

National Science Program Strategic Note

VISION

The Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2022-2026 (PEDS II) recognizes science, technology, and innovation (STI) as powerful driving forces for sustainable development, capitalizing on Cabo Verde's most precious asset: its young population. After decades of investments on basic and secondary education imposed by extreme levels of illiteracy, PEDS II takes one step further to develop tertiary education and non-academic research institutions, thus qualifying the population of Cabo Verde to tackle the challenges of knowledge society, empowering academics and researchers to be players in the global technology and innovation arena. Competitiveness at the regional and global scale, will be further pursued by putting in place a new National System of Quality – specifications, guidelines, certification - and the creativity unleashed by the new STI ecosystem will be protected by a restored Intellectual Property Framework.

The National Science Program 2022-2026 is rooted on the following tenets:

- Human capital is the key asset of a small insular state with few natural resources and adverse environmental conditions;
- Scientific research, aligned with the national priorities, will lead to innovation and competitiveness;
- Science diplomacy will function as a tool to harness the internationalization of Cabo Verde's research landscape, namely leveraging the country's diaspora;
- The protection of intellectual property, a pre-requisite for the fair engagement of researchers and entrepreneurs, will enable the construction of a resilient and diversified economy;
- The National System of Quality, will foster the provision of certified products and services through a network of national laboratories and boost the country's economic competitiveness.

MAIN CHALLENGES

During the first 25 years of Cabo Verde as an independent country (1975-2000) a very successful campaign to eradicate illiteracy channeled investments in basic and secondary level education, at the expense of higher education. The first two decades of the 21st Century saw the emergence of the Higher Education System of Cabo Verde (HESCV), presently with eleven universities, of which two are public. In view of its very young existence, the HESCV is at a critical stage, whereby it provides for teaching and learning but fails to secure an adequate ecosystem for science, technology, and innovation. Cabo Verde lacks a national science granting council, and the fragility of the HESCV encumbers the ability of Cabo Verdean researchers to attract competitive funding internationally. In turn, the absence of significant research hinders the connection of academia to the productive system. Innovation and regional/international competitiveness are further aggrieved by the lack of proper intellectual property or certification systems.

OVERALL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

By 2026, increase public investment in scientific research to 1.5% of the GDP, and to 50% the percentage of researchers, professors and university students in research projects and with scientific publications in leading national and international journals, promoting gender equality.

By 2026, increase proficiency in Portuguese to 70%, 50% in English and to 30% in French, promoting specialized teahing in the mother to

















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By 2026, increase to 40% the certifications carried out by national certification bodies, 50% the use of standards from the national normative collection and reach 30% coverage of calibration needs and 70% coverage of metrological verification demand.

By 2026, increase to 80% the coverage of the demand for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection Services, to 70% the use of IPR and reduce to 35% the misuse of IPR.

By 2026, increase the productivity and profitability of horticultural and livestock farms by 4% and 25%, respectively, using technological packages, precision agriculture and gender-sensitive agriculture.

By 2026, implement at least 70% of the Research agendas of Higher Education Institutions, as well as the areas of the blue economy, health, agriculture, culture, civil engineering, land management, digital economy and other areas identified by the Intelligence Center and Public Policies, carried out by Non-University Research Institutions

CURRENT AND PLANNED REFORMS

- A new National Research Agenda was approved (2022), identifying the priority thematic axes: Environment and Health; Ocean; Regional Economy; Social Sciences and Culture; Archipelagic Economy; Emerging Technologies.
- The statutes of the National Science Granting Council Initiative (SGCI) were approved (2023).
- A feasibility study for the creation of a national research and education network (NREN) was conducted (2022) with positive results, with support from the EU GÉANT network (the implementation of a full-fledged Cabo Verdean NREN is presented the State Modernization Strategic Note).

EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS

- Higher Technical Institute University of Lisbon.
- WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
- ARIPO African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
- USPTO United States Patent and Trademark Office's
- INPI- PT National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal











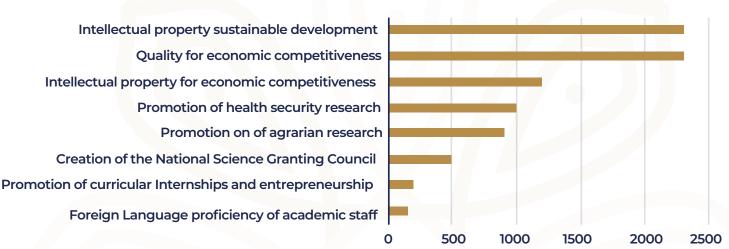






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Finantial Requirements (K€)



