



Technical Assistance  
to Civil Society



Funded by the European Union



# MAPPING OF CABO VERDEAN CIVIL SOCIETY



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## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>AAN</b> - Associação Amigos da Natureza (Cabo Verdean Friends of Nature Association)
<b>CDA</b> - Community Development Association
<b>ACDI/VOCA</b> - United States NGO for the Development of Economic Growth and Agriculture
<b>ACLCVBG</b> - Cabo Verdean association to combat GBV
<b>ADA</b> - Luxembourg NGO aiming at supporting autonomous/micro-finance development in third countries
<b>ADB</b> - African Development Bank
<b>ADEGA</b> - Empresa de Comércio Geral, S.A (Cabo Verdean General Trading Company)
<b>ADIRV</b> - Rui Vaz Integral Development Association
<b>ADPM</b> - Mértola Heritage Defence Association
<b>AECID</b> - Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
<b>AGECABO</b> - Cabo Verdean Agency for Employment Promotion and Local Development
<b>AJOC</b> - Trade Union Association of Cabo Verdean Journalists
<b>ANAS</b> - National Agency for Water and Sanitation
<b>ANMCV</b> - National Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde
<b>APIMF</b> - Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions in Cabo Verde
<b>ARC</b> - Cabo Verdean Regulatory Authority for the Media
<b>ASA</b> - Cabo Verdean Authority for Airports and Air Safety
<b>ASDIS</b> - Association for Solidarity and Community Development of Santiago Island
<b>AU</b> - African Union
<b>BCA</b> - Banco Comercial do Atlântico (Cabo Verdean Comercial Bank)
<b>BCV</b> - Bank of Cabo Verde
<b>BS</b> - Budget Support
<b>BSG</b> - Budget Support Group
<b>CCSL</b> - Cabo Verdean Confederation of Free Trade Unions
<b>CEDAW</b> - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CERAI</b> - International Centre for Rural/Agriculture Studies – Spanish NGO
<b>CERMI</b> - Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance, Corporate Public Entity
<b>Citi-Habitat</b> - Research Centre for Intermediate Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>CNDHC</b> - National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship
<b>CNEST</b> - National Council of Statistics
<b>CoM SSA</b> - Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa, a financed initiative by the EU
<b>COSPE</b> - Emerging Countries Development Cooperation – Italian NGO
<b>CRP</b> - Regional Partners Commissions
<b>CSO</b> - Civil Society Organisation
<b>CSOs/ LA</b> - Civil Society Organisations/Local Authorities
<b>CVE</b> - Cabo Verdean Escudos
<b>CVED-LUX</b> - Cap Vert Espoir et Développement – Luxembourgish NGO
<b>DRI</b> - Democracy Reporting International (German NGO promoting democracy and political participation)
<b>ECOWAS</b> - Economic Community of West African States
<b>EDF</b> - European Development Fund
<b>EIDHR</b> - European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
<b>ENACOL</b> - Empresa Nacional de Combustíveis, SA. (Cabo Verdean Fuel Company)
<b>ENAPOR</b> - Empresa Nacional dos Portos (Cabo Verdean Company of Ports)
<b>ERT</b> - Equal Rights Trust
<b>ESDIME</b> - Agency for Local Development in Southwest Alentejo – Portuguese NGO

**ESEC** - Economic, Social and Environmental Council  
**EU** - European Union  
**EUD** - European Union Delegation  
**EUR** - euros  
**FAC** - Cabo Verdean Support Fund for Cooperatives  
**FADEP** - Federation of Associations for the Community Development of Porto Novo  
**FADOC** - Cabo Verdean Support Fund for the Development of Community Organisations  
**FAIMO** - Cabo Verdean labour-intensive work programme in rural areas  
**FAMI-Picos** - Association for the Support of Family and Self-Promotion Initiatives  
**FATA Project** - EU-funded ecotourism project “Fire, Water, Earth, Air”  
**FECAD** - Cabo Verdean Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities  
**FG Tourism** - Association for the Promotion of Tourism on Fogo Island  
**FPEF** - Employment and Vocational Training Fund  
**FRESCOMAR** - Fishing and Aquaculture Processing Industry Company in Cabo Verde  
**GAP** - Permanent Support Office for Associations  
**GARANTIA** - Insurance Company of Cabo Verde, S.A.  
**GBV** - Gender-based Violence  
**GDP** - Gross Domestic Product  
**GEP** - Study and Planning Office (in Municipal Government)  
**GPRSP** - Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper  
**GSP +** - Generalised Scheme of Preferences  
**HIV/AIDS** - Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome  
**HR** - Human Resources  
**ICCA** - Cabo Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents  
**ICCPR** - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  
**ICESCR** - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  
**ICIEG** - Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity  
**ICT** - Information and Communication Technologies  
**IDRF** - Family Expenses and Income Survey in Cabo Verde  
**IEC** - Information, Education and Communication  
**IFAD** - International Fund for Agricultural Development  
**ILO** - International Labour Organisation  
**ÍMPAR** - Cabo Verdean Insurance Company  
**IMVF** - Marquês de Valle Flor Institute  
**INC** - National Institute of Cooperatives  
**INE** - Cabo Verdean National Statistics Institute  
**INPS** - National Institute of Social Security  
**JAAC** - African Youth Amílcar Cabral  
**LA** - Local Authorities  
**LGBTI** - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex  
**MFI** - Microfinance institutions  
**MOAVE** - Cabo Verde Grinding Company  
**MORABI** - Cabo Verdean Association Promoting Women’s Participation in Development  
**MPD** - Movement for Democracy  
**MS** - Member States  
**NGDO** - Non-governmental development organisation  
**NGO** - Non-governmental organisation  
**NGO PSF** - NGO Pharmacists without Borders

**NOAA** - United States Government Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
**OADISA** - Organisation of Community Development Associations of Santo Antão  
**OAF** - Organisation of Fogo Island Associations  
**OASIS** - Associative Organisation of Farmers and Foresters of Santiago  
**OECD** - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development  
**OMCV** - Cabo Verdean Women’s Organisation  
**OPAD** - Abel Djassy Pioneers Organisation  
**ORAC-SN** - Organisation of Community Associations of São Nicolau  
**OSCD** - Civil Society Development Organisations  
**PADFI-CV** - Project to Promote the Development of Financial Inclusion in Cabo Verde  
**PAICV** - African Party for the Independence of Cabo Verde  
**PAIGC** - African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde  
**PALOP** - Portuguese-speaking African countries  
**PAR** - Cabo Verdean Rural Assistance Programme  
**PDSS** - National Social Sector Development Programme  
**PEDS** - Cabo Verdean Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (Government Programme 2017-21)  
**PEMDS** - Municipal Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development  
**PLPR** - Programme to Combat Poverty in Rural Areas  
**PNLP** - National Poverty Reduction Programme  
**POSER** - Programme for the Promotion of Rural Socioeconomic Opportunities  
**PRAG** - Guide on Contract Procedures for European Union External Action  
**Pro-PALOP TL SAI** - Project for strengthening technical and functional competences of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs), National Parliaments and Civil Society for the control of public finances in PALOP countries and Timor-Leste  
**PRRA** - Governmental Infrastructure Programme of Regeneration, Rehabilitation and Accessibility  
**PSGD** - Socioeconomic promotion of disadvantaged groups  
**RASSOL CV** - Cabo Verdean Social and Solidarity Development Network  
**Red’ ANIMAR** - Network of Organisations Promoting Participatory Development  
**REPAL SV** - Local Supply Network of School Canteens on the island of São Vicente  
**RTC** - Cabo Verdean Radio and Television  
**SCC** - Social Consultation Council  
**SDGs** - Sustainable Development Goals  
**SE4ALL** - Sustainable Energy for All Initiative  
**SEACAP** - Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan  
**SITA** - Sociedade Industrial de Tintas, S.A. (Cabo Verdean Paint Supply Company)  
**SNRPC** - National System for Registration of Legal Entities  
**SSE** - Social and Solidarity-based Economy  
**SWOT** - Strengths/ Opportunities/ Weaknesses/ Threats  
**TA** - Technical Assistance  
**TAOLA Network** - National Sea Turtles Conservation Network  
**TCV** - National Cabo Verdean Television  
**TOR** - Terms of Reference  
**UCP** - POSER Coordination Unit  
**UN** - United Nations Organisation  
**UNDP** - United Nations Development Programme  
**UNITEL T+** - Cabo Verdean Telecommunications Company  
**UNTC-CS** - National Union of Cabo Verdean Workers – Central Union  
**USAID** - United States Agency for International Development  
**WB** - World Bank

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# 01

## CONTEXT

## 1. CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MAPPING

**Cabo Verde** is a small island State with a geostrategic location, connecting the three continents, Africa, Europe and America. After gaining independence from Portugal in 1975, the country consolidated itself as a democracy in 1991 and it is today a beacon on the African continent, having attained **middle-income country status** with a GDP per capita of around US\$ 3 500 per year and a high human development index, with **emphasis on education, health and democracy** (Mo Ibrahim Index 2019). Nevertheless, great economic and environmental vulnerabilities still persist, reflected by a growing **poverty and youth unemployment** rate, as well as an inherent **environmental vulnerability** due to the region's climatic conditions, with cyclical periods of droughts and floods, and with the aggravating risk of suffering the consequences of climate change.

With the recognition of the middle-income country status, official development assistance has been significantly reduced, and new cooperation arrangements have been implemented with the archipelago. In that connection, the EU **recognises the importance of Cabo Verde as a strategic partner** and in 2007 signed a Special Partnership with the country, based on a relationship of partners and supported financially by **Budget Support (BS)**.

The **Special Partnership is unique on the African continent** and is designed to strengthen dialogue and policy convergence, in development and security areas, between the EU and Cabo Verde, in order to enhance a framework of mutual interests that goes beyond the traditional donor-beneficiary relationship. The Special Partnership is set

in the context of the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement and is based on common values and principles of democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, which represent the foundation for further development of relations between the EU and Cabo Verde. In this sense, the Special Partnership (2007) and the Cotonou Agreement (2000) promote the active participation of civil society, stating, among their objectives:

*“Special attention will in particular be paid in this connection to strengthening and consolidating democracy, the rule of law and civil society participation in the political life of the country. Enhanced policy dialogue and cooperation will be pursued, especially in the areas of democracy and human rights.” (Special Partnership, 2007)<sup>1</sup>*

*“Building the capacity of the actors in development and improving the institutional framework necessary for social cohesion, for the functioning of a democratic society and market economy, and for the emergence of an active and organised civil society shall be integral to the approach” (Article 1 of the Cotonou Agreement, 2000)<sup>2</sup>*

Through the **11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF)**, and the amount equivalent to **EUR 74 million (8 159 610 000.00 CVE)** for the period 2016-2020, the EU supports the Government of Cabo Verde in two main areas of intervention:

<sup>1</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament (24 October 2007) on the future of relations between the European Union and the Republic of Cabo Verde. [SEC (2007) 1415]. Brussels, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Cotonou Agreement (2010). Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States of the other part. Ouagadougou. Article 1 - Objectives of the partnership, p. 16.

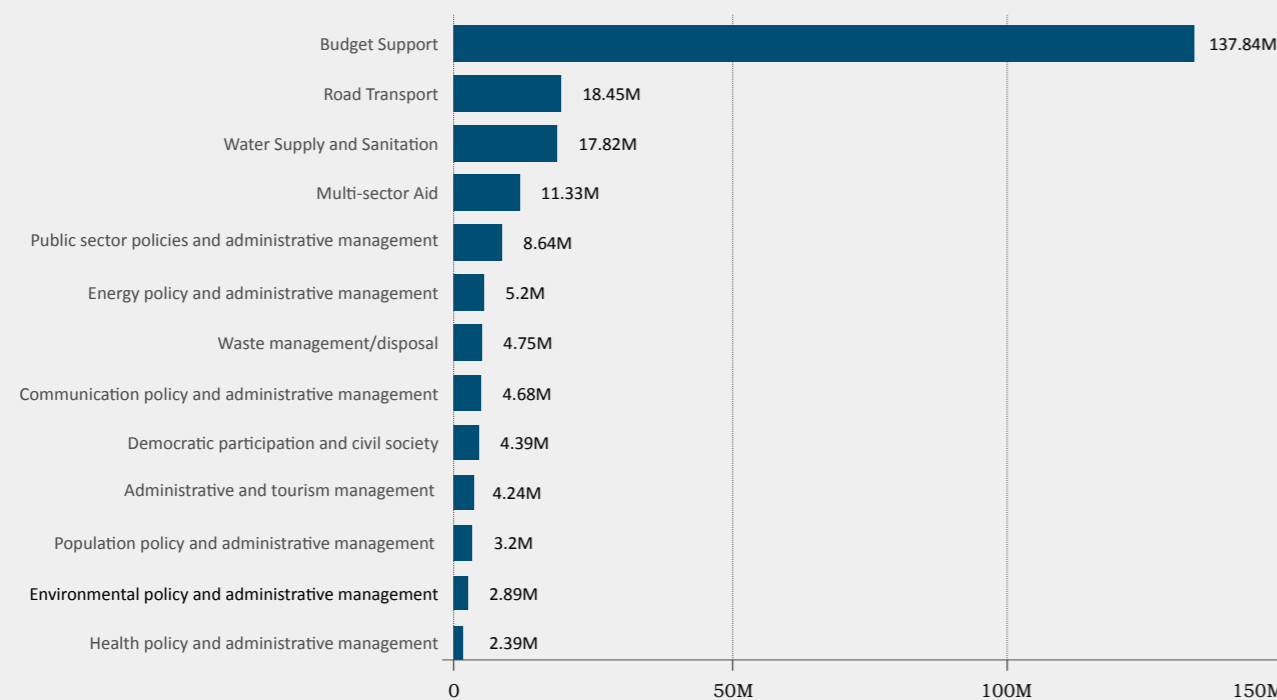
- Support to poverty reduction and growth;
- Strengthening the Special Partnership between the EU and Cabo Verde.

The objectives of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF meet the goals set by the Government of Cabo Verde in its Strategic Sustainable Development Plan (PEDS) for the period 2017-2021, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals.

Including Budget Support, **between 2007 and 2020, the European Commission invested a total of EUR 240 million (26 463 600 000 CVE) in Cabo Verde**, supporting the following main areas, among others (see Graph 1):



**Graph 1:** European Commission disbursement in Cabo Verde, between 2007 and 2009

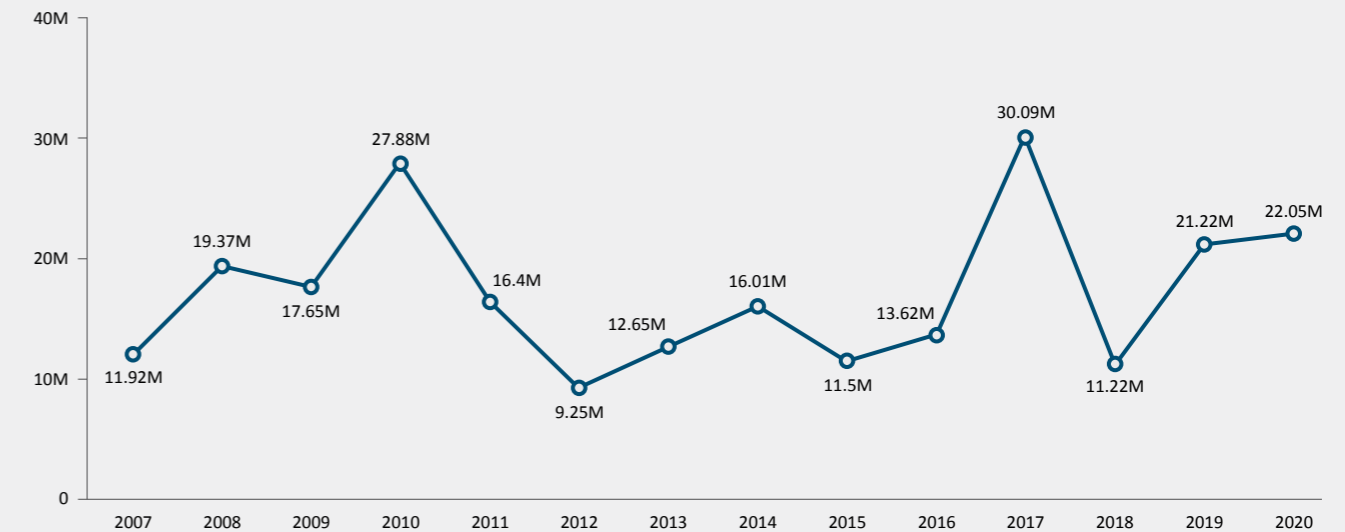


Source - EU Aid Explorer (2020)<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> European Commission, EU Aid Explorer. Consulted on 21 August 2020 (screenshot). URL: [https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/content/explore/recipients\\_en](https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/content/explore/recipients_en)

The total amount disbursed was broken down as shown in Graph 2:

**Graph 2:** European Commission disbursement in Cabo Verde by year



Source - EU Aid Explorer (2020)<sup>4</sup>

Through various thematic programmes, namely the **Thematic Programme for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities and the GSP+ Programme** (Generalised Scheme of Preferences), the EU also supports civil society actors and the National Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde (ANMCV) in the implementation of development projects.

This **Mapping study** was prepared and funded under the Thematic Programme for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities and is part of the EU effort to gain a current overview of civil society in order to develop specific actions under an EU Action Plan (Roadmap) for the period 2020-2025 that promotes greater engagement with civil society actors. The Roadmap aims to enable and ensure a structured dialogue and strategic cooperation with the civil society, thus enhancing the consistency and impact of EU action.

In Cabo Verde, the civil society Mapping exercise is the first to be carried out and responds to the concern and recommendation of the 2014-2017 Roadmap, which states that: “(...) there exists no mapping with more detailed information about recent developments of civil society in Cabo Verde, therefore a mapping study would be extremely useful for the country, as well as for the partners and the civil society.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> European Union Delegation in Cabo Verde (2017). *Roteiro da UE para um compromisso com a Sociedade civil 2014-2017* [EU roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014-2017]. Cabo Verde, p. 2. [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20150106-roiteiro-da-ue-para-um-compromisso-com-a-sociedade-civil-2014-2017-cabo-verde\\_pt.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20150106-roiteiro-da-ue-para-um-compromisso-com-a-sociedade-civil-2014-2017-cabo-verde_pt.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Idem





EU Mappings and Roadmaps have their origin in the Commission Communication (COM(2012)492) *“The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe’s engagement with Civil Society in external relations”*. The communication sets out **three priorities** for guiding EU support to civil society of partner countries and these were considered fundamental during the Mapping exercise:<sup>6</sup>

1. Enhance efforts to **promote a conducive environment for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)** in partner countries.
2. Promote a **meaningful and structured participation of CSOs in domestic policies** of partner countries, in the **EU programming cycle** and in **international processes**.
3. Increase local **CSOs’ capacity to perform their roles as independent** development actors more **effectively**.

<sup>6</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe’s engagement with Civil Society in external relations. [COM/2012/0492 final]. Brussels. Consulted on 10 August 2020. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52012DC0492>, p. 4.

The EU supports the implementation of these priorities through funding programmes and political dialogue with the Government of Cabo Verde.

From the European Commission’s perspective<sup>7</sup>, CSOs comprise membership-based, cause-based and service-oriented CSOs. They include community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, foundations, research institutions, Gender and LGBT organisations, cooperatives, professional and business associations, and the not-for-profit media. Trade unions and employers’ organisations (the social partners), constitute a specific category of CSOs.

This Mapping included the specific category of trade unions, as well as microfinance institutions, since several CSOs in Cabo Verde and especially NGOs embody a strong component of microfinance activity.

<sup>7</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. COM (2012) 492 final. Brussels.

In order to answer and analyse the mentioned objectives, this Mapping focuses on the **main dynamics** of civil society in Cabo Verde (Chapter 2), using a **quali-quantitative methodology** (Chapter 3) applied to civil society actors and local authorities (Chapter 4). In this sense, the Mapping exercise seeks to study the **socio-political and historical context** of civil society and local authorities (Chapter 5); its **institutional/legal environment** (Chapter 6); its financial, management and governance **capacities** (Chapter 7), as well as the **internal dynamics** (Chapter 9); **relations with the State** of Cabo Verde at national and local level and with the development actors operating in the country, in particular the EU (Chapters 8 and 10).

*The study was prepared with the support of the European Union. The content of this study does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed therein lies entirely with the project “Technical Assistance and Capacity-building to Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities in Cabo Verde in the management of development projects”.*

*The study took as a sample 189 CSOs and 17 Municipal Councils that operate in the territory of Cabo Verde and were willing to participate in a general survey on Cabo Verdean civil society in order to share information about their current capacities and needs. The aim was to provide a space for the vision and perception of civil society on different relevant issues, in order to support the participatory drafting of the “EU Roadmap for engagement with civil society in Cabo Verde”. The TA team selected variables from the issues that they considered relevant, based on the three main objectives of the Mapping with the aim of preparing an Action Plan. The information was supplemented by several other qualitative tools, such as interviews and round tables. The project opted for the anonymity of the participants in the round tables in order to ensure free expression by all concerned.*

*We thank everyone for their availability, time and dedication to make this study possible.*

## **The study took as a sample 189 CSOs and 17 Municipal Councils that operate in the territory of Cabo Verde.**



# 02

## SUMMARY

## 2. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN DYNAMICS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

The Mapping study seeks to analyse the inherent dynamics of Cabo Verdean civil society in order to contribute to a relevant and participatory EU Action Plan/Roadmap, aiming at greater EU engagement with civil society organisations. Based on a quali-quantitative analysis methodology, applied through data collection surveys, round tables and interviews, the study describes the context and existing capacities of the civil society organisations.

In the socio-political and historical framework of recent dynamics (Chapter 5), we observe that the country's **colonial and one-party context** has so far conditioned Cabo Verdeans' initiative regarding their participation in associations and decision-making spaces/processes. Thus, the policy and intervention praxis of national and international development actors still follows a model of **welfare** and re-allocation of resources,

with no consolidation of a professional advocacy practice.

There is a **poor culture of partnership among civil society actors**, including some umbrella organisations, while the main forums and platforms for this purpose are inactive, which may explain the limited ability of civil society to influence public policies up to the present. These conditions have led to a deterioration in dialogue between civil society and the Government for public policy-making – based on regular public consultation – in accordance with the law. The data from the study show that **(bi) partisanship** is the main problem identified by CSOs in terms of the legal and institutional environment, which makes it difficult for an autonomous and dynamic civil society to emerge in a long term.

In general, the Mapping data indicate **limited professional posts in CSOs** in Cabo Verde. With a few exceptions, most CSOs exhibit:

*The Mapping data indicate limited professional posts in CSOs in Cabo Verde.*

- Poor and/or non-existent accountability mechanisms, as well as an understanding of accountability, by CSOs, at variance with that required by donors;
- Limited financial and human resources, hindering day-to-day operation and sustainability: 45.7% of the CSOs taking part in the survey have an annual budget of less than CVE 1.1 million (EUR 10 000);
- A labour regime based on **voluntary work**, which is the main form of sustainability and means of survival of the participating associations: 49.2% of the CSOs surveyed have no paid workers on their staff;

- A **preponderance of female staff**, except in management positions;
- A tendency to be **over-reliant on one or few people**, without no permanent technical or professional staff. Thus, 34.6% of staff working in CSOs are in management positions (president and governing bodies) and 84.7% of CSOs have no financial resources to support specialised human resources.

Although in 2008 Cabo Verde achieved middle-income country status, based on progress made in reducing poverty and improving indicators in the fields of education (improved literacy rate) and health (reduced mortality rate and improved maternal health), the study shows that civil society perceives poverty, health and education as the main areas that the Government should prioritise in

public policy (SDG priorities). In the context of its promotion to middle-income country, there is a risk that the gains achieved will not be consolidated. Unless there is a specific strategy to empower it and strengthen its institutions, civil society will be the first to experience setbacks. Currently we observe a policy of **restructuring the programmes to combat rural poverty** through an approach that enables CSOs to be included in a productive logic: the social and solidarity-based economy. In this context, a large number of CSOs do not have sufficient capacity to adapt to the new conditions. Therefore, an institutional policy based on dialogue with civil society at central and local level, together with a reliable funding line that guarantees the institutional strengthening of Cabo Verdean civil society, are critical to ensure the survival and professionalisation of CSOs, and in particular community associations, the most fragile CSOs.



# 03

## METHODOLOGY



### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### Prior analysis of the bibliography and general approach

This study began by analysing the existing bibliography published over the past few years on civil society in Cabo Verde. In this context, a recent Mapping study (zero draft) carried out under the Pro-PALOP TL ISC (2017) project was consulted, as well as the latest diagnostic study carried out by the NGO Platform (2015). Existing assessments and studies were also analysed in relation to the National Programme against Poverty and the POSER programme, as well as studies of recent developments, namely in the area of the social and solidarity-based economy and the emergence of Civil Society

Development Organisations. At the same time, mappings of European delegations in other PALOP countries, such as Mozambique and Angola, were studied to devise a structure and later a relevant questionnaire model.

Regarding the historical and socio-political framework (Chapter 5), extensive bibliographic research was carried out, which included books, scientific articles and reports on the socio-political and economic reality of Cabo Verde, since before independence up to the present, in order to understand the inherent dynamics of Cabo Verdean civil society. For the analysis of the legal and institutional context (Chapter 6), documents from the Cabo Verdean legal

system were examined, mainly decrees and laws, i.e. the legal regimes relating to non-profit associations/entities in Cabo Verde. Recent books were also consulted and, during the preparation of the study, as personal contacts were established, studies and assessments were accessed, often internal and/or not widely disclosed (studies in zero draft). To that end, since the Library and the online Portal of the NGO Platform were inaccessible during the period of research and preparation of this study, a virtual library was created on Google drive. Note that the lack of access to public information and the fragmented legal framework proved to be quite challenging during the analysis prior to the study.

After the initial document review, tools were designed to collect data prior to the Mapping study. In this process, in view of the complexity and the scale of the diagnosis to be conducted, a

**quali-quantitative methodology** was adopted, with the aim of producing a descriptive and interpretative study designed to analyse the frequency of all variables from a statistical point of view, establishing a dialogue with qualitative data, to allow a more in-depth analysis and interpretation.

Likewise, the methodology was characterised by a qualitative, participatory and inclusive approach that led to the design of tools – constantly adapted and adjusted – to ensure direct intervention by multiple players. The aim was, therefore, to represent the wide range of civil society organisations and Cabo Verdean authorities, in a bid to achieve a democratic management of the decision-making power. In fact, the diagnosis focused on key issues related to gender equality, by including, for example, considerations about the use of this approach by CSOs, together with an analysis of the gender distribution of professional positions within them. Similarly, civil society work on social inclusion and environmental responsibility was considered.

The **quantitative tools** – sections I, II and III – consisted of three questionnaires, distributed to the CSOs and local authorities and, to a lesser extent, to some national institutions. For their completion, the TA team provided ongoing support by telephone to the surveyed organisations from 25 June to 6 September 2019. The data from the questionnaires were processed using the statistical program SPSS (Statistic Package for Social Science) version 22, which would analyse the statistical consistency of the collected data, and cross-reference the most relevant descriptive and analytical variables for the study, essential for achieving the recommended objectives.



**The  
quali-quantitative  
methodology was  
adopted, with the  
aim of producing  
a descriptive and  
interpretative  
study.**

However, as we will see below, some constraints required the implementation methodology of the questionnaires to be changed to ensure that the study was comprehensive and participatory. Furthermore, owing to the few CSOs that registered and/or their high voluntary workload, some open responses and information filled out in the questionnaires proved to be incomplete and/or contradictory – in many cases due to a lack of knowledge on the part of the respondents – posing a challenge for data interpretation.

It should be emphasised that during the distribution of the questionnaires and the running of the round tables, the CSO presidents were the ones who participated the most, although in the case of larger NGOs, technical staff also had a more prominent role.

The **qualitative tools** used are summarised in section IV – round tables – and V – interviews.

### I. a. Distribution of questionnaires to CSOs

Firstly, the contact list of the **NGO Guide (2015)** was **updated** through phone calls, by identifying the basic data of more than 850 organisations (address, name of the person in charge, intervention area, telephone and e-mail). Due to the scope of this initial survey, all types of social organisations, such as NGOs, community development associations, youth and sports associations, foundations, religious organisations, cooperatives, trade union and microfinance organisations took part in this Mapping – under the heading of “CSO”.

At the same time, a first version of the questionnaire was designed for the online survey of the initial contacts, through the Survey Monkey tool; it was sent in a **test phase to a total of 10 participating CSOs** – with the aim of ruling out technical problems during the launch. The first trial version was based on a

questionnaire model distributed during the months of November and December 2018, as part of consultation sessions with civil society. It was a short questionnaire that included open questions on relevant topics in line with the objectives of the Mapping. Through this preliminary questionnaire, the aim was to determine, and later define, the response options for the final online questionnaire.

After the test phase was completed and the necessary corrections were made, the questionnaire was sent to a total of 600 CSOs (those assumed to have access to electronic mail). Only 459 of these CSOs received the e-mails containing the online questionnaire.

**Table 1 - Questionnaire**

Islands	E-mails delivered	E-mails returned	CSOs without e-mail
Maio	22	2	21
Boavista	17	3	4
Brava	13	4	6
Fogo	51	20	39
Sal	25	17	7
São Nicolau	26	4	24
Santo Antão	43	10	89
São Vicente	53	11	43
Praia – Santiago	115	22	56
Other municipalities in the island of Santiago	94	31	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>341</b>

The questionnaire included 40 questions and 10 additional fields for identifying the CSOs (see information collected in Chapter 4), subdivided into 4 main areas, thereby reflecting the three main objectives of the Mapping (see p. 12):



- 1) OSC identification;
- 2) Context of the civil society in Cabo Verde;
- 3) Existing capacities;
- 4) Partnerships, cooperation and coordination

### I) b. Face-to-face distribution of questionnaires to CSOs

Throughout the implementation of the online survey, we identified some factors that restricted the distribution of the questionnaire, such as the lack of computer skills by the respondents, the lack of knowledge of some technical terms used in the questionnaire, e.g.: inclusive approach, advocacy, shadow report, etc. – as well as the lack of access to internet/

computer equipment and difficulties in mastering the Portuguese language by the CSOs (Creole being the mother tongue in Cabo Verde).

To remedy the limiting factors and ensure equal access to participation for all CSOs, we held five face-to-face sessions for the distribution of the questionnaires on the islands of Maio, Brava, Fogo and two sessions in the city of Praia. Thus, the CSOs had the opportunity to fill in the surveys **in rooms with computer equipment and with support and clarification from the TA team**. In some cases, we accepted paper questionnaires - when the person had no experience with computers – and the team transferred the information to the Survey Monkey database.

**Table 2 - Meetings held for the implementation of surveys**

	Praia Municipality (Uni-CV) 22 and 24 July 2019	Santa Catarina 22 August 2019	Santa Cruz 13 August 2019	Ribeira Grande de Santiago 6 September 2019	Total
<b>No of Participants and CSOs</b>	14	14	14	5	47
<b>Men</b>	10	12	12	1	35
<b>Women</b>	4	2	2	4	12

The survey collected 189 questionnaires fully completed by the CSOs, which make up the sample of the civil society organisations in this study.

## II) Online questionnaire for local authorities

A second 29-question survey was shared with all the **Municipal Councils** of the 22 municipalities, in order to gain an understanding of their relations with the civil society. The four areas and most of the questions were similar to those in the questionnaire distributed to civil society. In this survey, 17 of the 22 Municipal Councils in the country participated, making up the sample of local authorities in this study.

**Alongside with the application of questionnaires, round tables were held between June 2019 and November 2019 on most islands**

## III) Simplified online questionnaire for ministries

Additionally, at institutional level, the bodies of the following Ministries were contacted:

- Ministry of Finance;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Environment;
- Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries;
- Ministry of Education / Family and Social Inclusion;
- Ministry of Tourism.

For this purpose, a simple 6-question questionnaire was developed to gather information about 1) the existing funding programmes, 2) the CSOs funded between 2016 and 2019, 3) the dynamics of relationships with civil society and 4) good institutional practices. The objective consisted in cross-checking the information collected by the civil society entities with that of the public institutions.

## IV) Round Tables

Alongside with the application of questionnaires, **round tables** were held between June 2019 and November 2019 on most islands. A total of 93 CSOs participated in the round tables that aimed to distribute questionnaires, confirm concepts and information collected in the context of the surveys and/or disseminate preliminary results of the questionnaires, depending on the time the round tables were held. With the approval of all the participants, the TA team realized audio-visual records and transcriptions of the round tables, in order to reflect and refer to participants' opinions during this study.

**Table 3 - Round tables held on the islands**

	Maio	Fogo	Brava	São Vicente	Santo Antão		Total
					Porto Novo	Ribeira Grande	
Date	25/06/19	02/07/19	03/07/19	12/11/19	14/11/19	15/11/19	
No of CSOs	12	21	13	19	16	12	93
No of Participants	13	21	13	19	16	12	94
Men	10	16	7	6	8	8	55
Women	3	5	6	13	8	4	39

*In the case of the islands of Sal, Boavista and São Nicolau, the round tables, scheduled for April 2020, were cancelled. Owing to the situation of the global pandemic caused by the new Coronavirus COVID-19 and in accordance with the guidelines of the national authorities for social isolation, it was decided to hold meetings via Skype or telephone. A total of 6 CSOs were contacted in this way.*

In order to boost the dynamic of the round tables, the TA team presented some of the data obtained through the questionnaires and encouraged debates about them with the participants, through "seed questions" – initial open questions, which promoted the participation of all participants. The data were presented and the sessions facilitated depending on where the round table took place and on the participating CSOs, considering characteristics such as urban-rural, scope of work, types of funding to which they had access, among other issues.

Small meetings and round tables were held to discuss specific issues regarding some

relevant topics. Hence, a round table was held in the city of Praia with the participation of five CSOs, which indicated in the questionnaire that they had participated in the preparation of shadow reports in the past.

## V) Interviews

In order to reinforce and confirm the information collected by the questionnaires during the statistical analysis phase, some 15 interviews were conducted with programme coordinators and key organisations/institutions. Interviewees included representatives from CRPs, EU-funded NGOs, major networks, community development associations, trade unions, microfinance institutions and civil society funding programmes mentioned repeatedly in the questionnaires such as the SDG Platform Programme, the POSER Programme and the Environment Fund. In addition, EU Member States were contacted and consulted (see list of interviews – Appendix II).

**In order to confirm the information collected by the questionnaires, interviews were conducted.**



PART

I

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY –  
OVERVIEW, LEGAL FRAMEWORK  
AND CAPACITIES OF CSOs/LAs

## 4. PROFILE OF PARTICIPATING CSOs AND LAs

In the survey carried out between June and September 2019, a total of 189 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) took part. Of these, four CSOs (2.1%) indicated that they were not officially registered.

Regarding type of organisation and legal status, the vast majority of participating CSOs are constituted as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) (40.2%) and Community Development Associations (CDAs) (34.4%), accounting for 74.6% of CSOs. The remaining CSOs (25.4%) are recreational and/or sports associations, which have their own legal framework and status (7.9%), Trade Unions (4.8%), Foundations (3.2%), Cooperatives (2.6%), Religious organisations (2.1%), Microfinance institutions (1.6%), CSOs with no specific legal status (2.1%) and CSOs that identified as “Other” (1.1%) (see Graph 3).

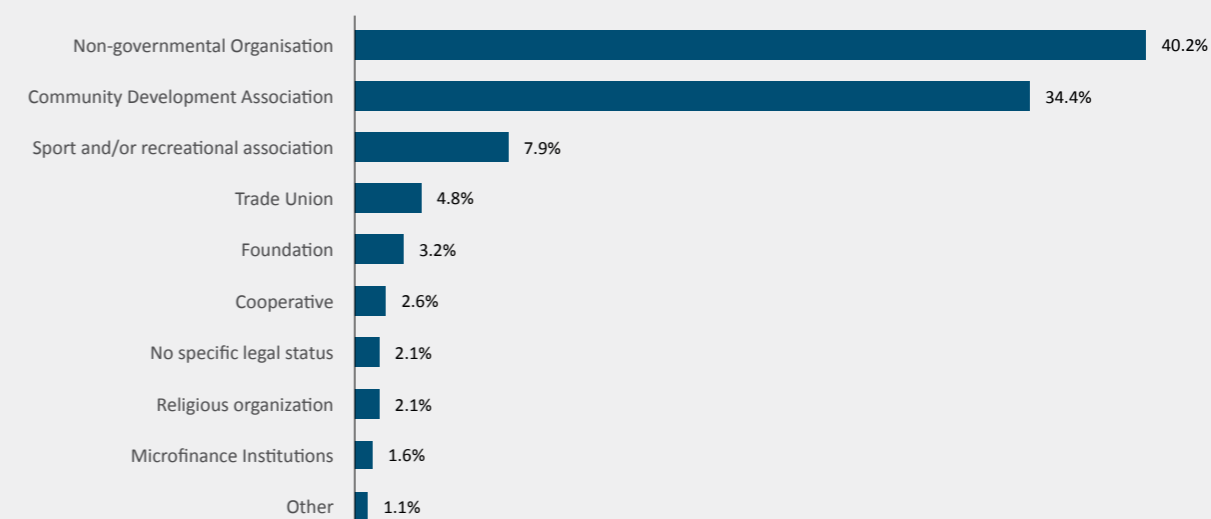
It is important to highlight that the survey does not claim to represent the real percentages of the distribution among CDAs, NGOs and other CSOs in the national territory – the classification used in this Mapping is based on the criteria of the surveyed organisations. A diagnostic study carried out in 2015 by the NGO Platform shows that of the 724 registered organisations across the country, the majority are not NGOs (19.8%), but rather community development associations (about 73.5%)<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Cabo Verde NGO Platform (2015). *Estudo diagnóstico das ONG em Cabo Verde* [Diagnostic study of NGOs in Cabo Verde]. Praia, p. 9.

# 04

## PROFILE

Graph 3: Type of CSO by legal status

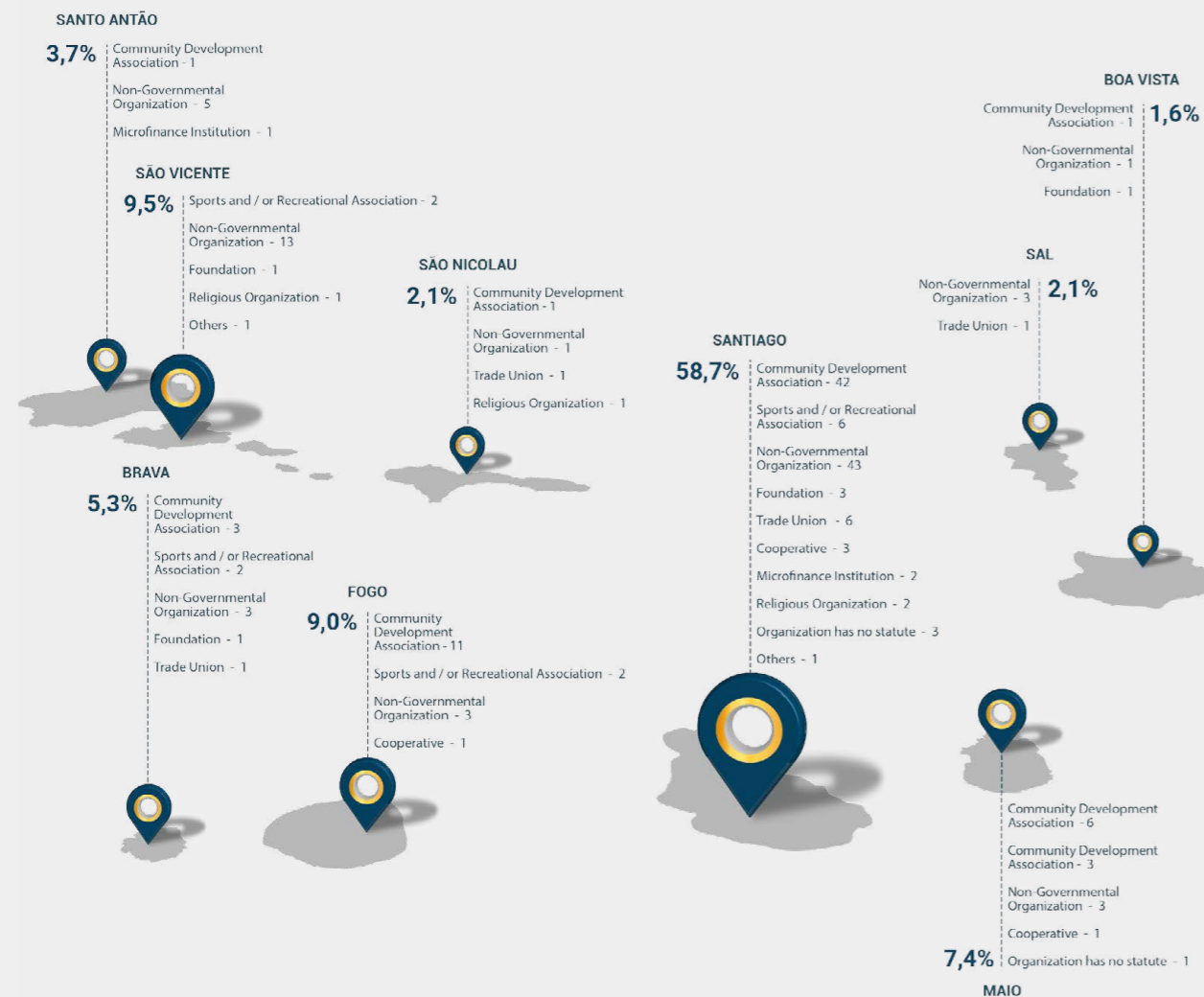


Source - Data collected from the CSO / LA Survey (2020), EU



The following map shows the CSOs that participated in the study – based on the island where their main headquarters are located.

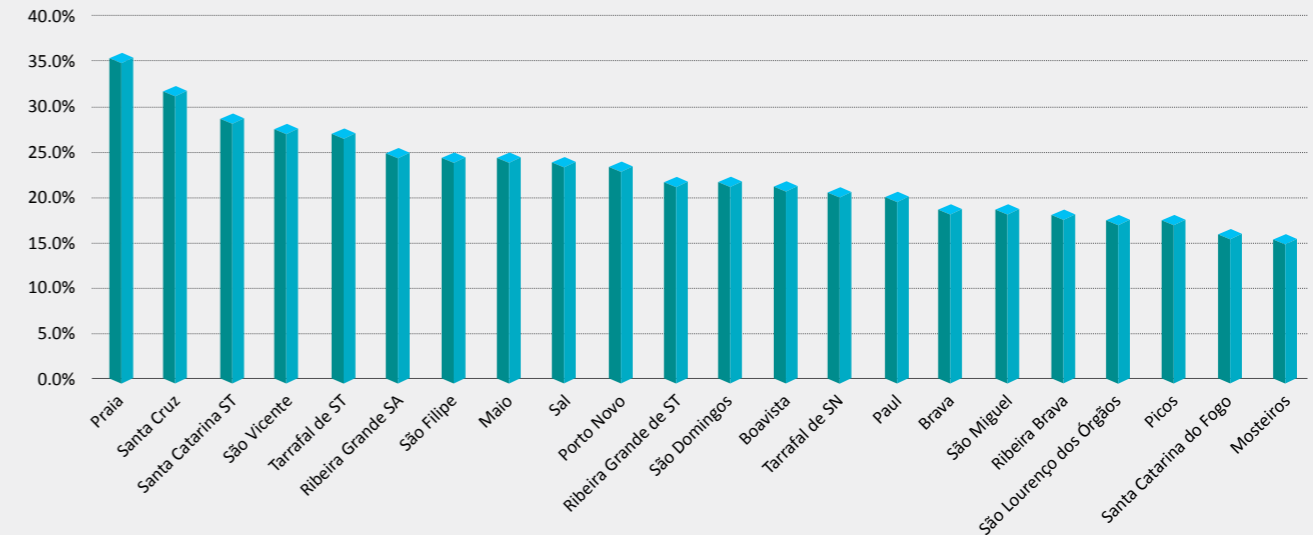
### DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE SURVEY, BY ISLAND AND TYPE



When we look at the **geographic areas in which the CSOs operate**, by municipality (Graph 4), the results show more dynamic intervention by CSOs in the municipalities of the main islands (Santiago and São Vicente), i.e. Praia (35.5%), Santa Cruz (31.8%), Santa Catarina de Santiago (28.6%), São Vicente (27.5%) and

Tarrafal de Santiago (27%). On the other hand, we observe that in the smaller municipalities, the CSOs intervene less, i.e. Mosteiros (15.3%), Santa Catarina do Fogo (15.9%), Picos (17.5%), São Lourenço dos Órgãos (17.5%), Ribeira Brava (18%), Brava (18.5%) and São Miguel (18.5%).

Graph 4: Geographical areas of intervention by municipality

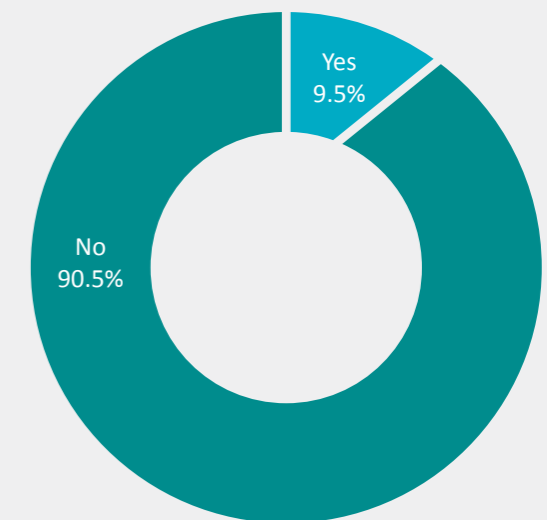


Source - Data collected from the CSO / LA Survey (2020), EU

There are strong regional asymmetries in Cabo Verde, especially in terms of access to information and financial resources. The island of Santiago finds itself in a paradoxical situation, as even though it hosts most of the inhabitants of Cabo Verde and the administrative and financial centre of the country, it also holds the poorest municipalities with the lowest human development index of the archipelago. One of the resulting phenomena of this paradox consists in high rural migration, whereby people leave the rural areas to seek better socioeconomic conditions in the urban centres of Praia.

Of the participating CSOs, 9.5% (18 CSOs) are organisations that implemented an EU-funded project in Cabo Verde in 2019, either directly as an applicant or as a co-applicant or indirectly as an associate of some EU-funded project. (Graph 5).

Graph 5: Surveyed CSOs that implemented EU projects in 2019

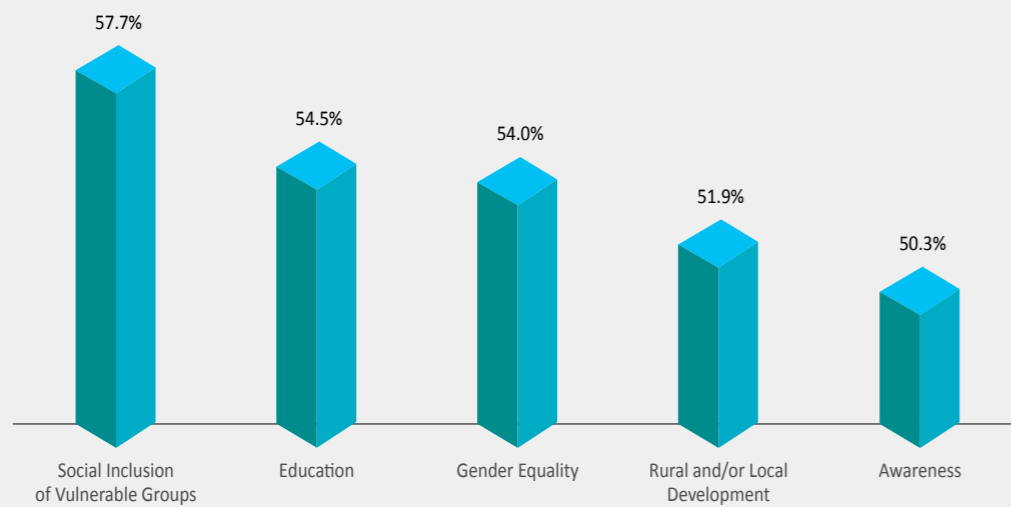


Source - Data collected from the CSO / LA Survey (2020), EU

The **main areas of intervention** of the 189 participating CSOs (Graph 6) are as follows:

- 1) Social inclusion of vulnerable groups, with 57.7% of CSOs working in this area;
- 2) Education: 54.5%;
- 3) Gender equality: 54%;
- 4) Local and/or rural development: 51.9%;
- 5) Awareness-raising activities: 50.3%.

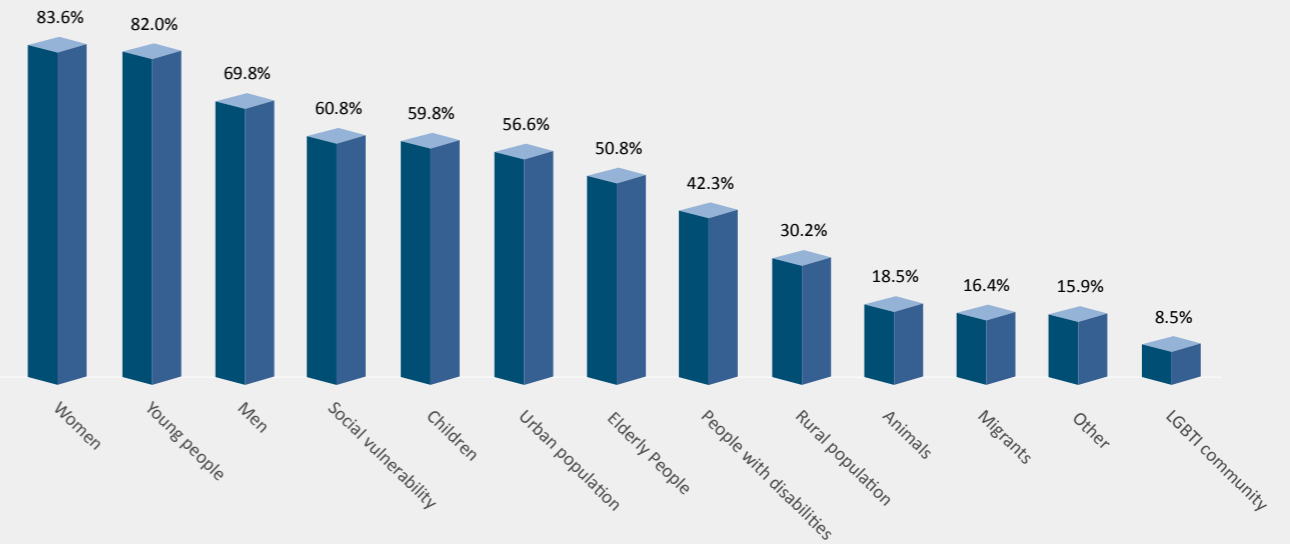
**Graph 6:** Areas of intervention most commonly chosen by CSOs



Source - Data collected from the CSO / LA Survey (2020), EU

As for the main **target groups and beneficiaries** of the actions realized by the surveyed CSOs (Graph 7), we can see that women (83.6%), young people (82%), people in a vulnerable situation (60.8%), children (59.8%), the rural population (56.6%) and the elderly (50.8%) represent the priority target. Note that the protection of animal rights (18.5%) is becoming an increasingly important target for intervention, ahead even of the migrant target group (16.4%). There is also a growing concern for the rights and social inclusion of the LGBTI community (8.5%).

