



Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



UNESCO COUNTRY STRATEGY

CABO VERDE
UNESCO DAKAR
2018 - 2022



Décembre 2018

Table of contents

PART I – Strategic vision: UNESCO’s intervention rationale	5
1. Situation analysis.....	5
1.1. National vision	5
1.2. National situation.....	5
1.3. Key multi-sectoral issues	7
1.4. Development partners’ engagement and accountability	8
2. Vision of UNESCO’s support.....	8
Part II- Cooperation Framework and partnerships	9
1. Proposed cooperation framework.....	9
1.1. Strategic pillar ‘People’: Sustainable development of human capital	11
1.2. Strategic pillar ‘Prosperity’: Economic transformation and sustainable inclusive growth.....	13
1.3. Strategic pillar “Planet”: Sustainable development of natural resources and biodiversity	13
1.4. Strategic pillar ‘Peace’: Governance, public policy and justice	14
2. Risks	15
3. Partnerships	15
Part III- Monitoring and Evaluation.....	16
ANNEX 1: Cooperation and Partnership Matrix	17
Notes	20

Acknowledgments

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Country Strategies aim to improve the efficiency and performance of UNESCO in its efforts to support its member states in the context of implementation of their national, sub-regional, regional and international development plans based on their national priorities. They are based on experience and lessons learned over decades in the preparation of UNESCO Country Programme Documents (UCPDs).

The UCS aims to base UNESCO's interventions on four fundamental principles. The first is ownership by member states and alignment with national development plans while implementing the 2030 Agenda and other sub-regional, regional and global agendas. The second is effective and efficient support to development efforts, implementation, monitoring and review of national priorities in the framework of the C/4 and C/5 strategies approved by the UNESCO General Conference with particular emphasis on relevant functions at the national level. The third is flexibility to take into account country-specific circumstances. And , finally, cooperation with other agencies of the United Nations System and technical and financial partners for development.

The UCS is a tool developed to provide field offices with a framework for their strategic positioning at the national level in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAFs) / United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF). All UNESCO field offices are required to prepare a UCS for each UNDAF/UNPAF period covered by a given country in order to provide stakeholders with strategic and consistent information on UNESCO's action on the country.

The present UCS is the result of the collaboration of the UNESCO Multisectoral Office for West Africa/Sahel (Dakar Office) with the other relevant UNESCO implementation Units, the National Commission for UNESCO, the United Nations country team and relevant ministries in Cabo Verde.

The UCS was prepared by the Dakar Office Cabo Verde focal point, Guiomar Alonso under the overall supervision of Dimitri Sanga, Director of the Regional Office. It has benefited from the contributions of all sectors: education, natural sciences, human and social sciences, culture, and communication and information as well as the support of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on data issues. Key stakeholders in Cabo Verde were involved in the needs identification process through a consultation organised by the National Commission for UNESCO in Cabo Verde in 2018.

Finally, a special mention goes to colleagues from different sectors as well as the HQ-based Bureau of Strategic Planning for their comments and contributions to the finalization of the document.

Cabo Verde at a glance

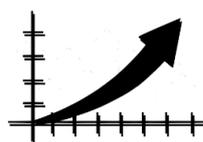
General informationⁱ

Area:	4,033Km ²
Capital:	Praia
Population:	540,000
Annual population growth:	1,30%
Population aged 14 years and younger:	31%
Languages:	Portuguese (official), Creole
Prevalence of HIV (15-49 years):	0.80%
GDP per capita PPP\$:	6,690
Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years):	17,8%
Human Development Index:	0.654 (Rank: 125/189)
Connectivity/Internet users in 2017:	57,6%
Mobile telephone subscriptions in 2017:	613,000
Cidade Vehlá, :World Heritage site since	2009



Rule of Law and Governance

Cabo Verde is recognized by its solid political governance, transparent electoral processes, democratic institutions, free press and respect for human rights. ⁱⁱ Some of the country indicators on governance are among the highest in Africa (percentile rank 0 to 100) (2017), including Voice and Accountability: 77.34; Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: 79.05; Government Effectiveness: 59.13; Regulatory Quality: 46.15; Rule of Law: 64.42; and Control of Corruption: 80.29. ⁱⁱⁱ However, the persistence of high levels of inequality, including gender and geographical inequality hampers access to basic services (energy, water, education) and participation. Cabo Verde reports 11.5 homicides per 100 000 people, indicating some issues around human security^v. **Priorities of direct relevance to UNESCO and Cabo Verde include (i) access to education opportunities, (ii) civic participation and engagement of youth and women, (iii) and update of legal and regulatory frameworks and (iv) connectivity.**