TOTAL € 8.543.361,00

Note: Promotion of Agricultural Research











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1. Outlook for the sector: the prioritized Components

ASTRID

ADVANCING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

KEY INFORMATION

Type of Opportunity: Public Sector

Resources Required: € 2.744.365,00

Promoters: Secretariat of State for Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (SEES), (National Institute of Agricultural Research and Development (INIDA), National Institute of Public Health (INSP)
Seeking: International Development Partners, private sector

Location: Cabo Verde

Status: Project partly on-going and partly at inception stage

Beneficiaries: Higher Education Institutions, Non-Academic Research Institutes

For More Information Contact: Maísa Gonçalves, Advisor to the Secretary of State for Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Praia, Cabo Verde, E-mail: maisa.goncalves@me.gov.cv

CONTEXT

Around 28% of Cabo Verde's population in under the age of 14 years old, and school life expectancy is 13 years old (in 2022). In order to tap this resource, a full-fledged Science & Technology and Innovation (STI) ecosystems are required to enable the "acceleration of human capital for inclusive service-led growth¹.

During the last 25 years of the 20th Century, Cabo Verde invested in basic and secondary education to recover from widespread illiteracy inherited from the colonial time. The success of those programs gradually created the demand for Tertiary Education at national level. The first two decades of the 21st Century saw the emergence of Higher Education Institutions (HEI) in Cabo Verde, and the sector was gradually regulated through several legislative acts.

The evolution of Cabo Verde's Higher Education System (HES) is presently at a critical stage, whereby several institutions still struggle with the lack of an adequate ecosystem for STI. This major challenge was identified in the Program of Government (2021-2025) and the Secretariat of State for Higher Education (SEES) of the Ministry of Education (ME) was tasked to identify the gaps and take the appropriate measures to empower the Cabo Verdean academics and scientists to contribute effectively to sustainable development through research and innovation.















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The following gaps may still be identified in Cabo Verde's STI ecosystem:

- The research dimension of the HES is still very weak, reflecting the lack of funding opportunities at national level and the difficulties faced by researchers to compete internationally to attract funds. As a result, Cabo Verde is the ECOWAS country with less scientific productivity, according to World Bank data (average number of scientific publications in international journals, 2014.2018).
- The connections between academia and the productive sector are still very tenuous, and therefore the potential contribution of the HES to social and economic development is far from being adequately exploited. An important component of this ecosystem must be the interface to the productive system, to reduce youth unemployment or informal economic activities.
- Cabo Verde's HES is still isolated from the international scene, in considerable measure largely due to lack of English language proficiency. Pragmatically, there is a raising awareness that English has become the lingua franca for research and higher education, and the need to provide English language training to academic staff has been recognized as a condition to allow what is often referred to as "English-Medium Instruction" (EMI).
 For researchers, integration in international initiatives requires the functional use of English. The Project ASTRID will address this gap.

To contribute to the achievement of the overarching objective of the National Science Program for 2022 – 2026 – namely, to boost the value of the human capital of the country, consensually recognized as its most valuable asset – while helping reduce young unemployment, Project ASTRID will promote access to funding for researchers, foster the internationalization of HEIs, and create opportunities to strengthen the interaction between academia and the productive sector.

Apart from addressing the overall framework of the science ecosystem, Project ASTRID addresses two thematic priority areas: 1) agricultural research and development; and 2) health security.

The agricultural research component, aimed at the development of resilient agricultural and livestock production systems, is one of the research areas of the National Science Program (NSP), and will be implemented by the National Institute of Agricultural Research and Development (INIDA). Its implementation aims at mitigating a set of weaknesses, so that INIDA and other actors can tackle, with resilience and sustainability, the challenges of the agricultural sector in the country. The main identified weaknesses are:

- a) Insufficient human resources and research support structures;
- b) Inadequate physical structures for the normal functioning of INIDA (inadequate infrastructures, security, experimental stations), including laboratories (bromatology, soils, water, and plants, phytopathology, and seed quality),
- c) Total dependence on conventional energy, representing a burden on the institution's budget;
- d) Poor access by farmers to technological and scientific knowledge generated by the institution;
- e) Insufficient local production of seed/plant material.