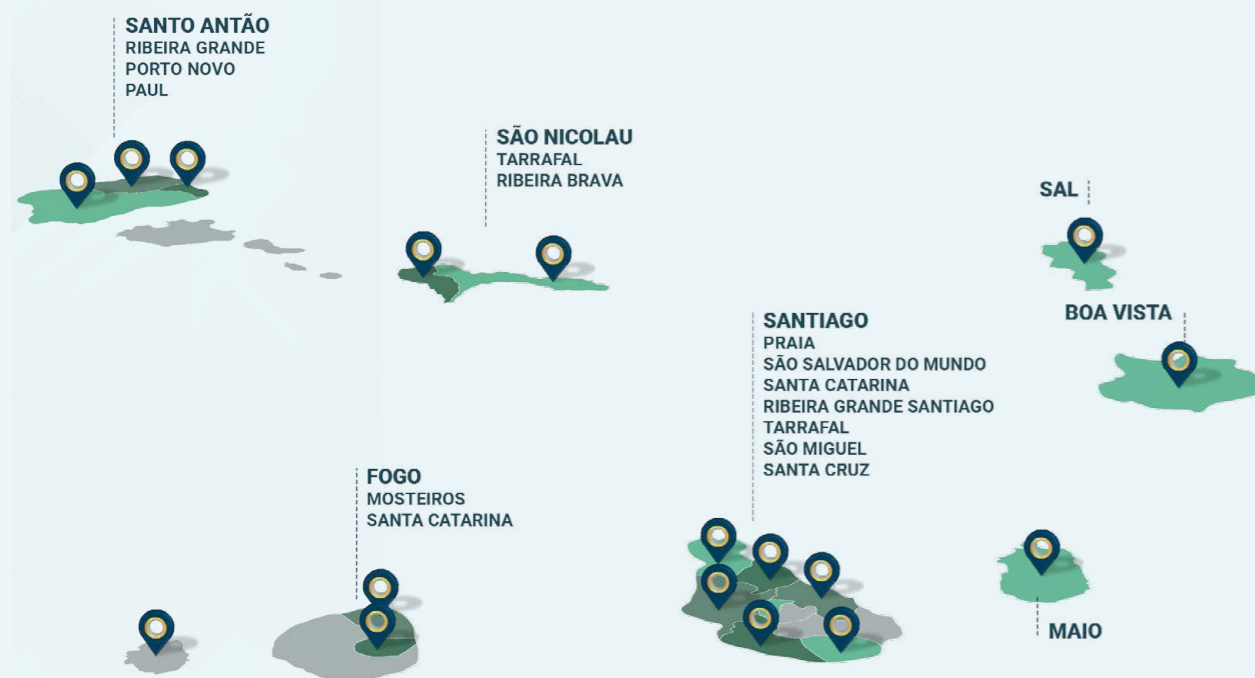
**Graph 7:** Main target groups and beneficiaries of CSOs



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU



## PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPATING LOCAL AUTHORITIES



A total of 17 Municipal Councils (MC) participated in the survey. Their information was mostly provided by the Directors and the Cabinet Advisers of the Mayors and three were filled out by the Studies and Planning Offices (GEP).

Of the 17 MCs, seven implemented an EU-funded project in 2019 in Cabo Verde, either directly as a co-applicant with their own funds (10 to 20%) or indirectly as an associate of some EU-funded project, such as the “Safe and sustainable cities” project implemented by the National Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde (ANMCV)



# 05

## FRAMEWORK

# 05

## 5. SOCIO-POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK

### An incipient civil society

Cabo Verde was, until 1975, a **Portuguese colony**. As a colony, the *Estado Novo* regime did not recognise freedom of association or expression. The existing assimilation policy, through legal restrictions, conditioned the initiative of the Cabo Verdeans in terms of participation in associations and decision-making spaces, limiting their sovereignty. Associations that expressed discontent or complaints against the Government could be sanctioned and expelled, either to Portugal or the colonies.<sup>9</sup>

During this period, **solidarity practices**, which still feature in the panorama of civil society in Cabo Verde today, were developed: *djuda* and *djunta-mo*. Informal forms of spontaneous cooperation can be considered to resolve specific and occasional situations, disappearing as soon as the situation ends *without anyone being held to account*. “*Djuda*”, according to Varela (1991)<sup>10</sup> means “*to support someone in solving a problem or performing an activity, without expecting anything in return*”. “*Djunta-mo*” “*is a kind of bartering in labour, without the use of money. The labour is all that matters.*” In addition to *djuda* and *djunta-mo*, before independence, there were groups known as *tabanka* (a community organisation involving free association and mutual assistance of a cultural and religious nature), *funaná*, *batuko* – socio-cultural and also religious groups that established specific forms of sociability.<sup>11</sup> The

first funeral associations also appeared, as a social protection mechanism that ensured the sharing of funeral expenses. Nowadays, mainly on the island of Santiago, there are still funeral associations and “*common-interest groups – the miting, boto, tabancas, toto-caixa, along with various community-based organisations (...). that have served to protect the most disadvantaged groups of society, that have insufficient or no cover under other social protection systems*”.<sup>12</sup>

These forms of solidarity typical of Cabo Verdean society can be seen as factors of socioeconomic survival through a kind of cooperativism invented by Cabo Verdeans in their struggle for resistance and survival and which persists even today.<sup>13</sup>

### The emergence of the first welfare programmes in the rural world

As a vulnerable island country with a semi-arid climate, Cabo Verde has undergone drought cycles, linked to periods of famine, in which thousands of inhabitants died, especially in the 1940s.

Since the colonial period, famine and drought have gradually forced the Government to take a *welfare stance* which has translated into the adoption of a social policy aimed at creating public-sector jobs and seasonal income to help the country’s poorest and rural populations. It was through the “Drought victims assistance

<sup>9</sup> According to the Official Bulletin of Cabo Verde No 28 of 10 June 1954.

<sup>10</sup> Varela da Silva, Tomé (1991). *Djuda y Djunta Mo, Formas Informal (Marginal?) di Koperativismu* [Djuda y Djunta Mo, Informal Forms (Marginal?) of Cooperativism]. Discussion Meeting on the Cabo Verdean Cooperative Movement. 1-3 July 1991, Praia. p.52-59. p.53.

<sup>11</sup> Teixeira, Ricardino J. D. (2016). *Estado e Sociedade civil em Cabo Verde e Guiné-Bissau: Djuntamon para novas relações* [State and civil Society in Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau: Djuntamon for new relations]. African Book Studies [Online]31. Posted online on 29 September 2016. Consulted on 30 April 2020. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/cea/2043>.

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Labour, Family and Solidarity, Directorate-General for Social Solidarity (2008). *Estratégia para o Desenvolvimento da proteção social de Cabo Verde* [Strategy for the development of social protection in Cabo Verde]. Consulted on 15 July 2020. URL: <https://www.mindbank.info/item/3612>, p.24.

<sup>13</sup> Varela da Silva, Tomé (1991). *Djuda y Djunta Mo, Formas Informal (Marginal?) di Koperativismu* [Djuda y Djunta Mo, Informal Forms (Marginal?) of Cooperativism]. Discussion Meeting on the Cabo Verdean Cooperative Movement. 1-3 July 1991, Praia. p. 52-59. p.53.



programme”, from the late 1960s to 1974, that a broad programme of public works was implemented, namely road-building, using intensive labour, with the aim of providing livelihoods for small farmers affected by drought.<sup>14</sup>

After independence, the Government of Cabo Verde, with the Food Aid Counterpart Fund and also through the State’s own Budget, set up an **emergency programme for rural populations** most affected by the bad farming year, providing them with alternative means of subsistence employment and income. This programme was implemented through the FAIMO (High-Intensity Labour Fronts), managed and run in a partnership with Government, Municipal Councils and community associations. The work focused mainly on soil and water conservation works to combat desertification, build and renovate highways and minor roads, community infrastructure and social housing.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Coelho de Carvalho, J. M. (2012). *Os liames de Solidariedade entre o Estado e as Organizações de Economia Solidária na Luta Contra pobreza nas comunidades rurais em Cabo Verde* [The Links of Solidarity between the State and Solidarity-based Economy Organisations in the Fight Against Poverty in Rural Communities in Cabo Verde]. Doctoral thesis. Brasília. Consulted on 16 July 2020. URL: [https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0102-69922013000100013p.161](https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-69922013000100013p.161).

<sup>15</sup> Idem. p.163.

### NGOs in the one-party period

With the founding of the First Republic (1975 to 1991), the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde)<sup>16</sup> took over the organisation of all economic, political and cultural life. In order to manage the development process, the one-party state sought to suppress the autonomy of civil society, promoting mass civil society organisations that were supported by the State Budget and institutionalised by the Constitution (1980, Article 7). Control of the fight against poverty was wrested from non-partisan civil society organisations in favour of mass organisations, such as the Abel Djassy Pioneers Organisation (OPAD), the Amilcar Cabral African Youth (JAAC), the Cabo Verdean Women’s Organisation (OMCV), the trade unions (UNTC-CS) and the National Institute of Cooperatives (INC). Until 1988, only mass organisations were recognised as NGOs nationwide.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Noted that the PAIGC governed Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau from 1975 to 1980. With the coup in Guinea-Bissau in November 1980, Cabo Verde was governed by the PAICV and Guinea-Bissau by the PAIGC, breaking up the party historically.

<sup>17</sup> Cardoso, H. (2016). *O partido único em Cabo Verde, um Assalto à Esperança* [The one-party in Cabo Verde, an Assault on Hope], Livraria Pedro Cardoso. Praia, p.190.

The document “*Analyse Sommaire de la Situation Démographique du Cap-Vert (1995)*” [Succinct analysis of the demographic situation in Cabo Verde] emphasises that the activities of international NGOs in Cabo Verde started, in 1975, with national independence. The traditional areas of intervention by these organisations were framed in the general objectives of national public policy, namely the development of associativism, literacy, maternal and child protection and family planning, primary health care, etc. Until 1987, there were at least 40 foreign NGOs in the country, working on a more or less permanent basis<sup>18</sup>. During that period, the Cabo Verdean Solidarity Institute dominated relations with foreign NGOs as partners of the State.

### The experience of cooperatives in Cabo Verde

Under the one-party regime, **cooperativism** began to be promoted as a socio-economic organisation founded on the basis of values of social solidarity to solve common problems. The cooperative movement was not new: In the latter years of the Colonial Administration, from 1897 to 1975, the first public-sector and

<sup>18</sup> Biaye, M. (1995). *Analyse Sommaire de la Situation Démographique du Cap-Vert* [Overview Analysis of the Demographic Situation in Cabo Verde]. Human Resources Unit, Directorate-General of Planning, Cabo Verdean Ministry of Economic Coordination, Praia, p.66.



agricultural cooperatives were set up on the islands of Santo Antão and Fogo.<sup>19</sup>

The necessary foundations were conceived against this background: In 1975 the Central Cooperatives Agency of Cabo Verde was founded, which in 1978 became the National Institute of Cooperatives (INC) and in 1979 the Framework Law on Cooperatives was enacted, even before the Law on non-profit associations (1987). To fund the cooperatives, the Cooperative Support Fund (FAC) was set up in 1981, a public body with financial and administrative autonomy, responsible for coordinating external aid to the sector and for the emergence of hundreds of cooperatives.<sup>20</sup>

In 1980, there were 10 incorporated civil cooperative organisations in Cabo Verde, six of which were consumer organisations. The great majority of cooperatives (90%) were located on the island of Santiago and 72% of all organisations (cooperatives and pre-cooperatives) were on that island.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>19</sup> ILO (1981). *Relatório de Missão ao Governo da República de Cabo Verde Sobre a Apoio ao Instituto Nacional das Cooperativas e Formação e Educação Cooperativa* [Mission Report to the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde on Support to the National Institute of Cooperatives and Cooperative Training and Education]. Geneva. p. 23.

<sup>20</sup> Cooperative Forum (2001). *Diagnóstico Estratégico da Animação Rural e Promoção Cooperativa* [Strategic Diagnosis of Rural Communities and Promotion of Cooperatives]. Praia. p.1-7, p.1.

<sup>21</sup> Kandem, E. (1991). *L’ O.I.T et les Cooperatives en Afrique*, in a *Reflection Meeting on the Cabo Verdean Cooperative Movement* [ILO and Cooperatives in Africa, in a Discussion Meeting on the Cabo Verdean Cooperative Movement]. Praia. 1-3 July 1991, p.63.

At the 1991 *Discussion Meeting on the Cabo Verdean Cooperative Movement*, the post-independent Cabo Verdean cooperative movement came in for criticism. Excessive State intervention was considered to be one of the reasons behind the failure of the cooperatives. With the liberalisation process initiated by Cabo Verde at that time, the influence of the public authorities on the cooperative structures began to wane.<sup>22</sup>

### The phase of liberalism (1991-2001) – The emergence of NGOs and the beginning of the end of cooperativism.

With the political opening and legislative elections in 1991, the one-party political regime was ended and pluralism was introduced. A new model was born based on human rights, citizenship and decentralisation, linked to the emergence of NGOs that defended these values. The sector that experienced the greatest expansion in the struggle for the realisation of citizenship rights and decentralisation was that of NGOs and community associations. Until 1990, only 11 NGOs were registered.<sup>23</sup>

This more liberal State was investing on a market economy, beginning to lose interest in the cooperative movement. Thus, from then on, cooperativism began to decline. In March 1999, the Law on cooperatives was incorporated into the Code of commercial companies. In early 2001, of the 287 authorised cooperatives in Cabo Verde, spread across 22 branches of activity, only 85 were operational.<sup>24</sup>



In June 1991, the first NGO Meeting took place and in 1992 there were already 22 NGOs and several other associations in Cabo Verde. In April 1993, the city of Praia hosted the second meeting as part of a UNDP project to support NGOs. The constituent assembly of NGOs in Cabo Verde was held from 15 to 16 June 1996, at which the Cabo Verde NGO Platform was created. In 2002, there were about 100 NGOs, many of which were founded in the 1980s by an autonomous initiative of civil society, the majority of which are affiliated to a single entity, the NGO Platform.<sup>25</sup>

In early 2000, many NGOs, in cooperation with national or foreign ones, (OMCV, MORABI and Citi-Habitat, for example), focused their actions in the following areas: *education and vocational training, family protection (women and child) based on the integral health of women and maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, community development, business promotion, environment, infrastructure and basic sanitation, poverty and meeting the basic needs.*<sup>26</sup>

### The PL480 Programme – Decentralised and Participatory Approach of the Community Associations

In the 1990s, the Government of Cabo Verde took the initiative to continue to repeat

the experiences of FAIMO and relied on this initiative in an important partnership with the **Cabo Verde PL 480 Programme**, a Food Security and Agricultural Development Programme, implemented by the American NGO ACDI/VOCA with the USAID funding.

Within the scope of the PL 480 programme, the creation of **community associations** on the islands with a stronger agricultural tradition (Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santiago and Fogo) was promoted. Agricultural associations and communities identified the necessary soil conservation works, with the technical support of the PAR (Rural Assistance Programme) that worked along with the Ministry of Agriculture and received training and technical support in rural engineering and accounting for the execution of the works. In addition, income-generating activities were promoted, diversifying the population's livelihoods. In 1996, with the assistance of ACDI/VOCA, the associations created the Organisation of Farmers, Livestock and Poultry on the island of Santiago.<sup>27</sup>

ACDI/VOCA worked in Cabo Verde from 1992 to 2007. It was this organisation that introduced the **modern microcredit** system in Cabo Verde. During the period in which they were in Cabo Verde, more than 33 000 microcredits were granted and a *decentralised*

*and participatory approach* was introduced, which enhanced workers' self-esteem, motivating them to self-organise, to grow quality produce and to take responsibility for the maintenance of the infrastructure.<sup>28</sup>

The strategy of making the community responsible for identifying projects, setting priorities, carry out works and even for managing and maintaining them has become a model of action that has been adopted by other international partners serving in Cabo Verde and, in 2000, by the Programme to Combat Poverty in Rural Areas (PLPR).

### PNLP – The National Poverty Reduction Plan

The National Poverty Reduction Plan (PNLP) was launched in 1997 as a Government response to the country's commitments at the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995) with the objective of reducing poverty in a sustainable manner, promoting social cohesion and boosting citizen participation. In effect, the PNLP replaced the FAIMO and the PL 480 project as an institutional structure designed to manage poverty reduction initiatives. To that end, in 2002, under the PNLP, the *Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* (GPRSP) was prepared, the main instrument for planning the State Budget until the year 2016.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Idem, p.32.

<sup>23</sup> Teixeira, Ricardino J. D. (2016). *Estado e Sociedade civil em Cabo Verde e Guiné-Bissau: Djuntamon para novas relações* [The State and civil society in Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau: Djuntamon for new relations]. African book studies [Online]31. Posted online on 29 September 2016. Consulted on 30 April 2020. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/cea/2043>, p. 121.

<sup>24</sup> Cooperative Forum (2001). *Diagnóstico Estratégico da Animação Rural e Promoção Cooperativa* [Strategic Diagnosis of Rural Communities and the Promotion of Cooperatives]. Praia. P. 1-7, p. 3.

<sup>25</sup> Ferreira Couto, C. (2002). *Antropologia do Desenvolvimento: Santiago de Cabo Verde, um estudo de caso* [Development Anthropology: Santiago-Cabo Verde, a case study] African Book Studies [Online], 3. Posted online on 16 October 2013, consulted on 17 August 2020. URL:<http://journals.openedition.org/cea/1092>.

<sup>26</sup> Idem.

<sup>27</sup> Coelho de Carvalho, J. M. (2012). *Os liames de Solidariedade entre o Estado e as Organizações de Economia Solidária na Luta Contra pobreza nas comunidades rurais em Cabo Verde* [The links of Solidarity between the State and Solidarity-based Economy Organisations in the Fight Against Poverty in Rural Communities in Cabo Verde]. Doctoral thesis. Brasília. Consulted on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2020. URL: [https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0102-69922013000100013](https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-69922013000100013) p.161.

<sup>28</sup> Documentary: ACDI/VOCA's work in Cabo Verde 1992-2007. Consulted on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 URL: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUw7kXn7\\_vg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUw7kXn7_vg)

<sup>29</sup> ILO (2012). *A Proteção Social em Cabo Verde: Situação e Desafios* [Social Protection in Cabo Verde: Situation and Challenges]. ILO CIF. Turin, p. 160.



In partnership with the community associations, the Programme used a *bottom-up* methodology, since the decision-making process originated with people at the community level.<sup>30</sup>

The National Poverty Reduction Plan was divided into three components:

- **Project A:** Social sector development (PDSS);
- **Project B:** Programme for poverty reduction in rural areas (PLPR);
- **Project C:** Socio-economic promotion of disadvantaged groups (PSGD).

Project B: **Programme for poverty reduction in rural areas (PLPR)**, launched in 2000, was the most important aspect of the PNLP Programme, with the objective of “reducing rural poverty through the development of the social capital of the poor, based on the mobilisation of the existing potential in the field of economic and social initiatives at the local community’ level”.<sup>31</sup> It ran for 12 years, until 2012 (in various phases). From 2013, the programme was renamed the Programme for the Promotion of Rural Economic Opportunities (POSER).

Since its inception in 2000, the programme has had two phases – phase I, which ran from 2000 to 2008, and phase II, which covered 2009 to 2012. The programme donor was and still remains the IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), under a loan agreement signed in 1999 with the Government of Cabo Verde. Of a total budget of US\$18.3 million, from IFAD (50%), the Government of Cabo Verde (36%) and community contributions (14%), a total

<sup>30</sup> Pires, A. R. (2007), *Associativismo e Desenvolvimento Local em Cabo Verde: Notas sobre alguns percursos de revitalização rural*. [Associativism and Local Development in Cabo Verde: Notes on some rural revitalisation paths.] Minutes of the Third Congress on Rural Studies (III CER). Faro. University of Algarve. Consulted on 15 July, 2020. URL:<http://hdl.handle.net/10961/3812>, p. 6.

<sup>31</sup> Idem.

of CVE 482.9 million were reinvested under the PLPR; 75% of the funds were allocated to social activities and 25% to activities related to income-generating activities.<sup>32</sup>

At the individual level, the housing sector was responsible for more than half of the funds, followed by the water and sanitation sector. The Agricultural projects represented the most important income-generating initiative, with 14% of the budget. The total number of people or households that participated at any point in phase I of PLPR was 16 520. 81% of beneficiaries were involved in one of the three social housing, water or education programmes.<sup>33</sup>

During the first phase of the PNLP, the projects were managed by the Cabo Verdean Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Local Development (AGECABO), which was responsible for preparing tender programmes, contract specifications, selection and award of the works, executed under contract by companies, community associations and NGOs.<sup>34</sup>

### The CRPs – Regional Partners Commissions

In 2003, the Regional Partners Commissions (CRPs) were set up under Law No 35/VI/2003, of 15 September 2003, seeking better mechanisms to combat poverty. This law defines the CRPs as “non-profit private law associations, with their own legal personality” and allows them to automatically acquire the status of public-

<sup>32</sup> ILO (2012). *A Proteção Social em Cabo Verde: Situação e Desafios*. [Social Protection in Cabo Verde: Situation and Challenges]. ILO CIF. Turin, p. 166.

<sup>33</sup> Idem, p. 167.

<sup>34</sup> Santos, J. and Cardoso, E. (2016). *PNLP/POSER: Estudo do Quadro Institucional de Parceria para a Promoção do Desenvolvimento Local: A problemática da sustentabilidade das CRP- Programa de Oportunidades Económicas Rurais (POSER)*. [PNLP/POSER: Study of the Institutional Framework of the Partnership for the Promotion of Local Development: The sustainability of the CRPs - Programme of Rural Economic Opportunities (POSER)]. Consultancy Report (Zero Draft). Praia, p.6.

interest legal entities by registering their articles of association.<sup>35</sup> Their fundamental difference in relation to other non-profit associations lies in the fact that the **State provides them with direct funding for their day-to-day operations** through the implementation of the Programmes for Poverty Reduction in Rural Areas, namely PLPR (2000 to 2012) and POSER (2013 to 2017).

CRPs are made up of several partners/ associates in their region, especially community development associations, NGOs, Municipal Councils and decentralised State services. They are responsible for the approval of projects by community assemblies, social control and the provision of a space for debate and participatory decision-making on community development priorities. Association members must be residents of the localities involved.

Within the scope of the current POSER programme, the CRPs face a challenge of adaptation and a threat to their sustainability, as the current Government no longer considers them key partners for combating poverty, opting for working directly with Government institutions and Municipal Councils.<sup>36</sup> (More information on the POSER Programme can be found in Chapter 8, p.110).

<sup>35</sup> Idem, p.4.

<sup>36</sup> Santos, J. and Cardoso, E. (2016). *PNLP/POSER: Estudo do Quadro Institucional de Parceria para a Promoção do Desenvolvimento Local: A problemática da sustentabilidade das CRP- Programa de Oportunidades Económicas Rurais (POSER)*. [PNLP/POSER : Study of the Institutional Framework of the Partnership for the Promotion of Local Development: The sustainability of the CRPs - Programme of Economic Opportunities (POSER)]. Consultancy Report (Zero Draft).Praia, p.33.

# 06

## ENVIRONMENT

## 6. CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

### 6.1. Typology of CSOs and legal framework

The Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde and the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) 2017-2021 do not offer a specific definition of CSOs. However, Article 7 of the Constitution (2010) states that one of the subtasks of the State is “to encourage social solidarity, the autonomous organisation of civil society, merit, initiative and individual creativity”.

In Cabo Verde, the recognition of associations for the purpose of acquiring legal personality is the responsibility of the Minister of Justice, through the **National System of Registration of Legal Persons (SNRPC)**.

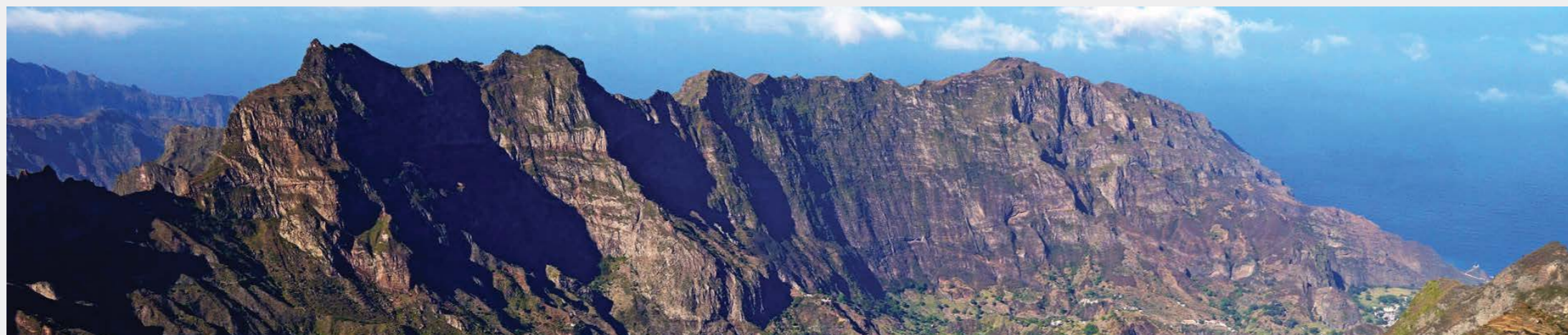
Currently (date of consultation at the Registry Office - 5 March, 2020) **968 non-profit associations are registered** through the National System of Registration of Legal Persons (SNRPC) and 577 of these are located in the city of Praia. These figures indicate a low level of registration of formal associations in the peripheral islands and rural areas, probably linked to the lack of access to funding at the decentralised level and a high centralisation of support services in the capital. It also seems that the Ministry of Justice is not aware of the number of active associations and, once registered, there are no mechanisms to ensure compliance with the law on CSO activities.

The law establishing freedom of association came into force in December 1987 (**Law No 28/III/87 of 31 December 1987**). In addition to this law, the **Civil Code from Article 162 onwards** gives real guidelines relevant to the operation of non-profit associations. In 2003, new General Legal Arrangements for the Constitution of non-profit associations were laid down (**Law No 25/VI/2003 of 21 July 2003**), which repealed Law No 28/III/87 of 31 December 1987.

In legal terms, all non-profit organisations are framed in the general legal arrangements of the 2003 law, making no distinction between the organisations. However, in a deeper analysis of the legislative acts promulgated by the National Assembly, Article 2 of **Law No 69/VII/2010 of 16 August 2010** - which establishes the arrangements for public-private partnerships at regional, municipal or local level - defines categories of CSOs, distinguishing between NGOs and community associations (Article 2):

*One of the tasks of the State is “to encourage social solidarity, the autonomous organisation of civil society, merit, initiative and individual creativity”.*





- **“Civil Society Organisation (CSO)”** – private non-profit organisation;
- **“Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)”** – civil society organisation with the specific objective of supporting the social, cultural and economic self-promotion of populations or of certain social categories, or the achievement of specific sectoral goals.
- **“Community Association”** – a community-based civil society organisation bringing together citizens with the objective of socio-economic promotion and the development of a particular local community or group of local communities in a particular municipal territory.

In 2016, a new category emerged – the **OSCD – Civil Society Development Organisations – (Law No 114/VIII/2016 of 22 March 2016)**, defined (in Article 3) as legal persons under private law, non-profit, whose scope of activities (Article 5) covers the “community, municipal, national, regional and international (...)” levels. The main difference from non-profit associations is that the OSCD has to demonstrate and present a “Plan of activities for the current year” and “Financial resources” in the registration application (Article 3). In the Registry where they are entered in

the SNRPC system, it was found that currently (consultation date – 5 March, 2020) only 8 organisations are registered in this category. Considering the requirement to have financial resources at the time of registration, it can be concluded that the scheme is applied mainly to foreign NGOs that have their headquarters outside the country and only want to carry out specific actions or activities in Cabo Verde and/or NGOs that have already attracted external funds. This being so, the scheme can be used by European CSOs applying for the CSOs/LA Thematic Programme.

In addition to the general Law on non-profit associations (2003) and Civil Society Development Organisations (2016), the legal framework defines the following subcategories:

**Youth Associations** are defined separately (Law No 26/VI/2003 of 21 July 2003) as institutions of young people with legal personality, non-profit and that pursue objectives in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The law (Article 2) states that minors aged 14 or over enjoy the legal capacity to exercise the right of association, a practice that already existed in many non-profit associations and was thus institutionalised. Moreover, these associations benefit from various procedures and forms of State support (Articles 11 to 14) in financial, legal, institutional and material terms,

as well as exemptions and benefits (Article 19), demonstrating the State’s willingness to invest in youth associations.

It can be seen that **sports associations** are also framed in the special scheme – Decree No 34/88, of 17 April 1988. Non-profit sports training associations, federations or schools may have access to Government support, including financial co-participation, assignment and access to sports facilities owned or managed by them. Moreover, Law No 18/IX/2017 of 13 December 2017, which approves the basis of policies for the development of physical activity and sport in Cabo Verde, allows non-profit legal entities – athletes and sporting organisations – to access funds and sign programme contracts with the Government. It is considered a task of the State, through its public institutions, to promote sport as an important means of socio-economic integration and promotion, education and strengthening of human relations. In this way, these organised private associations and civil society bodies receive formal support from the State.

In addition to non-profit organisations, Cabo Verdean legislation includes other types of organisations that can also be considered part of civil society; such as religious associations, cooperatives, the microfinance sector and trade union organisations.

Law No 64/VIII/2014 of 16 May 2014 establishes the **legal regime of freedom of religion and worship in Cabo Verde**. This law provides (Article 2) a set of definitions, which include “religious communities”, “religious organisations”, “religious institutions”: constituted autonomous bodies, established or founded by churches, religious communities or organisations, namely bodies of believers established by vote or association, and foundations for the pursuit of any of their functions or aims. Religious organisations and their respective religious institutions are free to organise (Article 17), and may also, without any discrimination, carry out activities with **non-religious aims** (Article 20), including commercial and other lucrative activities (which are instrumental), own private and cooperative schools, universities, colleges and higher education establishments, charitable, cultural and health care activities. In a 2016 Regulatory Decree (No 6/2016 of 16 April) a **National System of Registration of Religious Communities (SNRCR)** is established for the purpose of organising the registration of churches and religious communities, organisations and institutions.

**Law No 122/VIII/2016 of 24 March 2016** which establishes the **legal arrangements of the social economy**, identifies the bodies of the social economy (Article 5), and also specifically mentions cooperatives. Unlike the EU definitions, the Cabo Verdean legal framework partially excludes cooperatives from the range of civil society organisations.

With respect to **cooperatives** (“societies with variable number of members and capital, which carry out their activity based on cooperation and mutual help of the members and the observance of cooperative principles”), it could be considered that at the legislative level, a backward step has been taken in classifying them as commercial companies (**Decree-Law No 2/2019 of 23 July 2019**). In many countries,

cooperatives are classified as forming part of the non-profit sector, because they promote socio-economic development for thousands of people and, while they may make a profit, do not distribute it among the management, but reinvest it within the cooperative and the very community where it is located. However, the law (Article 358 of the Code of commercial companies) does allow cooperatives to apply for public utility status, even if they are framed as commercial companies. Accordingly, and in order to foster their alignment with the public interest status, some players in the sector advocate changing the status of cooperatives and rethinking their legal framework:

*“The framework for cooperatives needs work. When someone has a type of business that could work in community, there is no advantage for them to form a cooperative, because there is no legal framework to protect it. If a cooperative is set up, it is governed by the Code of commercial companies. So, it is much better to set up a small business. But a small business is not community-based. At the organisational level, when you look into the legal questions, you have to make a choice and there’s never any advantage in setting up a cooperative”.*

Interview with an expert in associativism,  
February 2020.

The arrangements governing **microfinance** activities by private associations are regulated by Law No **12/IX/2017**, which amended the Legal Regime on Microfinance Activity, approved by Law No **83/VIII/2015** of 16 January 2015, given the existence of microcredit practices in the country, and in order to regulate the sector. The law defines microfinance (Article 3), as *“the activity performed by authorised entities, consisting of providing adequate and sustainable financial services to low-income populations, normally excluded from the traditional financial system”*. (further information on the microfinance sector can be found in Chapter 8, p.114.)

Regarding **trade unions**, the Constitution of Cabo Verde concedes all workers the freedom to form trade unions or professional associations for the defence of collective and individual interests and rights, enjoying full autonomy in terms of their organisation, function and internal regulations. Therefore, democracy was to allow the creation of the institutional legal conditions for the materialisation of pluralism and union freedom in Cabo Verde from the 1990s onwards, through the publication of **Decree-Law No 170/91 of 27 November 1991**, on the Right to union association, and the rules laid down in the 1992 Constitution<sup>37</sup>. **The two central trade unions, UNTC-CS** (National Union of Workers of Cabo Verde – Central Union) and **CCSL** (Cabo Verdean Confederation of Free Trade Unions) are part of the Social Consultation Council and take part in social consultation as workers’ representatives.

In this analysis of typologies offered by the Cabo Verdean legal framework, it is also possible to classify the **Regional Commissions of Partners**, which are private, non-profit associations with their own legal personality, created under the National Poverty Reduction Programmes and governed by Law No 35/VI/2003 of 15 September 2003.

<sup>37</sup> Coelho de Carvalho, J. M. (2012). *Os liames de Solidariedade entre o Estado e as Organizações de Economia Solidária na Luta Contra pobreza nas comunidades rurais em Cabo Verde*. [The links of Solidarity between the State and Solidarity-based Economy Organisations in the Fight Against Poverty in Rural Communities in Cabo Verde]. Doctoral thesis. Brasília. Consulted on 15 July, 2020. URL: [https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0102-69922013000100013](https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-69922013000100013). p.41.



In this context of great legislative fragmentation, and in order to facilitate understanding, in the study we have decided to employ the current definitions used by the CSOs themselves and to distinguish between **Community Development Associations (CDA)**, with geographic scope at community level, and associations that operate at national level. Thus, all CSOs working in support of social, cultural and economic self-promotion of populations on a broader geographic scope, whether national, regional or international, and which are today covered by the legal arrangements for CSOs, have been considered **NGOs**.

### Types - Local authorities

All LAs are regarded as instances of local power. In the case of Cabo Verde, these are located in the 22 municipalities of the country and represented by the national organisation “National Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde” (ANMCV).<sup>38</sup>

Under Article 2 of Law No 69/VII/2010 of 16 August 2010, **local authorities** are defined as: *“Territorial public entities endowed with bodies representing the respective populations, which pursue their own interests”*.

<sup>38</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20150106-roiteiro-da-ue-para-um-compromisso-com-a-sociedade-civil-2014-2017-cabo-verde\\_pt.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20150106-roiteiro-da-ue-para-um-compromisso-com-a-sociedade-civil-2014-2017-cabo-verde_pt.pdf)

### The legal framework for public utility

Decree-Law No 59/2005 of 19 September 2005, laying down the general legal framework for **public utility legal entities**, seeks to help associations and foundations to benefit from a legal status that grants them access to resources to enhance and expand their activity, through the status of public utility. Public utility legal entities (Article 2) are **associations or foundations** that pursue aims in the general interest, of the national community or of any island or municipality, cooperating with the Central or Local Public Administration, and deserve to be granted public utility status by the latter. The declaration of public utility is the responsibility of the Prime Minister, who may delegate it to another member of the Government. Foundations must give account to the Government and submit reports. Legal entities of general public utility enjoy tax exemptions provided for by law (Article 15) and some advantages such as exemption from fees and charges (Article 16).



Despite the existence of specific legislation governing public utilities, Article 9 of the OSCD Law (Decree-Law No 114/VIII/2016) stresses that these organisations can also be recognised as public utility entities for a period of two years; and also Decree-Law No 2/2019 of 23 July 2019, states that the branches of the **cooperative sector** comprise credit, housing and construction, crafts, fishing, culture, social solidarity (Article 356); and therefore, being similar and overlapping with many areas of intervention of OSCDs (Article 11), we can see that the **legislation is confusing** and allows cooperatives, although framed in the Code of commercial companies, to apply for public utility status, and thus receive public subsidies and/or be considered as OSCDs.

### The legal framework for voluntary work

Decree-Law No 42/2010 of 27 September 2010 establishes the **legal framework for voluntary work**, aiming to promote and facilitate the solidarity-based participation of citizens in volunteer actions, within public or private organisations (Article 1). It applies to volunteers and public or private organisations, at national or local level. Voluntary work is defined as: *“The set of activities and actions of social and community interest carried out altruistically and in solidarity*

*by people, within projects, programmes and other forms of intervention at the service of individuals, families and the non-profit community carried out by public or private entities”.*

Some **activities are excluded** from voluntary work (Article 5): “a) Those carried out under a labour, administrative, commercial, or professional relationship of any kind; b) Isolated, occasional voluntary actions, or those performed on the margins of the promoting organisations, carried out for family, benevolence, friendship, or neighbourly reasons; and c) **Those that yield an economic benefit for the people, entities, or organisations that perform them. A programme, activities and projects are required for a volunteer to participate. They must also receive training, participate in planning and receive the necessary resources for carrying out their activity, be reimbursed by the promoting organisation for any expenses incurred from the voluntary activity, as long as duly authorised; have insurance coverage for damage and loss, in cases where the activity poses risks for the volunteer; have guaranteed health and safety conditions, similar to those provided for in the labour law and in force for those who carry out a labour activity; etc.”** (Article 8). There are also some duties (Article 10), such as **“h) Not to require or receive any kind of material consideration for carrying out their activity”.**

### The NGO Code of Ethics

A guidance document for the non-profit sector is the **Code of Ethics for NGOs and Cabo Verdean non-profit associations**, drafted in Praia on 15 December 2009. This Code of Ethics is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde and other laws of the country, but it is **not binding**. It should be noted that at the round tables (held in Fogo, Brava, Ribeira Grande de Santo Antão, São Vicente and Porto Novo), reference was made only once to the Code of Ethics, which may explain why the Code has been poorly disseminated and is unknown among most CSOs. This guideline document aims to promote ethical principles within the non-profit sector in Cabo Verde that are in line with the public interest. The code is linked to **principles on which the credibility of Civil Society Organisations** is based: “i) The non-profit nature of the activity; ii) Independence and political integrity; iii) Representativeness and accountability to the population; iv) Transparency in internal management and governance”.<sup>39</sup>

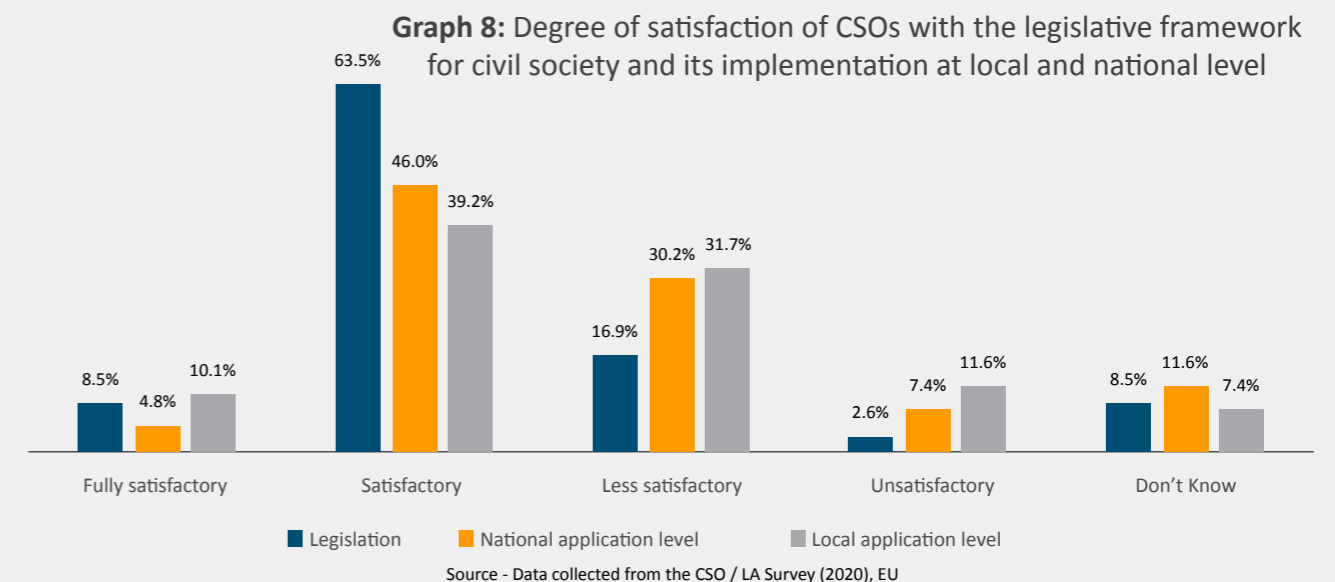
<sup>39</sup> Loada, A. and Moderan, O. (2015). *Envolvimento da Sociedade civil na Governação e Reforma do Sector de Segurança* [Civil Society Engagement in Governance and Security Sector Reform]. In Ornella Moderan (ed.), *Caixa de Ferramentas para a Reforma e Governação do Sector de Segurança na África Ocidental*. [Toolkit for Security Sector Reform and Governance in West Africa] Geneva, p.7.

#### 6.1.1. General assessment of the legal framework during the survey

When questioned about the level of satisfaction with the legal framework, enacted by law and referring to civil society, it can be seen that about 72% of CSOs consider themselves to be “*fully satisfied*” (8.5%) and “*satisfied*” (63.5%).

50.8% of CSOs consider the Implementation at national level to be “*fully satisfactory*” (4.8%) and “*satisfactory*” (46%); and 49.3% of CSOs consider the Implementation at local level to be “*fully satisfactory*” (10.1%) and “*satisfactory*” (39.2%), as illustrated in Graph 8.

We note that the country is equipped with modern legal instruments, but doubts and dissatisfactions occur in practice, in the everyday management of projects. The following Chapter 6.2 analyses the main difficulties that CSOs identify in the country’s legal and institutional environment.



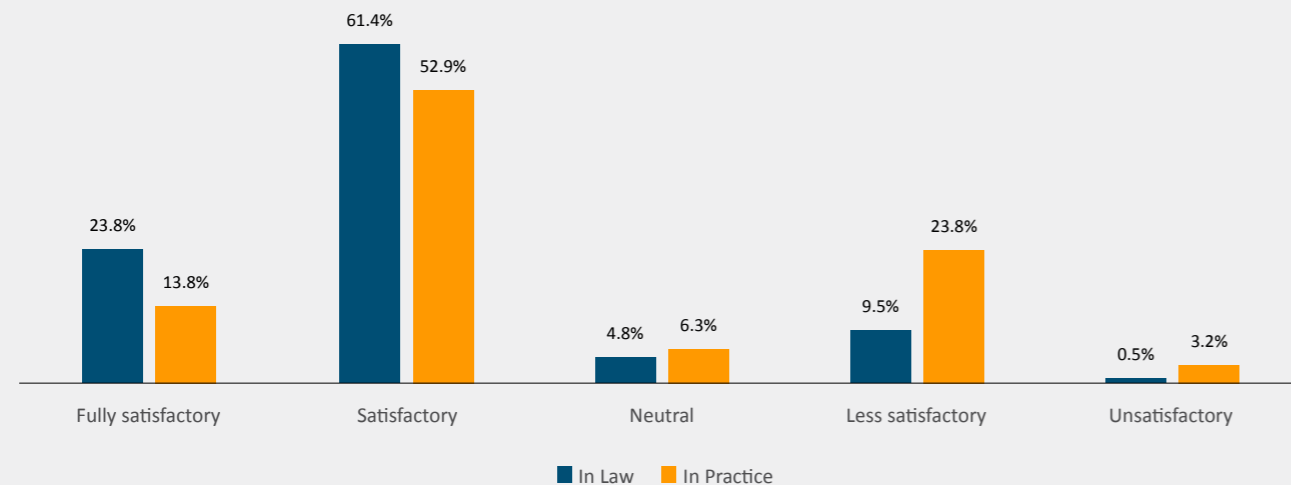
## 6.2. Civil society's views on legal and institutional environment

### 6.2.1. Freedom of expression/press

Article 22 of the Cabo Verdean Constitution guarantees freedom of assembly - "Everyone has the right to freely associate with others, including the right to form and join trade unions to protect their interests". Furthermore, Article 48 of the Constitution also recognises freedom of expression: "Everyone has the freedom to express and disseminate his ideas by word, image or in any other way, and no one may be harassed for his political, philosophical, religious or other opinions". Law No 81/III/90 of 29 June 1990, as amended

by Law No 107/V/99 of 2 August 1999, regulates freedom of assembly and demonstration. In the survey of this study, about 85.2% of Cabo Verdean CSOs, when questioned about their organisation's level of satisfaction with freedom of expression (Article 47), assembly and association (Articles 51 and 52), say they are "satisfied" (61.4%) and "fully satisfied" (23.8%) with the legal framework, in this case the Constitution. However, on a practical level this level of satisfaction drops markedly to 66.7%, with 13.8% being "fully satisfied" and 52.9% "satisfied", while almost a third (27%) are "less satisfied" or "dissatisfied", as illustrated in Graph 9.

Graph 9: Degree of satisfaction of CSOs with freedom of expression, assembly and association in Cabo Verde



Source - Data collected from the CSO / LA Survey (2020), EU

There is a gap of 18.5% between the degree of satisfaction with freedom of expression, assembly and association in the law and in practice.

Despite satisfactory legislation and the Constitution guaranteeing freedom, Cabo Verde is a country where there exists some insecurity among journalists in performing

their profession, since the media are mostly regulated by State bodies. According to AJOC (Association of Cabo Verdean Journalists), this leads to a certain insecurity and lack of sustainability within the sector and among journalists. It can be observed that some self-censorship by journalists in the exercise of their profession in Cabo Verde is linked to a fear of professional reprisals. In 2017, AJOC argued



that self-censorship jeopardises journalistic practice in Cabo Verde. In an interview with RTC, the then President of AJOC said: "As we see the media space diminishing, newspapers closing, a press that doesn't grow, self-censorship increases, because the spaces for practising the profession are becoming increasingly constricted, and people (journalists) often put their jobs before other considerations".<sup>40</sup>

According to AJOC, the practice of self-censorship is not justified by low or poor academic training and/or technical-professional skills of Cabo Verdean journalists, but by the fact that the State is still the largest media group (and therefore the largest employer) in the country, in a sector where employment opportunities are scarce.

### 6.2.2. (Bi)partisanship, a major obstacle identified by CSOs in the legal and institutional environment

The perception of limitations on freedom of expression/press felt by CSOs may also be linked to their perceptions of the main difficulties of organisations in relation to the legal and institutional environment.

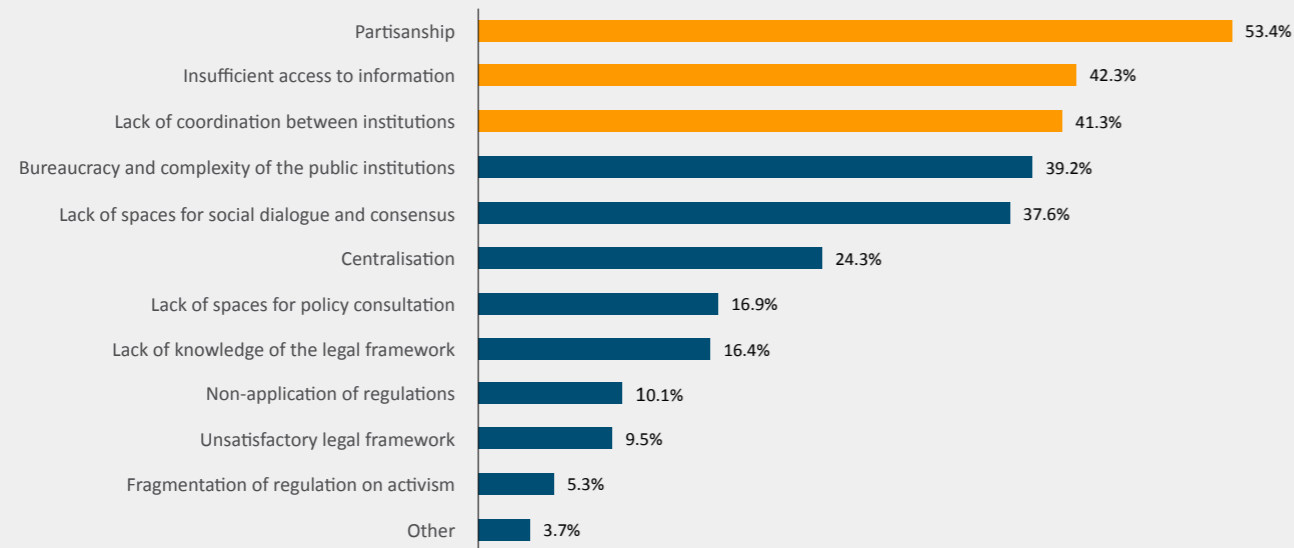
Asked about these difficulties, the majority of civil society organisations (53.4%) identify "partisanship" as the main obstacle. In second place, 42.3% of CSOs cite "insufficient access to information". In third and fourth place we find "lack of coordination among institutions" (41.3%) and "complexity and bureaucracy in public institutions" (39.2%). In fifth place (37.6%) comes "lack of space for social dialogue and consensus building", as illustrated in Graph 10.

53,4%

of the surveyed CSOs identify "partisanship" as the main obstacle in legal environment, followed by the "insufficient access to information" and the "lack of coordination among institutions".

<sup>40</sup> RTC. Interview with President of AJOC. 3 May 2017. Consulted on 15 July 2020. URL: [http://rtc.cv/index.php?paginas=13&id\\_cod=57736](http://rtc.cv/index.php?paginas=13&id_cod=57736)

**Graph 10: Main difficulties identified by the CSOs as to the legal and institutional environment**



Source - Data collected from the CSO / LA Survey (2020), EU

Freedom of expression, association and assembly are closely linked with freedom and access to information. The lack of information and the politicisation of the media and the CSOs themselves influence the ability of CSOs to aggregate funds and/or operate independently and thus influence public policy.