Growth and Poverty Reduction

Despite structural vulnerabilities, Cabo Verde's small island economy remains stable. Growth is projected to approximate 4% over the medium-term, strengthening the conditions for sustaining poverty reduction and addressing high levels of inequality and regional disparities.^v Key indicators of growth: 37.2% of the population are working poor at PPP\$3.10 a day (% of total employment); the majority, 91.8% of rural population has access to electricity and 50.3% uses the Internet while 111.6 per 100 persons subscribe to Mobile phone; International inbound tourists (thousands) is 598 000.^{vi} **UNESCO will support empowerment of youth and woman, skills development and entrepreneurship.**



Human Development

Cabo Verde performs a mid-level position of 122nd (out of 189 countries) on the Human Development Index or HDI (HDR 2018). The country boasts a high literacy rate of 83% and achieved universal primary schooling and quasi-universal access to lower secondary education^{vii} with net enrolment rate of 98% in 2016. However, disparities persist between men and women, rural and urban and between regions in terms of resources and teachers allocation between schools. The country performs well in terms of quality of education: 97% of teachers are qualified at primary level by national standards; 77% and 87% for lower and upper secondary respectively.^{viii} Yet the level of school dropouts in secondary school is high and there is limited access to skills acquisition and vocational training opportunities. **Human development is yet to be strengthened through enhancement of education quality, especially improvement of the relevance of education and training to the needs of society and labour market.**



Environment

Cabo Verde faces several environmental conservation problems including soil and coastal degradation while having high vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters. Land use (overgrazing, crop cultivation on hillsides) has led to desertification and erosion, particularly with the limited water and forest resources available.^{ix} Several species are threatened due to environmental damage and overfishing, resulting in loss of biodiversity: percentile rank 0 to 100 of the Red Index list is 0.881. Efforts to use renewable sources of energy are substantive and 26.6% of total energy consumption (2015) was from renewable sources.^x **UNESCO will support the protection of biodiversity and the safeguarding of natural heritage through research, awareness raising, and the use of traditional knowledge for strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters. It will also support the development of new protected areas and improve management of existing ones.**

PART I – Strategic vision: UNESCO’s intervention rationale

1. Situation analysis

1.1. National vision

The Programme of the IX Legislature (2017-2021^{xi}) envisions "A Cabo Verde developed, inclusive, democratic, open to the world, modern, secure, where full employment and full freedom prevail." The National Development Plan - *Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento Sustentável* (PEDS) 2017 - 2021 seeks to advance towards this vision in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. The country aspires to eradicate extreme poverty, reducing its rate to a single digit by 2030, and become an emerging economy. However, the degree of economic, social and environmental vulnerability remains high and Cabo Verde needs to take advantage of benefits gained and continue to build resilience across all dimensions of sustainable development to achieve the SDGs.

1.2. National situation

Cabo Verde is recognized by its solid political governance and impressive development trajectory. With a GDP per capita of PPP 6,690 US in 2017 and a progressive decline of poverty rates - 35% of the population living below the absolute poverty line in 2015, compared to 46% in 2007 and 57 % in 2001 - Cabo Verde is a “MDGs fast achiever” and obtained lower middle-income country (MICs) status in 2007 due to its positive performance in human development and economic growth.

Cabo Verde is today in a new phase of its development path. It relies increasingly on a stronger and more inclusive domestic economy and on its ability to mobilize and efficiently manage domestic resources to finance its own development. Tourism, foreign investments, and diaspora’s remittances (9% of the GDP) and development aid have been the pillars of the country’s economy growth. In 2014, the tertiary sector contributed two-thirds of the economy with commerce, transport, tourism, and public services, and employed almost half of the labour force. Among Sub-Saharan Africa countries, Cabo Verde ranks 6th with a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.646.

The country’s demographic transition, driven by a steady drop in fertility rate, down to 2.3 children/woman, has furthermore significant social and economic implications. About 55% of the 530 000 population lives in the island of Santiago and 25% is concentrated in the capital

city of Praia. The population pyramid shows a youth bulge: the 15-to-64 age group is projected to account for 66% of the total population in the next years that is increasingly urban (68.6% by 2020). While Cabo Verde remains predominantly a country of emigration – with a diaspora estimated between 1,5 and 2 million, it is becoming increasingly a country of transit and immigration which brings challenges but also opportunities for the country development.

Spatial dispersion of Cabo Verde's archipelago and its scattered population raise challenges for the delivery of quality social services and generate significant disparities and inequalities nationwide (Gini coefficient in 2015: 0.46). Poverty is affected by regional and gender variables: 51% of people living under extreme poverty are women; often-single heads of household and poverty rates may range from 8.3% in the Island of Boa Vista to a 60.3% in municipalities of Santiago Island.