The health security component is implemented by the National Institute of Public Health (INSP), and reflects the global health context of recent decades, characterized by successive epidemic outbreaks, most notable the recent

















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COVID-19 pandemic, and highlights the urgency of measures to prepare for public health threats. As a signatory to the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) which require countries to strengthen their capacities regarding health security, Cabo Verde carried out in 2019 a Joint External Assessment of IHR capacities which identified the priority areas for action to improve the country's capacity to be prepared to detect and respond to public health events in a timely manner. Project ASTRD is aligned with the identified priorities.

Investment will result in:

- · Improved access of Cabo Verdean researchers to funding;
- · Increased research productivity;
- · Steering of research towards the national priorities through competitive calls;
- · Positive effect on innovation in the economy;
- · Creation of a positive framework for an interaction between academia and industry;
- · Better alignment of formative offer with the needs of the productive sector, through curricular internships;
- · Stimulating self-employment for graduates through entrepreneurship, thus reducing youth unemployment;
- · Transition from informal to formal economic activities;
- · Opportunities for the creation of academic spin-offs, directly contributing to socio-economic development;

Improved proficiency in the English language by Cabo Verdean academics, facilitating the internationalization of the HEIs:

- · Improved participation of Cabo Verdean researchers in transnational research projects;
- · Improved attraction of Cabo Verde's HES for inbound international students, leading to financial sustainability;
- · Increase in INIDA's human capital;
- · Reinforcement of INIDA's staff research capacity;
- · Making research support structures operational;
- · Capacity building in "Best Agricultural Practices" for farmers;
- · Reinforcement of infrastructures;
- · Reinforcement of research for agricultural research;
- · Creation of a body of researchers in the field of health sciences;
- · Implementation of clinical trials and biomedical research in Cabo Verde;
- · Opportunity for Cabo Verde to be a safer and more reliable country for tourism;
- · Improved management of the response to emerging and re-emerging diseases.









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REASONS TO INVEST

- In a country with scarce natural resources and adverse environmental conditions, the path to sustainable social and economic development relies heavily on the qualification of its human capital.
- In order to contribute to a sustainable development, Higher Education must contemplate (1) teaching and learning; and (2) research. While Cabo Verde has successfully attained point (1), point (2) is still lacking.
- Investing in the implementation of a National Science Granting Council will boost research and innovation productivity, resulting in a long-lasting return in terms of social and economic benefits.
- Cabo Verde is currently missing out on on-going opportunities. In 2015, the SGCI Program created a partnership of Sub-Saharan African (SSA) Science Granting Councils, and channelled support from several international donors. However, Cabo Verde did not qualify to join the group of 17 institutions from SSA, due to the non-existence of a National Science Granting Council.
- Moreover, the absence of a national science granting council is a bottleneck that hampers the attraction of funds for research projects from international donors.
- To mitigate young unemployment the STI ecosystem of Cabo Verde must secure an effective interaction with industry.
- The promotion of entrepreneurship fosters the development of the formal sector of the economy in detriment of the informal sector (source: World Bank, Development Economics Research Group).
- · Internationalization of the HES is a sine qua non condition for relevance in the current global landscape.
- Advanced use of English by academics will allow English-Medium Instruction, thus fostering inbound mobility
 of students and contributing to financial sustainability;
- · Functional use of English by researchers is required to participate in transnational research projects.

In addition, through its agricultural and health science components, Project ASTRID will:

- foster food and nutrition security;
- · help reduce poverty and eradicate extreme poverty in rural areas;
- · promote Job creation, particularly in rural areas;
- support the settlement of the population, particularly young people, in rural communities, reducing rural exodus and emigration;
- · empower farmers and livestock keepers, particularly females, heads of households, and young people;
- · increase production and productivity;
- mitigate the effects of climate change, by enhancing the availability of tools and practices to combat and control land degradation;
- transform agriculture into an attractive sector, particularly for young people (precision, digitized and intelligent agriculture);
- · encourage private investment in the agricultural sector;
- · increase contribution of the agricultural sector to the national GDP;
- · improve the capacity of preparedness and response to epidemics;
- · consolidate the gains obtained in the health area and improve health indicators;
- fill existing gaps by investing on scientific research in the health domain.

