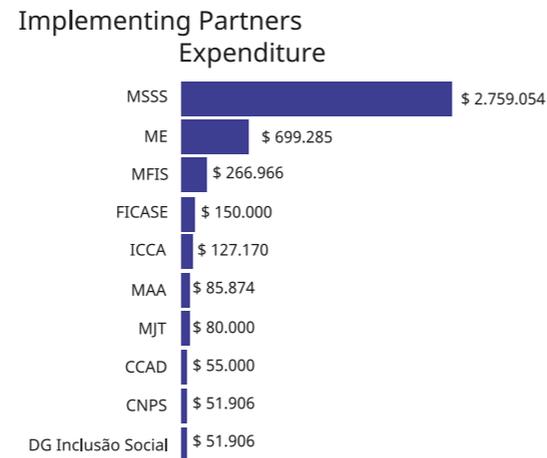
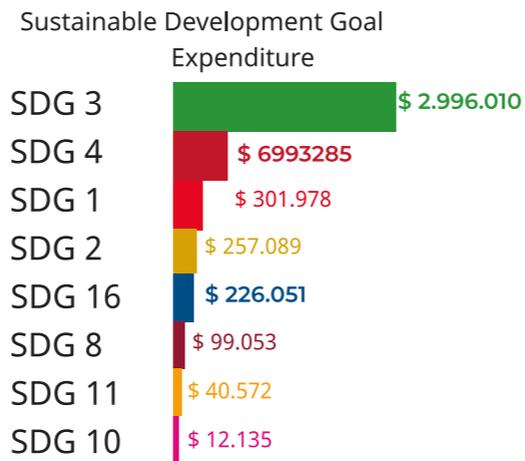
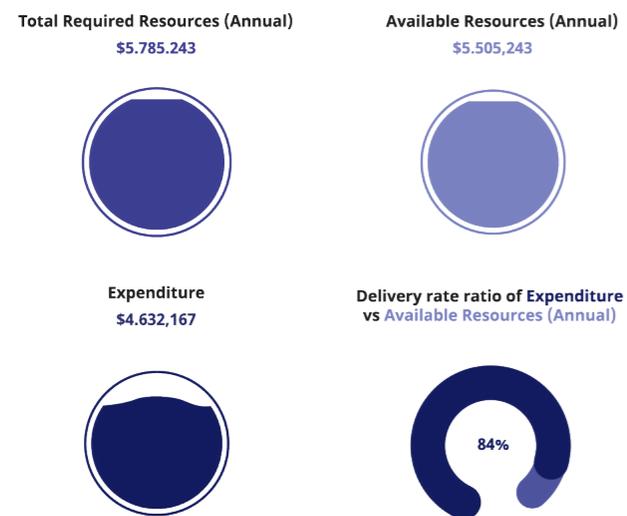
The inclusive education program was also supported benefiting more than **1,600 children with Special Educational**

Needs and 22 teams covering all municipalities with playful-pedagogical materials.

Additionally, the reopening of educational establishments was accompanied with the reinforcement of hygiene and safety measures for around 600 establishments for primary and secondary education, equipped with cleaning supplies, organization and hygiene guide and portable handwashing facilities.

In general, with the crisis impact the Pilar People was the one that underwent the greatest restructuring, focusing primarily on the most vulnerable population, saving lives, maintaining education and mitigating poverty prevalence.

## FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN 2020



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

### SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY



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

#### Economic pillar

New model of Economic Growth



**Pillar 6**  
Governance, Human Rights, Human Security and Enviroments

With USD 4.3 million available, this pillar represented 26% of total expenditures in 2020. 52% of the budget focused on SDGs 7, 13 and 15. The top source of funds is GEF, followed by EU Fund and the key implementing partners are the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture (MAA) and Industry, Commerce and Energy (MICE).

COVID crisis negatively impacted on the environment, namely on agriculture, fisheries and food security and overlapped and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and inequalities already caused by the consecutive years of drought. In this pillar most interventions aimed at strengthening environmental protection and combat degradation conditions caused by the pandemic, including through food security and livelihoods of informal workers.

### AGRICULTURE

To minimize the impact of drought and COVID-19 on the primary sector, seeds were distributed to farmers in the islands reaching vulnerable families who practice rainfed agriculture. In order to improve food production, rural community associations of farmers most affected by

drought were financially and technically supported on the purchase of drip irrigation equipment and other factors of production (seeds, fertilizers, etc.).

### FISHERIES

The implementation of sustainable fishing and consumption practices, and knowledge promotion of local tourism that can benefit coastal communities was reinforced with the training of 38 small-scale fishermen who work in Santa Luzia's protected areas, i.e the islets Branco and Raso, as well as on Sal and São Vicente island. Additionally, a study on the challenges of the fishery's legal framework and coastal fishing particularities was carried out.

### CLIMATE CHANGE

On the fight against climate change, farmers were trained in climate-smart agricultural approaches including practices in ecological environments in Santiago and Fogo islands. Likewise, the legal and political scopes were improved for sustainable use of land and marine natural resources and adaptation to climate change (including access to climate

finance) benefiting a total of **402 women and 255 men**. The energy sustainability was enhanced with the insertion of **energy efficiency codes in buildings**, and for the tourism sector an **Energy-Efficient Seal** was created to promote energy efficiency and savings amongst the tourism operators.

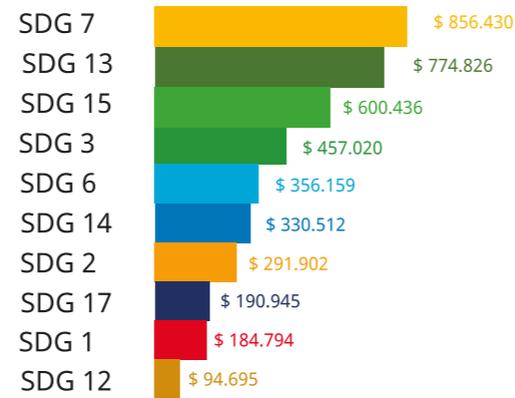
## DISASTER MANAGEMENT

In September 2020, Cabo Verde was hit by a tropical depression 'Renee' causing several floods, landslides and destruction of houses. In response to the impact caused, support for **post-disaster diagnosis and resettlement and continued access to social services** (including hygiene and prevention COVID-19) was given to **107 displaced families, including 300 children**.

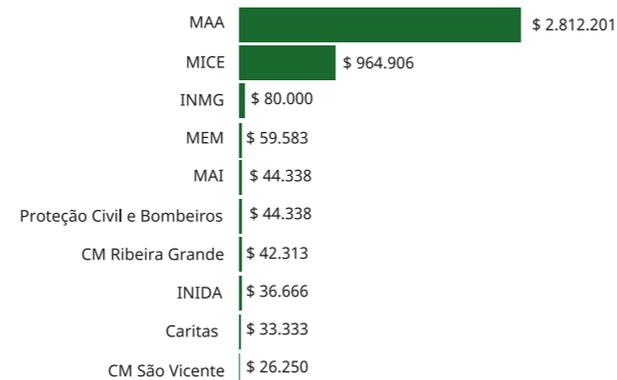
## FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN 2020



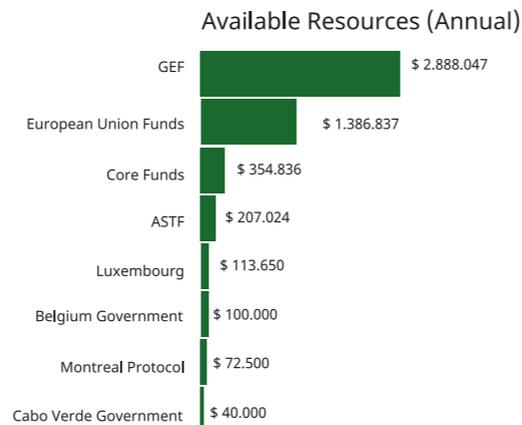
## Sustainable Development Goal



## Implementing Partners Expenditure



## Source of funds



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

### ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION, AND SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

#### PROSPERITY



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

#### Economic pillar

New model of Economic Growth



**Pillar 4**  
(Green/Blue)  
Employment and Income

**Pillar 5**  
Measures for Consumption and Investment

Of the USD 6,1 million total required budget for this pillar, 99% were available. Almost USD 4,9 million were executed which represents a delivery rate of 80%. The **SDGs 1, 8 and 10** together represented 66,9% of total expenditure (USD 4,8 million). The top source of funds are Luxembourg and the European Union and the key implementing partners are the Ministry of Finance (MF), Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion (MFIS) and Ministry of Maritime Economy (MEM) followed by civil society organizations.

