

Independent Reporting Mechanism

Results Report:
Cabo Verde 2023–2025

Open
Government
Partnership



Independent
Reporting
Mechanism

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Executive Summary

Cabo Verde advanced transparency in the fisheries sector under their second OGP action plan. Initial steps were also taken in increasing access to information around government spending and justice services. Implementation was inhibited by high turnover among implementers, coordination challenges, and lengthy bureaucratic processes. While Cabo Verde established a national multi-stakeholder forum, opportunities remain to increase civil society participation.

Implementation

Three of the eight commitments in Cabo Verde’s second action plan were substantially or fully completed. By the end of the action plan cycle, two commitments had achieved moderate early results in advancing government transparency. Similar to the previous plan, most commitments made incremental progress that reformers intend to continue in the next plan.

Commitment 4, aimed at making the fishing sector more transparent and inclusive by addressing information gaps, was the only one that achieved full completion and moderate early results. Going beyond the initial commitment, implementers published two Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) reports, making key information on fisheries management publicly available while engaging civil society actors and other national and international stakeholders to disseminate the information and gather feedback.¹

Identified as promising in the Action Plan Review, commitments on open justice and open data faced lengthy bureaucracy, limited budgetary independence, institutional fragmentation, and resistance to change.² Modest progress was made in disseminating legal information under Commitment 7 and developing a fiscal transparency portal under Commitment 6. Cabo Verde has expressed a renewed commitment to achieving their open government objectives by continuing most commitments in the next plan.

Participation and Co-Creation

In the second action plan, responsibility for overseeing Cabo Verde’s OGP process was transferred to the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration (MMEAP).

At a Glance

LEVEL OF COMPLETION

3/8

Complete or substantially complete commitments

EARLY RESULTS

1/8

Commitments with early results

0/8

Commitments with significant results

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- There were few opportunities for civil society participation in co-creation and implementation.
- Many commitments required a longer implementation period to achieve progress and early results.
- Limited communication and coordination were obstacles to implementation.

Met the minimum requirements during implementation: No

Importantly, the ministry established the national multi-stakeholder forum (FNM) for OGP in November 2022. The forum includes 22 government representatives alongside 1 from the private sector, 1 from academia, and 3 from civil society.³ While the creation of the FNM marked progress, the over-representation of government actors, as highlighted in the Action Plan Review,⁴ remains a challenge to inclusive participation. Limited involvement of civil society in implementing or monitoring commitments hindered meaningful contribution despite important efforts during the co-creation stage. Civil society stakeholders welcomed notable improvements during both the co-creation and implementation stages, but acknowledged that work remains to ensure that engagement with civil society is carried out on equal footing.⁵ The Cabo Verde OGP Secretariat's limited capacity also presented a challenge to their ability to provide guidance on the OGP process to implementing institutions. While Cabo Verde did not meet all the minimum requirements under the Participation and Co-Creation Standards, there are no implications as this action plan falls under a grace period.⁶

Implementation in Context

The MMEAP took responsibility of Cabo Verde's second OGP action plan, establishing the FNM and overseeing development of the plan. However, coordination and communication waned during implementation. Several implementers cited barriers to implementation, including limited technical capacity within implementing teams and the absence of a structured monitoring mechanism.⁷ These challenges were compounded by a lack of clarity regarding responsibilities for specific commitments and turnover of commitment implementers. However, a change in the MMEAP leadership in early 2025 helped to revitalize Cabo Verde's OGP process. This was further signaled by Cabo Verde's representation at the OGP Africa Regional Meeting in March 2025 and OGP Global Summit in Spain in October 2025.

¹ Iolanda Brites (Cabo Verde Focal Point for the Fisheries Transparency Initiative), correspondence with IRM researcher, 9 May 2025.

² Interviews and email correspondence with various stakeholders and commitment implementers.

³ "Estatutos do Fórum Nacional Multissetorial para a Parceria de Governação Aberta em Cabo Verde," [Cabo Verde's OGP National Multistakeholder Forum Statute], Government of Cabo Verde, 15 November 2022, https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/lgnhfojvi6d5u6m5v54cw/ALJqhbqJkLo3zpa2EWhxCwo/02-Steering%20Committee_F%C3%B3rum%20Multissetorial?dl=0&preview=ESTATUTOS-DO-FOR%C3%9AM-NACIONAL-MULTILATERAL-PARA-A-OGP_15_11_2022_APROVADO.pdf&rlkey=grq4o6uryfj3h3yoqj94p27nq&subfolder_nav_tracking=1%20.

⁴ Independent Reporting Mechanism, "Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, October 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Cabo-Verde_Action-Plan-Review_2023-2025_EN.pdf.

⁵ Diego Alinho (Former President of Lantuna Association Representative), interview by IRM researcher, 21 February 2025; Admilson Mendes (President of Praia Network of Community Associations and Social Movements), interview by IRM researcher, 6 May 2025.

⁶ "OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards," Open Government Partnership, 24 November 2021, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-participation-co-creation-standards>.

⁷ Ricardina Lopes (National Directorate for State Modernization), correspondence with IRM researcher, 5 May 2025; João Cruz (National Director of State Modernization at the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration), correspondence with IRM researcher, 12 May 2025.

Section I. Key Observations

The key observations below offer reflections from Cabo Verde’s second action plan cycle. These lessons aim to support Cabo Verde’s future action plans and broader open government journey.

Observation 1: There were few opportunities for civil society participation in co-creation and implementation.