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Investment Impacts

HIGH: Science, technology and innovation are consensually recognized as a major transforming **Transformative Potential** factor towards socio-economic development. Better alignment between formative offer and productive sector needs, and the promotion of entrepreneurship, will contribute to the reduction of unemployment and to economic development in the long run. Proficiency in English will leverage the participation in transnational research projects and allow inbound mobility of students. Project ASTRID will also promote the internationalization of the research in Cabo Verde, in all domains. Project ASTRID will contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty, reduce rural exodus, control food security, diversify the diet of the population. In addition, the project will equip Cabo Verde with researchers in the health sciences. HIGH: Important efficiency gains will be obtained in project cycle management once the **Efficiency And Effectiveness** best practices of research funding are introduced through the activities of project ASTRID. Effective contribution to the sustainable development goals will be achieved through the alignment with research priorities that will guide strategic programmes. The introduction of curricular internships will contribute to effective insertion of graduates into the productive sector. Removing the language barrier will foster efficiency and effectiveness gains both in teaching and in research. The investment in agricultural sciences will have a direct cost-effect improvement in an important economic sector. The investment in health research will improve the effectiveness of health services in Cabo Verde through increased autonomy regarding clinical analyses and trials and will allow an efficient and effective response to epidemics. HIGH: Introduction of research funding best practices will promote an alignment between the Sustainable Development research in the Cabo Verde's HES ecosystem with the Sustainable Development Goals. UN resolution 71/221 (21/12/2016) "recognizes the important contribution entrepreneurship makes to sustainable development by creating jobs and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and addressing social and environmental challenges in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (Source: Report of the UN Secretary-General on Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development, July Internationalization of higher education will be an opportunity to disseminate the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through teaching and learning, and to promote research focused on the SDGs. Through the development of agricultural research, the project addresses multiple Sustainable Development Goals. The improvement of health indicators is another SDG goal, and one that will help promote Cabo Verde as a safe and reliable destination. HIGH: The Government's Programme and its Strategic Development Plan (PEDS II) **Country Ownership** recognises science, technology, and innovation as a priority, and identifies the promotion of entrepreneurship as a priority for economic recovery, with emphasis on blue and green economy. In addition, they recognise the internationalization of higher education as one of the bases of the national competitiveness in the global context. The Health Security component is aligned with the recommendations of the National Plan for Health, and with other country assessments such as the Public Health Risk Assessment, the National White Paper on the Environment, among others. HIGH: The current low level of scientific productivity of the Cabo Verde Higher Education **Recipient Needs** System is a direct consequence of the lack of an effective national science granting agency, which results in a waste of the potential of the academics and researchers of Cabo Verde. Efforts to promote internships and entrepreneurship at the public universities of Cabo Verde are at a very incipient level and require a more favourable framework. Given its adverse environmental conditions Cabo Verde is fragile in the face of food security, and shares with the other nations of the globe the exposure to health risks. MEDIUM: Private investment opportunities will be created in the areas of agro-business, **Investment Opportunities** public health services and academic spin-offs.



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PROJECT QUALPI-CV

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUALITY AND INTELECTUAL PROPERTY IN CABO VERDE

ECOSYSTEMS

KEY INFORMATION

Type of Opportunity: Public and Private Sector

Resources Required: 5.8 M EUR, in three components:

· QUALCOMP-CV - 2.3 M EUR

· RESPI-CV - 1.2 M EUR

· PIADS - 2.3 M EUR

Promoters: Institute for Quality Management and Intellectual Property (IGPQI)

Seeking: International Development Partners, private sector

Location: Cabo Verde

Status: Project partly on-going and partly at inception stage

Duration: 4 years

Beneficiaries: Industry, producers, consumers.

For More Information Contact: Ana Paula Spencer, Chair, Instituto de Gestão da Qualidade e Propriedade Intelectual - IGQPI, Praia, Cabo Verde, Tel.: (+238) 516 2496, (+238) 260 4340,

E-mail: ana.spencer@igqpi.gov.cv

CONTEXT

In the current context of globalization and the knowledge economy, Quality and Intellectual Property (IP) are increasingly playing a key role in the economic growth and development of countries, as IP protects and values works and creations that derive from the human mind., adds value to products and services, encourages innovation and creativity, and Quality aims to reach markets where quality is a differentiating factor and permanent demand, namely in traditional products, music, tourism, among others.

Due to the transversality and relevance of these two matters for the implementation of the Government Program, they were introduced for the first time in the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS II), following a transversal approach to all sectors of the economy and society.

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The QUALPI - CV Project has the general objective of developing and consolidating the Quality and Intellectual Property ecosystems with a view to increasing economic and social competitiveness and fostering innovation and technological development in the country's strategic sectors, and is structured in three components:

Component 1: QUALCOMP-CV - Quality as a factor of competitiveness

The National Quality System is currently facing shortcomings with regard to the provision of services and infrastructure in the field of quality in strategic sectors for the country's development (eg tourism, industry, blue, green and digital economies, etc.), namely compliance with specific requirements in commercial transactions, in the recognition of the quality of national and imported products and services, in infrastructures and support services for industries, laboratories, scientific and technological development, and other services where quality is a vital factor, as well as the need to improve the business environment and reduce costs associated with poor quality of products and services.