The data produced for the Mapping confirm the figures from the Pro-PALOP TL ISC Project Study, which distributed a survey to 207 organisations, showing that **90% of those CSOs consider themselves to be politicised**. There exists a strong dependence on the Government for obtaining funds, which results in politicisation of CSOs and attempts by political parties to control them<sup>41</sup>.

After 15 years of one-party rule in Cabo Verde, the introduction of pluralist elections

in 1991 gave rise to a system of polarised competition around two parties: The African Party for the Independence of Cabo Verde (PAICV) and the Movement for Democracy (MPD), a party formed by a dissident group of the PAICV and which played a decisive role in the process of political opening in the country. This configuration of the political rotation between two groups characterises the legislative elections to date. *"In all six elections held during this period, the two parties, which alternated in power several times, together accounted for more than 90% of the votes and elected more than 95% of the representatives to the legislative house, the National Assembly, confirming the entrenchment of the bipartisan system"*.<sup>42</sup>

In this context, several studies state that the formation of CSOs has often been used as a tool to implement partisan strategies. For instance, Silveira (2001) points to the fact that parties

<sup>41</sup> Carvalho, F. and Moniz Varela, C. (2017). *Mapeamento das OSC com vocação para participação no processo da definição das políticas e seguimento das contas públicas, tratamento e disseminação de informação* [Mapping of CSOs participating in the process of policy-making and monitoring of public accounts, processing and dissemination of information]. Zero Draft. NGO Platforms. Praia, p.8.

<sup>42</sup> Speck, B. W. and Correia Gonçalves, A. S. (2019). *O bipartidarismo em Cabo Verde: a dinâmica do surgimento dos terceiros partidos e a magnitude dos distritos* [Bipartisanship in Cabo Verde: the dynamics of the emergence of third parties and district size]. Brazilian Magazine of Political Science, No 29. Brasília, May-August 2019, p. 45-88, p.44.



have tried to undermine the competencies of municipalities that do not follow their political leanings. Since the 1990s, according to this author, some practices can be taken as an example of instrumentalisation: *"There was a legalisation, throughout the country, of dozens economic, social, cultural or sports associations, which were given statutory powers, as a rule, within the sphere of competence of the municipalities, but their apparent representativeness and "decentralisation" were a mask used by groups identified with the authorities for political propaganda purposes (...). ...). Another case was the law that, in 1998, created the role of Civil Governor, representing the Government in the municipalities, and that came to be enshrined in the text of the revised Constitution in 1999"*.<sup>43</sup>

Although the situation today is somewhat different, the data from the survey and information gathered at the round tables confirm that partisanship continues to have a direct impact on fragmentation and the lack of open dialogue. It is important to stress that bipartisanship represents a **risk to long-term public policy-making**, since it requires more time than a single legislature to achieve results and solve the country's challenges in key areas such as poverty reduction, unemployment or major infrastructure/ investments in water/ sanitation, health, etc.

<sup>43</sup> Silveira, O. (2001). *Administração Pública e Descentralização em Cabo Verde* [Public Administration and Decentralisation in Cabo Verde]. Paper presented at ISCTE. Lisbon. p.1-22.

### 6.2.3. Limited access to information as a constraint

*"(...) In Cabo Verde we do not cultivate the duty of memory, and especially the duty of institutional memory"*.<sup>44</sup>

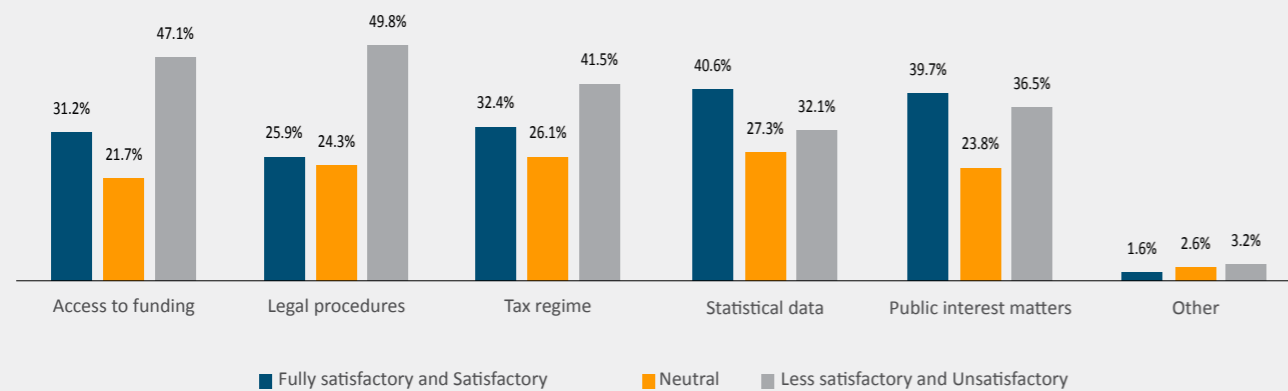
At various times, the survey shows that access to information and *"institutional memory"* is one of the greatest obstacles to the growth of CSOs in today's socio-political and economic context.

As previously stated, when the surveyed CSOs were asked about the main difficulties of organisations in relation to the legal and institutional environment, they identified **insufficient access to information** (42.3%) as the second-greatest difficulty.

When questioned about their **satisfaction with the access to information provided by the State**, in various areas, some 47.1% of CSOs assessed *"access to information on funding (calls, grants, State budget)"* as *"less satisfactory"* (34.4%) or *"unsatisfactory"* (12.7%). While for *"access to information on legal procedures (registration, litigation and procurement)"* the rate of dissatisfaction was 49.7%, as shown in Graph 11.

<sup>44</sup> Tolentino, J. (2016) *Tempos de Incertezas* [Times of Uncertainty]. Spleen ed. Praia

**Graph 11:** Degree of satisfaction of CSOs regarding access to information provided by the State (by area)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

One of the main challenges faced by Cabo Verdean citizens who wish to inform themselves is the lack of access to information systems, records and archives within universities and public bodies. Reference can be made to the scarcity of historical documents, the poor monitoring of programmes/projects and their results, through impact studies/evaluations and the lack of statistical data produced in several key socio-economic areas for the action of public, private or non profit entities, such as employment, training, rural poverty, the situation of people with disabilities, children's rights, etc.

In this context, it is important to understand why there is such poor access to information.

The final assessment of the EU-funded Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which evaluates the impact of the Budgetary Support Fund over the period 2012-2016, identifies **accountability**<sup>45</sup> as one of the main reasons and a key challenge at country level:

<sup>45</sup> EU (2017). *Final Evaluation of the Growth and Poverty Strategy Paper 2012-2016, Cabo Verde (GPRSP III)*. Implemented by DFC, financed by the EU. Executive summary, p. III.

*"Implementation has to be considered as the great challenge for Cape Verde, which already has a myriad of strategic and diagnostic documents in practically all sectors. It is noted that there is a lack of accountability culture at the level of State institutions, local authorities, associations, federations and even civil society entities. In general, with honourable exceptions, accountability is not instilled in the way institutions function".*

Chapter 7.4. (p. 68) offers a more in-depth analysis of the accountability capacities of CSOs.

Associated with poor access to information, Cabo Verde is also an **archipelago**, which entails major regional asymmetries. Thus, there are two urban centres (Praia and São Vicente), where the Government, Cooperation sector and Embassies are based, which affords CSOs based in these centres greater access to information than those in other regions and peripheral islands.

Meanwhile, **information and communication technologies (ICTs)**, especially social media, have facilitated access to information and in this case the challenge lies in the accessibility and sharing of available information by the

State and existing institutions and platforms, in compliance with the constitutional principles of equality and social justice.

**Access to appropriate technologies and equipment** plays an important role in exploiting the advantages of ICTs, as pointed out during a round table by a representative of a CDA:

*"...In rural areas where there is no access to new technologies, there is a great need for information and the associations have difficulties in reaching the institutions and vice versa.*

(CDA Member)

It is worth mentioning that the lack of access to information and accountability between civil society and the State is reciprocal, also limiting the knowledge of decision-makers for implementing public policies in line with the real needs of the communities.

#### 6.2.4. Lack of coordination among the institutions

**41.4% of the participating CSOs indicate a "lack of coordination among institutions"** as

the greatest constraint in the institutional and legal environment.

Indeed, in Cabo Verde, despite good planning and strategic planning capacities, we observe a lack of coordination between institutions, and even between structures within the same Ministry. This *praxis* becomes a major challenge in daily life and has direct consequences on the execution of plans.

An example of the lack of coordination among institutions can be observed in the legal framework regarding non-profit associations: the registration and/or recognition of the legal regime of non-profit associations is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and the supervision of their activities is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance. Owing to poor coordination between the two institutions, there is currently no up-to-date register of active CSOs and their activities. This leads to a large number of "ghost" associations and insufficient transparency in the distribution and management of funds.

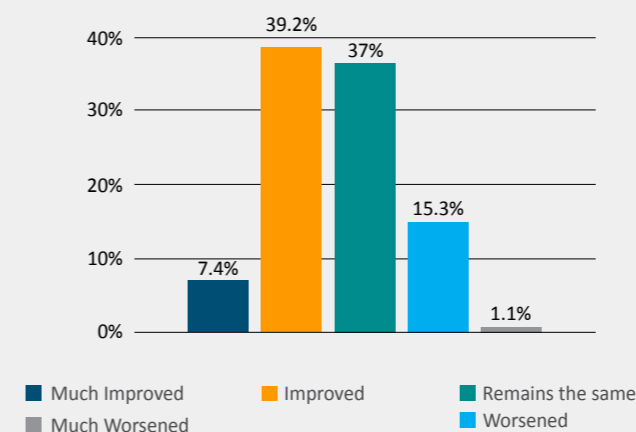
Failures in coordination between institutions may be linked to the absence of



a culture of information sharing and limited networking capacities. As a result, Cabo Verde lacks a system of political governance that ensures effective and permanent participation of all players involved in the decision-making process through ongoing dialogue and consultation.

### 6.2.5. Improvements and setbacks in the current legal environment, according to the survey

**Graph 12:** How do you assess the institutional and legal environment of civil society in Cabo Verde since 2016?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Regarding the question of how CSOs assess the institutional and legal environment for civil society in Cabo Verde since 2016 (the year of the last legislative elections), 46.6% of CSOs consider that the institutional and legal environment has “improved”; 37% hold the opinion that it “remains the same” and a minority (17.5%) say it has “worsened”. It should be noted that, at the time of the analysis of the main obstacles in the institutional environment (partisanship, insufficient access to information, and lack of coordination among institutions), **69.8% of CSOs said that they had seen no improvements**. In this case, the answers may

seem contradictory or simply many CSOs did not consider the legal and institutional environment as a whole, restricting themselves to the interpretation of the legal framework and existing laws, for example.

Of those CSOs that perceived improvements in the institutional and legal environment, 19.3% saw improvements in access to information and 15.8% of CSOs reported creation of spaces for social dialogue and stronger partnerships/synergies between civil society and institutions.

The remaining CSOs saw improved coordination between institutions (10.5%); improvements in the legal framework and/or its socialisation and implementation (10.5%); a policy of proximity to the citizen – decentralisation efforts (5.3%); and an improved decentralisation effort with the setting-up of citizens’ centres (1%); less partisanship (3.5%), infrastructures of youth dialogue spaces (3.5%); reduced complexity and bureaucracy in public institutions (3.5%).

### Local Authorities

Regarding the Municipal Councils, 52.9% state that the institutional and legal environment has “improved” in Cabo Verde, 35.3% believe that it is “much improved” and 11.8% consider that the environment “remains the same”. None of the surveyed Municipal Councils stated that it has “worsened”.

There is an agreement, according to the surveyed institutions – civil society organisations and local authorities – that there has been progress in legislative matters; however, there are still weaknesses that must be dealt with and overcome.

## Recommendations from Chapter 6:

- Promote more efficient mechanisms by the Government, NGO Platform and International Cooperation for the dissemination of information, the legal framework and possible sources of timely funding for CSOs.
- Improve coordination between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance to ensure inspection and up-to-date registration of all CSOs in the country and prevent ghost associations.
- Create a simplified global legal framework for the non-profit sector, capable of including all non-profit organisations and bodies offering public services on a solidarity basis (associations, NGOs, cooperatives, foundations, trade unions, etc.).  
In this context, it is recommended that:
  - The types of CSOs should be in line with the legal status of CSOs;
  - The national registration system should be strengthened and the legal framework should be better disseminated among CSOs, especially in peripheral islands and rural municipalities;
- A collection of all existing legislation in the country on the non-profit sector should be compiled and disseminated;
- The framework for cooperatives should be revised;
- A binding and up-to-date code of ethics should be enshrined in law.
- Enhance transparency in relation to funding for CSOs and other social collectives, with special attention to those of public origin, it is recommended that an online Transparency Portal be set up, listing the resources earmarked by the State and LAs for civil society initiatives.
- Adopt and evaluate policies to increase the autonomy of CSOs and the media, especially in relation to political authorities, and combat self-censorship. To that end, it is recommended:
  - To promote, through training and awareness-raising, a culture of public participation and criticism, for both members of CSOs and media professionals;
  - To promote and increase funding for independent and critical work performed by members of civil society.

# 07

## CAPACITIES



## 7. CURRENT CAPACITIES OF CIVIL SOCIETY

In this chapter, we address the resources of and their management by CSOs, with a view to summarising and assessing the capacities of these organisations.

The analysis is linked to objective 3 of the Mapping, namely “increasing the capacity of local CSOs to perform their functions as independent development actors more effectively”. The aim is to determine the capacities of CSOs in order to identify areas in which they need support to carry out their functions.

### 7.1. Material capacities – social facilities and equipment

The latest diagnosis study of NGOs in Cabo Verde (2015) shows that the weaknesses in terms of capacities of CSOs begin with **the lack of their own headquarters**: of the 724 CSOs surveyed at the time, 67% did not have their own headquarters; in this regard, there exists a certain predominance among community development associations (71%) to use the homes of the presidents and members for the activities and meetings of the association<sup>46</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Cabo Verde NGO Platforms (2015). *Estudo diagnóstico das ONG em Cabo Verde* [Diagnostic study of NGOs in Cabo Verde]. Praia, p. 23.

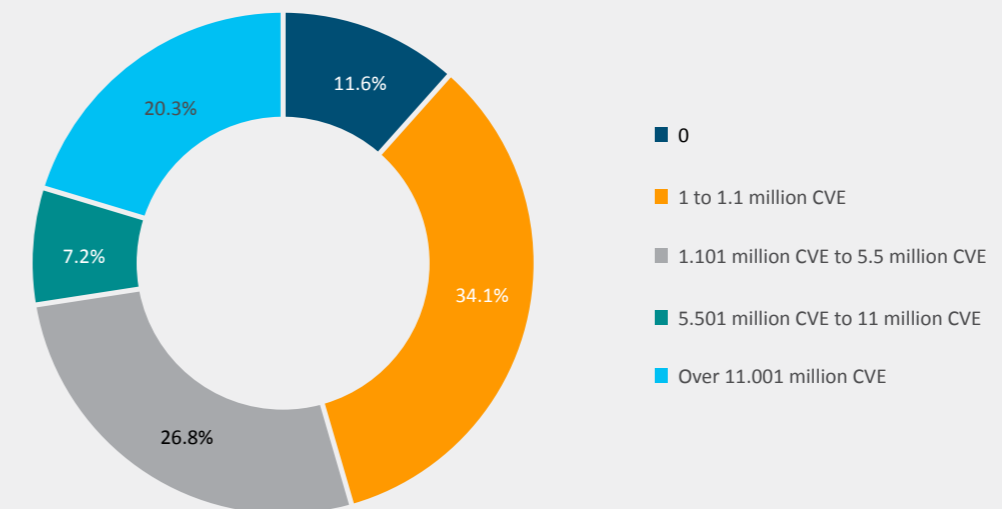
During the round tables that accompanied this Mapping, it was possible to confirm these data. It was found that a large proportion of the participating CSOs operate informally, using (private) mobile phones and in the environment of their own homes, with all the documentation regarding management and accountability being kept in private homes. Specifically, the CSOs on the islands of Fogo and Brava identified the construction of their own headquarters as an absolute and urgent priority.

### 7.2. Financial capacities

In the survey, 73% of the organisations (138 CSOs) indicated their average annual budget for the past three years (2016-2018). As shown in Graph 13, most of these CSOs (34.1%) had an average budget between 1 and 1 100 000 CVE (approx. EUR 1-10 000).

The second most representative class had a budget of between 1.1 million CVE and 5.5 million CVE (approx. EUR 10 000-50 000), representing 26.8% of CSOs. Among the most resource-rich CSOs, 7.2% (10 CSOs) had an average budget ranging from 5.5 million to 11 million (approx. EUR 50 000-100 000), and 20.3% (28 CSOs) had a budget exceeding 11 million (over EUR 100 000). Note also that 11.6% (16 CSOs) did not have any funds to operate in 2018 (0 CVE).

Graph 13: CSO budget distribution by class



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

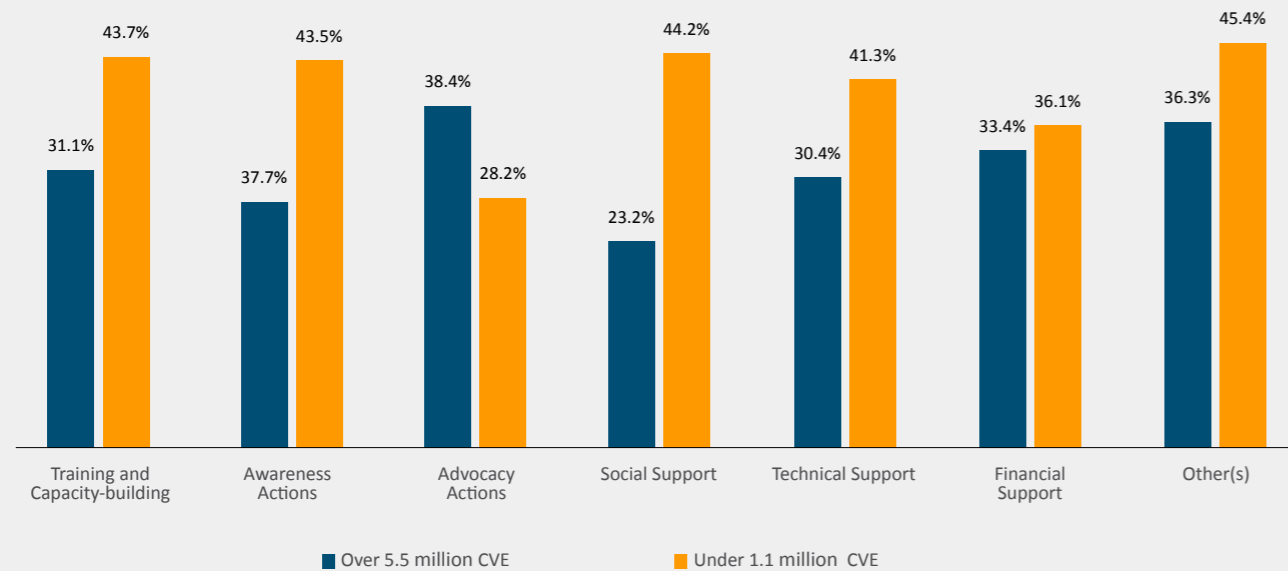
Thus, **45.7% of these CSOs have annual funds of under 1.1 million CVE (EUR 10 000)**. It should also be noted that 31.2% of the CSOs that participated in the survey did not answer this question, which in most cases – as was evident at the round tables – was due to the lack of funds, highlighting the great financial fragility of these organisations. In contrast, **27.5% of CSOs had an average budget of over 5.5 million CVE**, revealing the disparity in financial resources for associativism at national level.

On the other hand, it can be observed that financial resources have a clear relationship with the area of intervention of CSOs. Previously, in Chapter 4 – “Profile of the participating CSOs” we saw that the **three main areas of intervention** of the surveyed CSOs are: the inclusion of vulnerable groups; gender equality and education. However, when analysing the

areas selected by CSOs with an average budget of over 5.5 million CVE we found that these are: **environmental protection; social inclusion of vulnerable groups and gender equality**. In contrast, for CSOs with an average budget of less than 1.1 million CVE, the most relevant areas of action are **education, social inclusion and local or rural development**.

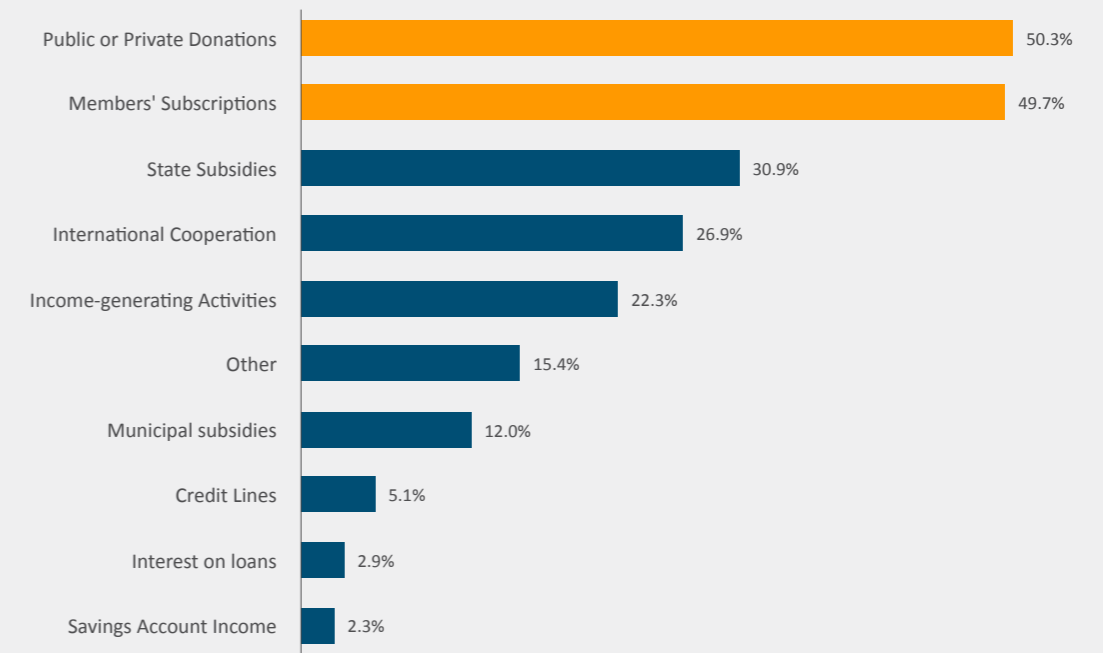
However, as shown in Graph 14, the most financially robust CSOs use advocacy (38.4%), financial support (33.4%), and training and capacity-building (31.1%) as their main means of intervention. While CSOs with less than 1.1 million CVE opt for social support (44.2%), training and capacity-building (43.7%), and advocacy (43.5%). Therefore, despite the differences in terms of budget, it is observed that there are resources used in common. This shows that **Cabo Verdean CSOs focus much of their work on training and awareness-raising**.

**Graph 14: CSOs' means of intervention by budget range**



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

**Graph 15: Main sources of funding for CSOs to implement projects and actions**



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

### Local Authorities

Analysing the data on the annual budget of the 17 surveyed Municipalities, it varies between 170 million CVE and 2 549 million CVE.

It should be noted that the municipalities with lower budgets are the smallest geographically, with lower population density and whose predominant economic activity is the primary sector.

However, the municipalities of **Sal and Boavista**, although not the largest in terms of geography and population, have the largest budget figures, followed by the municipality of **Praia**, which is justified by the **strong investment in tourism** on these islands and the dynamism of the tourism industry.

### Sources of CSO funding

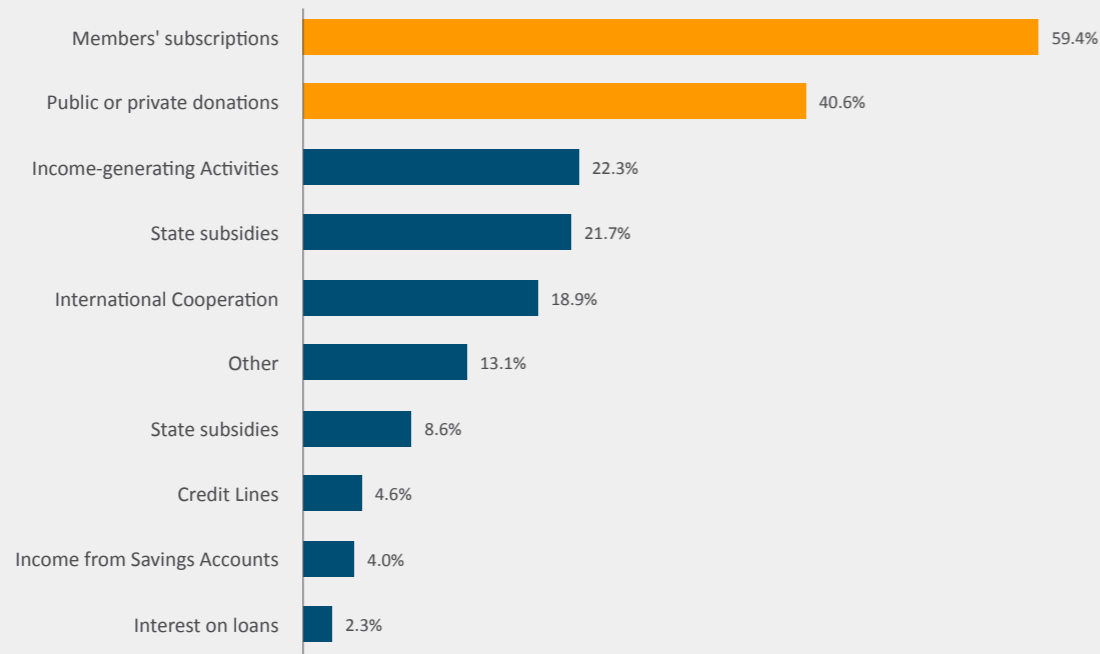
Looking at the **origin of CSO funds for the implementation of projects and actions**, it can be observed that they come mainly from *"public or private donations"* - (50.3% of CSOs marked this option as one of their main sources of funding) - and from *"members' subscriptions"* (49.7% of CSOs). *"State subsidies"* are also significant, and are the main sources of funding for 30.9% of CSOs. *"International Cooperation"* was chosen by 26.9% of CSOs.

Thus, the predominance of occasional donations or specific funding implies more difficulty in guaranteeing the sustainability of actions. On the other hand, the importance of the partners' donations is seen as a strength, allowing CSOs autonomy in the activities they implement.

Similarly, *"public or private donations"* and *"members' subscriptions"* are also the main **sources of operational funding for CSOs**; although in this case subscriptions are more significant (59.4%) than donations (40.6%). This is positive, as it suggests that CSOs are less dependent for their current operating expenses, even though their dependence on occasional donations is still clear in Graph 16.

***"Public or private donations" and "members' subscriptions" are the main sources of funding for CSOs.***

**Graph 16: Main sources of operational funding for CSOs**

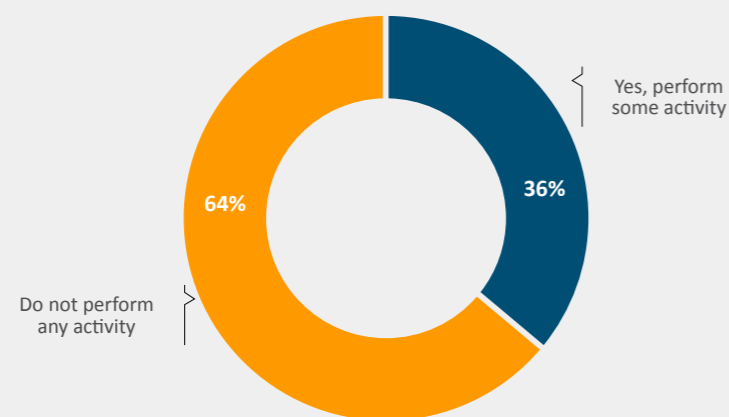


Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Graph 17 shows that the majority of CSOs do not carry out **income-generating activities** (64%). However, as we have seen in Graphs 15 and 16, “*income-generating activities*” are one of the main sources of resources for 22.3% of CSOs; they are one of the few sources of resources that are equally important for both supporting the

intervention of CSOs in the field and covering their fixed costs. Clearly, while most CSOs do not carry out profit-generating activities, for more than half of those that do, these activities are of great significance, both operationally and for implementing their actions.

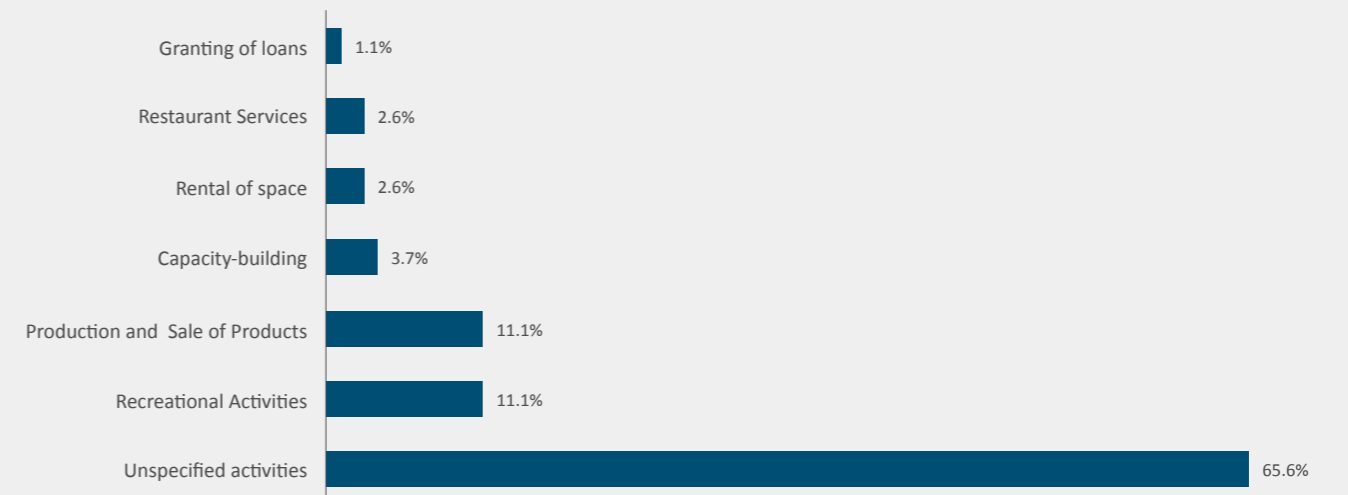
**Graph 17: CSOs that perform some income-generating activities**



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Of the CSOs that carry out some income-generating activity, only 34.4% specified the type of activity; of these 11.1% focus on “*production and sale of products*” and “*recreational activities*”; 3.7% on “*capacity-building*” and 2.6% on both “*rental of space*” and “*restaurant services*” (see Graph 18).

**Graph 18: Types of income-generating activities indicated out by CSOs**



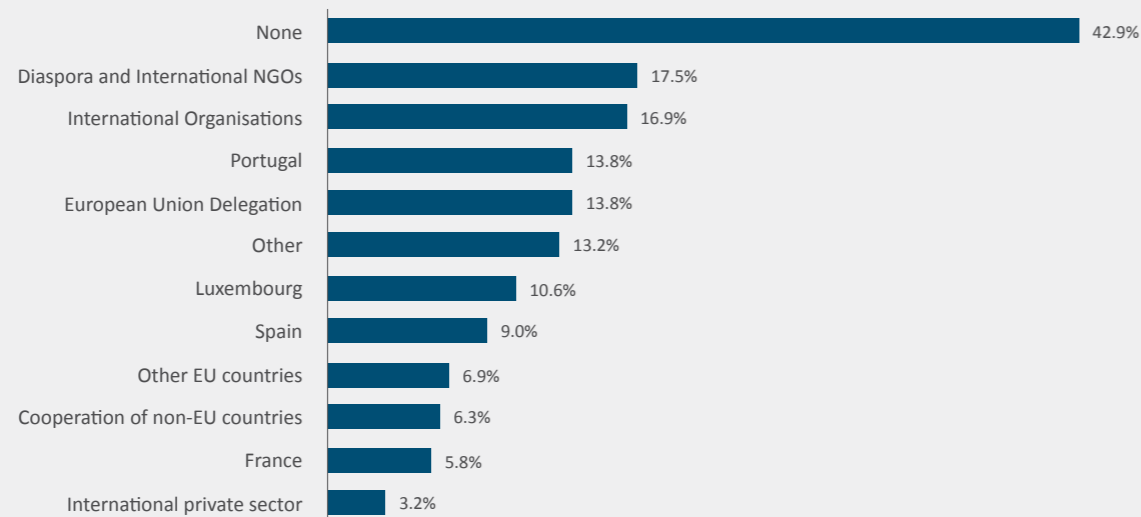
Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

On the other hand, as can be seen in Graph 19, **most CSOs have never received funding from any international partner (42.9%)**. Of those that have already received funding of that kind, the most prominent partners are international NGOs (17.5%), followed by International Organisations (16.9%) – such as the World Bank, ADB, UN, ECOWAS, etc. The main partners offering funding under International Cooperation are the EU Delegation and Portugal (13.8% each), as well as Luxembourg (10.6%) and Spain (9%).

**36%**  
of the CSOs carry out some income-generating activities.



**Graph 19: Funding resources from international partners**

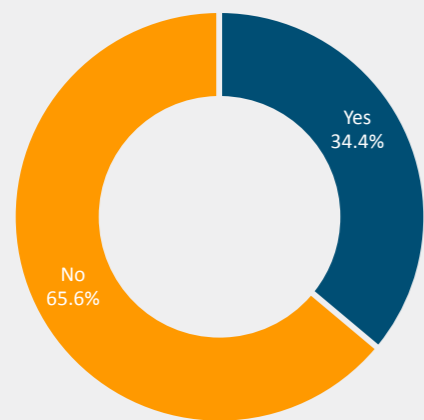


Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Thus, although Official Development Assistance is not the main source of international funding for the CSOs surveyed, the European Union and Member States are important cooperation partners for Cabo Verdean civil society.

Moreover, as shown in Graph 20, 3.4% of CSOs indicate that they have already received **funding from private companies**.

**Graph 20: CSOs that have received (financial/technical/material) support from a national company**



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Of these CSOs, 27.7% name **CVTelecom as a sponsor, which respondents identified as the company with the greatest social responsibility in the territory**. Other companies highlighted for their good practice are: UNITEL T+ (identified by 7.7% of the CSOs that said they had received corporate support), Shell, SITA, Caixa Económica, ENAPOR and ASA (6.2%); GARANTIA, IMPAR, Confecções Alves Monteiro and FRESCOMAR (4.6%); and also Sol Atlântico, Enacol, TCV, BCA, ADEGA, MOAVE and INPS (3%).

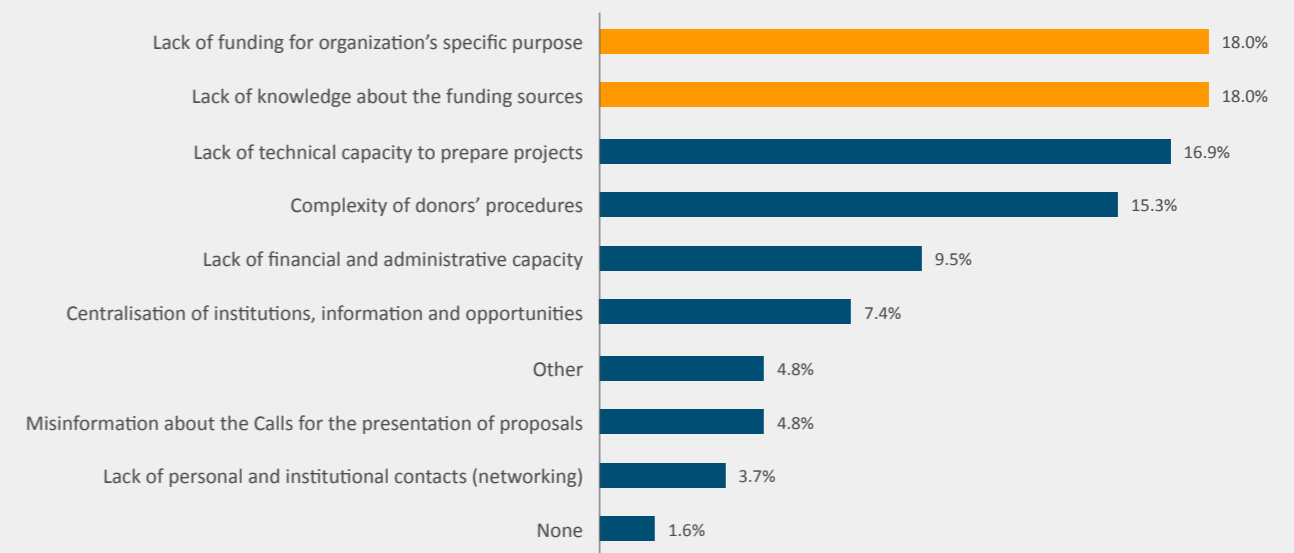
These funds were allocated in different areas according to the various needs of the organisations (social inclusion, environment, entrepreneurship, etc.), and most of them gave occasional support or funded specific projects. It is worth noting the absence of tour companies and operators although tourism, at almost 23% of national GDP, is the main source of wealth and the most dynamic economic sector in the country.

#### Obstacles to obtaining funding

Nearly all the CSOs surveyed stated that they faced obstacles to obtaining funding (98.4%).

According to Graph 21, “*lack of knowledge about the funding sources*” (18%) and “*lack of funding for organisation’s specific purpose*” (18%) are the difficulties most often mentioned by CSOs as obstacles to obtaining funding.

**Graph 21: Major obstacles identified by CSOs to obtaining funding**



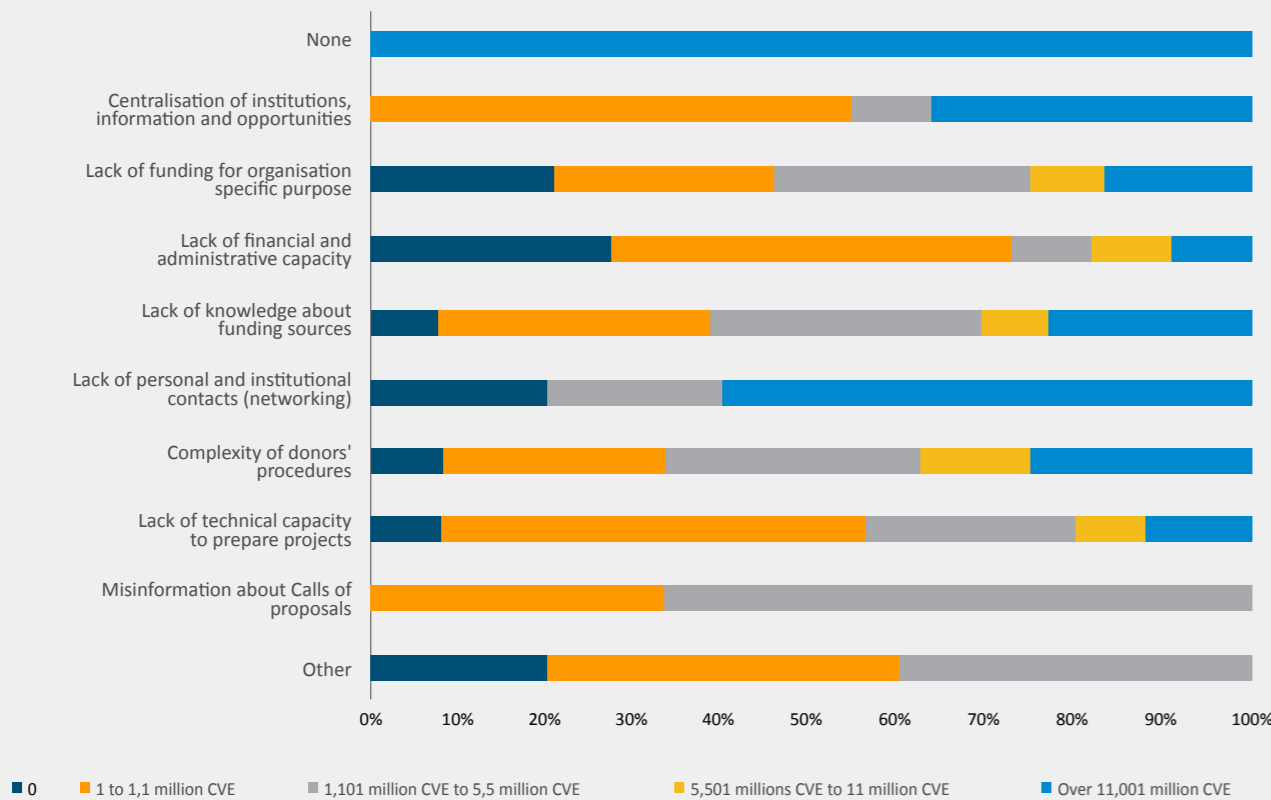
Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The first obstacle mentioned calls for recognition of the need to give greater visibility to existing funding lines. Here, the lack of networks and communication platforms between CSOs – which will be addressed in detail in Chapters 8 and 9 of this study – exacerbates this difficulty. Therefore, as we have seen before (Chapter 6), **access to information proves to be one of the main obstacles to CSO funding** and, as a result, relations between International Cooperation agents and CSOs.

Another obstacle is the lack of specific funding for CSOs’ area of intervention. This may be linked to misinformation but, according to the round tables, it also refers to the limitation on funding to which CSOs – especially those with fewer resources – have access.

This last issue is explicitly linked to the two most mentioned obstacles: “*the lack of technical capacity to prepare projects*” (16.9%) and “*the complexity of donors’ procedures*” (15.3%), thus reflecting the national context, where most of the CSOs surveyed are small in size with limited human and technical resources. It should be remembered that 45.7% of CSOs surveyed have a budget of less than 1.1 million CVE; this limits them when aspiring to be applicants for existing funding, mainly from International Cooperation – and specifically from the EU Delegation and EU Member States – which exhibit a high level of bureaucratic complexity, often requiring a minimum advance and the co-funding of 10% of the total amount.

**Graph 22: Major obstacles identified by CSOs to obtaining funding by budget range**



Source -Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

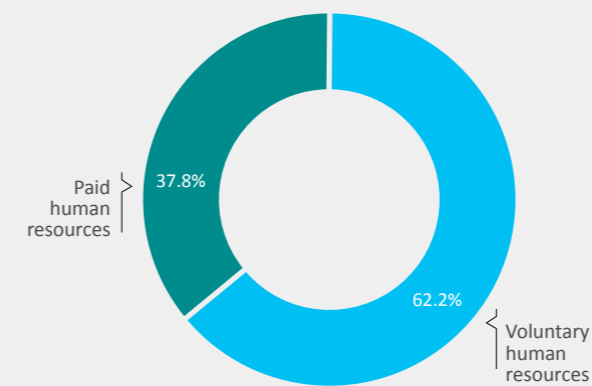
When comparing the obstacles cited by CSOs in relation to their financial capacity – as per Graph 22, one can see that the only CSOs that do not experience any difficulty in obtaining funding are those with a budget of over 11 million CVE. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that CSOs with smaller budgets indicate more specific difficulties due to the lack of internal capacity; those with greater financial capacity highlight problems with external issues – such as the centralisation of institutions. **The lack of contacts, the complexity of procedures and the lack of knowledge about funding sources** are common complaints; implying that these problems cannot be solved merely with more access to resources.

### 7.3. Human resources – voluntary work as the main source of sustainability for CSOs

Next, we analyse the capacities of CSOs in relation to human resources, focusing on the proportion of voluntary work, the composition of CSOs by type of post, and gender parity within organisations.

Most people working for CSOs (62.2%) are volunteers. Only a small portion of the surveyed CSOs (10%) employ paid workers only; while nearly half of the CSOs (49.2%) rely exclusively on voluntary work. In total, more than 1 800 volunteers were identified in the survey, an average of 10 per participating CSO.

**Graph 23: Distribution of CSOs' voluntary and paid work**



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

At the round tables, the numbers found were even higher than those obtained from the survey; the number of volunteer human resources of the participating organisations attained 90%, showing that it is **voluntary work that keeps most CSOs running in Cabo Verde**.

In fact, the fragile sustainability achieved on the basis of voluntary work is proving to be less and less reliable, since CSOs claim that they are finding it increasingly difficult to mobilise people. Indeed, they point out that Cabo Verde has a long tradition of voluntary work, as well as a young and educated population, facing high unemployment rates, which offers the ideal conditions for unpaid work to flourish; however, voluntary workers are increasingly showing a high turnover, as qualified young people are in constant search of better conditions and keep this commitment only until they can find a professional career path, as we can see in the following excerpts from round tables held with community leaders:

(1)

*“... volunteers do this work in their spare time, but they should also have some incentive, at least in material terms. Often, we can't offer that, which is what restricts organisations...”*

(CDA Representative)

(2)

*“People often think, or institutions think, that everything has to be on a volunteer basis. But we don't think that way; we think that there should be a minimum of paid positions, even to give coherence to the voluntary work that we carry out, because otherwise the work is not so serious... we need that minimum”.*

(CDA Representative)

(3)

*“Expecting a young person who has finished their training to do voluntary work, with no job, is asking too much. In associations where there is technical capacity, there should be executives, even employees, who work to earn something because they are young people who have finished their training and naturally want a job. Voluntary work in Cabo Verde is very commonplace, but more attention needs to be given. The volunteers have nothing to rely on, there is no incentive for these volunteers, which means we suddenly have many volunteers and then we end up with no one. At one point it was said that a certificate would be introduced... there is no way for volunteers to feel rewarded. This is why we stress that the Government should create a budget line for the associations and here I agree with J.L. that in the technical aspects of each association, speaking of OMCV, in the past when there were no other organisations, it was only OMCV, there were teachers, psychologists, nurses and doctors, who worked for the organisation, but were provided by the State”.*

(NGO Representative)

There is, therefore, a need for more paid jobs in CSOs in Cabo Verde, with funds available to hire technicians. In this context, CSOs need financial assistance to curb the loss of qualified staff to the public and private sectors.

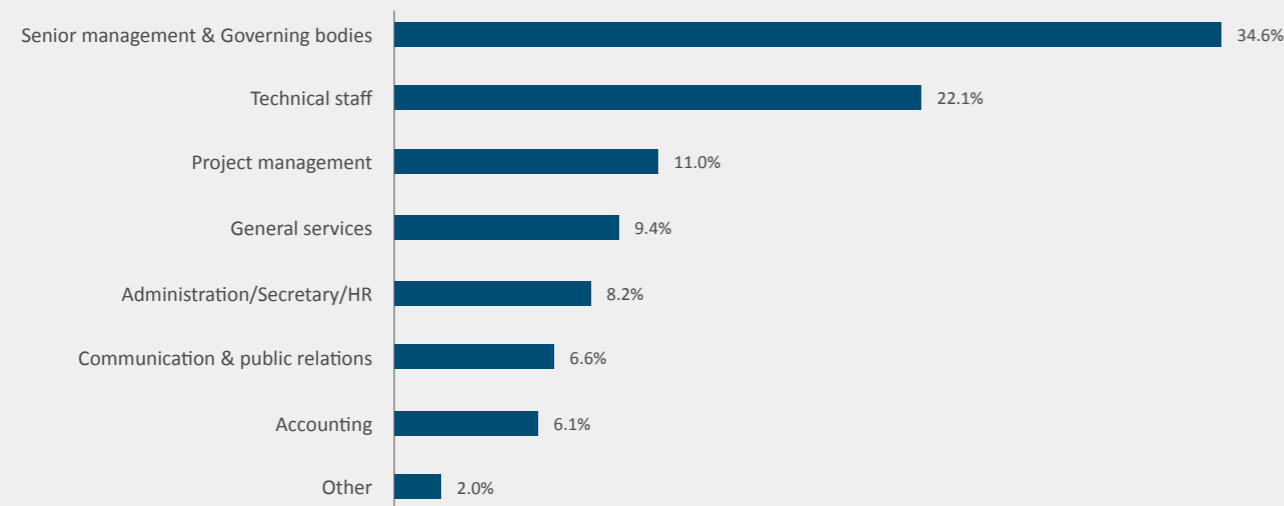
Since most CSOs have membership subscriptions and private donations as their main funding sources, and that they operate with a large number of voluntary human resources, we can conclude that Cabo Verdean society participates voluntarily, actively and independently of State policies, in development and in poverty reduction in the country. Nevertheless, their work can be sustained only when the issues of the communities they support become public agenda issues.

### Composition of CSOs by type of post

To understand in greater depth the proportion of voluntary work in CSOs, and how they operate, we need to analyse the composition of the organisations at various levels.

Graph 24 shows that most of the staff within the CSOs' work in senior management positions (president and governing bodies) (34.6%) or are members of the technical staff specific to the CSOs' area of intervention (22.1%). Followed by professionals involved in project management at 11% and staff working within the general services at 9.4%. The communication or administration departments account for between 6 and 8%. Note that the scarcest type of human resources are those working in accounting, a weakness that – as we will see in detail below – calls into question the accountability of CSOs.

Graph 24: Distribution of CSOs' human resources by type of post



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU



Top-heavy senior management is evident, and typical of most CSOs in Cabo Verde: small organisations, in which most of the staff working on a voluntary basis are considered part of the senior management. It demonstrates the excessive personal focus of associativism in the country, due to the lack of financial resources for hiring qualified staff; accordingly, organisations generally rely for their operation and performance almost entirely on a small circle of people.