Whilst Cabo Verde boasts a relatively high literacy rate of 83% and has already achieved universal primary schooling and quasi-universal access to lower secondary education, the education sector faces challenges in terms of equity, quality and relevance: disparities persist between men and women, rural and urban and between regions in terms of resources and teachers allocation between schools. In terms of quality of education, the country performs well compared with other countries in the region though there is room for improvement in secondary and pre-primary educational levels (97% of teachers are qualified at primary level by national standards; 77% and 87% for lower and upper secondary respectively). However, improvements are necessary as learning outcomes remain low in the primary education cycle. Higher education has witnessed an important growth and the number of students increased from 717 to 8465 between 2001 and 2009. Technical education and vocational training continue to be a strategy to increase employability in short or medium term and should be integrated into the national employment policies that are aligned with the local islands priorities, job creation and labour market skills needs. Areas of improvement include further strengthening of technical education and vocational training, provision of lifelong learning opportunities for all, including the most vulnerable groups, and leveraging digital technologies to improve the accessibility to and relevance of education and training.

Cabo Verde's parliamentary system is based on the rule of majority and civil and basic liberties are widely respected. Since its independence in 1975, the country has not experienced a single coup and elections are considered free and fair. Parties in power alternate regularly. Nevertheless, the political participation of women remains modest in the legislative branch and at the municipal level (1/4 of elected positions). Important factors that contributed to Cabo Verde's transformation include strong governance, sound democratic institutions, transparent and participative electoral processes and free media. In 2016, Cabo Verde held peaceful legislative and presidential elections.

Often singled out for its peaceful and stable democracy and known for its "Morabeza" (warmth and welcoming spirit) of its people, Cabo Verde is recently experiencing a surge in violence and crime in the growing urban centers of Praia and Mindelo. The causes for the surge of crime are trafficking, drug and alcohol use coupled with unemployment, which mostly affect the youth, who constitute a very large share of the population. To this, it should be added the incidence of gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence against women and girls, and sexual exploitation of children (Cabo Verde 2016 Human Rights Report).

Tourism is at the center of the country's economic strategy for the next decade. Cabo Verde receives over 600 000 tourist annually and tourism represents around 21% of the GDP

(2014). The country's objective is to reach 1 million per year and position the country among the top 30 most competitive countries worldwide by 2021. Cabo Verde's natural and cultural assets are central to the development of tourism sector provided they are protected and managed in a sustainable manner with the active involvement of local communities.

Cabo Verde has a remarkable potential in the creative sector particularly in music, with well-known music figures and diverse music genres, but also in the development of crafts and design. In 2017, Praia, in the Santiago Island was designated a UNESCO Creative City for Music. The country's rich cultural heritage boasts one World Heritage property, Cidade Velha /Ribera Grande inscribed in 2009 in the World Heritage list. Cabo Verde's traditional knowledge, oral traditions and practices also reflect the rich diversity of intangible heritage elements in the islands and a vast exercise of community inventorying and safeguarding is ongoing. Yet, the country faces major challenges in conservation, safeguarding and management of its heritage. Equally, the creative sector requires major investments to improve its performance and sustainability on the medium term.

The rise of sea-level and coastal erosion's intensification reinforce environmental vulnerability resulting from urban growth, the development of tourism infrastructure and hotels and the occupation of coastal zone, the overuse of underground water resources which are a principal source of freshwater on the island are putting pressure on the country's fragile ecosystem. These environmental threats, combined with the Cabo Verdean insularity, are expected to cause serious consequences.

With consideration to Human Rights, and particularly, freedom of expression and right to information, the country has a constitution that guarantee freedom of expression and free access to information. However, Cabo Verde is yet to adopt a legislative instrument on right to information. While the country enjoys a pluralistic media landscape, the funding of prints, private and community media is an everyday challenge. The actual legislation on media, though permissive for community media operation, lack specific provisions favourable to their development and sustainability.

ICT integration is quickly progressing in the country. According to 2017 ICT Development Index (ITU, 2017), Cabo Verde is the fourth in Africa and the first in the Sahel region. Nevertheless, the country still need to build on its comparative advantage on ICT development to leverage innovation for economic diversification.

1.3.Key multi-sectoral issues

The above analysis brings to light three complex issues that call for an integrated response across UNESCO's program sectors, namely

- Scaling up skills and human resources development, especially among youth;
- Mitigating environmental risks/environmental sustainability;
- Strengthening population's livelihoods and resilience for a peaceful and sustainable society.

Skills and human resources development: Even though the birth rate goes into a decline, youth will constitute a sizeable proportion of the population, providing a potential driver for an emerging and higher middle-income economy. Currently, Cabo Verde is highly vulnerable to external shocks due to its economic dependency on tourism and remittances. Therefore, while strengthening interventions to improve the quality and reduce disparities in human capital development, the country would benefit from a diversification of its economy and industrial base, including leveraging its cultural and creative industries and developing

science, technology and innovation (STI) and entrepreneurship. Human resources development can also benefit from better management, access and sharing of knowledge through ICTs. The articulation between tourism, culture and environment is an area of priority intervention as well as promoting a more inclusive economic growth based on competitive national value chains and private sector, and integrating local development benefitting local communities into the expanding tourism sector.

