



Relation between the

European Union

and the Republic of Cabo Verde



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Production

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Embaixador José Manuel Pinto Teixeira

Cape Verde and the EU share the same values, including democracy, respect for human rights, the rule of law and good governance. In recognition of this reality, the EU established a Special Partnership with Cape Verde in 2007. Significant progress has occurred in the context of this relationship, including political dialogue at the highest level. Highlights include:

- The President of the European Commission, José Manuel Barroso, visit to Cape Verde on October 2012 - the first visit at this level
- In September 2013, the President of the

Republic of Cape Verde, Dr. Jorge Carlos Fonseca, visited Brussels and was received by the President of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy and the President of the European Commission, José Manuel Barroso; he gave a speech in the European Parliament and participated in a debate with the Foreign Relations and Development Committee of the European Parliament.

- The Prime Minister of Cape Verde, Dr. José Maria Neves visited Brussels on November 2013, to participate as a guest-speaker at the European Development Days, by invitation of the President of the European Commission
- In February 2014, the European Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs, visited Cape Verde to speak to the Minister of Finance and Planning, specifically to confirm the programming of the 11th EDF (European Development Fund) and launching of a new area of reinforced EU - CV cooperation – renewable energy
- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cape Verde, Jorge Borges, welcomed the Cape Verde / EU Ministerial Meeting in Praia, April 2014, in the presence of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Kyriakos Gerontopoulos, representing the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Vice-President of the European Commission, Catherine Ashton.

Furthermore, despite its promotion as a Middle Income Country, the volume of EU financial assistance to Cape Verde has increased slightly from the 10th EDF.

In the framework of the Special Partnership, a new Partnership for Security and Stability was launched and the first assessment mission was held in Cape Verde in February 2014.

The Mobility Partnership has made progress with the entry into force of the visa facilitation and readmission agreements. It is important to emphasize that in 2014 several Schengen countries joined the Common Visa Center, including France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Norway.

Enhanced cooperation in the sectors of food security, quality, pharmaceuticals and higher education began through technical and normative convergence.

In 2014, we also initiated projects in the area of culture as part of a self-employment initiative generated through the creative economies. Six proposals covering all of the islands will create new opportunities for thousands of Cape Verdeans.

Significant progress has also been made in the framework of cooperation between the EU and the PALOP-TL (African Countries of Portuguese Speaking Language and Timor-Leste): the vocational training project was resumed through two projects, both managed in Cape Verde: 1) the “project to support the quality improvement and the proximity of public services PALOP-TL” and 2) the “project to support good economic governance and the private sector”. The programming of the 11th EDF for this group of countries is also underway and is expected to be signed at the National Authorizing Officers meeting, to be held in Sao Tome and Principe in the beginning of 2015.

Another very important area of cooperation between the EU and Cape Verde is development in the context of Macaronesia, through the PCT-MAC (Transnational Cooperation Program with Madeira, Azores and the Canary Islands) which are Ultra-Peripheral Regions (UPRs) of EU Member States Portugal and Spain. Between 2007 and 2013, Cape Verde participated in 62 of the 86 MAC projects funded by the Regional Development Fund of the European Union - ERDF. These projects cover various sectors ranging from applied scientific research (in areas related to climate change, especially the ocean), civil and disaster protection, tourism, culture, business development or health. From these projects we can particularly highlight the REACT and UPInnova projects. Other projects like ISLaGUA and APREMAC are related to alternative and sustainable ways to manage water resources in Cape Verde. Cooperation with MAC countries will be pursued through new ERDF funding in the 2014-2020 period, which is currently in the programming stages.

Following the European Parliament elections, in May 2014, and taking into account the results, Mr. Jean-Claude Juncker was appointed as President of the European Commission. The new European Commission team led by Mr. Juncker – including Mrs. Federica Mogherini as High Representative and Vice-President and Mr. Neven Mimica as the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development – took office in November 1st, 2014.

Given the strong ties that have existed between Luxembourg and Cape Verde since the latter's independence, in part due to great efforts by the then Prime Minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Jean-Claude Juncker, we are confident that Cape Verde will continue to receive special attention from the new EC President. On 1st Dec. 2014 the new President of the European Council and former Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Donald Tusk took office.

While the year 2015 will be another year full of challenges, I am certain that it will bear important results in our cooperation for the progress of Cape Verde.

Chefe de Delegação da União Europeia
Embaixador José Manuel Pinto Teixeira

RELATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE

The European Union (EU), whose founding principles include the promotion of peace, stability and progress, based on democracy and respect for human rights, among other core values, wishes to project these values to other regions and countries in its neighborhood and to the rest of the world. In this context, solidarity with the countries and people in need represents a priority in the context of its Foreign Affairs.

The development cooperation policy of the European Union aims to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty in developing countries by promoting democracy, peace, security and sustainable development. At the same time, it demonstrates the added value of the European Union (Member States and European Commission) acting coherently and in solidarity with Southern countries facing major global challenges.

Among these countries is the Republic of Cape Verde (CV), whose relations with the EU date back to the time of its independence, in 1975, and take place within the framework of the Cotonou Agreement, signed in 2000, and the Special Partnership. The Cotonou Agreement allows for development cooperation focusing on poverty reduction and is mainly funded by the European Development Fund (EDF). With the entry into force of the Special Partnership in November 2007, a new evolutionary instrument, relations between the EU and CV reached a new level. There is now more emphasis on political dialogue between the two parties in order to promote common interests such as security and sustainable development, including technical and regulatory convergence in important sectors for Cape Verde.



The Cotonou Agreement is the EU's main tool to help African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States. It represents the basis for the signing of national and regional cooperation programs in the ACP countries, called National Indicative Programs (NIPs) and Regional Indicative Programs (RIP). The activities or cooperation projects identified during the design phase of these programs benefit from programmable grants from the European Development Fund (EDF).

The EDF consists of a set of contributions from Member States of the European Union to finance these activities and projects. In addition to actions that fall under EDF funding (NIP, RIP, PALOP and indicative extra-programs), the general framework of the referenced Convention includes possible access to European Investment Bank loans (EIB). The European Union also has budget lines to finance specific activities in the so-called "developing countries".

Cape Verde, as a country of the ACP Group, benefits from all of these cooperation mechanisms for the implementation of projects and / or programs in several business sectors. The country benefits from financing in various development sectors whose direct and indirect impacts on populations are undeniable. Accounting for the real dimension of this cooperation in a comprehensive manner is a difficult task in view of the various elements that it incorporates, several of which unquantifiable.

Cotonou Agreement

Despite this constraint, the amount of financial aid from the EU to CV since 1977, the year the Republic of Cape Verde began to receive funds under the 4th EDF, exceeds 300 million Euros.

