

CABO VERDE

2020 UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)

VULNERABILITIES



Agriculture (Less resilient)



Energy dependence



Food imports



Vulnerable groups (reduced representation of women, young people and people with disabilities)



Rising sea levels



Urbanization and infrastructure (resilience and adequacy of urbanization and infrastructure)



Water shortages



Cyber threats



Public health (responsiveness of public health services)



Financial resilience



Temperature
(annual average)



Precipitation
(annual average)



Aridity
(annual average)



Soil moisture
(annual average)



Flow
(annual average)



Water flow
(annual average)

PROJECTIONS 2011-2040

0,00%
Share of global GHG
emissions

1 tCO₂e/capita comparing to
5tCO₂e/capita as the global average
GHG emissions per capita

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Cabo Verde is a small island developing state (SIDS), an African middle-income country and forms part of the Portuguese speaking African countries (PALOP).

The UN Sustainable Development Goals form the backbone of Cape Verde's economic, social and cultural planning.

Under its Updated NDC, Cabo Verde comprehensively increased the scope and ambition of its mitigation goals while also enhancing their focus on adaptation, climate justice and gender equality, transparency, and good governance.

The second edition Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS II 2022-2026) – the compass of the government action for such period – already includes a Climate pillar.

Cabo Verde is already implementing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which was recently approved.

The country is elaborating its Fourth National Communication, its first Biennial Updated Report (BUR) and preparing the design of the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and of its Transparency System

Cabo Verde is seen as an example of good governance among its peers.

Nature and ecosystem-based solutions are promoted are key for climate resilience.

Cabo Verde aims to achieve a net-zero economy by 2050.

MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION

- 1 Reducing energy intensity and fostering energy efficiency
- 2 Increasing renewable energy targets
- 3 Lowering the carbon intensity of mobility
- 4 Shifting towards responsible tourism and a circular economy
- 5 Fostering the natural sink function of ecosystems

ADAPTATION CONTRIBUTION

- 1 Improving water security and natural replenishment while reducing water carbon intensity
- 2 Improving sewage, solid waste and wastewater management
- 3 Increasing and sustaining land-based food security through regenerative agriculture
- 4 Increasing and sustaining ocean-based food security through regenerative fishing
- 5 Extending Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
- 6 Defending marine resources and coastal zones
- 7 Using spatial planning for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- 8 Mitigating climate related disaster risks and vulnerabilities
- 9 Confronting climate-related health risks

KEY NEEDS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT ITS NDC IN THE SHORTER TERM INCLUDE:

20 M€ to fully implement NAP until 2026, dedicated to capacity building, communication and awareness raising, integrate climate in the main local planning instruments and budgets, and local actions as the implementation of early warning systems, elaboration of emergency plans and implementation of nature-based solutions

Further financing to complement the efforts in:

- A fair energy transition
- Softer and low-carbon mobility
- Shifting towards responsible tourism and a circular economy and
- Fostering the natural sink function of ecosystems