Environmental sustainability: The country's fragile environment is being further impacted by climate change, prolonged droughts and water shortages, soil and coastal erosion, putting increasing pressure on already sensitive ecosystems. Cabo Verde's water resources are insufficient to meet the needs of the growing number of tourists and the agricultural sector, which calls for sustained interventions. Conservation frameworks, natural resources management strategies requires strengthening as well as educational and awareness raising programs that would enable educators, learners, and population at large to better protect biodiversity, leverage traditional knowledge associated with the management of natural resources and develop resilience.

Resilient citizenship and society: The geographical location and coastal exposure of Cabo Verde make it vulnerable to criminal activities, such as drugs and human trafficking, illegal immigration and international crime. Moreover, they are aggravated by high youth unemployment, drug use and abuse, and resulting violence and crimes. Child sexual exploitation, forced child labour, gender-based violence and discrimination against women and inequalities are serious concerns that could weaken social cohesion and threaten peace. Youth is an issue of primary concern, and the need to increase youth employability in short or medium term in areas aligned with the local islands priorities, job creation and labour market skills needs

1.4. Development partners' engagement and accountability

Considering the slight increase in foreign direct investments (from USD 115 million in 2015 to USD 119 million in 2016) and the reduced official development assistance (ODA) due to its MIC status, Cabo Verde needs to strengthen cooperation with development partners and find means for a more coordinated and effective collaboration. UNESCO will work with other UNCT members in keeping with the "delivering as One" DaO approach. As a pilot country for DaO, Cabo Verde is considered a good example for its progress in enhancing UN's effectiveness and efficiency to better assist the Government in achieving its development results, including SDGs. Reforms made are based on four principles: One Leader, One Budget, One Programme, and One Office. UNESCO will rely on the UNDAF and its five outcomes, signed on October 2017, which is the UN reference partnership framework between Government, civil society, private sector and the UN System to improve the countries' responses to varied needs.

2. Vision of UNESCO's support

UNESCO's support is guided by its quadrennial programme (2018-2021) and biennial budget (2018-19/2020-21), in its five programme sectors in education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication and information. UNESCO's interventions in Cabo Verde will draw from its Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Action Plan (2016-2021) and be driven to pursue its global programme priorities in response to the priorities of the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) and in alignment with the UNDAF.

1. Proposed cooperation framework

With a view to contributing to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and in alignment with the Cabo Verde's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, the proposed UNESCO cooperation framework is organised around four of the five sustainable development "Ps": **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership.**

The UNDAF (2018-2022) was signed between the country and the United Nations agencies in October 2017 as the UN framework to support the PEDS (2017-2021). The duration of UNESCO Country Strategy (UCS) for Cabo Verde aligns with UNDAF's and converges with UNESCO's programme and budget cycles.

The UNDAF identifies the following six development outcomes, linked to the 2030 Agenda's five "Ps" on which the United Nations system intends to focus its efforts:

- 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 inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle. **(People)**
- 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. **(Planet)**
- By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde of 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. **(Prosperity)**
- 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. **(Peace)**
- By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institutions, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights. **(Peace)**
- By 2022, Cabo Verde has improved 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 SDGs. **(Partnerships)**

UNESCO proposes to contribute to the achievement of specific outputs and outcomes based on areas where the Organization brings comparative advantage (see Annex 1 Programme matrix), in line with its mandate and taking into account existing international cooperation projects and programs especially the interventions of UN agencies, funds and programmes integrated into UNDAF.

UNESCO, as non-resident agency, will provide its support mainly through its Regional office based in Dakar, in collaboration with Headquarters' Sectors and Divisions in Paris, as well as with UNESCO specialized Institutes across the world. The Cabo Verde National Commission for UNESCO will continue to play a key role in the implementation of activities, along with civil society organisations and relevant semi-autonomous bodies operating in UNESCO's areas of work (eg *Instituto de Património de Cabo Verde*).

Within this cooperation framework, and focussing on the three key multi-sectoral issues identified, UNESCO implementation strategy is the follows:

1. Skills and human resources development:

- 1.1. Revamping the education system to enable all Cabo Verdeans to learn throughout their life and adapt themselves to the changes and needs of society and economy. Policies and instruments are required to support quality education and learning. They should facilitate learning pathways and validation of formal and non-formal learning, taking advantage of new technologies and supporting inclusion especially for youth with special needs.
- 1.2. Promoting culture, including creative industries, and safeguarding cultural heritage with a view to supporting economic empowerment. Culture can be a driving force for inclusive employment, youth entrepreneurship and job creation for women and youth, including marginalized groups. Putting this strength into practice requires the development and enhancement of training programmes that offer quality technical and vocational education to attend to the diversified needs of economy and industries, including tourism. In this regard, specific efforts will be made to develop context-relevant educational content and pedagogy including when possible through the integration of intangible cultural heritage in educational programmes.
- 1.3. Developing the science, technology and innovation (STI) as well as knowledge management sector to enable people to create, share, access and use knowledge that contributes to building sustainable, prosperous and inclusive societies.