The main beneficiary sectors include: Air transport (extension of the airport runway of the Island of Sal), water and sanitation (Islands of Santiago and São Vicente - Praia, Calheta and Mindelo), energy (electrification of the City of Praia) and infrastructures (Santiago and Santo Antão – Road Porto Novo / Janela), education (Santiago - Technical School of Achada de Santo António), health (five health centers in Praia) rural development (Maio, São Nicolau, support the production and export of bananas from Santiago and wine from the Island of Fogo), food security (at national level, school cafeterias, social pensions and workers of High-Intensity Labor Force Front - FAIMO), institutional support to the Ministry of Finance, the Audit Court, the Ministry of Health, Safety (supporting Public and Internal Administration, Justice and Defense).



Cape Verde benefits from PALOP, EDF / ERDF project funding and ECOWAS funds.

Under the PALOP projects, the European Union Delegation in Cape Verde is currently responsible for managing the projects “Quality Improvement Support and proximity of Public Service of the PALOP and East Timor” and “Support for Good Economic Governance of the PALOP and East Timor”.

With regard to the EDF / ERDF, there are several ongoing projects funded through cooperation with the Ultra-Peripheral Regions (Macaronesian countries). Note that 44 of the 56 projects financed

by the ERDF under the PCT-MAC 2007-2013 integrated Cape Verde. Several projects are being prepared under ECOWAS Regional Funding.

The 10th EDF, with the initial amount of 51 million euros, increased with the mid-term review to about 70 million and 200 thousand euros. A positive outcome resulted from its implementation. The main actions planned are in the final stage of implementation. In September 2014, the National Indicative Program for cooperation was signed between the EU and Cape Verde, which will provide the amount of 55 million euros under the 11th EDF for the period 2014-2020.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP

The Special Partnership (SP), an innovative cooperation instrument, promotes political dialogue between the EU and the Republic of Cape Verde, contributing to overcoming the donor-recipient relationship and answering to other common interests concerning security and development.





President of the Republic of CV and President of the EC in the Palace of the Presidency (October 2012)

The agreement focuses on six pillars: good governance, security and stability, regional integration, technical and regulatory convergence, information and knowledge society, development and fight against poverty. The SP is first and foremost a political framework. The funding is done through Member States Projects, the EDF budget aid, and EC programs such as the funds EDF / ERDF and the contributions of the Government of CV.

Since its entry into force, in November 2007, there were improvements, particularly, on the pillars of security and stability, good governance and regulatory and technical convergence. The strengthening of the relations between the EU and CV in the recent years is evidence of such improvements with emphasis on good governance. Cape Verde has made significant progress and is considered one of the model countries in the African sub-region.

The Cape Verdean government took over the launch and implementation of the SP in its early stages. An Executive Secretariat was established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX) and the coordination and consultation mechanisms have been met as planned. The LTG (Local Tracking Group) meets regularly in Praia City, and the TTG (Technical Monitoring Group) in Brussels. A ministerial level meeting occurs once a year to review the progresses of the Partnership.

Significant advances have been attained regarding Security and Stability. On November 2013, during the GTS meeting, Cape Verde and the EU made an agreement on the Security and Stability Partnership (PSS) development. In January 2014, an evaluation mission by experts of the Experts of the European External Action Services (EEAS) took place with



Primeiro Ministro de CV e Presidente da CE no Palácio do Governo (Outubro de 2012)

the participation of the Member States and the Interpol. Following the recommendations of the mission, a joint working team was established consisting of European and Cape Verdean focal points. The teams aim to identify the actions to be taken in 7 priority areas: (1) maritime safety, (2) air safety, (3) general safety and civil protection, (4) information services, (5) money laundering (6) Telecommunication and cybercrime and (7) protection of critical infrastructures. The first step is to start the implementation of the Partnership, beginning with a Roadmap and its suitable Action Plan.

The Financial Intelligence Unit - FIU - was established in 2009 and aims to collect, analyze and transfer information on money laundering and financial crimes.

Regional integration in the EU's Outermost Regions has followed its path. There have been regular meetings on the Islands of Macaronesia (Azores, Cape Verde, Canary Islands and

Madeira). The mechanisms of European Funds for Development - ERDF - are activated and a number of Calls for Proposals was launched following the Macaronesia Program - MAC, managed by the Canary Islands. Furthermore, in July 2014, a Regional Economic Partnership Agreement was signed between the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), of which Cape Verde is a member, and the EU. This agreement is expected to enter into force after concluding all the formalities. In addition, since the beginning of 2012, the country has benefited from facilitations to export to the EU, free of quotas and tariffs under the enhanced Generalized System of Preferences (GSP+).

The White Book on regulatory convergence, published in 2012, focuses on eight sectors. The Book aims to facilitate technical harmonization of the various sectors between the EU and CV. The standards for a wide range of Cape Verdean products are compared to the European standards, favoring tourism, business and trade sectors, as well as Cape Verdean exports.

Following the adoption of the “White Book on Technical and Standard Convergence” there has been remarkable progress and an intense exchange especially at the level of Food, Pharmaceuticals and Quality, sectors that have been identified as priorities. The goal is to facilitate the convergence of Cape Verdean, more specifically, on policy rules, regulations and EU practices and to support the country’s comparative advantages regarding its development. A Guide was elaborated for each of these areas and three partnerships in the following areas were established:

- Food Security between the Food and Veterinary General Directorate (FVGD) of the Ministry of Agriculture of Portugal and the Regulation and Supervision Agency for Food and Pharmaceutical Products (ARFA);
- Pharmaceuticals products between INFARMED of Portugal and ARFA;
- Quality between the Portuguese Quality Institute and the Quality Management Institute and the Intellectual Property of Cape Verde;

Action Plans have also been created for each of the areas being executed.

Concerning the pillar of the information society and knowledge, during a visit to Cape Verde the Advisor of the EU Delegation to the African Union in the field of Research and Innovation, Stéphane Hogan, in July 2014, presented the program “Horizon 2020”, estimated at 80 billion Euros, which provides funding for worldwide research and innovation activities, where Cape Verde can participate. This visit also resulted in the appointment of a new focal point for Cape Verde under the CAAST-NET Plus programs, Erasmus+ and Maire Curie. These programs represent very important support to achieve the main Goal of this pillar in the field of Higher Education and Research, more specifically: the quality and equivalence of credentials and the mobility of students, teachers and academics between Cape Verde and the EU.

Cape Verde also participates in the Research and Innovation Program 2007-2014, with nine projects (funded by the EU in the amount of eight hundred and fifty thousand Euros) mainly in the areas of environment, oceanography and marine biology.

Finally, the pillar of Development and Fight Against Poverty is mainly financed from the EU budget support program. The reference document is the Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction III of the Government of Cape Verde. Targeting a real impact on people’s quality of life, we highlight the EU support to the strategic sectors of water and sanitation, health, education and training, building infrastructures as well as transport, energy, agri-business and tourism.