While the National Multistakeholder Forum (FNM) was established at the start of co-creation, opportunities for civil society participation remained low. Ahead of the third action plan cycle, OGP leadership in Cabo Verde can consider how to build equal partnership with civil society into its OGP process. For instance, the FNM could seek parity in the representation of civil society, government, and the private sector. The National Multisectoral Group (GMN) created under the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) in Cabo Verde offers a compelling model of balanced collaboration that made progress under this action plan. Cabo Verde could replicate this approach for other open government reform areas—such as budget transparency, justice services, or digital access—so that efforts are aligned with technical expertise and local priorities. Each group can operate under a clear mandate with defined responsibilities and deliverables, encouraging active engagement and tangible outcomes. This can help promote a sense of shared ownership over the OGP process and ensure that reforms are designed and implemented in ways that reflect citizen needs and priorities. It also allows for better feedback channels throughout implementation, particularly in areas where civil society has relevant expertise or grassroots networks.

Observation 2: Many commitments required a longer implementation period to achieve progress and early results.

Several implementers involved in Cabo Verde’s second OGP action plan highlighted the need for a longer implementation period. While they expressed continued commitment to the goals and milestones outlined in the plan, many noted that the two-year timeframe was insufficient for delivering on complex reforms that require long-term planning, cross-sector coordination, and institutional change.¹ This was particularly evident in commitments related to open data, fiscal transparency, and justice services, where foundational steps—such as stakeholder mapping, legislative development, or capacity-building—often extended well beyond the initial timeline. In some cases, implementation teams were only fully established or reassigned late in the process, further reducing the time available for effective delivery. Cabo Verde could consider whether choosing a four-year action plan would enable planning and sequencing of activities, while also allowing space for learning, adaptation, and meaningful civil society engagement. A longer timeline could support deeper institutionalization of reforms and more robust monitoring, ultimately increasing the likelihood of tangible, sustainable outcomes.

Observation 3: Limited communication and coordination were obstacles to implementation.

Implementers noted a lack of coordination and structured support during the implementation of the action plan.² Many reported difficulties in articulating and aligning the activities necessary to meet their milestone aims, often without adequate guidance or engagement from the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration (MMEAP).³ Some implementers also cited limited financial autonomy as hindering their ability to deliver on commitments.⁴ The MMEAP periodically requested information on implementation progress from commitment holders, which was discussed at the three FNM meetings held during the two-year implementation period.⁵ Yet,

most commitments failed to make progress; underscoring the opportunity for deeper coordination and implementer ownership of reforms.⁶

This points to an opportunity to better embed the OGP process within government structures. Stronger internal coordination,⁷ dedicated resources,⁸ and ongoing communication between lead implementers and other stakeholders—including civil society—can aid in future action plans being achieved. Institutionalizing OGP through clearer mandates, internal accountability mechanisms, and regular multi-actor monitoring can help ensure that commitments do not stall. Active engagement during implementation—not just in design—is essential for building trust, mobilizing support, and achieving meaningful open government reform. Positively, after a period of transition to new ministerial leadership in the MMEAP in early 2025, the Cabo Verde OGP team have expressed their intention to re-energize the OGP process and carry forward reforms.

¹ Nila Delgado (National Institute of Statistics), interview by IRM researcher, 13 March 2025; Ricardina Lopes (National Directorate for State Modernization), correspondence with IRM researcher, 5 May 2025.

² Lopes, correspondence; João Cruz (National Director for State Modernization), correspondence with IRM researcher, 12 May 2025.

³ Cruz, correspondence.

⁴ Cruz, correspondence.

⁵ Monitoring forms of commitment progress shared with the IRM by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration during pre-publication period for this report, September 2025.

⁶ Lopes, correspondence.

⁷ Lopes, correspondence.

⁸ Cruz, correspondence.

Section II. Early Results

This section analyzes commitments that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. To assess early results, the IRM considers commitments' objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The IRM early results assessment is determined by the depth of change that occurred and evidence that the change is expected to be sustained in time.

Table 1. Commitments with Early Results

Commitment 4: Increased transparency in fisheries management with the release of two key reports in 2023 and early 2025.¹

Commitment 4: Transparency in Fisheries

Implementer: Ministry of the Sea.

Context and Objectives

This commitment aimed to increase information and public awareness of fishing management in the archipelago, re-emphasizing the commitment to improving governance within this important sector of the nation's economy. In Cabo Verde, 80% of the population lives near the coast, with coastal fisheries playing a significant part not only in the food and nutrition, but also livelihoods and local economies.² Nonetheless, pollution, climate change, and overfishing are increasingly putting pressure on fisheries resources, and as such the government recognized the need to promote the sustainable, transparent, and inclusive access to these resources by joining the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI).³

This commitment was not considered promising in the Action Plan Review, as two of its three milestones had been completed before the start of the implementation period. However, reformers went beyond milestones stated in the action plan during implementation.⁴

Early Results: Moderate

This commitment led to moderate improvements in access to information on Cabo Verde's fisheries management as well as greater government-civil society collaboration through the establishment of the FiTI National Multisectoral Group (GMN). Milestones to publish Cabo Verde's first FiTI report and complete its FiTI candidate process were both completed. This commitment stands out as the action plan's most collaborative and inclusive as required by the FiTI standards.

Being a candidate member of FiTI necessitates the nation to produce reports providing consolidated access to crucial information on fisheries management that would otherwise remain scattered across various government documents. Prior to this effort, neither the Ministry of the Sea nor the National Directorate of Fishing and Aquaculture maintained a dedicated webpage to publish such information, therefore limiting public access, transparency, and accountability in the sector.⁵ Thus, this commitment represents a moderate change in practice as the regular publication of reports has the potential to significantly increase awareness of fisheries management in Cabo Verde.