2. Environmental sustainability:

- 2.1. The strengthening of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through further integrating the issues of sustainable livelihoods, environmental concerns, disaster risk reduction and response to climate change into education policies and practices, be they formal, non-formal and informal learning settings.
- 2.2. The protection, promotion and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage as an entry point to strengthen the environmental preservation while developing sustainable tourism, valorising the cultural and natural assets of Cabo Verde and ensuring the active involvement of local communities.
- 2.3. The reinforcing population resilience with provision of quality and relevant information and awareness raising on environmental issues. This requires among other actions, capacity building of media professionals and support to media for better coverage of environmental issues.

3. Resilient citizenship and society:

- 3.1. Youth resilience and empowerment, sport and the arts: UNESCO's support is needed to create an enabling, rights-based environment in which youth could thrive, exercise their rights, and regain hope and a sense of belonging to their community. In addition, UNESCO encourages the development and practice of sports activities and the development of arts education programmes as well as specific training for entry into creative and cultural industries with a view to strengthening social integration.
- 3.2. Health and healthy lifestyle may ensure, for adolescents and young people, better learning opportunities, improved sexual and reproductive health and rights services, and address other health-related issues such as violence, discrimination, and gender-based violence.
- 3.3. Formulation of adequate public policies: UNESCO supports Member States in formulating inclusive public policies based on ethics and clear scientific evidence, taking into account international programming principles such as the human rights-based approach, gender equality, citizenship and social inclusion. It also gives impetus to stimulate collective reflection on the public responses to the questions raised by bioethics.

1.1. Strategic pillar 'People': Sustainable development of human capital

This component will concentrate its efforts on ending poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and on ensuring that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. UNESCO believes that education is a human right for all throughout life and its access must be matched by quality. Moreover, it supports the contribution of national education sectors to ending AIDS and promoting better health and well-being for all children and young people.

The organisation will support Cabo Verde by implementing projects and activities, in line with the PEDS social pillar, concerning social State, human capital, quality of life and fight against inequalities and with SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10. To this end, UNESCO will:

- Support education strategy to improve **teaching and learning**., especially through interventions to: (i) engage and advise national authorities in the definition and upgrading of teachers' professional standards in accordance with West and Central African professional standards for basic education teachers and encourage their implementation; (ii) provide capacity-building support to develop more robust learning assessment systems and better use the results of learning assessments to develop remedial interventions; (iii) provide guidance in the development of tools for assessing non-cognitive/transversal skills (also known as 21st century skills) in primary and secondary education programmes;
- Contribute to the revision of literacy curricular contents and new programmes in technical fields as well as to the development of a renewed **technical and vocational education**, which meets the requirements of an innovative, competitive labour market with more opportunities for young people, in a lifelong learning perspective. The creation of training units is a solution and aims to fill the gap in terms of vocational training structures.

- Provide technical support for the creation of a national body in charge of quality assurance and regulation of **Higher Education** and train the staff of this body. To this end, UNESCO will assist Cabo Verde universities in implementing the Bachelor-Masters-Doctorate (BMD) reform and will facilitate their access to the Network for Excellence in Higher Education in West Africa (REESAO) so they have access to a wealth of knowledge-sharing and good practices resources and events and benefit from inter-university relations. Moreover, UNESCO will support the development of higher education mobility and collaboration with universities outside Cabo Verde and other SIDS countries through Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The Diaspora's engagement will be key in this area.
- Support the revision of **literacy** curriculum, integration of digital literacy skills and the development new programmes in technical skills. New programmes should harness information and communication technologies. The harmonization of the orthography of the Creole language is also a priority, which will also contribute to safeguarding Cabo Verde cultural heritage.
- Advocate for and support the delivery of the **Comprehensive Sexuality Education** (CSE) by involving the national education sector in activities designed to:
 - (i) secure strong political commitment and support for adolescents and young people's access to comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services;
 - (ii) support the delivery of accurate, rights-based and good quality comprehensive sexuality education programmes that provide knowledge, values, and skills essential for safer behaviours, decline of adolescent pregnancy rates, and gender equality;
 - (iii) ensure that schools and community environments are safer, healthier, and more inclusive for all young people;
 - (iv) strengthen the evidence base on comprehensive sexuality education and safer school environments.
- The establishment of a **full-fledged strategy to safeguard Cabo Verde's rich and diverse intangible cultural heritage**. Cabo Verde benefited from a UNESCO project funded by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund to build capacities for the safeguarding of intangible heritage in African PALOP countries (2015-16). Based on this initiative, UNESCO will continue supporting the National Institute for Heritage to build on the project results, develop and roll out Cabo Verde's inventorying and safeguarding strategy. Focus will be given to the safeguarding of oral traditions – including elements such as *Batuko* or *Morna* identified and inventoried during the project – as well as traditional knowledge linked to the conservation and management of natural resources that can support local resilience. In addition, support will be provided to implement as a pilot case the safeguarding plan of the musical practice *Morna* (submitted by Cabo Verde as its first nomination to the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity as part of the 2019 cycle) and other safeguarding plans directly increasing the participation of young people in the intergenerational transmission of living heritage.

