

CAPE VERDE

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN CAPE VERDE?

< 0.1
m

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$406.2m

International

US\$540.5m

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$2,062

See Notes

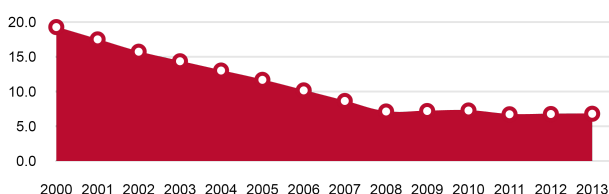
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

2%

Depth of poverty

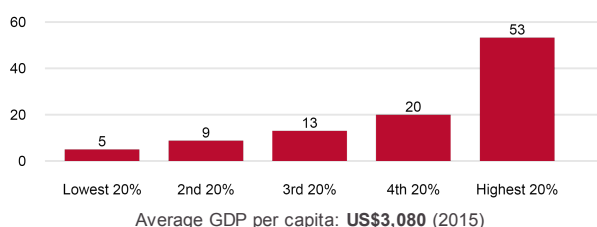
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

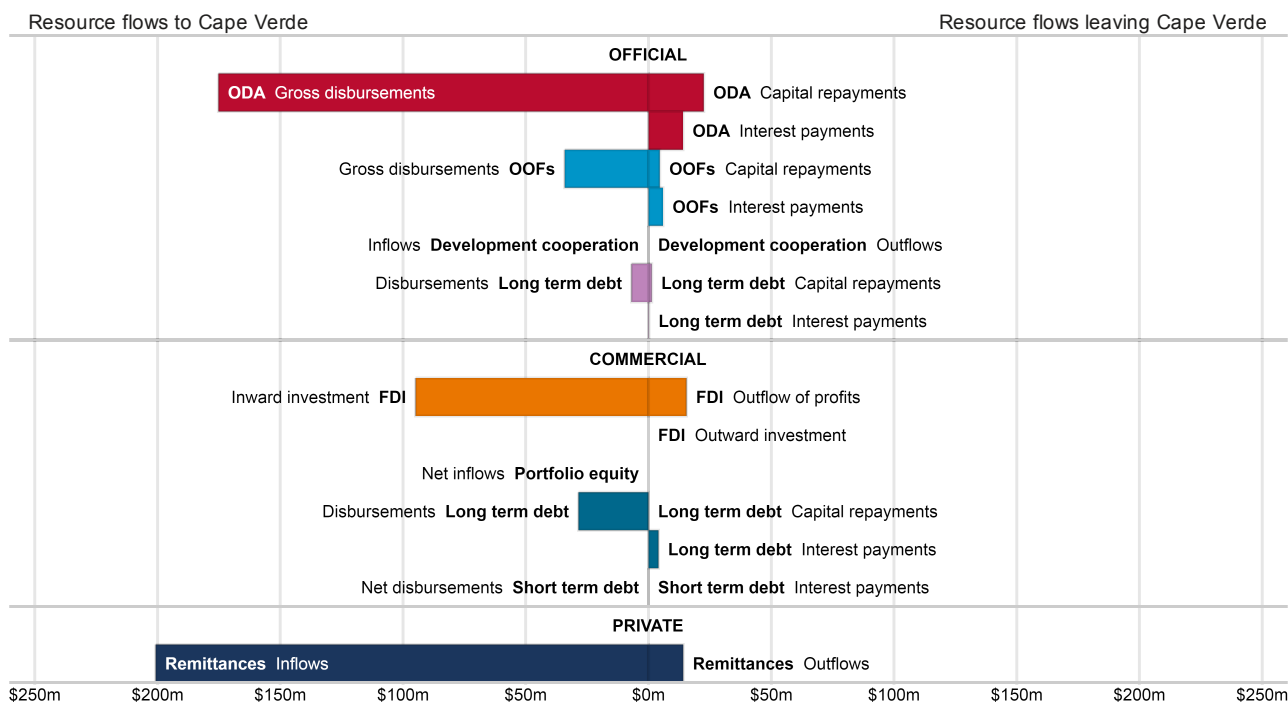
2007, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Cape Verde

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$374m	Grants 10% of total US\$37m		
	Revenue 90% of total US\$336m	Other Revenue 15% of total US\$55m	Other Nontax Revenues 14% of total US\$51m
		Taxes 75% of total US\$281m	Taxes On Goods And Services 35% of total US\$132m
			Taxes On International Trade 15% of total US\$57m
			Taxes On Income And Profits 23% of total US\$86m

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$122m	Discrepancy -15% of total US\$-18m	
	Net External Finance 80% of total US\$98m	
	Net Domestic Finance 15% of total US\$19m	Other Domestic 20% of total US\$25m
	Net Errors And Omissions 20% of total US\$24m	