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

COVID-19 has rolled back great gains on the socio-economic dimension by exposing and exacerbating inequalities in the country. To alleviate this impact and to reinforce the response at the local level, municipalities were financially supported, and temporary jobs were created at municipal and community level benefiting **11,037 young people** having **349 young people (68% women)** inserted on the labour market. For youth employment, services were improved through the creation of a **Training Management Portal**, a **Financing Guide website** and a **new Regulation that allows Distance Professional Training** in the country. To strengthen the entrepreneurship

ecosystem and recovery, start-up initiatives were promoted involving more than **400 participants (45% women)** having **134** completed their projects. Similarly, **150 informal women entrepreneurs** received technical and financial assistance to recover their economic activity. **Entrepreneurial immigrants** also were trained on how to better manage their own business.

## BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, INDUSTRIAL, URBAN AND TERRITORIAL POLICY

To foster industrial competitiveness and reduce inequality through the creation of new productive activities and employment, the Government was supported to conduct an **Industrial Diagnosis and elaborate a new Industrial Policy (2020-2030)**. For the Economic Transformation Strategy, the **Excellence and Quality Management Systems** were implemented with objective to enhance the capacity building for improved service quality of economic institutions. In response to the need to adapt to new production standards brought by COVID-19, national authorities received training in quality standards to guarantee the **local production of masks and protection supplies** in accordance with international requirements. Thus, two regional quality standards of

ECOSTAND 083: 2020 - Hydro-alcoholic products for hands and ECOSTAND 082: 2020 - Barrier Masks, were approved.

## FOOD SECURITY AND VALUE CHAIN

The **value chains in the sectors of cassava and its derivatives, mango, textiles & garments, as well as information and communications technology (ICT)** were strengthened through a national Quality Infrastructure Analysis of value chains and the creation of databases of the main stakeholders (public and private sector).

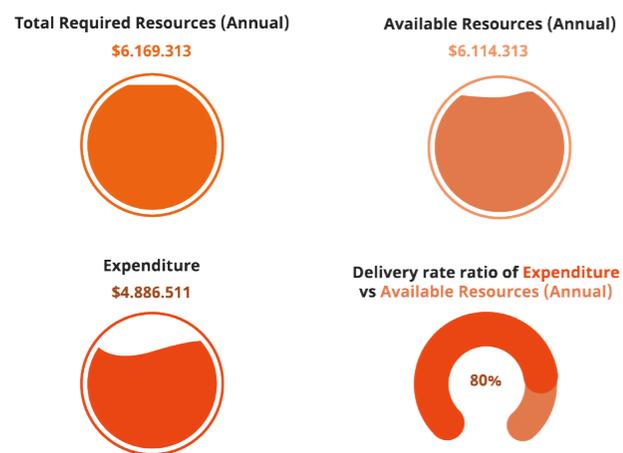
## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

The municipalities of São Vicente and Tarrafal have implemented **pilot water treatment plants** that are safely reused in agriculture, bringing new benefits to farmers in the communities.

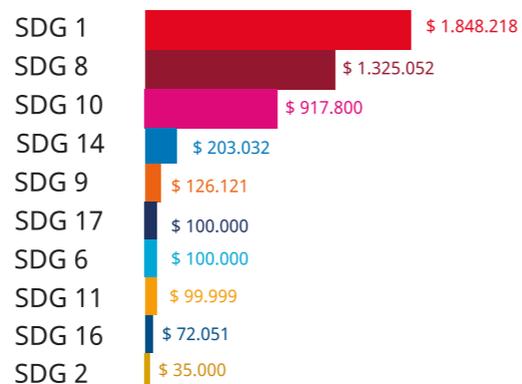
To recover better from COVID-19, local **farming and fishing systems** were technically and financially supported to access water to support crop and livestock, and acquire inputs used to catch the fish.

The **Blue Economy Policy** was approved and published, betting on the country as a platform for dynamic insertion in the world economic system, based on the concept of **Circulation Economy in the Middle Atlantic**.

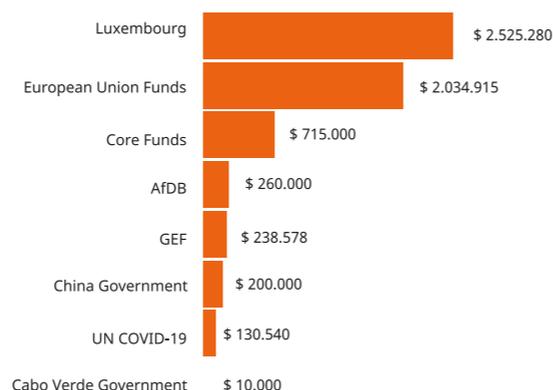
## FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN 2020



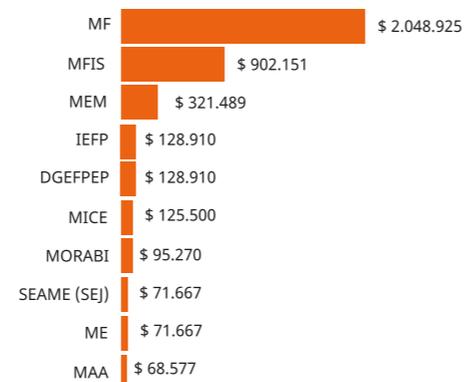
### Sustainable Development Goal Expenditure



### Source of funds Available Resources (Annual)



### Implementing Partners Expenditure



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4

### GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC POLICY AND JUSTICE



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

**Sovereignty Pillar**  
New model State Model



**Pillar 6**  
Governance, Human Rights, Human Security and Enviroments

Peace achieved a high delivery rate at 94% of the total USD 1,3 million available. The **SDGs 16, 2 and 5** were the key focus representing 69,8% of the available resources. The top source of fund is UN core funds, followed by Luxembourg, USA INL and Germany, and the main implementing partners are the Ministry of Finance (MF), Ministry of Justice and Labour (MJT) and the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC).

## GENDER EQUALITY

By supporting the national advocacy program for the **implementation of the parity law** in 2020, women and young candidates of municipal elections were trained in communication to better perform in municipal electoral campaigns. The results led to **42% of women elected** (compared to 23.6% in 2016). The under-representation of women in politics at different levels of decision-making was also tackled through their engagement in the elaboration of the **Regional Gender Agenda**.

To promote the empowerment of women, a study of the **"Impact of COVID-19 on gender inequality"** was carried out covering women from different professional groups. Also, during confinement different options were provided for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators. Those who suffered Gender-Based Violence (GBV) were placed in shelters with **psychological and medical care**. Awareness raising to combat GBV was also reinforced in primary and secondary schools, through the **media and training of professionals who deal with GBV cases**.

The **budgeting and control of gender-sensitive public finances** was strengthened to develop more effective gender-inclusive budgets.

## NATIONAL PLANNING AND STATISTICS SYSTEM, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

The M&E system for collecting administrative data and **linking planning to budgeting was strengthened** as well as the National Planning system and National Investment system were reinforced. Additionally, different organizations received training on human rights indicators to better follow up the **realization of human rights in various areas**.

With the purpose to better guide the Government on the achievement of the SDGs, the “**Ambition 2030**” Forum was held in 2020, including a declaration of 30 commitments by 2030, and with the participatory involvement of local authorities, communities and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the “**Neighbourhood**” plans of the municipalities of Praia and Boa Vista and seven Municipal Strategic plans of the islands of Santiago, São Nicolau and Maio were finalized.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PARLIAMENT, TRANSPARENCY

The **citizen portal “Porton di nos ilha”** was upgraded with the authentication of state applications and access to public administration services and products. Similarly, the public administration was reinforced with **digital instruments for human resources management** and interaction with citizens, the executive budget transparency was strengthened and the **portal for monitoring public expenditure** by the Court of Auditors was installed.

The **Council for the Prevention of Corruption** was set up following the recommendations from United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

## JUSTICE

The **Cabo Verde Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (2015)** were reviewed for the fourth time in Cabo Verde and had its final approval in December 2020. The amendment to the penal code has incorporated sexual crimes against children and adolescents, and topics related to impunity, trafficking in persons and maritime crime under UN Conventions and Treaties.

The judicial police was enhanced for conducting **forensic examinations (DNA paternity investigation)** and a website “**Family and Minors**” was designed with the purpose of reinforcing the intervention of the Public Ministry in the jurisdiction of Family and Minors.

Due to the impact of COVID-19 in the justice system, support was provided to reprogram and advance judicial processes through the **Justice Information System (SIJ) platform**, thus equipping the court to record the sentences and speed up the judgments.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

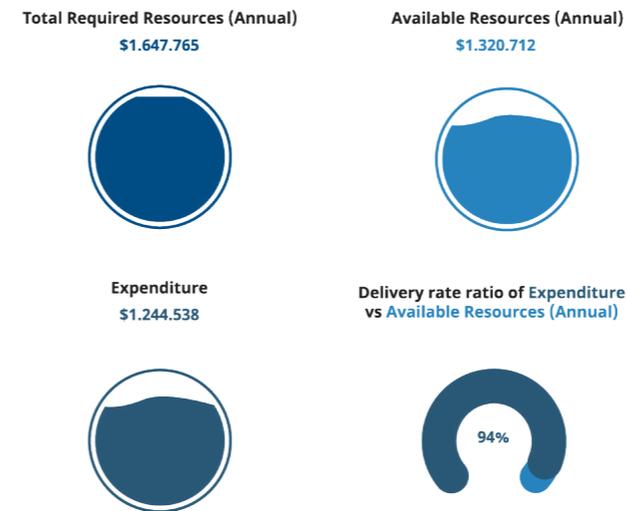
To **raise awareness and sensitization on human rights groups that are more vulnerable to COVID-19**, campaigns involving civil society and other interventions delivered via television, radio, newspapers as well as other mass media were put in place.

