

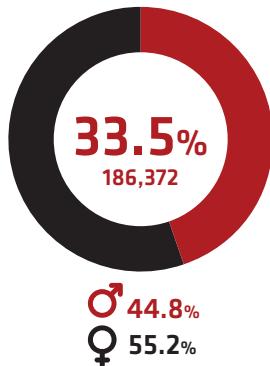


Diaspora engagement mapping CABO VERDE

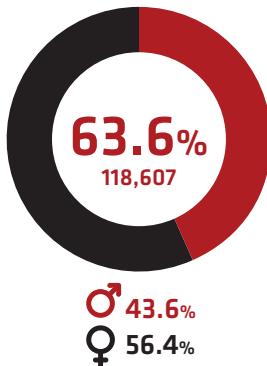
Facts & figures

Emigration

% of emigrants in total population¹



% of which in the EU



Top countries of destination²

Portugal	60,543
United States	43,729
France	24,545
Netherlands	12,601
Angola	9,400



Political rights



Dual citizenship³



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad⁴



Voting from abroad:

At embassies/consulates



Remittances as a share of GDP: 12.1%
Remittances inflow (USD million): 247

Terminology: Cabo Verde refers to its citizens abroad as Cabo Verdeans abroad or the Cabo Verdean diaspora (Portuguese: *Diáspora cabo-verdiana*).

1 It is important to mention that numbers on emigration and diaspora vary greatly in Cabo Verde due to its long diaspora history. Accordingly, the total size of the diaspora is close to 120% out of which over one third is based in Europe. Source: <https://www.pewresearch.org/topics/global-migration-and-demography/> From UN Migration Estimated Statistics for 2017.

2 Source: From UNDESA Migration Stock Statistics for 2019 https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/data/UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx. Senegal is another significant country of destination.

3 The constitution of Cabo Verde allows dual citizenship for its diaspora and also states that 'No one who is Cabo Verdean by origin may be deprived of nationality or of the prerogatives of citizenship. (Art. 40). English version available at: <http://confinder.richmond.edu/admin/docs/CapeVerde.pdf>

4 Article 108 of the Constitution states that the President of the Republic is elected by universal suffrage, by citizen voters registered in the national territory and abroad.

National Strategy on Emigration and Development (ENED, 2014)



The strategy aims at defining the objectives of the relationship with the diaspora; establishing a coherent framework for emigration and development; building a broader consensus on emigration policy; discussing the benefits of migration and development; and guiding the dialogue within the national public administration and with the donors.⁹

- The axes of intervention of ENED are:
- facilitating and preparing departure;
- supporting the integration of Cape Verdeans abroad;
- gaining knowledge about diaspora and migration dynamics;
- strengthening the links and dialogue with the diaspora;
- facilitating and attracting remittances;
- promoting Investment and international trade to the diaspora;
- mobilizing the competencies of the diaspora.

ENED was originally supposed to be valid for two years and form the basis of further policy development, but the status of this process is unclear.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



2004	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRS)⁶ sets out the importance of the diaspora; it includes references to participative processes for diaspora input into policy planning processes. However, the GRPS and its subsequent iterations remain largely aspirational, having generic goals and lacking an operational or implementation plan for diaspora mobilization.
2007	Decree-Law n° 35/2007 institutionalized the Casa do Cidadão ('Citizens House') which provides the main point of access and information for the Cabo Verdean diaspora. ⁷ Its Action Plan 2017-2021 contains targets relating to improved communication, de-bureaucratization, and coordination with diaspora groups. ⁸
2008	EU-Cabo Verde Mobility Partnership enables greater circular migration to and from Cabo Verde. This agreement seeks to promote circular migration, and migration and development projects in Cabo Verde, as well as to provide easier conditions for citizens of Cabo Verde to travel, study, and do business in the EU. ⁹ This mobility partnership has facilitated a number of key development projects such as the Diaspora For Development of Cape Verde (DIAS de Cabo Verde, see Spotlight section).

5 IOM, 'Estrategia Nacional de Emigração e Desenvolvimento' (2014).

6 English version available at: https://www.imf.org/~/media/Websites/IMF/imported-full-text-pdf/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/_cr05135.ashx

7 https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv/portonprd/porton.portoncv_v3?p=ACABBBADADC4C4C4

8 https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv/portonprd/porton.POR_DET_AREA_DB.open_file?p_doc_id=1838

9 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_08_1720



Trends

Migration has been an integral part of Cabo Verde's development strategy since 1975, even if only implicitly. Strong emotional and material bonds retained by Cabo Verdeans in the diaspora materialized as monetary and goods remittances, requiring little effort in policy or institutional innovation on the part of the homeland. Cabo Verde has arguably made a lot of progress in the area of enabling conditions.

Given that most Cabo Verdeans live outside the country, either in the US or in Europe (principally in Portugal), developing effective diaspora engagement practices is a priority.



Achievements

Cabo Verde ranks high in Africa and globally in terms of democracy, governance, transparency, and human development.¹⁰ The government has sought to implement a number of reforms to strengthen the business and investment climate, including reforms to improve the efficiency of public administration to deliver services to citizens and businesses. The reforms, still incomplete, have been improving the business and investment climate for all investors – nationals, foreigners as well as diaspora.^{11 12}



Obstacles

- **Weak transport infrastructure:** Diaspora visitors and returnees overlook the inadequacies of health care, water, electricity and other services, but the low quality and inefficiencies of international and inter-island transportation generate a level of frustration that dampens diaspora enthusiasm for the homeland.
- **Bureaucratic barriers:** Even though institutions generally work, favouritism, judicial delays, and bureaucratic inefficiencies are common. A common diaspora complaint is long customs delays which act as a barrier to people sending goods back to Cabo Verde.
- **Funding:** Lack of funds impede the government in implementing a sound diaspora engagement strategy and providing adequate services to their diaspora. The services provided remain limited even though they have improved.