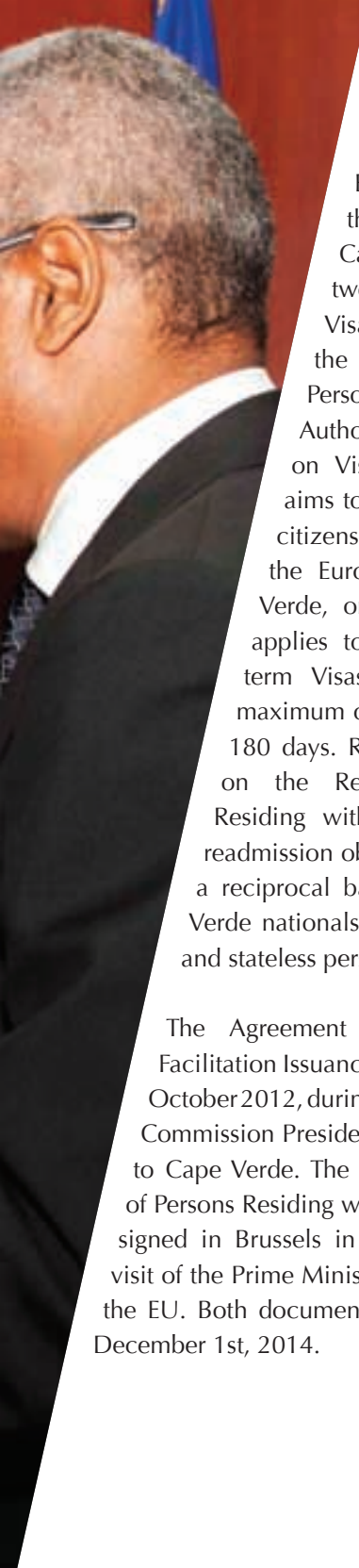
Overall there has been significant progress with regard to human development indexes: the country is at the top of the rankings in Africa. The poverty rate was reduced by about 25% over the last decade and the Archipelago is one of the few countries that can achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

A photograph showing two men in dark suits and ties. The man on the left is handing a document to the man on the right. They are standing in front of a blue flag with yellow stars, which is the flag of the European Union. The background is a dark wood paneling.

MOBILITY PARTNERSHIP

On May 21st, 2008, Cape Verde and the EU signed a joint statement on Mobility Partnership, the first example of this type of cooperation between the EU and an African state, and presently, the only mobility partnership signed with an ACP country. Five EU Member States (Portugal, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain) participate in this partnership and develop a number of initiatives covering different goals enshrined in the Political Declaration.

The main objective of the partnership is to ensure in a legal, safe and sustainable way the mobility between Cape Verde and the EU, to facilitate the circulation and the integration of the diaspora, manage legal migration and prevent illegal immigration.



In this context the European Union and the Government of Cape Verde signed two agreements: the Visa Facilitation and the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization. The Agreement on Visa Facilitation Issuance aims to facilitate Cape Verdean citizens to travel to the EU and the European citizens to Cape Verde, on a reciprocal basis. It applies to the issuance of short term Visas, for example, for a maximum of 90 days in a period of 180 days. Regarding the agreement on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization, the readmission obligations are defined on a reciprocal basis and apply to Cape Verde nationals, third-country nationals and stateless persons.

The Agreement for Short Term Visa Facilitation Issuance was signed in Praia, on October 2012, during the visit of the European Commission President, José Manuel Barroso, to Cape Verde. The Readmission Agreement of Persons Residing without Authorization was signed in Brussels in April 2013, during the visit of the Prime Minister, José Maria Neves, to the EU. Both documents entered into force on December 1st, 2014.

These are the first agreements signed between an ACP country and the European Union on short-stay visas and readmission of persons residing without authorization

Common Visa Centre

The Common Visa Centre, a European initiative, is headquartered in Praia since the inauguration of its premises on May 17th, 2010. It is a project co-funded by the European Union through community actions of the External Borders Fund (EBF) of 2008, 2009 and 2011 amounting to 3 million euros, representing 90% of its total costs.

The Centre proposes to create better service conditions for applicants to help strengthen the relationship between Cape Verde and the EU. It also enables to set or change an appointment over the Internet, as well as to schedule, by phone, the day and time for the visa submission.

The CCV frequently organizes biometric data collection for users on the Islands of São Vicente, Boavista and Sal. In addition, the Centre has a modern laboratory that assists in detecting document fraud.

The CVC is currently receiving applications for short term visas to several Schengen countries including: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Slovakia, Slovenia, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Czech Republic and Sweden.

The CVC has proved to be a useful and practical solution recommended to be applied in other countries of the world.

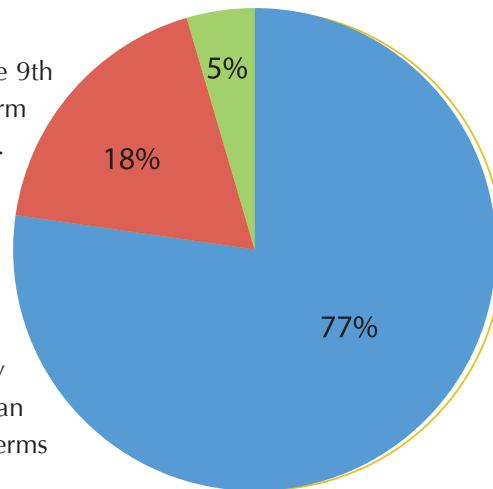
BUDGET SUPPORT

2014

Budget Support (BS) is a type of financing that has become more prevalent in the resources assigned to Cape Verde. This type of aid currently represents about 95% of the NIP (National Indicative Program) for the 10th EDF, i.e. the equivalent to 66.8 million euros.

This is a substantial increase from the 9th EDF in which the resources, in the form of BS, accounted for 33% of the total.

Under the 11th EDF, the high contribution of the BS mode remains, with an amount of 50 million euros, representing 91% of its NIP. Cape Verde is probably the ACP country that receives the most European Commission (EC) budget support in terms of GDP percentage.