As one technician of an organisation that has already had EU funding reports:

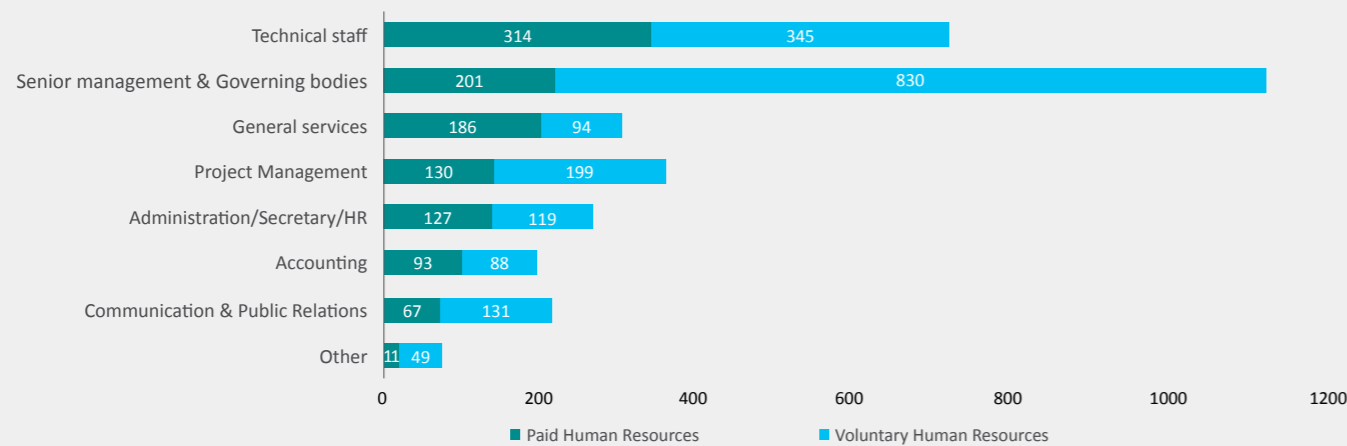
*“Producer associations, community associations... are associations that are often run by a central figure, usually the president with the help of few technicians because they do not have the resources to employ technicians in the association. For me, this is point number one and it is a major shortcoming; the associations do not have paid staff, i.e. there is a lack of professionals in the service sector, of effective professional posts, i.e. I think that in Cabo Verde above all, associations are still seen as an occasional tool, but that they do not work effectively. (...) Most of the small associations with which we work have no technical staff, because they do not have the resources to pay for them. For EU projects, for example, we work with rural and community associations (...) apart from the technical capacities, the associations send you a young*

*person, someone from their community, but not someone who is involved in the association. Because people who are effectively involved in the association are in management: the president or the members of the governing bodies, which in my opinion is a mistake; in other words, the governing bodies serve for the general management of the association, but they are not technical bodies. So, what happens is that most of these associations (rural and community) do not have a technical body, just as they do not have an accountant, all they have are the governing bodies, which take on some functions and activities”.*

In this context, the survey highlighted that only 76.2% of the organisations state that they hold elections with the frequency specified by their own articles of association; and even that re-elections are usual.

Indeed, when cross-checking data on composition by posts with voluntary work – as illustrated in Graph 25 – it is clear that nearly all positions are occupied by unpaid people, except for general services (which include positions such as security, cleaning staff, drivers, etc.). Again, there is a clear need for CSOs to offer paid jobs; more specifically, in some areas that require qualified staff for their proper development, such as the specific technical staff of the CSOs' area of intervention, project management and accounting.

**Graph 25:** Distribution of CSOs' human resources by post and remuneration



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Likewise, we observe that senior management is the position that tends to be carried out predominantly without remuneration. It is linked to the legislative framework of associativism in Cabo Verde, which provides that the members of an organisation's governing bodies may not be paid. However, there are disagreements in the interpretation of the law, as well as in the practice of organisations in this regard.

To illustrate this, an example is the round table that took place in São Vicente, where these issues were raised and discussed, as can be seen in the following excerpts:

*"Any member who holds position within the Board of Directors, within the governing bodies, cannot be remunerated, cannot carry out two functions at the same time, cannot be a Coordinator and President of an organisation".*  
(NGO Representative)

*"A person may hold an executive position or be a coordinator as the association deems appropriate, because the law does not prevent this. The Executive Secretary or the Coordinator are paid, while the President cannot be remunerated. To be*

*Coordinator, you have to resign as President and take on the coordination".*  
(NGO Representative)

*"Generally, what happens in small associations is that the President sometimes holds the position of Coordinator of the activities. I am the President of an association and I coordinate activities of a national network and prepare and execute projects of the association. How will I not be remunerated? Will I work on a volunteer basis? If I have added responsibilities, I am the one who will be held to account. I'm the one who prepares and executes some projects. In the projects there is an amount that is for the Coordinator, but it has nothing to do with the President".*  
(CDA Representative)

*"It's right too... for example, the President provides guidance, prepares the programme, the action plans. But for implementing the project, for visiting potential partners, you have few available funds - 10 000 CVE or nearly EUR 90. If you pick an outside Coordinator to do all that, firstly they will not do it like you and you will have to pay them at least 70 000 CVE. We have to be very realistic".*  
(CDA Representative)

Note that in some organisations, members of the governing bodies have multiple positions, so they are part of the senior management on a voluntary basis, but perform other remunerated functions; which in principle seems to conflict with national regulations. Furthermore, according to the testimonies given at the round tables, there are also organisations which, although they do not accept people holding multiple positions, implement a "bonus" system for senior management and governing bodies positions outside, against the legal regime of organisations in Cabo Verde.

It is important to emphasise that Decree-Law No 114/VIII/2016 of 21 March 2016 which defines the status of Civil Society Development Organisations (OSCDs), states in Article 12 (Rights and benefits of OSCD managers) that OSCD managers who are employees enjoy the following rights: "a) a flexible working schedule, in terms to be negotiated with the employer, where permitted by the nature of the activity concerned" and "b)

an allowance for a number of days of absence considered to be justified per year, for all legal purposes, including the right to remuneration and other necessary benefits, for participation in meetings where they act as representatives or with sovereign or local Government bodies, in accordance with labour legislation."

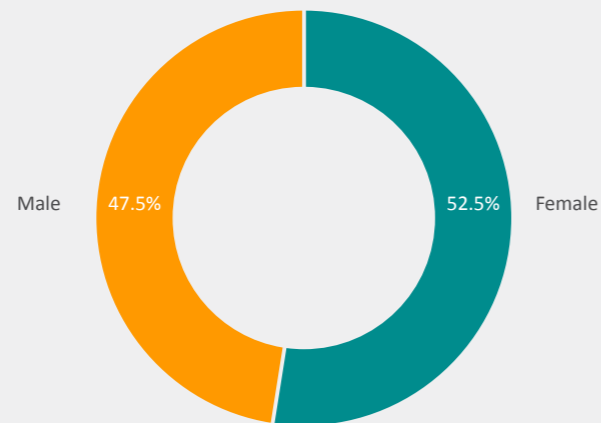
In short, there is a variety of practices that highlight the lack of clarity and deficient socialisation of legislative texts on this issue. Moreover, there is a sense of abandonment by the State in this sense, especially by the managers of associations, who often interpret the legislation as being contrary to their interests, preventing them from working as professionals.

#### Gender analysis of the composition of CSOs

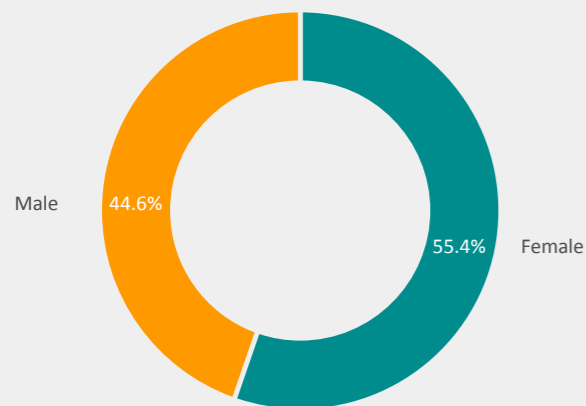
Analysing Graph 26, we find that there is a relatively high proportion of women on CSOs' workforce, since 47.5% of the staff are male and 52.5% female.



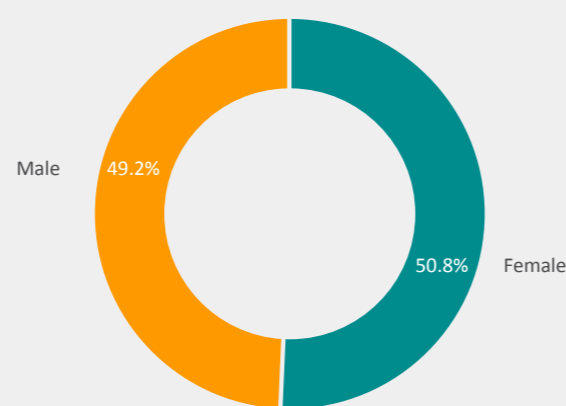
**Graph 26:** Distribution of CSOs' human resources by gender



Distribution of paid human resources by gender



Distribution of voluntary human resources by gender



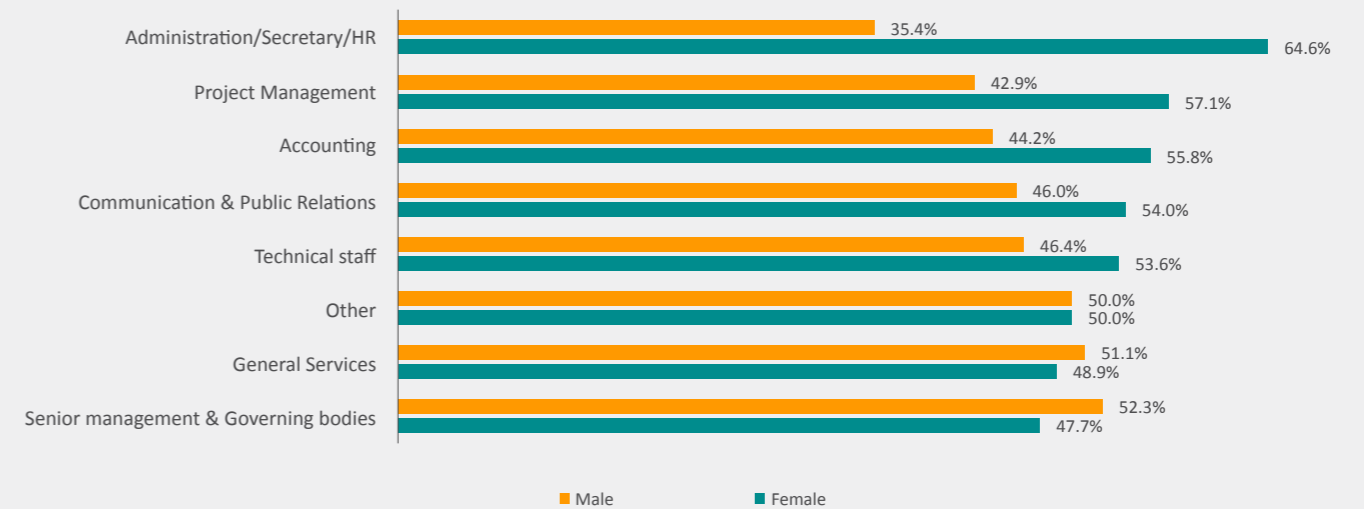
Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The predominance of women is more evident in paid positions, allowing us to conclude that **women make up the majority of the CSOs' professional workforce**.

On the other hand, when disaggregating the composition of CSOs by position and gender – illustrated in Graph 27 – we observe that women occupy the majority in all positions in CSOs, except “senior management” and “general services”. In the latter case, the difference is insignificant, varying only 2.2 percentage points; while in the case of senior management, the gender disparity is more significant, with an imbalance of 4.6% as shown in Graph 27.

**Women make up the majority of the CSOs' professional workforce.**

**Graph 27:** Distribution of CSOs' human resources by type of post and gender



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

However, the most significant difference between men and women is observed in “administration/secretary/HR” (difference of 29.2 percentage points); “project management” (difference of 14.2 points); and “accounting” (difference of 11.6 points). This difference is linked to the **division of labour by gender and the characterisation of certain tasks as male or female**. Thus, we see that administrative and secretarial work in CSOs is performed by almost twice as many women as men.

In conclusion, most of the work in the organisations is carried out by women. They account for the majority of CSOs' voluntary human resources; but significantly, they are the ones with the most paid jobs in this area. However, despite this clear predominance of women in CSOs, there is a gender bias towards senior management. Thus, the predominance of women does not extend into management positions, hence the need for internal promotion policies and selection for management positions in accordance with the principles of parity.

#### 7.4. Capacities and effectiveness in management, planning and accountability

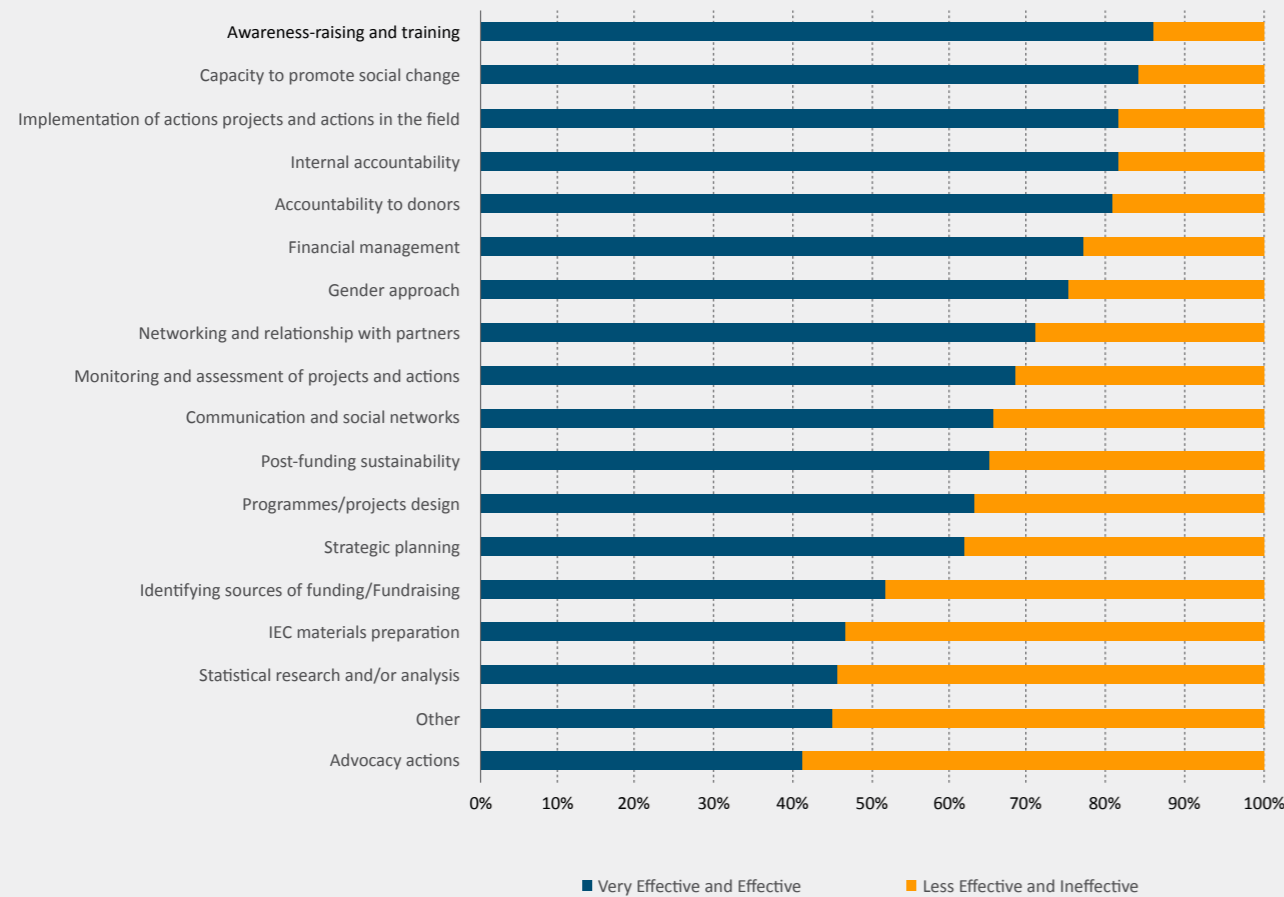
This chapter looks at the technical strengths and difficulties of CSOs, considering the tools they use for planning and managing their activities. It also analyses the accountability capacity of Cabo Verdean civil society, as a key element to assess its role as a development agent, since it impacts on its capacity to allocate resources and ensure both the sustainability of the actions it implements and the sustainability of the organisation itself.

Effectiveness is a relative term that refers to the capacities of CSOs to obtain results in relation to existing resources. Thus, we observe from Graph 28 that the main strengths in terms of effectiveness identified by CSOs are: “awareness-raising/training” (85.7% of CSOs consider themselves to be “effective” or “very effective” in this area); “capacity to promote social changes” (84.1% of CSOs consider themselves as



“effective” or “very effective”); “internal accountability, to members and the like” (81.5% of CSOs consider themselves to be “effective” or “very effective”); “implementation of actions and projects in the field” (81.5% of CSOs are considered “effective” or “very effective”); and “accountability to donors, including the preparation of reports” (81% of CSOs are considered “effective” or “very effective”).

**Graph 28: Assessment of CSOs’ effectiveness in different areas**



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

According to these data, CSOs seem to show a great capacity in management – specifically in accountability – and in implementation, with an emphasis on activities on the ground, especially those related to awareness-raising. Nevertheless, this perception must be judged against reality, as well as compared to the difficulties that the CSOs themselves have identified in the context of the Mapping study.

Within the self-assessment of CSOs, the identification of accountability – both internal and external – are identified as a strength, which runs counter to what CSOs said in other parts of the survey; as for example, less than half of the surveyed organisations (42.3%) have ever carried out any auditing.

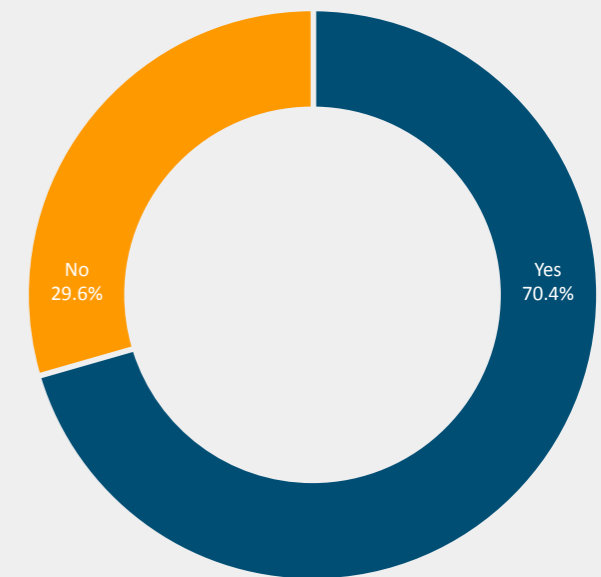
Likewise, at the round tables, CSOs stressed that the scarcity of human and financial resources has adversely affected all areas of the associations’ activities, mainly financial management in relation to accountability. In this context, the President of one association attests:

*“Since there is much talk of paradigm shifts, I think it is important to change the paradigm of how the associations operate, because in fact they are dying. There is a central issue for me... which is the issue of financial management of the association. This is one of the major problems we have. When the mandate comes to an end, the accounts are often not presented, because a treasurer with the specific function of monitoring treasury operations has not been hired, but works on a voluntary basis. He is a volunteer, and then, after two or three months, comes to the conclusion that this doesn’t work for him. He needs to be compensated and we have to try and find that compensation, to fund and pay for the treasurer’s function. I think most of the associations here have this serious problem. There is the question of space, the question of fragmentation; we have to fight fragmentation and unite for the causes. I mean the guy who’s not happy here and leaves through the back door to set up another association... a ghost association”.*

(CDA President)

These inconsistencies show that **CSOs and donors have a different understanding of the concept of “accountability”**. They also demonstrate the tendency of CSOs to assess their performance favourably, especially when speaking in general terms. This can be seen in Graph 28, where positive assessments of CSO effectiveness – represented in the blue part of the graph – predominate. Also, in this connection we can see that according to Graph 29, 70.4% of CSOs consider that they have the technical capacities necessary to operate, despite the context of financial and economic precarity detailed above.

**Graph 29: Does the CSO have the technical capacities needed to operate?**

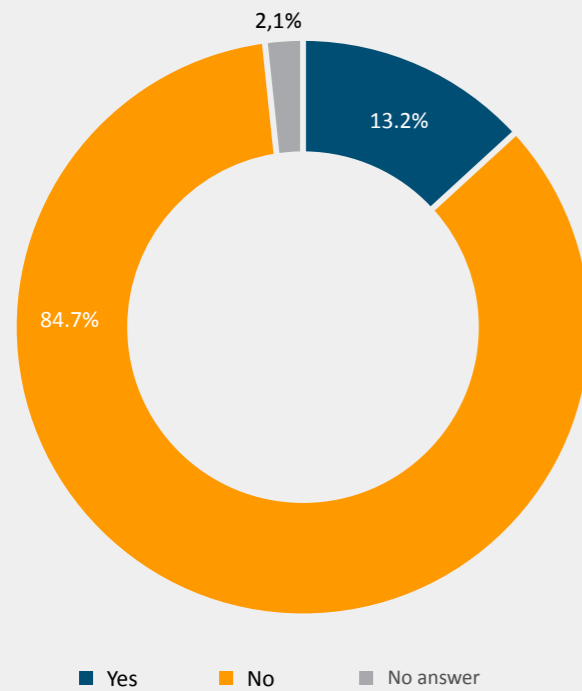


Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

This optimistic opinion shows an appreciation of CSOs for the work they do and a confidence in their sustainability, from which we can infer a commitment and self-knowledge valuable to the work they do. However, this position also implies a risk – especially from the donors’ perspective – since it seems to indicate divergences between the claimed capacities and the real ones, concealing technical shortcomings; which make it more complicated to assess the capacities of an organisation when considering proposals to be funded.

However, when we focus on concrete aspects – how to handle financial resources or the technical framework of organisations – the impact of financial constraints on the management, planning and accountability of CSOs becomes evident. This is illustrated in Graph 30, which shows that 84.7% of CSOs state that they do not have sufficient resources to ensure the sustainability of specialised human resources, thus revealing a critical situation.

**Graph 30:** Does the CSO have sufficient financial resources to support specialised human resources?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

We can infer the importance of describing the real technical limitations and difficulties of CSOs and, here, the organisations themselves are the best source of information; even though account does have to be taken of any distortions in CSOs' self-assessments, especially when talking about their strengths.

Returning to the analysis in Graph 28 "Assessment of CSOs' effectiveness in different areas"- this time to address weaknesses (on the assumption that there will be less distortion)- we notice that the survey reports marked difficulties in carrying out "advocacy actions" (58.8% of CSOs considered "less effective" or "ineffective"), as well as in the area of "research and data production" (54.5% of CSOs considered "less effective" or "ineffective"); in "preparation of IEC materials" (53.4% of CSOs considered "less effective" or "ineffective"); in "identifying sources of

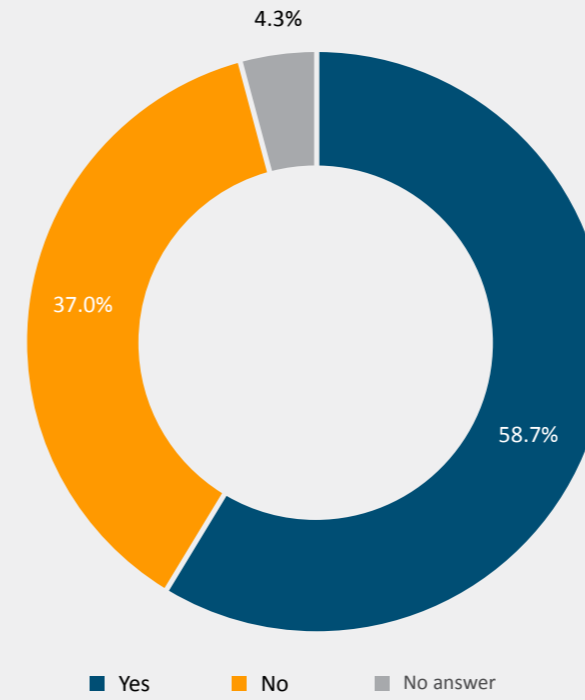
funding" (48.2% of CSOs considered "less effective" or "ineffective"); in "strategic planning" (38% of CSOs considered "less effective" or "ineffective"); in "programme and project design" (37% of CSOs considered "less effective" or "ineffective") and in "sustainability of actions after funding ends" (34.9% of CSOs considered "less effective" or "ineffective").

These data illustrate a context that tallies with what was reported at the round tables: CSOs have difficulties in carrying out diagnoses of the areas in which they intend to act, which is detrimental both to the identification and design of actions, and to their justification *vis-à-vis* partners and donors, especially in a context of limited access to information. At the same time, the difficulties of CSOs in the design of programmes and projects are reflected - at the macro level - in difficulties regarding strategic planning. Thus, without having specific long-term goals, CSOs cannot exert political influence, which, together with the difficulties in communicating the impact of their activities to beneficiary communities and the general public, undermines the sustainability of their actions.

These factors illustrate how CSOs operate with a short-term view, with poor strategic planning, coupled with the difficulty of carrying out, and maintaining, actions that are not linked to specific funding. According to the information collected by the survey and the round tables, the main cause of these limitations is the lack of resources.

The survey highlights the great difficulty that the financial issue poses for the operation of CSOs. In this connection, it is worth noting that, as illustrated in Graph 31, only 58.8% of organisations consider that they "have a financial administration/management with adequate resources"; thus, revealing not only CSOs' financial difficulties, but also the great disparity that exists between larger and smaller CSOs.

**Graph 31:** Does the CSO have financial management with adequate technical staff and systems?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Likewise, 78.8% of the organisations consider that they do not have adequate funds for the communication/visibility of their actions. This fact is linked, once again, to the difficulty of mobilising funding, as well as the sustainability of the projects.

**84,7%**

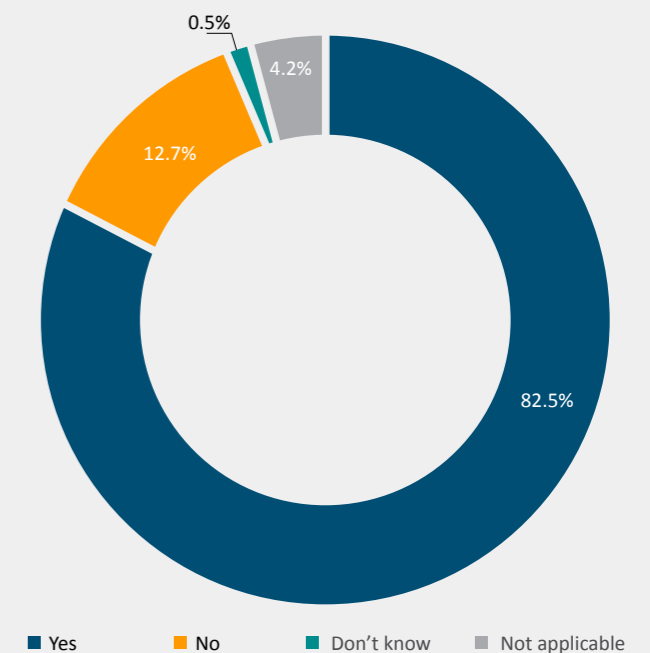
of the organisations consider that they do not have sufficient financial resources to support specialised human resources.

### CSOs' planning and management tools

In this context, it is critical to analyse the tools used by CSOs to understand how they manage to carry out their work, in most cases with a marked lack of resources.

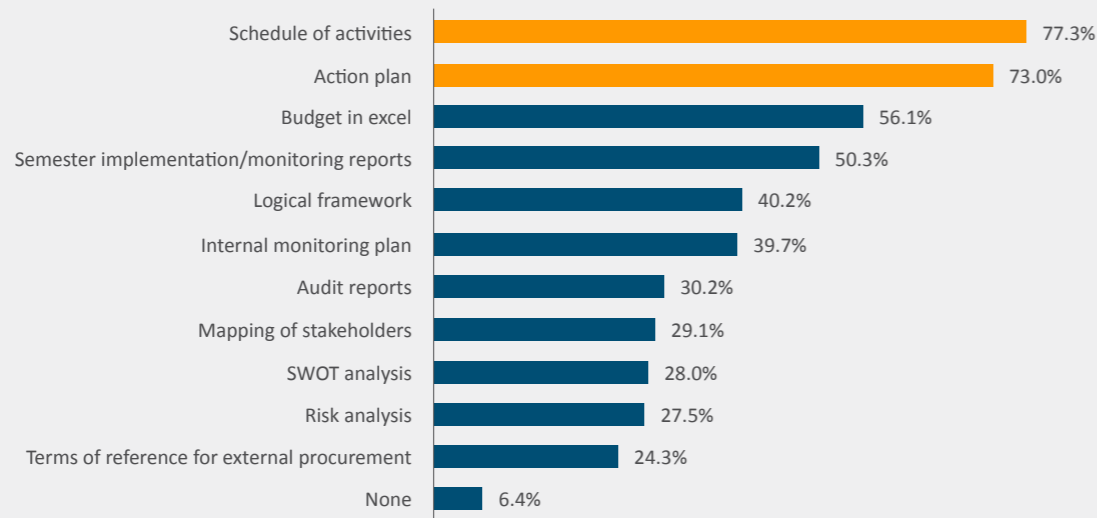
As shown above, a high proportion of CSOs (38%) reported that they are not effective at the *strategic planning* level. However, as shown in Graph 32, 82.5% of the surveyed organisations state that their actions are based on a Strategic Plan, an Action Plan or an Activity Plan.

**Graph 32:** Percentage of CSOs with an up-to-date strategic, action or activity plan in place



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

**Graph 33:** Tools used by CSOs during implementation and monitoring of projects



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The most used planning tools are the “*schedule of activities*” (77.3%) and the “*action plan*” (73%). Considering these high scores, it can be seen that the main difficulties of CSOs do not seem to be so much in the lack of planning tools, but in the effective implementation of the plan due to the internal shortcomings of the organisation.

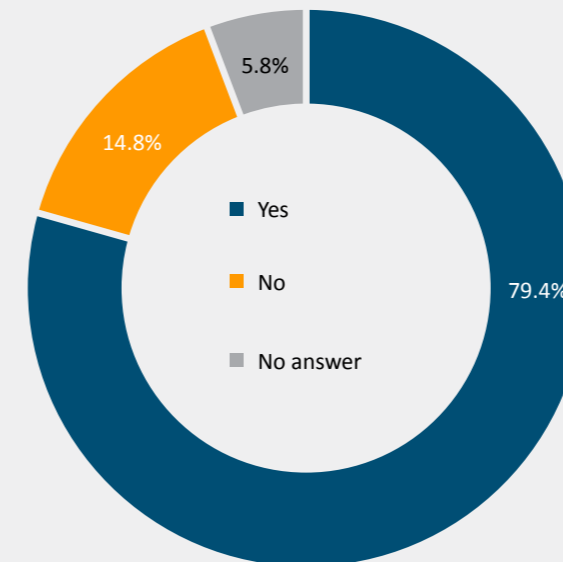
**Only half of the organisations prepare semester reports on the projects they implement.**

In this regard, note that barely half of the organisations draft “*semester reports*” for the projects they implement, while even fewer work with the “*logical framework*” model. Note also that internal assessment tools such as “*risk analysis*” (27.5%) and “*SWOT analysis*” (28%) are little-used tools. Similarly, some good practices in management and implementation – such as the preparation of “*Terms of Reference for external procurement*” (24.3%) and “*Mappings of stakeholders*” (29.1%) – are also little used (Graph 33).

#### Inclusive approach

Analysing the technical capacities of CSOs also means considering how they incorporate cross-cutting issues into their work. In this context, note that 79.4% of the surveyed CSOs indicate to always adopt a participative and inclusive approach in the various stages of the project cycle; as illustrated in Graph 34.

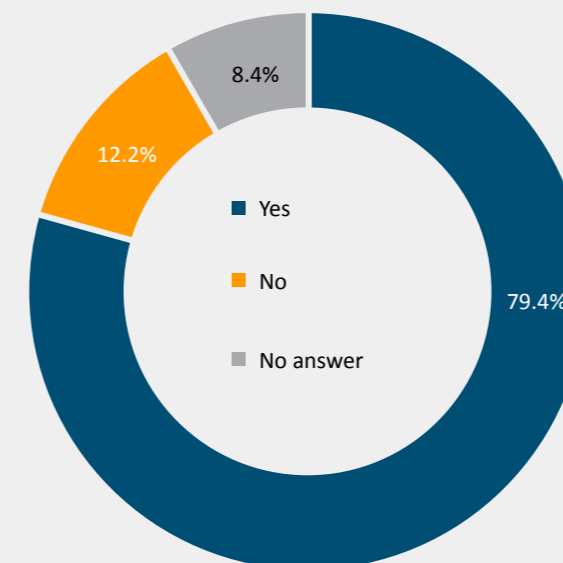
**Graph 34:** Percentage of CSOs that use a participatory and inclusive approach with the beneficiaries in the definition, implementation and assessment of their actions



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The same proportion of CSOs (79.4%) state that they consider the environmental impact of their activity in each project (Graph 35):

**Graph 35:** Does the CSO consider the environmental impact of its activity in each project?



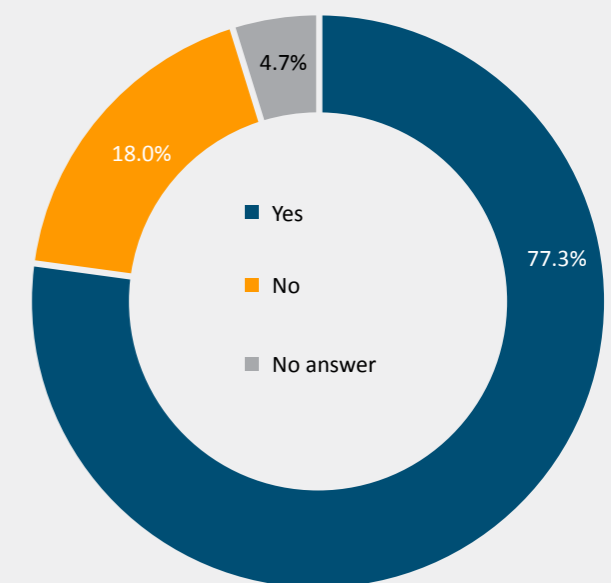
Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

**77,3%**

*of the organisations say they apply a gender approach during the preparation and management of projects/actions.*

Similarly, 77.2% of organisations say they apply a gender approach during project/action design and management (Graph 36).

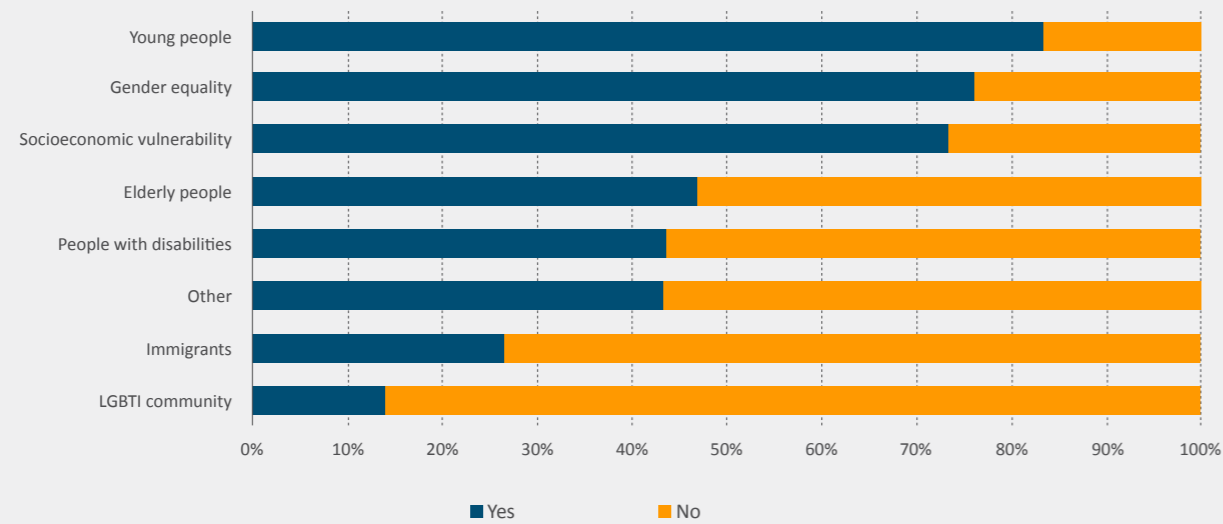
**Graph 36:** Does the CSO apply a gender approach during project/action design and management?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

As shown in Graph 37, CSOs achieve high scores in relation to the inclusion of certain spheres/collectives, such as young people, gender equality and socio-economically vulnerable people.

**Graph 37:** Use of an inclusive approach of CSOs by scopes or beneficiaries



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

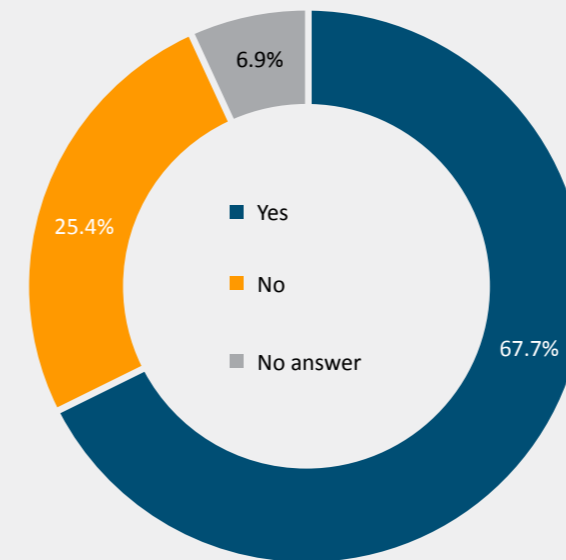
It is important to emphasise that poverty and social vulnerability are areas of intervention inherent to the very emergence of CSOs in Cabo Verde. Gender equality has gradually come to the fore since the 1980s, when the first CSOs in the country focused on this issue. Proof of the growing prominence of this issue is Law No 114/VIII/2016 of 21 March 2016 defining the status of Civil Society Development Organisations (OSCD), identifying 17 areas of intervention, including the “Promotion of gender equality and equity” (Article 11). Similarly, the OSCD status also covers the “Protection and defence of the environment” (Article 11).

However, in addition to these areas that enjoy broad recognition, including by the State, Graph 37 also reflects the emergence of new areas of intervention in the national context, such as the rights of the LGBTI community; an area in which Cabo Verde is a clear pioneer in its region.

Yet, when discussing a participatory and inclusive approach, we should compare the data presented with the difficulties previously expressed by CSOs. Against this backdrop, besides the limitations of specialised technical resources, notable constraints were expressed in the area of data production, and hence in diagnosis. These limitations make it difficult, for example, to integrate a participatory approach with a gender perspective, or to assess the environmental impact of an action.

For instance, as shown in Graph 38, only 67.7% of surveyed CSOs carry out some kind of diagnosis before a project/action; a lower proportion than those claiming to consider environmental impact or apply a participatory and/or gender approach.

**Graph 38:** Does the CSO carry out studies and assessments before starting a project or action?

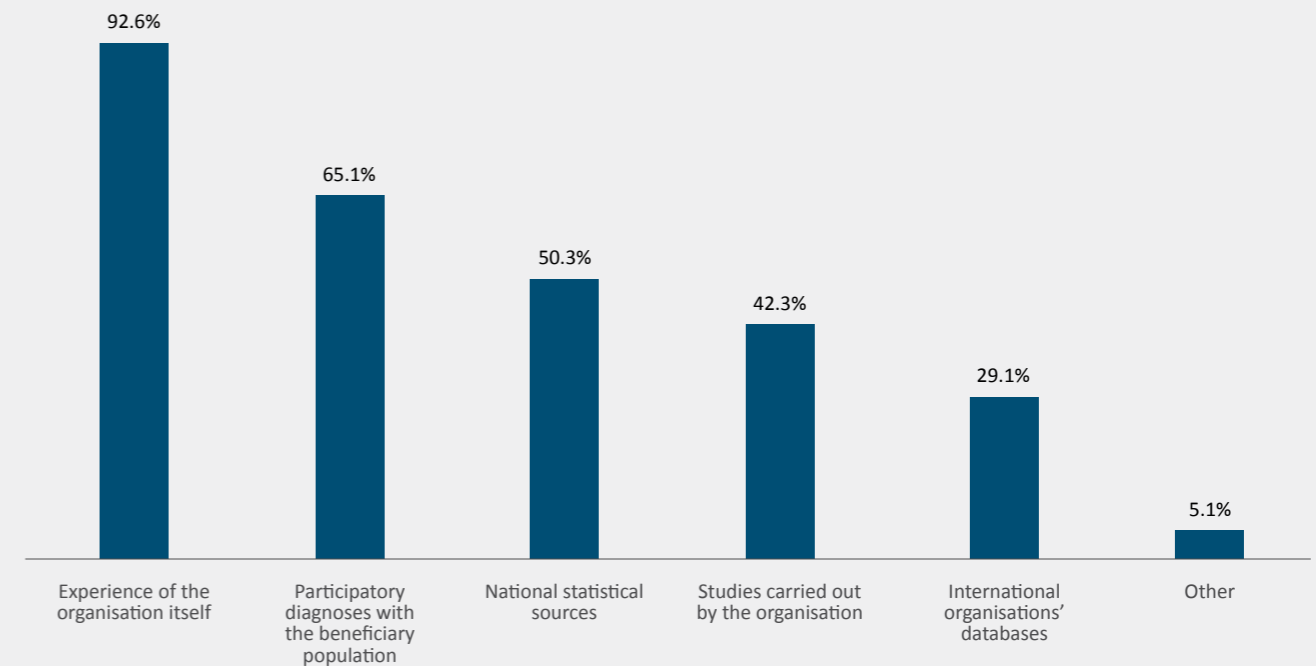


Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The weakness in data production capacity is especially harmful in the context of the problems of access to information already mentioned in Chapter 6.2.3 of this study.

In the survey, 175 organisations described the tools they use for data collection (Graph 39) and only half of those organisations (50.3%) reported using national statistical sources – and an even smaller number (29.1%) reported using sources from international organisations. Based on the limited use of external data to guide the preparation of the organisations’ actions, it can be inferred that they depend mainly on their internal capacity to collect, systematise and analyse information; accordingly, their weaknesses in this area have a great impact.

**Graph 39:** Data collection tools used by CSOs for the preparation of actions and projects



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

This calls into question the CSOs' conception of the meaning and practical implications of a participatory and inclusive approach; since the shortcomings they exhibit are hardly consistent with the large number of organisations claiming always to comply with those principles. Note here that the nominative part of the survey – in which the CSOs explained how they put the inclusive approach into practice – shows limited understanding of this issue. For example, in the case of the gender approach, many organisations claim to implement it by hiring both men and women at the CSO, or including women as beneficiaries of mixed actions. However, few organisations mention specific actions for women, or references to gender indicators and markers, while gender analyses, structured participatory diagnoses or concrete objectives linked to gender equality are practically non-existent, and the same is true for the other specific communities (young people, LGBTI, people with disabilities, etc.). We have to conclude that there are major differences in what CSOs understand by the inclusive approach.

In this context, a critical reading of the CSOs' intervention areas is called for, as mentioned at the beginning of this Mapping study. As we have seen, gender equality is one of the most prominent intervention areas, but this is questionable in a context where many organisations restrict the integration of the gender approach to the CSO being staffed by mainly female technicians.

However, despite the difficulties of CSOs putting some points into practice, the many areas of intervention they identify, together with the high incidence of organisations claiming to implement an inclusive and participatory

approach, implies the recognition of these issues as priorities. This is positive and should be encouraged, although the recognition of the relevance of inclusion and representation is often just a declaration of intent that is not put into practice on account of economic and technical difficulties. Thus, it is still necessary to move from a theoretical approach to an effective and practical approach.

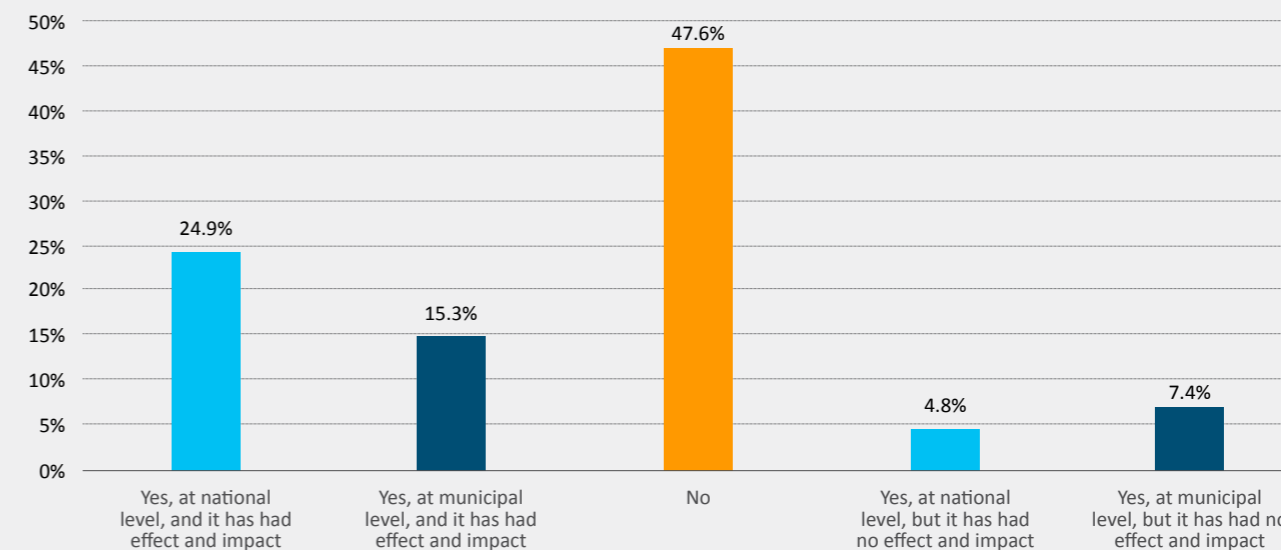
### 7.5. Public policy intervention capacities

The various weaknesses of the CSOs addressed in this Mapping study are impediments to the full exercise of their democratic mandate to influence and monitor public policy with a view to defending the rights of the poor and ensuring that they can take part in preparing and monitoring policy. To understand CSO engagement with the preparation and assessment of public policy, we will analyse the incidence of CSO advocacy actions, and their participation in preparing shadow reports.

#### 7.5.1. Advocacy capacities

To address this issue, in the survey, CSOs were asked to indicate whether they are involved in advocacy actions aimed at influencing public policy and/or the allocation of public resources. As shown in Graph 40, just over half of the CSOs (52.4%) answered that they are.

Graph 40: CSOs engaged in advocacy actions by scope and impact of intervention



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The Graph also shows that organisations involved in actions at national level predominate; and that most CSOs carrying out advocacy actions consider that they are able to impact public policy adopted, mainly at central Government level.

At national level, the most frequently mentioned areas in which CSOs have had an impact with their advocacy actions include gender equality – with results in the making of gender policy, such as the Parity Law and the GBV Law – as well as the environment, agriculture, fisheries and marine life – with the Law criminalising the capture and consumption of sea turtles, the revision of the fisheries agreement with the EU, the identification and proposal of protected areas and the approval of the national food and nutrition security strategy (2014-2020). The area of rights for people with disabilities also emerges, with results in the area of education to promote free education for people with disabilities, the laws regarding the rights of paralympian athletes and the provision of more resources from the

State budget for CSOs working with people with disabilities. In the area of health, several CSOs mention having managed to contribute to and have an impact on the drafting of the HIV/AIDS Law and the Sexual and Reproductive Health Law.

At municipal level, the most relevant areas in which advocacy actions with positive results were carried out include participatory budgeting, combating alcohol and drug abuse, and actions in the areas of employment, tourism, sports/culture, social housing, land planning, and health and education.

From the responses received, it seems that many CSOs equated advocacy actions with participative actions and contributions made within the scope of consultations organised by the Government on the preparation of specific laws and/or action plans. Sometimes, these contributions were taken into account (and had an impact), sometimes not. Few advocacy actions begin at the initiative of the CSOs themselves.

It is also important to highlight that the internal **capacity that was most often regarded as ineffective** among all areas analysed was precisely the promotion of “*advocacy actions (political advocacy)*”.

The limited participation and efficiency of civil society organisations in this field is understandable if we take into consideration that advocacy requires long-term involvement, usually without direct financial returns. Furthermore, while advocacy is an activity inherent to the functioning of organised civil society, the recent adoption of this technical English term may imply that the organisations’ members have some difficulty understanding it.

In this context, the concept of advocacy was discussed during the round tables:

*“Advocacy is linked to the issue of influencing the authorities, of achieving something. Having a good relationship with institutions. It means having people within the associations who are capable of influencing public and private authorities and gaining access to sources of funding (...). Many organisations don’t even know about this advocacy issue, these terms that have been coined now and that are nothing more than that: to be able to access sources of funding, a capacity for dialogue, to have the capacity of movement and, ultimately, to access resources. Initially, they had this capacity and then it was lost”.*

(CDA Representative, Ribeira Grande)

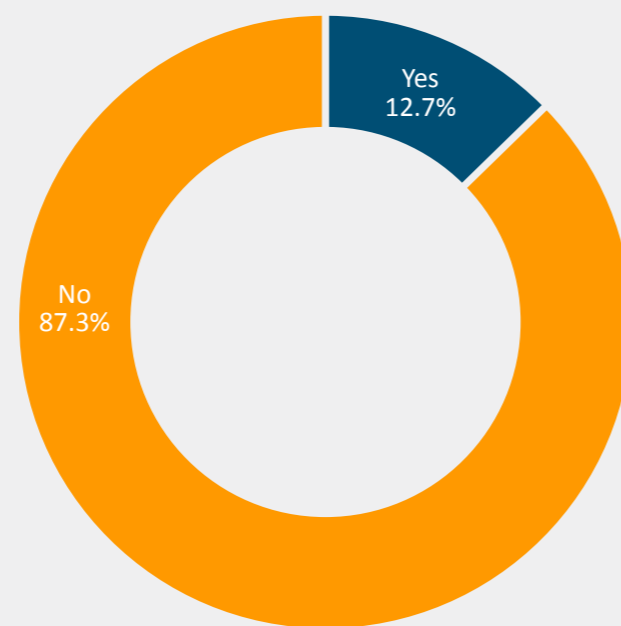
This speech refers to the difficulty in understanding the term advocacy itself – a permanent issue at the round tables held in the context of the study – which also reflects on the current capacities of civil society organisations in this area. This critical discourse demonstrates recognition of the organisations’ limitations to influence public policy, tracing a direct connection between these obstacles and access to sources of funding. A perception

that must be taken into consideration, since it has been reiterated on several occasions by the participants in the qualitative methodologies of the study. Similarly, the perception of a growing weakness in the organisations’ capacity to influence was also mentioned in a number of round tables, mainly by organisations that have been in the field for longer, and especially those working on rural aspects.

### 7.5.2. Capacities for preparing shadow reports

In line with existing capacities for participation and monitoring of public policy, the participation and capacities of CSOs in shadow reporting were also assessed. Graph 41 shows that 87.3% of the surveyed organisations have never taken part in the preparation of a shadow report.

Graph 41: CSOs’ participation in the preparation of shadow reports



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

## Advocacy actions rarely begin at the initiative of CSOs.

In other words, only 24 organisations stated that they had participated in the preparation of a shadow report, although such participation can be proven for only 8.9% of the surveyed organisations, representing a total of 17 organisations.<sup>47</sup>

From the answers given in the narrative part, it was possible to ascertain a **lack of knowledge of the concept of shadow report**, even in organisations that claimed to have taken part.

However, thanks to strong engagement of the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC), in recent years there has been an increase in organisations’ participation in the preparation of reports on the application of the United Nations Conventions. In 2018 and 2019 alone, three shadow reports were presented on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – ICESCR (September 2018), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women – CEDAW (June 2019) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – ICCPR (September 2019).