Services for residence permit were modernized, including a new **Call Center providing immigrants with information** on the acquisition of the new e-residence permit card and other services.

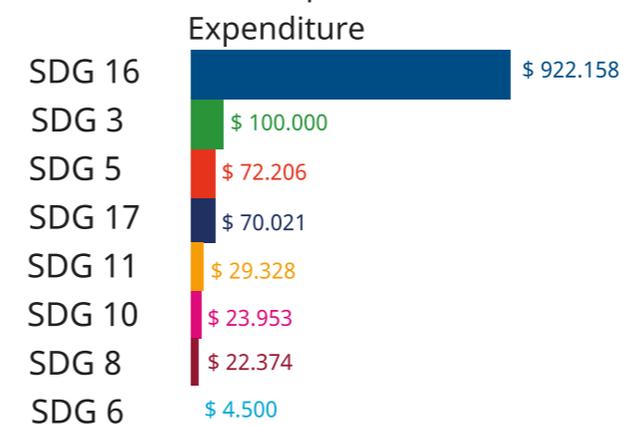
Knowledge management in **preventing and combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants** was

promoted in Portuguese speaking universities, including the University of Cabo Verde.

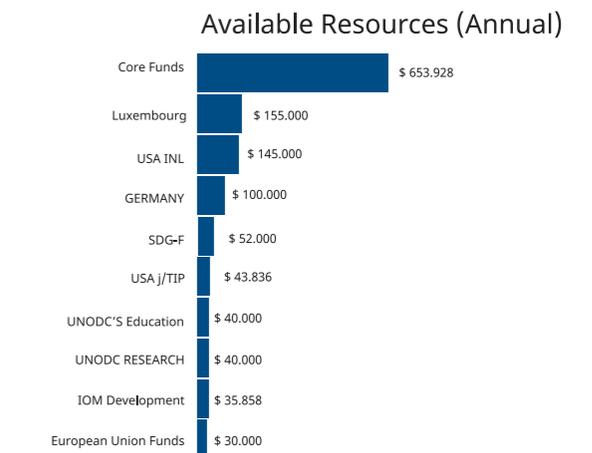
## FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN 2020



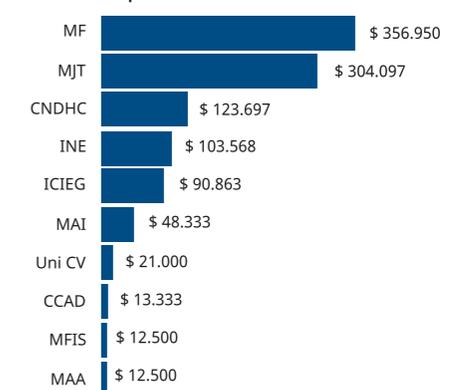
## Sustainable Development Goal Expenditure



## Source of funds



## Implementing Partners Expenditure



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5

### MOBILIZATION, COORDINATION, AND EFFICIENCY OF DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

#### PARTNERSHIPS



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

**Sovereignty Pillar**  
New model State Model



**Pillar 6**  
Governance, Human Rights, Human Security and Environments

The Partnership pillar is transversal to all the agencies whose objective, in addition to mobilizing funds, is to foster partnerships and stakeholder engagement including the South-South and Triangular cooperation. In 2020, 98% of the total budget of USD 1,6 million was available and 82% was executed. This pillar faced some challenges due to the impact of COVID-19 as several of the activities that meant travels among the islands and international exchanges took place mostly online. The greatest priority was the **SDG 17** with the highest percentage of the available budget, followed by **SDGs 16** and **5**. The top development partner is the EU and the main national partners are the Ministry of Finance (MF) and the Court of Auditors.

#### KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

The **South-South cooperation ecosystem** for the management of Cabo Verdean public finances was improved through knowledge management and peer learning with PALOP, and political and technical advocacy for Cabo Verde's leadership in SIDS networks was enhanced through SIDS AIS (Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea) coordination, and the **Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI)**.

#### KNOWLEDGE CREATION

To reinforce the National Statistical System, the **Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)** was mobilized to enhance data collection and analysis for SDGs. Likewise, in an **important partnership with the University of Cabo Verde and several associated research institutes**, knowledge and skills were transferred in the areas of gender, environment, agriculture, migration, populations, sustainable development, and education. A **certificate of excellence** in recognition of the partnership was granted by the university of Cabo Verde to the UN.

Despite the impact of COVID-19 and the added challenges, it was possible to repurpose USD 8 million from the JWP for the direct financial support to the Government, including the mobilization of an additional USD 6 million – 1.3 million for joint programs (SDG Fund and COVID MPTF) and from **new partners that never engaged with the UNCT Cabo Verde** previously, such as United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF).

## PARTNERSHIP COORDINATION

With the objective of leveraging key partnerships for financing SDG achievement, the UN supported the Government to start the process for **building an Integrated National Financing Framework** a priority to be continued in 2021.

Throughout 2020, the RC and UNCT hosted several **international multilateral and bilateral development partners and International Financial Institutions** meeting to address critical issues, gaps and opportunities related to the crisis response but also to impart knowledge on building back better, **tourism recovery, integrated health response and budget and economic analysis** produced by the RCO/ UNCT Economist often jointly with the WB.

## FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN 2020

Total Required Resources (Annual)  
\$1.667.600



Expenditure  
\$1.345.413



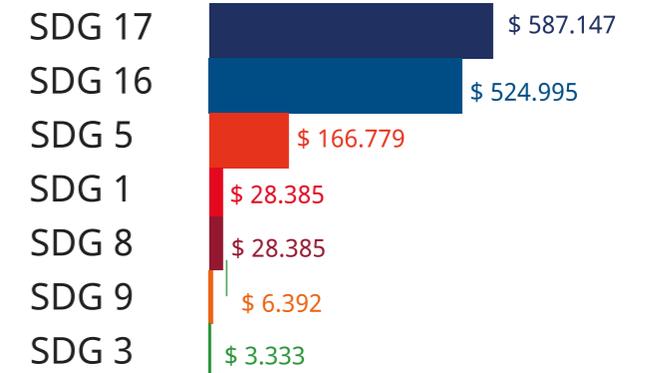
Available Resources (Annual)  
\$1.647.185



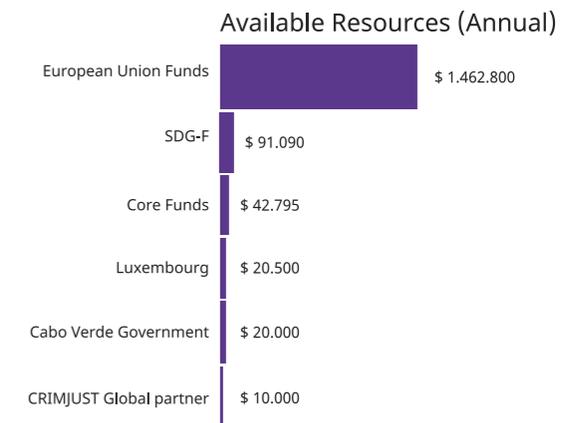
Delivery rate ratio of Expenditure vs Available Resources (Annual)



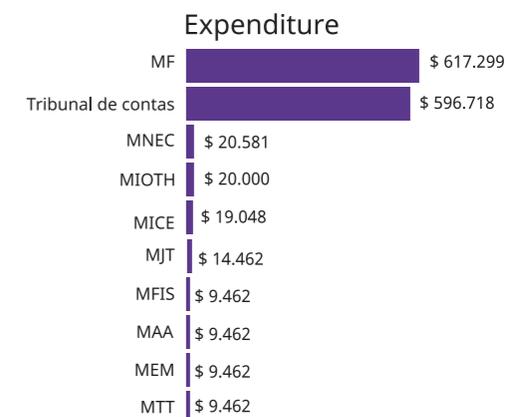
### Sustainable Development Goal Expenditure