1.2. Strategic pillar ‘Prosperity’: Economic transformation and sustainable inclusive growth

This pillar focuses on ensuring that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature. UNESCO intends to deepen cooperation and undertake the following actions in support of the PEDS economic pillar for a new model of economic growth, in line with SDGs 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11. In this regard, UNESCO will:

- Foster youth self-employability and **creative entrepreneurship** that builds on heritage and cultural assets of the country. The aim would be to improve the range of products and services being supplied to international visitors interested in quality cultural products and ‘authentic’ cultural experiences, while contributing to an inclusive economic development and the increase of employment opportunities for local communities;
- Contribute to the promotion of Praia as a member of UNESCO's **Creative Cities Network** in the field of music (October 2017), and ensure partnership with other Creative cities and the creation of a full-fledged program of work
- **Contribute to the sustainable urban development and protecting heritage:** UNESCO will work with different stakeholders including the Praia municipality, architects, real estate developers and urban development officials to make Praia more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and protect the functional and architectural integrity of the historical centre. At the local level work is being carried out on the elaboration of an urban manual with guidelines on urbanistic norms for rehabilitation works and new constructions that respect the integrity of the Cidade Velha, and promote the use and transmission of local know-how and techniques. In the case of Praia concertation among different stakeholders is to be organised. This effort will be part of a larger initiative bringing together three UNESCO Creative Cities including Dakar, Senegal and Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso and will test approaches to reach SDG target 11.4
- Promote Science, Technology and Innovation including **STEM education** for building capabilities for the world of work among youths. Monitor the training of young innovators who have acquired knowledge and skills to develop and implement entrepreneurial innovation in targeted sectors of the economy
- Promote ICTs in education through its **youthmobile** initiative and provide south-south platforms for exchange among lusophone countries to ensure the development of enabling policies for digital innovation and entrepreneurship.

1.3. Strategic pillar “Planet”: Sustainable development of natural resources and biodiversity

This pillar aims at protecting the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainable management of its natural resources and implementation of urgent actions to address climate change, so that present needs can be met without jeopardizing future generations environment. UNESCO will continue to create knowledge and understanding through science, with the aim to empower people to find solutions to today’s acute economic, social and environmental challenges, to achieve sustainable development and to make societies greener. In addition, the Organisation will pursue its global efforts to safeguard common cultural heritage.

UNESCO will provide its expertise in groundwater resource management and facilitate cooperation with other more experienced countries. UNESCO will also undertake actions on ESD and culture in keeping with the PEDS economic pillar on a new model of Economic Growth and in line with UNDAF's outcome 2.1 and SDGs 5, 11, 16, 17. For this purpose, UNESCO will support:

- Strengthen the management and **role of science, technology and innovation** in governance and public policy
- Research and activities using the **Man and Biosphere (MAB programmes)** approach on selected sites to strengthen community resilience and obtain local solutions to drought and other climate change challenges and revitalize the National MAB Committee with the National Commission for UNESCO of Cape Verde
- Strengthening **integrated water resources management (IWRM)** and capacities in the management of underground water systems
- Through its work in the **Sandwatch Programme**, the development of generations that have been exposed to environmental conservation issues, from primary school to university (awareness raising among school pupils, students and their teachers).
- The promotion of the **Indigenous Knowledge systems (IKS)** as a means of strengthening local resilience in the light of climate change, for conservation and best management of natural resources in Cabo Verde.
- The capacity of **media professionals** will be reinforced to ensure better coverage on environmental issues in order to leverage resilience capacity of the population.
- The protection of cultural heritage ; UNESCO will contribute to the reinforcement of Cabo Verde's normative and national legal frameworks to protect its cultural property, including support to ratify UNESCO 1970 Conventions and initiate measures to counter illicit trafficking of cultural objects
- **The protection of underwater cultural heritage.** UNESCO will accompany Cabo Verde (SIDS) in the reinforcement of its normative and national legal frameworks to protect its underwater cultural heritage and develop sustainable approaches to tourism. Further support will be provided for the ratification process of the UNESCO 2001 Convention.
- The **capacity building in natural and cultural sites' management** – UNESCO will continue to support South/South cooperation between African Portuguese speaking countries, and will accompany the country on the preparation and submission its periodic reporting to the 1972 Convention exercise as well as offer technical advice for the preparation of a new proposal for inscription on the World heritage List with a focus on the protection of natural sites.