On 17 February 2023, Cabo Verde became the fifth FiTI candidate country globally and the second in West Africa.⁶ As required by FiTI, the creation of a GMN comprising 15 voting members—five each from government, civil society, and the private sector—has contributed to

the mission of promoting a culture shift towards more transparency, inclusion, and responsibility in the governance of the sector.⁷ Collectively, the GMN is responsible for the implementation of FiTI in the country.⁸ Although private sector members include fishers, fishmongers, and fishing groups (e.g., *Associação dos Pescadores de Salamansa* and *Associação dos Pescadores e Peixeiras de Pedra Badejo*) from remote parts of São Vicente and Santiago,⁹ some islands in Cabo Verde are more remote and isolated than remote parts of the two most populous islands. Therefore, implementers could encourage the GMN to expand and ensure that there is better representation of small scale fisherfolk or fishing groups from the other seven inhabited islands of the archipelago, including from their most remote regions.

The first report's main aim was to assess the availability, accessibility, and completeness of data categorized according to the thematic areas outlined by the FiTI's standard. These include laws, fishing access agreements, large and small-scale fisheries information, tenure arrangements, and fisheries management. Promoting access to this information is of outmost importance for an archipelago nation like Cabo Verde where more than 80% of exports come from the fisheries sector, thus making its sustainable development imperative.¹⁰

The first FiTI report highlighted challenges in the access to essential information.¹¹ In response to GMN's recommendations in the first report, the Government of Cabo Verde improved data management and therefore availability of information on fisheries in the second report.¹² Furthermore, a former Lantuna Association Representative¹³ highlighted that the government has demonstrated a clear commitment to FiTI and made significant progress in not only acquiring, but also increasingly making available information relating to fisheries in the archipelago. This is directly relevant to all three OGP principles as providing access to accurate and reliable fisheries data improves transparency, fosters accountability, and encourages informed public debate—all of which are catalysis for meaningful participation and effective decision-making.¹⁴ Improvement in the overall clarity and presentation of information relating to, for instance, national policies, activities, and strategies monitoring fishing vessels; and the number of inspections and public subsidies invested in the sector—despite its inherent technicality—is commendable and can support the aim of democratizing the access to this information. In turn, these benefit stakeholders who often lack the time and or literacy to fully engage with such technical reports.

In addition to moderate early results shown by the expansion of engagement between government agencies, civil society, and the private sector, the publication of two FiTI reports made a considerable amount of fisheries management information publicly accessible for the very first time. This includes information relating to both semi-industrial and artisanal catch information, payment information for granting fishing vessels with access to Cabo Verde's waters, and a listing of foreign fishing agreements. However, transparency remains scarce in areas such as fishing subsidies and the state of fishing resources. Overall, improvement in data access between the first (2022) and second (2023) reports was notable and demonstrated a commitment to increasing transparency in fisheries management.

The IRM Action Plan Review recommended implementers to use the OGP platform to reach various partners to promote public participation in fisheries governance.¹⁵ This included working with civil society and academia to ensure that the 'forthcoming' *Portal do Mar* met the needs of its users. There were also suggestions to disseminate FiTI report information as widely as possible through debates and discussions. Regardless, this remains an area with scope for improvement despite significant efforts, as various organized dissemination activities targeted mainly external actors like the *Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa* (CPLP) at an event in Lisbon and the United Nations,¹⁶ as well as a seminar in Mindelo, São Vicente Island which was

attended by 30 government officials, international delegations, as well as some private sector entities and associations of fishermen and fishing vendors from fishing communities from São Vicente and Santiago. FiTi’s Focal Point highlighted plans to organize community meetings or public consultations to disseminate the findings of the FiTi report, but there was no clear timeline for when these will take place.¹⁷

Beyond dissemination efforts through debates and discussions, access to the reports also remains limited. Currently, the FiTi website links to the Ministry of the Sea’s LinkedIn and Facebook pages, where the reports are difficult to locate. On LinkedIn, for example, the reports are not available on the ‘documents’ tab. In the absence of a dedicated Ministry of the Sea website, Cabo Verde can follow the example of other compliant or candidate countries by ensuring that the reports are directly accessible on the FiTi website.¹⁸

Looking Ahead

The relevant work developed by Cabo Verde’s FiTi GMN to promote fisheries data transparency and access is expected to continue.¹⁹ These efforts would benefit greatly from a single online repository with the reports, GMN communications, and other news to ensure that both the government and the GMN can be held accountable by the wider society. Moving forward, the IRM recommends:

- As the planned launch of the *Portal do Mar* did not take place, the reports and other relevant information are not readily accessible. While the portal is still in development, implementers could **make the reports readily accessible on government websites, the OGP repository, and the FiTi website.**
- As highlighted by the GMN, it is important to **build a coalition across all political and parliamentary stakeholders** to ensure a shared sense of ownership and commitment. This can help sustain FiTi’s work in times of political transitions.²⁰
- Aim for **representation of the interests of the 9 inhabited islands and dissemination of information to local communities** across the archipelago. While in-person meetings across all 9 islands are not always feasible, the GMN can consider **livestreaming or organizing the meetings in hybrid mode.** At the very least, recordings of the meetings can be published on various platforms such as YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn to maximize the diversity of beneficiaries engaged in the process.

