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Q1 Respondent

CABO
VERDE

Q2 About you

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities) Yes

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Export diversification	1
Industrialization	2
Regional integration	3
Trade facilitation	5
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	4
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	although besides the options selected above, the NDP (PEDS) also identify following options: Services development ; Trade finance access; Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify).

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Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016?

Yes,

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy.:

New National Development Plan approved (PEDS 2017-2021), which intend to set a strategic and sustainable development plan aligned with the challenges from country's graduation from LDC's group, delivering a different approach for Cabo Verde as a platform for middle Atlantic, and engaged with regional integration.
https://www.mf.gov.cv/index.php/legislacao-new/cat_view/55-documentos/128-direccao-nacional-do-planeamento-dnp

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Q6 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

Change of government

1

Continental or regional policy instruments (e.g. Agenda 2063 The Africa We Want)

3

New national development strategy

2

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

The 3 options chosed above are considered relevant for changes driver for the country AfT priorities since 2016, since they are important to align the country with international Regional and continental integration, and the New national development strategy.

Q7 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:

The dialog with the development partners are aligned with the priority set in NDP (PEDS 2017-2021).

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Q8 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

- IX Legislature Government Program

http://www.governo.cv/images/Programa_do_Governo_da_IX_Legislatura_2016-_2021.pdf

- Strategic plan for sustainable development

https://www.mf.gov.cv/index.php/legislacao-new/cat_view/55-documentos/128-direccao-nacional-do-planeamento-dnp

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured).: Tourism has the biggest slice in GDP, making the country dependent on this sector, and the NDP set other targeted in other sectors of economy for better diversification (PEDS pag. 156 to pag. 161).

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

High input costs ,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited agricultural production capacity ,

Limited e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Poor international competitiveness,

Small domestic market ,

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) ,

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy.:

what characterizes Cabo Verde as Islands with a good geostrategic position are the same characteristics that defines huge challenges the country faces to overcome challenges for larger trade integration and economic diversification. The poor islands connectivity and also with the continent and its cost inhibit trade. The size of its market and the measures needed in order to increase its scale is also something to consider. Not only to target international market, but also to supply the tourism market with national products.

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies):

See NDP (PEDS) pag 84, c).

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Yes,

Additional information on whether your government has recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?:

Trade and economic diversification oriented dialog with partners, setting industrial policy and strategic plan; Construction of the new Technological Park; privatization of the national airline to set air hub; and other PPP's in sector like renewable energy and maritime transportation.

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Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Export diversification ,

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Fisheries

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Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Additional information on the category(ies) of Aid for Trade in which the support you receive is impactful for economic diversification, including information on which your answer is based.:

See NDP pag. 84 c)

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Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment

,

Inability to leverage foreign direct investment

,

Limited financing for the private sector

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,
 France,
 Germany,
 Japan,
 Luxembourg,
 The Netherlands,
 Portugal,
 United States,
 African Development Bank (AfDB),
 Arab Fund (AFESD),
 Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA),
 EU Institutions,
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
 Global Environment Facility (GEF),
 International Monetary Fund (IMF),
 OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID),
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
 World Bank,
 World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,
 Kuwait

Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Services,
Fisheries

Q23 Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q24 Is there any Aid-for-Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice?(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Relevant on going projects financed by:

Japan (JICA: <https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2012/120402.html#anc02> -

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/id/africa/cape_verde/c8h0vm000090rgna-att/c8h0vm0000cifvl.pdf);

Luxembourg (LuxDev-Cabo: Verde <https://caboverde.luxdev.lu/en/activities/country/CVE>);

World Bank (http://projects.worldbank.org/search?lang=en&&searchTerm=&countrycode_exact=CV);

EU (https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/european-union-tops-national-indicative-programme-cabo-verde-10-meur_en);

Many on-going project to enhance public owned enterprises efficiency through PPP's like the privatization of the National Air Line, for air-hub; PPP agreement for inter-island maritime connectivity...many other projects related with Blue Economy and Agribusiness;

The construction of the Technological Park (<https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/Cape%20Verde%20-%20Technology%20Park%20Project%20%E2%80%93%20ESMP%20Summary.pdf>);

...