### Source of funds



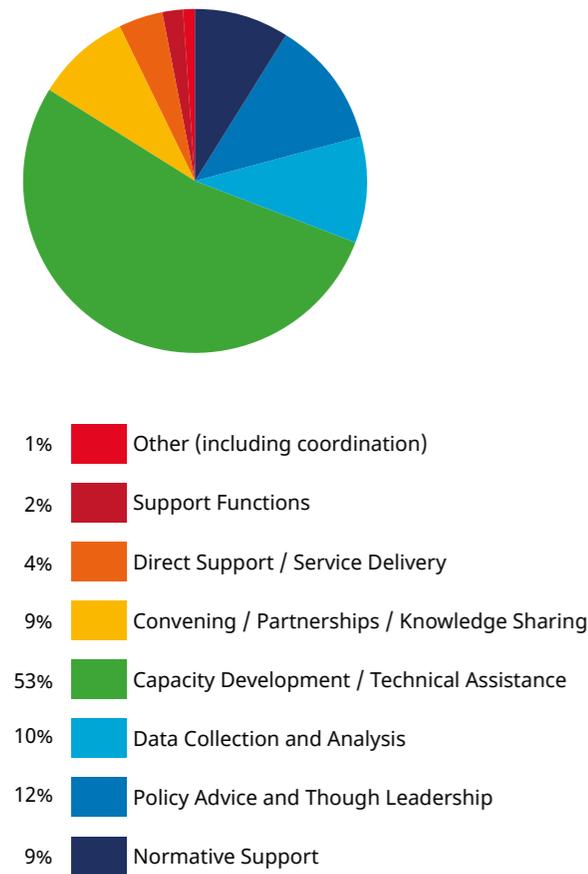
### Implementing Partners



## UN CABO VERDE FOR STRONG INSTITUTIONS

The distribution of the 2020 JWP key activities of the 5 Pillars by QCPR<sup>3</sup> functions shows that the UN cooperation is mostly delivered jointly with partners through the strengthening of national institutions.

UN type of support in 2020

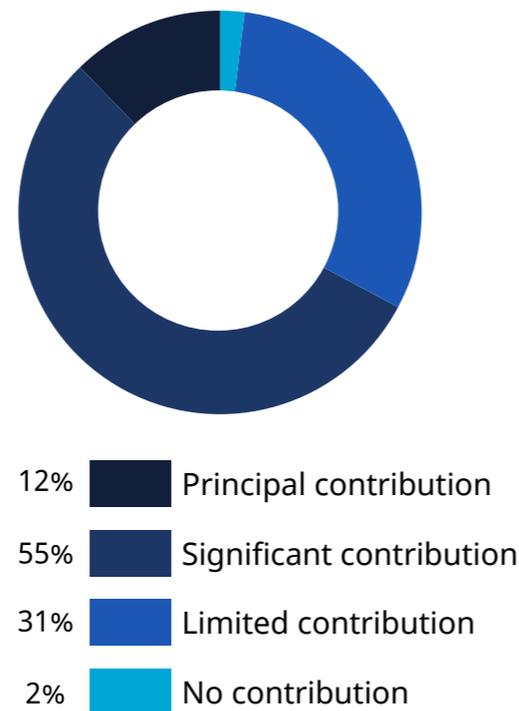


<sup>3</sup> The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) is the mechanism through which the General Assembly assesses the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of UN operational activities for development and establishes system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the UN system in response to the evolving international development and cooperation environment

## GENDER EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

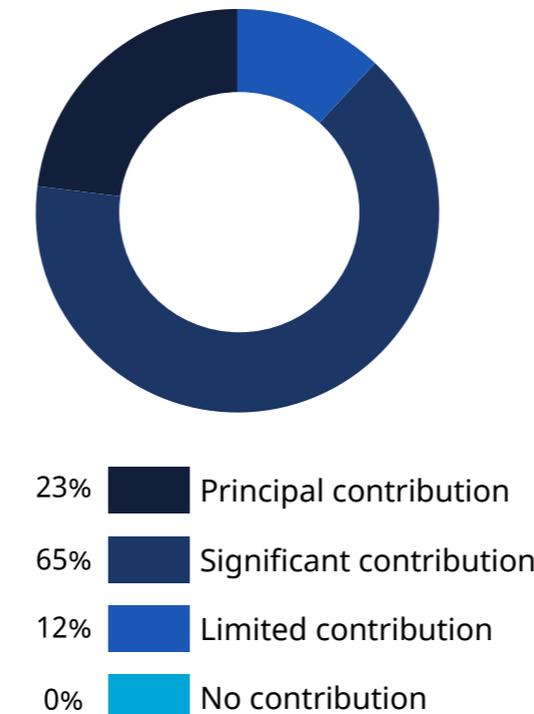
Both pie charts displays the contribution level of UNCT collective efforts towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)<sup>4</sup> and Human Rights. The data was extracted from UN INFO which includes a gender equality marker (GEM) and Humans Rights to UN Joint Workplans that provides a granular level of detail by tracking exact expenditures per Key Activity. Of a total USD 16,434,297 implemented in 2020, 65% significantly contributed to Gender Equality and 55% to Human Rights.

Human Rights Marquer budget allocation



<sup>4</sup> A GEM is defined as a tool used by organisations to track planned or actual financial investments in gender equality within programmes or projects. A GEM has codes (i.e. 0, 1, 2, 3) which denote the type and/or degree to which a unit of analysis – usually an Output or Project – addresses Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE).

Gender Equality Marquer budget allocation



## KEY CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS

2020 should have been the starting point of the **Decade of Action towards the 2030** Agenda and the continuation of the UN reform for better development results with more UN coherence and joint approaches. Agencies and programmes faced challenges on activities that could not be implemented due to the state of emergency and several that were reprogrammed to other formats. UN and partners had the opportunity to reflect on gains that were taken almost for granted but suddenly challenged due to this global shock. Progress on SDGs was analysed in the ONE UN Joint Steering Committee and lessons capitalized to build back better.

In the five "Ps" of Agenda 2030, several critical milestones have been reached in the 3-year period before the COVID-19 outbreak, as the country prepared to enter the Decade of Action. **People:** Global poverty (SDG 1) decreased by 5% to reach 30.3%; nutrition (SDG 2) remained the major public health problem. **Planet:** Climate change mitigation SDG (13) has been achieved, yet ocean life protection (SDG 14) indicators stagnating, and the potential of climate finance is still underused. **Prosperity:** Access to clean sources of energy (SDG 7) has been improving but efficiency improvements and energetic transition have been slow; sustainable growth and job creation (SDG 8) are yet to be consolidated with a growth rate higher than regional average yet very volatile, a limited economic diversification and unequal employment trends; **Peace** (SDG 16): Democracy, freedom and institutional soundness are among the country's major strengths, with major improvements in interinstitutional planning and coordination, although challenges remain to fight trafficking and illegal flows and slightly worsening governance indicators. **Partnerships** (SDG 17): pre-COVID fiscal indicators were good and consolidating and statistical capacities are improving, despite persisting challenges; yet regional integration is limited, a strategy for catalysing financial flows is needed, and differences between islands persist in terms of internet access.

COVID-19 showed the need for analysing more and planning across sectors and mandates for stronger results. For 2021, UNCT will focus on COVID-19 response in social protection, health and education sector, rollout of the vaccine implementation plan, economic recovery and food security but building in the seeds for resuming actions for the medium to long term with acceleration of economic diversification to limit vulnerability and unleash the potential of the green and blue economy and guaranteeing more equal opportunities to women. A reinvigorated focus on territorial approach of public policies and UN support is critical to boost sustainable development in the lagging islands and

municipalities; targeting the furthest left behind, including through disaggregated data collection and analysis, and design and testing of innovative solutions for service delivery.

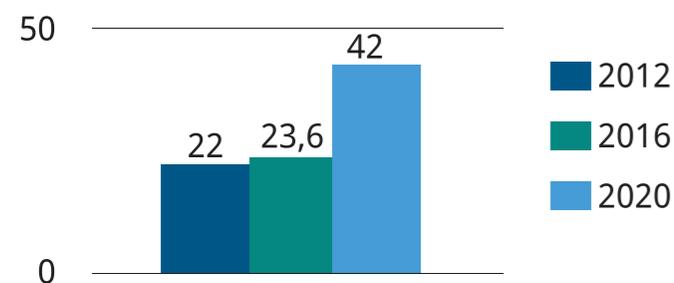
The ONE UN Joint Steering Committee annual review meeting further noted in a context of pandemic and recovery the need to engage more with civil society organizations in the programme implementation.

Finally, building new partnerships will be critical to address in a transformative manner obstacles and vulnerabilities, exacerbated by the pandemic and hampering SDG-related achievement. Regional integration, articulation with SIDS countries, especially SIDS AIS, and mobilization of technological and financial resources – with a priority for private sector involvement – are critical.

## NATIONAL PROGRESS ON THE “PROMISE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND”

Based on the approval of the parity law, the results of the local election are extremely encouraging in 2020: 42% of women were elected for City Hall and 42.1% for Municipal Assemblies (against 26.3% globally in 2016). According to the same law, 40% of members of parliament to be elected in April 2021 should be women (vs 23.6% in 2016)<sup>5</sup>.