- European Union
- Luxembourg
- Portugal

Budgetary aid from the EU and Member States, in% , 2014

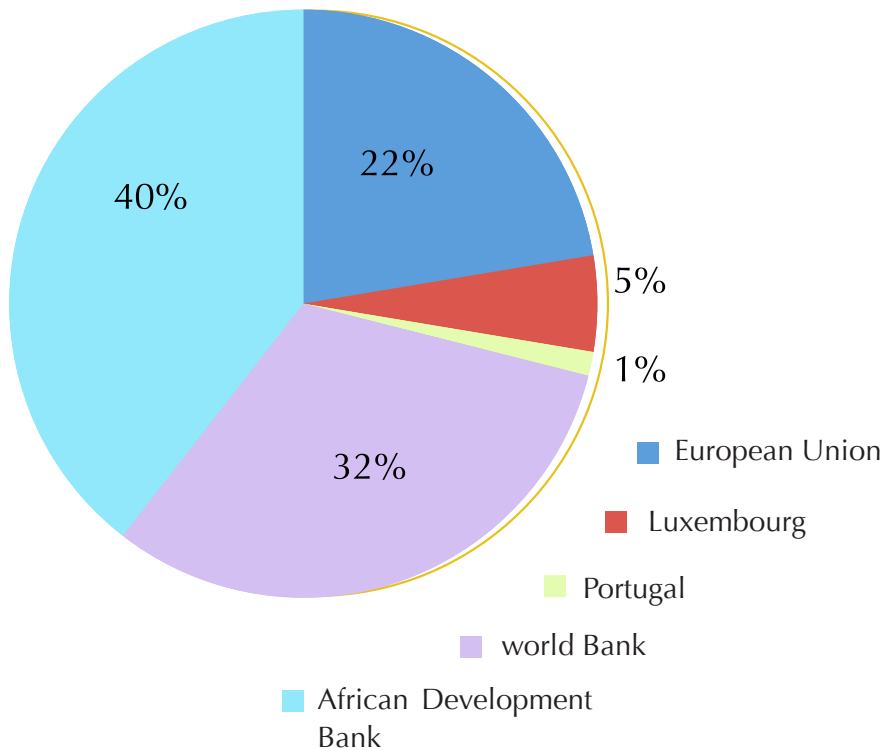
Cape Verde offers the best guarantees for the practice of BS: a stable macroeconomic framework, sound public finances and constant upgrading, a growth strategy and poverty reduction implemented with encouraging results, this in part due to international funding and other external resources that finance an average of 80% of the investment program.

For the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, the EU contribution, provided in the form of BS, was of about 8.5 million / year euros. This amount has been substantially increased in 2010 through an exceptional support (FLEX) of 9 million euros to tackle the crisis. In 2014, the European Union together with the United States was responsible for a quarter of the total budgetary aid attributed to the country, approximately 11 million euros. The aids from European Partners (Luxembourg and Portugal) are donations, while the remaining partners, the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (ADB) grant concessional loans.

The EU started the BS mode in Cape Verde since 1998 with structural adjustment programs which anticipated the creation of conditions for management improvement in the area of public finances, followed by a BS centered on the food security sector.

The current program consists in a two part General Budget Support (GBS). These are distinguished on the basis of the strategic framework in which they operate: Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, Special Partnership EU-CV. In the next program, corresponding to the 11th EDF, (NIP 2014-2020), only one program (Good Governance and Development Agreement) will focus on 2 main areas of intervention; Support Development and Fight Against Poverty (30 million euros), and the Strengthening of the Special Partnership EU-CV (20 million euros), as is the case regarding the current program.

Budgetary aid of the Budget Support Group (GAO) , in % , 2014



Each program contributes to Cape Verde’s State Budget with fixed and variable annual tranches amounts determined by the level of attainment of pre-determined indicators. As part of the Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, the sectors are: health, water and sanitation, environment and the reform of the Public Finances. In the Special Partnership framework, the EU has focused indicators in the field of Security and Technical and Regulatory Convergence. In the field of Security the indicators aim to strengthen the laws regarding safety; improve the effectiveness of the National Police and the Judicial Police; ensure the safety of border territory, training prisoners and training the Financial Investigation Unit against money laundering. Regarding the Technical and Regulatory Convergence the indicators relate to areas such as the financial system, regulation of the energy sector and legislation in the health sector.

The joint review missions among donors of the BS that signed the “Memorandum of Understanding” in 2005 and the Government meet, twice a year, following the development of implementation strategies outlined by the Government. The coordination and harmonization of procedures of the signatory donors (ADB, WB, EU, Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal) have enabled the development of a common monitoring matrix. In addition to these missions, there are ongoing sectoral policy dialogues with the Cape Verdean administration under permanent thematic groups that were created specifically in the water and sanitation sectors and professional training.

EU BS programs provide substantial financial envelopes intended for institutional support. This support has been used in the field of public finances to support the competences of the Ministry of Finances and to strengthen internal and external control.

The Court of Auditors receives funding for a vast project to improve their operations (procedural manuals, creation of an operational strategic plan, judicial review, computer system development, training and equipment).

The General Inspectorate of Finances also received training, equipment, and technical assistance for the General Directorate of Planning that contributed for the development of the Strategic Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction (DSCR III).

There is an ongoing improvement program for the automated customs system, “Sydonia”. On the other hand, several studies were funded to assess the review of the implementation of the management of public finances and accountability/financial reporting (PEMFAR).

Financial envelopes have been available, in the field of Special Partnership, within the institutional support to empower the involved ministries (Interior, Justice, and Defence). A regulatory convergence study between the EU and CV was carried out in 2011. This study contributed to the development of action plans in eight sectors and the publishing of a White Book on the convergence between the EU and CV. Action Plans for technical and regulatory convergence are already being implemented in the fields of food, quality and pharmaceutical products. The 11th EDF, will consolidate the results obtained so far and develop capacity building in the priority sectors of Cape Verde.



COOPERATION PALOP AND EAST TIMOR / EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union has a Cooperation Agreement with the group of PALOP States - African Countries of Portuguese Speaking Language (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe) since 1992, based on a non-geographic philosophy integration, deriving from “sharing strong linguistic and cultural identity, a similar governance system (including similar systems of public administration, justice, public finances management and social services) as well as a long tradition of cooperation, contacts and exchanges.”

Timor-Leste (East Timor) became the 6th recipient country in September 2010, following the expression of interest submitted in June 2009.

Under the 9th and 10th EDF the PALOP articulated their cooperation in a specific program, which falls under the Lisbon Declaration of November 7th, 2007. Within this scope the Guideline for the Cooperation Document was adopted as well. The new program is part of the initiative on governance, between the PALOP and Timor-Leste (TL) and the European Union, with 33.1 M€ allocated.

On December 2012 the European Commission approved 2.8 million euros to continue the implementation of the EU / PALOP- TL program.

Presently, the European Union Delegation in Cape Verde is responsible for managing two projects, totaling 11.5 million euros (from the 10th EDF), which are being implemented by the Camões Institute (Portuguese Cooperation) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), specifically: “Support Project for Quality Improvement and Public Services Proximity between the PALOP and Timor-Leste”, with the specific aim of supporting the modernization of the public administration through the computerization of public services (e-governance); and the “Project to Strengthen Technical and Functional Skills of Supreme Audit Institutions, National Parliaments and the Civil Society for Public Finances Control in the PALOP and Timor-Leste” whose specific aim is to strengthen the Technical Capabilities of Public Finances Control by the Courts of Auditors and parliaments in the PALOP and Timor-Leste.

“Support Project Improving Proximity and Quality of Public Services in the PALOP and Timor-Leste”



Overall budget: 6M€, of which 5M€ are financed by the EU and 1 million€ by the Portuguese State. The Camoes Institute is responsible for implementing activities in the amount of 4.8M€, for a period of three years.

Goal: to make the Public Administrations of African Countries of Portuguese Speaking Languages and TL: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste faster, more efficient, more transparent and closer to citizens and businesses through the computerization of public services and e-governance.