In this sense, the commitment to "Quality of goods and services" appears to be essential for resolving the shortcomings mentioned above and also helps to eliminate technical barriers to international trade and contributes to the integration of Cabo Verde in the Free Trade Zone in Africa and compliance with the perspectives of Normative and Technical Convergence, within the scope of the Special Partnership Agreement with the European Union, therefore, it is urgent to implement this component that aims to improve the value chains considered a priority and the national plans associated with the positioning of Cabo Verde at regional and international level, increasing its economic competitiveness, in accordance with the Government's Program and PEDS II guidelines.

Component 2: RESPI-CV - Safeguard of Intellectual Property Rights in Cabo Verde

Cabo Verde has a robust and up-to-date IP legal framework, based on the Constitution and specified in the Civil Code, the Industrial Property Code, the Copyright Law and complementary legislation and is aligned with the main international and regional legal instruments.

However, the IP protection system in the country is still in the development and consolidation phase, a fact verified by the reduced number of intellectual property rights protected with the IGQPI (from 2005 to 2022, of the total of 4959 requests, only 844 are national residents, corresponding to around 17% of the requests received). With regard to Institutional efficiency in the allocation of IP rights, there is a coverage rate for the allocation of rights of 61.19% in the period from 2005 to 2022, that is, of the 4872 published requests, 2981 registration titles were granted. However, it is necessary to continuously improve the efficiency and quality of Intellectual Property Rights registration services in order to increase Institutional effectiveness in the administration of IP rights.

On the other hand, the problem of counterfeiting and piracy, a business that generates millions of dollars worldwide, which affects the entire economic chain, compromising jobs, generating legal uncertainty, in addition to being normally associated with other crimes such as fleeing tax authorities, financing of terrorism and organized crime, money laundering, among other illegal acts.















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Component 3: PIADS – Intellectual Property as a driver of Sustainable Development

The IP system aims to promote creativity and innovation, and support the efforts of individuals, companies, start-ups, authors, researchers, and other actors to differentiate their products and services in the market, through trademarks, geographical indications, copyrights or invention patents, among others, as well as developing innovative solutions for real problems and challenges in the country.

According to data from the Ocean Tomo Intangible Asset Market Value Study, in 2020, 90% of the value of the 500 largest companies was made-up of intangible assets that are protected through Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).

Although the country has a modern and adequate legal and institutional framework, public policies in the field of IP, and has progressively become integrated into the international and regional systems of IP, both in the area of Copyright and Related Rights and in the domain of Industrial Property, the knowledge of this matter and the use of the tools of the IP System in Cabo Verde is still incipient.

However, Intellectual Property can make a significant contribution to the achievement of each of the ambitions identified as the "Cabo Verde Ambition 2030" Agenda, which necessarily involves the implementation of a set of structuring actions established by the IP Policy Charter, as a response to the several challenges that the IP sector is currently facing.

Therefore, it is urgent to implement this component, which aims to promote knowledge and the strategic use of IP to preserve national potential and leverage the cultural, social, technological and economic development of the country, contributing to, by 2026, increase coverage to 80% of the demand for Intellectual Property Rights Protection Services (IPR) and in 70% for the use of IPR in strategic sectors.

Investment will result in: OUALITY

- Decrease/reduction of problems related to the deficit in the quality of national products, high costs in the acquisition of conformity assessment services and associated with "non-quality" of products and services in strategic sectors (Ex. tourism, industry, etc.);
- · Creation of new business and employment opportunities for MSMEs within the scope of conformity assessment and confirmation activities;
- · Conquest of new markets by national companies, taking into account that around 80% of the needs of the Quality sector are carried out by foreign entities;
- · Drop of existing difficulties in commercial transactions, namely the fulfillment of specified requirements;
- · Improved recognition of the quality of national and imported products and services;
- Reduction of the infrastructure and support services deficit for industries, laboratories, scientific and technological development, and other services where quality is a vital factor;
- · Increased credibility of the business environment;
- Preservation of the environment and climate change by promoting ISO 14001 certification in companies with an environmental impact, as well as in priority sectors;