Expenditure

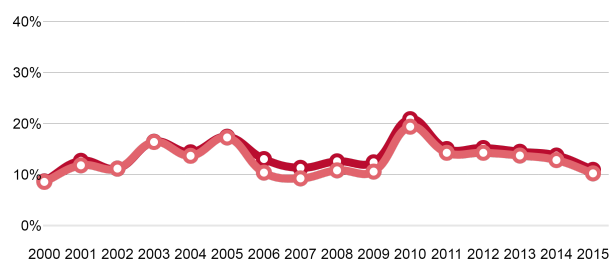
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$496m	Recurrent Expenditure 71% of total US\$353m	Interest 7% of total US\$34m	
		Compensation Of Employees 33% of total US\$162m	
		Use Of Goods And Services 9% of total US\$44m	
		Social Benefits 8% of total US\$42m	
		Other Expense 6% of total US\$30m	
		Transfers And Subsidies 8% of total US\$42m	Current Transfers 8% of total US\$41m
	Capital Expenditure 29% of total US\$143m		

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA and national income

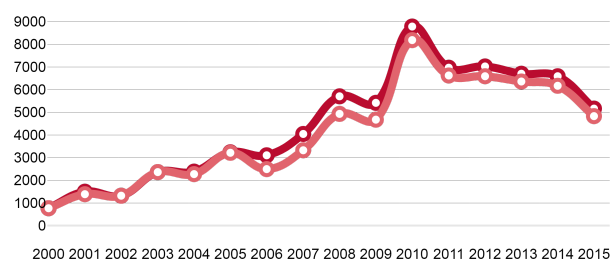
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



■ Total ODA per poor person ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) per poor person