Finally, the GMN offers an example of the potential of thematic working groups for future OGP commitments to ensure equal participation of non-government representatives. The GMN provides an example of a well-balanced multisectoral forum with equal representation of different stakeholders, with its progress in completing Cabo Verde’s FiTi candidature and publishing two reports serving as a testament to its efficacy.²¹

¹ Iolanda Brites (Cabo Verde Focal Point for the Fisheries Transparency Initiative), correspondence with IRM researcher, 9 May 2025; Delvis Fortes, “Cabo Verde publishes first FiTi Report, prioritizing a transparent fisheries sector,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 5 March 2024, <https://fiti.global/cabo-verde-publishes-first-fitireport-prioritizing-a-transparent-fisheries-sector>; Hiliana Silva, “Cabo Verde celebrates publication of second FiTi Report,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 11 March 2025, <https://fiti.global/cabo-verde-celebrates-publication-of-second-fitireport>.

² “The Republic of Cabo Verde has been a FiTi Candidate Country since February 2023,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, accessed May 2025, <https://fiti.global/cabo-verde>.

³ Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration, “Cabo Verde Second Open Government National Action Plan 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, December 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Cabo-Verde_Action-Plan_2023-2025_EN.pdf; Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan

Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, October 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Cabo-Verde_Action-Plan-Review_2023-2025_EN.pdf.

⁴ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

⁵ “Cabo Verde,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 17 January 2025, <https://fiti.global/cabo-verde>.

⁶ Valeria Merino, “Aprovação da Candidatura de Cabo Verde à Iniciativa de Transparência das Pescas (FiTI),” [Approval of Cape Verde’s Application to the Fisheries Transparency Initiative], Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 17 February 2023, https://fiti.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/FiTI_CPV_IBrites_20230217.pdf.

⁷ “TOR do Grupo Multissetorial Nacional (GMN) do FiTI de Cabo Verde,” [Terms of Reference of Cabo Verde’s Multisectoral Forum], Fisheries Transparency Initiative, https://fiti.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/TdR.GNM_CV_V19-12-22-FINAL.pdf.

⁸ “2023 FiTI Report: Cabo Verde,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative.

⁹ “2023 FiTI Report: Cabo Verde,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative.

¹⁰ Franck Kuwou, “From maritime to blue economy: Transforming Cabo Verde’s fisheries sector,” UN Africa Renewal, 10 June 2025, <https://africarenewal.un.org/en/magazine/maritime-blue-economy-transforming-cabo-verdes-fisheries-sector>.

¹¹ “2023 FiTI Report: Cabo Verde,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative.

¹² “2023 FiTI Report: Cabo Verde,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative.

¹³ Diego Alhinho (Former President of Lantuna Association Representative), interview by IRM researcher, 21 February 2025.

¹⁴ Fortes, “Cabo Verde publishes first FiTI Report, prioritizing a transparent fisheries sector,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative.

¹⁵ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

¹⁶ Sara Lopes, “Cabo Verde’s 2nd FiTI Report presented to stakeholders at CPLP Headquarters,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 17 April 2025, <https://fiti.global/cabo-verdes-2nd-fiti-report-presented-to-stakeholders-at-cplp-headquarters>; Sara Lopes, “FiTI presents Cabo Verde’s 2nd FiTI Report at UN agencies meeting,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 21 April 2025, <https://fiti.global/fiti-presents-cabo-verdes-2nd-fiti-report-at-un-agencies-meeting>.

¹⁷ Brites, correspondence.

¹⁸ “Cabo Verde,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative; Ministry of the Sea of Cabo Verde, “Ministério do Mar de Cabo Verde,” LinkedIn, <https://cv.linkedin.com/company/minist%C3%A9rio-do-mar-cabo-verde>; Ministry of the Sea, “Segundo Relatório Anual FiTI,” [Second FiTI Annual Report], Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/ministeriodomar/posts/pfbid06qB4nQNvugtKBwQBvdnoDn2UXQQatsMdjizG1WYA6pPgUgYmjf8KBeDmflhtQuhkl?rldid=kMFQ1jgqBAkZOtQc#>.

¹⁹ Sara Lopes, “FiTI finds strong support in Cabo Verde during participation in 3rd Oceans Conference,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 1 August 2024, <https://fiti.global/fiti-finds-strong-support-in-cabo-verde-during-participation-in-3rd-oceans-conference>.

²⁰ National Multisectoral Group of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative of Cabo Verde, “2023 Work Plan of the National Multisectoral Group of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) of Cabo Verde,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 28 November 2022, https://fiti.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/FiTI_CV_MSGWorkPlan_2023_Final.pdf.

²¹ Mansor Ndour, “Cabo Verde formalises its FiTI National Multi-Stakeholder Group”, Fisheries Transparency Initiative, 30 November 2022, <https://fiti.global/cabo-verde-formalises-fiti-national-msg>; Lopes, “FiTI finds strong support in Cabo Verde during participation in 3rd Oceans Conference,” Fisheries Transparency Initiative.

Section III. Participation and Co-Creation

The establishment of the National Multistakeholder Forum (FNM) marked important progress in Cabo Verde’s OGP journey. Yet, limited representation of non-government actors remains a challenge to inclusive participation. Minimal involvement of civil society in the implementation and monitoring of commitments hindered the potential of their contribution.