Furthermore, the first reports to be presented by Cabo Verdean CSOs were on CEDAW in 2013 and ICCPR in 2012 (first shadow report ever presented by a CSO in Cabo Verde, namely Delta Cultura Association in partnership with an international organisation).

<sup>47</sup> Friends of Nature, AMJ, APIMUD, Morabi, ACLCVBG, Delta Cultura, ACRIDES, OMCV, AZM, Platform of African Communities Residents in CV, ATD-CV, Cabo Verdean Association for the Deaf, RAMAO, Pró-Morro Association, FECAD, ACARINHAR and ADEVIC).

From a specific round table for advocacy actions held by the Mapping consultants team with the organisations, it was found that there is still a **need for capacity-building actions regarding advocacy issues** in general, but also, more specifically, on key issues to be presented in the shadow reports, which would allow them to prepare subsequent questionnaires to guide other organisations in filling in the relevant information.

In 2018, a training event promoted by *Democracy Report International* (DRI) in partnership with the CNDHC took place as part of an EU<sup>48</sup> funded project whose main objectives were to raise public awareness of human rights, build the capacity of the CNDHC and CSOs and collect data for monitoring purposes.

Among the issues raised during the discussions at the round table was the lack of capacity to record the activities that CSOs carry out and the resulting lack of **systematisation of data** that is necessary during the preparation of reports. Another relevant challenge includes the lack of organisations’ capacity to **socialise the recommendations**, which is very much needed. CSOs need to be familiar with the recommendations and understand how best to inform the general population so that they can also support their implementation.

<sup>48</sup> Project implemented by the organisation *Democracy Report International* (DRI) - Improve the monitoring and effectiveness of the implementation of the main UN and ILO Conventions in GSP+ countries.

## 7.6. Need for technical support

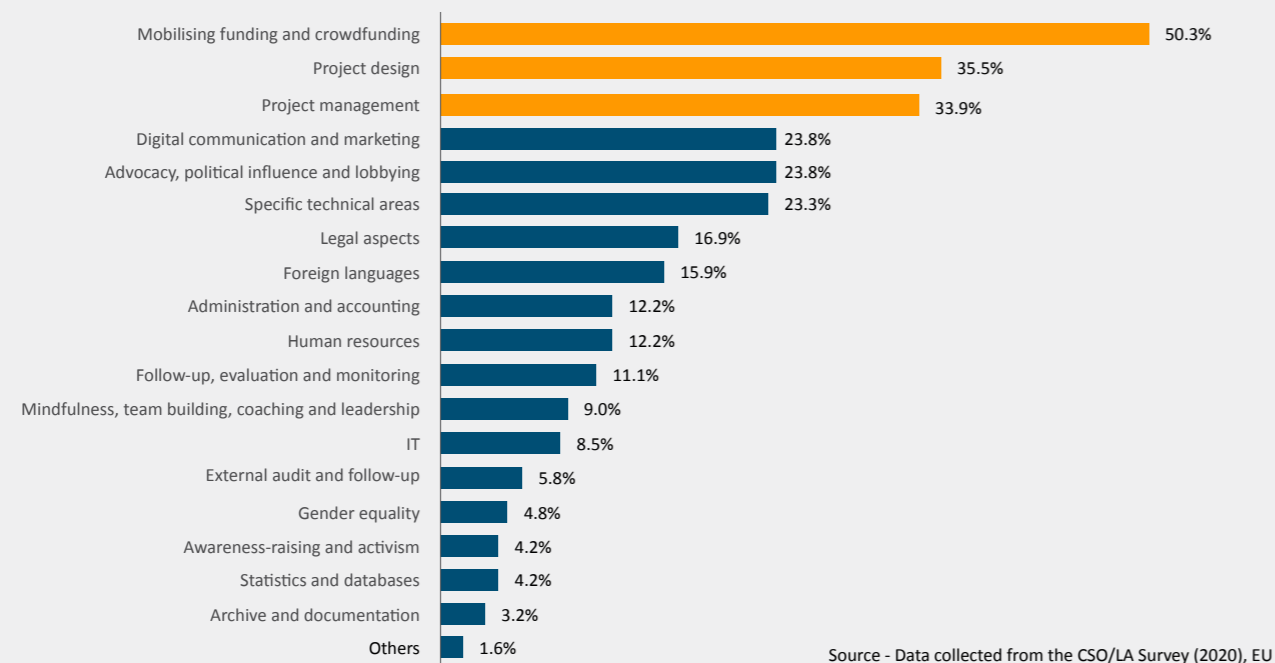
As seen throughout this chapter, financial weaknesses impact on CSOs' human resources, entailing obstacles in access to funding, as well as difficulties in management, related to accountability, communication, strategic planning, diagnosis, advocacy actions or the application of an inclusive approach.

These weaknesses correspond in part to the areas in which CSOs consider that they need

support (Graph 42). Thus, the most salient areas were the following:

- Mobilisation of funding and crowdfunding (area identified by 50.3% of CSOs);
- Project design (35.5% of CSOs);
- Project management (33.9%);
- Advocacy (23.8%);
- Digital communication and marketing (23.8%).

Graph 42: Areas that need technical support (CSOs)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

It should be noted that the three most commonly chosen options relate to basic elements for the operation of CSOs, namely, obtaining funds, and preparing and implementing projects.

This points to the need for new forms of funding – especially from donors exhibiting a high level of bureaucratic complexity or requiring the disbursement of part of the funds

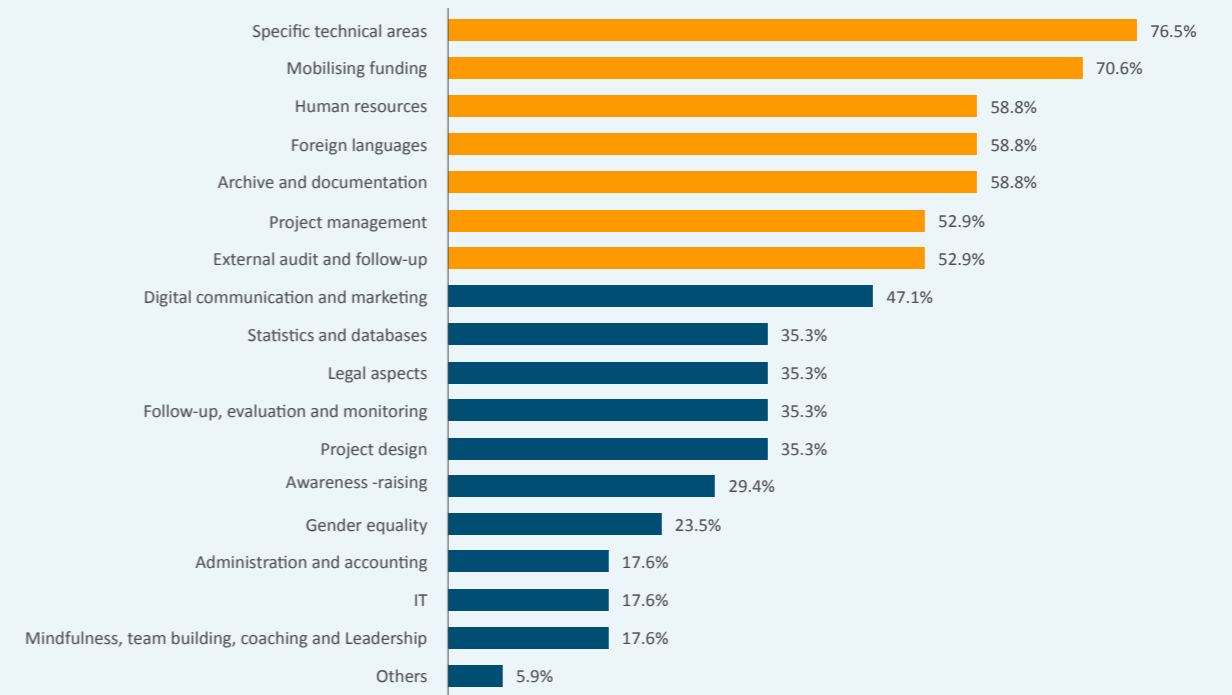
– that match the characteristics and capacities of national CSOs, in line with the Commission Communication *“The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe’s engagement with civil society in external relations”*; also promoting training and capacity-building that focus on identified weaknesses and enhance the necessary capacities, thus creating an enabling environment for the development of CSOs.

## 7.7. Capacities of local authorities

When asked if the Municipal Councils (MCs) have the technical capacities to operate, eight of the 17 MCs that participated in the survey answered that they do not. This number is higher than in the case of CSOs (where 29.6% indicate they do not have sufficient technical capacities).

Most of the LAs – 76.5% – refer to technical support in *“Specific technical areas (e.g. urban development, environment, etc.)”* as a primary need. This is followed by the need for support in areas of *“Mobilising funding”* (70.6%); *“Archiving/documentation”, “Human resources”* and *“Foreign languages”* (58.8% each). A full 52.9% also indicate a need for support in *“Project management”* and *“External audit/follow-up”*.

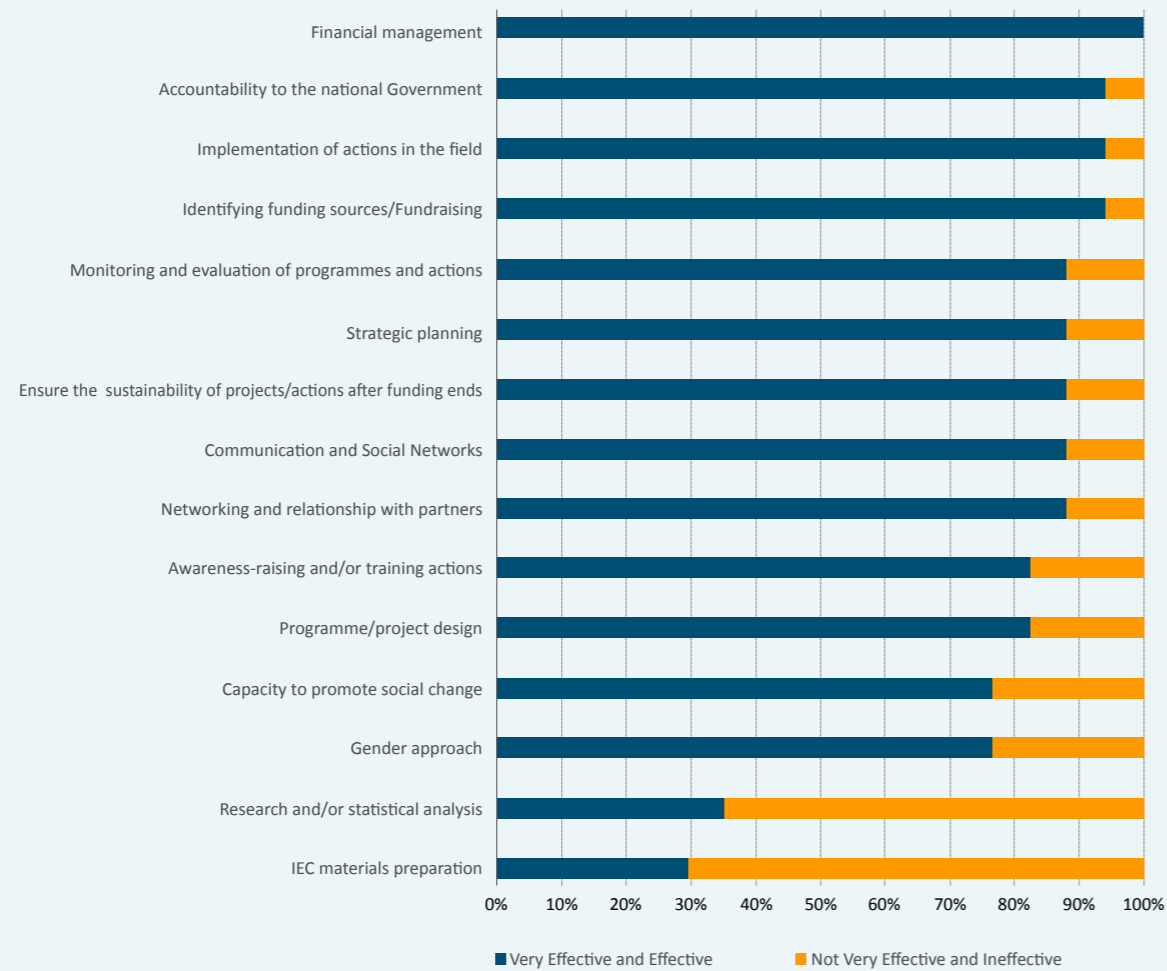
Graph 43: Areas that need technical support (LAs)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Although eight of the 17 Municipal Councils stated that they do not have sufficient technical capacity to operate, they all rate themselves as “(very) effective” in “financial management”, as well as in the vast majority of the areas indicated in Graph 44, including “accountability to national Government”, “implementation of actions in the field”, “identifying funding sources” and “monitoring and assessment of programmes and actions”. The only areas where a majority of the Municipal Councils rate themselves as “less effective” or “ineffective” are the areas of “statistical research and/or analysis” and “preparation of IEC materials”.

Graph 44: Self-assessment of Municipal Councils’ effectiveness by area

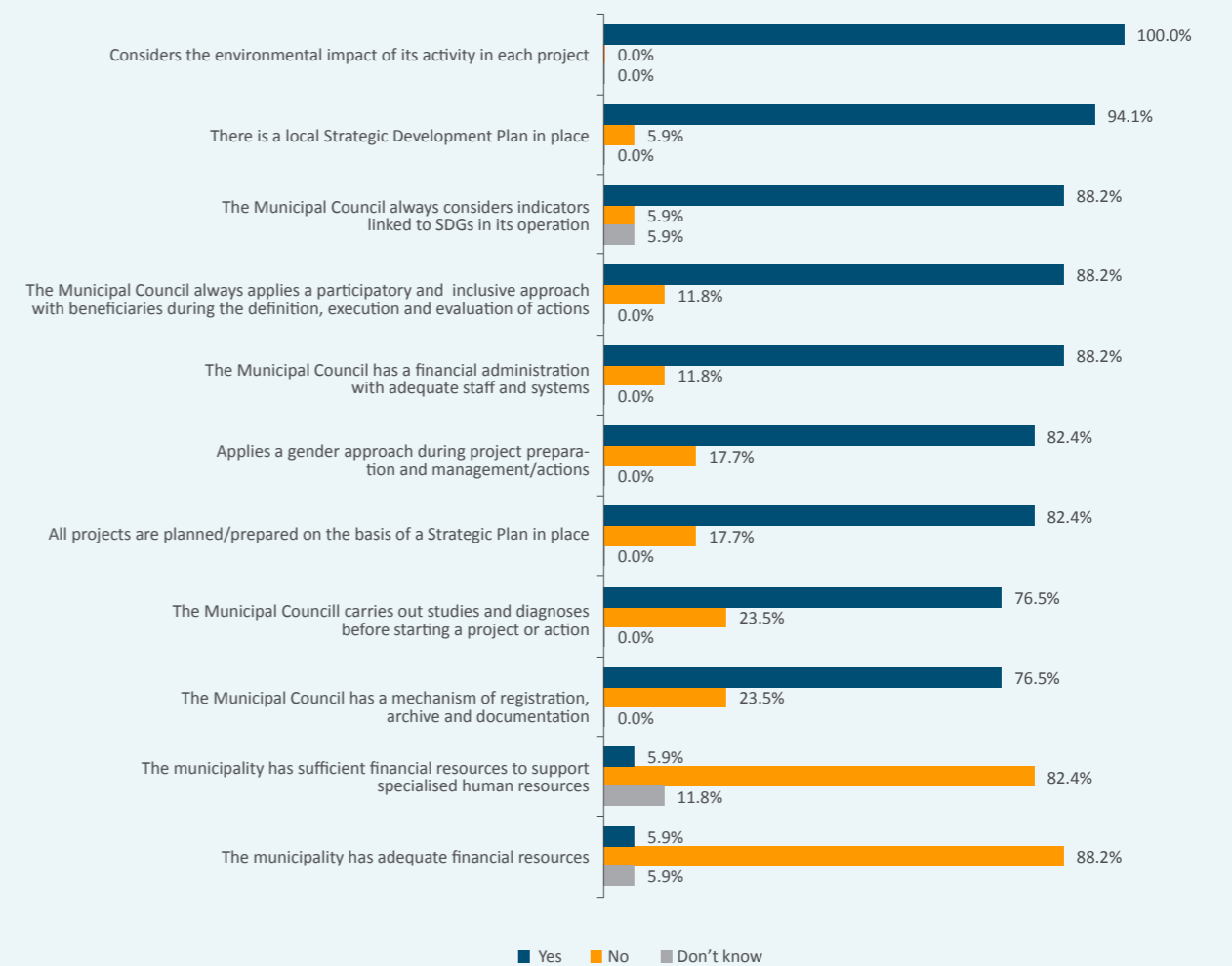


Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

In addition, the vast majority of Municipalities (16 out of 17 MCs) state that they have a strategic plan for local development in place; 14 out of 17 Municipalities state that their projects are planned/engineered on the basis of strategic planning; 15 out of 17 Municipalities have financial administration with adequate personnel and systems in place; 13 of the 17 have a registration, archive and documentation mechanism and carry out studies and diagnoses

before starting a project or action; 15 of the 17 always apply a participative and inclusive approach with beneficiaries during the definition, execution and evaluation of actions and always consider the indicators linked to SDGs in their operation. 14 of the 17 MCs apply a gender approach during project/action design and management, and all 17 Municipal Councils consider the environmental impact of their activity in each project.

Graph 45: Municipal Councils’ internal capacities by area



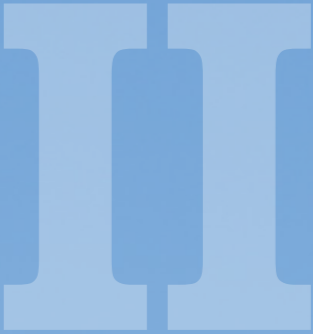
Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU



## Recommendations from Chapter 7:

- Promote a context that favours access to funding for CSOs, aiming to:
  - Give greater visibility to International Cooperation funding lines accessible to CSOs, promote better coordination between donors and networks of civil society organisations; with special attention to rural areas, where communication is poor.
  - Promote funding models that allow direct participation of small CSOs in development projects, under the auspices of another umbrella organisation.
  - Complement the co-applicant model with low-level direct funding for smaller CSOs, taking account the areas of work of these organisations and adapting the conditions and complexity of procedures to real capacities, as well as the potential for improvement in CSOs.
  - Simplify the bureaucratic procedures inherent in funding, seeking as far as possible to establish greater cohesion between the procedures of different donors, especially those of the EU Member States present in Cabo Verde.
  - Create financial incentives to develop social responsibility in the private sector and specifically in the tourism sector.
- Provide material resources for social facilities and equipment:
  - Facilities for CSOs to have access to spaces that can be used as headquarters. It is recommended to provide sites to be shared among different organisations at the same location. This would allow improved archiving and documentation, which indirectly increases the accountability capacity of CSOs.
  - Create conditions to guarantee the inputs and materials necessary for the correct functioning of the headquarters, especially in relation to ICT tools.
  - Offer tax breaks and other measures to enhance the economic capacity of CSOs, including the creation of a specific line in the State Budget for public utility organisations.
  - Create funding lines accessible to CSOs for the hiring of specialised technical staff, giving special priority to hiring in the area of accounting.
  - Foster internal promotion policies in CSOs in accordance with gender parity criteria; establish incentives for equal opportunities in appointments of men and women to managerial positions in organisations, especially large ones, which have more human and financial resources.
- Move to a model of associativism that better balances paid and voluntary work, granting greater recognition to the latter:
  - Review the legal constraints on the remuneration of the members of the governing bodies of CSOs. In particular, the situation of the remuneration of presidents so as to adapt the legislation more closely to the usual practice in organisations.
  - Adopt protocols to enhance coordination between CSOs, universities and State partners to foster the establishment of remunerated internship programmes in civil society organisations.
  - Create ways to mobilise and motivate voluntary workers apart from financial remuneration. For example, by introducing a standardised certificate with recognition at national level; and/or agreements with universities so that voluntary work in civil society organisations is counted as academic credits in related career disciplines.
- Train and retrain CSO technicians in data production; strategic planning; reporting, participatory diagnoses of the context of action, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the organisation itself. Other specific areas that deserve special attention are advocacy actions, programme and project design/preparation (following the logical framework model), gender approach, promotion of active citizenship participation and inclusion of vulnerable communities, especially people with disabilities.
- Provide institutional support to organisations that address issues that are especially relevant to human rights and that have received little attention – or no recent attention – in the Cabo Verdean context, such as the various communities and associations that have emerged in recent years linked to the defence of LGBTI people's rights.
- Enhance the capacity of CSOs to carry out advocacy and political influence actions, especially at municipal level, strengthening spaces for dialogue at that level.



PART 

CIVIL SOCIETY DYNAMICS  
AND NETWORKS

# 08

## STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

### 8. DYNAMICS AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE STATE

#### 8.1. The need to create new coordination mechanisms and spaces

During the one-party period (1975-1991), the State sought to guide the dynamics of civil society through the promotion of cooperatives and mass organisations (OMCV, JAAC-CV, etc.) by allocating funds and other benefits. The transition from the single-party regime to democracy did not immediately mean a rejection of those practices; so, during the political opening (1991-2000), the State promoted several local associations and NGOs through programme contracts, in which the association leaders were often sympathetic to the ruling party.

The political transformations that took place in the 1990s led to the updating and emergence of new relations between civil society and the State. The democratisation process brought to Cabo Verdean civil society organisations and groups the desire to break with the power mechanisms established under the previous single-party regime (PAICV). However, today these organisations face difficulties in taking action, both in terms of their relationship with the State and in meeting agendas and goals. The desire for partnership has not yet found space or mechanisms capable of transforming organisations into designers and implementers of their own projects, as autonomous players complementary to the State.

In the relationship between civil society and the State, there is a **need for greater coordination**, a plea that was evident at the round tables.

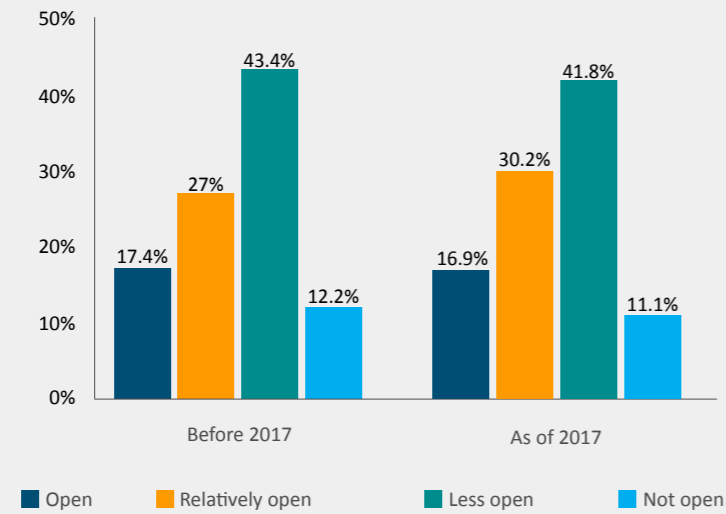
According to the Coordinator of a CSO on the island of São Vicente:

*“There are some consultative councils that include civil society, but the majority do not operate as regularly as they should and as laid down in the regulations that founded them. Often, they are not sufficiently representative given the importance of civil society (...). We could also mention that civil society is not represented on the Council of Social Consultation, where the State, employers and workers are represented through the unions. Farmers, shepherds, fishermen, etc. who work on their own and with no social cover are not represented”.*

Another speaker from the island of Santo Antão (CDA President) confirms this:

*“We are closer to families, students, people with difficulties and special-needs children; this means that we have a deeper knowledge than the local authorities and there are times when we are neither listened to nor taken into account to make a contribution that comes from society and that is represented by an association, in this case the president and the management that are representatives in the articles of association. These are issues that often make life difficult for associations. I personally can say that, at the moment, the minimum conditions for us to make our contribution are not being met”.*

**Graph 46:** In your organisation experience, are Cabo Verdean institutions and authorities open to involving civil society in policy-making?



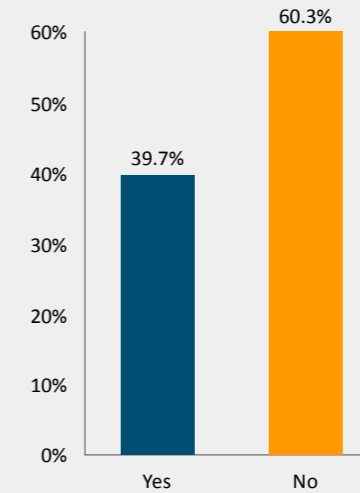
Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Asked whether, based on the organisation's experience, Cabo Verdean institutions and authorities are open to involving civil society in public policy-making before and after 2017, **most CSOs responded that national authorities are "less open" or "not open" to dialogue with civil society.** Some 55.6% of respondents considered that before 2017 national authorities were "less open" (43.4%) or "not open" (12.2%), figures that are not far removed from the 52.9% who responded that as of 2017 national authorities were "less open" (41.8%) and "not open" (11.1%) in involving civil society in policy making (Graph 46). We note that not much has changed since 2017.



Indeed, the lack of political openness for dialogue is confirmed at various points in the survey: some **60.3%** of surveyed CSOs state that their organisation has **never been invited to participate in a dialogue** (formal or informal) with the Government regarding policy identification, preparation, review, monitoring and/or evaluation (Graph 47).

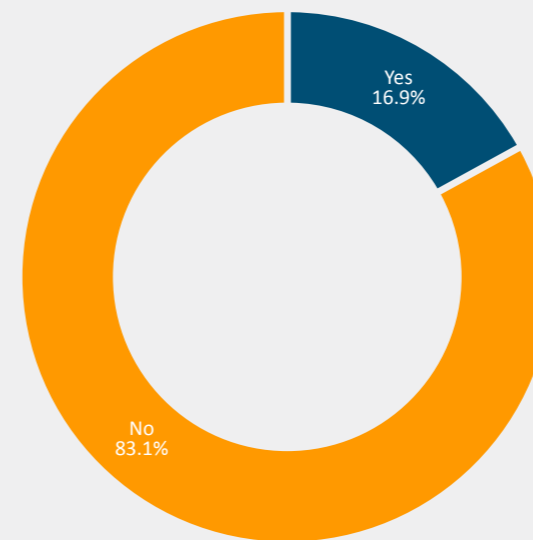
**Graph 47:** Has your organisation ever been invited to participate in a dialogue (formal or informal) with the Government for policy identification, preparation, review, monitoring and/or assessment?



Source: Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Similarly, some **83.1%** affirm that, in their experience, **there is currently no forum or space for permanent dialogue** between the State and CSOs that has a real impact on public policy (Graph 48).

**Graph 48:** In your experience, is there currently any forum or space of permanent dialogue between the State and CSOs that has a real impact on public policy? (according to CSOs'?)



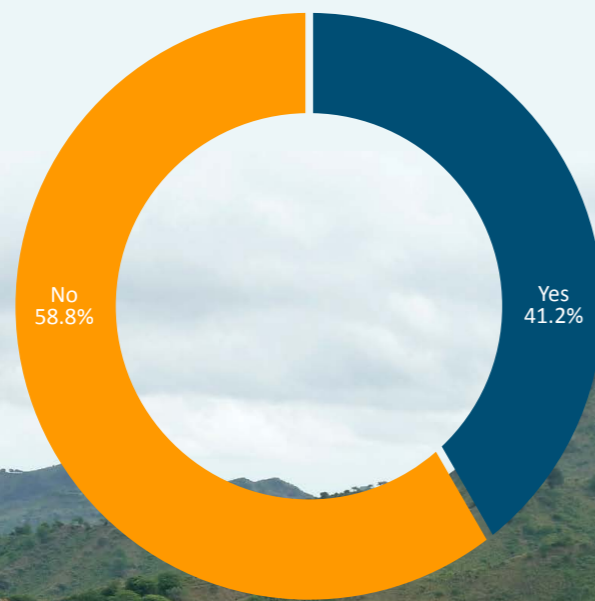
Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

**83,1%**  
affirm that, in their experience, there is currently no forum or space for permanent dialogue between the State and CSOs that has a real impact on public policy.

## OPINION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Regarding the surveyed local authorities (Graph 49), **58.8% of respondents state there is no forum or space for permanent dialogue with CSOs** that can have a real impact on public policy, while 41.2% hold the opposite view.

**Graph 49:** In your experience, is there currently any forum or space of permanent dialogue between the State and CSOs that has a real impact on public policy? (according to the LA)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Analysis of the data shows that Cabo Verde lacks **mechanisms for permanent dialogue** between the Government, whether national or local, and civil society.

A deeper analysis of responses and comments from CSOs indicating that they received an invitation to evaluate public policy (39.7%) and/or that they indicated that there is some permanent forum for dialogue (16.9%), shows that:

- Most CSOs are invited to give their input on issues related to the objectives of the organisation.

- 6.7% of CSOs participated in a dialogue in 2019; 13.3% in 2018 and 9.3% in 2017. The rest participated between 2013 and 2016 or did not provide an accurate indication.
- 5.3% of CSOs state that they were invited to the preparation of the 2018 State General Budget.
- Although few organisations specify which body invited them, there is more frequent mention of consultations by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (9.3% of CSOs), for topics such as combating the bad agricultural/dry year,

the Environment Fund, and the Law on the criminalisation of actions against sea turtles.

- About 14.5% of CSOs specify that although they were invited to participate in a dialogue, their contributions were not incorporated and/or they had no further knowledge of the issue discussed.
- All the Associations affiliated to the Cabo Verdean Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities (FECAD) were involved in the drafting of Law No 40/VIII/2013, and together they presented a proposal. Regarding the issue of disability, some organisations have been collaborating permanently and continuously with central and local Government. Some of their recommendations have been taken into account, such as an increase in the number of physiotherapy sessions provided for in the legal text.

There is a tendency to centralise decision-making. Funds are made available at decentralised level, but mainly at institutional level (Municipal Councils), without transparent access to civil society organisations. Unemployment and poverty have tended to increase since the financial crisis in 2007, without sufficient space and funds available for CSOs to make their contribution in addressing the most urgent issues in the country's development.

In this context we observe the importance of a participatory and inclusive engagement with CSOs, especially young civil society, composed of young people who make up the majority of the population and who are reclaiming access to resources and physical spaces for their youth organisations.

### 8.2. Existing platforms

The existing spaces for dialogue between the State and civil society that are enshrined in law will be analysed in the next section.

#### The Social Consultation Council and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESA)

Article 257 of the Cabo Verdean Constitution defines the Social Consultation Council as *"the consultative body for consultation in matters of economic and social development and may perform other functions attributed to it by law. The Economic and Social Council includes, in its composition, representatives from all the islands, organisations of Cabo Verdean communities abroad, national associations of municipalities, public associations and organisations representing civil society"*.

The Social Consultation Council is composed of representatives of workers, employers and the State. Currently, there is no guarantee of representation for civil society.

**The Social Consultation Council is composed of representatives of workers, employers and the State.**

In addition to the Social Consultation Council, the Constitution (Article 257) establishes the **Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESA)**, a representative body of civil society, whose purpose is to contribute to the debate on issues related to sustainable development and to greater social harmony.

**CESA is not active** as a fundamental instrument to ensure the representation of civil society in the consultation and definition of public policy. This means that Law No 74/VIII/2014 that regulates the functioning of the Council is not being complied with, namely Article 5 which states that “*the financial resources necessary for the functioning of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council shall be included in the State Budget*”.

### The NGO Platform

Since its foundation in 1996, the NGO Platform has been the interlocutor for its members with the Government, established as a space for permanent communication with and consultation of Cabo Verdean CSOs, and claims to be one of the main players combating poverty and promoting development.

The NGO Platform, despite its name, is assumed by the partners to be a body representing all civil society organisations in Cabo Verde, including community-based associations, youth associations, socio-professional associations, foundations, leagues, cooperatives and mutual societies. It is a non-governmental, independent and non-profit organisation, autonomous in terms of administration, finance and assets. It became a legal entity on 17 February 1998. According to the latest diagnostic study of NGOs in Cabo Verde, published by the NGO Platform (2015), 304 organisations are affiliated to the Platform, about 41.9% of the CSOs in the country.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>49</sup> Cabo Verde NGO Platform (2015). *Estudo diagnóstico das ONG em Cabo Verde* [Diagnostic study of NGOs in Cabo Verde]. Praia, p.15.

The Platform’s funding sources have been diverse and include funding through membership fees, central Government and bilateral and multilateral cooperation (such as IFAD, ADB, EU, etc.). The EU has funded the NGO Platform of Cabo Verde in projects in the field of institutional strengthening, the organisation of discussion forums and the preparation of the NGO Guide, among others. Currently, the Platform faces several challenges that we will analyse in Chapter 9.3 of this study.

### The National Council of Statistics

Law No 35/VII/2009, governing the National Statistics System, identifies the National Council of Statistics (CNEST), the Bank of Cabo Verde and INE’s Delegated Bodies as bodies of the National Statistics System.

This Law gives the National Council of Statistics the status of a State body that oversees and coordinates the National Statistics System. The National Council of Statistics is composed of representatives from sectors of the Administration, the Bank of Cabo Verde, the National Association of Municipalities (ANMCV), the private business sector, trade unions, professional associations and bodies, environmentalist associations, non-governmental organisations, the academy and independent personalities to the National Council of Statistics. The Council has decision-making and consultative powers.

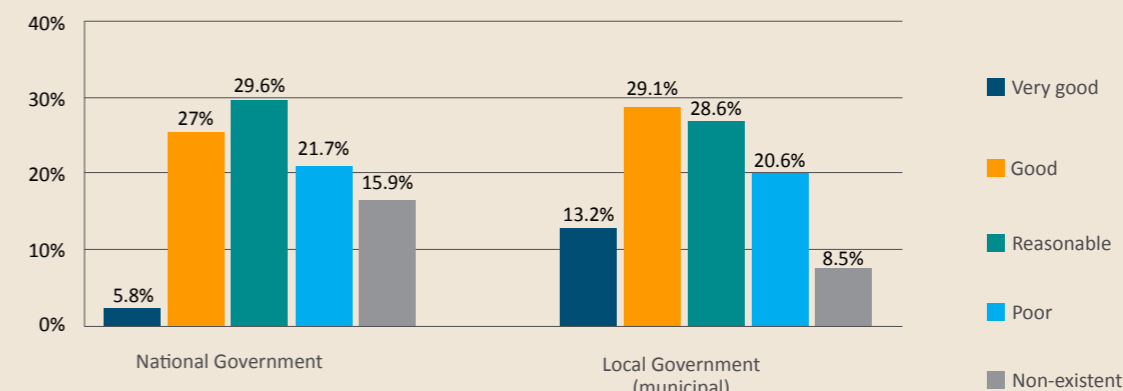
Currently, the National Council of Statistics is focused on statistical literacy so that the entire population is capable of analysing and interpreting statistical information, as well as assessing the quality of statistics produced in the country.

### CSOs’ assessment of their relations with the State, according to the survey

**32.8%** of participating CSOs judged that they have a “*very good*” (5.8%) or “*good*” relationship (27%) with **national Government**, 29.6% classed their relationship as “*reasonable*” and 37.6% as “*poor*” or “*very poor*”.

In the case of relations with **local Government**, **42.3%** of participating CSOs assessed their relationship as “*very good*” (13.2%) or “*good*” (29.1%); 28.6% classed their relationship as “*reasonable*” and 29.1% as “*poor*” or “*non-existent*” (Graph 50).

**Graph 50:** In your organisation’s experience, how would you assess your relationship with (local and national) Government?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

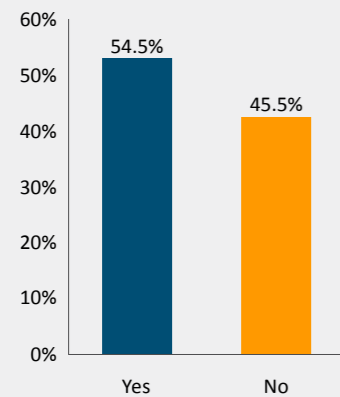
Most of those reporting good relations with local Government are CDAs, referring to occasional support (material, financial, and human resources) for social initiatives and activities, running of local festivities, and holding awareness meetings for specific areas.

### 8.3. Main Government programmes/ funds indicated by CSOs in the survey

According to the survey (Graph 51), **54.5%** (103 CSOs) of the **organisations received financial support from the State**. Of these CSOs, half (52.4%) received financial support in the past three years (2017, 2018 and 2019), and in the other cases, support was given between 2012 and 2016.

**54,5%**  
of CSOs received financial support from the State.

**Graph 51:** Has your organisation ever received financial support from the State?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

Regarding access mechanisms, 14.6% (15 CSOs) of the CSOs that received State funding between 2012 and 2019 report having received it through public tenders; and 4.9% of the CSOs (5) indicate having signed a programme-contract and/or cooperation protocol with the Government, which supports their day-to-day operation and the implementation of their actions.

**4,9%**

*of the CSOs indicate having signed a programme-contract and/or cooperation protocol with the Government, which supports their day-to-day operation and the implementation of their actions.*

Among the institutions mentioned in terms of support to civil society organisations in their operation and implementation of projects, the most prominent is the **Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion**. The Ministry subsidises NGOs in the areas of **inclusion of people with special needs**, promotion of **social integration for immigrants**, as well as in the area of the **Care Plan and access to pre-school care**.

In 2018, a total of 15 CSOs working with people with disabilities received support from the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion. Within the National Care Plan and the Guarantee of access to pre-school care, 17 CSOs were funded. Thus, in 2017 and 2018, around EUR 600 000 of spending was executed, representing 7.3% of the Ministry's investment budget.

Another important fund, indicated by several CSOs in the survey, is the **Environment Fund**, managed from 2017 by the **Ministry of Agriculture and Environment**. In 2018, the Environment Fund had a total budget of 717 800 000 CVE (EUR 6.5 million), of which 60% was allocated to municipalities, 30% to central administration and 10% to civil society and private sector projects (71 780 000 CVE = EUR 650 000).

Under this fund, CSOs and companies receive funding through a public tender. The maximum ceiling in these tenders for CSOs is 5 million CVE per project and for private companies, the ceiling rises up to 10 million CVE. In 2018, a total of 14 civil society projects, five projects from national companies and one from the University of Santiago were funded under a public tender. In 2020, 15 CSOs and three companies, winners of the 2019 call of proposals, will be funded. **Current funding areas** include the restoration of the rural and peri-urban environment, nature conservation, as well as projects in the field of information, awareness raising and environmental education.



On the other hand, 5.8% of CSOs (6) refer to funds received from the **Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries** (especially the Bank of Culture and Culture Exchange). One CSO mentions the **Ministry of Justice**. Only 2.9% of CSOs (3) refer to the **POSER** programme as a source of funding.

It should also be noted that **45.5% of the participating CSOs have never received any financial support**.

In fact, **there is no deliberate institutional policy to support the operation/functioning of CSOs, nor does the State Budget include a formal and predictable funding line for civil society that can be consulted by CSOs**. Some ministries with available funds launch public tenders; others contact implementing CSOs directly to establish partnership agreements or programme contracts for specific actions.

A member of a surveyed CSO analyses the situation as follows:

*“Unlike the relationship with international partners where the relationship is established within a clear accountability framework that defines the responsibilities of the parties and their relationship in general and special terms with Cabo Verdean State agencies and municipalities, there exists no such clear and transparent predictable framework of accountability, so it is difficult to predict or classify”.*

#### 8.4. Current trends and paradigms

With an estimated population of 531 239, Cabo Verde has almost a third of its population living in poverty, representing about 35% of the population, or 179 909 Cabo Verdeans.<sup>50</sup> The assessment of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2012-16) carried out within the framework of EU Budget Support highlights:

*“Despite poverty reduction to 35% of the population, according to the preliminary data of IDRF 2015, the pace of poverty reduction has slowed down and the discrepancies between rural and urban environments have become more acute. Many pockets of poverty persist in the country and extensions of society that do not have access to quality public services. Issues related to poverty and social exclusion remain structural in Cape Verde”.*<sup>51</sup>

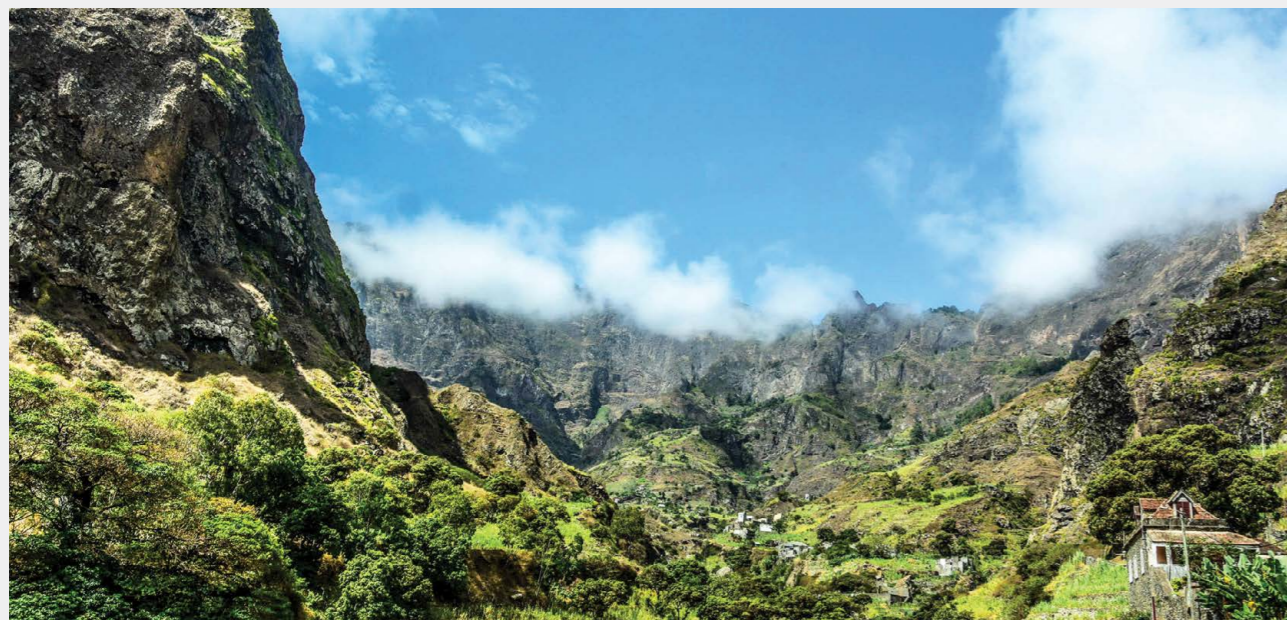
<sup>50</sup> According to the INE, 179 909 Cabo Verdeans currently live in poverty (on less than 270 CVE per day), 54 000 of whom in extreme poverty (on less than 140 CVE per day). The vast majority of the poor, according to INE, are found in urban areas, in a situation of widespread unemployment, which ultimately affects mainly women and young people; 53% of the poor are women, 60% are aged under 25, of whom 59% live on the island of Santiago, 51% live in rural areas and 22% of the poor live in the Municipality of Praia. Around 44% of poor families are single-parent families and 61% live in households with more than six people. (National Institute of Statistics (2018). *Perfil da Pobreza. Evolução da Pobreza Monetária Absoluta 2001/02, 2007 e 2015* [Poverty Profile. Evolution of Absolute Monetary Poverty 2001/02, 2007 and 2015] Third Household Expenditure and Revenue Survey of the National Institute of Statistics for the period 2014-2015. Praia. Consulted on 15 August 2020. URL: <http://ine.cv/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/idrf-2015-perfil-da-pobreza-versao-final.pdf>, p. 72.).

<sup>51</sup> EU (2017). Final Evaluation of the Growth and Poverty Strategy Paper 2012-2016, Cape Verde (GPRSP III). Implemented by DFC, funded by the EU, Executive summary p. IV.

Although Cabo Verde has been a middle-income country since 2008, its poverty and unemployment rates have increased. The African governance indicator (Mo Ibrahim Index 2019) also shows a slight decline in the country's performance in education (-0.1).

It should be noted that during the transition to middle-income countries, there is a risk that the gains made will not be consolidated and that civil society will be the first to feel setbacks if there is no specific strategy in place that empower it and strengthen its institutions.

Thus, major challenges in the current Cabo Verdean socio-economic and political context include **the reduction of inequality and social and regional asymmetries and the decentralisation of decision-making**. Hence the processes of regionalisation of the PEDS (National Strategic Plan), and the preparation of the PEMDS (Strategic Plan at municipal level), as well as the establishment of structures of dialogue and local consultation are fundamental – from a perspective of shared vision and strengthening of the dialogue between central Government, local authorities and civil society – for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2030).



Within the Government Programme for the Ninth Legislature, we see a paradigm shift from combating poverty to a new vision of citizen accountability, income creation and the promotion of a social and solidarity-based economy. In this regard, we will then analyse the restructuring within the framework of the Poverty Reduction Programmes (PNPL) that existed until 2013, as well as the beginning of the vision of the social and solidarity-based economy in Cabo Verde, as a strategy for CSOs.

#### **The POSER (Rural Economic Opportunities Programme)**

In 2013, the POSER Programme (Programme of Rural Economic Opportunities) emerges as a continuation of the National Poverty Reduction Plan (PNLP), a programme that intervenes directly in the rural environment, in main areas such as agriculture, fishing, livestock and transformation of smallholdings. Funded by the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Spanish Trust Fund, POSER currently falls under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.

The programme is structured in four components:

#### **COMPONENT 1 Fund for Programme Funding**

This component supports co-funding of programme investments, regional technical teams to support the planning and execution of programme activities, and capacity-building for beneficiaries in terms of management and sustainability of IFAD investments.

#### **COMPONENT 2 Training, Facilitation and Networking**

This component aims, essentially, to facilitate the ownership, by the beneficiaries, of investments in structural projects; promote the value chain from investments made in the mobilisation of water for agricultural activities and structural projects in the field of fisheries.

#### **COMPONENT 3 POSER Clima**

This component provides institutional support for the adaptation of small farms to regional climate change to reduce poverty; enhanced agro-meteorological information; and strategic dialogue on water management for agricultural use.

#### **COMPONENT 4 Coordination, management and finance**

Political dialogue, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects.



During an interview with the POSER (2020) Coordinator, the new strategic programme was analysed and the following fundamental changes to the programme since 2017 were noted:

- The shift in the focus from combating poverty to areas of resilience and income – economic areas (aligned with the PEDS);
- The centralisation of the Programme (POSER Coordinating Unit) and the cancellation of the transfer of funds and responsibilities to the Regional Partners Commissions (CRPs) and associations/collectives;
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment as the new interlocutor for the POSER programme and the technical units of the CRPs in the field are directly transferred to the Ministry;
- A specific component for combating climate change – POSER Clima – was introduced with total funding of 4 million dollars;
- A new approach to investment managed by the private sector instead of micro-projects managed by the associations;
- Elimination of the 5% sustainability fund for the operation of associations;
- Reinforced partnerships with municipalities, institutions (ICIEG, UNDP, CERMI, ANAS, etc.) and technical units at regional level;
- The involvement of civil society is reduced to awareness, training and workforce;
- New conditions of access (operating with loans and co-funding of at least 10%).

In contrast to the PNLP Programme to the first cycle of POSER, since 2017 POSER shifts the focus away from rural micro-projects (in the areas of infrastructure, agriculture, etc.), carried out by the community itself and/or non-profit

associations. It relies on working directly with the responsible institutions and the Municipal Councils to implement structural projects on the basis of loans, in the area of water supply, fishing and areas that exploit the region's potential.

Initially aimed at small community associations and based on an approach based on the participation and funding of community associations, the Programme is not currently designed to respond to the real funding needs of CSOs. As discussed above, 45.7% of CSOs do not have a minimum budget to enable them to operate, so the requirement to provide 10% co-funding from their own resources excludes them from access to this Programme.

In 2017, and paradoxically during the flood season on the island of Santo Antão, the IFAD Fund expressed “concern” over the “low implementation rate” of the POSER Programme throughout the archipelago, which at that time was around 50%.<sup>52</sup>

The strategic change of POSER has a clear restructuring impact on the **sustainability of CRPs and their community associations and NGOs**. Until 2016, the PNLP and POSER programmes were executed by the Regional Partners Commissions (CRPs) and the rural development projects were selected and approved by the community assemblies. The CRP was the entity that managed the resources of the PNLP and POSER programmes from a technical unit, hired the associations and reported to the partners.

<sup>52</sup> Sapo News, Santo Antão, Governo negocia com FIDA prolongamento do Poser até 2022 [Government negotiates the extension of Poser until 2022] 18 October 2018. Consulted on 20 July 2020. URL: <https://noticias.sapo.cv/economia/artigos/santo-antao-governo-negocia-com-fida-prolongamento-do-poser-ate-2022>.

## AS COMISSÕES REGIONAIS DE PARCEIROS (CRPs)

There are nine Regional Partners Commissions, namely Santo Antão, São Nicolau, São Vicente, Maio, Fogo, Brava, Santiago Norte, Santiago Centro and Santiago Sul. Each CRP is composed of three bodies: The General Assembly, the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors. Members are elected for a three-year term. The members of the Regional Commissions are representatives of local institutions combating poverty, including devolved State services, NGOs, Municipal Councils and community development associations.

The CRP is a private law association with public utility status. It aims to develop the organisational capacity of the ACD in order to combat poverty. The main management body of the CRPs is the Technical Unit. It consists of a manager, facilitators (one for each municipality in the region) and an accountant. The **Technical Unit** is responsible for the technical management

of CRP activities. Its functions include: i) Providing technical support to programme beneficiaries and CDAs; ii) Mobilising resources; iii) Monitoring and implementing micro-projects and activities; iv) Signing execution contracts with the CDAs; v) Assessing the impact of micro-projects on the beneficiaries; vi) Strengthening the capacity of the CDAs; and vii) Handling the administrative, financial, and accounting organisation of the CRP.

In 2011, there were nine CRPs distributed throughout the territory. The first five were created during Phase II of the National Programme to Combat Poverty (2004-2007) and were established in Fogo, Brava, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, and Santiago. Then, during Phase III, four more CRPs were created: in Maio, in São Vicente and two in Santiago. Community participation is a pillar and guiding principle of CRPs: almost 8 out of 10 members come from community associations, followed by NGOs.



As of 2017, with the political changeover and change in political strategy, the CRPs are no longer considered the main partners in the reduction of rural poverty and direct State subsidies have been suspended, both for their operation and for the execution of the POSER Programme.