Main expected results: capacity building in the management and implementation of ICT projects in public administrations; creating / reviewing legislation on e-governance; provision of public services to citizens and businesses and improving operations and solutions in the field of Information Technologies in the PALOP-TL region.

Target groups: citizens and businesses of PALOP-TL, an integrated approach of administrative simplification and the provision of public services inspired by One Stop Shops.

Project to Strengthen Technical and Functional Skills of Higher Control Institutions, National Parliaments and the Civil Society, to control public finances in the PALOP and Timor-Leste

Overall budget: fully funded by the European Union in the amount of 6,500,000€ and will be directly implemented by the United Nations Development Program for a period of three years

Goal: The project aims to strengthen control and monitoring capabilities of the Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs), parliaments, elected Parliamentarians and Civil Society Organizations (including the media) in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe (PALOP) and Timor-Leste.



Main expected results: capacity building of SAIs in the PALOP- TL relative to the control and audit of public finances; strengthen the monitoring capabilities and monitoring of the public finances and the exchange of best practices by national parliaments and civil society in the PALOP- TL for an informed analysis in a context of mutual learning;

FISHERIES AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EU AND CAPE VERDE

The fisheries sector represents an important place in the context of cooperation between the EU and CV. The first General Agreement on fisheries between the two parties was signed in 1990. From that date forward several other agreements and protocols were signed, favoring a long-term cooperation.

The most recent Protocol, signed in August 2014, entered into force in 2015 is valid for four years and provides a contribution of 550,000 euros for the first two years and

500,000 euros for the remaining two years. Out of this amount, half of the annual EU contributions are intended for access to resources and the other half to promote the sustainable management of fisheries resources in Cape Verde. Financially, the recent Protocol represents an increase of funds allocated by the EU compared to the previous (435,000 euros/ year) to catch the same amount of fish. Under this Protocol, 71 European vessels are allowed to fish some highly migratory species in Cape Verde waters fully respecting the recommendations of ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas).

Cape Verde is participating, like other African, Caribbean and Pacific States, in the regional EDF programs. In addition, the country is a member of ICCAT and the Fisheries sub-Regional Commission and meets EU health standards for export.

Overall, the agreement allows the EU and Cape Verdean authorities to maintain a political dialogue in order to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries.



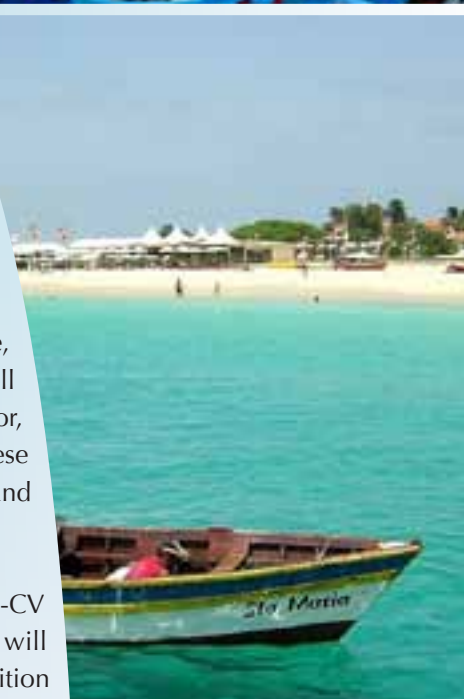
THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE CIVIL SOCIETY

The EU has long standing relations and cooperation with non-governmental organizations (ONG) and the civil society as well as with local and decentralized authorities in development fields. This cooperation is part of the EU commitment to the fight against poverty, the promotion of the rule of law and respect for fundamental freedom. The main instrument for cooperation in Cape Verde is the Thematic Program for non-State Entities and Local Authorities (NSE / LAs) in developing, recently redesigned under the name “Thematic Program for the Civil Society Organizations and Local Authorities - CSO / LAs.”

In 2014, a Technical Assistance CSOs / LAs mission took place in the cities of Praia and Mindelo with the participation of more than 75 CSOs / LAs. This mission aimed, on one hand, to promote dialogue, exchange of ideas and best practices between several players as well as to deepen the EU’s knowledge of the current challenges of the sector, and strengthening, through training sessions, the capabilities of these entities in design, development, project management, EU procedures and preparation for the EU bid invitations.

It was in this context that a strategy was also developed, the “The EU-CV commitment roadmap with the Civil Society 2014-2017”. The roadmap will guide the support for CSOs/LAs programs in Cape Verde, and in addition to consolidating the dialogue it also provides specific support measures as future “Bid Invitations” to be launched from 2015.

In recent years, there has been several bid invitations whose goals has always been defined by taking into account the socio-economic reality and policy of Cape Verde.



In 2010 DUE launched a Bid Invitation which the overall Goal was “increasing citizen’s organization and their capacity to promote the full exercise of citizenship and their participation in political and social dialogues.” Through this call 5 projects were funded in several areas: strengthening the fishing communities in the most disadvantaged islands, promotion of associations for rural development and food security.

List of the 5 projects selected under the Bid Invitation for the promotion of citizenship and social and political dialogues.



Action Title: “The consistency of development policies, a challenge for an active citizenship in Cape Verde”

Project Implementation: Marques de Valle Flor Institute Foundation and Platform of NGOs

EU contribution: 187,582.00€ (75% of the total). Overall budget: 250,110.00€

Project Duration: 2012-2015

Goal: To promote the Policies Coherence? for Development (CDP) on a local level to promote an inclusive and empowered society.

Beneficiaries: the population of Cape Verde in general

Action Title: “Strengthening the Civil Society of São Nicolau”

Project Implementation: ESSOR Association and Partner’s General Commission – São Nicolau

EU contribution: 199,345.00€ (51.60% of the total). Overall budget: 386.345.00€

Project Duration: 2011-2014

Goal: to support the economic development of rural communities of São Nicolau, by strengthening the participation of rural people and their organizations in the development, implementation and monitoring of public policies for rural development, as well as increasing the farmer’s income, improving production and the processing and marketing of agricultural and livestock products.

Beneficiaries: The rural population of São Nicolau, about 13,200; local authorities; NGOs and Associations for Community Development in São Nicolau.



Action Title: “Fight against stray animals on the Island of São Vicente - Pilot project for the Archipelago of Cape Verde”

Project Implementation: Si Ma Bo ONLUS - Associazione per la Protezione degli Animali and dell’Ambiente

EU contribution: 200,000.00€ (74.91% of the total). Overall budget: 267,002.00€

Project Duration: 2011-2015

Goal: to eliminate stray animals on the Island of São Vicente and test an intervention model for canine and feline long term population control in the Archipelago of Cape Verde.

Beneficiaries: institutions (Municipality of São Vicente, the Ministries of Health and Rural Development); pet owners; veterinarians; population of the Island in general.