OGP in Cabo Verde

In Cabo Verde, OGP falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration (MMEAP), which led the creation of the national multi-stakeholder forum (FNM) in November 2022. Established by statute, the forum included a total of 27 entities representing the government (22), the private sector (1), academia (1), and civil society (3),¹ which was maintained throughout the implementation period. However, civil society noted that they played a limited role during co-creation and implementation.²

Low levels of coordination, communication, or monitoring during implementation impeded progress.³ The MMEAP periodically solicited information on progress from commitment holders through monitoring forms. This was discussed at the three FNM meetings held during the implementation period.⁴ However, limited information on implementation progress was shared beyond these meetings or uploaded to the OGP repository.⁵ Reformers flagged a lack of financial independence,⁶ overall resistance to change, and institutional fragmentation,⁷ as obstacles to greater implementation and results. In February 2025, a change in the Minister of Modernization of the State and Public Administration, who also serves as the OGP Ministerial Point of Contact, indicated a revitalization of OGP activities in Cabo Verde.⁸

Action Plan Co-Creation

The FNM met twice during co-creation. On 9 November 2022, discussion groups gathered inputs on commitments. On 12 December 2022, the government presented the final version of the action plan. Civil society members emphasized that commitment themes and priorities were defined by the government, leaving limited room for civil society’s voice. Beyond the FNM, no further public engagement was undertaken during co-creation.⁹

Participation during Implementation

According to Cabo Verde’s OGP Point of Contact, the FNM met every 6 months during the implementation period, except for the last meeting in December 2024, which was postponed due to a failure to achieve quorum.¹⁰ A civil society representative noted that it is challenging to attend meetings during business hours as many civil society leaders run their organizations on a voluntary basis on top of their full-time occupations. They added that the meetings focused on the promotion of the concept of ‘open government’ and OGP principles.¹¹

While the FNM’s creation during this action plan cycle was a positive step, Cabo Verde is encouraged to continue strengthening civil society’s role in developing, implementing, and monitoring open government reforms. As an archipelagic nation, territorial fragmentation presents significant issues for policy coherence. As demonstrated by the FNM co-creation meeting in hybrid format joined by 15 people (in person) and 12 (remotely), expanding the FNM’s composition could make it more representative of the diversity of the archipelago.¹²

Lessons can be drawn from the FiTI National Multisectoral Group and its approach of organizing

multiple thematic working groups. In particular, the FNM can pursue equal representation of government agencies and other relevant actors. As an example, following a lack of civil society participation in its 2021–2023 action plan, the point of contact and civil society representatives of Portugal reviewed the structure and governance of their national multi-stakeholder forum to expand and diversify the stakeholders engaged in its OGP process.¹³

Table 2. Compliance with Minimum Requirements

Minimum requirement	Co-creation	Implementation
1.1 Space for dialogue: The National Multistakeholder Forum (FNM) was formally established 9 November 2022. ¹⁴ It met in June 2023, December 2023, and June 2024. The December 2024 meeting was cancelled due to failure to convene a quorum. ¹⁵ Therefore, the forum failed to meet at least every six months as required. Meetings included far more government attendees than civil society. ¹⁶ The forum’s basic rules were available online. ¹⁷	Yes	No
2.1 OGP website: The government published a LinkTree ¹⁸ with access to the country’s page on OGP website, an open access folder including the action plan and previous IRM reports, and OGP Cabo Verde’s Facebook page that provides public updates. ¹⁹	Yes	Yes
2.2 Repository: Cabo Verde’s LinkTree connects to a public DropBox folder with documentation of co-creation events. However, no information was added after May 2023 and therefore, the repository was not updated at least every 6 months as required. ²⁰	Yes	No
3.1 Advanced notice: See the Action Plan Review. ²¹	Yes	Not applicable
3.2 Outreach: See the Action Plan Review. ²²	Yes	Not applicable
3.3 Feedback mechanism: See the Action Plan Review. ²³	Yes	Not applicable
4.1 Reasoned response: See the Action Plan Review. ²⁴	Yes	Not applicable
5.1 Open implementation: The three FNM meetings discussed commitment progress through the implementation period. However, this does not meet the required minimum of two meetings per year. Moreover, the meetings were attended mostly by representatives of government institutions and few civil society participants. ²⁵	Not applicable	No

¹ “Estatutos do Fórum Nacional Multissetorial para a Parceria de Governação Aberta em Cabo Verde,” [Cabo Verde’s OGP National Multistakeholder Forum Statute], Government of Cabo Verde, 15 November 2022, https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/lgnhfjvi6d5u6m5v54cw/ALJqhbqJkLo3zpa2EWhxCwo/02-Steering%20Committee_F%C3%B3rum%20Multissetorial?dl=0&preview=ESTATUTOS-DO-FOR%C3%9AM-NACIONAL-MULTILATERAL-PARA-A-OGP_15_11_2022_APROVADO.pdf&rlkey=qrg4o6uryfj3h3yoqj94p27nq&subfolder_nav_tracking=1%20.

² Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, October 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Cabo-Verde_Action-Plan-Review_2023-2025_EN.pdf; Diego Alinho (Former President of Lantuna Association Representative), interview by IRM researcher, 21 February 2025.

³ João Cruz (National Director of State Modernization, Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration), correspondence with IRM researcher, 12th May 2025.

⁴ Monitoring forms on commitment progress shared with the IRM by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration during the pre-publication period for this report, September 2025.

⁵ See Cabo Verde’s OGP online repository: <https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/lgnhfjvi6d5u6m5v54cw/AEUsllep04T1MYdEzrAqRic?rlkey=qrg4o6uryfj3h3yoqj94p27nq&e=1&dl=0>.

⁶ See Cabo Verde’s OGP online repository.

⁷ Ricardina Lopes (National Directorate for State Modernization), correspondence with IRM researcher, 5 May 2025.

⁸ Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration, “Cabo Verde Second Open Government National Action Plan 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, December 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Cabo-Verde_Action-Plan_2023-2025_EN.pdf; Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

⁹ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

¹⁰ Paulo Miguel Fernandes (OGP Contact Point at the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration), interview by IRM researcher, 1 April 2025; Paulo Miguel Fernandes (OGP Contact Point at the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration), correspondence with IRM researcher, 18 June 2025.

¹¹ Admilson Mendes (President of Praia Network of Community Associations and Social Movements), interview by IRM researcher, 6 May 2025.