1.4. Strategic pillar 'Peace': Governance, public policy and justice

This pillar will foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies, which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. UNESCO's work promoting peaceful and inclusive societies is key to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, the organisation will base its interventions on skills building for peaceful relations, in line with the PEDS sovereignty pillar for a new State model and coherently with UNDAF's outcome 4.1 and SDGs 5, 11, 16, 17. UNESCO will:

- Support the country in promoting media and information literacy and professional journalism standards and ethics.

- Support **Learning to live together (LTLT)**: by addressing challenges that impede the building of peaceful and sustainable societies by supporting development of policies and programs that promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and bring them into the mainstream of education policy and practice at all learning settings (formal, non-formal and informal) through research, policy dialogue, policy advice, teacher training, policy and curricular review and development.
- Support for the elaboration, update, evaluation and/or implementation the **National Youth Policy** in Cabo Verde through the provision of strategic, technical and financial assistance. Focus will be put on a) strengthening of civic engagement and the capacities of young people to promote a culture of peace and non-violence and the empowerment and social inclusion of young people and women, and b) to contribute indirectly to reducing unemployment through technical and vocational training, innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Support the Government in order to better understand population's needs for more effective **public policies** and to work together to build a lasting peace, build just and inclusive societies, taking into account contemporary ethical and bioethical issues.
- **Strengthening capacities of young people and women** in governance both at the national and local levels ensuring participation and voice in political processes

2. Risks

With its strategy for Cabo Verde, UNESCO has taken into account risks that may affect Cabo Verde, including the challenging macroeconomic situation, which had a public debt of 130% of the GDP at the end of 2016. Growth was estimated at over 4% in 2016, compared to 1.5% in 2015, but this recovery has not been sufficient to bring down debt levels. In 2017 and beyond, debt was likely to continue increasing, linked to government liabilities for largely insolvent state-owned enterprises (SOEs). The drastic reduction of official development assistance ODA and of access to concessional lending also limit Government's financial margin on manoeuvre. Food insecurity, low levels of nutrition and their consequences for growth, human settlements in areas of high disaster risks (for instance, volcanic eruptions and draughts) are additional risks that put additional pressure on national development plans. This financial and environmental vulnerability could hinder implementation of UNESCO's activities and projects^{xii}.

3. Partnerships

In the fields of Education, Social and Human Sciences, Science, Communication and Information and Culture, UNESCO intends to develop frank and solid partnerships (both financial and technical) with the UNCT and the Ministries of Education; Culture and Creative Industries; Agriculture and Environment. South-South partnerships will also be initiated with Portuguese-speaking countries such as Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, international and regional organisations such as ECOWAS, the CPLP or OEI. UNESCO will also work closely with the National Commission, involving it strongly in the implementation of activities, and providing it a financial support. The mobilization of civil society, national partners and UNESCO's clubs, centres, associations will also be ensured. In this way, the construction of category 2 centre is planned to implement global, regional, sub-regional and interregional activities, contributing to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives.

Part III- Monitoring and Evaluation

Programmes, actions and activities undertaken by UNESCO and its partners will be monitored and evaluated in accordance with UNESCO's best practices and procedures. With regard to extra budgetary funds, the monitoring and evaluation of activities will be coordinated with all project partners and donors, in accordance with their procedures and those of UNESCO. Furthermore, UNESCO will also contribute to monitoring and evaluation through its participation in the achievement of UNDAF outcomes, in particular:

- Within the framework of UNDAF, four (4) outcomes, in which the Office will participate, have been identified;
- In close collaboration with the National Commission for UNESCO.

ANNEX 1: Cooperation and Partnership Matrix

NATIONAL PRIORITY / GOAL or THEMATIC AREA:						
C/5 Expected result:						
RELATED SDGs:		4; 1; 2; 3; 5; 12; 13; 8,11, 16, 17				
Proposed UCS outcome and related projects:						
MAJOR PROGRAMMES: Education, Culture, Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Communication and information						
		PARTNERSHIPS (incl. UNESCO Family)			INDICATIVE RESOURCES (\$)	
		Type of cooperation: National, South-South, North-south-South			Total amount needed	Available (RP/XB)
UCS OUTCOME 1:	By 2022, all people, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, and food security services, benefit more from social and child protection and social inclusion, that are gender sensitive, throughout life cycle. (People)					
Activity 1	Quality assurance and regulation in higher education	Ministry of Education; Higher Education Regulation Agency (ARES)	National; South-South	30,000	10,000	20,000
Activity 2	Promotion of literacy through a needs assessment effective synergy between literacy and TIVET	Ministry of National Education/Dpt of languages	North-South-South National-	30 000	5000	25000
Activity 3	Project to strengthen national learning assessment systems	Ministry of National Education	National	100 000	12 000	88 000
Activity 4	Establishment of a national certification framework for basic education teachers	Ministry of National Education	National	100 000	5000	95 000
Activity 5	O3 project (Our rights, Our lives, Our future) on sexual and reproductive health	Ministry of National Education	Regional cooperation	50 000	10 000	40 000
Activity 6	Establishment of a full-fledged strategy to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, with particular focus on youth			80 000	20 000	60 000