Action Title: “Promotion of associations, technical capacities and the exercise of citizenship in the fishing communities of Porto Novo, Maio, Ribeira Brava and Tarrafal of São Nicolau - Cape Verde”

Project Implementation: Morabi - Association for Support and Self-Promotion of Women

EU contribution: 199,324.67€ (86.74% of the total). Overall budget: 229,796.60€

Project Duration: 2011-2014

Goal: to strengthen the associations in the fisheries sector with sustainability and profitability criteria in accordance with the technical capacity of the members; The promotion of human rights and the Fisheries Operator’s (FOs) exercise of citizenship in 4 action Municipalities (Maio, Porto Novo, Ribeira Brava and Tarrafal of São Nicolau) through integrated information, education, communication (IEC) programs and Training.

Beneficiaries: fisheries Operators (FOs), the most economically disadvantaged fishing communities of the action Municipalities.



Action Title: Balói d’Horta

Project Implementation: Monte - Central Development Alentejo ACE and General Partner’s Committee – São Antão

EU contribution: 131.763€ (75% of the total). Overall budget: 175,684.00€

Project Duration: 2012-2015

Goal: to increase the social and economic capital of poor people of São Antão Island in order to contribute to poverty reduction in 2015.

Beneficiaries: Farmers / local producers; local staff; public, private and NGO’s entities; consumers.



In 2010 a multi-country project was funded, managed directly by the European Commission in Brussels. One of the goals for this call was the coordination promotion, the cooperation and networking activities between local development authorities.

Action Title: Decentralized Actors' Enhancement Program



Project Implementation: Loures Municipality, Portugal
EU contribution: 900,706.00€ (75% of the total).

Overall budget: 1,200,942.00€

Project Duration: 2010-2014

Goal: to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of people through the strengthening of the local power of São Tome and Cape Verde as a local and national development process stimulator agent; Contribute for the promotion and development of a conscious and participative social fabric in both territories; Contribute to boost the local economic sector as a tool for poverty eradication and sustainable development engine.

Beneficiaries: managers and technicians of local authorities and Local Development Offices, and leaders and technicians of civil society associations; young entrepreneurs; about 1,196 residents of the Island of Maio, about 2,250 residents of Oque del Rei (STP), about 12,000 residents of the Água Grande District (STP).



In 2012, the EU launched a Call for Proposals targeting the Defense of Consumer Rights in Cape Verde with an indicative financial envelope of 2.5 million€. The purpose of this Call for Proposals was to effectively promote the consumer's protection, their rights, their participation in the economic dialogue, promoting a more equitable access to the information system of the Cape Verdean economy. Through this Call 4 projects were funded for a total amount of 1,075,116 euros.

List of 4 projects selected under the Bid Invitation for the promotion of consumer's rights

Action Title: "Cape Verde will see the blind: to promote and ensure respect for the rights of visually impaired citizens as consumers citizens."



Project Implementation: Association of the Visually Impaired of Cape Verde – ADEVIC

EU contribution: 349,977€ (90% of the total). Overall budget: 388,863€

Project Duration: 2013-2016

Goal: to improve the information and dissemination mechanisms of consumer rights in the perspective of inclusion of the visually impaired people, raising awareness about the importance of self-sufficiency for persons living with disabilities; adapting the consumer market to the needs of the visually impaired.

Beneficiaries: People with visual disabilities, technical staff and management of ADEVIC , organizations and activists of the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of consumers , traders and political leaders.



Action Title: “Disable Persons consumer rights and protection in Cape Verde”

Project Implementation: Handicap International ERDFation

EU contribution: 204,750€ (75% of the total). Overall budget: 273,000€

Project Duration: 2013-2015

Goal: to promote the protection and the rights of consumers with disabilities in the Cape Verdean society to improve their participation in the economic dialogue.

Beneficiaries: Cape Verdean Federation of Associations for People with Disabilities (FEDCAD) and its member associations, consumer associations, public authorities and service providers; People with disabilities (estimated 104.237 people, according to the 2010 Census), and their families, living on the Islands of Santiago, São Vicente, Sal, Santo Antão and Fogo in Cape Verde.



Action Title: “Support to consumer rights for an active citizenship

Project Implementation: Africa Movement 70, in partnership with the Municipality of the Island of Sal and ADECO

EU contribution: 230,130€ (75% of the total). Overall budget: 306,840€

Project Duration: 2013-2015

Goal: to improve the living conditions of the population living on the Island of Sal (about 40,000 people), by strengthening the civil society organization’s capacity as a prerequisite for an open, more equitable and democratic society, consistent with the necessary directives to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Beneficiaries: the resident population in the Island of Sal (about 40,000 people)



Action Title: “Civil Society in the effective protection of the consumer”

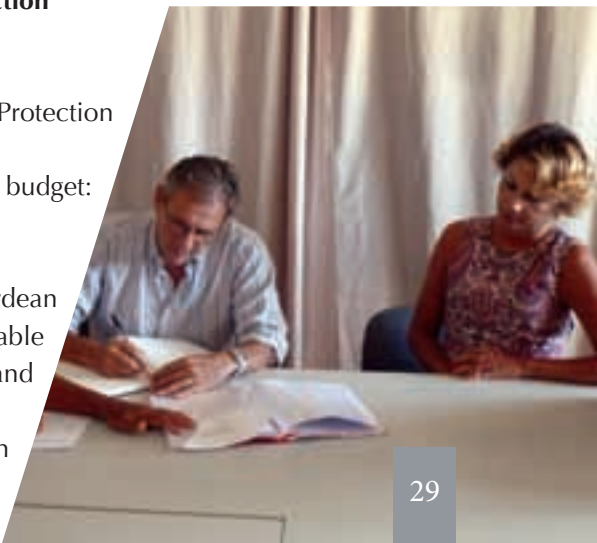
Project Implementation: Association for Consumer’s Protection (ADECO)

EU contribution: 290,258€ (90% of the total). Overall budget: 322,509€

Project Duration: 2013-2018

Goal: to promote the effective defence of the Cape Verdean consumer, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors of society, people with disabilities, children, youth and women.

Beneficiaries: Women, children, the disabled, consumers in general, economic operators



After a public consultation in March 2013 aiming to involve active organizations and the sector of cultural institutions in setting goals and priorities, a call for proposals was launched, the same year, for the promotion of Culture, for which 6 projects were selected whose implementation began in 2014. Funded by the European Union in the amount of 1,425,000 euros, this invitation had as main goal the promotion of Culture as a job creation tool for poverty reduction and socio-economic development in Cape Verde.

List of 6 projects selected under the calls for proposals presentation for Culture promotion:

Action Title: “Women’s craft quality recovery as a form of empowerment and development of the most vulnerable sectors”



Project Implementation: NGO Persone Comme Noi.
Co-Applicant Entity: OMCV (Women Organization of Cape Verde)

EU contribution: 255.034,52€ (74% of the Action’s total eligible cost) Overall budget: 340,000.00€

Project Duration: 32 months

Goal: to retrieve the cultural material of Cape Verde and to transform it into a tool of economic and development growth, especially in the disadvantaged areas and social groups.