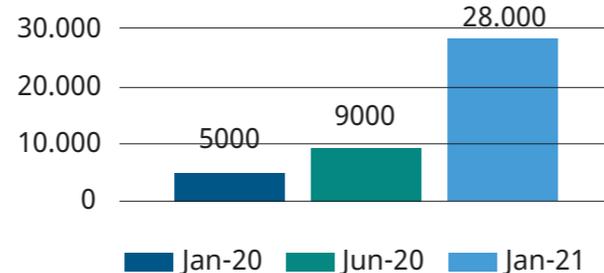
Women Elected in Municipal Assemblies (%)



5 ICIEG, Balanço Lei de Paridade, 2021

Thanks to the installation of the Emergency Social Inclusion Income (RSI/E) the number of extremely poor and poor families covered by the non-contributory social protection regime went up from 5,000 in January 2020 to 9,000 in June, and 28,000 in January 2021<sup>6</sup>.

Poor households covered by social protection



712 older persons were identified by the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion (MFIS) and the UN as particularly at risk after the COVID-19 outbreak, and 90 care givers were employed by the MFIS, thanks to UN financial support, to provide health and wellbeing home services to them<sup>7</sup>.

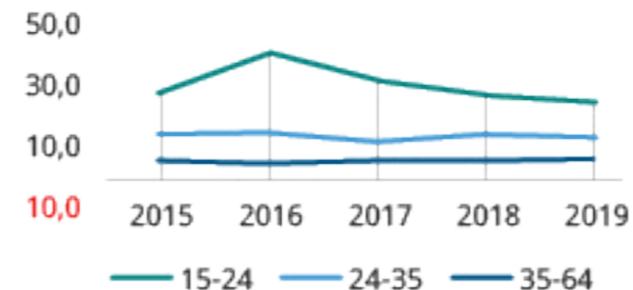
1,600 children with Special Needs – 100% of the children with special needs in the education system identified through the Education Signalling System based on WHO’s Functional Classification of Efficiency, and Health and 22 support teams received educational material to improve their access to learning, including distance learning.

11,037 young people (68% women) benefited from training/technical support actions. 349 young people were inserted in the labour market (68% women).

6 National Gazette of the 25th of February 2021, 2021

7 National Gazette of the 30th of March 2020, 2020

Unemployment rate by age



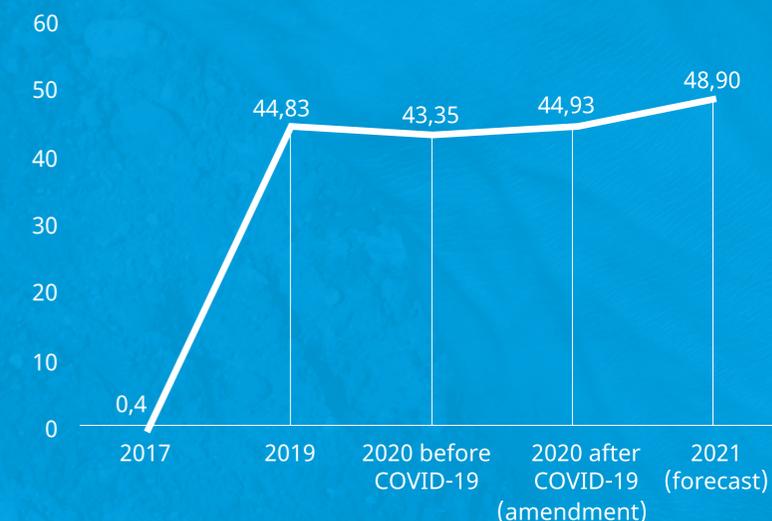
The need to enhance timely data collection and analysis in a disaggregated manner has been identified as a priority. The UN supported the National Statistics Office and the Ministry of Finance to integrate the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD). GPSDD brings together many partners worldwide from the public entities, NGOs, private sector, university, among others. The Inclusive Data Charter is one of the thematical networks integrated by Cabo Verde in this process, to improve methodologies and tools to enhance disaggregated data collection and analysis to identify the groups at risk of being left behind and their needs. It is too early to analyse the impact of the process, but the support is solidly embedded in the National Planning System, and within it in the National Statistical System, with strong institutional ownership and leadership, to install sustainable national capacities. In addition, the UNCT committed to undertake a Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Assessment in 2021.

## GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING IN STATE BUDGET

Cabo Verde shows remarkable progress since 2017 in integrating Gender Responsive Budgeting into the national state budgetary process, much thanks to the gender sensitive budgeting methodology introduced through the Pro PALOP-TL ISC II Programme, funded by the EU. The Cabo Verde Parliament approved the Law n°. 55/IX/2019 that establishes the basis for the State Budget, with clear guidance on the need for a gender sensitive budget and to include gender equality and consider gender equity issues in the budget processes and documents. Allocations in national programs with the main objective of promotion of gender equality, increased from 0.04% in 2017 to 43.93% in 2020 amended budget, and 48.90% in 2021.

Despite a slight decrease in the allocation of funds for the year 2020, compared to 2019, the elaboration of the amending state budget in response to the COVID-19 crisis, again benefited programs promoting gender equality. It represents 43.35% before the pandemic and 44.93% in the amended budget to respond to the crisis and recovery. The increase was particularly significant in programs for the promotion of gender equality and equity; for guarantee of access to income, education, care and health; for excellence in education and integrated health development.

Gender-responsive budgeting Cabo Verde state budget in %



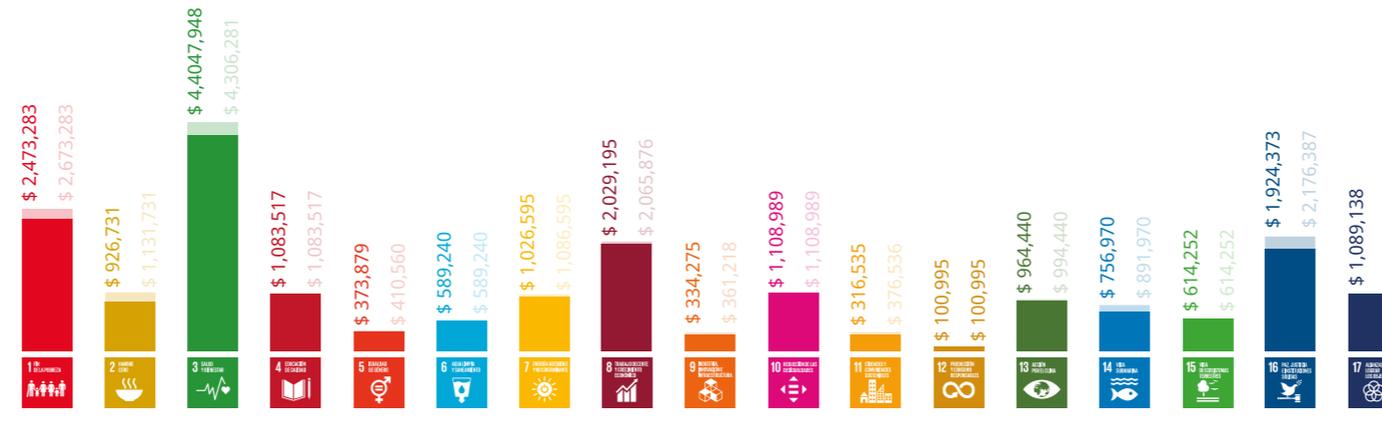
## 2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country during 2020, a great effort was made for enhancing partnerships and SDG financing. Under the Ministry of Finance (MF) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MNEC) and Communities leadership, the UN supported the establishment and the secretariat of the COVID-19 Response Coordination Platform facilitating a harmonized response among multiple stakeholders. The Platform allowed fund mobilization and the strengthened of intersectoral, private sector and development partners coordination.

The innovative partnerships in respond to COVID-19 between Government (leader), UN, international partners, World Bank and private sector continued with the elaboration of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment, the National Response and Recovery Plan and, at the end of the year, the National Vaccination Plan.

At international level, Cabo Verde's participation and partnering in the SIDS network has been boosted by supporting MNEC and MF in the process of coordinating and building a multidimensional vulnerability index to access to more international funds.

At local level, partnerships for localizing the SDGs between municipalities, NGOs, private sector and deconcentrated state institutions were made and scaled up to enable local institutions to respond to the people most affected by COVID-19. Additionally, the UN enhanced local governments capacities to deliver financial resources more effectively through technical support for the elaboration and implementation of 13 Municipal Sustainable Development Strategic Plans and the direct financial transfers made to the municipalities for the implementation of projects responding to COVID-19.



Funding gap by SDG of the UN's contribution. Find out more: <https://caboverde.un.org/sdgs>

On south-south or triangular partnerships to advance the 2030 Agenda/SDGs, during 2020 a Community of Practices (CoP) among PALOP was created on gender sensitive budget with the support of the UN. Another important result from triangular partnerships to advance the 2030 Agenda/SDGs was the capacity development of national statistics institutions from 6 countries, including Cabo Verde, to collect, develop and update an integrated statistical system of social protection disaggregated.

With the objective of mobilizing domestic, international, public and private resources to achieve COVID-19 recovery and sustainable development, the UN supported the Government to start the process for building an Integrated National Financing Framework. It is currently under elaboration and it will facilitate to leverage key partnerships for financing SDG achievement.

