

Country Programme Evaluation Series

Evaluation of FAO's contribution to Cabo Verde

2018–2022

Annex 5. SWOT analysis

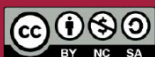
Synthesis based on the findings of the team and on the opinions of stakeholders interviewed (also with a specific focus on gender)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevance of the three priorities/areas of the CPF • Alignment with government priorities • Alignment with SDGs, particularly SDG 2 and SDG 14 • Support to food security governance (e.g. Right to Food Law, FNS information system) • Support to emergency situations • Inclusiveness, “Leave No One Behind” • Coordination emergency-resilience • Focus on sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems • The systemic approach/multi-sector of the Blue Economy • FAO credibility has been key for attracting partners, for ex. AfDB (Blue Economy) • Regional focus (ex. ECOWAS, CILSS, SIDS) • Support in data collection (e.g. vulnerability studies, fishery sector analysis) • Innovations mentioned: climate-smart agriculture, biosaline agriculture - WASAG Praia Commitment <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAOCV has a gender consultant since April 2020, she receives support from FAO RAF and headquarters • FAOCV is the only UN agency in Cabo Verde with a gender specialist • FAO Policy for Gender Equity 2020–2030 • Gender equity is a priority of the government/“Zero tolerance” policy • There is one project with marker G2 (focus on women empowerment [FMM/GLO/145/MUL] – Cabo Verde national gender strategy on fishery sector) • Women in Reflor communities (Longueira, Rui Vaz, Rincon) say the project had impact on their life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too large delays from needs identification - project conception – project approval - implementation (too large process), “momentum” is lost • Too much bureaucracy, long administrative procedures • Comments: “Projects are too small and specific”, “Problems are complex, projects need to be multi-dimensional to be more effective” “Results are not sustained, people go back again”, “Lack of bigger projects”, “Lack of structuring projects” • FAO team too small, not adequate to the number and variety of projects • FAO should not wait for “emergencies” • FNS is not treated with a comprehensive and strategic approach • Food nutritional quality and nutritional education should deserve more attention • Lack of coordination with WHO on issues related to health and nutrition • Overall, there is weak knowledge on SDGs 2 and 12, technical staff do not know SDGs indicators • Low participation of civil society and food producers in the FNS Council • The Universidade Tecnica do Atlantico/Sea Campus not involved in FAO projects (Blue Economy) • Artisanal fishery: TCP/3705 not implemented so far (key project to organize socioeconomic data on the sector); weak intervention of FAO in artisanal fishery (only regional project) • Private sector not involved • Some regional projects were not adapted to the reality of the country <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No tools and methods to train projects teams on gender mainstreaming • Projects do not have a previous gender analysis and project teams are not prepared to make it

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAOCV is already negotiating new projects and mobilising funds to give continuity to the CPF • There is the possibility to make the Law on the Right to Adequate Food more effective through regulations (foreseen in the law) • There are promising/good practices to share and improve (e.g. resilience project, farmer field schools, climate-smart agriculture, integrated pest management, agroforestry) • Value-chains to be explored (e.g. next UNIDO-FAO project, feasibility study on livestock sector) • Universities and civil society actors eager to participate in FAO projects, for instance on FNS, in environmental sustainability, in microfinance • More implication of national actors is possible when implementing emergency actions <p>In Blue Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project in support of the Blue Economy has created opportunities • 900 people were trained on different issues, particularly young people • 30 young people (15 M and 15 F) have participated in a Business Incubation Programme and prepared a business plan • Protocols with University of Recife and Fortaleza in the area of fishery could be most fruitful • Cooperation and private investors from Northern European Countries with large know-how <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government wants to support women in their economic empowerment, particularly in agriculture, fishery and value chains in the food system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional framework of Blue Economy sector remains “cloudy” • Continuity and upscaling of soil & conservation, reforestation programme still uncertain • Structural problem of lack of technical resources in the areas of agriculture, environment and Blue Economy • Government investment (share of GDP) for agriculture not sufficient to respond to the needs of rural development • Inter-islands transport not adequate to the establishment of a profitable agriculture, fishery and value-chains • Inter-complementarity and coordination between objectives, sectors and actors not at the suitable level • Horizontal communication between political/institutional actors remains weak • Private sector weak <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive discrimination for women difficult to apply

Office of Evaluation
E-mail: evaluation@fao.org
Web address: www.fao.org/evaluation

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, Italy



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