¹² Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration, “Cabo Verde Second Open Government National Action Plan 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership; Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

¹³ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Results Report: Portugal 2021–2023,” Open Government Partnership, April 2024, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Portugal_Results-Report_2021-2023_EN.pdf.

¹⁴ “Cabo Verde’s OGP National Multistakeholder Forum Statute,” Government of Cabo Verde.

¹⁵ See Cabo Verde’s OGP online repository.

¹⁶ Attendance sheet of FNM meetings shared with the IRM by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration during the pre-publication period for this report, October 2025.

¹⁷ “Cabo Verde’s OGP National Multistakeholder Forum Statute,” Government of Cabo Verde.

¹⁸ See Cabo Verde’s OGP member page, repository, and Facebook page: “Parceria de Governação Aberta (OGP) Cabo Verde,” [Cabo Verde OGP], Government of Cabo Verde, <https://linktr.ee/ogpcv>.

¹⁹ “Cabo Verde Open Government Partnership.” Facebook page. <https://www.facebook.com/ogpCV>

²⁰ See Cabo Verde’s OGP action plan co-creation documentation: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/z9gy4vmf435yl3w/AADfrymP8_djRzClk5DJFEIVa/03-Activities%26Events_Atividades%26Eventos?dl=0&subfolder_nav_tracking=1.

²¹ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

²² Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

²³ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

²⁴ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

²⁵ The IRM researcher reviewed information available on Cabo Verde’s OGP repository and Facebook page and attendance sheet of FNM meetings shared with the IRM by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration during the pre-publication period for this report, October 2025; Fernandes, correspondence.

Section IV. Methodology

This report supports countries' accountability and learning through assessment of the action plan's level of completion and early results. The report provides in-depth analysis of commitments or clusters that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. It also assesses the country's participation and co-creation practices throughout the action plan cycle.¹

The IRM products provided during a national action plan cycle include:

- **Co-Creation Brief:** A concise brief that highlights lessons from previous IRM reports to support a country's OGP process, action plan design, and overall learning.
- **Action Plan Review:** A technical review of the characteristics of the action plan and the strengths and challenges the IRM identifies to inform a stronger implementation process.
- **Midterm Review:** A review for four-year action plans after a refresh at the midpoint. The review assesses new or significantly amended commitments in the refreshed action plan, compliance with OGP rules, and provides an informal update on implementation progress.
- **Results Report:** An overall implementation assessment that focuses on policy-level results and how changes happen. It also checks compliance with OGP rules and informs accountability and longer-term learning.

In Results Reports, the IRM assesses commitments using two indicators:

Completion

The IRM assesses the level of completion for each commitment in the action plan, including commitments clustered in the Action Plan Review.² The level of completion for all commitments is assessed as one of the following:

- No Evidence Available
- Not Started
- Limited
- Substantial
- Complete

Early Results

The IRM assesses the level of early results from implementation for each commitment or cluster. To do so, the IRM considers commitments' objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The Early Results indicator is determined by the depth of change that occurred and the evidence of whether the change will be sustained in time. The early results indicator establishes three levels of results:

- **No Notable Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.), the implementation of the open government commitment led to little or no positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes (if any), the IRM did not find meaningful changes towards:
 - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.

- **Moderate Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes towards:
 - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.
- **Significant Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to significant positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes towards:
 - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.

Significant positive results show clear expectations for these changes (as defined above) will be sustainable in time.

This report was prepared by the IRM in collaboration with Dr. Aleida Borges and was reviewed by Brendan Halloran, IRM external expert. The IRM methodology, quality of IRM products and review process is overseen by the IRM’s International Experts Panel (IEP).³ For more information, refer to IRM webpage⁴ or the glossary of IRM and OGP terms.⁵

¹ For definitions of OGP terms, such as co-creation and promising commitments, see “OGP Glossary,” Open Government Partnership, accessed May 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/glossary>.

² The IRM clusters commitments that share a common policy objective during the Action Plan Review process. In these instances, the IRM assesses “Potential for Results” and “Early Results” at the cluster level. The level of completion is assessed at the commitment level. For more information on how the IRM clusters commitments, see Section IV on Methodology in the Action Plan Review.

³ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “International Experts Panel,” Open Government Partnership, accessed May 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/who-we-are/international-experts-panel>.

⁴ “IRM Overview,” Open Government Partnership, accessed May 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm-guidance-overview>.

⁵ “OGP Glossary,” Open Government Partnership.

Annex I. Commitment Data¹

Commitment 1: Open Data Portal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● This commitment has been clustered as: Open data and statistics (Commitments 1 and 2) ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Not Started ● Early results: No Notable Results
<p>Commitment 1 aimed to continue efforts from Cabo Verde’s first action plan to establish an open data portal and adopt an open data policy with technical support from the World Bank. Clustered with Commitment 2, it was assessed as promising to generate early results. However, despite oversight by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration (MMEAP), none of the milestones were initiated during implementation. According to the lead implementer, several factors contributed to the lack of progress despite the terms of reference having been prepared in 2022–2023 prior to the creation of the action plan. Firstly, there was no monitoring mechanism in place to track implementation progress or ensure accountability across the agencies involved. This made it difficult to maintain momentum or coordinate across relevant government departments. Secondly, a lack of financial independence and financial autonomy stalled the delivery of planned activities.²</p>	
Commitment 2: Master Data Statistics Project	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● This commitment has been clustered as: Open data and statistics (Commitments 1 and 2) ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Not Started ● Early results: No Notable Results
<p>Commitment 2 aimed to expand the collection and publication of statistical information. As highlighted in the IRM Action Plan Review,³ Commitment 2 lacked specificity i.e., clear timelines, defined milestones, and a plan for publishing preliminary outcomes. The implementer listed in the action plan⁴ reported not being aware of their role until March 2025, after the implementation period had formally ended. They also indicated that they were not familiar with any delivery timelines outlined in the plan, while noting bureaucratic delays and institutional fragmentation as significant barriers that hindered implementation. For example, requests for data-sharing across government agencies could take several months to process. Resultantly, at the end of the implementation period, the team had not yet initiated any milestones as they were still engaged in preliminary steps such as internal coordination and establishing standard procedures. The implementer emphasized that while their team remains committed, the scale and ambition of the project require a long-term approach, which was too complex and thus unrealistic to achieve in the two-year timeframe set by the OGP action plan.⁵</p>	
Commitment 3: Public Services Co-Creation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Limited