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INTELECTUAL PROPERTY

- Providing the country with a more balanced, robust and effective Intellectual Property (IP) System, able to encourage the preservation and enhancement of natural and cultural potential and to promote creativity and innovation:
- Increased use of IP Rights in academia and research and development institutes to support research and development of new services and products, as well as to facilitate technology transfer and innovation;
- · Increased knowledge and use of IP by the various stakeholders of the IP System in strategic sectors;
- Effective integration of IP in support and incentive programs for the MSMEs, incubators, startups, young entrepreneurs, as well as in research and development of incentive programs
- · Contribution to local development, job creation and increased family income;
- Reinforcement of the institutional capacity of national entities responsible for the protection and enforcement of IPR;
- Better coordination and communication between the various entities with competence in matters of violation of IP rights, in particular in the fight against counterfeiting and piracy, including in the digital environment;
- Decrease to 30% of the misuse of IP rights during the project's execution period, minimizing the expected negative impacts of the phenomenon of counterfeiting and piracy in the country in terms of the economy, public safety and health;
- Improvement of the business environment and legal security of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), thus contributing to attracting foreign investment and transferring new technologies.

REASONS TO INVEST

- The Institute for Quality Management and Intellectual Property is an autonomous public institute with legally defined responsibilities and coverage throughout the national territory;
- · It will allow to improve the quality of national products;
- High costs in the acquisition of conformity assessment services, namely laboratory tests, measurement process, certification, technical inspection and market control, since 80% of needs are carried out by foreign entities;
- It will create new business and employment opportunities for micro, small and medium-sized companies within the scope of conformity assessment and confirmation of activities;
- It will allow national companies to conquer new markets.

















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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- Stable country, with a reputation of good governance and functional institutions that favor a business environment conducive to foreign investment;
- Strong political will to establish an efficient IP Intellectual Property system;
- Adequate legal and institutional framework, public policies established in matters of Intellectual Property and country integrated in the international and regional system of Intellectual Property;
- Private sector and academia eager to explore the booming IP system and cultural and creative industries;
- Huge potential in terms of intangible assets that can be transformed into valuable IP goods, as well as natural resources (natural beauty and typical products) that can be valued through the correct use of IP;
- Investment in IP will contribute to improve the business environment, guaranteeing the legal security of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), thus stimulating the attraction of foreign investment; the reinforcement of the institutional capacity of the national entities with responsibilities in the protection and inspection of IPR; it will provide the country with effective mechanisms to combat counterfeiting and piracy associated with IPR; and continuously promote the culture of respect for IP rights in the country.
- Failure to invest will allow acts of piracy and counterfeiting to spread in our country, with a significant impact on the national economy, such as job losses and company closures; as well as in terms of legal security, safety and public health.

















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Investment Impacts	
Transformative Potential	HIGH: Excellent opportunities for the creation of businesses and direct and indirect jobs in the field of Quality and to support the growth and internationalization of MSME's, attract foreign investment, improve the business environment and legal certainty in the transfer of new technologies and in the application of IP rights.
Efficiency And Effectiveness	HIGH: Investment in the Quality infrastructure and Intellectual Property system will be an efficient and high-return investment; Investment in the combat o counterfeiting and piracy will reduce to 30% the misuse of intellectual property rights in the country, with a significant impact on the national economy during the project's execution period.
Sustainable Development	HIGH: Strengthening national quality and intellectual property systems will contribute to sustainable development and the attainment of the SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13.
Country Ownership	High: Quality and Intellectual Property are hallmarks of the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS II), due to their transversality and contribution, while accelerating the development of strategic sectors for the country's development.
Recipient Needs	HIGH: Cabo Verde, as a Small Island State in Development, has a high level of vulnerability and an economy that is highly dependent on sectors such as tourism and the blue economy and has an industrial fabric and a deficit service sector. On the other hand, in order to materialize the vision of the 2030 Agenda, it is essential that the country has National Quality and Intellectual Property Systems that are efficient and able to respond to the new emerging challenges.
Investment Opportunities	HIGH: Opportunities for private sector investment and job creation in conformity assessment and confirmation activities (creation of training offers, equipment sales market, testing and calibration laboratories, specialized consultancy, certification, audits, provision of services at international level, etc.); Opportunity for foreign investment, technology transfer, development of new products and services, as well as for the growth of national enterprises and job creation; Opportunity for the private sector to invest in innovation, transfer of new technologies and research to develop new services and products for the domestic, regional and international market; add value to products and services, enhance the culture and typical products of Cabo Verde in strategic sectors, as well as expand and internationalize the creative industry with a high return.