This information has been shared in several round tables; to date no legal basis for this restructuring has been offered:

*“... At the moment there is a divorce between CRP and POSER that signs contracts directly with the technical unit, almost in an attempt to annihilate civil society, an attempt to pull the rug from under organisations that are already so fragile that by removing funding they end up collapsing, they cannot pay telephone bills or get human resources, and above all when we want to apply for European funds it becomes extremely precarious, especially knowing that part is co-funded...”*

(Participant in a round table)

By disconnecting itself from the micro-project approach, the present Government considers that the CRPs do not have the capacity to manage the funds, so this responsibility is passed on to a POSER Coordinating Unit (UCP) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.

Eight of the nine CRPs participated in the survey. The survey revealed their major limitations for self-support, surviving through the voluntary work of the associates (in 2019, the eight CRPs report having 94 paid professionals and 151 voluntary professionals). CRPs rate as “not very effective” the areas of “identification of funding sources” (62.4% of CRPs), “research and/or statistical analysis” (75%), “advocacy actions” (62.5%) and the “preparation of IEC materials” (62.5%).

However, 75% of the CRPs indicate that their team has sufficient technical capacity to operate and the areas in which they expect to need technical support were: “mobilisation of funding” (87.5%), as well as “advocacy, political influence and lobbying” (50%).

#### A legal framework for microfinance and the social and solidarity-based economy in Cabo Verde

Since the 1990s, **microcredit** has been used in Cabo Verde as a way to combat poverty and social exclusion. Nevertheless, there is low participation by the poorest people or those in situations of vulnerability and exclusion. Owing to their living conditions, they have little chance of affording a loan and lack credibility to obtain a guarantor and/or minimum savings. **Women** are the main clients of all microfinance activities; there are two institutions specifically dedicated to assisting women in this area (OMCV and MORABI). Most of the beneficiaries are single mothers and heads of households, with low income and low schooling levels. Most of the loans are requested to invest in businesses able to make a quick profit (various forms of trade)

in order to obtain a source of income to support their families and to meet basic needs.<sup>53</sup>

In 2016, the **First Congress on the Social and Solidarity-based Economy (ESS)** of the Portuguese-speaking countries was held in Cabo Verde in Praia, with co-funding from the EU. The Cabo Verdean Government has since made a strong commitment to this sector, highlighting the important contribution to the economy by cooperatives, mutual associations, community associations, foundations, and others, for the development of the country. As previously discussed, more than 36% of CSOs already implement income-generating activities within their actions and to obtain funding.

For the Government, ESS is also a fundamental instrument for **structuring the informal sector and for fostering decent employment**, the main beneficiaries of microloans being women heads of families and young first-time job-seekers.

The Framework Law (Law No 122/VIII/2016) established the **legal regime for the Social Economy**, defining it (Article 3) as “all economic and business activities freely carried out in the private sphere by entities pursuing the planned objectives such as the primacy of people, political autonomy from the State and other institutions, the principle of solidarity, autonomous and independent management of public authorities”, etc. This social economy is composed of cooperatives, foundations, associations with altruistic purposes linked to scientific, cultural, educational, recreational activities, amateur sports, environmental protection and local development, which have communal **means of production managed and owned by local communities** (Article 6).

<sup>53</sup> Orrico, Ivandro de J. G. (2015). *O Microcrédito em Cabo Verde e Importância do Microcrédito na Criação de Negócios Locais na Ilha de Santiago* [Microcredit in Cabo Verde and the Importance of Microcredit in the Creation of Local Businesses in the Island of Santiago]. Policopied Thesis, ISCAL, Lisbon, p.103-105

The approval of the Framework Law on the Social and Solidarity-based Economy entails the revision of the legal regime for cooperatives and the reorganisation of micro-finance institutions. In this context, it introduces a set of activities that may be carried out by microfinance institutions, besides traditional **microcredit**, including **savings, consumption, micro-insurance**, etc.<sup>54</sup> Moreover, **banking procedures** are introduced based on a regulatory framework supervised by a central bank (**Bank of Cabo Verde – BCV**), with which all active institutions in the country must be registered to be **authorised** to provide microfinance services.

The law considers microfinance (Article 3), as an “activity carried out by authorised entities consisting of providing adequate and sustainable financial services to low-income populations, normally excluded from the traditional financial system” and defines three categories of microfinance institutions.<sup>55</sup> Due to the high registration fees for each category, most associations have difficulties in accessing the regime of microfinance that the law provides for. For instance, for mutual societies (Category B) the minimum guarantee for registration is 15 000 000 CVE and for cooperatives of the same category it is 10 000 000 CVE.

<sup>54</sup> Regulated by Law No 12/IX/2017, amending the Change of Legal Regime for the Microfinance Business, approved by Law No 83/VIII/2015.

<sup>55</sup> Category A includes savings banks, postal savings banks and rural credit banks. Category B includes savings cooperatives and savings and credit unions. In category C are the entities registered under the terms of this law for operating as intermediaries in the collection of deposits.

With the amendment of the Microfinance Law, several prospects and scenarios have opened up: i) on the one hand, it may allow microfinance institutions to win a microcredit market, increasing their client portfolio among the poorest members of the population (almost 180 000 people, according to INE, 2015) and those working in the informal economy (about 40 000 people); ii) on the other hand, a scenario of **monetising social intervention** may emerge, i.e., relations become mainly about credit, which may reduce the logic of solidarity and social intervention for the poorest. In this scenario, microfinance institutions may be tempted to focus on the profitable part of social intervention.

It should also be noted that the microfinance sector is supported by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Between 2011 and 2015, the partnership between the Government of Cabo Verde and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg implemented the inclusive finance development programme, creating the legal bases for the modernisation and professionalisation of the sector. Thus, within the framework of the 2016-2020 Indicative Cooperation Programme, a total of EUR 1 million is made available to strengthen the microfinance sector (see p. 104).

The Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions of Cabo Verde (APIMF-CV), a private entity, is the body representing the microfinance sector in Cabo Verde. The association was founded in July 2004 by members of several microfinance institutions in working on the ground (Morabi, FAMI-Picos, ASDIS, OMCV and ADIRV).

Currently 13 microfinance institutions exist in Cabo Verde. Of these institutions, only seven (six from the island of Santiago and one from the island of Fogo) are registered with the Bank of Cabo Verde (BCV) under the new legal regime. The remaining six are inoperative due to a lack of financial resources to comply with the new conditions of the law.

Microfinance institution Name	Headquarters	Activity
OMCredito, managed by OMCV	Praia, Santiago	Active with registration at BCV (Bank of Cabo Verde)
MorabiCoop	Praia, Santiago	Active with registration at BCV
CitiCoop, gerido pela Citi-habitat	Praia, Santiago	Active with registration at BCV
ASDIS	Calheta, Santiago	Active with registration at BCV
SolmiCoop	Praia, Santiago	Active with registration at BCV
Fami/Picos	Picos, São Salvador do Mundo, Santiago	Active with registration at BCV
ADIRV	Rui Vaz, São Domingos, Santiago	Inactive
SoldiFogo	São Felipe, Fogo	Active with registration at BCV
UNSOCOR	São Felipe, Fogo	Inactive
ORAC	Ribeira Brava, São Nicolau	Inactive
Cooperativa Maence	Porto Inglês, Maio	Inactive
AMUSA	Ribeira Grande, Santo Antão	Inactive
CRESCERBrava	Brava	Inactive

The Law provides that “associations and other institutions engaged in microfinance must foster the segregation of social functions from those of microfinance, so that their activities can be carried out by different legal entities...” (Article 81, Law No 12/IX/2017), which has prompted NGOs such as Morabi, Citi-habitat and OMCV to set up a new entity to carry out their microfinance activities.

In 2015, there were still microfinance entities on all the islands; nowadays, the microfinance phenomenon is mostly focused on the island of Santiago.

During the round tables and interviews in the field, a representative of a microfinance institution (MFI) reported as follows:

“We can see a reduction in the number of microfinance institutions, especially in peripheral islands. At the moment, we are witnessing a decline of microfinance institutions at national level, caused by a policy of the exclusion of some for the benefit of others, located in Santiago and Fogo. For example, in the Barlavento there are only two microfinance institutions and they are not yet registered with the Bank of Cabo Verde, owing to difficulties in mobilising resources. The APIMF mobilised 100 000 000 CVE (...) from the Government in 2017 to offset the bad farming year, and distributed funds only to the seven MFIs now accredited by the BCV. The other islands did not have any access. You can’t make a “leaving no one behind” speech and then concentrate on some islands or regions...”

(Representative, MFI)

### Agenda 2030 and the process of localising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Another worldwide trend that is reflected in Cabo Verde is the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Sustainable Development Goals are part of the commitment of all United Nations countries to end poverty, protect the environment and ensure a better quality of life for people around the world. Cabo Verde has invested resources, strengthening partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs. The objectives are aligned with Cabo Verde’s Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS).

**The SDGs are aligned with Cabo Verde’s Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development.**



### The programme Local Platforms for achieving 2030 Agenda

The programme “Local Platforms for achieving 2030 Agenda” in Cabo Verde was launched by the initiative of the Cabo Verdean

Government and is currently implemented by UNDP, and funded by Luxembourg with a total of EUR 3.2 million. In order to support the process of local and sustainable development in Cabo Verde, the programme aims to localise SDGs in almost all municipalities in Cabo Verde.

By fostering a participatory process, the programme aims to be an innovative and democratic tool that supports municipalities in decision-making and good governance in the development of their territories. Local platforms, established at the level of the Municipal Councils, together with decentralised services and various actors (private sector and civil society) prepare Municipal Strategic Plans for Sustainable Development (PEMDS) to respond to the needs of the municipalities. Based on the PEMDS, municipalities select “impact” projects that they implement during the programme and in partnership with other national players. During the process, training is provided in the fields of good governance, gender, SDG, transparency and citizen participation.

The programme also provides for the creation of an SDG monitoring and evaluation system at island and local levels, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and INE.

#### Gains

The programme managed to increase the number of municipalities participating from eight to 20. It is expected to cover the two remaining municipalities (Tarrafal de Santiago and Sal) with Government funding.

Impact projects implemented in response to the SDGs succeeded in mobilising several partners such as the Tourism and Environment Fund, POSER, as well as decentralised cooperation partners, which redoubled the initial funding amounts.

#### Challenges

Few CSOs take part in the Platforms, in view of the poor relationship between LAs and CSOs. Thus, most impact projects primarily reflect the vision of local authorities (MCs and decentralised services). With the exception of a few cases – such as a project in the area of plastic waste management, developed by civil society actors along with the Boavista Municipal Council – CSOs do not participate in the implementation of impact projects.

#### Priority SDGs, according to the survey

When asked what objectives should be a priority for Cabo Verde’s development over the next five years, **46% of CSOs** rated “No poverty” as the priority goal for Cabo Verde’s development over the next five years, followed by Goal 3 “Good health and well-being” (41.8%) and Goal 4, “Quality education” (41.1%) (Graph 52).

Graph 52: Priority SDGs, according to CSOs



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

**46% of CSOs rated “No poverty” as the priority goal for Cabo Verde’s development over the next 5 years.**

Cabo Verde achieved the status of middle-income country in 2008, based on the progress made in reducing poverty and improving indicators in the area of education and health. Nevertheless, the survey shows that civil society considers that poverty, health and education remain the areas that the Government should prioritise in its public policy.

In relation to the alignment of projects with the international agenda, it is worth noting

that, in the survey, 59.8% of CSOs state that they always consider **indicators linked to SDGs in their actions**. However, it should be noted that several CSOs stated that the use of indicators linked to SDGs was not applicable to their organisation (4.8%), or that they had no knowledge of whether the CSO uses them (10.6%). The country has no statistical basis built on SDG indicators to measure the contribution of CSOs. The data therefore cannot be confirmed.

## OPINION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Graph 53: Priority SDGs, according to local authorities

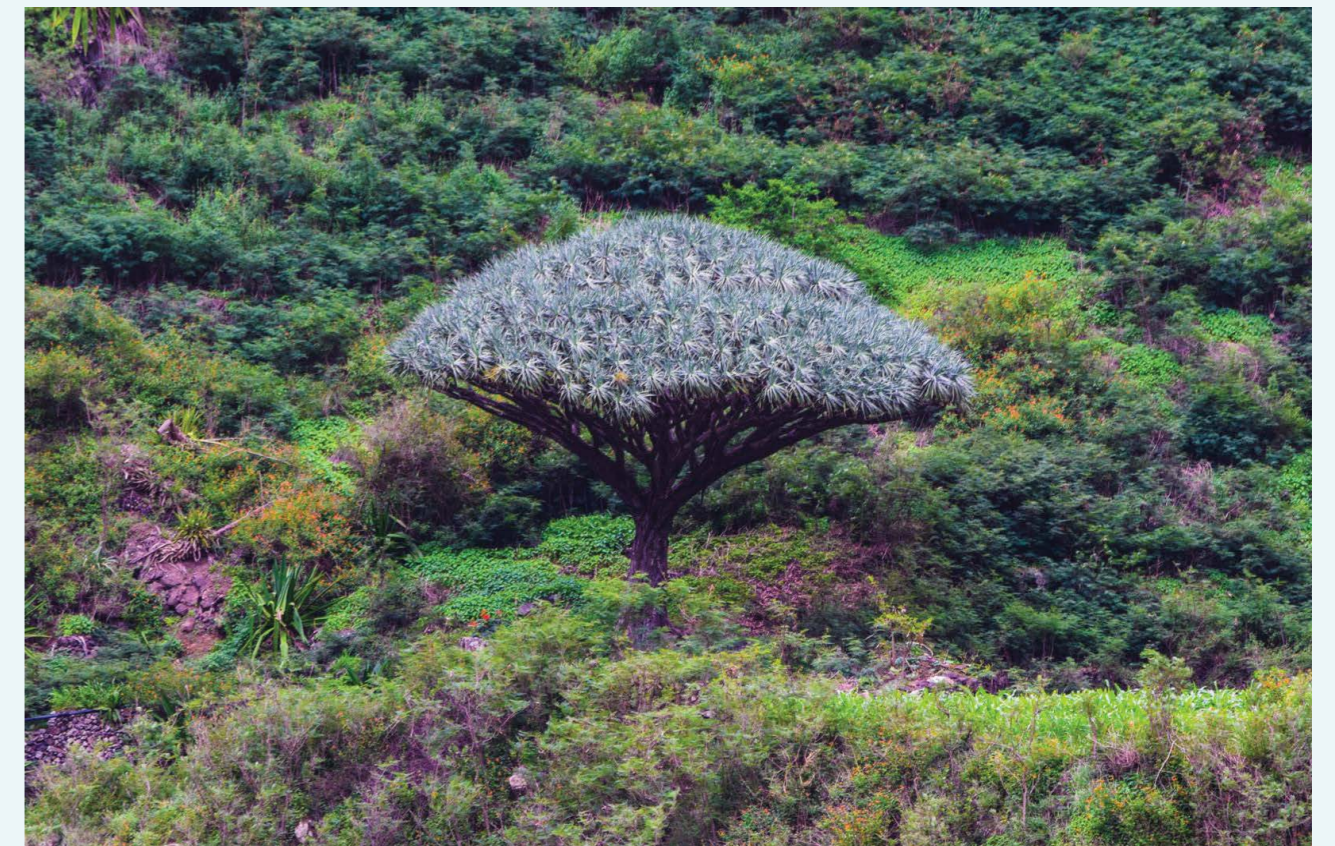


In alignment with civil society, the Municipal Councils (MCs) state as priority goals “No poverty” (82.4%) and “Good health and well-being” (35.3%).

“Gender equality” and “Clean water and sanitation” are also priority objectives of great importance to MCs (Graph 53).

10 of the 17 MCs claim to have the capacity to contribute to the achievement of SDGs in Cabo Verde, while seven say that they do not have the capacity.

Achieving an SDG is a collective task, although almost 40% of MCs state that they do not have the capacity to contribute to the SDGs. It should also be noted that a large number consider that they do not have the capacity to contribute to local development, which can be explained by the as yet poor localisation of development objectives and limited knowledge about them.



### 8.5. Decentralised policies and relations – LAs and CSOs

Article 4 of Law No 69/VII/2010 of 16 August 2010 establishes the **framework for administrative decentralisation**, together with the system of public-private partnerships at regional, municipal or local level, which states that:

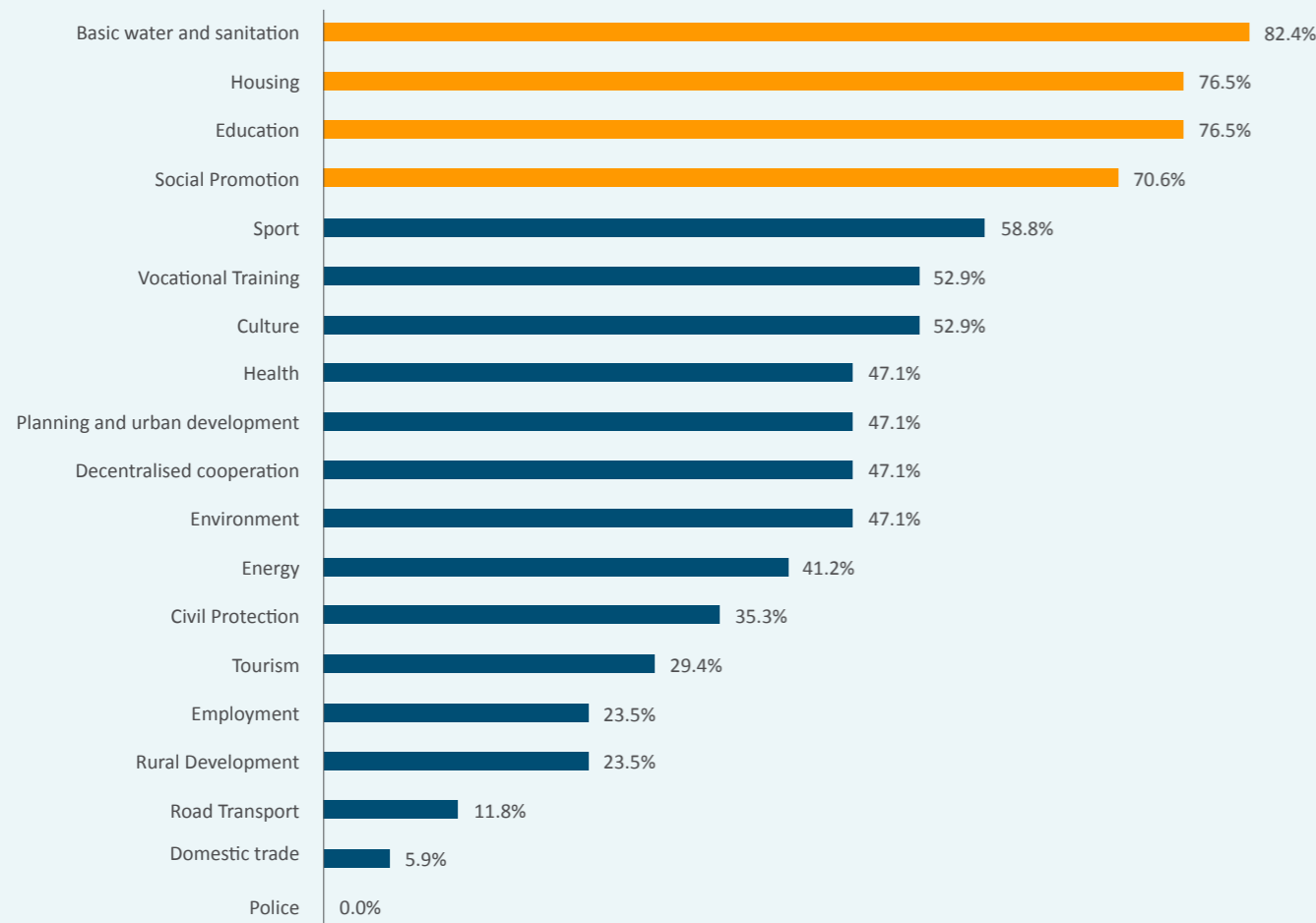
*“It is the duty of the central administration to promote the decentralisation to the local authorities of its own powers and responsibilities whenever it is necessary for the improvement and efficiency of public services provided to citizens, unless otherwise provided. Top-level local authorities should also decentralise their powers and responsibilities to lower-level local authorities and civil society organisations whenever it is necessary to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public services provided to citizens, unless the law provides otherwise”.*

Local authorities have powers and responsibilities in the following areas:

*“Cartography, land register, regional and urban development; social facilities, environment, water and basic sanitation, public health and consumer protection; housing, social action, energy/transport and communication routes, education and vocational training, culture, and sports, social protection, municipal administrative police, promotion of economic activities and entrepreneurship, and decentralised international cooperation” (Article 18).*

Within this framework and considering the responsibilities entrusted to local authorities, within the scope of the survey, Municipal Councils were asked in which areas they have achieved **significant results with a real impact on the lives of their citizens**:

**Graph 54:** Areas where the Municipal Councils consider having achieved results with a real impact on the lives of residents



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

82.4% said they had achieved the best results in the “basic water and sanitation” sector, followed by “Housing” (76.5%), “Education” (76.5%), and “Social promotion” (70.6%). Local authorities are concerned about meeting the basic needs of the population. It is interesting to note that in areas such as “Domestic trade” (5.9%), “Road transport” (11.8%), “Employment” (23.5%) and “Rural development” (23.5%), which are also structural aspects affecting the improvement of residents’ living conditions, the level of impact is very low. Intervention efforts in the fields of “Culture”, “Sport”, “Vocational Training”,

“Environment” and “Health” have also had positive impacts (Graph 54).

Cabo Verde has been recognised as a middle-income country on account of significant progress in several areas. The contribution of the municipalities was fundamental in reaching that level. The data show that there have been impactful results, mainly in the social sector, but there is a need to further boost to the vital sectors of the economy (tourism and employment) to achieve sustainable development.

### Are there funds at decentralised level?

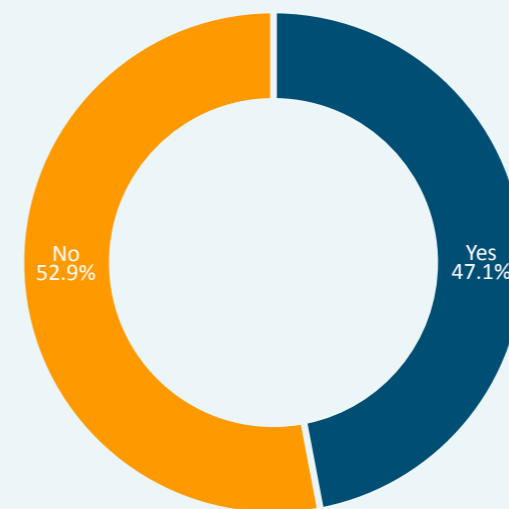
When asked about existing funding programmes for civil society organisations, **52.9% of LAs state that they have no specific programme for CSOs** (Graph 55). In fact, it can be concluded that in most municipalities there are no formal, well-defined programmes aimed at CSOs, with specific deadlines for tenders and requests for funding. Each municipality plans funding for civil society with no predictable framework.

47.1% (eight) of the surveyed Municipal Councils state that they have funding programmes aimed at CSOs, namely in the areas of culture, sports, social, training/employability and environment – with budgets ranging from 200 000 CVE to 50 million CVE. In specifying the available programmes, the Municipalities refer **to funds to support youth associations, sports development, cultural and religious promotion and, programmes to improve accessibility and environmental enhancement.**

It should be noted that rather than programmes, these amount to **occasional financial support** aimed primarily at Municipal Councils, within the scope of technical and financial partnerships of national and international institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (Environment Fund and POSER), the Ministry of Culture, the public company Sociedade de Desenvolvimento Turístico das Ilhas de Boavista e Maio, the Luxembourg Cooperation, Islandap - Canárias, the European Union and European NGOs such as ADPM, NGOs PSF and CVED-LUX and national banking institutions (access to bank loans).

Similarly, **39.7% of surveyed CSOs do not have the support of the Municipal Councils and 28% of CSOs receive only informal support** from local authorities, which is indicative of a rationale of occasional support (Graph 56).

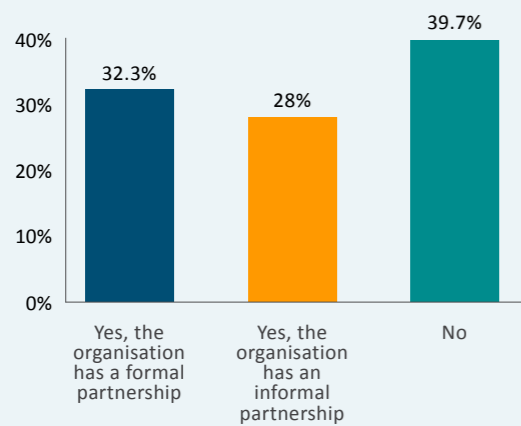
**Graph 55:** Is there any funding programme for civil society organisations in your municipality? (according to LAs)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU



**Graph 56:** Do CSOs' projects and actions have the support (not only financial) of local authorities?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

At the round tables, the organisations made reference to some **programmes/funds and support received** from the Municipalities, namely:

- The Rehabilitation and Accessibility Programme (PRRA), a programme of the Ministry of Infrastructure that provides funds to municipalities for the execution of works in which the Municipalities, in turn, contact the associations for specific works, such as housing rehabilitation;
- The donation of land and provision of physical space for the operation of organisations;
- Support in terms of materials;
- Occasional support under projects submitted by CSOs (several times reference is made to maintenance and work on country tracks).

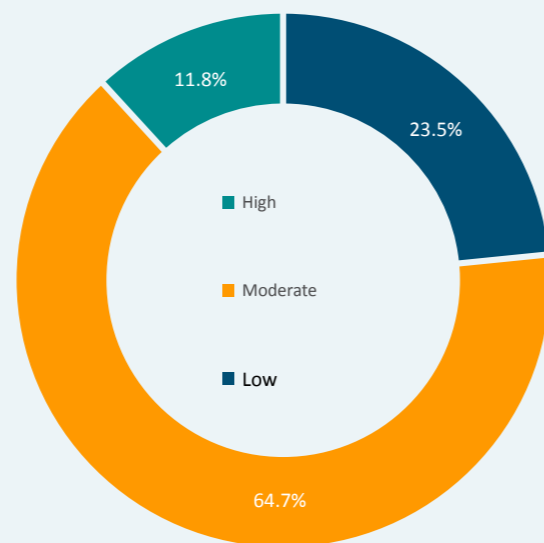
Reference was also made to some Municipal Councils that work under programme agreements for the execution of specific projects with CSOs.

It is important to highlight **the lack of specific programmes for civil society** organisations that are implemented in all 22 municipalities. There is, therefore, a need to structure and publicise municipal programmes aimed at CSOs.

**Do CSOs participate in the definition of MC programmes and activities?**

**64.7% of the surveyed Municipal Councils assessed the participation of CSOs in the definition of programmes and activity plans as "moderate", 23.5% as "low" and only 11.8% assess their participation as "high" (Graph 57).**

**Graph 57:** Assessment of the degree of participation by civil society organisations in defining priorities of the municipality's programmes (according to the LA)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The most frequently used mechanisms to secure the participation of CSOs are information sessions (88.2%), followed by individual meetings (76.5%), information sharing via e-mails and round tables/focal groups (70.6%), and finally consultations (58.8%).

According to information gathered from the Ministries, participation by CSOs is high for the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, and this is achieved through the exchange of e-mails/messages and consultations. On the other hand, the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion states that participation is low and that **in practice they take part in the implementation of actions but not in setting priorities.**

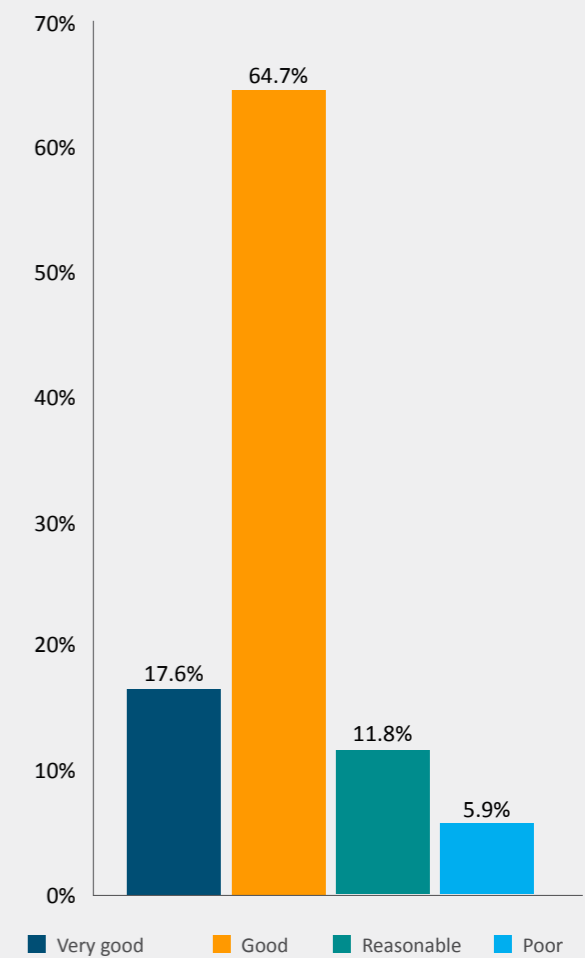
As we saw in Chapter 8.1. (Graphs 47 and 48) the majority of CSOs (83.1%) state that there are no spaces for ongoing dialogue with the State, which backs up the statement by MCs, **58.8% of whom say there is no space for permanent dialogue.** This means that most public policy-making in Cabo Verde is top-down, which hinders implementation and success.

In the local authorities' opinion, **the weaknesses found in the relationship with CSOs** are: a) low participation by civil society in meetings held; b) lack of organisation in CSOs; c) distance between the headquarters of municipalities and localities; d) inefficient communication; e) lack of financial resources; f) low proactivity and spirit of initiative; g) gender inequality; h) unavailability of members (poor commitment to participation by all members); i) poor knowledge of the legal framework and operation of laws; j) poor voluntary work spirit; k) subordinating the needs of the group for the benefit of the individual; l) difficulties in solving occasional concerns; m) poor capacity, skill level and leadership skills; n) little practice in recording and reporting; o) difficulties in developing and managing results-based projects.

**What kind of relationships exist between CSOs and LAs?**

When asked about their relationship with several civil society actors (Graph 58), most Municipal Councils rate it as *"good"* (64.7%).

**Graph 58:** In the Municipal Council's experience, how would you assess the relationship with CSOs?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

However, at the round tables held in the different islands of the country, CSOs found a lack of openness and collaboration on the part of Municipal Councils, despite recognising the importance and involvement of the Municipal Councils in all the projects and activities they carry out.

Several opinions on the current relationship with the Municipal Councils, the limitations of the CDAs, and any possible partnership relations were gathered during two round tables on the various islands:

*“...In terms of influence where projects have been executed, even directly or indirectly, **we need the Municipal Council to execute the project** because we are in a territory where the highest authority is the Municipal Council, **we need this good relationship** because everything that is done even if not directly, we have to coordinate it with the Municipal Council. In the past, there was a certain distance, a lack of interaction and dialogue with the institution because the associations had funding and for implementation, they often left out the MC. This must not be done. We need to have a good relationship”.*

(CDA representative)

*“...There is funding and **the institutions are close to a standstill**. You can't say that a State organisation doesn't go to the countryside for fuel reasons; I can't get that into my head. It takes a new approach and we must find the strength to relate to these people and institutions. We have funding and they have a duty to give technical assistance. We sit down at a table and we work out whether it's really about the fuel or a lack of will, we have to take all this into account...”*

(CDA representative)

*“There's one thing, too, that tends to hold back associations, and that is the **physical space, which we don't have**. We don't have the means to pay an income, a person to be there eight hours per working day. So that's where the **Municipal Councils** will come in; **they have space**; we can build a partnership with them, get to the President and talk, have a physical space...”*

(CDA member)

*“The Municipal Council has a **whole team with expertise in various areas** that can guide the associations, not only in preparing their projects but the Municipal Councils **can also monitor** the application of funds, assess the impact of these projects on development (...). It is the Municipal Council that should be the parent and the associations should be accountable, through reports. The CRP was mentioned here as an example of an association that has had these conversations, but not in a supervisory role. It was given as the only example... at least, I have been here for 18 years and the meetings I have taken part in are of the CRP. The Municipal Council sometimes participates. As a citizen, we have 30 minutes before the agenda, which is to give our opinion and it's three minutes per person, and sometimes it's not even enough, **so we don't have space to dialogue with the Municipal Councils** and if you have a parent/umbrella association, then you will force the representatives to give their opinion, to say what's wrong and to do advocacy”.*

(CDA Representative)

We can see that there is no space for dialogue, nor a deliberate institutional policy to support the functioning and technical training of CSOs at municipal level. On an ad hoc basis, some Municipal Councils work with CSOs through programme agreements for the execution of specific projects, or even ad hoc support under projects presented by CSOs. Most of these agreements are made without prior call for proposals and are little publicised.

## Recommendations from Chapter 8

- Activate the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESA) and create the administrative and financial conditions for it to function, allowing the participation of civil society organisations in matters of national interest;
- Ensure civil society is represented in the Council of Social Consultation and the National Council of Statistics;
- Set up programmes aimed at CSOs, which are entered in the annual municipal budgets, defining clear procedures for access to funding, either through public tenders, programme contracts and/or agreements, and publicising them so that organisations can prepare to access these funds;
- Promote permanent spaces for dialogue to define joint priorities/programmes between the Municipal Councils and civil society actors;
- Promote the involvement of Municipal Councils in the implementation and evaluation of projects implemented by CSOs in their territory, devising forms of cooperation and information-sharing during the preparation and implementation of actions (meetings, protocols, cooperation agreements, etc.);
- Set up a Sustainability Fund for local authorities, to be jointly managed with umbrella CSOs – to continue with the management/funding of networks and initiatives after the end of EU projects, and to support the functioning/institutional strengthening of associations (technical team with space in the Municipal Council);
- Support umbrella associations on the islands, to become more dynamic and allow the decentralisation of financial and technical support;
- Set up a statistical monitoring system based on SDG indicators to measure the contribution of CSOs and LAs to SDG localisation. Include in the monitoring system the use of gender markers in order to assess the investment in this area.



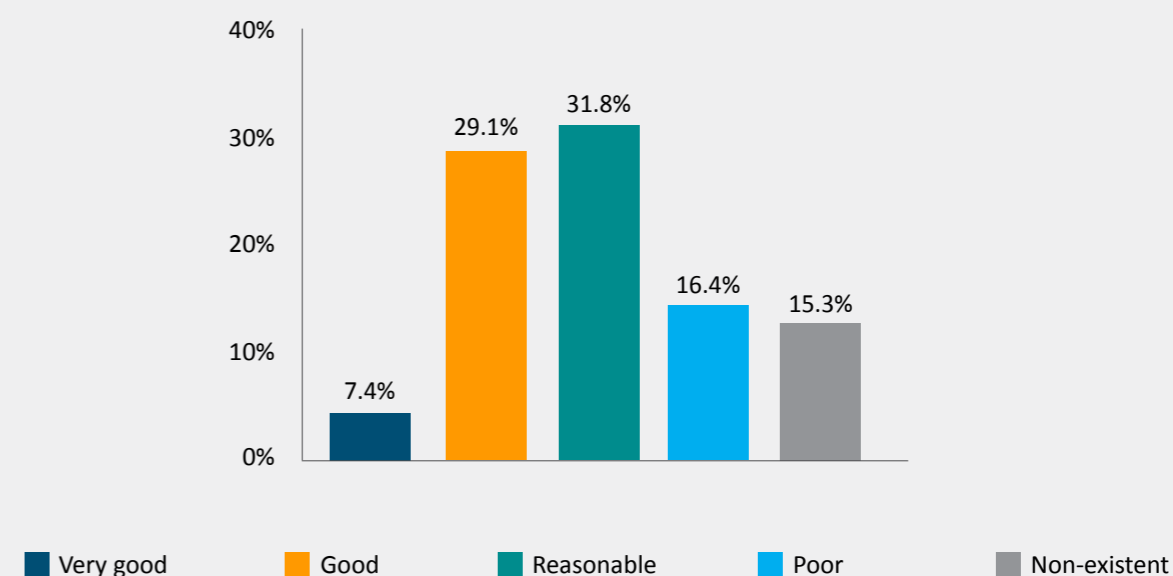


## 9. CIVIL SOCIETY DYNAMICS AND NETWORKS

### 9.1. Relations among CSOs

When asked about their relations with other national CSOs, 36.5% of the participating CSOs rated them as “very good” (7.4%) or “good” (29.1%); 31.8% of the CSOs rated this relation as “reasonable”, 16.4% as “poor” and 15.3% as “non-existent” (Graph 59).

Graph 59: As a CSO, how would you assess your relationship with other CSOs?



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

The graph shows that most CSOs (63.5%) do not seem to have (good) relationships with other national CSOs.

#### Poor culture of dialogue and information-sharing among CSOs

One of the reasons for the lack of a closer relationship, indicated by several organisations during the round tables in all the islands of Cabo Verde, is the lack of dialogue and information sharing among CSOs. Given Cabo Verde’s island location, the difficulty of dialogue and

information sharing is understandable for CSOs from different islands. However, this fragility also applies to CSOs based on the same island, with the exception of the island of Santo Antão, where there was a different dynamic at the round tables, reflected in more frequent dialogue.

One member of a CSO feels that dialogue among CSOs is weaker now than during the single-party era (1975-1991):

# 09 NETWORKS

# 09

*“It was in 1988, so what I already noticed at that time and is still the case today is a **secrecy within the NGO/Association itself...** in 1988, therefore, it was the single-party era when there was indeed some fear of sharing something, but I mean, even at that time I think there was more dialogue... it doesn't seem to make sense, but it is true, there was a will to dialogue and to find space for dialogue. (...) Very recently I took part in the drafting of a project document, for the European Union, with some institutions. When this project was won (...) there was no sharing of information. There is a culture of perhaps not presenting information (...) That is why I was very pleased with this survey because I thought that perhaps the ultimate goal was to improve this dialogue and this access to information with the networks”.*

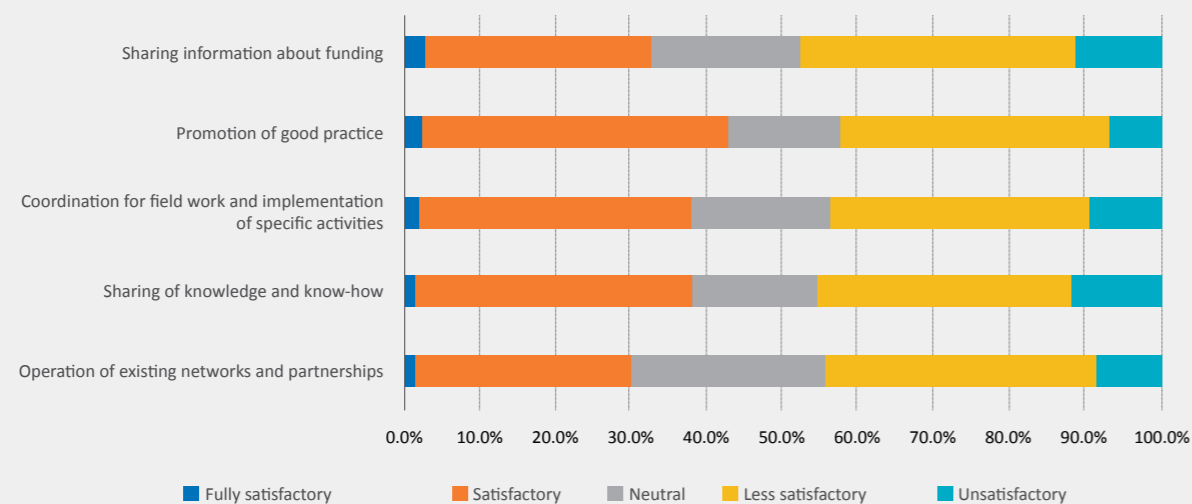
(CSO member)

Combining this perception with concrete data and our analysis on insufficient access to

information provided by the State, we can see that the greatest challenge in Cabo Verde is to systematise and disseminate information.

As can be seen from Graph 60 – on coordination between organisations – the areas with the best figures in the survey were “promotion of good practice”, “sharing of knowledge and know-how” and “coordination of field work”; while the areas that were rated as less satisfactory were “sharing information about funding” and “operation of existing networks and partnerships”. Note that in the areas with the best results the “satisfactory” values do not reflect even half of the surveyed CSOs. This high level of dissatisfaction tallies with what was said at the round tables and interviews, and is also consistent with the discontent over the secrecy surrounding funding and the precarity of existing networks and partnerships among civil society organisations.

**Graph 60:** Degree of satisfaction of CSOs with the existing coordination between them by area



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

For instance, on the island of Brava, where there are less than 20 active associations, it was found that CSOs did not know much about the activities of their partner CSOs. However, it turned out that almost all of them had similar challenges that could have been addressed together: a growing generation of elderly people with special care needs that hospitals are unable to meet; a high rate of youth unemployment, with no other prospects than migration; and a lack of premises for the work of the CSOs present on the island. Nevertheless, the preferred strategy of all the CSOs was to contact the Municipal Council one by one to ask for support. As discussed in Chapter 7.5, the advocacy capacity of CSOs remains poor.

However, good practices and dynamics do exist and have existed in networks/partnerships of civil society organisations in Cabo Verde. These are presented in Chapter 9.2 below.

## 9.2. A record of good practice and dynamics in civil society in Cabo Verde

### The TAOLA network – National Sea Turtles Conservation Network

About 2% of the CSOs that participated in the survey belong to TAOLA – the **National Sea Turtles Conservation Network**. The network was created 10 years ago following the legislative initiative of the Ministry of the Environment (Resolution No 72/2010) which gave rise to the **National Plan for the Protection of Sea Turtles in Cabo Verde**. The network aims to promote the socialisation of the law and enhance civil society awareness in the area of turtle protection. The network is made up of nature conservation NGOs in Cabo Verde that work with turtles on all the islands. It is supported by funding from NOAA – the United States Government Institute of Meteorology and Oceanography. Each year, an OSC voluntarily takes over the leadership of the network in order to organise the annual meeting.

### Gains

The TAOLA Network has been successful in advocacy, having managed to change turtle legislation in Cabo Verde so that illegal activities related to capture and consumption were considered a crime, which culminated in the enactment in 2018 of the **Law criminalising activities such as the capture and collection of turtle eggs**.

The network also played an important role in homogenising the data and work and training methodologies. A scientific council was set up which is working on the creation of a **single database** on turtles.

### Challenges

The biggest challenge is the lack of funds for the ongoing operation of the network with headquarters and permanent technicians – without the need for external hiring (e.g. lawyers). The existing funds are exclusively for the organisation of annual events.

### The FATA round table

An initiative and network that was created in 2016 on the island of Fogo during the implementation of the FATA (Fire, Water, Earth, Air) ecotourism project, implemented by Italian NGO COSPE and funded by the EU. In the framework of the FATA project, the Italian NGO introduced the round table that supported the Natour Fogo Network to bring together partners from different areas to participate in a sharing and coordination platform in order to develop solidarity and sustainable tourism actions on the island of Fogo.

#### Gains

Currently, this network is still active (after the end of the FATA project, in the framework of the Rotas do Fogo project), having **strengthened networking** between the three municipalities of Fogo and brought together partners from civil society (NGOs, community associations) and the private sector (tour operators) with institutional partners such as the Municipal Council, ICIEG, ICCA, the Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and

the Tourism Fund, around a table. Through the round tables **synergies and collaborations were created** between various players, including the Tourism Fund, the Guides Association in Chã das Caldeiras and the Municipal Council of Santa Catarina. Within the network, FG Turismo, the Tourism Association for the island of Fogo was also established, with the aims of creating synergies between private actors to create a common vision of tourism development on the island of Fogo.

Another important achievement is the development of the first **code of conduct on sex tourism in Cabo Verde** in order to prevent sexual exploitation of children and young people.

#### Challenges

The challenge is to ensure the sustainability of the network through capacity-building and transfer of skills to the Tourism Association of the island of Fogo (FG Turismo), an entity that shall continue to organise the round tables and other tourism activities, such as the promotion of new tourist trails.

Other **good practices of past networks** include:

#### OADISA

During the round tables in Santo Antão, the PL 480 Programme, already mentioned in Chapter 5, p. 32, and the creation of networks of community associations with the support of *umbrella* organisations such as OADISA and others, were identified as good practices to be revived:

*“OADISA can easily be revived again. The associations exist, but it is not possible right now to achieve the momentum it had. To revive it, there had to be some source of non-repayable funding in order to bring the organisation back to life and get it up and running”.*

(CDA member from Ribeira Grande, Santo Antão)

OADISA (Organisation of Community Development Associations of the Island of Santo Antão) was initially funded as an umbrella organisation for associations in Santo Antão, with funding from the NGO ACIDI/VOCA under the PL 480 programme (implemented over 17 years, ending in late 2007). However, for the region of Porto Novo, a new network was formed, FADEP, while OADISA carried on with the associations of the municipalities of Ribeira Grande and Paul.

Although the intervention areas of the PL 480 programme were soil and water conservation projects, implementation of drip irrigation systems, organisation and sustainability of the associations, microcredit and creation of small businesses, there was flexibility in the use of funds in other activities related to the needs of the community:

*“PL 480 was a programme that not only helped several community associations to emerge, but also created a huge impetus on the islands where*

*it was implemented (... ) We presented projects, usually on soil and water conservation, the works were carried out, and the remainder of the funded projects could be used for youth sports activities, women’s activities, contributions for small draining works, so in the end we were working for community development, scholarships, school supplies, a range of activities, exchanges that we cannot do now because of a lack of resources; there was a certain vitality in the associations, at least in Santo Antão. The CRP also emerged at the time of PLPR when there was also a good dynamic, but collapsed with POSER, because they had to refund money”.*

(CDA representative, Ribeira Grande, Santo Antão)

Under the same programme, the Organisation of Associations in Fogo (OAF) was created in 1999 with only 12 founding associations, in 2010 the network had 42 members including community and farmers’ associations.

The CSOs belonging to the network acknowledge that while there was funding, there were several advantages such as training in various fields, especially those related to soil and water conservation, fruit processing, leadership training, accounting and management, among others.

With the decline in funding, the members recognised that the purposes of the network were being distorted as the vast majority of associations had become some kind of employment agencies at local level, resulting in a major loss of members taking part in the life of the community organisations.

*“The umbrella organisation has always been a good practice. OADISA worked with PL480 funds; the Ministry of Infrastructure signed contracts for opening up communities, small paths and stretches of road but it ceased to exist and the percentage that OADISA received ceased to exist; the associations also had no means of*



*funding OADISA themselves, and ended up collapsing. The associations carried on, but in isolation they no longer have that rapport with people, exchanges and meetings to exchange experiences. Today we see signs of weakening, each one acting on its own, with no umbrella organisation”.*

(CDA member, Ribeira Grande, Santo Antão)

The two networks received membership subscriptions and 3% of each project’s funding to secure their operation and technical support to affiliated associations. In terms of working methodology, the two networks, in addition to technical support and follow-up, also supported the associations in the area of accounting and in designing projects that were then submitted to the donors:

*“With OADISA, I think there was something left that was worth saving. Its operation and*

*philosophy were different, it had a power to attract funding and a kind of portfolio that was distributed. The associations sent in projects that were assessed and then funded. This means that all the organisations had funding at all times and were followed up by OADISA itself, which reported to the body funding the project. Almost all the organisations worked with this philosophy and there were also organisations that had difficulty in designing projects and they handed them to OADISA which handled them ... over time the funding was declining and the load remained on the bulk of the people, plus the specialisation of the organisation”.*

(IMF President, Ribeira Grande, Santo Antão)

In addition to the networks mentioned above, under the PL480 programme, OASIS (umbrella association in the interior of Santiago) and ORAC-SN (São Nicolau) were also founded with the same philosophy.



## FADOC programme

**Under the FADOC programme** – Community Organisations Development Support Fund<sup>56</sup> – funded by Belgian Cooperation through the NGO Solidarité Socialiste, **two** Community-Based Organisation (CBO) **networks** received a boost in Cabo Verde, **RASSOL** – Social Development Solidarity Network and **Red’ANIMAR** – Network of Organisations Promoting Participatory Development (which already existed since 2003).

During implementation, the FADOC programme worked in close partnership with two main organisations, Atelier Mar, to coordinate the RASSOL Network on the Barlavento islands and Citi-Habitat, to coordinate Red’ANIMAR on the Sotavento islands.

FADOC has invested heavily in the development of partnerships and **networking**, in a constant and effective communication between partners and between community associations, and through a **participative and transparent management**. Thus, it was necessary to standardise the language and procedures among all local actors, i.e., among partner NGOs as well as associations. By making funds available, there was always a guarantee of the community associations’ and beneficiaries’ participation in all stages of the project. The criteria for distribution of resources by community or CBO was based on a diagnosis of needs identified and validated by the communities themselves, hence a participatory and collective process.

<sup>56</sup> FADOC is a programme created by the Belgian NGO Solidarité Socialiste - Fond de Coopération au Développement, [Socialist solidarity - Development Cooperation Fund] that operates in 12 countries, whose objective is to support the most vulnerable populations, through its organisations, so that they have better representation, greater capacity for mobilisation and action, in order to generate positive dynamics and social changes. (<https://desenvolvimento.comunitario.blogspot.com/2013/03/fadoc-red-animar.html>).

Another good practice identified in the programme was the **Revolving Fund**, a loan, and therefore a reimbursable fund or a solidarity credit, designed for organisations to invest in income-generating activities for their members or families in need and which was later returned within a certain timeframe under previously agreed conditions. This was a very important tool for local community development as well as a means of building the capacity of the leaders of community-based organisations (CBOs).

## **RASSOL - Social Solidarity Development Network**

This was a network formed by 24 CBOs of the islands of Santo Antão (15), São Vicente (6) and São Nicolau (3). The network was set up with the objective of promoting the free circulation of information among all stakeholders, fostering the creation of bonds of solidarity, the implementation of joint actions and also mutual support for the implementation of individual projects.

During the network’s operation, community associations had the power to decide which of their actions should be prioritised, without interfering with the actions of others. At the same time, all the community associations that were members had the same level of responsibility, thus providing co-responsibility for achieving the network’s objectives.

## **Red’ANIMAR - Network of Organisations Promoting Participatory Development**

Founded in 2003, the network brought together 39 organisations from the Santiago Sul region, with the common goal of improving the living conditions of their populations and contributing to every-day participatory democracy and a sustainable and harmonious transformation of their communities. The network has acted to technically and

financially strengthen community associations, intervening in the areas of community development, the social and solidarity-based economy, formal and informal education/training, cooperativism, health and promotion of active citizenship and participatory democracy. Several services were offered to the member community associations, such as co-funding of training and capacity-building actions; production of guidance manuals; technical and financial assistance, etc.