The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

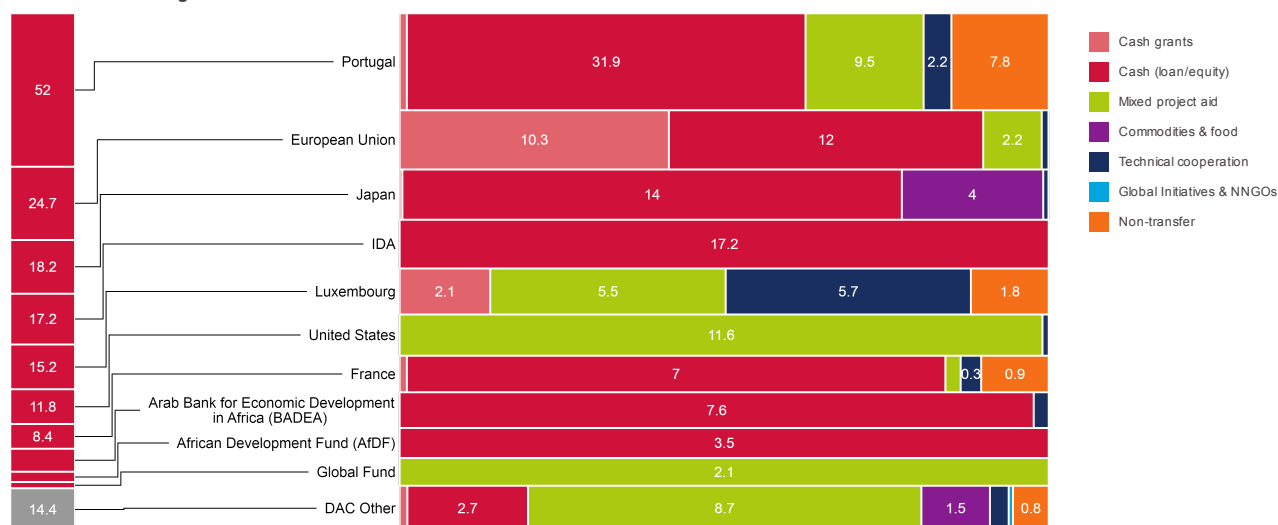


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



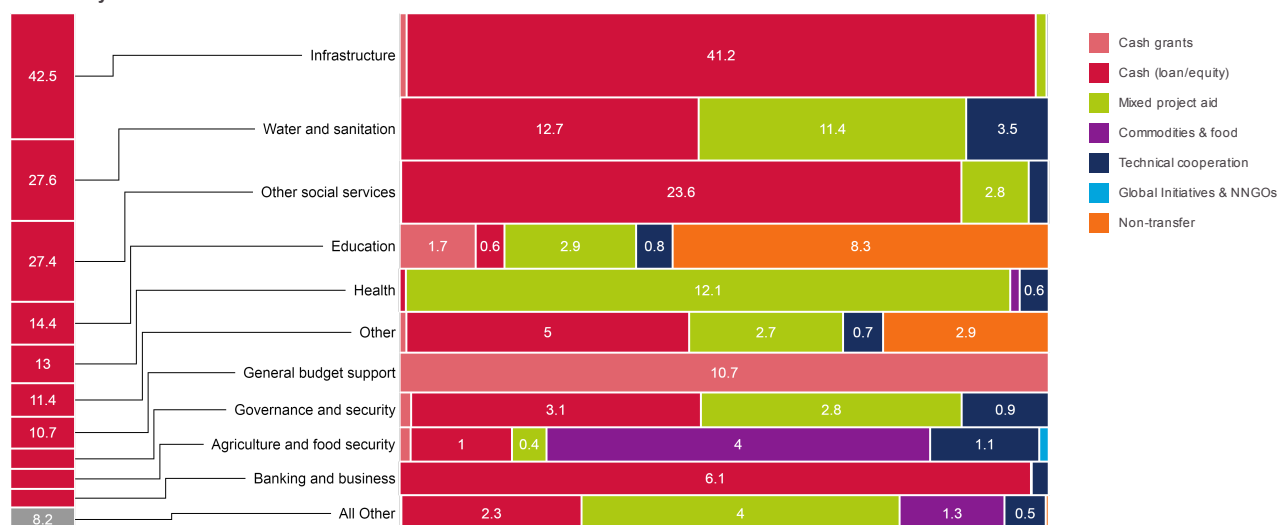
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

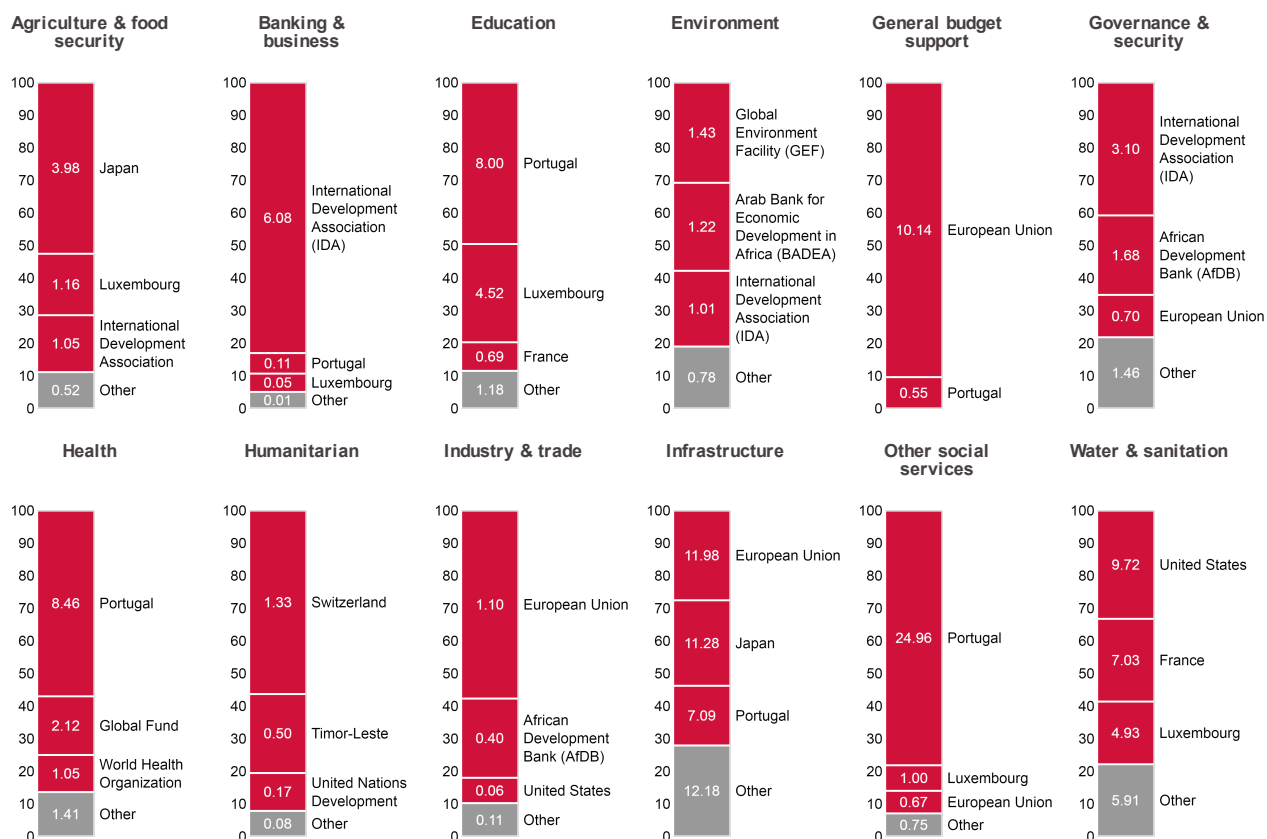
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.