New partnerships were made with the University of Cabo Verde, ITU, AfDB, IBM, USAID, among others.

## 2.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER

### UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

In line with General Assembly Resolutions 72/279, 74/297 and the Management and Accountability Framework, the main role of the empowered and impartial RC is to ensure the UNCT has the evidence to be able to best contribute for increased partnerships to improve means of implementation of a United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the SDGs in country.

The RC and UNCT set up **five Results Groups for each "Ps" of the 2030 Agenda – spaces for joint analysis, integrated planning across social, economic and environmental dimensions** to ensure effective coordination of country-level activities to deliver on the strategic results agreed in the UNDAF.

Heads of Agencies are **more committed to increase joint programming and the support of the RCO is instrumental**. The UNCT moved from **one Joint Programme (JP) in 2019**

**to three in 2020**. There are more programmatic approaches with localizing SDGs and starting on resilience and climate action. **All JPs were done without external consultants resorting only to the RCO specialists and agencies staff** and which have **increased pooled funding for UNDAF priorities**. Global funds are key to assist changing the culture of joint thinking and planning.

The UN in Cabo Verde stands out for being one of the few offices in the world that manages to develop a JWP harmonized and integrated with national priorities with more than 100 national partners and, in 2020, in response to the effects of the pandemic of COVID-19. The JWP is built in a participatory exercise among all UN agencies present in the UNDAF, key policy public makers, civil society, the private sector, unions and local development associations, in response to the country's most pressing national priorities, in the most diverse areas, with emphasis on those who are being left behind. The 2020 JWP was approved in the ONE UN Steering Committee meeting with the presence of Minister of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the year.

The momentum created by the **coordination among Government, national partners, private sector, UN entities and international partners** for the immediate response to COVID-19 was an opportunity for the harmonization of planning, programming, monitoring and financing for sustainable development. The development process of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment and the subsequent National Response and Recovery Plan proved it.

The UNCT used all the power of integrated mandates including bringing in regional assets such as UNECA on economic analysis and partnerships, to provide more support to the

Government in identifying and prioritizing **policy solutions and investments to Build Forward**, reinforcing health, education and social protection system, boosting job creation/ income generation and adaptation to climate change, and smoothing the adaptation to the new normal, while improving governance and human rights. This support has been defined within the **SDGs accelerators, identified in the SDG Roadmap and assimilated by the Government within the Ambition 2030** process, namely the **seven enablers, capable to positively influence SDGs accelerators**. These enablers are (i) ecosystem of finance and business development; (ii) reliable and sustainable inter-island transportation infrastructure; (iii) capacity of the State to create and maintain an enabling environment for private sector development and investment; (iv) broadband connectivity infrastructure across islands; (v) universal coverage of e-Government services; (vi) data to monitor impact of accelerators and (vii) good governance.

**The new CCA was done fully in house** with the RCO and technical in-house expertise from all agencies through RC leadership and RCO coordinated internal tasks forces.

Prepared in December 2020, the UN Cabo Verde's **Business Operations Strategy (BOS)** represents an important step in the process of strengthening the coherence and harmonization of the interventions of its agencies, funds, programs and entities in the country, for the strengthening of the strategic focus, coordination, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of its business operations.

This requires the UN entities in country to go beyond traditional business models and work jointly identifying and streamline common business operations solutions that are more innovative and have greater impact.

## TRANSPARENCY, COMMUNICATING AND ADVOCATING TOGETHER

In 2020, the UN scaled up its capacity in communications and outreach on the SDGs, on UN75 full UNCT owned campaign as well as promoting norms and gender equality.

UNCT joined forces on **normative global campaigns and system wide action plans on gender and human rights** and Agencies, Funds and Programmes are contributing more to **locally cost-shared joint UNCT activities** mostly related to this system wide UN Charter normative mandate

In 2020, UN Cabo Verde communications and advocacy activities focused extensively on COVID-19 Response, on sustainable development goals and UN75 by youth engaging national authorities in different initiatives, children and youth, artists and women. On COVID-19 communications, the UN worked closely with national partners supporting initiatives to maintain the population informed, including inclusive communication for people with disability, focusing specific target group of “leaving no one behind”.

The **UN is now fully accountable on the UNSDCF and JWPs and COVID response and, uses UN INFO** as a powerful visual live communication and transparency tool with at least two annual public “live” sessions of reporting on SDGs to the highest levels of government inclusive of civil society, donors and private sector.

Celebrating the **UN75 Anniversary**, 5 thematic areas were targeted: [environment](#), and [biodiversity](#) youth, human rights, GBV and children.

Two main dialogues were organized in partnership with the Government and other partners: **The International Youth Day**, a dialogue with youth listening and sharing their ambition, frustration, priorities and vision for the future “we want to build” – having more than 4,000 participants, both virtually and in person – through an interactive interchange among the Prime Minister, youth leaders, including from



the diaspora; and the **International Children’s Day, with a Children Parliament** organized in partnership with the National Parliament and others partners, to promote children participation expressing their voices and vision on the future. More than 70 adolescents took part of the event.

Due to the limitation caused by COVID-19, the **UN Day** was celebrated in a community of the capital, with young artists painting a giant mural expressing their vision and hope for the future, contributing to the improvement of the public space of the community. The President of the Republic, UN Agencies, development partners and the community itself were present at the event.

A **documentary on the 4 decades of the UN cooperation in Cabo Verde** was produced and broadcasted in the national

TV. The UN Resident Coordinator participated in a special edition of the TV Program *Nha terra Nha Cretcheu*, from a Portuguese channel, on the partners response on COVID-19. The campaign “**16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence**” in Cabo Verde, was developed in partnership with the Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) through an innovative approach by involving men from diverse sectors such as the national football team, artists and journalist, reaching the entire nation through TV, radio, and internet with more than 3,000 people watching online.

The events of the **International Human Rights day closed the UN75 celebrations and the GBV** campaign. In partnership with the EU, a concert with young artists was organized with a clear message against GBV, promoting human rights and social inclusion – one of the performers was a person with disability. The livestreaming of this event and photo publication reached more than 8,000 people.

As a result of the usage of online platforms, the UN Cabo Verde has launched with the Prime Minister and development partners the **new generation of the UNCT website**. On the other hand, the UNCT activity in the field and on advocacy were published as blog at [global level](#) and integrated the [Daily Press Briefing](#) by the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General as results of advocacy, program continuity and [resources mobilisation](#).

All the above activities and instrumental in achieving the results were organized by the UN Communication Group.

## 2.5. EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In February 2020, the UNCT organized a high-level meeting with the Government and its main partners to present the main results of 2019 and 2020 priorities, the modality chosen by the Government, the UNCT and partners for the annual review of the implementation of the current country framework. Each

UN Result Group presented the results, assessed the work done and explained priorities for the current year followed by debate with all partners.

A lesson learnt from this public annual assessment process is the importance of being an open and participatory process in order to learn, to adjust, but also as a good build ownership as the process is planned together prior to the review. It is also an opportunity to mobilize partnerships and resources, both national and international, around the UNSDCF.

An annual report has been prepared and presented to UNCT and discussed with the Government and partners. Several joint programs implemented by the agencies have also been subject of annual review and evaluation, particularly after the reprogramming exercise done last year jointly with the Government and partners to respond to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The UNCT together with the Government decided not to proceed with a mid-term evaluation on the implementation of the current UNDAF (2018-2022) as it is no longer mandatory. A final evaluation of the implementation of the UNSDCF is scheduled for 2021. The preparation of the next UNSDCF will take place during the year 2022 and it will start in January 2023.

## 2.6. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The UN in Cabo Verde has been working to make the accountability to the government and partners more robust. In February 2021, the UN in Cabo Verde presented the 2020 joint results to members of the Government, led by the Vice-Prime Minister, national and development partners and civil society. Together as One UN, the accountability was shown using the captivating graphics of [UN INFO](#) platform, i.e. the strategic

results achieved against JWP 2020 national priorities, and full transparency on the allocated funds as well as delivery rate.

Throughout 2020, resources mobilization efforts were focused on COVID-19 response initiatives. By facilitating coordination among partners and donors through the Response Coordination Platform, agencies successfully accessed UN interagency thematic trust funds, agencies earmarked thematic funds and donor funds. The UNCT was usefully in securing allocations from three global thematic funds (SDG, MPTF, HSTF) and mobilising from new donors such as USAID and China.

The pandemic forced the reprogramming of the JWP 2020 towards the socio-economic response. Thus, more than half of the JWP initially budgeted at USD 17 million were repurposed (13 million available and a gap of USD 4 million) and an additional USD 6 million mobilized.