Beneficiaries: 150 artisan women in low-income municipalities of the three selected Islands (Santiago, Fogo and Santo Antão).



Action Title: “Boundless Memory. The Discovery of Cape Verde”

Project Implementation: Foundation Amilcar Cabral.

Co-Applicant Entity: Fondazione Lelio e Lisli Basso (ISSOCO)

EU contribution: 243,000.00€ (90% of the Action's total eligible cost). Overall budget: 275.000,00€

Project Duration: 24 months

Goal: to contribute to the socio-economic development of Cape Verde through the production, creation and promotion of related tourism products as a cultural asset of the country.

Beneficiaries: youth associations, women, universities, tour operators, the structures of the Ministries of Culture and Tourism and local authorities.



Action Title: CRIE - “Creating, Innovating and Employing: culture, crafts and tourism, the new dynamics in the creative economy”

Project Implementation: NGO Atelier Mar.

Co-Applicant Entities: UCCLA (Union of the Capital Cities of Portuguese Speaking Language), Municipality of São Vicente and the City Hall of Praia City

EU contribution: 282,333€ (90% of the total). Overall budget: 313,703€

Project Duration: 36 months

Goal: to develop an integrated collaboration strategy through culture, tourism and creative economy between non-state actors, local authorities, artisans, designers and cultural agents in order to increase their income and strengthen their participation in the economic development of the 3 Islands included in project.



Beneficiaries: 60 Artisans and craftsmen of three Islands; 20 young entrepreneurs; 2 municipalities (São Vicente and Praia); 20 Young graduates in the fields of culture, visual arts and design; 3 local craftsmen Collective (São Vicente, Praia, Santo Antão); 100 families.

Action Title: “Culture as a social and economic integration factor in the Municipality of Ribeira Grande of Santiago”



Project Implementation: NGO Citi-Habitat. Co-Applicant Entities: Municipality of Ribeira Grande of Santiago

EU contribution: 255.902,00€ (89.6% of the Action’s total cost). Overall budget: 285.000,00€

Project Duration: 36 months

Goal: to promote Cidade Velha as a cultural center and touristic attraction and to stimulate the socio-economic empowerment of families and local communities.

Beneficiaries: the youth, unemployed women, head of households, community associations, tour operators and the community at large.



Action Title: “Creation, production and management of cultural goods and services in Cape Verde”

Project Implementation: Association Sete Sóis Sete Luas (SSSL).

Co-Applicant Entities: the Municipality of Ribeira Grande of Santiago, the Municipality of São Filipe, the Municipality of Tarrafal, the Municipality of Brava, the Municipality of Ribeira Grande of Santo Antão and the Pro-Africa Youth Association

EU contribution: 190,000.00€ (71.16% of the Action’s total cost). Overall budget: 267,000€

Project Duration: 36 months

Goal: inclusion of the most disadvantaged sections of good’s management and cultural services of the Cape Verdean society; development of educational programs; development of partnerships with local municipalities; establishing meaningful connections with the civil society; creation of a permanent cultural education for the younger generation.

Beneficiaries: the most disadvantaged; the youth; citizens in general.

Action Title: “SODADE – museum’s promotion scheme for the cultural and economic development of the Island of São Nicolau”

Project Implementation: CRP São Nicolau «Macela UFD».

Co-Applicant Entity: Mediaservizi Cooperative

EU contribution: 190,000€ (84% of the Action’s total eligible cost). Overall budget: 227,000€

Project Duration: 24 months

Goal: to promote culture as an economic and social development vector on the Island of São Nicolau, through activities related to cultural tourism, heritage promotion and job creation in São Nicolau.

Beneficiaries: The Municipality of Ribeira Brava and Tarrafal of São Nicolau; cultural actors; cultural and tourism entrepreneurs; local population; migrants; cultural operators from the other islands.



PROJECT: FINANCED BY THE THEMATIC MIGRATION PROGRAM FUNDS (DCI-MIGR) UNDER THE MOBILITY PARTNERSHIP



Project: to Strengthen Cape Verde's capacities in Migration Management

Sector: migration and asylum

EU contribution: 2,000,000.00€ (92% of the total).

Organizing Entity: Emigration and Border Services of Portugal

Partners: Immigration and Integration Services of France (OFII) France and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg (MFA), and Emigration and Naturalization Services (ENS) of the Netherlands (IND) Netherlands

Duration: May 2011 to May 2014

Description: inserted in the Mobility Partnership, the project "Strengthening Cape Verde's capacities in Migration Management" is a key tool for the implementation of the agreement. This project aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of Cape Verde in migration management, encompassing three main components: A) Return and Reintegration; B) Irregular Migration; C) Management of Migration data.

Location: Cape Verde, some activities in Portugal, France, Holland and Luxembourg.

Beneficiaries: Cape Verdean diaspora, Cape Verdean institutions that deal with migration.



Component **A**

Responsible partners: OFII France and MFA of Luxembourg

Main Goals: to support the voluntary return and the social and economic reintegration, permanently, of Cape Verdeans from the Member States participating in the project, as well as to provide assistance to nationals of third countries allowed to stay in Cape Verde, in order to contribute for their integration in the Cape Verdean society.

Main results:

- 25 immigrants who voluntarily returned to Cape Verde benefited from the support of the Reintegration Mechanism to create their own business in Cape Verde. This support included a funding of 4,000 euros and the monitoring of a consultant during the initial phase of the project.
- Creation of the National Network of Municipal Focal Points for Emigration (RENEM).



Component **B**

Responsible partner: SEF Portugal

Main goals: to support the capacities of the competent authorities and the Cape Verdean civil society in the development of a comprehensive policy, legal and procedural framework, based on respect for human rights in order to address irregular transit and destination migration to Cape Verde.

Main results:

- About 180 agents of the Immigration and Borders Directorate (IBD) trained in management and border control, illegal immigration and human trafficking, document fraud, etc.
- Organization of the International Seminar “Migration Management in the ECOWAS Context” with the participation of the Heads of Migration Management of several countries: Senegal, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Guinea-Bissau





Component C

Responsible partner: IND Netherlands

Main goals: to support the capacity of the competent authorities of Cape Verde in the collection and analysis of information on migration in Cape Verde, in the creation and maintenance of migration management efforts and strategies in areas such as migration and development, integration, return and reintegration, and the fight against irregular migration.

Main results:

- Creation of a transmission and data sharing system between the General Directorate of Borders and the National Institute of Statistics
- The entities involved in the migration management in Cape Verde saw their statistical data analysis capabilities and reporting strengthened through several training actions.



PROJECT: MONTE TRIGO PHOTOVOLTAIC PLANT, CHÃ MANUEL LOPES POWER LINE AND TARRAFAL OF MONTE TRIGO (EDF FUNDING - ENERGY)

Sector: Energia e água

Contribuição da UE: 75% do montante total do projecto (1 482 006 EUR)

Entidade realizadora: Águas de Ponta Preta.