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy.:

NDP (PEDS) focus on the empowerment of MSME's, Private Sector, women and youth. Improving the business environment is very much taken in consideration to boost country's competitiveness, therefor the Government created a Action Plan for Competitiveness that converges to achieve Doing Business goals SDG's. See also PEDS, pag. 50.

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Women's economic empowerment

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

Youth economic empowerment

Q27 Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy.:

PEDS (pag. 153 to pag. 155)

Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade. :

See PEDS, 4.2.2 (pag. 87 to pag. 93)

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Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism

Q30 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes

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Q31 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Improving access to information
- Improving access to foreign markets
- Improving access to global value chains
- Providing access to finance
- Supporting the growth and economic development of women
- Supporting rural trade
- Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies
- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth
- Upgrading business skills,
- Upgrading ICT skills
- Upgrading the energy infrastructure
- Upgrading the transport infrastructure,
- Other (please specify)

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment:

Improving digital and ICT awareness; Improving Import/export knowledge (terms, procedures, etc.); Improving foreign language skills (oriented for global trade); Upgrading water supply infrastructure;

Q32 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.) ,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q33 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

,

Capacity to draft funding applications

,

Coordination among donors

,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

,

Mobilization of domestic private investment

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

National/regional coordination,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q34 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance

Supporting rural trade

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

Upgrading the energy infrastructure

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Improving access to information

Improving access to foreign markets

Improving access to global value chains

Improving digital connectivity

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

Improving digital and ICT awareness; Improving Import/export knowledge (terms, procedures, etc.); Improving foreign language skills (oriented for global trade); Upgrading water supply infrastructure;

Q35 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q36 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

Mobilization of domestic private investment

Institutional capacity to implement projects

National/regional coordination,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q37 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting rural trade

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

,

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

Upgrading the energy infrastructure

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Improving access to information

Improving access to foreign markets

Improving access to global value chains

Improving digital connectivity

Improving the provision of services

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment.:

Improving digital and ICT awareness; Improving Import/export knowledge (terms, procedures, etc.); Improving foreign language skills (oriented for global trade); Upgrading water supply infrastructure; Improving access to training in specific fields (national and international); Improving access to more international programs; Improving mobility (regionally and internationally);

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes

unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities ,

Capacity to draft funding applications ,

Coordination among donors ,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,

Good digital and ICT connectivity ,

Good trade-related infrastructure ,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment ,

Mobilization of domestic private investment ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

National/regional coordination,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Q40 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes,
Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:
https://www.mf.gov.cv/index.php/legislacao-new/cat_view/55-documentos/128-direccao-nacional-do-planeamento-dnp

Q41 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve. (You may tick more than 1 box) Sustainable Development Goals:

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger,
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education,
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduce inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnership for the goals

Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.:

I chose every item because I believe FARE TRADE is a sustainable way to take people out off poverty...everything happens to be connected if we assume everything as one.

Q42 Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,
 Japan,
 Luxembourg,
 The Netherlands ,
 Portugal,
 Spain,
 United States,
 African Development Bank (AfDB) ,
 Arab Fund (AFESD) ,
 Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)
 ,
 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
 EU Institutions,
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
 Global Environment Facility (GEF) ,
 International Monetary Fund (IMF) ,
 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,
 World Bank ,
 World Trade Organization (WTO) ,
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,
 Kuwait

Q44 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

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Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant. (Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)

<http://peds.gov.cv>

https://www.mf.gov.cv/index.php/legislacao-new/cat_view/55-documentos/128-direccao-nacional-do-planeamento-dnp

<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CV100>

<http://www.bcv.cv/vEN/Pages/Homepage.aspx>

Q46 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

<http://www.qircaboverde.org.cv/>

<https://www.proempresa.cv/>

<https://caboverde.luxdev.lu/en/activities/country/CVE>

JICA

Projects and programs financed by EU

https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cabo-verde/area/projects_en?page=1

https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cabo-verde/area/projects_pt?page=1

<https://www.raizes.adpm.pt/>

<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/lDCF-building-adaptive-capacity-and-resilience-climate-change-water-sector-cabo-verde>

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=CPV>

<http://www.mca.cv/index.php/en/>

Government project to diversify tourism in rural areas, already approved by the Ministers Council, and it will be lounge from 2019 - "one tourist, one family".

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Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Finance