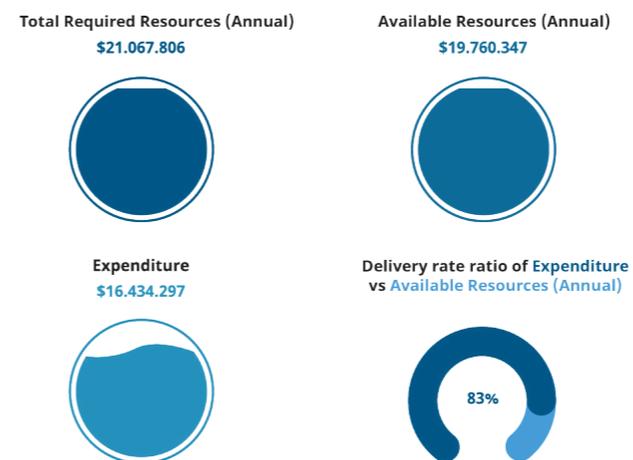
With a delivery rate of 83%, very good results were achieved in 2020 and commended by the Government at the highest level. Despite the shift to emergency development mode and all the difficulties and limitations to implement some activities involving field visits, development work with municipal platforms, south-south cooperation regional meetings, missions and travel from and to Cabo Verde to strengthen capacities and sharing good practices.

### OVERALL FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN 2020

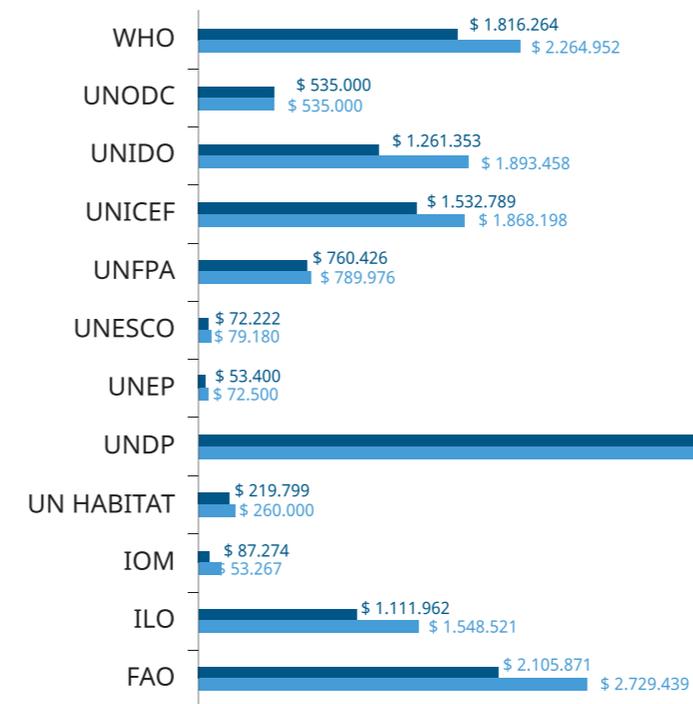
On the expenditure rate per pillar, Peace had the highest rate at 94% and Prosperity lowest at 80%. The pillar Prosperity, was one of the most affected as the crisis impacted several activities that meant country exchanges, south-south cooperation, international missions and field operations with business start-up trainings, employability workshops in municipalities, local economic development, that made a huge effort to re-

programme for mostly online efforts. The remaining four pillar ranged between 82 to 84%.

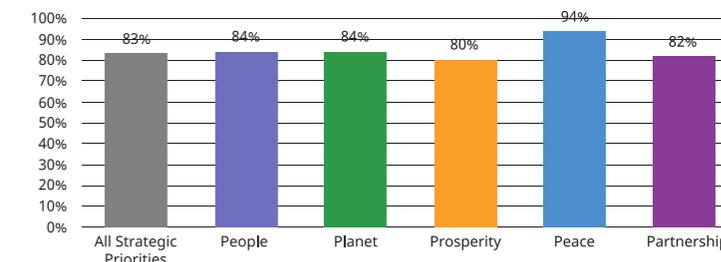
### Delivery rate of the JWP 2020 implementation – All Strategic Priorities.



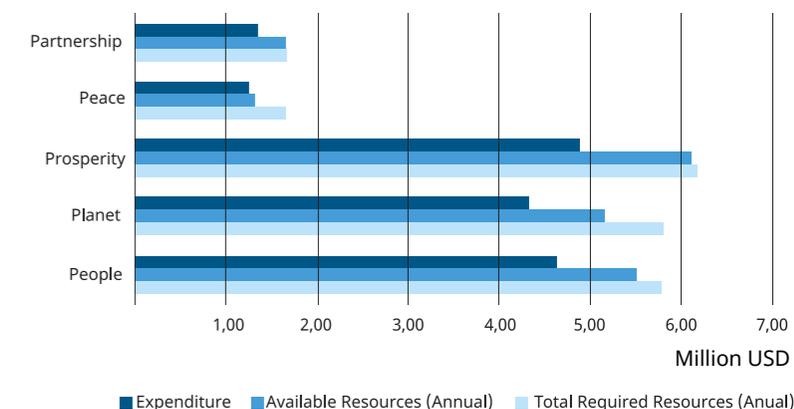
### Expenditure vs Available by Agency



### Expenditures per Strategic Priority area



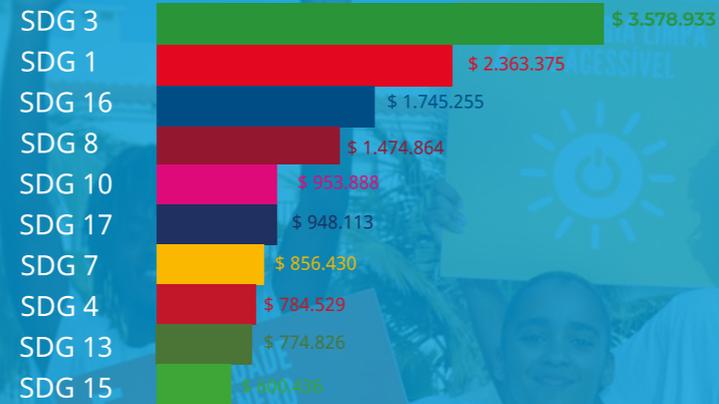
### Resources required, Available and Expenditure per Priority Area



## TOP-10 EXPENDITURE BY SDGs

As highlighted before, for building resilience against the shocks of the pandemic by avoiding backslides into poverty, the repurpose of the JWP prioritized the SDGs 3, 1, 16 and 8, aiming at supporting those at immediate risk of poverty, hunger or disease, while facilitating their access to health care and protection – all in close coordination with the national authorities.

Sustainable Development Goal Expenditure

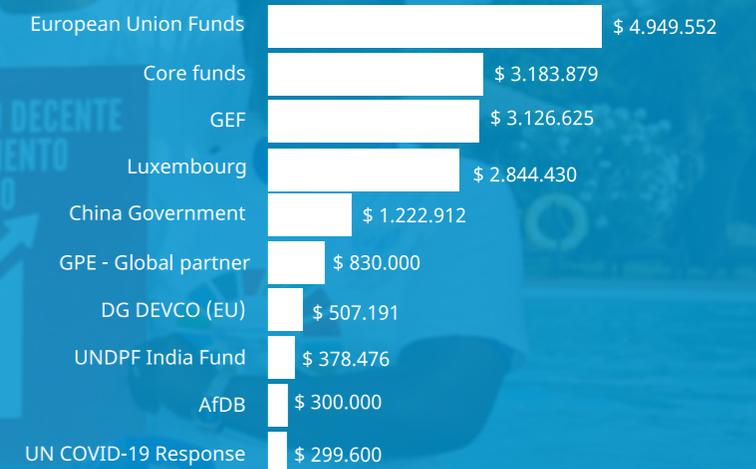


## TOP-10 CORE AND NON-CORE RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Of the non-core resources, the highest contributions came from the EU, GEF, Luxembourg and China.

### Source of funds

#### Available Resources (Annual)



## TOP-10 EXPENDITURE BY NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL BREAKDOWN

Taking into account the implementation of 216 activities, the geographical identification is based on 3 levels of intervention:

**Cabo Verde** – when the implementation covers the nation, such as laws and vaccinations programs;

**Island** – when the implementation is at the island level without focus on localization; and

**Municipality** – when the objective is to localize the intervention. Overall, Cabo Verde as a whole continues to be the modus operandi of the planning and implementation.

### Geography

#### Expenditure





3

UNCT KEY FOCUS  
FOR 2021

The UN Cabo Verde current UNDAF cycle 2018-2022, highly disrupted and repurposed by the crisis, is winding down. In 2021 the UNDAF evaluation will be conducted and preparations for the new cooperation framework will begin. The UNCT will continue to operate in a “development emergency” framework aligned with the national priorities established in the National Response and Recovery Plan to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 as directed by the UN Joint Steering Committee that approved the 2021 JWP. Cabo Verde’s priorities for the year have been defined in a broad, participatory process in alignment with the longer-term Cabo Verde Ambition 2030.

2021 will be a challenging year for the UN in Cabo Verde as the social and economic fall out of the crisis will deepen exacerbated by the high vulnerabilities of being a SIDS country, in a year of Legislative and Presidential elections and the need to respond and build back better to reset the path for sustainable development.