### 9.3. The lack of a common non-governmental agenda

The current Cabo Verdean NGO Platform was established in 1996, “after a dynamic process of organisation of Cabo Verdean Civil Society (...), principally the independence of the country, in 1975, the enactment of the law on associations, in 1987 (Law No 78/III/87), and the political opening, in 1991”.<sup>57</sup>

46% of the surveyed CSOs indicated that they are currently part of some platform, network or thematic/general alliance of civil society organisations; of these the majority (62%) indicate being affiliated to the NGO Platform.

The role of the Platform is to help to strengthen CSOs and non-governmental action to foster their participation in the process of the sustainable development of the country. In this sense, the Platform is responsible for the development and follow-up of a non-governmental agenda that can serve as a basis for a political and institutional dialogue between CSOs and the Government.

Under the Ninth Legislature, there is no such an Agenda and this has prevented networking among CSOs that have no strategy with common values and actions nor a platform to influence the country’s public policy.

<sup>57</sup> Cabo Verde NGO Platform (2015). *Guia das ONGs* [Guide for ONGs], Cabo Verde, p. 6

According to the 2017/2020 action lines approved in November 2017 by the Board of Directors, the Platform faces three crises “(1) of representativeness and scope 2) of recognition of its institutional utility by its members (only 3% are satisfied with its performance) 3) of ownership and belonging: only 5% of the members see the Platform as their own organisation”.<sup>58</sup>

In this context, the document stresses:

*“In recent years, the Platform has lost momentum as a spokesperson and leader of organised civil society, a catalyst and empowering force of the associative process, a connecting link defending public policy more favourable to the activity of CSOs, in the public space and with the Government. The current governance model is proving to be outdated in the face of the demands of those associated with the emerging and old social problems and the challenges faced by organised civil society in the process of the country’s socio-economic development, the expansion of democracy and citizenship and the construction of new paradigms for public action”.*<sup>59</sup>

Indeed, during the round tables, one of the greatest weaknesses observed, especially in peripheral islands, was “the lack of spaces for social dialogue”. In many cases, CSOs have not held meetings for three or more years because of the lack of spaces for dialogue at island level.

During the round tables, the participating CSOs and members of the Platform expressed discontent with its current functioning. Most of the surveyed CSOs had not been invited to meetings or enjoyed any services provided by the Platform, even though several continue to pay their annual membership fees.

<sup>58</sup> NGO Platform (2017) *Linhas-forças da ação para o Triénio 2017-2020* [Guidelines for the three-year period 2017-2020]. Approved by the Board of Director, at its first extraordinary meeting on 17 November 2017. Praia, p. 1.

<sup>59</sup> Idem.



A diagnostic study published in 2015 by the NGO Platform already confirmed a growing dissatisfaction on the part of the member CSOs and pointed to the need for a paradigm shift within the Platform. In that study, 24% of CSOs are “dissatisfied” (22% of the members); 72% “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” (73% of the members) and **only 3% (5% among members) are generally “satisfied” with the activities carried out and services provided by the Platform.** Regarding the level of appreciation of the relationship between CSOs and the NGO Platform, these numbers are even higher: 31% of CSOs are “dissatisfied” (35% of the members); 64% “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” (58% of the members) and **only 4% (7% of the members) are generally “satisfied”** with their relationship with the Platform. Most CSOs (69%) said that the Platform should focus its efforts on mobilising resources and facilitating CSO relationships with partners. The study itself highlights that “...there is no direct relationship. The role of the Platform in the ongoing promotion of available funding lines through its portal should be significant”.<sup>60</sup> However, note that at the time of this Mapping, the Platform’s portal (web page) was not operational.

<sup>60</sup> Cabo Verde NGO Platform (2015). *Estudo diagnóstico das ONG em Cabo Verde* [Diagnostic study of NGOs in Cabo Verde]. Praia, p.32-33.

Aside from these considerations, the discontent of CSOs is linked to the fact that **the Platform is a competitor with the members themselves in mobilising resources** and submitting applications for funds, although its main function is to provide training and advice on preparing projects and mobilising resources for them.

*“The Platform itself is becoming a competitor for NGOs in Praia...”*

(CDA Member during a round table)

69%

*of the CSOs said that the Platform should focus its efforts on mobilising resources and facilitating CSO relationships with partners.*

*“The NGO Platform is poorly-structured since the beginning, in that (...) you’ve got a platform that works almost like an NGO applying for the same funding as the CSOs. It is not an interlocutor for NGOs”.*

(Interview with a technician  
in the field of associativism)

In this sense, the main strengths identified by the NGO Platform itself also include as a model of governance and as a main objective *“To put the Platform back at the service of its members”* and to apply the *“principle of subsidiarity, never allowing the Platform under any circumstances to compete with its members”*.<sup>61</sup>

In this framework, it is critical to clarify the status and role of the NGO Platform and identify the structural challenges that the Platform faces in recent years in order to respond to them with concrete action, involving all the partners and the Government.

#### Recommendations from Chapter 9 include:

- Invest in the decentralisation of financial support by Cooperation and State actors;
- Create and/or strengthen platform/network branches, as well as island umbrella organisations, that can implement actions for institutional and operational strengthening of CSOs;
- Support the CSOs in the process of creating a non-governmental agenda, aligned with the SDGs;
- Support the strengthening and restructuring of the internal operation of the NGO Platform.

This leads to the following recommendations:

- Carry out an external evaluation study, funded by international Cooperation, with a view to defining concrete action to address the structural challenges of the NGO Platform;
- Develop and share a strategic plan for the NGO Platform;
- Define a non-governmental agenda – with the participation of all partners and the direct involvement of members (the last date of the 2012-2015 period);
- Update the ethical code elaborated by the NGO Platform and its associates (the latest dates back to 2009);
- Analyse a decentralisation strategy for the implementation of regional communities/regional assemblies with the participatory and inclusive involvement of member CSOs on all peripheral islands;
- Activate the cooperation agreement with the Government and secure an amount in the State Budget for the current operation of the NGO Platform.

<sup>61</sup> NGO Platform (2017) *Linhas-forças da ação para o Triénio 2017-2020* [Guidelines for the three-year period 2017-2020]. Approved by the Board of Directors, at its first extraordinary meeting on 17 November 2017. Praia, p. 3.



# 10

## RELATIONS WITH EU

## 10. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTORS AND CABO VERDEAN CIVIL SOCIETY

This chapter will examine relations between the European Union and civil society organisations in Cabo Verde – considering the relationship with both the EU Delegation and the other EU Member States operating in the archipelago. Accordingly, this chapter will focus on the opinion of organised civil society, its perception of the work carried out by European representations and institutions and other international bodies, the main areas of cooperation addressed and existing funding lines.

### 10.1. The EU's engagement with civil society and funding lines available in Cabo Verde

#### The Thematic Programme for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities

The EU has a longstanding cooperation relationship with civil society in Cabo Verde, its main funding instrument being the *Thematic Programme for Civil Society Organisations and*

*Local Authorities*. The overall objective of the Thematic Programme is to strengthen CSOs/LAs in the processes of local development and good governance. The programme supports actions that meet the needs of vulnerable populations and enhance their participation in the policy-making process at various levels.

In the framework of the Thematic Programme to Civil Society Organisations, the EU has already worked with the Cabo Verde NGO Platform, co-funding projects in the area of institutional strengthening, the organisation of discussion forums and the preparation of the NGOs Guide, among others. The NGO Platform is recognised by international Cooperation as a reference partner of the Cabo Verdean non-governmental sector.

Between 2013 and 2019, the EU provided subsidies for several civil society projects through **calls for proposals** under the same programme. The following is a summary table of the themes supported in that context:



Year of the Call for Proposal	Call Area/Objective	Funded CSOs (Applicant entity)	Amount allocated by the EU
2013	Promotion of Consumer Rights	ADEVIC Federação Handicap Internacional Movimento África70 Associação para a Defesa do Consumidor - ADECO	EUR 1 033 349.05 for 4 selected projects
2013	Promoting Culture as a job creation tool for socioeconomic development and poverty reduction in Cabo Verde	Persone como noi/ OMCV Fundação Amílcar Cabral ONG Atelier Mar Citi-Habitat Associação cultural Sete Sóis Sete Luas CRP São Nicolau	EUR 1 464 440.00 for 6 selected projects
2015	Preservation and improvement of social, cultural and environmental heritage as a factor of diversification and development of sustainable and solidarity-based tourism in Cabo Verde	ESDIME Associação Amigos da Natureza Associação cultural Sete Sóis Sete Luas COSPE Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr Fundação Amílcar Cabral	EUR 2 380 740.46 for 6 selected projects
2016	Promoting sustainable tourism as a factor of income generation and improvement of socioeconomic conditions	COSPE Associação de Defesa do Património de Mértola Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr FECAD Movimento Africa 70	EUR 2 284 209.18 for 5 selected projects
2019	Promoting socioeconomic participation and inclusion and the respect for the rights of young people and women in Cabo Verde	COSPE; Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr Associação Amigos da Natureza Movimento Africa 70 European Partnership for Democracy	EUR 2 427 749.81 funded by the Thematic Programme for CSOs/LAs for 5 selected projects

The amount allocated to Cabo Verde has been constantly increasing in recent years due to the exceptional request made by the European Union Delegation in Cabo Verde for additional funds. In addition to the amount allocated to the country, there are also numerous possibilities for calls for proposals launched at central level for the entire world and for which Cabo Verde is often eligible. Other funding instruments for the promotion of human rights, democracy and the strengthening of civil society include:

### The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

The general objectives of the Instrument are to *a) increase respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in partner countries through support targeted at relevant civil society organisations, human rights defenders and victims*

**GSP+ is an EU trade policy tool aimed at encouraging third countries, such as Cabo Verde, to meet the main international standards in the areas of human rights and good governance.**

*of repression and abuse, and b) support and consolidate democracy in third countries, notably by strengthening the active role of civil society and the rule of law and improving the reliability of electoral processes.*<sup>62</sup>

The amount allocated directly to Cabo Verde in recent years is around EUR 300 000 over three years. In addition, there are many possibilities released at central level that are accessible to all countries. The last project funded in this context, amounting to some EUR 290 000, was an institution-building project for the National Election Commission of Cabo Verde.

### Projects under the GSP+

GSP+ (the Generalised Scheme of Preferences) is an EU **trade policy tool** aimed at encouraging third countries, such as Cabo Verde, to meet the main international standards in the areas of human rights and good governance. The system allows preferential access (by reducing or suspending tariffs) for Cabo Verdean products exported to the EU market, free of quotas and services. In return, Cabo Verde must undertake to ratify and effectively implement key **international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental protection and good governance**. The country also undertakes to cooperate with the monitoring procedures imposed by those conventions and with the EU monitoring procedure under GSP+. To support Cabo Verde in this process, the EU has funded and is currently funding projects in the area of training:

<sup>62</sup> EU (2018). *European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights – Multiannual Indicative Programme 2018-2020*. Brussels, p. 8.

Year	Applicant Organisation	Main activities	Amount (EUR)
2016-2020	Democracy Reporting International National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC)	i) Promote at national level a better understanding and awareness of human rights among citizens; ii) Strengthen the capacities of CSOs on the preparation of shadow reports about relevant conventions; iii) Systematise the capacity of CNDHC in collecting data to monitor and report on human rights conventions.	1 500 000.00  (Total amount for 9 countries benefiting from the GSP+ tool)
2016-2019	European Partnership for Democracy Cabo Verdean Association to Combat Gender-Based Violence (ACLCVBG)	<b>INSPIRED+ Project:</b> Political dialogue and drafting of an Action plan on the socioeconomic rights of domestic workers	1 421 693.39  (Total amount for 9 countries benefiting from the GSP+ tool)
2016-2020	Equal Rights Trust OMCV Laço Branco Cabo Verdean Association to Combat Gender-Based Violence (ACLCVBG) Associação Bafatá Comissão de Mulheres Sindicalistas do Mindelo – UNTCCS	Build a consensus in civil society to set up a comprehensive equality law  (1) Build an evidence base on the need for a comprehensive equality law (2) Reinforce the capacity of actors to monitor discrimination cases (3) Strengthen cooperation among civil society actors to monitor discrimination and advocate for legal and political reform.	1 486 063.02  (Total amount for 9 countries benefiting from the GSP+ tool)

### Funding lines from EU Member States

#### Luxembourg

Under the **Indicative Cooperation Programme 2016-2020 (PIC IV)**, with an envelope of EUR 45 million, Luxembourg funds several actions in the area of employment/employability, local development and microfinance/inclusive finance.

The programme **"Local Platforms of achieving 2030 Agenda"** (see also p. 117)

Aiming to promote inclusive and sustainable local development, Luxembourg is currently

funding EUR 3.2 million to support the creation of multilevel, multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-donor coordination platforms in Cabo Verde to improve the impact, coordination and management of local development processes in 17 of Cabo Verde's 22 municipalities. This support is provided through the programme of Local Platforms for achieving the 2030 Agenda, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and relies on close cooperation between all members of the Platforms in each municipality, especially with the engagement of civil society. Civil society has benefited throughout the implementation of the Programme from several capacity-building activities. In addition, the Platforms programme



extends its relationship with civil society by holding SDG localisation events in close collaboration with some local associations, among them the Associations of São Pedro, Eskadinha, Espaço Jovem, Safendi di Nos, Tira Chapéu.

#### Decentralisation Fund

Luxembourg is also funding a Decentralisation Fund, implemented by UNDP, with a total of EUR 4.1 million, of which EUR 2.8 million will finance applicant projects by local actors, including CSOs that contribute to local development in each of Cabo Verde's 22 municipalities. The Fund will also support the implementation of these projects, drawing on the support and expertise of two Cabo Verdean CSOs.

#### Inclusive Finance Development

The Project to Support the Development of Inclusive Finance - PADFI-CV, is a joint initiative of strategic partnership between the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, financed under the PIC IV and implemented by the Luxembourg NGO ADA, in close partnership with microfinance players, its representative

organisation, the Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions, as well as with the Government and Central Bank of Cabo Verde.

With a budget of around EUR 1 million, the PADFI-CV project's core objective is to support the promotion of financial inclusion, by professionalising actors in the provision of micro-financial services and products, to ensure a private, diversified, decentralised supply, mainly aimed at socioeconomic promotion of the most vulnerable groups and sectors of society that cannot access traditional banking services. Initially, the project focused its activities on civil society associations and organisations, since at the time microfinance activities were carried out within the framework of these organisations. However, with the technical support of PADFI-CV, in December 2018, seven microfinance institutions were officially registered and licensed by the Central Bank, to autonomously perform the activities of offering financial services and products, in the form of a financial enterprise, under the new legal and regulatory framework. Thus, the PADFI-CV's support activities are now focused solely on strengthening human and institutional capacities, both in terms of regulatory, supervisory, control and promotion

services and, above all, the new microfinance institutions, now as private entities.

#### Support to rural and community tourism in the framework of the Employment and Employability Programme

Starting in 2017, a process was initiated with a group of CSOs from the island of **Santo Antão** with the objective of promoting local employment initiatives in the field of **rural and community tourism**. Seeking to promote rural and community tourism as a factor of income generation and promotion of employment and self-employment in the communities, particularly young people and women, technical and financial support was made available for the implementation of projects in this area on the island of Santo Antão. In this regard, a capacity-building programme involving local agents and association leaders was carried out, culminating in the identification of business opportunities and income generation initiatives in this sector for community associations.

In 2019, a support and funding instrument was launched for rural and community tourism projects promoted by the CSOs of the island

of Santo Antão through a call for proposals. The call for proposals aimed to promote the participation of rural communities in activities of "tourism services," the CSOs serving as the main lynchpin for the development of these projects and the management of resources, ensuring greater levels of participation and ownership by the communities themselves. In order to put it into operation, Luxembourg worked in partnership with the Fund for Employment and Vocational Training (FPEF), a public body in the sector with the necessary skills and experience to manage the project funding processes. The Programme to Support Rural and Community Tourism under the Employment and Employability Programme had a budget of EUR 374 704.00.

#### Occasional support to Luxembourg and Cabo Verdean CSOs

In addition, Luxembourg also promotes associations between Luxembourg CSOs and local actors in Cabo Verde, including the country's CSOs, for the design and implementation of development projects. The following table summarises the support of this kind, given in recent years:



Duration	Project name	NGO	Budget (EUR)
2015-2017	Improving living conditions	Pharmaciens sans frontières	2 625.00
2017-2018	School support and solar energy	Athénée-action humanitaire	42 767.00
2016-2020	Improving teaching conditions	Beetebuerg hëlleft asbl	831 560.00
2016-2020	Food security programme for the islands of Santiago and Santo Antão Phase 2014-2016	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	132 800.00
2016-2020	Reinforcement of Individual Rights in Santo Antão and Santiago	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	480 000.00
2017-2019	Action in Cabo Verde: Create a network against sexual abuse and exploitation	ECPAT Luxembourg	200 000.00
2016-2019	Protection and respect for children's rights in Cabo Verde	SOS Villages d'Enfants du Monde	576 640.00
2018-2022	Centre for trade union and vocational training	OGBL Solidarité Syndicale	792 777.00
2019-2022	Improving teaching conditions and Renovation of primary schools in Santa Catarina, Fogo	Beetebuerg hëlleft asbl	661 677.00
2020-2022	Project on capacity-building of local networks	ECPAT Luxembourg	EUR 80 000

Finally, Luxembourg also funds micro-projects for non-profit local associations and institutional support. In recent years, the following associations received such funding:

Year	Project	NGO
2017	National forum on sexual harassment in the workplace	Cabo Verdean Association to Combat Gender-Based Violence
2017	Solidarity Gala Dinner	Fundação Infância Feliz
2017	We Believe – Tolerância Zero	We Believe
2018	2018 Sete Sóis Sete Luas Festival	Sete Sóis Sete Luas
2018	Socio-cultural facilitation for and with young people from the suburbs of the City of Mindelo	Espaço Jovem
2019	2019 Sete Sóis Sete Luas Festival	Sete Sóis Sete Luas
2019	Reflection week on GBV	Cabo Verdean Association to Combat Gender-Based Violence
2020	Ku mascara reutilizável nu protegi COVID-19	OMCV - Cabo Verdean Women's Organisation
2020	Djunto nu ta venci és Pandemia de COVID 19	MORABI - Association to Support the Self-promotion of Women in Development

### Portugal

As part of its **Strategic Cooperation Programme (2017-2021)**, Portuguese Cooperation supports Portuguese and Cabo Verdean NGOs in essential areas such as **local development and social inclusion**.

1. Under a **support line to Portuguese NGDOs**, co-funding is provided by Instituto Camões. Currently, there are seven projects funded and implemented by three Portuguese NGDOs – together with community associations – on the islands of Santo Antão, Maio and São Vicente.

2. Similarly, **co-funding is provided to Cabo Verdean CSOs** by the Office of Strategy and Planning of the Portuguese Ministry of Labour, which works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion in Cabo Verde for project selection. For the 2017-2021 programming period, the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion proposed to run projects in the field of **social protection – children and adolescents, disability and the elderly, as well as community development**. In this framework, eight Cabo Verdean CSOs were funded between 2016 and 2019, covering projects on five different islands (Santiago, Fogo, Sal, Santo Antão and São Vicente).

3 The third support line is called the “**Small Projects Fund**”. It is managed by the Portuguese Cooperation Service of the Portuguese Embassy in Cabo Verde and is intended to co-fund activities in the fields of education and health, as well as in cross-cutting areas such as human rights, gender equality and income-generating activities. The support granted consists of small funds (EUR 4 000 max.), aimed at civil society organisations, local authorities, public entities and/or academic institutions. Between 2017 and 2019, 66 actions/projects covering the islands of Santiago, Fogo, Sal, Santo Antão and São Vicente and São Nicolau were co-financed under this fund. (See Appendix V for more details).

### Spain

In 2019, the first specific call for proposals for civil society organisations in Cabo Verde was launched by the Spanish cooperation. In this context, health, combating hunger, education, gender equality and the protection of terrestrial ecosystems were selected as

priority lines of action. Under this call, two projects from two organisations have been funded (ONGD Africa Avança and ONGD CERAI): the first for training health professionals at the national level and the second to strengthen the productive and marketing capacity of rural communities on the island of Santo Antão.

A new call for “*Cooperation with Civil Society*” is expected to be launched in Cabo Verde in 2020, although at the moment of designing this study the available funds and priority areas have yet to be defined and announced.

On the other hand, the “*Strategy for a Joint Response of Spanish Cooperation to the COVID-19 Crisis*” considers the involvement of civil society, including global funds to finance NGOs, universities, companies and trade unions. This global strategy is based on a transnational conception of the crisis, highlighting the importance of a coordinated response to it. In this context, a “*Call for Special Coronavirus Projects*”, open to civil society in third countries, such as Cabo Verde, is foreseen to be launched.

A new “*Advanced Cooperation Agreement between Spain and Cabo Verde*” is also pending. The process has suffered some delays due to the situation caused by the pandemic, which is why at the time the study was being designed, neither priority lines of action nor the role of civil society in it had yet been announced.

### 10.2. Assessment of the relations between Cabo Verdean civil society and the EU, Member States and European NGOs

According to Graph 61, the majority of surveyed CSOs claim to have relations with the EU Delegation (56.1%) or Member States (52.4%), represented in Cabo Verde (Portugal,

Spain, Luxembourg and France), while 43.9% of surveyed CSOs say they have no relationship with the EU Delegation and 47.6% have no relationship with Member States.

**27% of the participating CSOs claimed to have a “very good” (10.6%) or “good” relationship (16.4%) with the EU Delegation;** 11.7% rated their relationship as “reasonable” and 17.5% as “poor”. Among the CSOs that indicate a “good” or “very good” relationship with the Delegation, 39.2% commented on the nature of these relationships: 25.5% have received funding, 7.8% refer to a “good” relationship in terms of communication/coordination with the EU Delegation; 3.9% refer to training received from the EU Delegation, and one CSO indicates having received trainees through European programmes (Associação Bons Amigos).

In the case of **Member States, 23.3% of surveyed CSOs indicated having a “very good” (5.3%) or “good” relationship (18%);** and

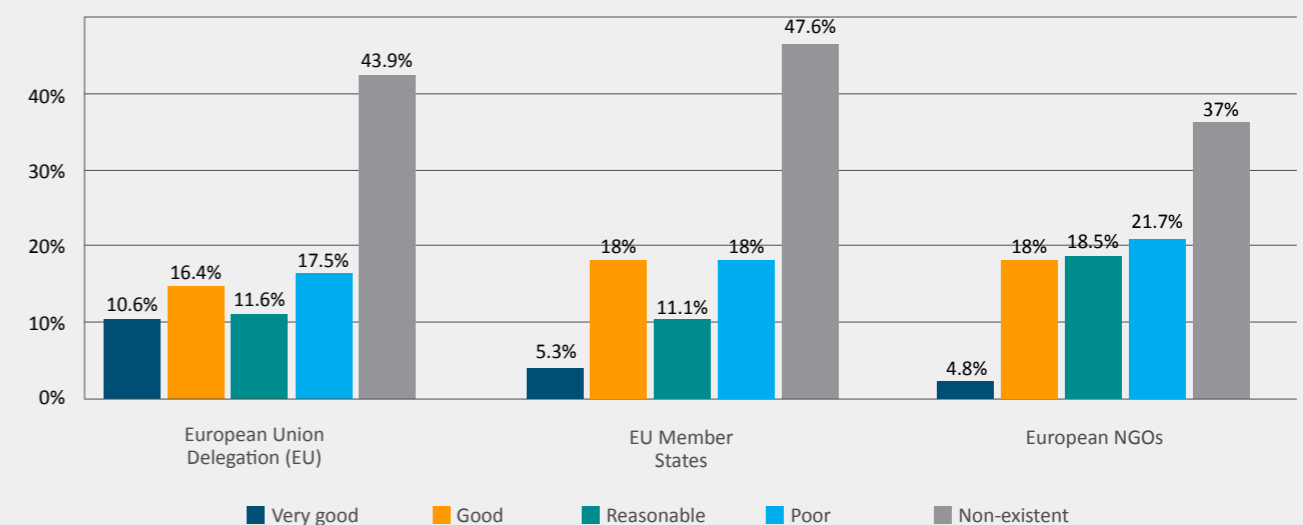
similarly to the relationship with the Delegation, 11.1% rated their relationship with MS as “reasonable” and 18% as “poor”. In the context of relations with MS, only 6.8% of CSOs that report having “very good” and “good” relations comment on the nature of these relations, having received training (Luxembourg) and/or funding (Luxembourg and Portugal). 4.5% of CSOs refer to funding received from MS without representation in Cabo Verde (UK and Germany).

The relations of the surveyed CSOs with **European NGOs** is also significant, with **63% of CSOs having relations** with them – 22.8% rate their relationship as “very good” (4.8%) or “good” (18%); 18.5% see their relation with European NGOs as “reasonable” and 21.7% as “poor”. Of the CSOs that assess their relationship as “very good” or “good”, 23.3% commented on the nature of these relationships, indicating that they have received funding and/or technical support in specific areas from NGOs.

# 27%

of the participating CSOs claimed to have a “very good” (10.6%) or “good” relationship (16.4%) with the EU Delegation; 11.7% rated their relationship as “reasonable” and 17.5% as “poor”.

Graph 61: Assessment of Cabo Verdean civil society relations with the EU, Member States and European NGOs



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

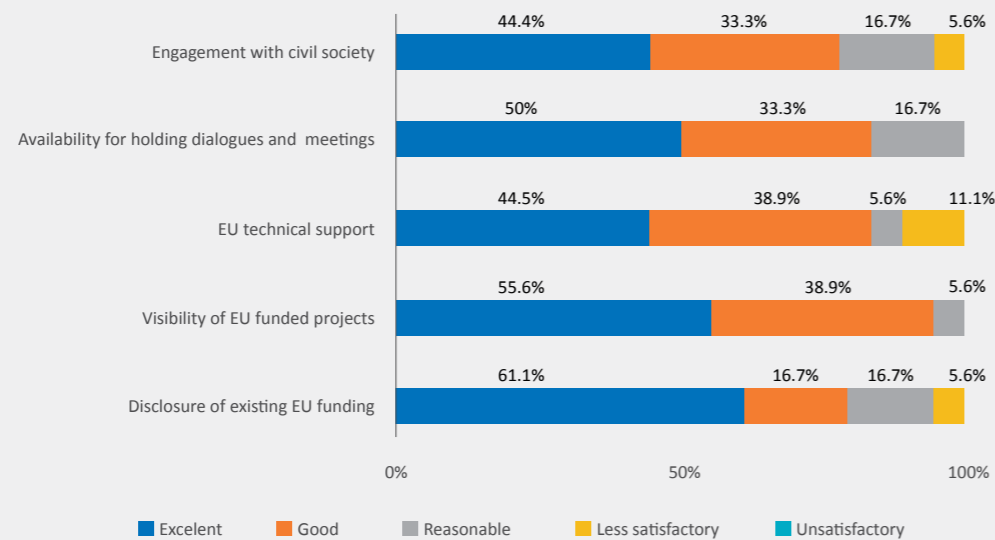
### 10.3. CSOs with ongoing EU funding – challenges and opinions on EU performance

9.5% of CSOs surveyed in this study implemented an EU funded project in Cabo Verde in 2019. They are generally very satisfied with the EU's performance. Questioned in the survey on their level of satisfaction, they mostly rated the overall EU performance positively, with "visibility of EU-funded projects" and "disclosure of existing EU funding" being the most appreciated areas (rated "excellent" by 55.6% and 61.1% of these CSOs) (Graph 62).

# 9,5%

of CSOs surveyed in this study implemented an EU funded project in Cabo Verde in 2019.

Graph 62: Assessment of EU performance by CSOs implementing EU-funded projects in 2019



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU



The sample of 18 CSOs is not large enough to draw general conclusions, but it does allow us to analyse the trend. Thus, it can be observed that, in general, CSOs assess the EU's performance as "excellent". The visibility of funded projects is guaranteed, largely through the EUD website: [https://eeas.eurosopa.eu/delegations/cabo-verde\\_pt](https://eeas.eurosopa.eu/delegations/cabo-verde_pt), as well as social networks Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ueemcv/> and Twitter: <https://twitter.com/euincv>, on which the EU Delegation has been successfully engaged in recent years.

Technical support from the EU could be strengthened, taking into account that two CSOs have shown little satisfaction in this area. In this context, a Facebook page was created by the EU Technical Assistance team in 2019 specifically to support and inform CSOs and provide direct support on technical issues: <https://www.facebook.com/rede.sociedade.civil.cv>.

The results can be interpreted within the framework of funding available at national level. Thus, the EU is currently the only international organisation based in Cabo Verde that has a funding line specifically for civil society organisations and local authorities; under which it launches calls for proposals, defining priorities and areas of intervention.

Despite the positive overall assessment, when the CSOs that are currently applying under the CSO/LA Thematic Programme were questioned about their major constraints in the implementation of EU projects, they did identify specific difficulties:

- **Co-funding**

Undoubtedly, the issue of obtaining and managing co-funding is one of the greatest challenges for CSOs working in Cabo Verde. Negotiating co-funding can be a lengthy process and entail major delays at project level or jeopardise project implementation.

EU grants cover between 75% and 90%. The lack of financial resources to support the funding is a real issue for national and European CSOs. Several European CSOs have found the amounts of co-funding to be very high.

- **Too much red tape/Bureaucratic burden**

Most CSOs say that administrative issues and the application of all procedures represent their greatest constraint. Applying all the procedures entails a bureaucratic burden that takes a lot of time in project implementation. Several procedures (addenda, etc.) lead to delays and technical obstacles during the execution of actions. Sometimes, despite the information being available, doubts persist about the application of the procurement rules.

- **Auditing**

Few audit companies in Cabo Verde are able to verify expenditure in accordance with European Union standards, which leads to many delays and problems when reports are being prepared.

- **Lack of institutional commitment**

The lack of sensitivity and commitment of political leaders in the sectors in which NGOs financed by the EU are intervening (social inclusion, disability, etc.) can be an obstacle to the implementation of projects. Here the importance of the EU as a facilitator of political dialogue is fundamental to urge cooperation from the national Government.

- **Lack of qualified local human resources**

The lack of qualified specialised local human resources is one of the biggest constraints, when working together with community associations on the ground.

#### 10.4. Funding programmes for LAs and implementation challenges

Between 2016 and 2020, under the “*Thematic Programme for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities 2014-2020*”, the EU Delegation in Cabo Verde awarded two direct grants to the National Association of Municipalities in Cabo Verde.

The first project in the field of urban development – “*Building safe and sustainable cities: a challenge for local authorities with the involvement of everyone*” aimed at building the capacity and awareness of local authorities and Cabo Verdean citizens in order to improve planning, management and land-use planning in the 22 municipalities and strengthening the Study and Planning Office (GEP) to foster good urban practices in order to reduce informal construction.

The second project “*Enhancing our public space*” which began in 2019 aims to continue the previous project by capitalising on the urban planning and management knowledge and skills acquired by the mayors and municipal technicians of the 22 municipalities during the 35 months of project implementation.

Despite several training courses and the strengthening of the Study and Planning Office by the “*Safe and Sustainable Cities*” project, **the lack of capacity and the need to strengthen the Study and Planning Office of the ANMCV** remains a priority. Currently, the Study and Planning Office of the ANMCV responsible for the study, planning, coordination and implementation of measures for providing technical, institutional, financial and material support to municipalities (Organigram of the association, Article 12), has no technician in the area of Project Management as well as Urban and Regional Planning.

Other challenges are **poor cooperation/communication with the municipal technical offices of the 22 municipalities and the lack of a systematised database** that can determine current capacities and projects at municipal level. There is a need to find ways to secure the commitment and application of the training received over the years to achieve sustainable results, as well as to strengthen coordination between the ANMCV and the municipalities, and to reinforce the municipal information system.

It is noted that the technical offices at municipality level, responsible according to Article 18 of Law No 69/VII/2010 of 16 August 2010 for the planning and production of studies in areas such as “*cartography, registry, regional and urban planning; social facilities, environment, water and sanitation, public health and consumer protection; housing, social action, energy/transport and communication routes, education and vocational training, culture, and sports, social protection,*



*municipal administrative police, promotion of economic activities and entrepreneurship and decentralised international cooperation*”, lack technical capacities and practical tools in areas crucial to this purpose.

In the context of the survey, regarding the question whether the Municipal Councils have sufficient technical capacities to function, **eight of the 17 MC respondents answered that they do not.**

The main constraint for municipalities is their insufficient financial capacity, which essentially derives from the low level of development of local economic activities, which results in a reduced local tax base. These financial shortcomings condition the technical capacity and quality of human resources. In most municipalities, technical capacities in urban development and project design are scarce, and there is a lack of technicians trained in environmental, renewable energy or sociology/social fields. There is also a lack of follow-up plans to ensure the sustainability and assessment of projects. There is also a need to strengthen democratisation mechanisms, through the creation of spaces that are open to the participation of populations and associations representing different segments of the community during the preparation, execution,

and monitoring of plans and projects. In this context, we observe as well a centralisation of decision-making in project planning, with little delegation of tasks and poor communication among Municipal Councils, Assemblies, Offices and other key municipal actors. Measures are needed to mitigate the lack of mechanisms for participation, delegation and accountability for public spending.

During the survey, most LAs – 76.5% – indicate a primary need for technical strengthening in “*specific technical areas (e.g. urban development, environment, etc.)*”. This is followed by a need for support in “*mobilising funding*” (70.6%); “*archive/documentation*”, “*human resources*” and “*foreign languages*” (58.8% each). In addition, 52.9% also indicate a needs for support in “*project management*” and “*external audit/follow-up*”.

#### Priorities for future LA funds

In the framework of its future funding programmes for LAs, the EU aims to promote a territorial approach to development, based on multi-stakeholder and multi-sector processes, in which the various institutions and local actors will work together to define priorities and implement development strategies. The **territorial approach to development** aims to

Year of direct award	Action designation	Amount provided by the EU (EUR)
2016	“Building safe and sustainable cities: a challenge to local authorities with the engagement of everyone”	499 940.00 (100% of total amount)
2018	“Enhancing our public space”	500 000.00 (94.3% of total amount)

foster a change in the quality of life of citizens and their well-being, ensuring a balance between socio-economic growth and social equity and improving the resilience of the most vulnerable people. In addition, this approach should also strengthen local political processes, transparency and increase democratic ownership of development through continuous monitoring of progress towards sustainability. To achieve these objectives, the EU will promote peer learning and/or exchange through **twinning and decentralised cooperation**.

Of the 17 municipalities participating in the survey, the vast majority (14) have a **twinning relationship** with one or more international cities. In the case of the island of Sal, there are up to 14 different twinning partnerships, including cities in Portugal, Spain, Brazil, China, Angola, among others.

An important aspect of LA funding programmes is the **strengthening of urban governance** by creating **intelligent Cities**<sup>63</sup>, with a view to increasing urbanisation in the world: By 2025, two thirds of the world's population will live in cities. Investments will be made in the social inclusion of cities, in technology/innovation and in the greening of cities.

<sup>63</sup> **Smart cities**, refers to the use of information and communication technologies to enhance the operational efficiency of cities, share information with the public and improve the quality of Government services and citizens' well-being.

In this context, the EU intends to gradually develop a culture of accountability and improve the administrative and fiscal capacity of local authorities for more efficient and sustainable management of urban areas (urban planning, land management, climate resilience, low-carbon transition, etc.).

The focus in recent years has been on promoting integrated urban development through partnerships built between local authorities in EU Member States and partner countries in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The partnerships aim to support local authorities in partner countries to address sustainable urban development through capacity-building and service delivery. Peer exchanges of local Authorities are at the heart of this approach.

The EU's new policy priorities, in particular the "New Green Deal", form the core of this cooperation through the launch of calls for proposals.

Cabo Verde has benefited since 2019 from a municipal project linked to peer exchange.

Year	Partner	Objective	Amount (EUR)
2019	Madrid Municipal Council and Praia Municipal Council	Capacity-building, through peer exchange to promote effective <b>local governance initiatives</b> and align local strategies with the <b>2030 Agenda</b> ; provide direct access to water and sanitation to vulnerable communities in the City of Praia and provide technical support to set up innovative financial agreements for large-scale sustainable investments in infrastructure and maintenance.	2 751 488.00



Cabo Verde is also participating in the "Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa" (CoM SSA), an EU initiative inspired by the "European Covenant of Mayors", launched in 2008 by the European Commission to support local and regional authorities in the fight against climate change (CC). As a result, European local authorities, and neighbouring regions in the East and South and Central Asia, have undertaken to reduce their emissions and adopt Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans.

The overall objective of CoM SSA, in line with the objectives of the SE4ALL (Sustainable Energy for All) initiative, is to increase the capacities of cities to provide urban and peri-urban populations with sufficient, sustainable and secure energy access services, laying special emphasis on efficient and renewable energy sources that result in low CO2 emissions, climate resistance and sustainable development.

In a first phase in Cabo Verde it is intended to develop an action plan for sustainable energy and climate access (SEACAP) and implement two pilot projects in the municipalities of Praia and Ribeira Grande de Santiago.

Year	Partner	Objective	Amount in EUR
2019	AECID Praia, Ribeira Grande de Santiago	<b>Support to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa:</b> Increase access to sustainable energy for urban and peri-urban populations and implement local actions to tackle climate change and its impacts.	800 000.00 (still indicative)

### 10.5. Relationships with other international partners

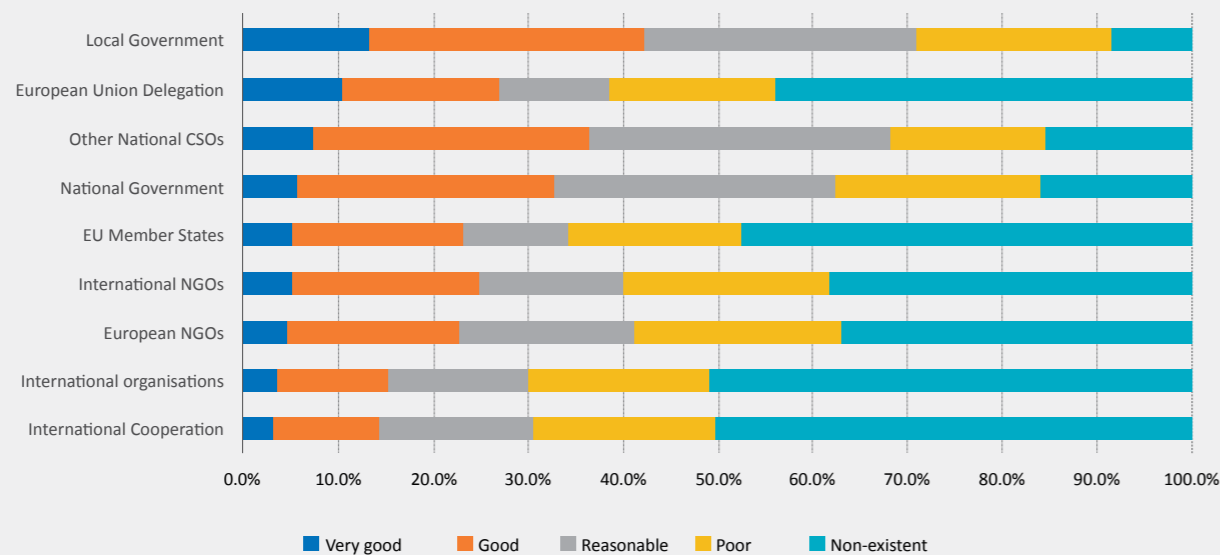
Half of the CSOs surveyed in this study report having no relations with other non-EU international cooperation partners (50.3%), or with international organisations such as the African Development Bank, the World Bank, UN bodies, OECD, ECOWAS or the African Union (50.8%) (Graph 63).

Of the surveyed CSOs, 14.3% (for non-EU Cooperation) and 15.3% (for International Organisations) rate their relationship as "very good" or "good"; 16.4% and 14.8% (respectively) rate their relationship as "reasonable"; and in both cases, 19.1% of CSOs rate the relationship as "poor".

The CSOs that rate their relations with International Organisations as "very good" and "good" make reference to relations with bodies of the United Nations System: UN Women, UN Habitat and UNDP.



Graph 63: Assessment of the relationship with indicated partners (according to CSOs)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

In the case of the **17 Municipal Councils** that participated in the survey (Graph 64), 88.2% indicate having a “*very good*” relationship with the National Government and 58.8% say they have a “*very good*” relationship with the National Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde (ANMCV).

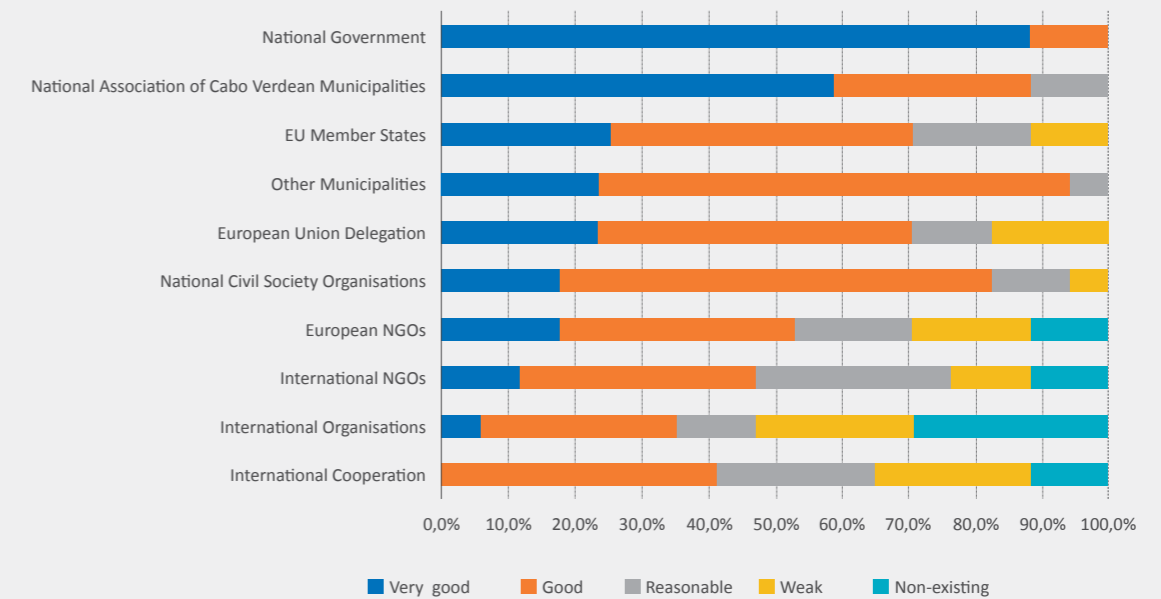
64.7% rate the relationship with Civil Society Organisations as “*good*”. 47.1% say they have a “*good*” relationship with Member States and

the European Union Delegation, as well as with International Cooperation (non-EU countries).

29.4% say their relationship with International Organisations (ADB, WB, UN, OECD, ECOWAS, AU) is “*non-existent*”.

International partners that are currently promoting funding for CSOs and have shared information include the following.

Graph 64: Assessment of the relationship with indicated partners (according to LA)



Source - Data collected from the CSO/LA Survey (2020), EU

### The United States Embassy

The US Embassy in Cabo Verde promotes a Self-help Fund to support the most vulnerable communities with funding for small projects lasting no more than one year that create productive activities with a social impact. Depending on budget availability, funds for the entire programme are made available annually in August/September. On average, funding per project amounts to \$8 000 US dollar, and the total number of funded projects depends on the overall amount received each year. Thus, in 2018, six projects were funded, and in 2019, eight projects.

The beneficiary organisations must be non-profit associations (NGOs or community-based) and must demonstrate established internal and financial control systems.

Organisations may submit project proposals for evaluation at any time during the year until August, following the instructions in the attached form and on the Embassy website: <https://cv.usembassy.gov/embassy/praisia/small-grants-programme/> (see Appendix V).

### The Australia Embassy (in Portugal)

The Australian Embassy with diplomatic representation in Portugal funds projects in Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe. It has a direct aid programme (PAD) for these countries to reduce poverty and promote their sustainable development.

The beneficiaries may be individuals, community groups, national and international NGOs, government bodies, academic institutions, museums or other non-profit organisations that work for development at community level and include the beneficiaries in project identification and implementation.

This is an annual programme that also allows for the selection of activities that can be implemented in a short period of time (six to seven months). In 2017-2018, five projects were funded in Cabo Verde in the field of education. In 2019, a period was opened for submission of applications to the PAD and approval of the funds is awaited for implementation of activities in 2020 (see Appendix V for more information).

## Recommendations from Chapter 10

- The EU should assume a **role of dialogue facilitator** by promoting cooperation dialogues at national government level and at decentralised level (with LAs)  
Accordingly, the following recommendations are made:
  - Organise active public consultations with civil society in the framework of negotiations of international cooperation agreements, as well as in the Budget Support Group (GAO);
  - Create indicators within the Budget Support framework that ensure civil society participation through democratisation mechanisms (spaces for consultation with different segments of the community during the formulation, execution, and monitoring of plans and projects);
  - Strengthen coordination between the ANMCV and municipalities, as well as cooperation between municipal technical offices, creating formal spaces for communication between them;
  - Foster communication between municipalities, assemblies, offices, and other key municipal actors;
- Promote accountability for public spending;
- Encourage institutional transparency by creating a systemised database that reports on current capacities and projects at municipal level.
- Develop **strategies to ensure institutional strengthening** of community associations, NGOs and local authorities  
Accordingly, the following recommendations are made:
  - Encourage long-term partnerships, transfer of know-how in workplace training and cooperation/generation between peers (avoiding technical support as much as possible);
  - Provide specialised training for audit firms in order to meet EU requirements;
  - Carry out training actions for the technical staff of CSOs and LAs, considering the priority areas identified, as well as prioritising certain strategic partners (such as the ANMCV or the NGO Platform).
- Strengthen the technical capacities of the Technical Offices at municipal level, as well as the practical tools in essential areas for this purpose;
- Prepare and implement sustainability plans;
- Ensure the follow-up and evaluation of projects carried out.
- **Facilitate access to funding and the sustainability of actions** and projects funded.  
Accordingly, the following recommendations are made:
  - Flexibility and speed of response of the EU Delegation team;
  - Simplify some of the non-financial procedures;
  - Reinforce the third-party support in EU calls for proposals to provide continued support to EU associations;
  - Increase co-funding up to 90% for all CSOs with EU funding;
- Use financial procedures that support the recognition of voluntary work as a source of co-funding (up to 50%);
- Create a sustainability fund targeting previously funded CSOs' projects and actions;
- Support and train LAs in the creation/use of a municipal information system that allows the monitoring of their territorial development projects.
- **Strengthen coordination between the EU, Member States and international organisations** in all phases of project management for civil society and local authorities. Accordingly, it is recommended to:
  - Strengthen dialogue with public authorities as a measure to mitigate the risk imposed by the lack of institutional commitment.
  - Invite the EU Delegation to establish the practice of scheduling a meeting with all stakeholders before the start of each project.



## CONCLUSION

This Mapping constitutes the first study prepared in Cabo Verde to assess the current capacities of the more than 250 active CSOs in the country. The data demonstrate the urgent need to institutionally strengthen CSOs and develop strategies to ensure that the Government includes Cabo Verdean civil society in the dialogue on resource allocation and public policy-making.

Cabo Verde's promotion to a middle-income country in 2008 and the consequent **reduction in official development assistance** has led to a decline in funding in rural areas and in particular in funds available for civil society organisations. In this context, the Cabo Verdean Government has not yet been able to restructure its policy to find means of support/funding lines and ensure the active participation of CSOs. As a result, many challenges have emerged at all levels of civil society.

We observe that the necessary foundations for rural development have not been laid: Although rural development has, since independence, been adopted as one of the priority sectors in the national development strategy, we can see that rural associations remain weak and/or operate on a voluntary basis. We notice that since independence, the programmes implemented have made associations dependent on assistance and redistribution of resources promoted by the State and the International Community (countries, NGOs, etc.), but have not necessarily strengthened their internal capacities.

Moreover, **CSOs face common challenges**, regardless of their location or area of intervention, such as the fragmentation of the legal framework at national level or the difficulty in accessing information, both in relation to bureaucratic procedures, funding

lines and statistical data. Similar shortcomings in various organisations were also identified by the study in various organisations, such as the male domination of CSOs' management – despite the predominance of women in their workforce – or the lack of paid jobs in the non-profit sector, which leads to a lack of specialised technical staff and a strong dependence on voluntary work. Therefore, CSOs are **limited in their ability to access funding** and, in general, to perform their role as promoters of the principles of democratic participation.

In this context, the creation of specific funds for the financing and operation of CSOs within the State Budget, as well as the development of a strategy of social and solidarity-based economy, in which all CSOs can carry out

income-generating actions to ensure their sustainability, will prove to be critical.

On the other hand, **the absence of a non-governmental agenda** is a major weakness of civil society when it comes to influencing political intervention. In order to strengthen civil society participation in political dialogue, it is crucial to have a basis of common principles, priorities and guidelines for its action. Capacity-building and spaces for dialogue, networking, advocacy and consensus building must be part of the process. It is paramount to align the national non-governmental agenda with the priorities of the 2030 Agenda. This Mapping study provides essential information and can lay the foundations for a future agenda that sets the strategic priorities of Cabo Verdean civil society.

In a nutshell, this Mapping highlights **the role of the EU and EU Member States** in international cooperation in Cabo Verde, showing the impact of the actions undertaken on an ongoing basis and the large body of good practice accumulated over this period. However, the study also emphasises some aspects that can be improved, providing specific recommendations that take into consideration the great importance of this cooperation for Cabo Verde's development. Thus, the recommendations presented here will guide the *"EU Roadmap for a greater engagement with civil society 2020-2025"*, aimed at facilitating decision-making through a more extensive knowledge of the context and perception of civil society organisations on the ground.



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Decree-Law No 52/2017 of 15 November 2017. Official Bulletin of the Republic No 66- Series I. *Regulating the procedures for founding and operating savings and credit mutual associations.* Cabo Verde National Printing Office, Corp. Praia.

Law No 18/IX/2017 of 13 December 2017. Official Bulletin of the Republic No 75 - Series I. *Approving the foundations of the policies for the practice of physical activity and sports in Cabo Verde.* Cabo Verde National Printing Office, Corp. Praia.

Decree No 2/2019 of 23 July 2019. Official Bulletin of the Republic No 80 - Series I. *Approving the Commercial Companies Code.* Cabo Verde National Printing Office, Corp. Praia.