Parceiros: Câmara Municipal do Porto Novo, Águas de Porto Novo (APN), Hidráulica e Energias renováveis (Erthec), Instituto de Engenharia Mecânica (IDMEC), Transénergie (TRE), Trama Tecnoambiental (TTA), ELECTRA SARL.

Duração: 64 meses

Description: Tarrafal and Monte Trigo are rural villages of the Porto Novo County on the Island of Santo Antão. Fishing, agriculture and, recently, tourism, are the engines of the local economy. The electricity supply in Tarrafal and Monte Trigo, before the implementation of this project, was an average of 7 hours per day with the help of a 110 Kwa diesel generator installed in the power plant of Tarrafal.

Project: Photovoltaic Plant of Monte Trigo, Chã Manuel Lopes Power Line and Tarrafal of Monte Trigo (EDF funding - Energy), the inauguration of the Photovoltaic Center of Monte Trigo, Santo Antão.

The project of Manuel Lopes / Tarrafal of Monte Trigo Power Line aims to connect Tarrafal of Monte Trigo to the public grid managed by Electra SA and is a part of the SESAM-ER project (Sustainable Energy Services for isolated villages, by Renewable Energy micro-grids). This project will provide power energy 24 hours/day to the population, a greater absorption capacity of the long term energy growth demand, as well as the integration of Tarrafal of Monte Trigo on the public power grid of the Island of Santo Antão.

The photovoltaic plant of Monte Trigo features an innovative system in Cape Verde comprising of energy transformation and electricity supply. The energy is also stored in the form of chemical energy through batteries to provide electricity at night or during periods with limited availability.

The prepaid meter, set to the standard of living and consumption of each user, controls the availability of the electrical power. It provides updated data. Each user receives in their meter the energy information available from the PV system from the power plant through a communication cable.

Location: Tarrafal and Monte Trigo, Island of Santo Antão

Beneficiaries: Populations of Tarrafal and Monte Trigo



PROJECT: WATER AND SANITATION IN PRAIA, MINDELO AND CALHETA (THE 9TH EDF)



Sector: Water and sanitation

EU contribution: 19.2 million€

Organizing Entity: the Ministry of Infrastructures and Maritime Economy (MIEM)

Project Duration: 2008-2010 (Praia and Calheta) and 2011 (Mindelo)

Description: the project aims to improve the access to safe water and sanitation in the cities of Praia, Mindelo and Calheta. This is a complementary project of the previous actions of the 9th EDF, in the water and sanitation sectors, helping to strengthen and develop the existing networks in these cities.

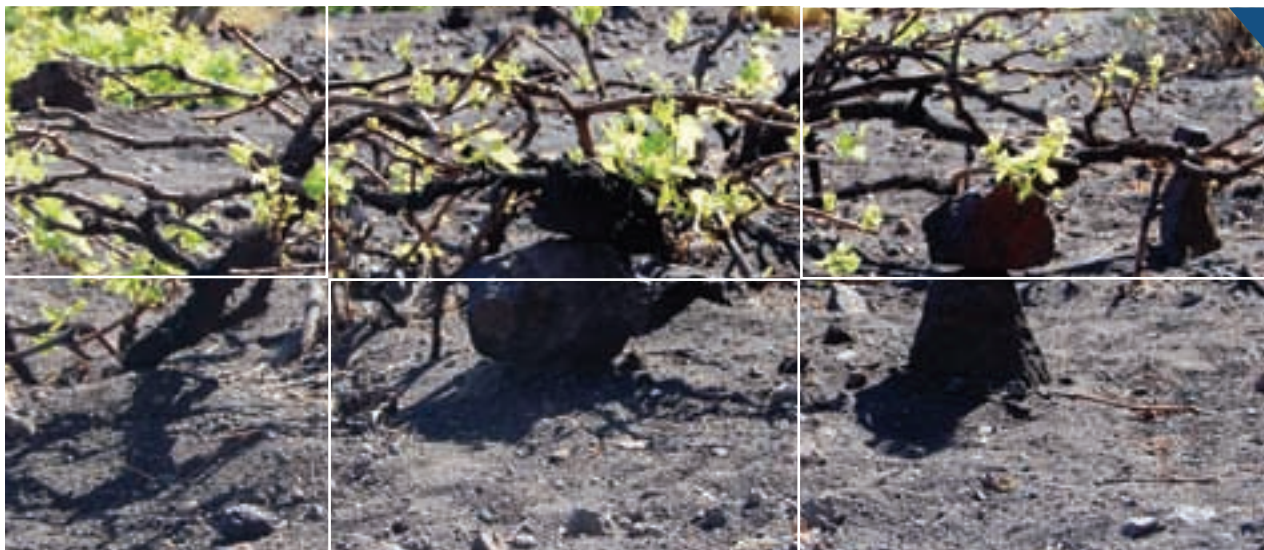
In 2003, the rate of access to drinking water in Praia and Calheta was 32%, while in Mindelo 47%. At sanitation level, Calheta had 0% of household connections, while Praia had 8% and Mindelo 47%. Following the implementation of the project in 2010, some tangible advances, both with regard to drinking water and sanitation, could be observed.

In Praia, the access to safe drinking water increased from 32% to 44%, in Calheta from 32% to 43%, and in Mindelo from 47% to 54%. The City of Praia increased its ability to adopt and storage drinking water. In Calheta, 69% of the potable water network was attained and about 1,700 people benefited.

In Mindelo 90% coverage of primary and secondary water network was attained, benefiting 12,000 people. 70% of the sewerage system was attained. With regards to sanitation, in Praia the access increased from 8% to 20% and in Mindelo from 47% to 68%. Location: the Islands of Santiago and São Vicente.

Beneficiaries: residents of the Cities of Praia, Mindelo and Calheta

VITICULTURE SUPPORT ON FOGO ISLAND



Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development

EU contribution: 500,000.00€ (90% of the total).

Organizing Entity: NGO Cooperation with Developing Countries (COSPE)

Partners: Association of wine producers of Chã das Caldeiras, Ministry of Rural Development

Project Duration: August 2006 to February 2009

Location: Island of Fogo

Description: Viticulture has been converted to one of the main economic activities in the areas of Chã das Caldeiras, Achada Grande, Corvo e Relva promoting sustainable agriculture through the development of the wine industry.

The project “Support for Viticulture in Fogo Island” allowed the construction of an 80 square meter cellar, with storage / conservation room for 8,000 liters; supplying equipment for the production of 22,000 liters of wine; and assistance and technical training, including internships abroad.

The amount of wine produced was increased as well as its quality. The project also helped to improve the distribution network in the national commercial channels for local and tourist consumption. In addition to these actions, training in production techniques, processing and management was provided for the farmers.

Beneficiaries: producers and population of the project areas and the population Fogo Island, at the time estimated at 37,000 residents.





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