## COVID-19 RESPONSE

The main priorities for 2021 are the continuity of COVID-19 response in social protection, health and education sector including the rollout of the national vaccination implementation plan, economic recovery and food security. In light of the pandemic, almost 40% of the JWP is dedicated to the pillar People with WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNODC and IOM focusing on human capital development: health systems including vaccination at large and maternal health care and prevention care and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse, child protection including sexual exploitation and abuse, social protection focusing on informal workers, education. Human capital development is anchored on boosting service delivery and institutional capacity building for a systemic approach and multilevel governance.

## SDG IMPLEMENTATION

2021 will be a year for transitioning from crisis response into innovative approaches to advance the SDG Accelerators as defined in the 10-year sustainable development roadmap of Ambition 2030 – human capital, digitalization, renewable energies, blue economy, and the added value of tourism for local economic development have been identified as the five SDG accelerators. Four transversal challenges have been identified: climate change; regional development and convergence between islands; justice and human security, and gender equality and youth empowerment.

To advance Prosperity and protection of Planet, the UNCT is prioritizing the acceleration of economic diversification to limit vulnerability and unleash the potential of the green and blue economy with a focus on equal opportunities and economic empowerment of women. FAO, UNDP and UNIDO are joining forces to support the blue economy investment plan, including fishery and aquaculture, water management including the water-energy nexus and clean energy, sustainable tourism recovery and private sector incentives. Improving doing business, competitiveness and employment/employability for youth is a key priority for UNDP, ILO and UNIDO.

Strong institutions, human security and multilevel governance are at the heart of the UN mandate in Cabo Verde and 2021 will be a critical year for our Peace pillar with several agencies bringing systematic coherence on institutional reforms. A top priority is to support our national partners in the preparation of the country new National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS 2022-2027), the reporting at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) with its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) and deepening the localizing SDGs and decentralization process. UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF will jointly support youth to tap into the country’s demographic dividend and improving data collection with the launch of the 2021 National Census. The UNCT is taking forward the UN

Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) and introducing in 2021 the Gender System-wide Action Plan (SWAP) Scorecard placing gender and human rights at the centre.

## LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND AND LOCALISING SDGS

Specifically, the UN Joint Steering Committee requested the UN to pay special attention to the subnational levels to assist national institutions combat regional disparities and inequalities across the 10 islands, thus reinforcing the territorial approach of public policies to target the islands and the people furthest left behind. This requires boosting disaggregated data collection and analysis and design and testing innovative solutions for accessing to basic and social services despite a high per-capita cost of public services. For this purpose, the UNCT will undertake a Leave No One Behind Assessment and scale up the partnership on Global Data for Sustainable Development with UNECA and the private sector.

## STRATEGIC FINANCING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Cabo Verde is a small island development state with a unique configuration and limited country footprint against a context of extremely high national sustainable development ambition to deliver on Agenda 2030. A special effort needs to continue reinforce partnerships created with other UN entities such as UNEP, WTO, ITU as well as UNECA and UNDESA, with whom very concrete initiatives started in 2020, with the need to be scaled up. The good partnership with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and also the European Union, a like-minded partner, is critical to assist and catalysing public and private, domestic and external finance, including climate finance, concessional loans and private sector investment. All the SDG Fund, the MPTF COVID-19 and the Human Security Trust Fund channelled

through the UN Cabo Verde SDG MPTF Fund, will continue to be a key driver to assist in the effort of moving from funding to financing, joint work and collective results. Building new partnerships will be critical to address in a transformative manner obstacles and vulnerabilities, exacerbated by the pandemic and hampering SDG-related achievement. A top priority for 2021 will be to further on the Integrated National Financing Framework successfully launched in 2020 by UNDP, ILO and UNODC through the SDG Fund, underscoring the Development Finance Assessment and the National Financing Strategy that are critical to move from funding to financing, aligning the national budget with the new PEDS and SDG accelerators. South-South Cooperation with PALOP countries, regional integration in the AfCTA and deepening linkage with other SIDS and the Samoa Pathway are high on the agenda to build back better and mitigate current crisis and future shocks. Cabo Verde is one of the four countries pioneers in the MVI, a cross regional SIDS initiative to deepen the vulnerability analysis lens.

## BUSINESS INNOVATION AND THE NEW UNSDCF

The UN is all under one roof and already has common services management and common premises, but 2021 will be key as the UNCT and Operations Management Team (OMT) will start implementing priority initiatives identified in the new BOS to advance harmonization of business practices, improve efficiency and reducing costs.

A final evaluation of the current UNDAF will take place and UNCT configuration capacity assessment will be initiated pathing the way for the full new UNSDCF to be fully developed in 2022.

# ANNEX

## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

### GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES / PUBLIC AGENCIES

- Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Maritime Economy
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion
- Ministry of Industry, Trade and Energy
- Ministry of Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Housing
- Ministry of Justice and Labour
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities
- Ministry of Tourism and Transport
- Ministry of Health and Social Security
- Court of Auditors
- Attorney General's Office (PGR)
- Pró-Empresa
- Civil Protection and Firefighters
- Civil Protection and Firefighters (ANAS)
- Cabo Verdean Foundation for Social and School Action (FICASE)
- Superior Council for the Judiciary (CSMJ)
- Superior Council for the Public Prosecution (CSMP)
- Commission for the Coordination of Alcohol and Other Drugs (CCAD)
- AIDS Combat Coordination Committee (CCS-Sida)
- UNESCO National Commission
- Operational Nucleus of the Information Society (NOSI)

### 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 ORGANISATION

- Association of Young Entrepreneurs of Cabo Verde (AJEC)
- Association to Support the Auto-promotion of Women in Development (MORABI)
- Association of Women Entrepreneurs and Professionals (AMEPCV)
- National Union of Workers of Cabo Verde - Trade union central (UNTC-CS)
- Network of Journalists for Population Issues (REJOP)
- National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC)
- Human Trafficking Observatory (OTP)

- Cabo Verdean Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CCSL)
- Cabo Verdean Music Society (SCM)

### INSTITUTES

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

### ACADEMIA

- University of Cabo Verde
- University of Santiago
- University of Mindelo

### RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

- Caritas

### PRIVATE SECTOR

- Chamber of Commerce of Sotavento (CCS)

### SOURCE OF FUNDS

- AfDB - African Development Bank
- ASTF - Africa Solidarity Trust Fund
- Azerbaijan

- Belgium Government
- Bloomberg Family Foundation
- Cabo Verde Government
- CDC - Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (USA)
- China Government
- CRIMJUST Global program
- Denmark Government
- DFID - Department for International Development (UK)
- DG DEVCO - The Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EU)
- European Union Fund
- GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance
- GEF - Global Environment Facility
- GFATM - Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- Global Fund
- GPE - Global Partnership for Education
- IOM Development Fund
- Luxembourg
- MDTF - Multi Donor Trust Fund
- Montreal Protocol (Canada)
- MPTF COVID-19 Coordination Fund
- Portugal Government - MTSSS
- SDG Fund
- SIDA - Swedish International Development Agency
- UK Government
- UN Core Funds
- UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery MPTF
- UNDPF - India-UN Development Partnership Fund
- UNICEF Thematic Fund
- UNODC's Education for Justice (E4J) initiative
- USA INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
- USA J/TIP - US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
- USAID - United States Agency for International Development

# LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	JWP	Joint Work Plan	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	LNOB	Leave No One Behind	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
CBO	Community Based Organisation	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
CCA	Common Country Analysis	MAA	Ministry of Environment and Agriculture	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
CoP	Community of Practices	MAI	Ministry of Internal Affairs	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
COVAX	COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access	MCIC	Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	ME	Ministry of Education	UNDIS	United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy
DaO	Delivering as One	MEM	Ministry of Maritime Economy	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	MF	Ministry of Finance	UNDS	UN development system
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	MFIS	Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	MIC	Middle Income Country	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FICASE	Cabo Verdean Foundation for Social and School Action	MICE	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Energy	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	MIOTH	Ministry of Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Housing	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MJT	Ministry of Justice and Labour	UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	MNEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
GPE	Global Partnership for Education	MTT	Ministry of Tourism and Transport	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data	MVI	Multidimensional Vulnerability Index	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
HIEx	Health Innovation Exchange	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum	ODA	Official Development Assistance	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
HSTF	Human Security Trust Fund	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	USD	United States Dollar
IBM	International Business Machines Corporation	OMT	Operations Management Team	VNR	Voluntary National Review
ICIEG	Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity	PALOP	African Countries of Portuguese Official Language	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	PEDS	National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development	WHO	World Health Organization
IFI	International Financial Institution	QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	WTO	World Trade Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization	RCO	Resident Coordinator Office		
INE	National Statistical Institute	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals		
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	SIDS	Small Island Development State		
IOM	International Organization for Migration	SIDS AIS	Small Islands Developing States (Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea)		
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	SWAP	System-wide Action Plan		
JP	Joint Programme				



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