10 <https://intpolicydigest.org/2019/07/27/cape-verde-continues-its-reforms-with-the-economy-showing-promise/>

11 Santos (2015a), 'Cape Verde: Rethinking Diaspora in Development Policy' in International Migration 54(2)

12 For an overview of the development of diaspora initiatives in Cabo Verde, see: <https://www.rabat-process.org/images/RabatProcess/Documents/infographic-cabo-verde-road-to-migration-data-policy-portuguese.pdf>



SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



RIGHTS

Diaspora voting abroad and diaspora representatives to the National Assembly

Cabo Verdeans living abroad have had the right to vote in presidential as well as legislative elections since 1992. A weighting system was implemented in order to avoid compromising national independence as more Cape Verdeans live abroad than in the national territory.¹³ There are six members of parliament to represent Cabo Verdean citizens abroad: two each from the Americas, the rest of Africa and Europe.¹⁴

HUMAN CAPITAL + PARTNERSHIPS

Diaspora For Development of Cape Verde (DIAS de Cabo Verde)¹⁵

Dias de Cabo Verde, initiated by the Cape Verdean Institute of Communities in partnership with the IOM and the EC, mobilised the human, social and professional resources of the country's diaspora for capacity-building of key development sectors such as health, education, infrastructure and tourism. It has strengthened the ties between the diaspora and the public and private sectors in both Cabo Verde and Portugal, Italy, and the Netherlands. The project was funded by the European Commission and co-funded by the Portuguese Cooperation.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Casa do Cidadão¹⁶

The Casa do Cidadão was established by the Cabo Verdean Government to provide a 'one-stop-shop' for the Cabo Verdean diaspora, via the online web-portal or physical Service Centres. In order to bring citizens closer together and ensure access by emigrant communities to Casa do Cidadão services, a COL - Online certificates counter - was created for the diaspora. A mobile customer service was launched to facilitate remote population's access to these services. Other services include: an integrated management system for documents; services related to citizenship, customs declarations, and tax; information on setting up business and investing in Cabo Verde; and tools to monitor the progress of children in education.

13 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/CPV/INT_CMW_IFL_CPV_32149_E.pdf

14 <http://archive.ipu.org-parline-e/reports/2057.htm>

15 <https://www.gfrmrd.org/pfp/ppd/3>.

16 <https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv>

Annex:

List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



- At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) <https://au.int/en/cido>

Cabo Verde is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Cabo Verde as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) <https://www.ecowas.int/>

- National institutions

- At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities

The Ministry of Communities was created in 2011 as a successor to the Institute of Communities (IC; created on September 3, 2001). The Ministry of Communities was absorbed into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities in 2016 and is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement. <https://www.governo.cv/>

- At sub-ministerial level

Casa do Cidadão

This was established by the Cabe Verdean Government to provide a ‘one-stop-shop’ for the Cabo Verdean diaspora, using either the online web-portal (<https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv>) or Service Centres of Casa do Cidadão in Sal, Praia and São Vicente.

Observatório das Migrações

The observatory was established in 2014 to collect and analyse migration data relevant to the country.¹⁷

Diaspora organisations in Europe



There are tens of Cape Verdean diaspora organisations in Europe, but these tend to be small community organisations or diaspora professional associations and most do not have websites. While many will implement small-scale and episodic development interventions in Cabo Verde, it has not been possible to assess their activities in this regard. For a directory of these diaspora organisations, please visit: <http://www.caboverde-info.com/Sociedade/Diaspora/Associacoes-Cabo-Verdianas>

Associação Cabo-verdiana de Lisboa Portugal 1970

<https://www.facebook.com/acv.associacao.caboverdeana.lisboa/>

17 http://rtc.cv/tcv/index.php?paginas=13&id_cod=22910

Development activities

One of the oldest Cabo Verdean diaspora organisations in Portugal, founded in 1970, Associação Cabo-verdiana de Lisboa provides cultural and educational activities including promoting bi-lingual literacy in Creole and Portuguese, in particular for 2nd and 3rd generation diaspora young people, and works to promote 'dual citizenship, culture and identity'.¹⁸ It also delivers educational and health promotion projects in Cabo Verde.

Association CHEDA - Crianças de hoje e de Amanha France
<http://cheda.org/cheda-criancas-de-hoje-e-de-amanha/cheda/>

Development activities

For more than 25 years, the association Crianças de Hoje e de Amanha (CHEDA) has been developing cultural exchanges between Cape Verdean and French children, providing aid to Cape Verdean children and promoting Cape Verdean culture through various actions and projects.

Associação Girassol Solidario Portugal <https://www.facebook.com/girassol.solidario/>

Development activities

The association works to provide humanitarian, psychosocial and intercultural mediation support to patients evacuated from Cape Verde who are in Portugal for treatment.

¹⁸ <http://www.faapa.info/blog/associacao-cabo-verdiana-de-lisboa-comemora-dia-internacional-da-mulher-com-mesa-redonda-e-actividades-culturais/>