## APPENDIX II – INTERVIEWS CARRIED OUT

NGO Platform (Cabo Verde and Portugal)	10/10/2019
CNDHC	25/11/2019
NGO Biosfera	29/01/2020
Microfinanças/Mutualidade AMUSA	29/01/2020
CRP - Santiago Centro	31/01/2020
Associação Comunitária Praia Branca	31/01/2020
COSPE – Project FATA	04/02/2020
ADC Montado Nacional	04/02/2020
Amigos da Natureza - Rede Turismo sustentável	06/02/2020
MAA - Fundo de Ambiente	10/02/2020
MAA - POSER – João de Deus	20/02/2020
UNDP- SDG Platforms	21/02/2020
Cooperação Portuguesa	12/03/2020
Pro PALOP ISC TL	13/03/2020
SOLMI	17/03/2020
AJOC	6/07/2020

## APPENDIX III – QUESTIONNAIRES CARRIED OUT

### Survey for Civil Society actors in Cabo Verde - 2019

This survey was designed to contribute to the Mapping and updating of the EU Roadmap for engagement with Cabo Verdean Civil Society 2014-2017. The new Roadmap will identify precise areas and actions of EU intervention in its relationship with Cabo Verdean civil society for the period 2020-2025.

It is aimed at understanding the needs and the relationship between Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the Government and other development partners, as well as their participation in the preparation and monitoring of public policy and in the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

This survey also aims to collect insights to help improve the alignment of European Union support under the Thematic Programme for Civil Society and Local Authorities and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.

The Mapping study will be shared with international donors to secure future funding for civil society actors in Cabo Verde. *It is therefore critical for your answer to be as complete and detailed as possible.*

The answers to the survey are for internal use and the results will be published in aggregate form only. Individual questionnaires will not be published or shared for other purposes. *Please answer truthfully; your data will be processed confidentially* by the EU Delegation and the Technical Assistance team.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the survey, please do not hesitate to contact the Technical Assistance team directly by email or via its Facebook page.

[assistenciatecnicaoscal@gmail.com](mailto:assistenciatecnicaoscal@gmail.com) <https://www.facebook.com/assistencia.tecnica.526>

The Technical Assistance team thanks you in advance for your cooperation!

\* Do you know the “EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society 2014-2017”?

- Yes, I participated in its preparation
- Yes, but I didn't participate in its preparation
- No

### Survey for Civil Society actors in Cabo Verde - 2019

#### I. IDENTIFICATION

\* Organisation name

Organisation acronym, short or abbreviated name

\* Type of organisation according to its status

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Community Development Association    | <input type="radio"/> Cooperative                               |
| <input type="radio"/> Sports and/or recreation association | <input type="radio"/> University/academic /research institution |
| <input type="radio"/> Non-Governmental Organisation        | <input type="radio"/> Microfinance institution                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Foundation                           | <input type="radio"/> Religious organisation                    |
| <input type="radio"/> Trade union                          | <input type="radio"/> The organisation has no status            |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)               |   |

Contact (telephone, email, name and position of the person in charge)

Address

\* Year of organisation's official registration year

Number of Official Bulletin

**\* Areas of intervention (choose all those applicable)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and consultancy                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality and/or women empowerment          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water and sanitation                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion of vulnerable groups             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and political influence                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal support and access to justice                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance and democracy                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture   | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication and technology                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Migration   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation and international relations                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Health  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Credit and finance                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Culture and recreation                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transport   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sport   | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local and/or rural development                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Animal protection                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights and defence of rights                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Protection of the environment / natural resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education   | <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy  | <input type="checkbox"/> Research  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational training                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment and access to work                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development and infrastructure              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional strengthening and institutional relations |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other area (specify)                                    |  |

**\* What means of intervention does your organisation use in the areas mentioned above?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Training and capacity-building                                       | <input type="radio"/> Technical support |
| <input type="radio"/> Awareness-raising actions  | <input type="radio"/> Financial support |
| <input type="radio"/> Advocacy actions   | <input type="radio"/> Other (s)         |
| <input type="radio"/> Social support   |   |
| <input type="radio"/> Please specify the needs and challenges you face in the chosen means |   |

**\* Target Group and Beneficiaries**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Animals  | <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children   | <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTI community           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Young people   | <input type="checkbox"/> People with special needs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women  | <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable people         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Men  | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban population          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Population          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) / as well as vulnerability and special needs of selected target groups |  |

**\* What is your organisation's scope of intervention?**

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> International | <input type="radio"/> National |
| <input type="radio"/> Regional      | <input type="radio"/> Local    |

**\* Specify your organisation's geographic area of intervention in Cabo Verde:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paul                         | <input type="checkbox"/> São Miguel                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ribeira Grande (Santo Antão) | <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Cruz                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porto Novo                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Picos                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> São Vicente                  | <input type="checkbox"/> São Lourenço dos Órgãos    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tarrafal de São Nicolau      | <input type="checkbox"/> São Domingos               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ribeira Brava                | <input type="checkbox"/> Ribeira Grande de Santiago |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sal                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Praia                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boavista                     | <input type="checkbox"/> São Filipe                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maio                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Catarina do Fogo     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tarrafal (Santiago)          | <input type="checkbox"/> Mosteiros                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Catarina (Santiago)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Brava                      |

**\* Please specify the location**

**Average annual budget for the last three years in CVE (approximate)**

## Survey for Civil Society actors in Cabo Verde - 2019

### II. CIVIL SOCIETY CONTEXT IN CABO VERDE

\* 1. How satisfied is your organisation with freedom of expression, assembly and association in Cabo Verde?

	Fully satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Less satisfied	Dissatisfied
In law	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In practice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 2. How satisfied is your organisation with the legal framework for civil society? And how satisfied is it with the implementation of that legal framework (at national and local level)?

	Fully satisfied	Satisfied	Less satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't know
Legislation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementation at national level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementation at local level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 3. How do you assess the institutional and legal environment for civil society in Cabo Verde since 2016?

Much improved	Improved	Remains the same	Worse	Much worse
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 4. In your opinion, what are the main difficulties facing organisations regarding the legal and institutional environment? (choose 3 options)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Partisanship                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Centralisation  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfactory legal framework            | <input type="checkbox"/> Bureaucracy and complexity of public institutions         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of knowledge of legal framework      | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of spaces for policy consultation and follow-up      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient access to information        | <input type="checkbox"/> Fragmentation of regulations on activism                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-application of regulations            | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of spaces for social dialogue and consensus-building |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of coordination between institutions |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify)                   |  |

\* 5. Among the challenges identified (in question 4), have you seen any improvement recently?

- Yes  
 No

If yes, what improvements? (please provide specific examples)

\* 6. Which of these goals should be given priority for the development of Cabo Verde in the next five years? (choose three goals)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No poverty - End poverty in all its forms everywhere.  | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Reduced inequalities - Reduce inequality within and among countries.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.                | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Sustainable cities and communities - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Good health and well-being - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.  | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Responsible consumption and production – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Quality education - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.                              | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Climate action– Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (*).  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Gender equality - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  | <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Life below water- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Clean water and sanitation - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.   | <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Life on land - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Affordable and clean energy - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.  | <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Decent work and economic growth - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Partnerships for the goals - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation. |  |

\* 7. Does your organisation have the capacity to effectively contribute to achieving the goals chosen in question 6?

- Yes  
 No

\* If you have chosen "Yes", please specify how, for each priority chosen.

## Survey for Civil Society actors in Cabo Verde - 2019

### III. EXISTING CAPACITIES

\* 8. How do you assess the effectiveness of your organisation in the following areas?

	Very Effective	Effective	Less Effective	Ineffective
Identifying funding sources /Fundraising	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Strategic planning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Design of programmes/projects (logical framework)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research and/or statistical analysis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementation of actions and projects in the field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Monitoring and assessment of projects and actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Advocacy actions (political influence)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Awareness-raising and/or training actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preparation of IEC materials (informative/audiovisual)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communication and social networks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gender approach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Networking and relationships with partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accountability to donors (including preparation of reports)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal accountability (to members and similar)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capacity to promote social change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Very Effective      Effective      Less Effective      Ineffective

Ensuring the sustainability of projects/actions after funding ends

Other

If you have chosen Other, please specify.

\* 9. Of the previous areas (question 8) state two (2) in which your organisation is stronger and two (2) in which it is weaker. For the weaker ones, state the main obstacles.

\* 10. Reflecting about your organisation, answer the following statements:

Yes      No      Don't know      Not applicable

The organisation has an up-to-date strategic/action/activities plan in place

The organisation's actions are based on a strategic/action/activity plan

The governing bodies have been elected regularly (in accordance with the articles of association)

The organisation has a financial administration with adequate staff and systems

The organisation has adequate financial resources, with established relations with two or more donors

The organisation has sufficient financial resources to support specialised human resources



	Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable
The organisation has a mechanism for recording and systematising experiences/ good practice (archiving and documentation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The organisation carries out studies and assessments before starting a project or action	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The organisation always applies a participatory and inclusive approach with beneficiaries during the definition, execution and assessment of its actions (needs assessment, mapping, participative diagnoses, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The organisation always considers SDG-related indicators in its operation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The organisation has ever made an audit of its accounts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The organisation has adequate funds for communication / visibility of its actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The organisation applies a gender approach during project/action design and management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The organisation considers the environmental impact of its activity in each project	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**\* 11. Does the organisation use an inclusive approach in its work?**

	Yes	No	N/A (if the organisation doesn't work with the target group)
<b>Gender equality</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		
<b>People with disabilities</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		
<b>Migrants</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		
<b>Elderly people</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		
<b>Young people</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		
<b>LGBTI community</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		
<b>Socio-economically vulnerable people</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		
<b>Other</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, how is it implemented?	<input type="text"/>		

**Preparation and Implementation of Actions**

\* **12. Which tools does your organisation use when implementing and monitoring projects? (choose all those applicable)**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Internal monitoring plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk analysis                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logical framework       | <input type="checkbox"/> Budget in Excel          | <input type="checkbox"/> Semester implementation and monitoring reports |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Action plan             | <input type="checkbox"/> SWOT analysis            | <input type="checkbox"/> Terms of reference for external procurement    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of activities  | <input type="checkbox"/> Mapping of stakeholders  | <input type="checkbox"/> Audit reports                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): |   |   |

\* **13. What kind of data collection tools does your organisation use for preparing actions and projects? (choose all those applicable)**

- The practical experience of the organisation itself
- Studies carried out by the organisation
- Participatory diagnoses with the beneficiary group (focal groups, etc.)
- National statistical sources (INE, Municipal Councils, etc.)
- Database of international bodies (UN, WB, OECD, etc.)
- Other (please specify)

\* **14. Is the organisation engaged in advocacy with the aim of influencing public policy and/or the allocation of public resources?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes, at national level, and it has had an effect and an impact (*specify in which area and with what result) | <input type="radio"/> Yes, at municipal level, and it has had an effect and an impact (*specify in which area and with what result) |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes, at national level, but with no effect or impact (*in which area)  | <input type="radio"/> Yes, at municipal level, but with no effect or impact (*in which area)  |
| <input type="radio"/> No   |   |

\* Please specify if you answered "Yes"

\* **15. Has your organisation ever participated in the preparation of a shadow report?**

- Yes
- No

If "Yes", please specify in which areas and in partnership with which other organisations.

**Human Resources**

\* **16. Which positions in the organisation are held by professionals on a remunerated contract? Number and distribution by sex: (If none, please enter None=0 in both columns)**

	Women	Men
Senior Management and Governing bodies	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Project management	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Administration/secretariat/HR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Professionals/technicians from the area of intervention	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Accounting	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Communication and public relations	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
General services (security, cleaning, drivers)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
None	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If you have chosen "Other", please specify.

**17. Which positions in the organisation are held by volunteers? Number and distribution by sex: (If none, please enter None=0 in both columns)**

	Women	Men
Senior Management and Governing bodies	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Project management	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Administration/secretariat/HR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Professionals/technicians from the area of intervention	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Accounting	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Communication and public relations	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
General services (security, cleaning, drivers)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
None	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If you have chosen "Other", please specify

\* 18. Does your team have sufficient technical capacities for the operation of your organisation?

- Yes
- No

19. Which areas need technical support? (choose 3 options)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy, political influence and lobbying                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Archive and documentation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Human resources                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Specific technical areas (e.g. agriculture, psychology, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up, assessment and monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising and activism                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal aspects   | <input type="checkbox"/> Digital marketing and communication  | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> External audit and follow-up                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> IT                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Mindfulness, team building, coaching and leadership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project management  | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign languages                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistics and databases                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobilising funding and crowd-funding                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Administration and accounting        | <input type="checkbox"/> Project design                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other(s) (please specify):                                    |   |  |

**Financial Resources**

\* 20. Where does the organisation get most of the funds for implementing projects and actions? (select all applicable options)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Members' subscriptions                                   | <input type="radio"/> State subsidies           | <input type="radio"/> Credit lines             |
| <input type="radio"/> Public and private donations (national or international) | <input type="radio"/> Municipal subsidies       | <input type="radio"/> Interest on loans        |
| <input type="radio"/> Income-generating activities                             | <input type="radio"/> International cooperation | <input type="radio"/> Savings account earnings |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)  |   |  |

\* 21. Where does the organisation get most of its operating funds? (select all applicable options)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Members' subscriptions                                   | <input type="radio"/> State subsidies           | <input type="radio"/> Credit lines             |
| <input type="radio"/> Public and private donations (national or international) | <input type="radio"/> Municipal subsidies       | <input type="radio"/> Interest on loans        |
| <input type="radio"/> Income-generating activities                             | <input type="radio"/> International cooperation | <input type="radio"/> Savings account earnings |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)  |   |  |

\* 22. Does your organisation carry out any income-generating activity?

- Yes
- No

\*If you selected "Yes" please specify the areas and/or activities in as much detail as possible:

\* 23. Select the option you consider to be the major obstacle for your organisation in obtaining funding:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Misinformation about calls for proposals                 | <input type="radio"/> Lack of financial and administrative capacity                 |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of technical capacity for preparing projects        | <input type="radio"/> Lack of funding for the organisation's specific purpose       |
| <input type="radio"/> Complexity of donors' procedures                         | <input type="radio"/> Centralisation of institutions, information and opportunities |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of personal and institutional contacts (networking) | <input type="radio"/> None  |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of knowledge about funding sources                  |   |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)                                   |   |

## Survey for Civil Society actors in Cabo Verde - 2019

### IV. PARTNERSHIPS, COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

**24. In your experience within the organisation, how would you assess its relationship with:**

	Very Good	Good	Reasonable	Poor	Non-existent
The European Union Delegation (EU)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European NGOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International NGOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International cooperation (from non-EU countries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International organisations (ADB, WB, UN, OECD, ECOWAS, AU, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local government (municipal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other national CSOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*For those rated as "very good" and "good", please, specify the type of relationship, and main lessons learned and good practices in this relationship.

#### Definition of political and budgetary measures

**\* 25. Has the organisation ever received financial support from the State?**

- Yes  
 No

\*If "Yes", please specify: When? For which initiative? What was the selection process?

**\* 26. How do you evaluate access to information provided by the State in the following areas?**

	Fully satisfactory	Satisfactory	Neutral	Less satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Access to funding (tenders, subsidies, State budget, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal procedures (registration, litigation, procurement, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tax regime	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Statistical data	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public interest matters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*Please specify if you have chosen "Other"

**\* 27. In your organisation's experience, how open are Cabo Verdean institutions and authorities to engaging with civil society in policy-making?**

	Open	Relatively open	Less open	Not open
Before 2017	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From 2017	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**\* 28. Has your organisation ever been invited to participate in a dialogue (formal or informal) with the Government regarding the identification, preparation, review, monitoring and/or evaluation of a policy?**

- Yes  
 No

\*If "Yes", please provide more details about the consultation: Which area and when? Was it at national or municipal level? Were the recommendations incorporated or were they followed-up? What was the result? Was there any obstacle to participation?

**\* 29. In your experience, is there currently any forum or permanent space for dialogue between the State and CSOs that has a real impact on public policy?**

- Yes  
 No

\*If "Yes", which one? Specify the configuration and operation. Which good practice is enabling this real impact?

**30. Do your organisation's projects and actions have the support (not only financial) of the local authorities (Municipal Council)?**

- Yes, the organisation has a formal partnership with the Municipal Council (\*please describe?)
- Yes, the organisation has an informal partnership with the Municipal Council (\*please describe?)
- No (\*in your opinion, why?)

\*Please specify according to the option you have chosen:

**Interaction with development partners**

**\* 31. Please say if your organisation has ever received funding from an international partner. If yes, state which partner(s):**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal           | <input type="checkbox"/> International and Diaspora NGOs                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> European Union Delegation | <input type="checkbox"/> France             | <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation with non-EU countries                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spain                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg         | <input type="checkbox"/> International Organisations (ADB, WB, UN, OECD, ECOWAS, AU, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Another EU country | <input type="checkbox"/> International private sector                                      |

\*State the year and the thematic area of the support for each partner:

**\* 32. How do you assess the EU's performance in the following areas?**

	Excellent	Good	Reasonable	Less satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Disclosure of available EU funding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visibility of projects funded by the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technical support provided by the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Availability for holding dialogues and meetings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Engagement with civil society	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Coordination among CSOs**

**\* 33. How satisfied are you with coordination among CSOs in the following areas?**

	Fully satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Less satisfied	Dissatisfied
Sharing of information about funding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sharing of knowledge and know-how (technical support, training sessions, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promotion of good practices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Coordination for field work and implementation of specific activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Operation of existing networks and partnerships	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**\* 34. Is or was your organisation a member of a platform, network or thematic/general alliance of civil society organisations?**

- Yes, it is currently a member
- Yes, it was a member in the past
- No

\*If you have chosen "Yes", please provide more details: 1. name, 2. geographic coverage, 3. field of work, 4. network's funding source

**\* 35. Are political influence and advocacy among the main objectives of this platform, network or alliance?**

- Yes
- No

\*If you have chosen "Yes", please indicate what kind of actions you have developed? What impact have they had?

**\* 36. Assess your relationship with the following civil society actors in Cabo Verde:**

	Very good	Good	Reasonable	Poor	Non-existent
Community-based Development Associations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NGOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cooperatives and/or trade unions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research institutes, and/or universities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foundations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social movements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Professional organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Companies / private sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media (national/community radio, television, newspapers)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**\* 37. Has your organisation ever received (financial, technical, material, etc.) support from a national company to carry out its activities?**

- Yes  
 No

\*If yes, in what context? Which company?

**\* 38. Would you be interested in participating in the creation of a specific digital network/platform for coordination among Cabo Verdean SCOs?**

- Yes  
 No

**\* 39. What features would this platform need to improve the impact of the actions/projects carried out by your organisation?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Search filter for CSOs in Cabo Verde – by geographic and subject area | <input type="checkbox"/> E-learning tools  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Updated contact list of CSOs  | <input type="checkbox"/> Information about funding opportunities                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Promotion of videos, reports, field interviews                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up of SDG indicators   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information about national legal and institutional environment        | <input type="checkbox"/> Tools for direct communication between platform members (chat and others) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):   |  |

**\* 40. Could your organisation provide resources (human, material and/or financial) for the maintenance of this platform?**

- Yes, if it doesn't entail any cost for the organisation  
 Yes, even if it entails additional costs for the organisation  
 No

## Survey for Local Authorities in Cabo Verde - 2019

This survey was designed to contribute to the Mapping and updating of the EU Roadmap for engagement with Cabo Verdean Civil Society 2014-2017. The new Roadmap will identify precise areas and actions of EU intervention in its relationship with Cabo Verdean civil society for the period 2020-2025.

It is aimed at the Local Authorities in order to understand their relationship with civil society organisations and assess their capacities in implementing the priorities of the National Government and achieving the sustainable development goals.

The Mapping study will be shared with international donors to secure future funding for civil society and local authorities in Cabo Verde. *It is therefore critical for your answer to be as complete and detailed as possible.*

The answers to the survey are for internal use and the results will be published in aggregate form only. Individual questionnaires will not be published or shared for other purposes. *Please answer truthfully; your data will be processed confidentially* by the EU Delegation and the Technical Assistance team.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the survey, please do not hesitate to contact the Technical Assistance team directly by email or via its Facebook page.

[assistenciatecnicaoscal@gmail.com](mailto:assistenciatecnicaoscal@gmail.com)

<https://www.facebook.com/assistencia.tecnica.526>

The Technical Assistance team thanks you in advance for your cooperation!

**\* 1. Do you know the "EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society 2014-2017"?**

- Yes, I participated in its preparation
- Yes, but I didn't participate in its preparation
- No

## Survey for Local Authorities in Cabo Verde - 2019

### I - IDENTIFICATION

**\* 2. Contact (telephone, email, name and position of the person in charge)**

Address

**\* 3. Geographic area – Municipality**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Paul                         | <input type="radio"/> Maio                      | <input type="radio"/> Ribeira Grande de Santiago |
| <input type="radio"/> Ribeira Grande (Santo Antão) | <input type="radio"/> Tarrafal (Santiago)       | <input type="radio"/> Praia                      |
| <input type="radio"/> Porto Novo                   | <input type="radio"/> Santa Catarina (Santiago) | <input type="radio"/> São Filipe                 |
| <input type="radio"/> São Vicente                  | <input type="radio"/> São Miguel                | <input type="radio"/> Santa Catarina do Fogo     |
| <input type="radio"/> Tarrafal de São Nicolau      | <input type="radio"/> Santa Cruz                | <input type="radio"/> Mosteiros                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Ribeira Brava                | <input type="radio"/> Picos                     | <input type="radio"/> Brava                      |
| <input type="radio"/> Sal                          | <input type="radio"/> São Lourenço dos Órgãos   |  |
| <input type="radio"/> Boavista                     | <input type="radio"/> São Domingos              |  |

**\* 4. Average annual budget for the last three years in CVE (approximate)**

## Survey for Local Authorities in Cabo Verde - 2019

### II – CONTEXT

**\* 5. How do you assess the institutional and legal environment for civil society in Cabo Verde since 2016?**

Much improved	Improved	Remains the same	Worse	Much worse
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**\* 6. Considering the municipality's strategic planning, which of these are considered as priority objectives?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. No poverty - End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Good health and well-being - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Quality education - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Gender equality - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Clean water and sanitation - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Affordable clean energy - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Decent work and economic growth- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10. Reduced inequalities - Reduce income inequality within and among countries.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 11. Sustainable cities and communities - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 12. Responsible consumption and production -Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 13. Climate action- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (*).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 14. Life below water- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15. Life on land - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17. Partnerships for the goals - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.</p> |
|--|---|

**\* 7. Does the municipality have the capacity to effectively contribute to achieving the goals chosen in question 6?**

- Yes
- No

\*If you have chosen "Yes", please specify how, for each goal chosen.  
 \*If you have chosen "No" specify the existing limitations.

**\* 8. Does the Municipal Council implement or currently participate as a co-applicant in any project funded by the EU?**

- Yes
- No

**\* 9. If you answered "Yes" to the previous question, please state the name of the project and the percentage of Municipal Council's contribution.**

**\* 10. If you answered "Yes" to question 8, state whether there is a formal partnership with the applicant/ implementing organisation?**

- Yes
- No

**\* 11. Is there any funding programme for civil society organisations in your municipality?**

- Yes
- No

**\* 12. If you answered "Yes" to the previous question, please specify the programme(s) and resources allocated annually to each programme.**

**\* 13. If you answered "Yes" to question 11, please identify the funding sources for those programmes. Does any national/international partner contribute funding? Which partner(s)?**



## Survey for Local Authorities in Cabo Verde - 2019

### III - EXISTING CAPACITIES

**\* 14 In which of the following areas has the Municipal Council achieved significant results with a real impact on the lives of the municipality's residents?**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water and sanitation      | <input type="checkbox"/> Education                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Social development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmen                | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil protection   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic trade            | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Health             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decentralised cooperation | <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational training            | <input type="checkbox"/> Road transport     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Culture                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rural development         | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning and urban development |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sport                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Police                         |   |

\* Please provide specific examples of the selected areas:

**\* 15. How do you assess the effectiveness of the municipality in the following areas?**

	Very Effective	Effective	Less Effective	Ineffective
Identifying funding sources / Fundraising	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Strategic planning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Design of programmes/projects (logical framework)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research and/or statistical analysis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementation of actions and projects in the field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Monitoring and assessment of projects and actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Awareness-raising and/or training actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preparation of IEC materials (informative/audiovisual)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communication and social networks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gender approach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Networking and relationships with partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accountability to national Government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capacity to promote social change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensuring the sustainability of projects/actions after funding ends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have chosen "Other", please specify

**\* 16. Of the previous areas (question 15) state two (2) in which it is stronger and two (2) in which it is weaker. For the weaker ones, state the main obstacles.**

**\* 17. Thinking about your municipality, answer the following statements:**

	Yes	No	Don't know
There is a strategic development plan in place	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All projects are planned/prepared on the basis of the strategic plan in place	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Municipal Council has a financial administration with adequate staff and systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The municipality has adequate financial resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The municipality has sufficient financial resources to support specialised human resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Municipal Council has a mechanism for registration, archiving and documentation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Municipal Council carries out studies and diagnoses before starting a project or action	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Municipal Council always uses a participatory and inclusive approach with the beneficiaries during the definition, implementation and assessment of the actions (needs assessment, mapping, participative diagnoses, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Municipal Council always considers SDG-related indicators in its operation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Municipal Council uses a gender approach during preparation and management of projects/actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Municipal Council considers the environmental impact of its activity in each project	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**\* 18. Does the Municipal Council have sufficient technical capacities for its operation?**

- Yes  
 No

**\* 19. Which areas need technical support?**

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Specific technical areas (e.g. urban development, environment) | <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up, assessment and monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal aspects  | <input type="checkbox"/> Digital marketing and communication  | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Auditing and external follow-up                                | <input type="checkbox"/> IT                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Mindfulness, team building, coaching and leadership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project management   | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign languages                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistics and databases                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobilisation of funding  | <input type="checkbox"/> Administration and accounting        | <input type="checkbox"/> Project Design                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archive and documentation                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Human resources                      |  |
- Other(s) (please specify for "Others" and/or any of the areas that need technical support)

## Survey for Local Authorities in Cabo Verde - 2019

### IV. PARTNERSHIPS, COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

**\* 20. In your experience in the Municipal Council, how would you assess its relationship with:**

	Very Good	Good	Reasonable	Poor	Non-existent
The European Union Delegation (EU)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European NGOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International NGOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National civil society organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International cooperation (from non-EU countries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International organisations (ADB, WB, UN, OECD, ECOWAS, AU, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other municipalities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National Government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For those rated as “very good” and “good”, please, specify the type of existing relationship, and main lessons learned and good practices in this relationship.

**\* 21. Assess your relationship with the following civil society actors in Cabo Verde:**

	Very good	Good	Reasonable	Poor	Non-existent
Community-based Development Associations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NGOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cooperatives and/or trade unions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research Institutions and/or Universities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foundations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social movements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Professional organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Companies / private sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media (National /Community Radio, Television, Newspaper, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**\* 22. Which institutional good practices of the Municipal Council do you consider relevant in the context of cooperation with civil society actors, since 2016? (please provide specific examples)**

**\* 23. How do you assess the participation of civil society organisations in setting the priorities of the Municipal Council’s programmes and activity plans? (select the most appropriate option)**

High	Moderate	Low	None
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 24. What mechanisms are used to ensure the participation of civil society organisations in the strategic planning of the Municipality's activities?

	Yes	No
<b>Information sharing by e-mail/sms</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If "Yes", please indicate the last time it was used	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Individual meetings</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If "Yes", please indicate the last time it was used	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Consultations</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If "Yes", please indicate the last time it was used	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Information sessions</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If "Yes", please indicate the last time it was used	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Round tables/Focus groups</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If "Yes", please indicate the last time it was used	<input type="text"/>	

\* 25. What weaknesses are there in the context of institutional relationships with civil society organisations?

\* 26. From your experience, is there currently any forum or space for permanent dialogue between the State and civil society organisations that has a real impact on public policy?

- Yes  
 No

\* If "Yes", which? Please specify the configuration and functioning. Which good practice has enabled this impact?

**Interaction with development partners**

\* 27. Please state whether the Municipal Council has ever received (financial/technical/material) support from any of these partners:

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg                        | <input type="checkbox"/> International Organisations (ADB, WB, UN, OECD, ECOWAS, AU, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The European Union Delegation | <input type="checkbox"/> Another EU country                | <input type="checkbox"/> International private sector                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spain                         | <input type="checkbox"/> International and diaspora NGOs   | <input type="checkbox"/> National private sector   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal                      | <input type="checkbox"/> National NGOs                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> France                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation with non-EU countries |  |

\*State the year and the thematic area for each partner:

\* 28. Has your municipality established any twinning relationship with another international city?

- Yes  
 No

\* If you have answered "Yes", please specify the city(ies) and partnership area(s)

\* 29. How do you assess the EU's performance in the following areas?

	Excellent	Good	Reasonable	Less satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Promotion of the EU's available funding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visibility of projects funded by the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technical support provided by the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Availability for holdings dialogues and meetings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Engagement with local authorities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## APPENDIX III – QUESTIONNAIRES CARRIED OUT

Within the scope of the preparation of a mapping study of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Cabo Verde and the updating of the European Union Roadmap for Engagement with CSOs, this questionnaire was prepared for the public institutions aimed at understanding their partnership relationship of with CSOs and their vision concerning their own collaboration in the policy-making process, support for the fulfilment of the institution's goals, as well as the country's sustainable development goals.

This questionnaire also aims to obtaining insights that contribute to a better alignment of European Union budget support with the thematic programmes for Cabo Verdean Civil Society and Local Authorities.

We therefore appreciate your institution's cooperation in completing it, answering in detail the questions below:

1. Is there any funding programme for the Civil Society Organisations? Which? What percentage of resources is allocated annually in the institution's budget to each programme?
2. What are the funding sources for these programmes (do any national/international partners contribute funds)?
3. What institutional best practices you do consider relevant within the scope of cooperation with CSOs, since 2016?
4. How do you assess the participation of CSOs for setting the priorities of the institution's programmes and activity plans? (select the most appropriate option)

High	Moderate	Low	None

How does this participation take place? (select the most used means)

Exchange of e-mails/ messages	Individual meetings	Consultations	Information sessions	Other

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

5. What shortcomings have you found in the institutional relationship with CSOs?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Contact list of CSOs that benefit/have benefited from institution funds in the past three years. \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX IV – ONGOING CIVIL SOCIETY PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

EuropeAid/152680/DD/ACT/CV –2016 Call				
Requesting NGO	Location	Action tittle	Objective	Amount
MOVIMENTO ÁFRICA 70	City of Praia, Island of Santiago	"Communities at the Centre –local identity as a factor of sustainable tourism development"	Contribute to a greater integration of the communities in the development of sustainable tourism by broadening and diversifying tourism offerings in Cabo Verde.	EUR 494 885 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)
Mértola Heritage Defence Association - (ADPM)	Santo Antão	"Projeto Raízes - Local networks for sustainable and inclusive tourism in Santo Antão"	Promote sustainable tourism as a factor of income generation and improvement of the socioeconomic conditions on the Island of Santo Antão, with the specific objective of diversifying and characterising tourism offerings based on heritage and capacity-building of CSOs on the Island of Santo Antão.	EUR 500 000 (75% of the total eligible cost of the action)
COOPERAZIONE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI PAESI EMERGENTI ONLUS – (COSPE)	Island of Fogo	"ROTAS DO FOGO: agri-tourism model to strengthen local rural and sustainable tourism organisations on the Island of Fogo"	Improve socioeconomic and environmental protection conditions in the rural areas of the Island of Fogo.	EUR 498 000 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)
Cabo Verdean Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities - (FECAD)	Island of Santiago, Island of Fogo	"ACCEDERE – Access to culture in Cabo Verde, tourism development and representation of people with disabilities"	Make the Cabo Verdean cultural heritage available to people with disabilities, through the promotion of accessible and inclusive tourism, increasing job market opportunities and social inclusion <sup>9</sup>	EUR 354 380.87 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)
Marquês de Valle Flôr Institute – (IMVF)	Island of Maio	"Solidarity and Community Tourism Project on the Island of Maio"	Improvement of the population's living conditions in the Island of Maio, through Sustainable and Solidarity-based Tourism.	EUR 437 027 (80% of the total eligible cost of the action)

EuropeAid/163250/DH/ACT – 2018 Call					
Requesting NGO	Location	Action title	Objective	Amount	
Movimento África 70	Island of Sal	“Social networks for equality of women and young people in socioeconomic development”	Supporting and reinforcing civil society, as a sustainable development actor, in the promotion of rights, in the active participation of women and young people in the protection of vulnerable children <sup>9</sup>	EUR 427 757.40 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)	
COOPERAZIONE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI PAESI EMERGENTI ONLUS – (COSPE)	Island of Fogo	“PEOPLE. Participation and Operational, Accessible, Sustainable, Social Services”	Strengthening the civil society of Fogo and Brava to foster the participation of young people, women and minors and the respect of rights.	EUR 500 000 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)	
Marquês de Valle Flôr Institute – (IMVF)	Cabo Verde	“Project for the Promotion of the inclusion of children and young people with neurological disabilities”	Promote the integration and inclusion of young people and children with neurological disabilities.	EUR 500 000 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)	
European Partnership for Democracy – (EPD)	Cabo Verde	“Djuntu pa igualdade!! A participatory response to gender-based violence in Cabo Verde”	Contribute to an enabling legal, institutional and social environment in Cabo Verde, in which public authorities respect and promote women’s rights, especially GBV victims, in order to increase their participation in public life and ensure their socioeconomic inclusion <sup>9</sup>	EUR 500 000 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)	
Nature Friends Association	Islands of São Vicente, Santo Antão and São Nicolau	“Alliance for the Human Right to Adequate Nutrition and Empowerment Initiatives for Rural Youth and Women”	Promote agro-ecological knowledge dissemination and the practice of an integrated, sustainable and intelligent agriculture and livestock as a means of terrestrial landscape conservation, for enhancing the resilience of rural communities located in protected natural areas and the buffer zone of National Parks on the Islands of Santiago, Santo Antão and São Nicolau.	EUR 499 992.41 (90% of the total eligible cost of the action)	

## APPENDIX V – FUNDING PROGRAMMES FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN CABO VERDE

Countries/ Cooperation	Existing programmes	Eligibility areas	Eligibility conditions	Access Link
European Union Delegation	Thematic Programme for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities	They vary according to the objectives of the call	- Be a civil society organisation - Be established in Cabo Verde or in a European Union Member State	<a href="https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?do=publi.welcome">https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?do=publi.welcome</a>
	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	Human Rights	- Be directly responsible, together with the co-applicant(s) and affiliated entity(ies), for the preparation and management of the action and not act as an intermediary	
	GSP+ projects (Generalised Scheme of Preferences)	Human Rights Governance	- Be non-profit	<a href="https://caboverde.luxdev.lu/en/home">https://caboverde.luxdev.lu/en/home</a>
Luxembourg	Indicative Cooperation Programme 2016 -2020	Decentralisation Microfinance Localisation of SDGs	NGOs and municipalities that work for sustainable development	
Portugal	Strategic Cooperation Programme 2017 – 2021	Local development Social Inclusion	Eligibility to tender, as main applicants, is restricted to civil society organisations (NGOs, community associations, etc.), local authorities, public entities and Cabo Verdean academic institutions, which, due to their nature and small size in budgetary terms, are not eligible for other types of institutionalised support within the framework of Portuguese Cooperation	<a href="https://www.praia.embaixadaportugal.mne.pt/pt/a-embaixada/noticias/programa-local-fundo-de-pequenos-projetos">https://www.praia.embaixadaportugal.mne.pt/pt/a-embaixada/noticias/programa-local-fundo-de-pequenos-projetos</a>
US Embassy	Self-help Fund	Productive areas with social impact	NGOs and Community Development Associations which aim to improve basic economic or social conditions at local community level and have long-term value. The amount requested for the implementation of the activities may not exceed US \$8 000. Funding is limited to one project, which must be completed within 12 (twelve) months or less.	<a href="https://cv.usembassy.gov/embassy/praias/small-grants-programme/">https://cv.usembassy.gov/embassy/praias/small-grants-programme/</a>
Australian Embassy	Direct Aid Programme	Poverty reduction (health, education, sanitation, environment) Income generation Human Rights	Focuses on support for small-scale aid activities that deliver practical and tangible results. Supports the local community’s efforts to reduce poverty and involves a wide range of partners, including non-governmental organisations, community groups, educational institutions, health institutions and local governments.	<a href="https://portugal.embassy.gov.au/lbonportuguese/DAP2014.html">https://portugal.embassy.gov.au/lbonportuguese/DAP2014.html</a>

## APPENDIX VI – MAIN SYSTEMS AND PLATFORMS IN CABO VERDE

Name	Objective / Mission	Member Organisations*	Contact (phone, name, email)
Commercial, Industrial and Services Association of Santiago (ACAISA)	<p>Ensure the representation, defence and promotion of the common interests of its members, its prestige, dignity and growth.</p> <p>Promote, in a spirit of solidarity, mutual support among its members and thus contribute to a harmonious development of the commerce, services and economy of Santiago, striving to maintain an environment of progress and social justice and peace.</p>	<p>Association of Cattle Breeders and Farmers of Chã de Tanque Selada</p> <p>Farmers Association of Ribeira Barca - Charco</p> <p>Farmers Association of Ribeira de Flamengos</p> <p>Farmers Association of Ribeira de Calheta de São Miguel</p> <p>Farmers Association of Ribeira de Selada/Porto Rincão</p> <p>Farmers Association of Ribeira Engenhos</p> <p>Farmers Association of Ribeira dos Picos and Boa Entrada</p> <p>Farmers Association of Lourenço dos Órgãos/João Teves</p> <p>Farmers Association of the Municipality of Tarrafal/ Chão Bom</p>	<p>Av. Amílcar Cabral, 2º Andar Cosmos Shopping, Cidade de Assomada, Santiago, C.P #3 2655353 acaisa_caboverde@hotmail.com www.acaisa.org.cv FB: @acaisapage</p>
Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions of Cabo Verde (APIM - CV)	<p>Create a favourable environment for the development of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in order to offer financial services suited to the population excluded from the formal banking system.</p>	<p>MORABI</p> <p>FAMI-Picos (Support Association for Family Self-promotion Initiatives)</p> <p>ASDIS (Association for Solidarity and Community Development of Santiago Island)</p> <p>OMCV</p> <p>ADIRV (Association for Integral Development of Rui Vaz)</p>	<p>Rua 5 de Julho, No 68, 2º Andar – Praia 2621586 secretario.executivo@famf.org.cv www.apimfcv.org.cv FB: @apimfcv</p>
Cabo Verdean Coalition for the Rights of the Child (CCDC)	<p>Coordinate the interventions of civil society organisations and other partners on the protection and defence of rights and on the promotion of child development, and liaise with public and private entities.</p>	<p>Association of Rural Activities of Friends Promoters of Responsible Attitudes (ACAMPAR)</p> <p>Farmers and Breeders Association of Travessa Baixo - Engenho</p> <p>ACRIDES – Association of Disadvantaged Children</p>	<p>Rua de Capela Av. Palácio das Comunidades, Achada Santo António - Praia 9192427 / 9936154 / 9162427 coalizaoccdc2017@sapo.cv moreirafelisberto@gmail.com www.ccdc.cv FB: @Coalizão-Caboverdiana-dos-Direitos-da-Criança</p>

Cabo Verdean Coalition for Human Rights (CCDH)	<p>Promote equality and non-discrimination<sup>9</sup> However, this overall objective is divided into (3) outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and adoption of a comprehensive law on equality and non-discrimination;</li> <li>- Combat discriminatory behaviour and attitudes in society;</li> <li>- Promote the status of volunteers and human rights activists.</li> </ul>	<p>OMCV</p> <p>MORABI</p> <p>Laço Branco</p> <p>DELTA Cultura</p> <p>ACARINHAR - Association of Families and Friends of Children with Cerebral Palsy</p> <p>ACRIDES - Disadvantaged Children Association</p> <p>ACLCLVGB – Cabo Verdean Association for Combating Gender-Based Violence</p> <p>APIMUD – Cabo Verdean Association for the Promotion and Inclusion of Women with Disabilities</p> <p>ATD-CV - Cabo Verde Association of Domestic Workers</p> <p>SNTDS - National Trade Union of Domestic, Commerce and Service Workers Pró Morro Association</p> <p>SINTSEL - National Trade Union of Public and Private Security Agents, Services, Agriculture, Commerce, Fishing and Related</p> <p>SLTSA - Free Trade Union Workers of Santo António</p> <p>LGBTI Association - Praia</p> <p>Community Association for the Development of Ribeirão Chiqueiro</p>	<p>Rua Andrade Corvo # 21, C.P. # 213 - Praia 2611851 / 2612455 / 2612539 9975568 omcv@cvtelecom.cv eloisa.cardoso17@gmail.com</p>
Coalition for Prevention in the Fight against Alcohol and Drugs	<p>Preventing the use of alcohol and other drugs in communities</p>	<p>AMCPC - Association of Women's Paths and Progress of Calabaceira</p> <p>CCAD - Commission for the Coordination of Alcohol and Other Drugs</p>	<p>**</p>
Regional Partners Council (CRPs)	<p>Socioeconomic Coordination Bodies</p>	<p>Many organisations on all islands</p>	<p>CRP Santiago Norte José Júlio Correia - crpstrn@gmail.com – 9130219</p> <p>CRP Santiago Centro - Fernando Monteiro de Carvalho - fermoncar72@gmail.com - 9914865</p> <p>CRP Brava Ana Baptista - baptista.cv@sapo.cv - 9572231/ 2852004</p> <p>CRP Fogo Elias Montrond Fernandes - eliascv9@gmail.com - 9999918 oliveirajose87@hotmail.com - 5163179</p> <p>CRP Maio - Solange Conceição solange_correia86@hotmail.com - 9218631</p> <p>CRP Santo António - Luiz Baptista Gomes Andrade luiz-baptista72@hotmail.com - 9944659</p> <p>CRP São Nicolau - José Romário Francez Silva crpsn_plpr@cvtelecom.cv - francezromario@gmail.com 5170005; 9727862; 2351611</p> <p>CRP São Vicente - Andreia Reis andriareis410@gmail.com - 9865675</p>

Cabo Verdean Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities (FECAD)	Represent, promote and defend the common interests of associations of people with disabilities.	ADEVIC ACARINHAR COLMEIA ACD ACS APIMUD DOWN DO AMOR ADEF-CV ANAPEE-CV	Cidadela – Praia 2629480 9571313 fecad-cv@hotmail.com
Cabo Verde NGO Platform	Institutional support to NGOs and member associations; Mobilisation of partnerships and resources for institutional strengthening of NGOs and their participation in the development process; NGO promotion and development; Social Development; Other areas.	Many organisations	Achada S. Filipe - Praia, C.P. #76 2617843 / 2617845 9732537 informa.platong@sapo.cv http://www.platongs.org.cv FB: @PlataformaDasOngs
Platform for Local Development and 2030 Goals	It aims to reinforce of the capacities of local actors regarding matters of coordination at various levels, strategic planning and local economic development, contributing for the global partnership for innovation in territorial development and local governance.	Many organisations	Coordenador do Programa Plataformas - PNUD Cristino Pedraza Lopez cristino.pedraza@cv.jo.un9org Facebook https://www.facebook.com/PDLO2030

HIV/AIDS and Disability Platform	Promote the rights of people with disabilities, with emphasis on sexual and reproductive health, through advocacy activities with national, regional and international decision-makers for the inclusion of people with disabilities in national policies and strategies to combat HIV.	FECAD (and all it members) CNDHC VERDEFAM CCSSIDA Platform of NGOs OMCV ACLCVBG Morabi A Ponte ACARINHAR Red Cross CCSSIDA ICIEG Ministry of Health MFIS	Av. Cidade Lisboa – Praia antoniopedromelo.1969@gmail.com CCSSIDA - 2604303 / 2603787 9571313
Platform of African Communities resident in Cabo Verde	Promote the socio-economic integration of African communities' resident in Cabo Verde, ensure the full integration of African immigrants and citizens resident in Cabo Verde, as well as the promotion of civic, social and cultural activities. Ensure legalisation of African immigrant and foreign nationals in the country; ensure full respect for Cabo Verdean laws, regulations, traditions of immigrants and African foreign nationals in the country;	Several representatives of Communities of African countries resident in Cabo Verde, especially: Angola, Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Mauritania, Mozambique, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, São Tomé and Príncipe, Togo and Muslim Women <sup>e</sup>	josecavianas@hotmail.com 9372245 / 5839648 / 9948391
Network of Community and Youth Associations	All youth associations with community purposes	ACJS - Santiaguenses Youth Community Association	Daniilo Furtado daniilolumba@gmail.com 9218711; 9226645



<p>National Network of the Education for All Campaign (RNCEPT)</p>	<p>Carry out advocacy actions with the Government, civil society, public and private sectors so that quality basic education is accessible and enjoyed by all citizens.</p>	<p>ACAT-SN- Community Association Friends of São Nicolau          ADVIC - Association of Visually Impaired People of Cabo Verde          FECAP - Cabo Verdean Federation of Teachers          ACIDES BARROS          ABC Football School Association - Tarrafal          SIPROFIS – Santiago’s Teachers’ Trade Union          Mais Abraço - Santo Antão          ACS- Cabo Verdean Association for the Deaf          APEBIP - Parents and Guardians Association of the Basic School          Delta Cultura Association          Mira Mar Association - Maio          Sol Luz Association - São Vicente          FIF – Fundação Infância Feliz          Acarinhar - Association of the families and children with cerebral palsy          Aldeia SOS          ADEF – Handicap Association – São Vicente</p>	<p>Av. Santo Antão Porta #43, C.P. # 629          5309632          www.rnceptcv.org          FB: @m.me/rnceptcv</p>
<p>TAOLA Network - National Sea Turtles Conservation Network.</p>	<p>Making the archipelago a reference in the conservation and protection of sea turtles and their habitats, leaving future generations a healthy and ecologically balanced environment and promoting the implementation of the National Plan for Conservation of Sea Turtles in Cabo Verde (PNCTM) in a cross-cutting and systemic rationale. Taola also aims to promote the socialisation and coordination of the various initiatives for conservation, protection and exchange of experiences, as a way to unify local efforts, in the implementation of the PNCTM.</p>	<p>Biosphere 1 - Environmental Protection Association          Caretta Caretta Environmental Association          Projeto Vító Association of the Island of Fogo          Maio Foundation Biodiversity of Island of Maio          Natura 2000 from the Island of Boavista          Lantuna from the Island of Santiago</p>	<p>FB: @taolacv</p>
<p>Fogo Natour Network</p>	<p>Within the scope of the implementation of the “FATA ecotourism” project, the round table that supported the “Natour Fogo Network” was introduced to bring partners together from different areas to participate in a Platform for sharing and coordination in order to develop actions of solidarity-based and sustainable tourism in the island of Fogo.</p>	<p>COSPE - Cooperation for Development of Emerging Countries          AGTC - Association of Tourist Guides of Chã das Caldeiras          Tourism Association from the island of Fogo</p>	<p>São Filipe – Fogo          9933646          www.natourfogo.org</p>

<p>ECOWAS Women’s Peace and Security Network, Cabo Verde Branch (REPSMECO-CV)</p>	<p>Promote a strategic partnership for women’s empowerment, equity and gender equality and its implication on the prevention, mediation and conflict management, as well as their involvement in decision-making in West Africa, according to resolution UNSC 1325</p>	<p>ACLVCBG          VERDEFAM          MORABI          Eco-Feminism Cabo Verde</p>	<p>Achada santo António - Praia          3561609          rempesecao.cv@gmail.com</p>
<p>Rede Sol - Network of Institutions Supporting GBV victims</p>	<p>Provide quality support to VBG violence victims as quickly, safely and effectively as possible, through facilitation of referrals, customised and appropriate service case-by-case (legal and psychological assistance, police and social support, complementing the services which must be provided by the Victim Support Centres).</p>	<p>Many State, Government and Civil Society Entities, including:          ICIEG          ACLVCBG          AMJ          MORABI          OMCV          Laço Branco          VERDEFAM          A Ponte          Attorney’s Office          GAV          HAN</p>	<p>Rua Serpa Pinto No 63 - Praia          2616271          icieg@sapo.cv</p>
<p>National Network to Prevent and Combat Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation</p>	<p>Prevention and awareness-raising of child abuse and sexual exploitation</p>	<p>ACRIDES          Many local networks made up of various civil society organisations as well as State services such as PN, PJ, ICCA.</p>	<p>2611454 / 9967094          ongacrides@gmail.com lourenca.tavares@gmail.com</p>

<p>Raizes - Local Network for Sustainable and Inclusive Tourism in Santo Antão</p>	<p>Promote sustainable tourism as a factor of income-generation and improvement of socioeconomic conditions on the island of Santo Antão.</p> <p>Diversify and qualify the tourism offering based on heritage and capacity-building of CSOs in the island of Santo Antão.</p>	<p>Associação 14 MAIS, ADIRP – Integrated Development Association of Ribeira das Patas          Dragoeiro Association          Municipality of Porto Novo          Municipality of Paul          ISCEE - Higher Institute of Economic and Business Sciences          Ministry of Economy and Employment          IEFP - Institute of Employment and Vocational Training          Protected Areas of Santo Antão          Ministry of Agriculture - Delegation of Santo Antão          CNAD - National Center of Handicraft and Design          University of Algarve</p> <p>raizes.adpm@gmail.com          3522059  <a href="https://www.raizes.adpm.pt/">https://www.raizes.adpm.pt/</a>          FB: @RAIZESdeSantoAntao</p>
<p>Solidarity-based and Sustainable Tourism Network, São Vicente</p>	<p>Improve the capacity of CSOs of São Vicente and participation in the process of local development and management of territorial, social and environmental heritage.</p> <p>Promote sustainable and diversified, ecologically correct, socially inclusive tourism that creates jobs in remote areas of São Vicente.</p> <p>Enhance and reinforce solidarity-based and community tourism practices in remote areas of the island of São Vicente, as well as improving and reinforcing the skills and participation of small local associations in local tourism management and sustainable development of the territory as a tool to improve living conditions, encourage the local economy and maintain the social, cultural and environmental heritage of São Vicente.</p>	<p>Pró-Empresa – Institute for Business Promotion and Support          Higher Institute of Economic and Business Sciences (ISCEE)          Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Programme of Protected Areas of São Vicente and Santa Luzia          Rural and Community Associations of São Vicente</p> <p>3536444 / 2323693          turismosustentavel.sv@gmail.com          turismosustentavel.sv.wordpress.com          FB: @redeturismosustentavel.sv</p>
<p>National Network to combat alcohol abuse</p>	<p>Preventing alcohol abuse</p>	<p>Many State/Government entities, NGOs, Associations, Trade Unions, Educational Institutions, Sports Entities, Religious Congregations, Business Entities and Media.</p> <p>Palácio da Presidência da República de Cabo Verde, Plateau – Praia,          2612445 / 2612829</p>

\* Member organisations are those that have been obtained through survey data as well as additional research, thus presenting a non-exhaustive list of all member organisations.

\*\* No contact.



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