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early results: No Notable Results
<p>Commitment 3 aimed to create a centralized digital platform providing comprehensive information on government services—both online and in-person—available to citizens (including non-resident), businesses, and public entities. The commitment was assessed as having modest potential for early results, as it primarily focused on making already-public information more easily accessible. However, implementation progress was limited only the first of three milestones substantially completed on mapping the availability of public services. There were efforts to identify the services and collect basic information and data. This included the mapping of 12 ministries and the identification of 2 ministries with no services, which left 6 ministries for which the mapping remains incomplete. The remaining two milestones—developing a digital platform and drafting legislation to formalize the repository—were not started due to a delay in the mapping process. The lead implementer cited several obstacles, including institutional fragmentation, lack of coordination and monitoring, limited technical capacity within the team, and resistance to change within the public administration. Stakeholders emphasized that high level endorsement makes a difference in pushing for change and coordinating the efforts between different agencies, especially in integrating efforts between ministries, municipalities, and other independent agencies. Additionally, adequate legislation could also support further efforts as there is clear commitment to continue implementing the remaining milestones.⁶</p>	
<p>Commitment 4: Transparency in Fisheries</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Complete ● Early results: Moderate
<p>This commitment is assessed in Section II.</p>	
<p>Commitment 5: Finance Transparency Portal</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: No Notable Results
<p>Commitment 5 focused on establishing a fiscal transparency portal and was closely tied to an ongoing project funded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that began in 2022. While the initiative aligns with open government goals, it was not clear how the commitment added value beyond the existing IMF-funded project. Specifically, the action plan did not articulate how the OGP framework would enhance or expand the scope of the portal, particularly regarding public engagement or accountability mechanisms. Nonetheless, notable progress was made as the portal was undergoing final data verification (Milestone 1) and technical adjustments by the end of the implementation period.⁷ However, it was not launched publicly (Milestone 2). After the implementation period, portaltransparencia.gov.cv became available online for a public comment period from end of June to mid-July 2025.⁸</p>	

Commitment 6: Budget and Finance Transparency	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: Moderate
<p>Commitment 6 aimed to improve public access to budget and fiscal information. While aligned with open government principles, the commitment lacked details regarding the format, frequency, and accessibility of the information to be published; limiting its potential to promote informed civic engagement. Milestone 1 on establishing mechanisms to provide budget and fiscal information to citizens free of charge saw significant progress. New financial information was deposited across multiple platforms,⁹ directly addressing the challenge of public access to information relating to state budgets and accounts. Not only was more information made available, but there were also improvements in organizing the data by sector, entity, program, activity, and other relevant dimensions. Some datasets are available in excel and other open data formats, allowing the data also to be reused by researchers and journalists. However, there was no clear strategy for citizen engagement and awareness raising. Although technical efforts to integrate relevant data into the fiscal transparency portal were well advanced by the end of the implementation period,¹⁰ there was less clarity regarding Milestone 2 to create a communication network to disseminate the information. No clear strategy, timeline, or public engagement approach was defined for this milestone. As noted in the Action Plan Review,¹¹ Cabo Verde could take advantage of the OGP platform to expand mechanisms for public engagement. This could include structured consultations with civil society actors to identify what budget data to prioritize for publication, in what format, and how to make it actionable for citizens. Such engagement could increase the usability and relevance of the portal and ensure that published information contributes meaningfully to public participation in budget processes.</p>	
Commitment 7: Legal Information Transparency	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● This commitment has been clustered as: Open Justice (Commitments 7 and 8) ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Limited ● Early results: No Notable Results
<p>Commitment 7 aimed to increase judicial transparency and improve the effectiveness, access to, and speed of justice in Cabo Verde. It included a promising initiative under Milestone 1, to establish physical service points in city halls across Cabo Verde’s municipalities. These spaces were designed to increase access to justice by providing information on legal services and offering guidance and referrals to non-court mechanisms such as mediation, especially in cases where formal judicial intervention might not be necessary. The initiative also included a mobile outreach component to bring justice-related information to rural communities and underserved neighborhoods across the archipelago’s nine inhabited islands. A key focus of this commitment was to reach vulnerable and marginalized populations with targeted information on critical issues such as gender-based violence, human trafficking, and child sexual abuse. By making justice services more visible and accessible, particularly through in-person engagement, the initiative had promising potential to enhance public trust in justice institutions. This commitment</p>	

was undertaken within the context of Cabo Verde’s action plans for human rights as well as against human trafficking and wider justice sector efficiency and digitalization efforts.¹²

However, during the implementation period, efforts focused primarily on continuing the delivery of digital dissemination of legal information. This included awareness campaigns broadcasted through television, radio, and YouTube channels, as well as the launch of school-based programs aimed at educating children and young adults on justice-related issues. The themes covered through the Association for Consumer Rights’ YouTube page which focused particularly on ‘legal advice’ and ranged from the right to legal assistance,¹³ divorce laws,¹⁴ types of associations and what their advantages,¹⁵ and health access.¹⁶ The Ministry of Justice also partnered with the Catholic Church, city councils, and associations to further disseminate information on legal rights and accessing services.¹⁷