			National South South			
UCS OUTCOME 2:	By 2022, all people, 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. (Planet)					
Activity 1	Capacity building on climate change with ASPnet project	Ministry of Education	National/regional	30 000	5 000	25 000
Activity 2	Research and activities using the Man and Biosphere (MAB programmes), Sandwatch and IKS approach on selected sites to strengthen community resilience and obtain local solutions to drought and other climate change challenges.	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	National	50 000	30 000	20 000
Activity 3	Capacities in integrated water resources management (IWRM) and the management of underground water systems	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	National	50 000	35 000	15 000
Activity 4	Protection of underwater cultural heritage: reinforcement of normative and national legal framework	Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries/IPC	National /Regional	150 000	15 000	135 000
Activity 5	Support to sustainable urban development of Cidade Velha through the elaboration of an urban standards manual	Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries, NatCom, CRATERRE	National / South South	50 000	10 000	40 000
Activity 6	Provide technical advice on the preparation of the nomination of a natural site for its inscription on the World Heritage List	Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries	National	29 000	2 000	27 000
Activity 7	Capacity building of media professionals on coverage of environmental issues to improve resilience capacity of the population	Ministry of communication and Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	Regional	60 000	0	60 000
UCS OUTCOME 3:	By 2022, all people of working age, particularly women and youth, benefit from decent work and better incomes, through transformations in key economic sectors, leading to more sustainable and inclusive economic development. (Prosperity)					
Activity 1	Promote Science, Technology and	Ministry of Education	National	50 000	10 000	40000

	Innovation including STEM education for building capabilities for the world of work among youths.					
Activity 2	Promotion of Praia as a new member of UNESCO's Creative Cities Network	Praia City council	North South/ South South	60 000	20 000	60 000
Activity 3	Promoting Youthmobile among young boys and girls	Ministry of youth	National	10000	5000	5000
Activity 4	Promoting and supporting the development of Open Access in HE	Ministry of HE	Regional	70000	10000	60000
UCS OUTCOME 4: By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly women, youth and children, benefit from increased human security, improved social cohesion, and a responsive and inclusive justice system and law application institutions, that lead to the fulfilment of human rights. (Peace)						
Activity 1	Advocacy for recognition and adoption of Right to Information as a contribution to sustainable development goals achievement	Ministry of communication	National	10000	5000	5000
Activity 2	Support to Learning to leave together (LTLT) with a particular focus on prevention of violent extremism (PVE) and response to climate change (CC); on the establishment of SDG4.7 monitoring, advocacy and communication activities on ESD/GCED	Research institutions, civil society organizations, UN Agencies, youth and women's organizations, media and business. UNESCO's HQs, UIS, IICBA, and other FOs and other 4 sectors as appropriate) will play a catalytic role.	Regional	10 000	5 000	5 000
Activity 3	Support the conceptualization, update, implementation and evaluation of the National Youth and Sport Policy	Ministry of Education, Family and social inclusion	National/local	20000	50 000	150000
Activity 4	Support for the conceptualization and implementation of public policies that are inclusive, equitable, sustainable, based on scientific evidence and take ethical issues into account	Ministry of Education, Family and social inclusion, National Assembly CSOs	National local	25000	40000	210000
Activity 5	Promotion of UNESCO Policy series on community media sustainability	Ministry of communication Community media organizations	National	10000	5000	5000

Notes

ⁱ Data on general information are from various sources as below:

- Total population, annual population growth, population aged 14 years and younger (%), prevalence per capital PPP\$: UIS. 2018. Country profile: Cabo Verde <http://uis.unesco.org/country/cv>

- Unemployment rate: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS?view=map> ILO. 201

- HDI: UNDP. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/CPV.pdf

ⁱⁱ Cabo Verde UNDAF 2018-2022- <http://www.un.cv/documentos.php>

ⁱⁱⁱ World Bank. 2017. World Governance Indicators. <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index>

^{iv} UNDP. 2018. Human Development Report.

^v World Bank. 2018. Cabo Verde <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/caboverde/overview>

^{vi} UNDP. 2018. Human Development Report.

^{vii} UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

^{viii} World Bank Education Cabo Verde

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/945981525459773352/pdf/Concept-Project-Information-Integrated-Safeguards-Data-Sheet-Cabo-Verde-Education-Project-P164294.pdf>

^{ix} http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm?page=country_historical_climate&ThisRegion=Africa&

^x UNDP. 2018. Human Development Report

^{xi} *Programa do Governo da IX Legislatura*. <http://peds.gov.cv/sites/default/files/2017-03/Programa%20do%20Governo%20da%20IX%20Legislatura%202016-2021.pdf>

^{xii} Risks basement based on data from the 2017 Cabo Verde Common Country Analysis <http://www.un.cv/files/Common%20Country%20Analysis2017.pdf>