While these are important and impactful, they do not fully meet the ambition of Milestone 1, which emphasized the importance of in-person service provision. By the end of the implementation period, there was no evidence that physical spaces had been established in city halls, nor that the mobile justice unit had been operationalized. The absence of this component represents a significant gap in fulfilling the commitment, particularly given its importance in reaching citizens without digital access. The Ministry of Justice cited human and financial resource constraints as limitations to providing accessible and timely justice services.¹⁸ While the IRM Action Plan Review¹⁹ had proposed the use of Facebook and Instagram as the two most popular social media platforms in Cabo Verde, implementation was limited to YouTube,²⁰ where the materials had only reached a few hundred in viewership.

Commitment 8: Improving Access to Justice

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● This commitment has been clustered as: Open Justice (Commitments 7 and 8) ● Potential for results: Modest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Not Started ● Early results: No Notable Results |
|---|--|

Commitments 7 and 8 aimed to increase judicial transparency and improve the effectiveness, access to, and speed of justice in Cabo Verde. Commitment 8 aimed to increase the number of judicial decisions available on the jurisprudencia.cv website, particularly first instance decisions. A lack of detail in the commitment design and absence of information from the implementor presented obstacles to assessment.²¹ A review of an internet archive website indicates that the number of cases available did not change in 2023 or 2024.²²

¹ Editorial notes:

1. For commitments that are clustered, the assessment of potential for results and early results is conducted at the cluster level, rather than the individual commitment level
2. Commitments’ short titles may have been edited for brevity. For the complete text of commitments, see Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration, “Cabo Verde Second Open Government National Action Plan 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, December 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Cabo-Verde_Action-Plan_2023-2025_EN.pdf.
3. For more information on the assessment of the commitments’ design, see Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, October 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Cabo-Verde_Action-Plan-Review_2023-2025_EN.pdf.

- ² João Cruz (National Directorate for State Modernization), correspondence with IRM researcher, 12 May 2025.
- ³ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.
- ⁴ Nila Delgado (National Institute of Statistics), interview by IRM researcher, 13 March 2025.
- ⁵ Delgado, interview.
- ⁶ Ricardina Lopes (National Directorate for State Modernization), correspondence with IRM researcher, 5 May 2025.
- ⁷ José Luis Semedo (National Directorate of Budget and Public Accounting), interview by IRM researcher, 17 April 2025.
- ⁸ “Transparency Portal in Public Consultation,” Government of Cabo Verde, 26 June 2025, <https://www.governo.cv/portal-da-transparencia-em-consulta-publica>.
- ⁹ For examples, see: <https://www.mf.gov.cv/soemanager/index.html>; <https://www.mf.gov.cv/web/ecompras/paginas-faq>; <https://portaldocomercio.gov.cv/web/portal>.
- ¹⁰ Semedo, interview.
- ¹¹ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.
- ¹² Monitoring forms on commitment progress shared with the IRM by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration during the pre-publication period for this report, September 2025.
- ¹³ ADECO Consumer Defense Association, “Direitos e Importância,” [Rights and Importance], YouTube, 19 August 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXdM9afayHg&list=PLSjf5ii4cqkZ0vJjPfmYsgLhM9gGBO1r&index=47>.
- ¹⁴ ADECO Consumer Defense Association, “Divórcio por mútuo consentimento e litígio,” [Divorce by mutual consent and litigation], YouTube, 28 June 2024, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FBWr54LAO_g&list=PLSjf5ii4cqkZ0vJjPfmYsgLhM9gGBO1r&index=54.
- ¹⁵ ADECO Consumer Defense Association, “O que são associações e quais as suas vantagens?” [What are associations and what are their advantages?], YouTube, 17 May 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T7jr3Q190u4&list=PLSjf5ii4cqkZ0vJjPfmYsgLhM9gGBO1r&index=59>.
- ¹⁶ ADECO Consumer Defense Association, “O direito à Saúde: Carta de Direitos e Deveres dos Doentes,” [The Right to Health: Patients’ Bill of Rights and Duties], YouTube, 15 April 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1PJpjsPAuE&list=PLSjf5ii4cqkZ0vJjPfmYsgLhM9gGBO1r&index=61>.
- ¹⁷ Monitoring forms on commitment progress shared with the IRM by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration during the pre-publication period for this report, September 2025.
- ¹⁸ Monitoring forms on commitment progress shared with the IRM by the Ministry of Modernization of the State and Public Administration during the pre-publication period for this report, September 2025.
- ¹⁹ Independent Reporting Mechanism, “Action Plan Review: Cabo Verde 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.
- ²⁰ José Carlos Martins (Legal Advisor at the Ministry of Justice), correspondence with IRM researcher, 16 May 2025.
- ²¹ The IRM researcher emailed the Ministry of Justice on 27 February 2024, 17 April 2024, and 5 May 2025. The OGP Point of Contact for Cabo Verde also reached out to the implementer on behalf of the researcher. The IRM researcher was told by both contacts that they no longer worked at the Ministry of Justice and subsequent requests for the provision of alternative contacts in the ministry were not responded to.
- ²² The IRM checked <https://web.archive.org> for the following dates: 2 April 2023, 4 August 2023, 3 March 2024, 14 May 2024, 16 May 2024, 26 May 2024, 16 June 2024, 12 July 2024, 24 July 2024, 26 August 2024, 3 October 2024, and 15 January 2025.